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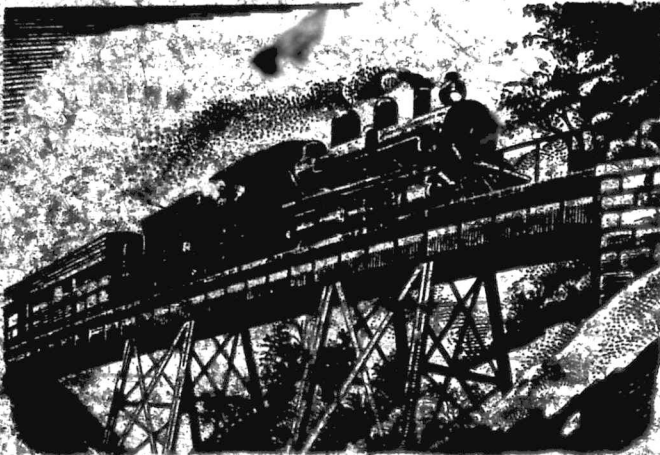
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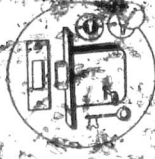
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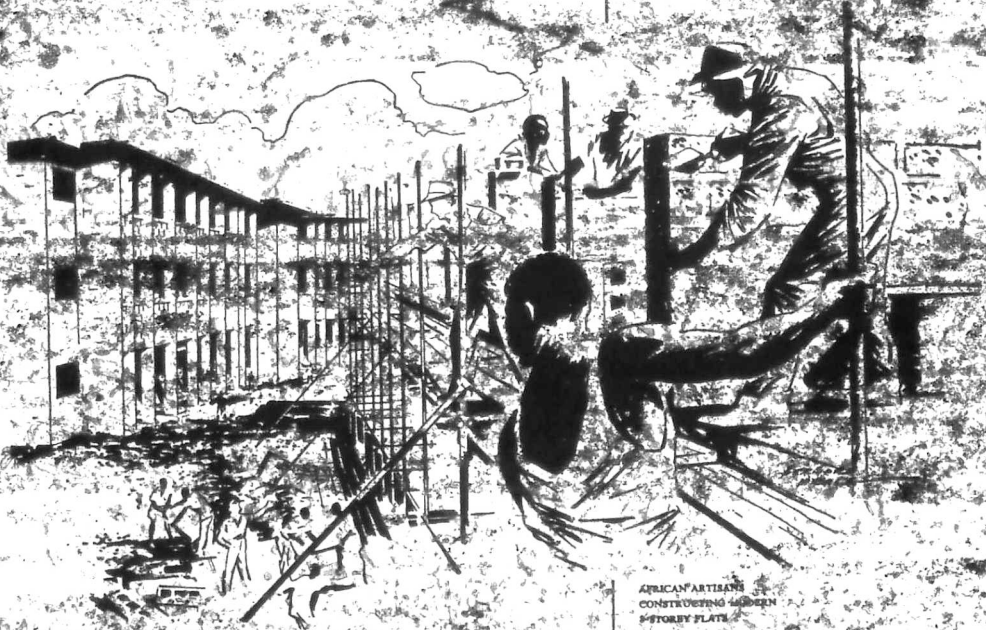
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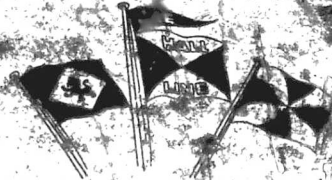
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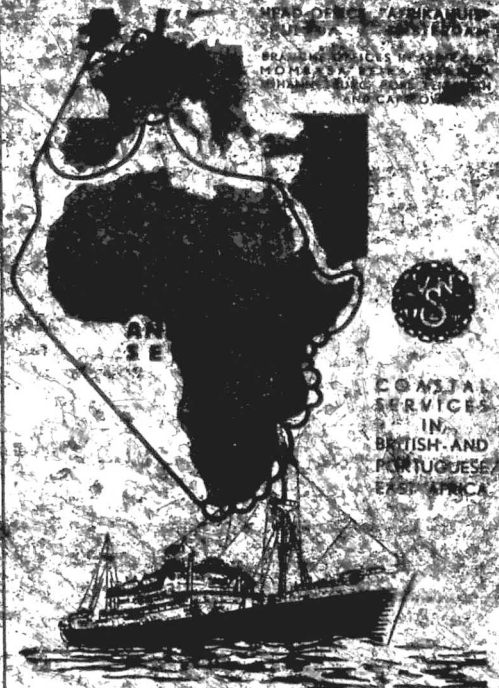
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1955

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30 years ago

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVERY RESPONSIBLE PERSON in or connected with any territory between the Limpopo and the Nile had been asked to write the name of everyone who in his opinion could contribute to the solution of any problem in any part of Central Africa. It is a list which no one would have imagined. It includes Mr. Robert Ezemba, Mr. K. S. J. J. of Mrs. Mason Sears. Not one of these four men would, we believe, have been selected by even one East African or Rhodesian to report on any aspect of East or Central African affairs. Yet these persons — citizens of New Zealand, El Salvador, India, and the United States of America respectively — were selected by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to constitute their Visiting Mission to Tanganyika Territory, in which they spent just over a month last year. The voluminous, dogmatic and dangerous report which is the product of that transient passage is now available, and the errors which appear in other columns show the unreliability of their judgment and the great damage which some of their assertions and recommendations may do. Not one of them appears to have had any previous knowledge of Africa, and not surprisingly therefore, they act for swift and radical changes in all directions. Anyone with extensive experience could have told them of the grave risks which adoption of their ideas would entail, but the reader is led to feel that they were much more interested in the fancies and visions of precocious African politicians than in the guidance which might have been had for the asking from practised and proficient administrators, agriculturists, missionaries, and professional and business men.

The experiment of "parity" — of equal European, African, and Asian non-official

representation in the Legislative Council is not due to start until April, but these impatient theorists already recommend that it should last no more than three years, and that there should then be a substantial African majority on the non-official side. Mr. Reid, the new Chairman of the dissenting members of this list of a number of other important matters, declare as if he meant that the Africans of Tanganyika will have a right to self-government within twelve months, twenty years. That is a preposterous idea. No one African in Tanganyika could ever administer any government department, and many provinces of the African in the territory would say that not one in a million could today justify appointment to any senior official or business post on grounds of capacity, experience, and character. When the parity plan is introduced two months hence it will bring ten Africans into the Legislative Council (that number approximating to three members for every two million of the population), and to find ten really good African representatives will be difficult. Such being the present immaturity of the African population, it is fantastic to postulate government by Africans within fifteen years or so. Nothing could be worse for Tanganyika than jet propulsion into the kind of future which these unrealistic planners visualize.

The three extremist members obsessed with ideas of "colonialism" appear to want to exchange the present position for racialism. Instead of the common patternism to Tanganyika which parity is intended to develop, they would clear the way for an inflamed African nationalism. Parity assumes that responsibility would in due course be transferred from a

**Biased
Confusion.**

racial to a racial basis. That might have been expected to appeal to internationalists; but the measure used by these excursions is consistently quantitative, never qualitative. Yet Africa's greatest need is to raise standards and her greatest danger would be to abandon those which Christ's civilization is still engaged in establishing. Reckless of that basic fact, the temerarious do prescribe big and prompt doses of politics! Though they admit that only one hundredth part of the land has been alienated to non-Africans, they expect the public to believe that that very proportion which supplies a great deal of the public revenue is a serious factor in the

problems of the country. With equal lack of discernment, and despite the lesson which the groundnutiasco should have taught, they want more haste in economic development, and unconcerned with the shortage of teachers, they want more and more primary, secondary, and higher (multi-racial) education. It must be a long time since three members of a dining party or four selected with such scientific levity a collection of half-baked notions popular among the very small number of educated and semi-educated Africans with strong political passions. What should have been an objective assessment is in fact a biased confusion.

Notes By The Way

Elementary Resources Abandoned

THE HONORABLE MEMBER who the House of Lords will designate as a member of the High Special Commission for the new territory seems interested in doing a forensic, Lord Alton's, to whose initiative the debate in due will probably emphasize the fact of the practice that no man who swears, however dubious the crimes shall be tried—without the inevitable consequence that the guilt of none will be established. Even at the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Deputy Governor, and Mr. Blomfield, the four members of the War Council were prepared to accept and recommend the idea that the rebel who surrendered should be executed for his treason. It is amazing that the whole Council of Ministers, ostensibly responsible individuals, should have agreed to abandon the elementary precaution of assessing the measure of culpability in at least three cases in which there is *prima facie* evidence of murder.

Change the Amnesty Terms

EVEN NOW it is not too late to tell the rebels that, although the promise to bring nobody, most unfortunately stand, immunity from the actual investigation has been withdrawn. The new surrender terms were announced on January 18. Those who have made given themselves up must necessarily have the benefit of that unprincipled document, but the authorities are fully entitled to make variations now. Those who surrender during, say, the next month might be made liable to trial, with the promise that, whatever the verdict, they would not be hanged, and thereafter anyone captured or surrendering should, if found guilty of a capital offence, suffer the full penalty prescribed by the law. Adherence to the present terms merely to save the face of Authority ought not to be countenanced.

Discrimination Against Loyalists

ANOTHER AGREEMENT of the present position is also necessary. Members of the security forces against whom proceedings had started before January 18 were deprived of the clemency offered on that date to the Mau Mau murderers. That discrimination against loyalists is indefensible. Calculated barbarity even to the unspickably degraded Mau Mau leaders is not to be excused, but, however reprehensible it may seem to those who dwell in safety in Nairobi, Whitehall, or some other ivory

tower, the best trick is that many of the offences committed by members of the British forces, and especially in a revolt in the westland ways, which was the persistent presence of the Government of Kenya, that there is no warfare in the colony has made the law for itself and certainly not the Mau Mau whose mothers, wives, daughters, fathers, sons and brothers are being butchered. In such circumstances it is surprising that many of the home lords have taken the law into their own hands.

Government's Incompetence

THEY ARE NOT to be taken into the Administration which has failed to provide adequate European supervision for tribesmen but little removed from savagery, who should have been expected to take vengeance if they were not properly controlled. If the Government takes the line that it has provided sufficient European officers, many Kenyans would reply that it has entrusted authority to many quite unsuitable persons. If it admits that the supervision has been inadequate in numbers and in quality in many cases, why should it have seemed so concerned to victimize the indifferently controlled Kikuyu? The European community complains that in this, as in so much else, the Government has done so little so late and so badly. Indeed, almost everyone outside the Council of Ministers is sharply critical of the authorities. It is common knowledge that many officials have grown disgusted with the incompetence, evagance, lack of direction, and absence of firm decision which have brought Kenya to her present desperate straits, and that business men, settlers, and missionaries share such feelings.

Aid for Kenya

AT ONCE it was possible to think that there will be simultaneous announcements in the House of Commons and the Legislative Council of Kenya on the subject of further aid from H.M. Government for this Colony. There can be no doubt that the scale of assistance will again be generous, and on at least the present level. It also seems safe to assume that it will be partly by grant and partly by loan, with the outright gift substantially exceeding the sum to be raised by borrowing. Mr. Vasey, Kenya's able Finance Minister, pleaded the case very successfully in that way when the matter had

least to be discussed, and to ensure that he has lost none of his persuasiveness. And even the Ministers and senior officials with whom he has been negotiating are no less understanding and sympathetic toward them, were last year for Westminster and Whitehall had recognized the obligation of this country to pay a large share of the abnormal costs of nations and their peoples, economic and psychological means. But probably the Treasury missed one possibility it is bound to have done last year, for Kenya's own contribution to be increased.

Taxation Outlook

There was a time when almost all Socialists argued that Kenya should impose higher taxes of income, tax and company tax, and some well-known Conservatives held the same view. Now many members on both sides of the House of Commons agree that much more harm than good might result from such action, and I know prominent Labour Members who are strongly of opinion that direct taxation in Kenya is as high as it could safely be made in present circumstances. Those who direct large-scale capital investment must take serious account of the state of affairs in the Colony, and before they commit big sums of new money to any enterprise must ask themselves which stability is likely to be re-established and whether the net return after payment of taxes will justify the risks to be run. If income and money taxes in Kenya were raised to levels which would leave little margin between the return obtainable from an investment and the cost of that investment, it would be a disaster.

It is not possible to be in favour of East Africa. All the countries of East Africa need a large amount of capital investment for their development, and their financial Ministers would be most imprudent to raise obstacles to the introduction of new money. But I should expect Kenya's next budget to increase indirect taxation in some directions.

Mau Mau Film

Shown made in colour for the I. Arthur Rank Organisation, and now being shown at the Leicester Square Theatre, London, is a ghastly, violent, gripping, excellently acted, and credible story of the Mau Mau rebellion. It dramatizes Kenya's tragedy, but not one-sidedly. If the only daughter of an English couple who have farmed in the White Highlands for many years continues to help the Kikuyu doctor in any dispensary even when the Mau Mau have butchered her parents, Dr Karanja, under suspicion by almost all other Europeans of complicity in the rebel conspiracy, is equally true to his best interests, and at last reveals his own fathers a chief, as Simba, local head of the Mau Mau. Police, not the civil authorities, are in charge, if not in control, of the district, and the loyalty of the police askari is shown in a matter-of-fact manner. So is the reaction of the settler community, with conflict of opinion between husband and wife, father and daughter, friend and friend. The picture opens and ends with violence, which is never absent from the screen for more than a few minutes.

Bad Publicity for East Africa

MR JOHN GAINES has fairly portrayed parts of Kenya today, but not the whole Colony, which is nevertheless likely to be identified with Simba's horrifying events in the mind of practically everyone who sees the picture. Its topicality, which will doubtless give it a special box-office appeal, will therefore be a disservice to all East Africa, for it may hinder investment, settlement and tourist travel, not on rational grounds, but on those of irrational association. Geography is not the Briton's strong suit, and most emigrants are unlikely to discriminate between Kikuyuland and Tanganyika, Uganda, or perhaps even Rhodesia. Although the Copperbelt is many hundreds of miles from the Kikuyu country, it is easy to imagine a man saying as he reads

the caption "African miners on strike," "Forced by the Mau Mau, I've had to wonder." Though absurd, such assumptions will be made and expressed. Whether the film will induce serious thoughts about racial tensions is more doubtful. It must shock many people into a recognition of the strain which many Kenyans have borne for so long, but whether it will stir many consciences is another matter. In the early scenes there are moments that almost, but they fade as drama passes into melodrama.

Levity and Contention

ASTONISHING STATEMENTS were made in the Tanganyika Legislative Council during a recent debate on corporal punishment. The Member for Legal Affairs is accorded by the official report as saying: "The offence of indecently assaulting or annoying a female is an offence which is naturally viewed as a horror by some people, but one has to remember that it is often committed by young people and that it is not anything to be feared by the people. This is not a serious assault as it comes at once into the category of offences for which corporal punishment is retained under this Bill." If the speaker is deemed by the public not to associate himself with those who take a serious view of assault he has himself to blame. "Some people might be forgiven for inferring that the Member for Legal Affairs regards the offence, when committed by young people, as little more than a form of mischief."

Corporal Punishment

THE BILL EXAMINER, one of the most powerful voices which defended the East African Legislature for some time, after challenging the members to produce any evidence of the necessity for the disappearance of corporal punishment, in the absence in respect of which the Bill seeks to remove it, will have to question the number of offences which vitally demand to be dealt with by the infliction of corporal punishment (which is to be retained for stock theft) was the only defence of his view; he argued that it could not be abolished for an offence when absent, but not, and emphasized that the threat of severe prison sentences was quite inadequate. Yet nobody took this Government spokesman to task for his levity on one count or for contradicting himself on another.

Corporal Punishment

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS pointed out that the simple theft of a heifer ranked as the crime as far more serious than indecently assaulting a female or causing grievous bodily harm, and Mr. I. C. Chopra must have embarrassed the Member for Legal Affairs at least slightly by commenting that the husband or father of an indecently assaulted female "would most probably give the man a thrashing and settle up the matter" for injured parties are not encouraged by legislators to take the law into their own hands. Politicians in Great Britain should note that no African member objected to corporal punishment as a penalty for cattle theft. Indeed, I wish Yusho Mpondo said specifically that corporal punishment could not be abolished, for "I know that we have not yet reached that stage." A member was recently proposed in the Orange Free State District Council asking the Government to impose corporal punishment for theft, and it is not long since one of the more advanced Native district councils, when approving a bill, by a majority the idea of the cessation of corporal punishment, stressed that nothing must interfere with the right of husbands to beat wives, M.P.s. who contemplate visiting East Africa should therefore realize that there will be very few monkey-skins on offer for those who disparage wife-beating or the abolition of corporal punishment for cattle theft.

Sell-Government for Tanganyika within a Generation

Majority Recommendation of United Nations Visiting Mission

NO STABILITY IS POSSIBLE

There is no doubt that the goal in the government of the country mainly by Africans; for the government will represent a society which, integrating all the permanent elements on the basis of common citizenship and a common electoral roll, must necessarily be primarily African in character.

In the first eight years of the post-war period the progress of the African has been very high indeed in certain areas, and the momentum of development seems so well established that the mission believes that there is every reason to expect it to gather more speed from year to year. The only conceivable event which might prevent this are a break in political growth or a serious fall in agricultural commodity prices, or more temporarily, a disastrous succession of droughts.

Doubts Should Be Resolved

Without such setbacks the economic and social conditions of the people should show a natural tendency to improve at a faster rate than previously; the expanding educational and training programmes will yield a progressively larger annual end-product, and the new agricultural and other economic development programmes will result in a more rapid and steady rate of progress which should add to this progression.

However, a large number of the better educated Africans who are in a position to influence public opinion have a desire for a more definite sense of direction than they now have regarding the future development of the Territory. They fully understand the assurance which the status of Tanganyika as a Trust Territory holds out of self-government or independence, and while they do not question the general intentions of the Administering Authority in this respect, certain doubts and uncertainties are caused by political advance without definite long-term planned progress towards the goal in a specified period. These Africans see in the forms of "multi-racial government" now being applied a danger to what they consider to be their rightful position, namely that Tanganyika is an African country and must in the long-run be an African State.

The mission believes that these doubts and uncertainties can and should be resolved for two important reasons. First, it is that they are bound to spread, and secondly, there is a risk that doubt may become suspicion and uncertainty become frustration.

Planned Political Development Advised

The impact of the rest of Africa on Tanganyika is another important factor. Tanganyika does not exist in a political vacuum in East Africa. Against its borders, in Kenya, Uganda, and the Central African Federation, events are taking place and precedents are being established which are of the greatest significance to the people of Tanganyika. In West Africa other developments are taking place, and they too are having their repercussions in sensitive African minds.

The mission cannot be sure of all the lessons which the Africans may have drawn — although the heightening of fears about European settlement is obviously one important result — but it believes that whatever field

exists in Tanganyika for possible African misunderstanding, frustration, and resentment can and must be removed by providing an outlet for legitimate aspirations, and that nothing is at once more inspiring and constructive than planned political development towards the ultimate goal within the foreseeable future.

Plan for Definitions and Timetable

To state more precisely the manner in which self-government should be achieved, and to fix the goal even in approximate terms in point of time, would be to give the Territory — its Government and its people — a stronger sense of purpose, a more definite and better understood series of targets, and its social and political development programmes could be carried out with a wider sphere of understanding and confidence in which the country should be able to move more rapidly and smoothly ahead.

The mission believes that there is first of all a need for a more precise statement than appears yet to have been made that a self-governing or independent Tanganyika will inevitably be a State primarily African in character with a Government mainly in African hands. The Territory talks at present with the expressions "multi-racial society," "multi-racial government," and "partnership," but not with clear definitions of these terms. Many Africans and Asians too are becoming concerned about the significance of these terms in relation to the future of Tanganyika.

In the second place, the mission considers that there could be no more effective declaration of faith in the future of the Territory and its people than to fix the time within which they may be helped, with reasonable optimism as well as reasonable caution, to attain the goal. The mission has already expressed its faith in the possibility of Ruanda-Urundi, a relatively less developed country, becoming self-governing in 20 to 25 years.

Self-Government in Less Than 20 Years

Applying the same criteria and bearing in mind the striking development in Tanganyika during the last eight years, and, despite its unevenness, the much larger area of the Territory and its widely dispersed population, the mission believes that self-government is within reach of the people of Tanganyika much earlier. Other factors may well intervene, internally or from the outside, which will speed up the progress towards self-government. Even at the present pace of development the people can be developed to become self-governing within a single generation.

The promise of self-government to the present generation as the goal of a generation of effort should prove to be a necessary cohesive and inspirational force. It should also be possible, within the main target, to set intermediate targets and timetables for phases of development. Tanganyika has already had some practice in working to set intermediate targets of development — in constitutional reform, in African education, and in economic expansion. The value of means of charting the course ahead does not seem to have been diminished by the fact that they have sometimes had to be revised to meet changing circumstances. The same consideration must, in the mission's opinion, be true of the ultimate goal of self-government, and the mission accordingly commends its suggestion to the earnest consideration of the Administering Authority.

The foregoing conclusions of the other members of

The above extracts are taken from the Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Tanganyika. The members were Mr. John Stanhope Reid, of New Zealand (chairman), Mr. Rafael Eguizabal (El Salvador), Mr. Rikh Lalpal (India), and Mr. Mason Sears (U.S.A.).

the mission appear to Mr. E. [the chairman, a New Zealander] to be ambiguous. The obligation to bring the people to self-government or independence as soon as possible is contained in the Trusteeship Agreement, and no doubt was expressed to the mission in respect of the determination of the Administration to achieve this. Mr. Reid does not believe that there is either positive or negative evidence available of helpful to the people to attempt to set a limit to this process in terms of years.

The social components of the population of Tanganyika are a long way from achieving that degree of integration which is essential if the African and European communities are to belong fully to the future self-governing State. To bring about this integration is the crux of the problem of the future development of the Territory; the lack of a definite policy of integration, as well as the lack of a clear understanding of the nature of a multi-racial society, are some of the major factors of the Territory's present situation, and the cause of the grievances and uncertainties of the African population.

Chairman Again Dissents

Mr. Reid did not concur in the foregoing paragraph. In particular, he considers that the Administration is clearly commencing a policy of integration, as is shown elsewhere in this report.

In a number of cases the meaning of the terms "multi-racial society" and "multi-racial government" has suffered elsewhere not only through ambiguity but also from abuse. These same expressions are being freely used in the Trust Territory with obviously good intentions and the unfortunate impression is being given that the Administration is intending to bring about a multi-racial society.

The social and economic conditions of the Territory are three. In economic and social development, the African, Asian, and European are widely separated, and differences in their economic activities extend even into fields of production in which more than one racial group plays an important part. The social conditions of the Territory are very markedly different for the three racial groups, and within each one of them, with some exceptions, the mores and standards of living are everyday interests and the social and political organization of the three groups differ markedly. These differences in the social view provide the main reason why the contact between them is still so far from satisfactory. For example, the mores and facilities of education remain separate and even the structure of the civil service has developed entirely on a racial basis.

The institutions of a multi-racial society in Tanganyika only reflect this general situation. These institutions are based on the separate representation of the three groups, and recognize the present degree of separation of those groups, and only in this sense are multi-racial in character. The mission found abundant evidence, however, of a desire on the part of the racial representatives to work together for the common good. But, unless the political, economic, and social integration of these groups, which alone would give real substance to and facilitate a common approach does not yet exist.

Fostering Mutual Understanding

The mission recognizes that, in fostering multi-racial institutions the Government is committed both with the need to bring into the central and local government the contribution which the more advanced communities can make to the common good and to foster the mutual understanding which follows from working together, and with the protection of the special interests of the minority groups.

Tanganyika has for a long time been accustomed to seeing the three racial groups represented in the central councils, boards and committees of Government and in the municipal and township authorities and the local district, regional and provincial councils. This representation has generally reflected their greatly disparate numbers on the basis of economic and social advancement and influence in public affairs. On this basis the numbers of non-African members of these bodies tended originally, especially at the centre, to be in inverse ratio to the size of the racial groups from which they were drawn. Europeans the most numerous, although they are the smallest minority in the Territory; Asians next; and Africans, by far the largest population group, having numerically the smallest representation. With the further development of the Africans, however, their membership has become equal to and then greater than that of the Asians. Thus, on the present official side of the Legislative Council there are seven Europeans, four Africans and three Asians.

The next step in the evolution of the central institutions

proposed for 1955 is to regard the groups as equal political entities, while maintaining their separate representation. Each will have nine seats in the reorganized Legislative Council, but the change is to be based only since the Government will retain its majority of official members.

Great Influence of Europeans and Asians

It was difficult for the Government to deal with the political aspects of the problem by the simple means of equal seats. The influence and vote of the European and Asian communities in the development and future of the Territory have been of importance over the past few years. The Chairman said that there was a danger of the African community appearing to be left out of the picture. He suggested that the Government should consider the best interests of the Territory as a whole, and not the interests of the individual racial groups. He stated that it was the duty of the Government to ensure that the African community was not left out of the picture, and that the Government should ensure that the African community was not left out of the picture.

On the basis of the last census, estimates of the population and migration records, the estimated number of the main population groups in Tanganyika are: Africans 5,000,000; Asians 2,300,000; and Europeans 5,200.

Except of course for the Africans, only the Asian group consists in great majority of persons who are regarded by the Government as intending to remain in Tanganyika. Their offspring also are believed likely to wish to remain there permanently. The net increase of Indians (the largest Asian group) by reproduction is estimated at 3% per year. If this figure applies to the Asian group as a whole, it may be expected to double its number in a matter of production every 21 or 22 years.

Only a minority of the Europeans are regarded as the children of immigrants who have come to Tanganyika to consider Tanganyika as their home. These for the most part are the children of immigrants who have come to Tanganyika to work in the plantations and in the mines. They are very small in number, and their children, leaving the Territory to become their homes, are of the children of immigrants. Most of these European immigrants are of the children of immigrants who have come to Tanganyika to work in the plantations and in the mines. They are very small in number, and their children, leaving the Territory to become their homes, are of the children of immigrants.

Great Increase in African Population

The increase in the population of the Territory in the last 10 years is estimated by the Government to be more than 100,000 a year. If we assume that the rate will not progressively increase, and that improvements in nutritional and health standards, the African population is expected under normal circumstances to be close to 10m in 30 years, and 15m at the close of the century.

These population estimates when considered in conjunction with the confidence which the mission has already expressed in the capacity of the Africans to develop steadily in the modern economic and social sense, strongly reinforces the view already expressed on two occasions by the Trusteeship Council that the basis of the governmental institutions of the Territory should be changed progressively from the present community to a common system of representation, and that the present formula could be justified only as a useful interim measure. It welcomes the fact that the Government recognized the danger and effect that parity may, like a Pandora's box, tend to perpetuate rather than help to eliminate the present strong political, economic and social divisions between the three races.

The mission would go further and raise the question whether the same arguments and policies which justified the idea of parity in 1945 are still valid today. The fact should not be ignored that it was evolved when European political organization was at its strongest and African organization weaker. The parity formula admittedly gave the European non-official leadership a position in the Legislative Council that they were then demanding, but it also gave the Africans less than they had asked for. The mission believes that the parity formula will eventually have. Furthermore, since it is to be accompanied by the maintenance of an official majority in the Council, the question of a change in the balance of power is involved.

The mission, which supports the maintenance for the time being of an official majority in the Council, does so, not so much for any other reason, because it believes that the official majority can and should be used as a kind of protective umbrella under which a more realistic form and ratio of representation can be established without raising any fears that legitimate non-African interests may be damaged by either political immaturity or premature demands on the part of the Africans.

The mission believes that the three-year life of the "party" legislation should be a time for the public discussion, planning, and announcement of further constitutional reforms, not the time for which should be the establishment of a substantial African majority on the non-official side at the end of three years.

Mr. Hall is usually in favour of this positive proposal, although he comes in for a progressive increase of African representation as early as possible.

African Majority in Legislature

The mission considers that it is the European and African resident residents, rather than the Africans, who should be called upon in the future to make the greatest adjustments to the principle of individual equality of right and to membership of a society integrated by its economic and social life as well. The early establishment of an African majority would be a step in that direction.

The same considerations apply to the level of municipal and local government. The party formula, as the minister understands this, was never intended to be a blueprint but it has been adopted in the form of a party program to be used in Arusha. It may be suggested that both towns are centres of especially strong non-African agricultural and commercial interests. If this is a relevant factor, the party formula may appear in some other towns attaining town council status.

The mission has the same views on its use at this level as on the central government level, and is glad to note that the Governor himself has warned the Tanganyika Council that there is to be no majority. There, too, it must be regarded as nothing more than a temporary expedient, and one that should not be permitted too long. Inevitably, here as elsewhere, this issue will be resolved finally by the introduction of elected representation on the basis of a common roll.

On the non-county council level, where development has been slow, the party formula has not yet appeared, and

the mission believes that there is no reason why it should be allowed to. It sees, however, no objection to the co-opting by Africans of European and Asian residents who can assist the Africans in the development of the country. The country is predominantly rural and their problems are chiefly those of African development and affairs. Many of them, however, do contain non-African interests of an agricultural, mining and commercial nature, and it is both their duty and the responsibility of these persons to play an active part in county affairs. The mission believes that most Africans accept this as an advance to the wider community.

Their main concern is that they should be able to contribute their own share to the growth of their own country, and more efficient units of administration. The mission believes that the proposed participation by Government officials in these councils should be called upon to give the Africans the protection which they may feel in need of until they have gained confidence and experience, and until autonomy can be extended side by side with the development of representation by common roll elections.

Education

The mission considers that there is some danger of the present racial representation of the Councils being more and more efficient units of administration. However, it is that the present racial representation should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the only form of society which can be developed in a Trust Territory, in conformity with the principles and objectives established by the Charter, is one which integrates all of its racial components on the basis of the equality of all of their individual members.

In his discussions with the mission the Governor was not inclined to predict any fixed outline of future constitutional development, but he did hope that elective representation would be practicable and acceptable to the people before long.

(Educational comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

Lords Debate Constitutional Progress in the Colonies

Grand Council for United Kingdom and the Colonies

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS in Colonial territories was debated in the House of Lords last week.

LORD ODMORE referred, in particular, to the 25 or more territories which by reason of their poor economic resources, geographical isolation, or multi-racial problems were unlikely in the foreseeable future to become independent members of the Commonwealth.

A new relationship, he said, was needed between those Colonies and the United Kingdom, and he suggested that there should be a Grand Council, a federal body for the United Kingdom and all the Colonial territories, advisory at first, but later becoming legislative, to control defence, foreign affairs, common services, and common economic matters. "Every country in the Grand Council, or the Federation evolving from it, would have domestic self-government."

Lord Ogmore Criticizes United Nations

As an alternative idea was that the United Kingdom Parliament should become the Commonwealth Parliament, this country's domestic affairs being transferred to another body. Another suggestion was that the Colonies should be directly represented at Westminster as in France. Yet another solution would be the transfer of Colonies to neighbouring Dominions, if there were any neighbouring Dominions which would have them. Finally, the Colonies could be put under an international organization, such as the United Nations.

"At first sight this seems a good idea, but it is going to be the eventual outcome. I hope there will be some better organization than Committee Four of the United Nations to look after them. Few territories would want to leave their association with Britain for association with some of the characters who sit on Committee Four."

"This problem cannot be so much longer because many territories are beginning to chafe under the yoke. In my view it is either federate or disintegrate. With these islands, the 500,000 people and the Colonies, we could become a powerful federal body, an element in world affairs. Providing it were done on a voluntary basis, such a federation would be one which the rest of the world would treat with great respect. It does not mean for its economic, military or any other force or potential, I mean for the example that we should give of people of so many different races, different colours, and different religions living in amity and concord."

Unattractive and Unpractical Ideas

LORD MURKIN (Nat. Lib.) found it difficult to unravel the "tangled skein" of Lord Ogmore's ideas.

"I realize," he said, "how easy it is to bring off bright ideas on these subjects and leave it to somebody else to work them out. The idea of a Grand Council of Empire is attractive on paper, but the more one examines it the less practicable it seems to be. It would need an enormous secretariat. I do not think the Grand Council is a practical idea. With the present temper of opinion throughout the Colonial world, it would be regarded as a device for retaining in this country the authority which we were normally relinquishing. All such ideas are basically in conflict with the principle of self-government of education, the Colonial people to run their own affairs, necessary to the right to decide when they reach a certain point if they are big enough."

"The idea of a Commonwealth Parliament seems singularly unattractive and unpractical — the idea that we should leave our own constitution to the winds of Water, Scotland and England in order to have a Commonwealth Parliament which would deal with Commonwealth problems, however dissociated from the problems of England."

"Our general policy is to promote the development, social, economic and political, of the Colonies and accelerate the day when self-government may become possible. It is hard to

control the pace, but the essence of our policy should be to give them the ultimate choice of staying inside the Commonwealth or going outside it. We hope to convince them that no country can stand aloof and that it is to their own self-interest to remain with us.

Many of Lord Omond's proposals betrayed a close study of the French Colonial system. But French policy was clearly different from British—the French idea was to bring Colonial people into the fold of French culture and social institutions and eventually all real power in metropolitan France. It was not even in the name of some independent commonwealth, as was a possibility for small islands like Gibraltar or even Malta or Cyprus, contended Lord Mervin, "but they must have a justification for insisting that their own affairs—in many Colonies the retention of political control by Britain is for a time—it may be for ever in some cases—a necessary business of the commonwealth. But these instances do not admit of being brought within the net of general principles. The only practicable way of dealing with the Colonies before us is to have the general principles which we have already laid down and leave it in that position—that the Government must give time to time application to local circumstances which will be made and endeavoured to reach a solution which will satisfy the local people as well as the people of this country. The essential point is that the people of the Colonies should be something that they understand and something that they want, trust and appreciate."

Struggle for Men's Minds

LORD GRANVILLE (Lib.) said the vagueness about the time when independence was likely to be achieved was a disturbing factor in the minds of the more progressive and ambitious leaders of Colonial territories.

A further question is asked today: Is admission to Commonwealth status now a matter for agreement by all existing members? The Government's position is that it is a matter for the Colonies to decide. Lord Mervin said that a treaty should be held out to the Colonies which will help to carry out the Government's position. It is clearly undesirable for the matter to be held out to Colonial territories as a prospect which is eventually to be implemented by their own decision.

With western civilization being based in its essence upon the thought of individual people, in these territories we have to meet ideas, some of them indigenous and some already possessed with Communist conceptions, in the struggle for men's minds we are trying to bring to these territories the product of the West European thought which rests upon two great pillars—respect for human life and the rights of the individual personality. These two conceptions, the greatest product of western civilization, stand out clearly in the struggle for men's minds in Colonial territories.

It is only to a few people in some territories who we can talk and we have little idea yet of how the great number who are so far not getting an education really think, but at the moment we must deal with the most advanced representatives who are being educated in the backward areas of Africa; to discuss these problems intelligently.

The real reason was because of the two conceptions on which I think the future of Europe depends—respect for human life and the value of the individual personality, that the state of affairs in Kenya is so greatly to be deplored. The memory of the criticism which we levelled against Ezy for her conduct in North Africa should stir our consciences. We can only hope that the steps recently taken to bring this unhappy state of affairs to an end may succeed.

Dependencies Unlimited

"The idea of dependent Colonial territories is outrageous. We are trying to replace Colonial administration as we have known it for the past hundred years by the transfer of power to local government. I should like this development speeded and speeded up. I should like to see a consultative assembly meeting at various centres, not always in London, at intervals, say of two years. When the representative delegates from Colonial territories could discuss the problems in a wider setting of responsibility. Such meetings under an independent chairman, not a mere body appointed by the Colonial Office, would go a long way to foster a greater sense of responsibility."

LORD HADEN-GUEST (Lab.) said that we had to give the Colonies much greater freedom and control over their own affairs.

LORD FARDINGTON (Lab.) thought that Lord Omond was not budging in his position but Lord Mervin was pointing of view which people interested in Colonial affairs had been acquainted with for over 20 years. An Imperial Parliament, though in many ways stirring would

encounter considerable opposition not only from this country but from the Commonwealth and Empire.

THE EARL OF LISTON (Lab.) suggested "yet another possible answer" to the political future of the Colonial territories. "When we should look forward to the day when the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association had become the Association of Parliaments of the Council of Commonwealth Parliaments."

Commonwealth Association

When I became a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and represented only the House of Commons and not the governing class, I was over 70 years of age and I proceeded with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It was voluntary association of Members of Parliament from the Commonwealth Parliaments, but since we may look forward to the day when the House of Commons of Commonwealth Parliaments, sending their own delegates to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences. This would give all the small countries an opportunity of personal contact with their senior partners in the Commonwealth and would be a far more satisfactory form of contact than the present one which is done with the inferior partners.

LORD LLOYD, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, having agreed that Colonial affairs tended to be debated only on occasions of major crisis, and that there was too little discussion of fundamental principles of policy, replied, *inter alia*—

"It is the common objective of all political parties in this country to lead Colonial territories to self-government within the Commonwealth and promote economic growth and development. It is not necessary before self-government can be achieved, but also, and I think this is the case, economic advance and efficient administration organizations which self-government is impossible."

"The Government is anxious to consider in a constitutional sense one cannot consider merely whether the constitutional limitations are the only ones which are essential, and whether they have to be considered also whether the conditions are such that the country could stand on its own feet."

Lord Lloyd on Self-Government

"Self-government does not necessarily mean complete independence in every case. It is possible to have a country which should in theory be independent, but which is required to sustain the position and obligations of an independent sovereign State. In a few cases, the strategic importance of a Colonial territory is such—not merely for the security of ourselves or of the Commonwealth but also for the peace of the western world—that complete independence in present conditions is not really possible. Gibraltar is an obvious example of such a Colony, and is removed from the economic point of view."

"In the case of Colonial territories where the potential resources and population for ultimate economic independence exist, but where the progress towards complete independence is bedevilled by internal problems created by the existence of multi-racial communities, I do not underestimate the complexity or difficulty of multi-racial problems, or feel that their solution is likely to be simple or quick. If the problem had been simple a solution would have been found long ago. The fact that in so many territories it has not yet been solved is an indication of its intractable nature."

"But the obstacles are not necessarily insuperable. You cannot develop economic resources if they do not exist or double the size of a small island. It may, however, be possible to establish workable democratic constitutions which give full representation and adequate safeguards for all the racial and cultural elements involved, and a number of constructive proposals have been put forward at various times. Some people favour a communal roll where a common roll is not possible and if necessary an educational franchise over a common roll with reserved seats on a common roll and a communal roll to be set aside. Yet other favour a system of proportional representation."

"All these systems have advantages and disadvantages. A communal roll system has the advantage of securing the rights of minorities and the disadvantage that it tends to perpetuate racial differences. The common roll, on a basis of a means and educational franchise, while it has the advantage that it overrides racial differences by providing a qualitative rather than a quantitative conception of democratic government, has the drawback that the franchise may be pitched too high to the detriment of the mass of the population."

(Continued on page 763)

Colour Bar on Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia

Rhodesian Selection Trust Group's Proposals to Substitute an Ability Bar

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP of companies, long anxious to obtain a solution to the problem of African advancement which would effectively provide the African with the scope of jobs as he can fill himself of, and which would create a situation in which the only bar to the African would be the need to prove that he is worth the rate applicable to a particular job, have issued a statement of policy and a series of appendices from which the following passages are taken.

THE GROUP recognizes that its European employees are justifiably concerned about the effect of African advancement on their own position, and is prepared to discuss with them the provision of adequate safeguards. The group also recognizes the right under collective bargaining principles for a union to negotiate with the companies regarding any jobs falling within its sphere, and considers that such safeguards for European employees can be arrived at by means of collective bargaining provided a genuine effort is made by both sides to reach agreement.

Proposals to European Union

As a basis for such collective bargaining, and to facilitate a genuine solution, the group is prepared to accept the principle of equal basic pay for work of equal value, provided the European union accepts (a) the basis to amend the schedule of occupations and minimum basic rates contained in the present agreement in order to provide from within the European field work which can reasonably be considered to be within the capacity of Africans; (b) the need to agree rates of pay for such work which would have due regard to the value of each job.

On the basis of the above, the group is ready to discuss with the European union what alterations to the present agreement are required and how the advancement of Africans may best be effected in practice. The group is also prepared to consult with other appropriate representative organizations as may be necessary.

The compelling influence in the formulation of this policy has been the need to find, before it is too late to do so, a solution to a problem which has been growing in importance and urgency for many years back.

Seeking a Lasting Solution

The group seeks to accomplish that end by reaching an agreement which will safeguard the legitimate interests and well-being of its European employees while at the same time allowing for the reasonable aspirations of its African employees, provided the Africans can avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

The R.S.T. group is confident that it has evolved a scheme which is practical and realistic, a scheme which should be acceptable to both races and conforms with generally accepted trade union principles.

The R.S.T. group is also confident that the impulsion of its policy will result in a lasting solution to the problem of African advancement, and particularly so as it is based on replacing the colour bar by an ability bar.

The basis for implementation of the group's policy has been propounded as follows:

1. The European union to agree to give up (a) certain jobs from the least skilled jobs on the present European schedule, which are deemed to be within the present capacity of the African (including all "ragged edge" jobs); (b) certain other jobs on the present European schedule, some of which may be simplified or subdivided, and which are deemed to be within the capacity

of the African after some training. These jobs would constitute an intermediate field.

Jobs in 1 (a) would therefore be included in the present African schedule and would be subject to rates within that schedule which would be negotiated with the European union. Jobs in 1 (b) would constitute a new field of work, the present European rates and the rates for these jobs to be based on the present African rates, would be fixed by reference to European rates; they would be negotiated in the same manner with the European union, and of the same nature as the African union.

Wages to be Negotiated

Certain jobs in 1 (b) with a European element will fall within the field of the European union, and association, and where recognized by the European union, the rates for these jobs will be negotiated with the European union, and not with the African union. All other jobs in 1 (b) will be negotiated with the African union, as with the European union.

The rates for jobs in 1 (b) will take account of the value of the job to the employer, compared with the value when performed by a European. If and when an African employee reaches a standard where he can take over a "European" job in its entirety and a 100% equal value to the employee, then he will be paid the appropriate "European" basic pay, and also "European" pension, bonus and other emoluments (but not housing).

Equal rates for a scale of pension, bonus, and other emoluments will be paid to Africans in the intermediate field.

The jobs given up by the European union shall be made available to Africans, and the group will encourage the exchange of ideas and exchange of views, etc.

The rates applicable to the jobs given up by the European union forms a link between the present job and the rate in the present bottom "European" schedule, providing a complete ladder for Africans to advance on according to their capability.

The foregoing provides the rough framework within which the group is desirous of building a new wage and job structure in cooperation with the representative African and European employees.

If the European union is prepared to accept the principles set out above, the group will advance the foregoing proposals as a basis for an agreement.

The decision as to which jobs are to be removed from the first schedule is the current agreement between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, but in terms of 1 (a) and 1 (b) of the basis for negotiation will be agreed with the union by collective bargaining.

The group accepts fully the principle of equal basic pay for work of equal value as the basis of the intermediate schedule, and agrees that the evaluation of jobs within that schedule is the mutual concern of the companies and the union, and may be arrived at by negotiation and collective bargaining between the two parties.

The basis for evaluation of the jobs in the intermediate schedule will be the rate for the complete job in the existing first schedule — the first schedule rate being accepted, as representing 100% value of work to the employer.

Separate Designation

If a job at present in the first schedule is shared for example by three employees in the intermediate schedule, the value of that job to the employer will be one-third of that of the original value less the cost of such additional supervision as may be necessary. It should the same job be shared by two employees, there will be a separate designation in an appropriate higher category in the schedule at a proportionately adjusted value.

There will be a separate designated rate of pay for every individual job, with a specific rate of pay applied to it, irrespective of the employee doing the job.

The number of categories in the intermediate schedule will comprise sufficient jobs to allow of the schedule being a permanent job structure unlikely to require a future amendment.

If an African employee in the intermediate schedule takes over a job in the first schedule, he will be paid the appropriate first schedule basic wage and also the pension, bonus, and other emoluments (but not housing) applicable to that schedule.

It will be the joint responsibility of the companies and the union to ensure that the correct rate for the job is paid in the intermediate schedule.

A graduated scale of other emoluments will be negotiated with the union for the categories in the intermediate schedule. For example, the copper bonus might range from, say, 20% in the lowest category to, say, 95% in the top category.

The companies would not debar any person from work within the intermediate schedule because of his race or colour. In practice, however, Europeans should be able to be capable of performing the work in the top schedule.

Although the companies considered desirable and more advantageous in this regard, many and various reasons for the job in the intermediate schedule should fall within the scope of the employees' associations that are willing to discuss with the union the question of whether employees in the intermediate schedule should be members of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union or otherwise.

No Numerical Limitation

Companies cannot agree to any numerical limitation on employees who will enter the intermediate schedule, but they may in open consultation ascend to the first schedule if they consider that such numerical limitation would be an artificial barrier which in itself will constitute an obstruction and is open to criticism from various quarters as well as being undesirable trade union practice.

The companies consider that their plan provides the normal safeguard of collective bargaining with the basis for establishing rates and conditions accepted in advance as being the value of work relative to the existing European agreement rates; it also removes the fear of having to give up further whole categories of men in the future.

The only limitation then will be that based on a person's ability to do the job. It will be realized, however, that the number of vacancies in the intermediate schedule will be limited by the quantity of work in each category.

No person employed will lose his employment or suffer any disadvantage because of the introduction of the intermediate schedule. However, that although the companies guarantee that no person will lose his employment as a result of African advancement, a displaced employee does not thereby become a privileged person, but will be subject to normal discipline.

The companies undertake to afford opportunities remaining in other occupations to employees displaced as a result of the introduction of the intermediate schedule.

The companies agree to the continuation of the word "European" where it occurs in clause 3 of the current agreement between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union.

Guarantee to European Employees

The companies would require the elimination of the existing clause 42 of the agreement between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, but to safeguard the legitimate interests of employees against the dilution of labour would propose the introduction of a new clause on the following lines:

"The company agrees that every employee doing the whole or any part of a job set out in the schedule(s) to this agreement will receive not less than the minimum rate and all conditions set out in the agreement for the relevant job."

The Companies agree that if the duties and responsibilities of a job are increased as a result of reorganization of the work due to the introduction of the intermediate schedule, the rate of pay for the revised job in the first schedule will be the subject of negotiations with the union.

In submitting these proposals the companies desire to make it clear that in no case will a job in the intermediate schedule be filled unless and until the personnel involved are fully capable in carrying out the full duties and responsibilities attached to it, as any departure from this policy would seriously affect the efficiency of the industry and would be economically wasteful. This in itself provides a most important safeguard to the interest of our European employees.

The companies are also of the opinion that as a measure to ensure that there is no lowering of the standard of work in the first schedule, and thereby providing a further safeguard in the interest of its European employees, it is suggested that early consideration be given by the companies and the union to the introduction of certificates of competency in respect of certain skilled occupations.

If the companies, the union, and the Government agreed on the terms and conditions of these certificates, the companies would accept such approved certificates of competency as setting the standard for the job.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize that the attached schedules and proposals are put forward by the R.M.T. group of

companies in accordance with the principles set out in their statement of policy issued some time ago, and are now presented to the union as a basis for discussion and negotiation with them.

Our intention has been to arrive at a lasting solution, which by providing an intermediate field will thus form a complete job structure or schedule with all the necessary steps so that it need not be the subject of any further negotiations for the purpose of providing opportunities for African advancement.

The signatories of the proposals are: Mr. J. H. Hutchings, General Manager of Northern Rhodesia Copper Mines Ltd., and Mr. J. Robinson, General Manager of Northern Rhodesia Copper Mines Ltd.

Some of the apprentice classes and following list of "bridge" jobs: screwing machine operator, stamp preparation, mechanical loading equipment operator, trigger operator, hoist or overhead crane operator (except converter, mine shafts), cathodes shearing machine operator, underground storeman, and pumpman (other than main shaft).

In addition, the following jobs are mentioned: Europeans are considered to be simple enough to be taken over by suitable Africans in the near future, and that the work is such that the rates of pay should be fixed by reference to the present African wage schedule: steel scrap cutter (including use of oxy-acetylene torch), tailings dam attendant, anode casting wheel driver, sandfilling operator, and mobile crane operator class IV.

A detailed schedule sets out the number of personnel who can be affected by these proposals for African advancement. It assumes that there will eventually be a sufficient number of suitable personnel to fill the jobs created, but emphasizes that some of the jobs may not be filled, as a value has been placed on the work which would make the change uneconomic if suitable personnel are not available to make the change.

No account has been taken of the additional European jobs which will be available in the future as a result of planning and technical services in the various subsidiary posts.

The data shows that the total number of Europeans employed in the plant would be 170 at Murrumbidgee and 170 at Nyan Assembly, that 10 Europeans would be displaced as a result of the proposed changes, but that net European displacements would only be 104, and that the proposed intermediate jobs would number 227, including 101 in the main shaft.

It is proposed to introduce four main classes of work in the underground intermediate schedule. These classes would be steps in the ladder by which an African who proved capable can advance. The object is to provide progressive training throughout an accepted series of jobs. Owing to the limited capabilities of the Africans, it will be necessary to provide charge hands to provide close supervision.

The four classes of work proposed in the underground intermediate schedule, together with the suggested rates are: Class IV - Sub-development cleaner, 138 6d.; Class III - Pipelayer, trackman, haulage driver, 208 6d.; Class II - Barricade erector, 175; Class I - Framing, class II and secondary blaster, both 35s.

How Pay Rates Were Calculated

The above rate of pay for each class has been arrived at in the following manner: on an average it is envisaged that four Africans in the intermediate schedule, supervised by one European chargehand, will take over the work previously done by three European operators. Three European operators @ 52s. 6d. cost 157s. 6d. per shift. This will be replaced by one European chargehand @ 60s. 6d. for intermediate schedule jobs @ 24s. 6d. (average), making 138s. 6d. per shift (assuming a rate of 60s. 6d. for the chargehand operator).

From this average rate of 138s. 5d. 11s. jobs in the intermediate schedule the four rates for Classes I to IV given above have been evaluated.

It is intended that Africans should go through the stages of work successively, accumulating the responsibility for advancement and that tests will be required at each stage. Obviously therefore it will be a number of years before there are even a few Africans doing the higher classes of work in the intermediate schedule.

Likewise the appointment of chargehands will be a gradual process, and while in the first stage they will only be required to supervise cleaners, eventually a chargehand will be required to supervise any of the intermediate operating jobs. The proportion of chargehands to intermediate jobs will probably be higher in the earlier stages, but will tend to a ratio of one to four in the later stages.

Class IV - Sub-development cleaners will be required to take over part of the work of an existing sub-development

I have been turning up the quarterly and annual reports of the past, selecting them at random, and avoiding turning my statistics into damned lies. In the last quarter of 1909 the 12 officers of the four districts of the Ukamba Province averaged 261 days out each, which is nearly 9 days a month. There are no great administrative names in the list—Hobley, Dundas, Chiswick. In the year 1912, 1913, and 1914, the three officers in Machakos averaged, respectively, 17, 18, and 0 days out of every month. All of them, save the last, were time out, and it would be hard to find much more. The safaris would be probably longer, but it is still a standing order in all districts that a district officer should spend at least 20 days out of every month. The three senior administrative officers in Machakos in 1954 averaged 32 days and 7 nights each out of every month. Now that the sub-stations are working, the figures are becoming far higher than in the old days.

Nor is Machakos exceptional. I have served in Kikuyu districts, and safari was no less. The figures, indeed, are very high, and not worth comment, but for this steadily growing territory mentioned for example in Sir S. B. Lacey's "Mau Mau and the Kikuyu" that the old administrators spent more time on foot and in camp in their districts than their successors. They did not. If anything, it was less. In any case, leaders of such movements as Mau Mau are not simple villagers, but half-educated urbanized Africans; Nairobi and the surrounding country is the heart of Mau Mau.

Nonsense

The second criticism is that the old safaris were different in kind, that modern administrators drive through the country where others walked. This is nonsense. The old safaris do get to the starting point of the safari, and then they go. Our predecessors probably spent three or four weeks of safari at a time, while our normal length of time out is four or five days. This is explicable, and two is a crime. But since our predecessors had no motor vehicles, and were without the advantage of the modern means of transport, it is not surprising if they did more than they did. With their means of transport, I would like two or three days to reach places that we reach in less than two hours.

The modern district officer leaves his camp to be pitched and walks up and down the hillside, visiting each and every holding, quartering the ground and inspecting the work of the communal effort, discussing matters with the headmen and groups of elders returning to camp towards dusk. Next day he can set out but again, plotting a new campaign, and perhaps returning to a camp on a new site where his lorry has taken him, without the need of much discipline and supervision of his men. It is a very concentrated and well-planned process, probably incorporating some land appeals and ending in a *baraza*. It is, in fact, intensive effort, and I suggest is no less effective than the more leisurely safaris of the past.

Nor does much of the district escape, for most of the locations were visited three or four times a year at least. I note from the reports of the past that often considerable regions escaped visit entirely in a whole calendar year in those days of difficult communications. Now that sub-stations are in being, every location sees a European every other week, and a district officer certainly not less than once a month. A point in our favour is that we lose less time through sickness.

Decentralization the Key to Success

We are ourselves partly to blame for this antique myth, we all like to get out and curio the reactions that keep us busy, we can hardly be surprised if it has been accepted that we compare unfavourably with our predecessors in that respect. We have our papers and committees, but they also had difficulties to contend with, and communications, bad health, and life in a backward and difficult country. I am prepared to concede that we stand up all right, but no less. I am certain we work much harder, and that proportionately, as many district officers speak vernacular languages now as then.

I think that the establishment of these sub-stations that we have now in Machakos District, and I do not pretend that they do not exist elsewhere, is the most important development that could have taken place. It is proving the key to the success that I believe we are achieving here as a district team. It is as important to law and order as to agrarian and economic development.

It is not a particularly clever idea, or an original one, in fact, I accept it at once as fair comment if someone says: "The man hasn't said anything at all except that Government ought to engage more staff, especially district officers, and put them out to live with the people." That, indeed, is it. That is all I have said. We ought to do it more often.

Minister Criticizes Kenya Government Further Protests Against Surrender Terms

MAJOR W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, who was for many years a European elected member of the Legislature, and is now Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, said in Kitale last Thursday that the Government of Kenya had been wrong not to inform the European elected members of the surrender terms, even if it had decided not to consult them. It should at least have had the decency to let their views be proposed. He also agreed that there should be a limit to the surrender offer.

By 280 votes to three, the meeting passed a resolution exploring the surrender terms, demanding their withdrawal, and the treatment of the Mau Mau as outlaws waging war against the Queen.

The resolution, introduced by Mr. J. M. W. White Highlands of Kenya as a political and economic anachronism, declared that those present were prepared to do the utmost, "and if necessary, ever fight" to retain land which "we consider ours by every moral and legal right."

Major Cavendish Bentinck said that some people in the Army and the Administration firmly believe that a large number of Mau Mau are just about had it, and he therefore thought that the same justification for the new amnesty terms, though he agreed that there was something in the argument that they should be followed. Operations continue.

No Confidence Resolution

A public meeting in Nairobi attended by about 100 persons resolved, with 30 dissentients, that it had no confidence in the Government of Kenya. The War Council demanded the immediate introduction of a no-confidence motion, and that all members should leave by outflow and withdrawal.

There was a unanimous vote for a motion in favour of a resolution to the Governor by Mr. J. M. W. White Highlands, the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, who had the assistance of 110 members, hard labour for a change, having been provided evidence of a "Mau Mau" camp.

A meeting in Ol Kalou, utterly condemned the amnesty terms and demanded their immediate withdrawal.

At a meeting in Sanghar a vote of confidence in Mr. Bunsell was carried by 37 votes to three. A motion condemning the amnesty terms as an unprincipled abrogation of justice was lost.

United Nations and Tanganyika Report Unrealistic and Dangerous

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, has described the report of the visiting mission appointed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as "shot through with preconceived notions which are unrealistic and even dangerous to Tanganyika."

The recommendations, if adopted, would in his opinion throw the Territory into chaos. Sir Eldred expressed the hope that all communities in Tanganyika, including the African, would make it clear that they would not accept the report. That is also to be the attitude of the Tanganyika Government and the Government in the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. J. Graham-Bell, a member of the High Affairs in Tanganyika, and Mr. Hugh Elliott, an administrative officer, have arrived in London on their way to the U.S.A. to present the Government of Tanganyika before the Trusteeship Council when the annual report on the Territory for 1954, and perhaps also the report of the recent visiting mission, are considered.

It is understood that the Government of Tanganyika will firmly oppose the political recommendations made by three of the four members of the visiting mission.

Colonial Development and Welfare Bill Debated

Imperial and Colonial Governments will Invest £600m. in Next Five Years

MR. PENNOCK moved, said in the House of Commons when giving the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill that it would extend the life of the Act until March 31, 1960 and divided £600m. which, together with the unexpended £100m., would make a really worthwhile contribution to the development and welfare of the Colonies.

The £100m. of new money would be dealt with in three ways—towards a central reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies; on central services like research, higher education, and higher technical education; and for allocation to the territories according to certain criteria.

It has been made plain by all my predecessors that this money must not be regarded as the only source of Colonial development and welfare. About 20% of Colonial development and welfare money looks like coming from this source—that is, 20% of the money likely to be expended by Governments of development and welfare.

Private Investment Needed

The other 80% of expenditure—leaving out altogether private investment which still remains, and will for all time remain of enormous importance—must come from other Government sources. It looks as if over the next five years the total Government investment in British Colonial territories will be about £600m. added by the Government to the £100m. which will be the Colonial Governments' means.

This figure enables us to judge on the Central African Federation and on a few very large schemes like the Volta River scheme. I hope and believe that the main bias in the expenditure of this money will be on basic services—on roads, rail, electricity and water supplies.

In arriving at the figure of £600m. new money we have clearly had to take account of the other local resources. There has been a good deal of money raised by private accumulation on the sale of the territories, and when the British Government is being asked to vote more money it is quite right that we should look very carefully at the facilities which the Colonies themselves have for raising cash on their own.

Colonial reserves and assets at present total £1,400m. That is a formidable sum, but it is dispersed all over the place and is not necessarily in the territories that today most need the money to be spent. £200m. represents the London reserves of commercial banks operating in the Colonies. We are deeply indebted to them for their prudent management, but what they do with their reserves is really their own concern. Another £300m. represents the total holdings of Colonial currency authorities. Thirdly, among the many associations the Colonies themselves have are the very large funds raised by the marketing boards and price assistance funds. These total £150m., but they are large funds in two or three rich territories.

Colonies Anxious for Capital

Fourthly, some £550m. represents Government surplus revenues and special funds, savings banks, pensions, and renewals. The Colonial Governments which are desperately anxious for capital for investment are investing these as they think prudent. This £550m. is made up of £250m. odd special funds and £300m. comprising the uncommitted reserves of Colonial Governments.

Finally, there are other forms of aid on which the Colonies can call. There is the International Bank, there is the immense support of the field of private investment, and there are the Colonial loans which lead to the London market. These latter three Colonial loans, on the basis of the Uganda loan to the East African Railway and Harbours financing trusts. All these things together will enable us to stimulate the economy of these territories for which we are bound to have responsibility. I therefore commend this Bill.

MR. JAMES GALETTIS (Lab.) said that the Opposition welcomed the Bill, but doubted whether the sum provided was adequate. Distributed among the 800 coloured people of the Colonies it was about 8s. per head per annum towards their economic and social advancement over the next five years.

I believe that the country feels that we should do more than this. Details of the schemes we have had in the Colonies in recent years have developed in this country a greater awareness of our responsibility, and the fact that there is

grave problems of poverty and under-employment in the Colonies has been brought very sharply home to our people. Wherever I go I find a really deep feeling. Indeed, I find it is something more than that. There is something like guilty conscience. There is a feeling that in the past we have exploited and neglected the Colonies. That makes the Hon. Members opposite must not share my view, but I think that many of their constituents do.

In all these territories the population is rapidly increasing. Some experts have estimated that even to maintain the existing standards in Africa in the light of the increasing population the increase in food production of 2% per annum is essential. The increase in population makes it absolutely essential that development should be at an accelerated pace.

Higher Standards of Living

Standing there it grows on one's mind that the higher standards of life. Our future relationship with the Colonial Empire depends on our being able to satisfy this demand. There is a great human impetus, a great demand for higher standards and a better status. Unless we satisfy this demand for a higher standard of life we shall fail in the purpose to which the parties in this House have jointly pledged themselves.

When we vote this money we vote money which the British taxpayer pays, and taxation is very high in this country. It reaches to levels of which sometimes it has never done before. It is not that we have no obligations under obligation to the Colonies. In the Colonial territories those whose wealth is great and those whose are moderate should pay a fair share towards the needs of the Colonies, which they do not pay now. There is a very great demand for more money for development in the country, and it is the Colonies' people in the Colonies who are most anxious that something should be done towards the development of these territories.

MR. L. KENNEDY (Lab.) Unless birth control is established in the Colonies all our efforts will be doomed to failure. Any expenditure which has spent £5 or 10 years in the Colonies will say the same, and that we do not know how it will be brought about.

It is entirely contrary to the habit, custom, and very often the religion of the people concerned. Nearly all the problem must be faced. There is not a single governmental institution in any Colony attempting to teach birth control. It is impossible to expect over 50m. of us, who are crowded with control and have only small families, to provide the families of those who refuse to limit their numbers.

MR. L. WINTERBURN (Lab.) "Since the war the main stress has been on welfare, and 47% of the funds have gone on education. Perhaps the most significant thing we have done as a Colonial Power has been the creation of these great university colleges throughout the Commonwealth. We have laid the basis of education, medical, and research systems.

We must now to a greater extent turn to development. We need that the need has been stressed for a bias of development capital towards investment in the basic services.

Atting Kenya

MR. PHILIP PRICE (Lab.) "We all know how in Kenya the authorities are struggling with the powers of darkness, and what an effect that struggle has on the Colony's economy—about £14m. a month. Yet the Colony's Government is going on with the Swire plan, which envisages spending £7m. largely out of their own resources for development. It could be of great help to Kenya in enabling it to continue the plan of development on which it has set its face."

MR. HUGH FRASER (Cons.) "One of the things that impresses me most about the Bill is the excellence of the idea of continuity and availability of money to Colonial Governments. The importance of this process of investment continuing without interruption lies not only in regard to cost of plant and other things being constructed but also in the ability to make plans on a longer and sounder basis.

I was surprised at the suggestion of the right hon. Member for Derby that in certain Colonial territories taxation was

not high enough. I would have said the other way and say that the drawing of the tax necessary into the Colonial territories can come only from a low level of taxation here and in those areas. It is not a question of escape capital, but one of looking realistically at the risks and problems facing the capitalist who is investing in those territories.

Investment in the Colonies in this country works out at at least 300 per cent. That is, the sums which will one day be found for the Colonial areas of bringing their own to a standard—some 300 per cent. It may take 300 or 400 years for the money to be returned eventually. It is a colossal and probably the only way of finding the sums necessary to bring up to a high standard of living is by attracting capital which can itself produce the return.

U.K. Cannot "Go It Alone"

RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.) said that one-third of the world's problems were on our plate. We could not "go it alone" in Colonial development; there was no hope at all of our meeting this great challenge of our time unless we could bring in other privileged nations to assist us.

MR. CREECH JONES (Lab.): "I do not think we have always been quite fair to those territories which have contributed so much to the dollar position in the last 10 years. The Colonies have given as much to us in the earning and saving of dollars, in the advantages we have taken in regard to price levels, and in the regulation of their consumption, as they have received from us in terms of C.T. and aid."

Development is a matter of voting money. If progress is to be made in the Colonies, the Colonies are to be built up by themselves. We should have the full co-operation of the Colonial people. With the expansion of national life on an upward surge in the political life it is imperative that they should also experience a vital importance in their future, is any economic and social development which this House is trying to conceive.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, denied that the sum the Government was asking the House to vote was inadequate. Consideration had been given to the cost of the development which could be carried out between 1955 and 1960, to the amount which could be financed from the Colonies' own resources, and to the amount which could be financed from loans on the London market. The estimates had also been examined in the light of the physical ability of the Government to carry out the work.

"It is a steady effort over a period of years, not a sudden frantic burst of activity, which may have been inadvisably undertaken, which counts. We have also had to consider to what extent the Colonial Governments would be able to pay for the upkeep of the extensive capital works which have been constructed. More schools need more teachers; more hospitals need more doctors and nurses; more roads require more maintenance. A too-rapid advance, especially in such areas, the Government can expect no corresponding financial return; could not be sustained."

Maintaining the Tempo

"Even taking into consideration the fall in the value of money £120m. together with what the Colonial Governments should be able to obtain from their own resources, should be enough to maintain the pace which they have achieved. The tempo has been speeded up over the past two or three years, and we are setting out to maintain that tempo. In itself that would be no mean task."

There are many ways in which we should be only too glad to spend the money ourselves, but no one would begrudge the money to our Colonial territories. The value is not always ostentatious but I do not think anyone could resist the temptation without being thrilled and proud of the work that has been done."

Some of the major changes in the Colonial areas do not find ourselves faced either with a new constitution or a change in an existing one. Without economic and social advances, political advances cannot bring value. This Bill represents the Government's policy for such development to go along with the political advance which we regard as the thing of great importance in furthering that process.



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PERSONALIA

MR. D. COLE, of London last week for a brief visit to the United Kingdom.

MR. RALPH HOPE is now head of the legal division of the Department of Relations in Africa.

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM, principal of Makerere College, Uganda, has arrived in London.

Mrs. FREDERICK and Lady MINTON have returned to London from their visit to Southern Africa.

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Mechanical Transport in the Sudan.

DR. BERNARD SCHLESINGER, of Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, is visiting East Africa.

VISCOUNTESS COUGH has left for Southern Rhodesia. She expects to be back in England in the middle of March.

MR. RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER has left for North Africa in connexion with his scheme for the reclamation of the Sahara.

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN is Acting Commissioner for East Africa in London during Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS'S absence in East Africa.

SIR KNOX HELEN is expected to arrive in Khartoum in the latter part of March to take up his duties as Governor-General of the Sudan.

MR. E. H. EDWARDS, who has been in control of the Sudanese Government Bank since 1951 in the Sudan for the past year, is returning to London.

Mrs. L. A. MELVILLE has resigned the office of managing director of Glyn Mills and Co., with whom she had been connected for 31 years.

SAYED HAMMAD LOEWIG, Minister of Finance in the Sudan, and SAYED MERUT ABDES, assistant manager of the Gezira Board, are visiting India.

MR. F. G. STEPHEN, chairman of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., and Mrs. STEPHEN are on their way to Nyasaland in the WINDCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. F. HINDOP, formerly of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, addressed Oxford University East African Association last week on that Colony.

MR. E. FRANK FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kenya, arrived in London a few days ago, having travelled by sea from Mombasa to South Africa.

During the absence from Kenya of Mrs. W. E. CROSSKILL, M.P., COLONEL P. R. NECKMAN, of Molo, will sit as a substitute member on the Legislative Council.

SIR WILLIAM LAWYER, who had intended to visit the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia early this year on a mission of mediation and conciliation, has decided to postpone his visit.

PRINCE YURKA GALLITZINE has resigned the appointment of public relations officer to the Hunting group of companies in order to establish his own firm of public relations consultants.

Mrs. GILBERT KENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was one of the Queen's guests at her dinner last week for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Mrs. GOREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was the guest for the recently formed Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at dinner on Tuesday evening. A report will appear next week.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, and Miss ADRIENNE V. CHRISTIE, daughter of Mr. J. K. Christie, South African Commissioner for East Africa, were married in Nairobi last Saturday.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE left London on Tuesday in the CITY OF YORK for Beira and Rhodesia, accompanied by Mrs. HUGH ADAMS. They expect to be absent from London for 10 weeks.

SIR PERCIVAL LIESCHING, United Kingdom High Commissioner-designate to the Union of South Africa, and Lady LIESCHING were recently entertained to luncheon by the Royal Empire Society. Sir HENRY BATTERBYE presided.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, has arrived in London for talks at the Treasury and the Colonial Office before he goes to Washington to negotiate a loan, perhaps of £74m., with the International Bank for Reconstruction, Railways and Harbours.

MR. S. R. ELLIS and MR. G. ARBEASTER have been appointed chairman and deputy chairman of the East African Shippers' Association. The other members of the committee are Colonel P. P. BAYLISS and Messrs. E. BRADLEY, A. M. GUNDEL, and E. N. WHITEWAY. The secretary is Mr. W. M. ROBINSON.

THE EARL OF HAILESEL has cancelled the premises of the Royal Institute of International Affairs a party in honour of SIR P. SMILEY (aided by the AMES SOCIETY, A.F.A.), for presentation to the Institute on the occasion of Lord Hailey's 80th birthday and in recognition of his many years' work for Ghana House.

Recent arrivals in this country from the Rhodesias include MR. A. W. CLARK-QUINTON, MR. C. M. LUNGEN, MR. A. L. MILLAR, MR. and MRS. E. MOUSSALLY, MR. R. SUMMERFIELD, MR. D. H. STEATER, MR. J. L. B. WILSON, and Mr. and Mrs. YOELL, all of Salisbury; MR. T. H. JAGIN, of Broken Hill, and MR. L. R. G. HENNINGSON, of Harare.

MR. COLBERT WATSON, M.P., and MR. JAMES WILKINSON, M.P., discussed political developments in East and West Africa at Chatham House last Thursday evening. Mr. K. G. BRADLEY was in the Chair, and several members of the audience took part in the discussion. The proceedings were recorded and broadcast in Speeches by Overseas Services of the B.B.C.

GANON J. N. STOFFORD, chaplain for the past three years to Whitestone School, Bulawayo, has been appointed archdeacon of Matabeleland. He went to Rhodesia in 1935, founded the mission at Daromombe, and after being an assistant curate at St. John's, Bulawayo, was made the first rector of St. Margaret's, Bulawayo. He is an honorary Canon of Matabeleland.

BIRTH

WARRIS - On January 28, 1955, at 27 Welbeck Street, London, W.1, to Sara, nee Collins (nee Threshert), wife of Kendall Warris - a son.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

JORDANS SCHOOL, Ilminster, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave in U.K.

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Obituary

Mr. George Walter Grabham

MR. GEORGE WALTER GRABHAM, O.B.E., whose death in Khartoum was briefly reported last week, had lived for much of his long retirement in Khartoum, where he had been born, and where he was widely and affectionately known as "Memor" ("the young man"). He had done a great deal of work on the geology, botany, and history of the Sudan, and in his quiet hours Fancha he was host to many visitors. His other great interest was the Sudan, in the geological service of which he had spent many years, and his hobby continued almost every book report or pamphlet published on the Sudan. He went back to Khartoum almost every year, and there he died at the age of 73.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT ERNEST HAMERTON, C.A.G., D.S.O., who has died in Brighton at the age of 81, served in the Army Medical Service in Somaliland in 1903-4, and was there awarded the D.S.O. Later he was seconded to the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society, with which he worked in Uganda and Nyasaland from 1908 to 1914. After retiring from the Army he became pathologist to the Zoological Society of London.

SIR ROBERT LYALL GRANT, who has died at his home in Sheringham, Norfolk, at the age of 79, went to Kenya in 1902 as honorary general, became a judge in the High Court of Kenya, and in 1916 later went to Kenya as Attorney-General. He also had appointed a puisne judge in Ceylon, and in 1922 Chief Justice of Jamaica.

MR. S. G. BELL, a well-known Nyasaland resident, Mr. S. J. Bell, his son, and Mr. Meyer, of Bulawayo, the son's friend, were drowned last week when a dinghy from which they were fishing capsized in a sudden storm. Mr. Durslem, also of Bulawayo, who was with them, managed to swim about a mile to the shore.

LADY BAKER, wife of Lieut. Colonel Sir Basil Littlehales Baker, 4th Baronet, died at their home in Dorset last week.

Kenya Expedition to Himalayas

SIX KENYA MOUNTAINEERS are to try to climb the Himalayan peak of Hinal Chuli. The peak, which has not yet been scaled, is about 27,600 feet high. The members of the expedition, which will leave next month, are Mr. John Howard, a district commissioner, Mr. Arthur Firmin, a Nairobi photographer, Mr. Patrick Nolan-Nevlan, formerly of Nairobi, now an Aden post office official, Mr. Robert Caukwell, a Government surveyor, Dr. F. A. Thomson, a Nairobi medical practitioner, and Mr. David McDermott Wilson, president of the Mountain Club of Kenya and editor of the Swahili language newspaper *Borazoi*. This will be the first Himalayan expedition from Africa.

Colour Bar in India

EAST AFRICAN STUDENTS in India have, according to the *Times of India*, accused Indians of colour prejudice almost as bad as that of South African Europeans. The newspaper, reporting speeches by four students from Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Kenya to Delhi Rotary Club, said that they had suffered "immense psychological torture" by the various discourtesies shown to them. The conclusion was that there was "as much race discrimination and colour prejudice in India as could be found anywhere in the world."

**United Northern Rhodesia Association
Plan for Inter-Racial Clubs**

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Minister for African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, told a recent meeting of the Joint East and Central African Board of the formation of the United Northern Rhodesia Association, which hopes to open a really good club in each town in the territory, so that people of all races may have meeting places and centres from which to plan their forests and agriculture, including various kinds of sports. A magazine would be published, and the first club was expected to open in Lusaka in about two months.

A large meeting in Lusaka had started the movement by creating a committee of Europeans and Africans who might be expected to help the development of the idea, for which substantial financial assistance was expected from several charitable sources, including the Bell Trust.

Mr. Franklin said that he fully recognized the difficulties which any such association must meet and that he would be glad to discuss the matter with the township in particular, and that he hoped for the establishment of similar organizations throughout Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the East African territories, with contacts and links between them all.

Sir Godfrey Huggins

THE POLITICAL COMMENTATOR of the *Standard* considers that Sir Godfrey Huggins's appearance on television last week for 20 minutes showed "a full rounded character, the character of a man who behind an engaging simplicity of manner and in speech, is a man of a high calibre." The writer added that "no one could be taken in by his smiling face when he said that he had remained in the 'Minister' for so long because he was not a politician." The cameras revealed the complete politician of the town. Sir Godfrey Huggins seems politics straight without affect, embellishment, or real character, real personality, real talent, and real sincerity.

Evangelistic Mission in Nairobi

A CAMBANGI mission, first preached in Kenya just year by Mr. Billy Graham, is being conducted in Nairobi by a young South African evangelist, Mr. Ken Terhoven. Open-air meetings, open to all races, are being held twice daily in the Services sports ground, and special services for Africans who do not speak English are to be held in the locations. Assisting Mr. Terhoven and his team is a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. L. A. Morrison, secretary of the Christian Council of Kenya. Mr. Terhoven, who was associated with Mr. Graham in his London campaign, was invited to Kenya by the African Island Mission.

Lord Delamere Divorced

LADY DEKAMERE has been granted a decree nisi in the High Court of Kenya on the ground of the adultery of Lord Delamere, aged 54, with Mrs. Diana Cowile in London last October. Mrs. Gilbert de Fresville Cowile was granted a decree against his wife on the grounds of her adultery with Lord Delamere, who was ordered to pay the costs in both cases. Neither petition was contested. Lord and Lady Delamere were married in 1942. Mrs. Cowile, before her marriage to Mr. Cowile, was Lady Broughton, widow of Sir Denis Broughton, who died in 1942.

The Aga Khan

THE ISRAELI COMMUNITY of East Africa was informed last week that the ill-health of the Aga Khan made it impossible for him to fulfill his intention of visiting East Africa to be wedged against platinum. The ceremony is therefore to take place in Cairo on February 20. Representatives of the community in East Africa will attend.

Sudan Government and "E. A. T. I."

Official Comment on A Leading Article

THE LEADING ARTICLE of Sudanization which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of January 13 has been quoted in full by the weekly publication of the National Guidance Office of the Sudan Affairs Ministry, the Sudan, and the following comment:

"It is a general rule all over the world that the first task of any nation which is fortunate to have her full freedom and independence is to get rid of foreign influence by all means. The Sudan is no exception to that rule. It is not the fault of the British who dominated it for more than half a century, or the strength of an agreement voluntarily concluded by the two partners of the Condominium rule. The last century and more is a period sufficient enough to give the Sudanese a position for independence. If the British are standing by, they can easily be brushed aside and qualifying them to train the Sudanese they have only to be kicked in the teeth and they will quit automatically and willingly without any fuss. And the Sudanese are always grateful to any people who have done them any good.

Incapable Trainers?

But if they think the Sudanese, after these long years of training are still unfit to govern themselves, they (the British) can only be branded as trainers incapable of doing their job and must also quit to give way for more capable and more sincere trainers to shoulder the task or leave the Sudanese to fight alone their way, unaided or untroubled.

It is no good lamenting a deed which one has done voluntarily or involuntarily. One must be strong enough to stand up to one's own malice or to one's own weakness, whether one is a ruler or a subject. The Sudanese have sympathy with the British or, inspired by the British, they will only do harm to any future relations between the Sudan and any countries which show a hostile attitude.

We wholeheartedly accept and deem it a favour if only constructive criticisms are directed to us, but we will not forgive such destructive attacks. The Sudanese Government

by introducing the Compensation Bill, have been generous to the British who left the Sudan and have been fair enough in announcing to retain the services of the British technicians who have been assured every respect and every fair treatment. Therefore there is no cause for any complaint or rebuffs for resigning.

Our advice to the writers of such articles is to be fair in their judgment and to publish true facts unbiased and unprejudiced. By so doing only can they satisfy their readers who are too clever and too consistent to detect the truth in what they publish.

[It will be seen that not one of the engagements of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been answered. Not one of them was malicious, as is now officially suggested, and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, every statement made in the leading article was accurate. The generalizations quoted above are in no wise a reply. — Ed.]

Sudan Self-Government

Military Forces to Go This Year

THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT is now expected to ask the Parliament of the Sudan in October to invite Great Britain and Egypt, the co-owners, to withdraw their forces in order that the Sudan may exercise the right of self-determination. Sayed Ismail El Ahari, the Prime Minister, has said that he expects all military forces to be removed by the end of this year, so that a Constituent Assembly of 40 or 50 members may be elected.

When the Sudanese Parliament was first re-elected last year the National Assembly had 24 members in 10 constituencies, 10 representatives and 13 in the senate, the United Party 22 and the Socialist Republican Party 1 and 10 in the Liberal Party 14 and 1, the Sudanese National Front 2 and none and the Sudanese People's Party 2 and 2 and 27 and 35 respectively. The Government thus had a majority over all other parties (1) in the House of Representatives and (2) in the senate.

In December three Ministers were dismissed. They announced to be formed a Republican Independence Party (R.I.P.).

N. Nigerian Offer to Sudan Officials

THE PREMIER and the six other Ministers of the Northern Region of Nigeria have issued a public invitation to British officials retired from the Sudan Service to resume their careers in that State.

Realizing that officials who, as a result of rapid political developments, find that their services are no longer required in one part of Africa may not wish to expose themselves to the possibility of a similar misfortune, the Ministers give a solemn and sincere assurance that such officers need have no such fear in Northern Nigeria, adding:—

"We admit our earliest hope that the civil service of this Region will contain an ever-increasing number of our own young men. But the number of Northerners who now hold university degrees or similar high professional or technical qualifications is few indeed, and the numbers coming forward for some time are certain to be quite inadequate to meet the expanding needs of this Region, with its population of 17½ million. We must look primarily overseas for our professional and technical staff, and a welcome and a future await all suitably qualified overseas officials who are sincerely prepared to serve the needs of our people."

We should not forget that we have been blessed with the population of the Sudan, which, as several of us from personal experience know, has so many features to commend it to our Region.

Treaty with Ethiopia

FOUR SOMALIS have arrived in London to protest to the Government against the recent Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, under which a strip of territory under British rule since 1944 is to be returned to Ethiopian administration. Mr. Michael Mariano, who leads the delegation, told journalists on his arrival: "We are prepared to go to Parliament and the United Nations if necessary to get this treaty cancelled."



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PLAYER'S MEDIUM NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Lords Debate on Colonies

(Continued from page 753)

Real national representation, by means of a common parliament and a single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies, is the only way of bringing the vast mass of the population into direct contact with their representatives. The system is complicated, but there are very great advantages. The system is complicated, but there are very great advantages. The system is complicated, but there are very great advantages.

I earnestly hope that present-day wide-scale multi-racial institutions exist in a territory which will come about. It results in a melancholy thing in a territory which is resource-rich, a population which is potentially capable of independence and full self-government should be unable to achieve its aim solely through its own inability to solve its internal problems and dissensions.

Fratricidal Strife in Kenya

Kenya is one of those territories which lack the potential resources necessary for ultimate independence. Whether or not she can make progress towards that goal depends both on bringing to an end the fratricidal strife with which she is at present riddled and on a change of attitude of her colonial rulers. The present attitude of the British Government is not a very encouraging one. I cannot see how the Government can be expected to do anything to help the Government to bring to an end the fratricidal strife with which she is at present riddled.

It is a common observation that when the distorting factor of suspicion, fear, and strife has been removed, we shall see that there is a latent fund of mutual tolerance, understanding, and good-will that, given the time and opportunity, will bring the people of different races who live on Kenya as their home will combine the individual contributions each community can make to the common good of all and that the means of co-operation now sources of conflict will disappear. At the same time, as far as the view of Lord Ogmore appears to take is really a political one. If, in certain cases, we must continue to solve the problems which solve the multi-racial problems in Kenya.

It is particularly ridiculous to generalize about Colonial affairs. We are dealing with extremely individual facts, no one of which is similar to any other. Either it is a constitutional question or it is a political question. This is due to historical causes and the British experience of allowing natural growth rather than imposing a pattern. I think that the tendency will continue to be away from rather than towards uniformity.

Status and Relationships

Each territory is certainly concerned about its relationship to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, but it is not as a rule so much concerned about its relationship to other territories. Not until certain that any territory is particularly interested in being placed in a category. What each seeks is a status and a relationship which satisfies its own conditions and aspirations. Certainly some territories are proud of their status and do not wish to see it altered.

Other territories, which do not feel that their target has been achieved, want to know what they are going to do when they get to the top of the ladder. Are they going to fall off? Are they going to stand on their heads? So far as they are concerned, it is important that we should create a firm relationship which will not differ from that of any independent members of the Commonwealth. I do not see how it is possible to have a number of territories divided from one another geographically, politically, culturally and economically. It is not possible to have one territory in a single speech this afternoon, which has really finally solved it. All the same, we in the Government welcome all ideas, from whatever quarter they come.

Lord Ogmore ventilated once again his theory of a Grand Council. It seemed to me that Lord Grandchester's Grand Council was rather grander than Lord Ogmore's, and various noble lords thought that the Grand Council would be a disaster. The impression I had was that some of us could agree, and that the disagreements cut across all party lines: we found noble lords opposite agreeing with members of our side agreeing with noble lords opposite.

If the Council is to be purely advisory, Parliament cannot be compelled to accept its advice. But everybody who gives advice and finds it infrequently taken tends to suffer after a

short time from a sense of frustration. There is grave danger that a Council that was purely advisory would suffer from frustration. If the Council had executive power there would obviously be a danger of clashes with the authority of the Secretary of State and of Parliament, and also with the cherished institutions which Colonial peoples are using in their own political institutions.

I do not recollect that the brief discussion of this subject in this House provoked any reaction from political leaders in the Colonial territories in favour of such a scheme. I think they felt that time should be spent in forming a definite view at an early date. Perhaps the present discussion will stimulate some expression of opinion.

Paper Schemes Easy

It is easy to emphasize one point. Each Lord Minister emphasizes it cannot be emphasized too much. It is not difficult to work out a paper scheme of what we should regard as a tidy arrangement. The important thing in any new arrangement is that it should at least be acceptable, and if possible should be positively desired by the peoples of the territories concerned; otherwise we should not be setting an example of a purely paper scheme. It is not difficult to work out a paper scheme of what we should regard as a tidy arrangement. The important thing in any new arrangement is that it should at least be acceptable, and if possible should be positively desired by the peoples of the territories concerned; otherwise we should not be setting an example of a purely paper scheme.

All this suggests that it would be quite wrong finally to reject any idea until a better situation is available. H.M. Government have a receptive mind and we are very ready to experiment. But so far as the Colonial peoples are concerned we must lead and not drive. With complicated problems of this kind there is a temptation to persuade Governments to put aside problems which are not immediately critical while they discuss and discuss. I do not think that there is any danger of an experiment, but the Government are anxious to do this. I do not think that there is any danger of an experiment, but the Government are anxious to do this.

Labour Party Recognition

Lord Ogmore said in the course of his reply that the noble lords were entitled to one or two things. I do not think that the noble lords were entitled to one or two things. I do not think that the noble lords were entitled to one or two things. I do not think that the noble lords were entitled to one or two things.

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One of the most important reactions is the recognition by the Labour Party of the problem and their putting it in the form of a pamphlet various suggestions for meeting the problem.

Lord Winston drew attention to the fact that apart from Lord Milverton (who is a National Liberal), not one member of the Government benches, other than the Front Bench, has spoken in this debate. It is a pity. These debates are widely read in the Colonies. The Conservative Party has usually taken a great interest in Empire and Colonial affairs, and when we have a debate here it would be a very welcome feature if more speakers from the Conservative back benches could take part.

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Kikuyu Christians Are Bewildered

New Opportunities for the Church in Kenya

THE REV. DR. J. W. C. DOUGALL, secretary of the Council of Churches Foreign Mission Committee, told a conference on his return from a visit to Kenya that he had found Kikuyu Christians frustrated and bewildered because their expectations by the Government to deal with the emergency were sometime repressive. The European and African Churches had been drawn closer together by the emergency. Kikuyu Christians were not so much against the Mau Mau, and the fact that there had been martyrs had served to strengthen the Church, to which large numbers who had been expelled had now returned.

Welfare Lies Behind Demand

Mr. Campbell, formerly principal of a large educational institution in Kenya and educational adviser to the Government, said that the Colony's standards of housing, education and social welfare lagged far behind the demands made on them, and that it would take an imaginative effort by the Government and the European settlers to convince the Kikuyu that they could contribute to the welfare of the community as a whole. Government officials he added had a remarkable standard of impartiality and responsibility for the interests of all races in East Africa.

Discussing new opportunities for the Church in Kenya, Dr. Dougall pointed out that one important beginning was a big community centre in Nairobi, in which Christians in Scotland and in East Africa were contributing. He also mentioned the Government's plan to build camps where the Government would employ Church volunteers, another example of impartiality. He was invited to visit South Nyasa, where the Government was inviting the Church to plan to build a school. This village, he said, was the Kikuyu, was important to them on the Church.

"A willing taxpayer is possibly an unknown species of *homo sapiens*, but we must do our best to prevent there being too many dissatisfied ones." — The Governor of the Seychelles.

Latest Proposals from Kenya

Partition and Then Federation

THE PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT in Kenya which has been made by the standing committee appointed by the "Truce Conference" held in Kenya on October 4 had not reached London when this issue went to press, but telegraphic reports from Nairobi state that the committee proposes three stages of development.

Stage I would last until the next general elections, to be held whichever is the earlier date. The nominated members on the Government benches in the Legislature sitting as a "truce assembly" should, it is proposed, be allowed freedom to vote as they wish except in matters of confidence in the Government as a whole, all distinct from confidence in any particular minister.

Stage II would last from the election of the next legislature in 1960. It is proposed that the nominated members of the Executive Council should be allowed to remain in office without portfolios and that if more than one Arab minister are appointed there should be no more than one addition of European ministers with or without portfolio.

In preparation for the period after 1960, there should be an examination, in conjunction with Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Central African Federation, of the desirability and possibility of readjusting present boundaries so as to create within the territories a number of provinces with greater autonomy.

In Stage III, from 1960, plans should be taken to form nine separate provinces or states and then to federate them.

Mr. Churchill, who was a member of the standing committee, declined to sign the report, but other members of the United Country Party signed with reservations.

Ideas of the Uganda Congress

Mr. Musazi Outlines Its Views

THE UGANDA CONGRESS COMMITTEE which was appointed to study the Hancock Committee's proposals has already received more than 100 memoranda, and will today end the sifting of oral evidence.

Mr. E. M. K. MUEIRA, president of the Uganda African National Congress, who appeared a few days ago with a delegation from the Uganda branch of the Hancock Committee, being "forced on the people" his justification for that action being that they were asked to accept or reject them as a whole. Uganda's first problem, he thought, was fear of federation. It seemed the need of self-government, and as third the issue of non-Africans and foreign capital as a result of increasing industrial development.

Congress objected to the European and Asian communities sending representatives to the legislature, though commercial interests were entitled to representation. There ought to be an African majority in the Legislative Council, Mr. Musazi argued. Congress objected to the Hancock report because it would not lead direct to self-government.

Uganda's Progressive Party

MR. E. M. K. MUEIRA, who has been elected president of the new Progressive Party in Uganda, describes it as "the party for the people, seeking progress through the development of each individual personality." The declared aims are to work towards the creation of a self-governing Uganda by providing leadership, encouraging education, and supporting the economic development of the African, to oppose any form of federation with other territories, to co-operate with other progressive movements against imperialism and colonialism, and to secure political responsibility for Africans.

Mr. Nanji Kalidas

MR. NANJI KALIDAS MIRTHA, of Uganda, has given more than one million rupees for the endowment of a women's college in India. He has been most generous in his benefactions in East Africa, which include the gift to Kampala of a town hall, the King George V public park, and a large girls' school, to Nairobi of another school, and to Mombasa of a nursery school.

Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprises, 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:

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Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

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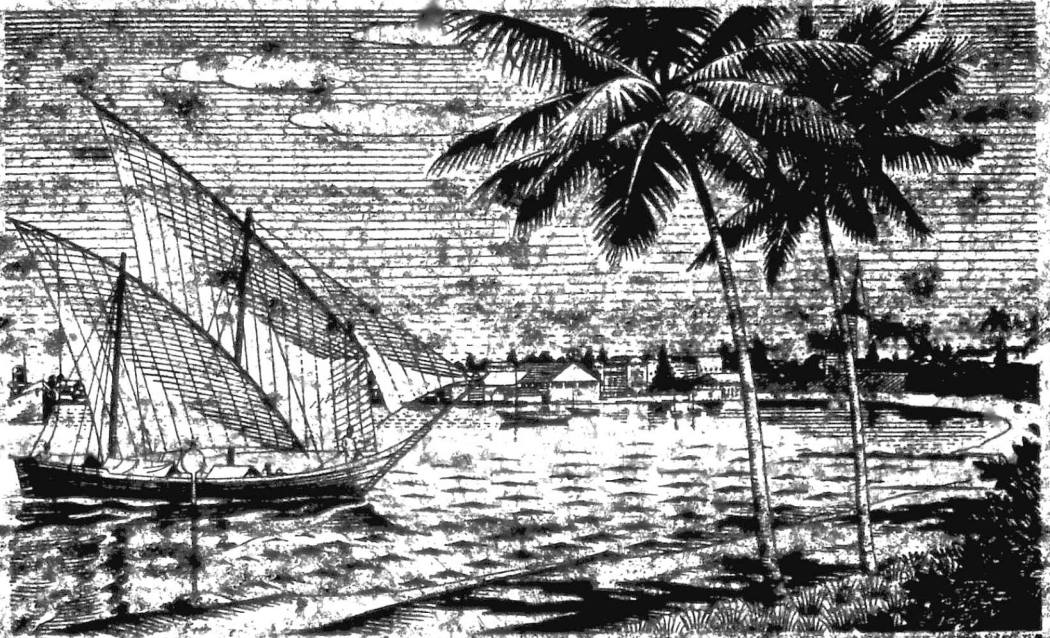
Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, EAST A.F.A., P.O. Box 2013, 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, 227 Smith Street, Durban.

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



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Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Tanganyika 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 Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Only Four Mau Mau Surrender Daily (Another Asian Killed in Nairobi)

LAST WEEK 47 terrorists were killed and 28 captured in Kenya and 17 others were arrested for questioning. In the same period there were 20 surrenders. One African of the security forces was killed and two were wounded. The Mau Mau continued to kill more than 40 cattle and 360 sheep being reported stolen last week.

A 20-year-old Asian clerk employed in the Supreme Court of Kenya was murdered in Nairobi at the weekend while on his way home. One hand was cut off and he had severe wounds in the head, throat and legs. On Monday about 1,000 Africans in Nanyuki were rounded up for questioning.

Chiefs continue to be active. When terrorists refused to come out of a hideout in the Nyeri area grenades were thrown and six were killed. In the same locality 100 Mau Mau were arrested for supplying food to the gangs.

Eight terrorists (five Kikuyu, two Embu, and one a Meru) were executed in Nairobi last week. Two had been convicted for possessing home-made guns, one for carrying ammunition and the rest for consorting with armed Mau Mau.

Surrender Rate

Asked if the Government's offer last week of £100,000 to the Mau Mau Government of Kenya were satisfied, Lord Lugard, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied:

"It is not clear that an immediate rush of terrorists is to be hoped for. It is hoped, nevertheless, that one of the effects of Operation Hammer will be to break up the gangs and give the less fanatical members opportunities to surrender. Most of the offer will probably take time to reach scattered groups

in the forest, although all means are being used to spread it. The Kikuyu are said to be slow to make up their minds, and therefore it is too early to say what the prospects of success are, but it is not the intention that the offer should be open indefinitely.

"On the whole, I think the offer has been well received, although not in all quarters, and so far it would be premature to say that we are not satisfied with the results that have been achieved. I think we must wait a little and see."

Bishop's Criticism

Bishop Beattie said in Nairobi last week that the bulletin issued by the Church Missionary Society about the situation in Kenya was in his opinion "one-sided and particularly unfortunate."

He said that he was embarrassed and bewildered by publication of the document without his knowledge. Church leaders in Kenya having undertaken not to make public "certain matters of grave concern" which they were discussing with the Acting Governor. Later, when the bulletin was given to the Church by the Acting Governor, the Acting Governor would be most anxious to see that the bulletin was not published. In fact they were co-operating, especially in the defeat of terrorism and the encouragement of loyalty and rehabilitation.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia announced last week, after publication of reports that Mau Mau agents had been arrested, that two Africans from Kenya for northern Tanganyika, a man and a woman, had been detained in Eusaka and would be deported.

A regulation gazetted in Kenya on Tuesday provides that no person may be detained in custody for more than 15 days except on the authority of a magistrate.

Philip Woodhouse, writing in the Spectator, holds the view expressed by East Africa and Rhodesia that the measure of guilt should have been settled in the case of every terrorist who surrenders. He writes:

"The offer of detention without trial instead of hanging is based on the assumption that some of the rank and file in the forest know they have failed and are ready to surrender only by fear of their leaders and hanging. But even if surrenders do come, it will be difficult to say that they are innocent. In some cases, as well as the terrorists had been offered trial and possible life imprisonment, but no hanging, it cannot be said of the Government that trial had been established. If the Government would have established guilt as it is, the cry is bound to be raised that the men are held without trial."

Hypothetical Case

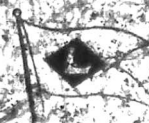
Consider also a hypothetical but typical case. Two men, six months ago, hanged a woman to death because she refused to do their unspeakable duty. One was caught by a Kikuyu chief who had from the start decided that he would risk his life for the Government which had created his office. The chief detained the man, questioned him — so roughly that he finally decided that he would not trust him to a judicial system which might release him for some incomprehensible reason; he therefore shot him.

The other murderer escaped. A month later he came out for food and escaped in the nick of time from the hut of a sympathiser who was taken and hanged for harbouring him. The murderer sent information to the police of his companion's death; the case was charged with murder. Now the original murderer is offered indefinite detention without prosecution.

How must the amnesty seem to a Kikuyu? Some have friends or relatives who have been hanged for helping terrorists; far more have friends or relatives who have been murdered by terrorists who are now excited. To speak to them of the law having any objective validity can only provoke a bitter decision.

Mercy Possible

Amnesty is possible without consideration. Surely it would have been wiser to suspend the death penalty for those who surrendered but to settle the guilt in every case. It would then have been right to proceed with cases pending against loyalists. But here the suggestion that a rigid legal view counted all past offences, whether committed by Mau Mau or chiefs. Thousands of Kikuyu want the emergency ended, but a few too many calculate that they have not done badly out of it that in future it will be possible to hate but not despise the Kikuyu, that it may be worth while to prolong it. If such thoughts are abroad and surrenders do not come in, the amnesty — even if it is withdrawn after three months — would be a decapitating point to other tribes as well as to the Kikuyu."



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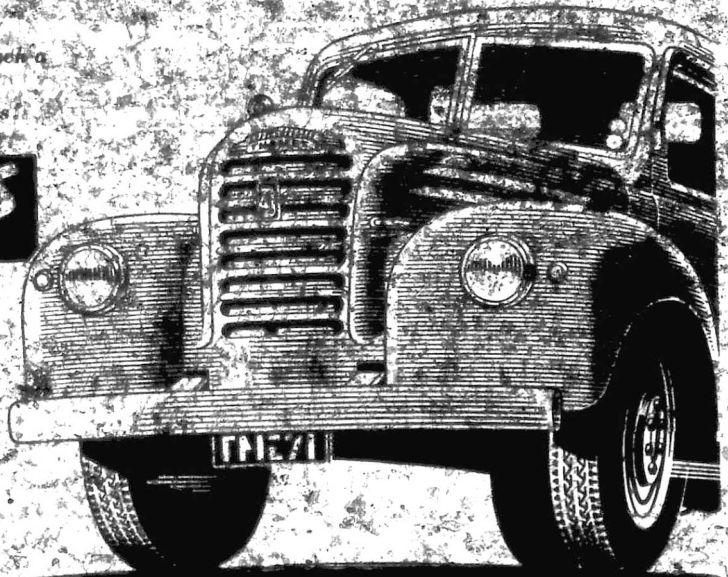
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Parliament

Commonwealth Travel for M.P.s.

Man, Mau, Cleaning, Baths

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION on the problems in East Africa has been sent to the printers. MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for the Colonies, has told MR. CRECH JONES in the House of Commons:

MR. THOMAS: Would the Prime Minister agree that he would grant travelling facilities to enable Members of Parliament to visit Colonial and Commonwealth countries so that they might become more closely acquainted with the social, political and economic conditions and their economic

MR. THOMAS: I do not think I can do better than give the answer to the question given by Mr. Crech Jones on October 20, 1945. — H.M. Government will come off the best designed to promote a better understanding between the peoples of the British Commonwealth. As regards visits by M.P.s, the hon. and gallant Member will no doubt be aware of the long-standing arrangements made by the Empire Parliamentary Association for visits by Parliamentary delegations within the Commonwealth and Empire. We have no intention at present of departing from that policy.

Visits "Out of the Hat"

MR. THOMAS: Would the Prime Minister not agree that it would be a worthwhile investment and would knowledge and understanding of the problems of the British Commonwealth be increased if Members of Parliament were to be enabled to visit more direct representatives of the people of the Commonwealth? It is possible to make arrangements to enable them to deal effectively with these matters in the House of Commons. It is quite true that the arrangements made by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, is he not aware that every member who is selected for a delegation thinks himself extremely lucky if he gets one visit "out of the hat" in all the time that he is a member? If the hon. gentleman takes the problems of the Commonwealth seriously, I urge him to reconsider the matter so as to enable a better to be given more opportunity for these visits.

MR. R. W. SOMMER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he had acted on the suggestion to invite to this country a delegation from the Kenya Legislature.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I have put the suggestion to the Governor, who has warmly welcomed it. I hope it will prove possible to arrange such a visit in the near future. MR. JOHN HALL (Cons.) asked what steps had been taken to make it possible for those who had been in the Mau Mau and other concentration camps to return to their homes.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Cleanse baths were arranged for a large scale during the early part of the emergency and were found to be largely ineffective both for the reason that the bath being sponsored by the Government was regarded as being a disgrace and because areas where cleansing had taken place were subjected to heavy re-cleaning by Mau Mau shortly afterwards.

Confessional System Effective

A confessional system is now generally in place of the cleansing bath; the basis of this system is to get the people to make voluntary and public confessions. It is thought that a large number of Mau Mau members are now in the process of breaking their oath. This has proved most effective as the people see that confessions are not being made as a result of breaking their oath, confidence and confessions are increasing.

Asked how many persons had been released from Kenya detention camps during the past two months, and how many new detainees there were, the Colonial Secretary replied that in November and December 2,602 were detained and 594 released.

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what information, not previously available, had come to hand between the time at which a re-entry permit to Kenya was issued to Mr. J. Singh and the time when he was imprisoned in the Colony.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Certain information was obtained from a servant of Mr. Singh's association with the Mau Mau movement came into the hands of the immigration authorities after the assembly permit had been issued. The information was subsequently deemed to be against the public interest. The ban does not apply to all visits.

MR. E. B. FLETCHER asked what representation had been made to the Native Authorities in the past members of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress and respect to its members' movements.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: No representation has been made at the time suggested. No orders or rules have been made to the Native Authorities regarding Congress members' movements. It is possible that some orders regarding Congress members' movements have been issued, but no information is available regarding whether or not they have been observed.

Mrs. DUGDALE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what grounds he was submitting to hold discussions with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the subject of immigration to those territories from the United Kingdom.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: If an immigration policy line to discuss with the Federal Government any aspect of immigration into the Federation, should they so wish.

Grave Disquiet

MR. DUGDALE: Is the hon. gentleman not aware that there is grave disquiet at the increasing South African immigration into these territories, and in view of the effect that this may have on the Native inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for whom the United Kingdom Government are responsible, will he consult with the Federation Government as to what steps can be taken to prevent this?

MR. DODDS-PARKER: Immigration into the Federation is entirely a matter for the Government of the Federation, as will be decided by Parliament.

MR. J. JOHNSON: Is the hon. gentleman aware of the intense and bitter feeling of the Africans in Nyasaland, particularly in the Southern Province, and will he bear in mind in future discussions the matter of the rights of Europeans entering that Colony?

MR. DODDS-PARKER: Yes, sir. That again is entirely a matter for the Government of the Federation. The land in Nyasaland is partly open to the immigration of non-Native territories.

MR. DUGDALE: I am perfectly well aware that immigration is a matter for the Federation, but I ask the hon. gentleman to discuss this matter with them in view of the fact that the protection of Native interests is a matter for the United Kingdom Government.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: Yes, sir. But it does not come under the heading of immigration, which is entirely a matter for the Federal Government.

"It is hardly possible for an African politician to be what Europeans call reasonable, and retain the confidence of his own people." — A correspondent of the *Economist*.



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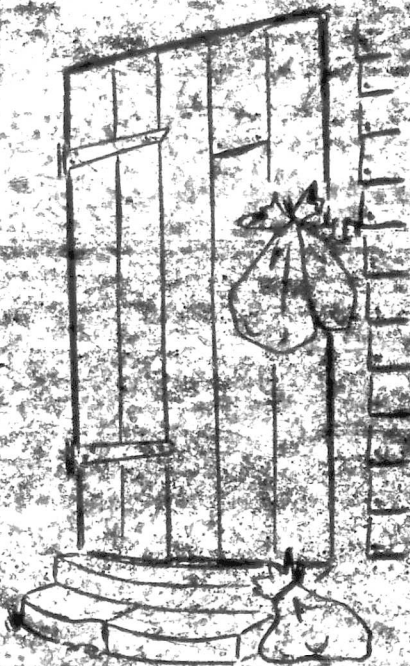
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

East African Currency Board

A conference of the Electors' Union of Kenya is to be held at Nairobi on February 12.

Kenyan civil servants have asked all the East African Governments to increase their pensions in order to meet the higher costs of living.

The Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies has changed its title to Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

Kampala's real estate value this year will probably be well over £29m, compared with £34m in 1949. There were 1,300 ratepayers; now there are 3,500.

A Trades Union Congress has been formed in Nyasaland. Mr. d'Mello, chairman of the Nyasaland Railway African Trade Union, was elected temporary president.

All but 13 of 100 porters employed by a transport company in Kampala struck suddenly last week for an increase of 1s. a day. Their action immobilized almost a whole fleet of lorries which normally handle 70% of the goods traffic into Kampala by rail.

Too H in Uganda

Too H groups have been established at Makerere College and the Engineering School, Kampala. The movement has a full-time organizing secretary in Uganda, Mr. Aggrey Willis, a Kenya African who was at one time a sergeant in the King's African Rifles.

A film in colour, "A Passage from the Cape to England in the Rhodesia Coastal Line on the East Coast of Africa and the Mediterranean" was shown to guests of the Union Castle Line in London on Monday. Entitled "Holiday of a Lifetime," the film runs for just under an hour. It was produced by Mr. T. E. Healy.

The Nyasaland Government will contribute £31,500 a year for a period to strengthen the financial structure of the proposed united town of Blantyre and Limbe. This follows the Government's agreement of a loan guarantee by Mr. R. S. McDermott, county treasurer of Hertfordshire, for the amalgamation of the two towns.

The Governor of Uganda has had further discussions with the Mukama of Bunyoro and members of the Bunyoro Constitutional Committee, and certain proposed amendments of the 1933 Bunyoro Agreement have been agreed; they will be made public after submission to the Kukurato (the Native Council) for consideration.

Defence problems of the Middle East were discussed by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at one of their sessions last week. The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa were present. The U.K. Chiefs of Staff and other military advisers were in attendance.

The Report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended June 30, 1954, records that currency in circulation increased by £EA 732,110 to £EA 53,333,887. Notes to the value of £EA 13,762,500 were supplied in East Africa during the year for replacements and to augment stocks. The original issue of the 100 shilling cupro-nickel note was continued, £EA 1,064,000 worth, all in shillings, being imported. Silver coinage consisting of £EA 3,328,000 in shillings and £EA 167,000 in 50 cent pieces has so far been supplied to the U.K. for minting. The board's credit balance of £952,277 has been carried to the Currency Reserve Fund, now standing at over £574m. The balance sheet shows an excess of assets over liabilities of just 50m. The sum of £250,000 was distributed to the Governments concerned out of the fund's profits for the year: Kenya £109,422, Tanganyika £66,717, Uganda £47,000, Zanzibar £10,724, Aden £20,833, and Somaliland £3,506.

Wages in Hotels and Clubs

The WAGES COUNCIL appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to investigate earnings and conditions of service of Africans employed in hotels, clubs, and restaurants has recommended that minimum monthly wages should be from £5.00 to £6 for a cook or waiter, £5.10 to £6.50 for a barman, 5s to £12.10s for a head cook, £7.10s to £8 for a head waiter, and between £2 and £3 for other staff. In each case there is a caution allowance of 1s. a day. The normal working week should be 60 hours, with 15 consecutive hours off duty and leave should accumulate at full pay at the rate of 14 days for each completed month of service with the same employer. The wages council proposes the abolition of tipping in hotels and restaurants.

An Old Vacancy

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration quotes the following letter received from an African in Tanganyika Territory whose earlier application for a job had been unsuccessful: "I have the honour to received your reply and to tell you that as you have told me that there are no suitable vacancies to offer me, so I have known now and I am informing you that myself I want even an unsuitable vacancy. I will be very glad if you will reply to me with a list of an unsuitable vacancies in your department because one of the vacancies may be suitable to me."

"The Governor of Tanganyika is occasionally described as a showman, but successful showmanship is precisely what Tanganyika and other African territories require." — Mr. Dingle Foot, O.C. in the Observer.

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An extraordinary meeting will be asked on March 24 to consider increasing the authorized capital to £15,500,000 (total £20,970,370) and distributing £1,000,000 for each 15% now held.

A preliminary statement gives the net profit at £3,293,298 compared with £2,988,143 for 1954-55, this figure being strictly speaking provision for taxation totalling £5,140,661 (£2,703,1).

During the past year the assets of the company, which now total £10,000,000, has doubled largely on account of additional shares of 10% per cent. royalties on Northern Rhodesia copper, providing a large proportion of the company's income. Plans for new mines and increased production by existing mines are regarded as ensuring the Chartered Company of a large royalty revenue for long periods. Its mineral rights have still 21 years to run.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.

THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, some of which are in East and Central Africa, shows that in the year ended August 31 last the group, after providing for taxation, has a net profit of £1,544,000 compared with £1,440,000 in 1954. The issued capital of £10,000,000 (reserves of £2,000,000) and the assets of £2,000,000 (£2,000,000) and net current assets of £6,400,000 (£5,900,000).

Extracts from the Chairman's annual statement appeared in this Journal last week. They dealt with the operations in Tanganyika Territory, the Sudan and the Central African Federation.

The directors are Mr. Kenneth M. Carls, Chairman and managing director, Sir Eastman Bell, Sir John Glyn, Mr. K. R. M. Carnie, Mr. Alfred Grier and Mr. W. J. Gantner.

Bandanga Pays 9%

BANDANGA LTD. reports that in the year ended September 30 last there was a trading profit of £13,441 (compared with £8,432 of the previous year) before charging taxation in the United Kingdom and Nyasaland totalling £3,000 (£3,000). A dividend of 9% requires £2,864, £2,000 of which is transferred to a reserve and £864 is paid in cash. There is also a debit balance brought forward from the previous year of £2,960.

The issued capital is £72,000 in shares of 5s. General reserve stands at £2,000, and current liabilities at £5,976. Fixed assets are £1,000,000, balance sheet total £1,000,000, and current assets at £1,000,000, cash totalling £15,441.

Despite unusually dry weather early in the season and in excess rain later, 2,242,286 lbs. of tea were manufactured, compared with 182,148 lbs. in the previous year. The average cost per lb. was 24/7, compared with 24/6 in 1954. The average price per lb. was 21/6, compared with 21/6 in 1954. The average yield per acre was 75 lbs. compared with 75 lbs. in 1954.

After the close of the financial year Mr. Spencer Brien, who had been chairman since the formation of the company in 1937, resigned an account of ill-health, and Mr. W. R. T. Picton-Warlow was elected in his stead. Commander J. C. Arbuthaot, R.N. (Retd.), was appointed to the vacancy caused by Mr. Brien's retirement. The annual meeting will be held in London on February 28.

Exporting to Nyasaland

MR. W. WOODBURN, British Trade Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Blantyre that new Nyasaland commercial exporters were likely to face the whole of their Nyasaland trade if they adhered to their present practice of supplying only through wholesalers in Bulawayo and continued to refuse to supply goods direct to retailers in that respect. A business leader commented that some £100,000 exports are no longer of Africa that there is no time to take it in order to send goods to Nyasaland through Bulawayo.



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Annual consumption
Capital

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21½ million units
£848,000

Outstanding Capital
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

£1,023,000
21½ million units
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Of Commercial Concern

Agricultural machinery and spare parts, certain industrial and mining machinery, pressure lamps, stoves, and power-driven apparatus and materials are among items which Federal importers may now buy freely from any source, regardless of the currency involved. Currency restrictions, however, still apply to the import of American cars.

The East African Conference Lines announce that, owing to increased operating costs, it has become necessary to revise outward rates of freight from the United Kingdom and Continent to East Africa. Particulars of the revised rates, which will come into force on March 1, may be obtained from the lines or their agents.

A licence for the supply of electricity to the town and suburbs of Victoria, Seychelles, has been granted to Mr. Colin Brisbane, who is to form a £60,000 company with capital from the United Kingdom to undertake the work. British plant is to be bought.

Uganda Tea

At last week's tea auctions in London 1,607 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 6s. 9.37d. per lb. compared with 1,535 packages averaging 6s. 8.69d. The highest price reached was 6s. 10.4d. for consistents from Uganda.

The price of sisal, which advanced £6 a ton on the London market last month, has now risen to £78 for No. 1, and there are reports of a rise up to 10s. The increase of 5% in shipping freights on sisal are equivalent to about 20s. a ton weight.

Rhodesia Cement Co., Ltd., has begun diamond drilling to prove limestone deposits about five miles from Zomba. If the results are satisfactory, the company will build a cement works in Nyassaland.

The national income of Northern Rhodesia, which was £16.4m. in 1945, is now officially stated to have been £88.7m. in 1953. Domestic output rose 156% between 1949 and 1953.

Goods traffic earnings of East African Railways last year almost reached £12m., nearly £24m. above the 1954 total. Railings from Mombasa exceeded 11m. tons.

Southern Rhodesian wheat production rose to 606,000 per 200 bu. The last winter crop was 1,100,000 in 1954-55 summer and 1955 winter crop.

About £1m. a month is being lost in taxated revenue as a result of the strike on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Last season's sales of Nyasaland copaco totalled 33,152 lbs., valued at £2,236,306. The overall average sale price was 16.19d. per lb.

Local African farmers in the Mafinga district of eastern Rhodesia are becoming disillusioned.

The Government of the same province has set up an agricultural credit bank.

Membership of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce now totals 300.

Sisal Outputs for January

Central Line Sisal Estates — 220 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingo wire-estates, making 1,690 tons for seven months, compared with 1,400 tons for the corresponding period last year.

East African Sisal Plantations — Production totalled 450 tons, making 1,700 tons for the first seven months of the current financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa — 113 tons of fibre, making 6,424 tons for 10 months.

Rich & Co. (Africa) — 4,421 tons of fibre compared with 7,105 tons last year.

Dava Plantations — 128 tons of fibre compared with 106 tons for December.

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Mining

R.S.T. Group's Notice Withdrawn

Board Approaches to European Union

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINEWORKERS' UNION received last Friday the following letter from the general managers of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. and Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. —

"The directors of this company has noted with interest the result of the ballot for the company's membership. It welcomes the clear expression of the view of the majority of your members that some jobs in the European field would now be made available to Africans, and we presume that the candidate originally named by your representatives for consideration has been given an advantage over the other candidates. The enclosed Report will be sent to you.

"Having regard to the result of this ballot, to the progress which negotiations on the Rhodesian Selection Trust and for African advancement have now reached, and to the conciliatory attitude of your union, my board has instructed me to withdraw the notice issued on November 4 last, under which, as subsequently modified, our agreement with you would have terminated on August 18 next. It should be glad if you would confirm that your union accepts the withdrawal of this company's notice.

Union Welcomes Gesture

The acting general secretary of the union, Mr. P. J. Pellissier, welcomed the withdrawal of the R.S.T. group's notice and expressed his hope that the directors of the union had considered the way was now open for further negotiations, and that while the R.S.T. group's notice was still in force, it would be possible to adjust the company's contribution to the Rhodesian Industrial Trust.

The chairman of the Chamber of Mines of the European Mineworkers' Union, Mr. A. Clark, appealed on Monday to the two mining groups to reach agreement in regard to the advancement of Africans, since it was imperative to avoid the creation of a situation in which Africans and European miners work side by side at different rates of pay.

The members of both groups fear the rate for the Africans apply in all other Rhodesian mines would reduce the earnings of many members of the union that insistence on the advancement of Africans was strictly a mine-by-mine labour. The main difference now was that the Selection Trust offered a final and lasting solution, whereas the African American group wanted a five-year trial period followed by review and another five-year trial.

MANY AFRICANS who have been on strike are returning to work in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. At the week-end a representative of the Chamber of Mines said that mine and mill production in the four copperbelt mines was now 54% of normal.

Price of Copper

HAVING RISEN SPECIFICALLY in recent weeks, quotations for copper fell sharply on the London market at the beginning of this week as a consequence of better prospects of a combination of work in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. When the Metal Exchange opened on Monday the price stood at £355 a ton for immediate delivery. At one time during the day the price fell to £335, but there was a recovery later to £342 10s. for cash metal and £322 10s. for three months' delivery.

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N. Rhodesian Copper Mines

Six Months Production Figures

Mufuta Copper Mines Ltd. announces that in the six months ended December 31 last production totalled 47,750 long tons, of which 27,750 tons of electrolytic and blister were sold for £1,560,000. Operating and administrative expenditure was improved to £1,200,000, and the net profit before taxation was £360,000. The estimated profit before providing for taxation was £223,000.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. has an estimated profit before taxation of £250,000 in the same period, and copper production totalled 4,235 long tons. Revenue from the sale of 39,122 long tons was £9,675,000, operating and administrative expenditure amounted to £7,650,000 and provision for replacements, obsolescence and loss of interest required £407,000.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Mines

AT THE ALAMAS DIAMOND mine of Tanganyika Diamond & Gold Development Co. Ltd., 261,730 loads of diamondiferous gravel were treated in the year ended June 30 last, against 206,267 loads in the previous year, and the recovery totalled 13,956 carats, an increase of 1,933 carats. There were 24 specified diamonds, three of which sold for more than £1,000 each; a fine blue spotted 374-carat diamond realized £2,250, a broken cleavage of 453 carats £1,154, and a brown speculative cleavage of 304 carats £4,076. The net profit after meeting all charges was £15,000. The consolidated results of the company and its subsidiaries showed a profit of £25,227.

Boardman Resigns

MR. J. W. Boardman has resigned from the board of the Tanganyika Diamond & Gold Development Co. Ltd. following the acceptance of the offer for the company's issued share capital made by Glazer Brothers of Johannesburg. A condition of the offer was that the shareholders should appoint four members to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors consists of Mr. A. J. Weston and Mr. F. Brackfield.

Publications

Part 21 of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Bulletin, No. 21, "The Geology of the Mufuta District," is published in 1955 by the Geological Survey, Volume 1, 1955 of "Records of the Geological Survey of Tanganyika," published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, has now reached London.

Attack on Mining Camp

EIGHT SOMALI BANDITS, armed with rifles, recently attacked the Concesso Somali mining camp at Hudin, but withdrew when their fire was returned. Police followed them up, killed two, wounded four, and took another un wounded man prisoner after an hour's fight, and later arrested another man on suspicion of being a member of the gang. Two Somali policemen were slightly wounded.

Progress Reports for January

Beattie Colliery — 295,563 tons of coal and 18,003 tons of coke were sold, against 285,297 tons and 16,368 tons respectively for December.

Kamassa Gold Mines — Production by Gatta Gold Mining Co. Ltd. was 3,500 fine oz. gold from 2,000 tons of ore milled. The operating profit was £4,474.

Rhodesian Broken Hill — Feed 1,316 long tons, zinc 2,375 tons, December lead 900, zinc 2,327.

Calm and Motor — 24,500 tons of ore were treated for 7,532 oz. gold and a working profit of £40,301.

Falcon Mines — In the quarter ended on December 31 last 10,500 tons of ore were milled at the Kalpi Mine to 7,064 oz. fine gold and a working profit of £1,000. For Sunaco the corresponding figures were 8,130 tons of ore and £1,583, and for Day (P.O.) 3,544 tons, 764 oz., and £244. The total working profit in the three mines was £45,922. Capital expenditure totalled £3,274.

Globe of Phoenix — Ore reserves at the end of 1954 are returned at 343,900 tons containing 211,400 ozs. gold. The average value is computed at 17.33 dwt. At the end of 1953 the estimate was 242,300 tons containing 212,000 ozs. gold.

Minerals Research Syndicate Ltd., which has been prospecting in the Zomba district of Nyasaland, has found "vast quantities" of moesaitite. Whether the deposits are of commercial value has still to be proved.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd. announces that 97% of the 1,200,000 shares under option have been taken up.

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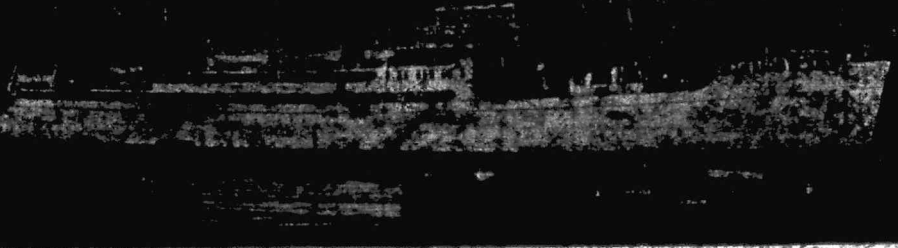
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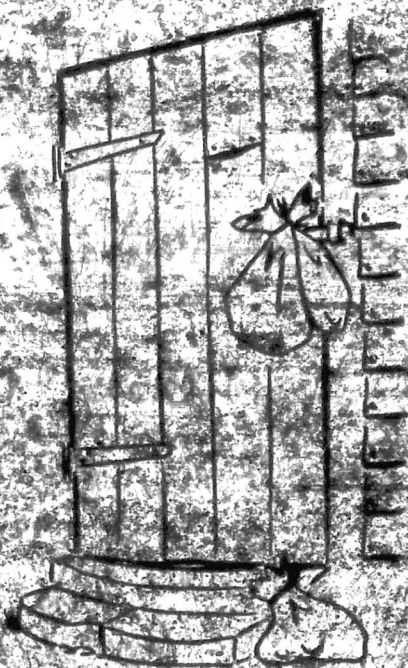
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT got very much the wrong end of the argument in the House of Lords last week when the situation in Kenya was discussed. Neither Viscount Swinton nor Lord Lloyd Sharp Criticisms of Government of Kenya.

its two spokesmen dealt satisfactorily with any of the main criticisms. They had to admit that all sorts of terrible things had happened in Kenya and they did little more than express general hope for a more honest and efficient Government. Every peer who spoke condemned the Government of Kenya on one or more grounds, and the aggregate of their misgivings amounted to a formidable indictment that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations thought it wiser to manage in generalization, exaggeration, sentiment, a few statistics and a quibble than to attempt a real reply. If the man on the spot bearing the responsibility is demonstrably wrong, you should get rid of him. Lord Swinton declared unambiguously: "By that reckoning the Governor of Kenya, the General Officer Commanding, several Ministers, and a number of departmental heads should have been removed." But the Government's present as voiced by a senior Minister is in striking contrast to its practice, which was well described by Lord Milverton when he said that the group of men in charge of the Government of Kenya had forfeited the confidence of the Colony but apparently retained that of Whitehall. Lord Swinton was so ill-informed as to assert that nobody has said a word against the Commander-in-Chief, so ill-prepared as to confuse an official in Kenya with "some obscure writer in some paper," and so ill-advised as to ask for an explanation of a remark that the important task was to liquidate the terrorist leaders rather than their followers. He was answered in two crushing sentences:

Lord Milverton said that in his case as a lone speaker, instead of condemning the incompetence of the Government of Kenya in recent years, he said that the Colony was like a ship at sea in a storm with no one on the bridge, that the Administration had been unhappy in judgement, slow in action, and lacking in firmness, self-confidence, and decision, and that he lacked both principle and energy to be supportive. His speaker was so devastating as Lord Milverton, but Lord Taylor went on prospecting in Rhodesia and a century or more ago Lord Astor and Lord Winterton were near voting the degrees of support, and the House instead the few surrendering terms made it clear that they did not regard the Government of Kenya as a crime, although the critics were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Lovat, Lord Hewartford, the Earl of Eglinton, Lord Sherwood, and Lord Gwyer. Lord Teylor, who said that he was shocked at the terms of the amnesty, demanded changes in the senior personnel if there was not very soon a drastic change in the situation.

It is surprising that the House should have accepted the suggestion of the apologists that, if surrender were to be induced, there was no alternative to the terms offered to the terrorists. On the contrary, they could have been told that no man who surrendered would be hanged, but that investigation of each would be made in order to decide the term of detention in each case. Then a sentence for the term of the life of the worst criminals could have been imposed and maintained. Now because these four malefactors have been promised that none shall be tried, the measure of guilt will not be established, and

sooner or later there will be clamour for the release of men who, it will be emphasized, are not known to have committed any crime beyond that of terrorism. That reckless laxity of the authorities is inexcusable; but it was not even mentioned by anyone except Lord Milverton — who, because he described the amnesty as a "sordid bargain," "a breach of faith" and "an immoral deal" — and it is certainly all those things — was insultingly told that he had used language which "would have been regrettable on the lips of an infant schoolgirl." Those were the words of Earl Jowitt, a former Lord Chancellor, who, being unable to refute the arguments of the introducer of the debate, considered a convenient substitute. He had already revealed some of his ignorance of Kenya, and he proceeded to draw a false analogy between the Matabele Rebellion and Mau Mau. Since the Government of Kenya has insisted throughout that it is not faced with rebellion, but merely with an "emergency," it is unreasonable to argue from the Matabele precedent. Not of course that we are minded to make use of the term "emergency." The word has from its start written a "rebellion" and "insurrection" into how the Army General Service Medal is to be awarded — not for a war or a rebellion, but for an "emergency." Could the absurdity of one set of officials be better exposed by another set?

THE ANNOUNCEMENT in London by Sir Godfrey Huggins this month must pass before the Government of the Federation can decide whether to give preference to the hydro-electric scheme at Kariba or that at Kafue is Secretary of State. It is bound to cause a renewal of a controversy which does not lose heat by delay. The chief present complaint north of the Zambezi is the strange refusal of Sir Malcolm Barrow, the Federal Minister concerned, to allow the representatives of Northern Rhodesia on the Federal Hydro-Electric Board to examine in detail the estimates compiled by the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia of future demand for electricity in that country. Repeated requests for access to all the figures surely a reasonable proposal, have, we must stand, been refused, and there has been an admission under pressure that the first estimate was reduced by the working party set up by the Federal Cabinet. Far from satisfying Northern Rhodesia, that avowal of original error must strengthen the demand for full disclosure to those who have an implicit right to be taken into com-

primarily concerned. If any estimate plebe confidence, and it is not surprising that Mr. Harry Grenfell should have been very outspoken on the subject when he addressed Lusaka Chamber of Commerce a few days ago. Incidentally, why — allegedly by direction of Sir Malcolm Barrow — has the report on the Kafue scheme made by Mr. F. E. Kanthack for the Anglo-American Corporation of Southern Rhodesia been withheld from publication? If those who financed the inquiry are willing to put the results at the disposal of the public, the Minister should deny it the information.

The main argument of those who want the Kariba scheme to be preferred is that the consumption of power by Southern Rhodesia will soon greatly exceed that of Northern Rhodesia; and the official estimate is that by 1970 the demand will be four times that of the northern territory. Mr. Grenfell describes that forecast as untrustworthy. On what is it based? Responsible industrial leaders tell us that it rests on nothing more substantial than the hope that consumption in the Colony will double itself every five years. If that is not the case, it could be easily disproved by publishing the facts. Even if the supposed attempt to impose secrecy has aroused so much suspicion that it ought to be abandoned in the interests of Federal harmony, though a certain amount of propaganda will have to be done, there are arguments in favour of Kafue which have had little or no publicity — that it is the quicker and more finished scheme capable of development in four independent and approximately equal stages; that it is the simpler engineering scheme, calling for less cement, steel, labour, rail and port capacity; that when the full potential is developed with storage from a dam at Meshi Teshi, it will be just as large as Kariba; and that it alone can provide in good time the additional power which the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia must have in four or five years if the mines are not to be forced to curtail output. Some leading experts we are assured are convinced that the Kariba project will take two years longer to complete than is calculated either by the French consultants or the officials of the Government of Southern Rhodesia. We are also told that Mr. Kanthack, an acknowledged authority, calculates that the cost per unit of power from Kafue may be even lower than that from Kariba, in which opinion he differs from the French consultants. In these circumstances there ought to be

maximum candour between the interests cannot stand the most critical expert analysis, it needs to be rejected, not protected from attack.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS for constitutional changes in Kenya made by the White Paper Conference Standing Committee are assuredly doomed to sterility. The basic proposal is that Kenya and Tanganyika (for Uganda's security participation is recognized to be improbable) should be divided into nine autonomous provinces and federated as a preliminary to incorporation in a larger federation with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Before about 1925 and 1950 there were a number of occasions on which East African federation might have been achieved, but Kenya's settler leaders would neither give nor follow the necessary lead, and their neighbours therefore grew less and less disposed to any such arrangement, beneficial though it would have been to East Africa in general. Because it is of Eastern origin, it is probably refused to apply to the High Commissioner with the duty of encouraging an inter-tribal outlook and allegiance, the three participants in the East Africa High Commission have, unhappily, become more isolationist, not more co-operative. Yet in disregard of the evidence, the Standing Committee declares that federation of the territories will "develop naturally" from the High Commission. That is precisely what cannot be expected. Even worse is the assumption that other East and Central African territories would be willing to join with the collection of racial States which this Kenya committee proposes.

Apartheid of that kind is unpopular by both political parties in the United Kingdom, and would therefore be rejected by any conceivable Government in Great Britain.

It would likewise not appeal to Rhodesia and Nyasaland. For that Federation as founded on a conception of inter-racial partnership which will have no truck with black areas and white areas, as Mr. van Eeden, a member of the Federal Parliament, has just learnt the hard way. For these reasons it should have been obvious to the Kenya committee that a larger federation could not possibly be created in that way. Apparently the members did not even take the elementary precaution of consulting privately with the political leaders either in Tanganyika or in the Federation. To have done that would

have been both courteous and prudent, and it would have killed outright this strange plan for an unnatural federation. Small wonder that Sir Roy Welensky said as soon as the plan was published a few days ago that he was fundamentally opposed to creating States on racial lines, since he considers that racial partition would wreck the economy and undermine the confidence of overseas investors. It can be said, in his regard, that capacity, not as Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, is unlikely that any responsible man of experience in public affairs in Central Africa will disagree with that opinion.

And do Kenya's planners imagine that any other territory wishes to become enmeshed with that Colony, which demonstrates so tragically its inability to settle its own differences either within the European community or between it and the other races? But apparently nothing is too fantastic for acceptance in political circles in Kenya today, for the only member of the United Country Party is the expression of a measure of doubt as to the possibility of achieving a federation by 1960.

Mr. Dundee and his associates need not be so cautious; they could safely wager the whole of their party funds against that possibility. The main task of the planners is so unsure that they seem the purpose in examining the matter, the matter with which they would find their hope of trade. Yet this committee is regarded as generally acceptable to the European electorate. If that is true, it shows, since more the price which Kenya is paying for the lack of sound leadership. A number of well-meaning people have spent much time on the inquiry which has had such a pathetic outcome. It adds to the depression which hangs over Kenya. And this judgment is that of a newspaper which for thirty years has been convinced of the need for East and Central African federation.

Statements Worth Noting

Few Socialist today are content with the imperialist and the policy of withdrawing from the Colonies. If the argument on Central African Federation has done nothing else, it has clearly demonstrated that in some Colonies an immediate British withdrawal is hardly likely to leave behind democratic governments.

— Mr. John Hatch, in the Journal of the African Colonial Bureau.

Sayed Ismail Ef Azhari, the Prime Minister, says when visiting Southern Darfur that the Sudan had achieved liberty at a low price, that it was the duty of the Sudanese people to hold what they had got and to stand firm by the cause of freedom. — Khartoum Morning News.

wounded, 844 captured un wounded, 349 surrendered, 828. ... 2088 ... 30. These figures do not include Mau Mau casualties in the streets or in the many thousands in prison or under detention. It is estimated that there are 6,000 or 7,000 Mau Mau supporters lurking in the forests of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya.

If there is any doubt as to the Mau Mau gangsters ... who have committed the crimes. And it is with ... the Kenya Government propose ... The terms are never likely even ... They hold the new religion of their ... are too seriously committed ... it does not matter how many ... the ... demonstrated ... can be made up by fresh adherents.

Confession of Failure

The Kenya Government cannot teach loyalty to their loyal subjects. ... a situation of this kind ... the activities of the C.I.D.

Members of the Government of Kenya say in an ... the end justified the means and that no price in principle and practice is too great to save Kenya from further agony and ultimate financial collapse. ... What is confession of failure ... a temporary lull ... forces of evil went underground and ... later. It is no use proclaiming that the worst of these men will be held for periods extending to a life sentence. How can they be detained in the face of the people's clamour which is certain to arise in this country that we are detaining hundreds of thousands of men who have ... of ... and ... through a corridor ...

The Government of Kenya ... the ... of the Government ... the ... of the Government ...

The Government of Kenya ... the ... of the Government ... the ... of the Government ...

Mr. Blundell's Vote Recast

The strange vote ... of Mr. Blundell ... since he is in no position to affect the issue except by resignation. But I think it relevant to note the views of this man ... member of the War Cabinet only 10 months ago at the time of the General Election proposals. He was then the leader of the non-official Opposition in the Legislative Council. This is a quotation from the Official Report ...

It would be perfectly legitimate to treat our enemies but it is utterly wrong to treat with criminals. In this Council would examine the records to which ... has been a party, the murders, the punishments, the arson and the ... of the Council will inevitably draw the conclusion that ... members of the Government and its principles at all. The ordinary citizen of this country of any colour will become ... convinced by this action that Government has become a party to these heinous, to these murders, and to these filthy oaths.

There were the views of Mr. Blundell 10 months ago. We are not then to wonder why there has been this complete change in his attitude towards such action by Government.

The situation in Kenya is grim in the extreme. Mrs. Rippon Huxley said recently: 'The Kenya situation does not arouse confidence. There is little cause of ... the regular police, the police reserve, the administration and the Army' she went on to say. But it is among the ranks of the civil Government that changes must come, men of heart and of personal, and come quickly if the war in Kenya is to be won. I agree with this opinion.

When open hostilities are over, immense problems await the Kenya Government in every aspect of administration, apart from the need to reeducate the Kikuyu tribe, which in itself will represent at least 25 years of concentrated work by specially trained officers. A change will have to come over the civil high command, and the impression of almost leisurely approach to problems clamouring for instant decision and

sure unhesitating action must give way to a more vigorous approach. The present pressures have no doubt been built up over the past 20 years, and warnings must have been received and disregarded.

Formerly we could charge the Kenya Government with inactivity. Now, and just regrettably add a charge of lack of principle. Lack of loyalty to its own supporters. Today any Englishman looking at his record might well turn and say to his fellow Government:

Master, the Jews I have hated so long, have done no credit to me. My people wrong have wronged me. How can I do this? And so may my reputation come to you.

EARL JOWITT recalled that as Lord Chancellor he had ... in 1934 ...

... from this ... and settled in Kenya. When they were out it was largely swamps ... was a constant ... filled ... The European ... and were deeply concerned with their welfare. Induced by reason of the hygiene and health which they introduced they brought upon their shoulders this particular problem because the population started increasing enormously and the pressure on land went up.

Know how dreadful and deprived are the Mau Mau people. They are even worse enemies of the Kikuyu than of the white settlers, and the problem is to win over the mass of the Kikuyu against the Mau Mau.

I believe that the Government have the right to make the ... of ... and his speech ...

Murders of 1952

In the case of the ... the ... of the ...

What is the alternative to this course? There is no room for later to a political settlement. The problem will not be solved in any other way. In the long run our great task is our reputation for justice and fair play.

Lord Hailsham made light of some of the dreadful things done by the loyal Kikuyu, and even sometimes by Europeans. They have been terrible deeds which have stained our reputation. Far more easy is it to excuse those deeds which were done by the Kikuyu than when done by Europeans. I do not say that they are wide-spread; I do not think they are common, but they have occurred on occasion, however rare. It may be natural enough for the loyal Kikuyu who have suffered from the atrocities of the Mau Mau to pay them back in their own way. We must try to show that that is not our method. He who tries to gloss them over is doing no service to our good name.

On December 10, 1954, in a judgment Lord Justice Goffe said: 'It appears that there exists a system of guard posts manned by the Kikuyu and chiefs, and that these are inter-tribe centres and prisons to which the Queen's subjects, whether innocent or guilty, are led by armed men without warning and detained, and, as a result, tortured until they confess to alleged crimes. And these are set forth in trial on the sole evidence of these confessions.'

The place of execution was Kung'u. The judge went on: 'What sort of case was Rutherford? It was a barred wire enclosure surrounded by a stake-mat and provided with a saw-bridge. It was presided over by a team of men who had one function in life - to extort statements or confessions by fear and if necessary by violence, from every hapless person sent or brought there, the innocent with the guilty.'

The judge described a confession book to which was attached the thumb mark of the prisoner. He said: 'It is easy to write the slices one wants to write and to deliberately force the thumb of the witness on it when he is half-conscious - he was half-conscious because he had been brutally beaten.

True Conference Committee Proposes Federation

Constitution "Generally Acceptable to the Colony's European Rectorate"

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE of the Conference Standing Committee has met on 17 occasions. The views of all political groups, including those of some of the European elected members, have been fully presented and discussed.

It has been the committee's object by defining and if possible limiting the differences between the various European groups of political thought and by expressing suggestions for a constitution for Kenya to arrive at a form of constitution which, at least in principle and in outline, is generally acceptable to the Colony's European Rectorate.

The committee has been guided by the principle which it considers fundamental that the Colony must develop in accordance with the precepts and traditions of Western civilization as part of the British Commonwealth under the Crown.

Two Lines of Thought

Discussions soon crystallized along two main lines of thought—

A constitution based on a central Government having controlling and directing powers over all areas of the Colony similar to the present system but subject to certain modifications and variations, hereinafter referred to as "A".

B—A constitution in which the central Government decentralizes most of its powers to provincial (or State) councils, exercising control only over certain scheduled services, as in a federal system.

From these discussions have emerged: (1) A short-term policy designed to effect changes which are considered desirable in the immediate or near future and which would pave the way for the final implementation of (2) the long-term policy recommended in Stage III infra.

The committee is favouring carrying out these policies in three stages, as follows:

STAGE I—the period between now and the next general election on until June 30, 1956, whichever is earlier. During this period, it is recommended that immediate steps be taken—

Cross-Bench Proposed

(1) To introduce a cross-bench in the Legislative Council comprising the nominated members on the Government benches. It was considered that such a step might lead to the establishment of a Senate, or Second House, if, in any case, such was considered desirable or necessary.

Such cross-benchers would be entitled to exercise a free vote on all matters, without being subject to the Government Whip, except on a vote of confidence or Government (as distinct from a particular Minister).

(2) To review the method of election of non-official Ministers, and to implement any decisions taken as a result of such review at the next general election.

(3) To start an examination into the ways and means of achieving the progress set out in Stage III.

During this period the committee recommends that statistics should be published showing the amounts of revenue collected from and expended upon each racial community respectively.

STAGE II—1956-1960, with effect from the beginning of the new Legislative Council. During this period the committee recommends—

(1) The abolition of the Executive Council.

(2) Asian representation on the Council of Ministers to be one Muslim and one non-Muslim, each without portfolio.

(3) If non-official Arab or African Ministers are appointed, an equal number of European Ministers, with or without portfolio, to be added.

(4) Non-official Ministers, as elected, in accordance with the procedure decided upon before the general election.

(5) An extension of the system of local government and development upon local government bodies of increased powers, so far as possible, to control their greater revenues, their finances, and to start towards the achievement of the maximum control by the taxpayer over taxation and expenditure.

(6) Changes in the composition of the Legislative Council to be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Government to make any changes in the composition of the Council portions must be maintained.

(7) In order to move towards Stage III and to minimize any disruption of work when this stage is reached, that an examination be made in conjunction with other East African territories and in consultation with the territories included in the Central African Federation, of the desirability and possibility of readjusting present territorial boundaries with a view to the creation of a number of provinces from these territories and with the effect of giving greater autonomy to them. Further, that a similar examination be made into the desirability and possibility of readjusting the boundaries of the various provinces and groups in Kenya, and that consideration be given to the desirability of similar readjustments of the boundaries of the local government bodies of the area specified.

Final Stage

STAGE III—1960. The object of the expression stated in the preceding paragraph is to bring about a Federation of the territories in East Africa, and it is thought that, instead of each territory including a number of independent states, it is possible to have Kenya and Tanganyika as two independent states, and that the various provinces and groups in Kenya, and if it were possible to divide the present territories into several provinces or states.

That it is considered that out of the present High Commission system should grow a Federal Government which would administer anything up to nine provinces or states. Thereafter the aim must be a further federation (or Dominion) of the territories of East and Central Africa.

The committee unanimously accepts this general principle, but differences have arisen concerning the possibility of its achievement and whether, if possible, it can be achieved by 1960.

The views of the U.C.P. are stated as follows:—

"We believe it is essential that the East African territories and the Central African Federation should work more closely together. There are, however, political and economic difficulties in achieving this as a federation in whatever form this may be designed, and a measure of doubt must be expressed as to the possibility of achieving this by 1960. All that can be said at the moment is that it must be a realistic aim and that an examination should be made without delay of ways and means and the right atmosphere created between the territories to assist their joining together."

Federal Independence Party members have adhered to the view that, if it proves impracticable to bring about the desired federation within this period, then the party will fight for the introduction of a system of federation of autonomous provinces within Kenya, at least to come into force by 1960. The achievement of a federal system in Kenya, at least by 1960 has always been implicit in the acceptance by F.I.P. of the measures to be adopted in Stages I and II.

On the assumption that there would be a readjustment of boundaries, the committee as a whole considered—and F.I.P. members insisted—that at least one of the provinces so formed would be predominantly European.

*The above extracts are taken from the report of the Conference Standing Committee which was submitted on Tuesday to a delegate meeting in Nairobi.

the remainder Africa with the possibility of an Arab Province at the Cape. Large municipalities like Nairobi and Mombasa would probably require special treatment, although it would be desirable if it were possible, to include Nairobi in the European province.

It was recommended for consideration that in any province where the government was to remain predominantly in the hands of Europeans, the European in the European provinces, Africa and the African provinces, that community should have a substantial and pre-riding majority of the order of 75% in the provincial legislature and that there should be parity of representation of the minorities. It was considered that there would be no change in this allocation of seats in the legislature without the consent of 75% of the predominant community.

In order to ensure the preservation of these two principles, the committee thought that the same should be the basis of the participation of the minorities in the provincial legislature. Five should be left to the decision of the predominant community and that voting should be written into the constitution of a provincial government which envisaged participation in the executive authority of the province by any race.

European Guidance

The committee recognized that, although the same constitution would exist in the African as in the European provinces, it would be necessary to provide European guidance in the African provinces until such time as the African was sufficiently experienced and responsible to administer the province with the majority representation provided. It was thought that European personnel should, in the first place at any rate, be drawn for this purpose from official rather than non-official sources.

Each racial community would be represented in the provincial legislature in a proportionate way. The general principle would be to maintain, but the details would be subject to consideration in the period of experimentation.

Having regard to the rather special circumstances prevailing in Uganda, the committee recognizes that Uganda might not fit to remain outside the proposed federation but, if that were not the case, that the committee considers inadvisable that Uganda should be excluded.

The committee recognized that certain special responsibilities of a federative nature would be transferred to the central authority, the Federal Government, and that the provinces in the Federation and the Great Zimbabwe would be permitted to take responsibility for their own affairs, with the possibility of certain administrative purposes, and that such authority should be exercised in a responsible manner. It is otherwise unacceptable. (The E.A.F.C. members considered that the African in the Federation is far more likely to form a federation after seeing its successful application in Kenya. Moreover, as previously stated, the committee envisages that the federation of the territories will develop naturally from the foundations already laid by the High Commission, the Central Legislative Assembly, and the common services at present reserved to and administered by those bodies.)

Position of Asians

Little has been said about the position of the Asian, but it will be seen that his representation, as approved in government, is in principle of the E.A.F.C. that no Asian shall have executive authority over any other race in these territories, whilst the view of the other members of the committee is that such authority, if he has no possession, should not be extended. It is considered that the presence of Asians or any other influence on activities may tend to retard the progress of the African or to prejudice his economic or political interests, the latter part to be protected in order that any such danger may be removed.

Finally, it is hoped that this report will show that whilst fundamental differences of approach to our problems may remain and many difficulties have still to be met and solved, much can be achieved even in a short time, by men of good will.

The report is signed by Mr. Clive Salter (chairman of the sub-committee), the Earl of Portsmouth, and Messrs. S. V. Cooke, M.A.C., Jack Block, A. I. Don Small, L. E. Vigar, B. P. Roberts, F. H. Sprout, G. Oglivie, and Stanley Gherisic, M.L.C.

Mr. Blandell, M.L.C., appended this note:—
"I have been unable to sign this report as I do not feel I have been able to attend sufficient meetings of the committee. In addition the Lyttelton proposals were in themselves a stand-

still on the constitution and other matters. I do not wish to depart from them except in certain matters such as the size of the Opposition which will be established and discussed by the European Elected members themselves.

"I have always believed that the territories of East and Central Africa must work more closely together, but I do not believe this committee has had sufficient time to make detailed recommendations upon which the practicality or otherwise of such an association can be judged.

"Finally, I do not believe that any Government can make the best use of this man available, if there is a too rigid insistence on the type of portfolio to be held by Ministers, thus deterring such a man."

Mr. Harris's Objections

Mr. Norman Harris, M.P.C., commented:

"In regard to the report, I have the following reservations to make:

(1) Whilst I believe it is essential that we should move towards closer association with the British territories in Africa, I cannot agree to any suggestion of Kenya itself becoming a collection of federated States or territories.

"(2) I cannot agree to the formation of councils or committees which would be drawn from among other than the African population of the province, and to the inclusion of some areas in the province which would admit a large number of Africans in other areas.

"(3) The forward in the report emphasizes that there are fundamental differences of opinion between various sections of the European community, and any inference that these differences can be resolved is misleading. I would stress, however, that there are many matters on which all shades of opinion can present a common policy, and for this reason, I believe the committee suggested in paragraph 6 of the preamble to the report to be of the most important achievements of the Standing Committee.

"I must from these observations, however, be understood to be in no way hindering the consideration of some of our problems, or to be in any way suggesting any barrier to the formation of a good constitution."

Mr. Francis R. Madden, W.D.C., said:

"I sign this report with reservations on Stage III and other points to which the Secretary of the Standing Committee has referred."

Mrs. Coulter's Reservations

Mrs. Coulter says she signed the report on behalf of the D.C.F. and supported the minority report of Mr. Clive Salter.

Further, I would point out that the Standing Committee reports its reports to the members of the Constitutional Sub-Committee which has met on 17 occasions. Those members of the Standing Committee who, like myself, were not members of the Constitutional Sub-Committee were not present for the preliminary discussions, and in fact only attended the report on three occasions. Therefore, although they appear to be nothing in Stage III and to which I object, my signing does not deny me right to re-open any of the points mentioned in the light of future experience.

The Standing Committee consisted of Lord Portsmouth (chairman), Mr. Clive Salter, Mr. Mc Blandell, M.L.C., Mr. S. G. Gherisic, M.L.C., Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., Mr. N. F. Harris, M.L.C., Group Captain D. B. Briggs, M.L.C., Lord Delamere, Mr. A. J. Don Small, Lieut. General N. M. S. Irwin, Major B. P. Roberts, Mr. L. E. Vigar, Mr. F. H. Sprout, Mr. F. R. Stephen, Mr. G. Oglivie, and Mr. J. Block.

Additional comment appears under Matters Of Moment.

Folly of Partition Plan

PARTITION of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland into white and black States, as proposed by Mr. van Eden, would increase that danger of African nationalism from which the partitionists want to escape, said Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister in Ndola recently. Moreover, partition would be a breach of faith, and it would wreck the diversified economy of the Federation, undermine the confidence of overseas investors and hinder progress towards independence within the Commonwealth. Furthermore, any such proposal would be rejected by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Duty of Making Federation Work

Prime Minister's Comments on the Constitution and Hydro-Electric Schemes

Sir Godfrey Huggins was the guest of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, last week.

Mr. Douglas O. Munn, who presided, said that his guests had come to Southern Rhodesia to practise medicine in 1922, but that what really mattered was the length of residence but what a man did after he became a Rhodesian. Sir Godfrey Huggins was very conciliatory. Indeed, within a few days he would set up a new Empire record for length of uninterrupted service as Prime Minister, beating the late Maekenzie King of Canada, who had surpassed Sir Robert Borden's record.

In the course of his reply Sir Godfrey Huggins said that in the early days his friends and he had entered into a partnership on the private estate of the British South Africa Company, which had provided cheap and efficient administration for Rhodesia, but the one drawback to chartered company government was that the country could not borrow money. In the modern world it was highly important to borrow. A director of the International Bank visiting the Colony had remarked that Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa appeared to expect other people to pay for their development. Perhaps the Commonwealth Prime Ministers had been on their best behaviour during the conference which had met in London because they had entertained hopes of borrowing on the London market.

Public Must Think Federation

"The Federation," continued the Prime Minister, "is going quite well. It is a hard battle to get a constitution which might well begin to work. Now it is our duty to prove that it can work. There was a great deal of opposition at this stage, but we are not playing the game. We made an agreement and we must stick to it. It has not been properly and fully notified and we require funds from other countries, the Federation will grow into a very beautiful young man or young woman."

"One of the problems is to think federally. People get very self-centred, and think that only their own business or village is important, today, of course, it is not fashionable to speak of one's country. It is difficult to get people to realize when they become members of a larger State that their first liability is to that larger State. Our constitution, however, insisted people must play the game. A small element never wanted federation. They are a bit of a pest. We may have to get rid of some of them, but not if we can avoid it."

A Liberal African Policy

"The people of the three territories gave an undertaking to the United Kingdom and the rest of the world that they would adopt a liberal policy in regard to the bulk of the people who happen to be black. That does not mean that they have to lose their heads and souls as people as though they were showing off for the benefit of the United Kingdom."

"They are adult human beings, though very backward. It will take a long time to turn them into anything very sophisticated. We do not intend meantime to turn them into spoiled children. They have to earn their way and pay their footing. If they play the game by us we will give them every assistance."

"There will be a hydro-electric scheme one day in the Federation, but there is a long way to go yet before anything definite can be decided. We have not a bean with which to start any scheme, and it will cost £35m. or £50m., according to which we choose. Before we make a decision it is rather important to find out if we can pay

for any scheme. Should the decision be for the more expensive plan in the first instance, it will hardly do to say that we want that expensive scheme but can only afford the other. That would not improve our credit."

The Working Drawings

"We must find out more accurately what it is going to cost—and have some working drawings for there are some now in existence. It is not going to happen in a hurry, and it would be better if we could wait two years, but an important industry on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia which is playing a very big part in our economy is going to be short of power in a certain date, or an uncertain date, according to estimates of the time when power will have to be provided. If the power is provided, it will not be such a hurry for the power. No scheme is likely to start until quite late this year."

"With our rapidly increasing population, all cannot continue to live on the land. To think that they can is just stupid. Yet that is the prevailing opinion in this country. The only course for us in Africa is to provide industries so that the people can live in more concentrated fashion. We have base minerals of all kinds and the obvious way to solve our difficulties is to invest money and try to solve the problem. We can get power for much cheaper than anywhere else in the world, except for one small scheme in north-west Rhodesia."

"Nyasaland could harness the Shire River and dam Lake Nyasa, and supply thousands of Africans with electricity. People look at this and think that they can solve the African problem by doing this. It is for those reasons that we want to discuss the specific schemes and whether we should do them. We have not completed we shall wait the other and then make a decision."

Those present were:

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Lt. Col. R. Alston, Mr. C. J. M. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. Allan Amery, Mr. & Mrs. R. Appin, Sir Wilfrid & Lady Alison Major & Mrs. E. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Arnold, Lord & Lady Bailhouse, O. Bantock, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Barracough, Sir Richard Barrett-Lennard, Mrs. Baxter, Mr. G. H. Baxfer, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Bedford, Mr. H. F. Berry, Col. J. H. Bevan, Lady Barbara Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Berman, Lt. Col. & Mrs. T. H. Birbeck, Mr. Terence Bird, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Blagden, Mr. W. H. Booth, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Boulter, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Bowden, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Boys, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Boyce, Rear Admiral Sir Arthur Brantley, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. R. C. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Buchanan, Mrs. C. Buckle, Sir Dennis Burray.

Captain & Mrs. R. P. Causin, Mr. F. Christie, Miss Churchard, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Coddington, Wing Commander E. Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Coles, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Cooke, Mr. W. V. Cornelius, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Craigill, Mr. I. S. Crossley, Mr. & Mrs. R. Deane, Mr. & Mrs. Deland, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Denson, Sir Edward de Selin, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Dodding, Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Drown, Mr. C. S. Dwyer, Mr. & Mrs. G. Drummond, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. F. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. Ashley Edwards, Mr. E. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. E. J. Foad, Sir Archibald Forbes, Mr. R. W. D. Fowler, Mr. A. Fraser, Dr. F. M. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. D. Fitzmaurice, Prince & Princess Galatine, Mr. A. M. Gifford, Mr. & Mrs. Graham, Mr. & Mrs. T. Johnson Gilbert, Mr. A. P. Grantley-Smith, Major-General S. Gariake, Sir Arthur Graham, Lord Hinchey, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. D. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. J. Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. Robin Harvey, Wing Commander & Mrs. H. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Haykins, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawkesley, Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Heathcote, Mr. & Mrs. C. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. T. C. Henderson, Mr. A. W. F. Hing, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Hodgkins, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Hogg, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Houghton, Captain & Mrs. H. S. Hopkins, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Hutchinson.

Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Jolison, and Miss Joy Jolison, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Kauffman, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Sir John &

More Mau Mau Attacks in Nairobi

Asian Youth Murdered

UP TO MONDAY 128 Mau Mau terrorists had surrendered. Last week 35 terrorists were killed.

During a week-end check in one of the African locations of Nairobi, 15 Mau Mau men, including men believed to be Mau Mau executives, both administrative assistants and committed members.

A young Mau Mau element in the city was wounded and captured by a Kikuyu Guard patrol in a suburb at the beginning of the week. Last year he escaped from a detention camp.

A 17-year-old Asian youth named Haburjan Singh died in hospital in Nairobi last week from injuries sustained while walking home from an evening class on the previous day. He was the second young Asian to be murdered in Nairobi within 24 hours, and the nature of his injuries lead the police to believe that both crimes were committed by the same persons. The young man's hands were slashed off and his tongue was cut out. A police spokesman suggested that the Mau Mau in Nairobi might be attacking Asians in revenge for the Mau Mau "general" Kanaka Chotara and seven of his gang had been captured near an Asian school.

An elderly Asian woman and her 30-year-old son are in hospital in Nairobi after being severely slashed by bush-knives by three Africans when near their home in the city.

On the night of the 14th, following the Royal Irish Fusiliers' operations in the forests as a result of an accident, 100 was shot in the neck.

Shattering Terrorists

Local domestic servants in Nairobi are suffering refuge and aid to terrorists claimed by the police, who state that in the past six weeks 10 major leaders of the terrorist organization have been arrested in the city. All are now assisting the police. An extensive campaign of arson has not been reported in the city, it is believed, although some police action, and it might not be assumed that the place has been abandoned. After about 100 of the Mau Mau elements had been driven from their hide-outs in the forests, the Superintendent of the Kikuyu Guard, said that the effort was a thorough weeding-out of all hide-outs and the information gained indicated that "not only in the forest locations, but also among servants in European and Asian households, a big build-up in the previous week of support of the Mau Mau terrorists, and some of the forests were being harbored and outposts."

After the roundup several hundred Africans asked to become part-time members of the Kikuyu Guard to help in order to help defeat Mau Mau.

Deserters from Mau Mau gangs are now known to the terrorists as *kometeri*. This Kikuyu word for hiding place and those seeking a place in which to hide is used because the deserters often feign surrender and therefore seek places of refuge between the Mau Mau and Government forces. They live largely by raiding cattle, sheep, and the quarters of Africans employed on European farms.

Numbers of bodies of Africans who had been shot or slashed to death have been found in the forests recently, many with straggled leaflets in their pockets. The men are thought to have been killed by the hard-core gang leaders in order to maintain discipline and prevent surrender.

Five members of the Kikuyu Guard at Kehoya, near Fort Hall, were wounded and killed Thura, a well-known gang-leader, who had been publicly commended by the P.C. Mr. John Philip. Thura was killed in his garden.

In the seven weeks from the beginning of January to the end of January 279 capital charges, almost all of them Mau Mau offences were brought before the courts of Kenya, the number of persons implicated being 1,168, of whom 287 were accused in 123 charges of murder. There were 300 cases of illegal possession of arms and ammunition, involving 539 persons, and 109 cases of consorting with illegally armed persons, in which 202 persons were charged. There were six cases of fomenting terrorism and 36 of attendance at or participation in obscene ceremonies, 109 persons being accused.

By the end of January about 10,700 detainees had been transferred from reception centres to works camps on their way to ultimate release. Among them were about 1,000

Mount Longonot, 12 miles south of Naivasha, has been declared a prohibited area under the emergency regulations. It has been frequented by terrorist gangs.

Mr. E. S. Nathan, Asian Minister for Works in Kenya, said after a visit to the Nyari, Fort Mall, and Embu districts that he greatly admired the fortitude and calmness of the European settlers in these areas, where relations between European employers and African farm workers were excellent.

It comes established by the Consents Mission for young apprentices of Mau Mau, late between 11 and 17 years of age who had been couriers and food carriers for the gangs was now being taught useful trades and a discipline which gave real hope for the future.

Some time ago, according to Mr. M. S. Gordon, a young officer of the Kikuyu Guard, at whom Mr. Nathan was, "It was amazing to learn of the amount of work this young man, who cannot be more than 21 years old, has done among the villages. His overnight and long-distance excursions were regarded as one of a young man's other officers in these areas. He takes no notice of clock or calendar, but goes on working 16 hours of the day and sometimes at night, being on the job Saturdays, Sundays, and on public holidays."

Awards for Kikuyu Guard Tracker

THE Kikuyu Guard, Nairobi, has awarded a gold medal to a young Police Aerial for Gallantry in the field on January 19, 1955, and quickly showed himself to be an outstanding tracker, who frequently brought patrols into contact with Mau Mau in the forest. Last May, when stationed in the Ndeiya District, he wasted out disloyal elements while training the local Kikuyu Guard. He has himself killed 15 terrorists. "He is a fine leader of great courage," says the citation announcing his award.

Later, Constable Kikuyu, who is awarded the medal of another tracker. While stationed at the Kikuyu Guard post, he was on patrol with the post commander and a party of Kikuyu guards. On their way back the patrol was ambushed by 30 or 40 terrorists who were armed with rifles and shotguns. The patrol was scattered, leaving the post commander and Constable Kikuyu to fight off the gang. They then surrounded the post and shot the post commander. Constable Kikuyu displayed loyalty, steadiness and wit of the highest order.

Press Protest to Kenya Government

Members' Statement to the House

THE GOVERNMENT OF Kenya, the European, Indian and members of the Legislative Council and the members of information, have received the letter of protest and resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of Nairobi of members of the recently formed East African Branch of the National Union of Journalists, and with representatives of the United Kingdom Press, now in the country.

Late last month the Nairobi branch of the National Union was to bear an address on the new situation terms offered in the Mau Mau gangsters. Mr. Blandell, who had agreed to speak, was understood to have insisted that the meeting should be private. After protests had been made by members it was decided to make the meeting public and admit journalists.

Government Urged to Make Press Statement

The resolution passed at the meeting of Press representatives was in the following terms:

"This meeting is alarmed by the recent public utterances of certain Ministers and the Government tendency to canalize information through the Government Press Office to the detriment of the free Press and an approved flow of information. It therefore urges the Government to make a full and frank statement of its attitude towards the Press and to give such assurance as will remove long-held fears that the Government is inclined towards Press censorship."

"It further urges that Regulations 6 and 7 of the Emergency Regulations, 1952, published in the Gazette, which prohibit the publication of any report of information calculated to create alarm or despondency or which is otherwise likely to prejudice the public tranquility or repose, unless such report or information is merely repetition of information which has already been published by or with the authority of the Governor."

"Regulation 7 provides that B.B.C. news broadcasts shall be deemed to have been published with this authority."

White Highlands of Kenya

Mr. Alport's Further Statement

MR. C. I. M. ALPORT, M.P., and MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, M.P., were speaking in a special East Africa broadcast of the B.B.C. that if the Europeans to discuss the future of the White Highlands of Kenya, rather than wait for a matter was raised by the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on East Africa. Their discussion included the following passages:—

ALPORT: "The European community in Kenya exert all their efforts to maintain the existing conception of the White Highlands, they make too heavy a demand on their relatively limited resources. That effort has for many years gravely weakened the whole structure of European leadership in the Colony."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "That is a very good point to see how the Europeans there could give the necessary political leadership if they are turned in on themselves all the time with this obsession."

ALPORT: "Land has become a politico-racial problem. I don't think it should be. There is not so much land available that one can afford to deal with it on that sort of basis. In the interests of all communities and of the progress of Africa as a whole, it should be dealt with as an agrarian problem—as something that should have a direct influence on living for the people of Africa."

What Would Happen?

GORDON WALKER: "I agree. In a multi-racial society everything should be based by something other than a racial basis, and in case of land it would have to be agrarian. But who would decide on the agrarian test between A and B if they wanted a particular piece of land?"

ALPORT: "The Board of Agriculture in Kenya would be responsible for doing that. It would look at the present use of the land on a person farming, and then see if particular areas are capable of achieving the standard required."

GORDON WALKER: "That would apply to white landowners as well as others if there was a test of efficiency of standard."

ALPORT: "Yes, if you are going to turn it on to an agrarian basis the test is the ability of the individual to farm the land in the best interests of the community, rather than whether he comes from any particular community."

GORDON WALKER: "It is a principle we apply to our own agriculture under the 1947 Act."

ALPORT: "Very much so. If we do think that this change could be undertaken without affecting the existing high standard of agriculture in the Highlands or really affecting the long-term interests of the European community, in fact, I think it would advance the interests of the European community along with the Africans and the Asians, because after all they are there and must be considered equally."

GORDON WALKER: "There's a sort of European reserve and the African reserve in Kenya. Would you apply the same sort of principle to the others, or is that going too far?"

Problem of Food Supplies

ALPORT: "That is going too far. I think at present, but there are certain sections of the African reserves or tribal areas which will have to be brought into a higher level of agricultural production if sufficient food is to be provided for the increasing population. That is or should be the nightmare in the mind of every Government—how to ensure that food supplies are going to be sufficient for the increasing standard of living which we must get for Africa in the future."

GORDON WALKER: "I think that is right, and if one looked at it in that light some of the heat would go out of this. I can understand that white men in Kenya are very worried about this, but they too have to look ahead, not only to their sons but their grandsons and their grandsons' sons. You cannot maintain this aristocratic principle of land-owning absolutely exclusive; is there any case where it has existed in history with access for any length of time?"

ALPORT: "I know of none. Indeed, a colleague of mine quite recently said to me: 'Well, I suppose, Alport, what you really are saying is that whereas 30 years ago there was a notice

outside Chatworth saying "keep out," now there's a notice saying "Come in Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays." It marks a revolution, but it's a revolution which has not done any real harm to the healthy life of this country."

GORDON WALKER: "Well, I congratulate you on the stand you have taken on this. I think it is excellent."

The journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau has said in a leading article:—

"Kenya will stand or fall on the land policy. The maintenance of the White Highlands is incompatible with the principle of multi-racial government. Projections from the present ministers that they stand by the White Highlands as they are today arouse less and less sympathy in the country, where even a Conservative M.P., Mr. Alport, has denounced the Highlands as a political and economic anachronism."

Moreover, they ring progressively less true. The Government itself persuaded the Highlands Board to set aside 16,000 acres in the Uthungu Hills for the young landless, and in December the Legislative Council approved the transfer of 4,000 acres to the East African Agricultural Development Corporation. We hope that the Government will start to think about the future of the Highlands in the light of the fact that good farming practice, which could, by change of administrative practice, be achieved under the aegis of a modified Highlands Board."

Protests at Amnesty Terms Continue

Settlers Criticize Kenya Government

WHEN MR. L. P. M. WELWOOD, Minister for Forest Development, addressed his constituents in Eldoret a resolution approving the amnesty terms was carried by a majority. Only 100 out of an amendment declaring the amnesty terms objectionable and demanding their withdrawal was defeated only by the chairman's casting vote.

The meeting demanded to have an early date for withdrawal of the amnesty terms and an announcement by the Government that any reserves who did not then surrender would automatically forfeit their land and all other reserves rights in their reserves.

At a meeting in Thionk's Falls it was resolved by 97 votes to three that the amnesty terms were to be withdrawn. They were criticized by Mr. Wainwright, who said as "an unholy bargain." The emergency, he said, was caused solely by past weakness of the Colonial Office government of Kenya, a weakness which encouraged primitive people to think that the authorities would not exercise power, and that those who made trouble and noise would get their own way.

Kenya Police Must Increase Efficiency

Only Way To Win Public's Respect

A CALL TO THE KENYA POLICE to increase efficiency, exercise proper self-discipline, and thereby win the public's respect, good will, and co-operation in preserving law and order has been made by Mr. R. Catling, the new Commissioner of Police.

"When the emergency is over," he said, "you have still to live among the people as policemen. Remember that it is on your efficiency, conduct, and relations with the public now that you will be judged. No police force, however well organized, could function without public good will. People must be encouraged to regard the police as friends and helpers."

At Githunguri Police Station Mr. Catling told Chief Justice Kimani that he did not want the African people to look on the police as a "hard lot who are here to oppress them. They are here to help and protect the people, and you must make your people understand this. We are here to provide a service."

Of the Kenya Police Reserve he said that he "keenly appreciated all that they have done and all that I hope they are going to do in the future." Mr. Catling then hinted at changes in the constitution of the reserve, which include the changing of all ranks to correspond with those of the regular police and the adoption of police uniform. Details of these changes are expected to be announced shortly.

Resignation of Colonel A. E. Young Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Statement

Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons when asked why Colonel Young had resigned from the service of the Government of Kenya that the Government and Colonel Young had agreed on the following statement:

Colonel Young has explained to the Secretary of State that the reasons for his relinquishing his appointment as detailed to the Governor at the time of his resignation were not directly concerned with the policy adopted by the Kenya Government on the Police Commission recommendation that members of the Kenya Police Force should be given the status of civil servants under common law. While the police established by the Kenya sessional paper did not go as far in implementing this recommendation as Colonel Young could have wished, he told the Secretary of State that he would have been prepared to accept this and try to make it work.

Impartial Custodian of the Law

There was, however, a difference of opinion between the Kenya Government and Colonel Young on the functions of the police force in the emergency. It was the Government's view that the Kenya police should be regarded as the custodians of the law and should remain impartial in the emergency. Colonel Young, on the other hand, considered that in the emergency no progress towards this aim could be made unless the police were given a greater measure of independence in the performance of their functions than they at present possessed in the emergency areas, and unless it was recognized that the respect of the public for the impartial administration of the law was seriously

jeopardized by the activities of the home guard, whose powers were liable to abuse owing to their lack of discipline.

The Kenya Government, for their part, were determined to eradicate those among members of the Kikuyu Guard. But they considered that for so long as the present violent phase of the emergency lasted it was essential that the administration, the police, and the military should concentrate all their efforts on bringing terrorism to an end. Their main purpose therefore must be the highest degree of integration and co-ordination between the three forces of the law.

Home Guard Discipline

The home guard, in their view, were necessary in order to deal with the essential part of the campaign, and while they recognized that in such an irregular unit in which the standard of discipline could not be raised in a short time, abuses might occur and regrettable did occur in some cases, they were taking effective measures to prevent and to correct abuses.

It was in these circumstances that Colonel Young expressed to the Secretary of State his views on the Kenya Government, and felt that he could not continue to be engaged in reorganizing the force in conformity with his ideas during the remaining three months of his secondment, and relinquished his appointment.

The Kenya Government regret that he felt unable to continue as Commissioner for the full year, and are grateful for the very valuable work he has done.

Protest at U.N. Report

Mr. CHARLES PATRICK W. C. has said in Dar es Salaam that a report on the activities of the Mau Mau Movement in Kenya, published by the United Nations, was "incredibly dishonest, biased and misleading" and that it would have been written only by men with preconceived ideas, who obviously intended to upset the constitutional arrangement which was generally approved in the Territory. Unless the report was promptly corrected, it would create deep feelings of insecurity and disquiet among private investors from outside the Territory.

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PERSONALIA

COLONEL and MRS. STEWART MOKERA have moved to their Green, Sussex.

THE GODFREY HUGHES has an audience of THE QUEEN and the Queen Mother.

MRS. E. M. BRUNNEN has been appointed as post office agent in the Belgian Congo.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF STRATH were teachers at Gorisaria in the U.S. KENYA last week.

MR. and MRS. C. LE DOWNER have returned from Nyasaland from London on Tuesday.

MR. M. BULLOCK has addressed the Royal African Society last week in Egypt and the Sudan.

MR. J. T. SIMMONDS, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, is in Africa for a few days.

THE AGA KHAN, whose health has recently given cause for anxiety is stated to be well on the way to recovery.

THE MAHARAJA FATEHSINGH of Jharkwar of Baroda, and his father, SIR PARTAP SINGH, are on a hunting safari in East Africa.

LORD TYNENMUIR was the guest at luncheon in London last week of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR has been appointed a member of the Federal African Affairs Board in place of Sir Geoffrey Hughes.

CANON G. A. TAYLOR is newly leader of the United Africa Mission in Ethiopia, and is due to leave in a few days for Ethiopia.

MR. S. HUTTON EDWARDS is to address the Committee of the South Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 pm on February 24 on "Music in Africa."

MRS. EUGENIE HUGHES and MR. FRANCIS BAKER were candidates of Monday's meeting of the United Africa Council for the Midlands and East.

MR. and MRS. EDWARD DAVIS have been awarded for the best African film of 1954. Their award was for their "Filming in Africa" series.

Thursday last was the 25th anniversary of the marriage of PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

LORD LLOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London at the beginning of this week for the British West Indies.

MR. J. F. OWEN, Junior, of the Sudan Civil Service, will in a few days leave London to air for Entebbe. He will spend about two months in Uganda.

SIR ROBERT ARNOLD, who served in East Africa for many years in the Colonial Service, was Princess Margaret's host during her visit to Barbados, of which he is now Governor.

THE REV. PERCY LEITCHMAN, M.E., has been appointed chairman and MR. JOHN MOFFAT, M.P., deputy chairman of the African Affairs Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CANON B. J. COLLINS, chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, is recuperating in the Isle of Wight after being discharged from Middlesex Hospital where he had been treated for a pleural effusion since November.

MR. W. R. RICHIE, C.A., who has been appointed a director of London & Blaine Supply Co., Ltd., has been in Nyasaland for rather more than 20 years, and joined his present company as chief accountant in 1953.

SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING was received by THE QUEEN last week on relinquishing the appointment of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and upon appointment as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa and High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. LADY LIESCHING also had the honour of being received by His MAJESTY

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, formerly general manager of Rhodesia Railways, will leave London in a few days for Swaziland to investigate the communications problem arising from increased production in that Protectorate.

SIR KENNETH BLACKBURN, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and LADY BLACKBURN went aboard the BRITANNIA to meet Princess Margaret on her arrival on Monday on Antigua, one of the Leeward Islands.

DR. J. M. LISTON, who has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, was a medical officer in Kenya from 1936 to 1946. He has a B.S. from the University of London and was in Hong Kong, where he was Deputy Director.

MR. E. M. T. WILLIAMS, chief news editor of the Rhodesia Herald, new representative of the General Information Department in Nyasaland. Mr. E. H. HONORABLE, Divisional Officer in the Staff of the High Commissioner, has been posted to Lusaka.

MR. MICHAEL PEER GROVES, managing director of Uganda Breweries, Ltd., has been appointed a representative member of the Uganda Legislative Council in the seat rendered vacant by the departure from Uganda of MR. W. A. R. ATKINSON.

MR. W. A. B. R. BURGESS, who has been appointed South African Trade Commissioner in the Federation, will be attached to the office of the South African High Commissioner in Salisbury. His last appointment was in the British Consulate, Rome, where he served for three years as Consul.

THE HON. R. WALLIS, who spent many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory, as now Governor of Sierra Leone, where 20 Africans were killed and many injured in a riot in the capital, Freetown, was elected a Member of Parliament and will be sworn in this week.

MR. C. E. ROBERTS, First Vice-Chancellor in London for the Union of South Africa, will address the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on the subject of the United Africa Commission in the West Indies. His address on Cape Town will preside.

SIR EDWARD WELSHAW gave a luncheon party in London last week to Sir GODFREY HUGHES, LORD PENDER, SIR FRANCIS GERT, SIR FRANK NEWSON SMITH, SIR GILBERT KENNIE, MAJOR-GENERAL S. CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. D. BAILEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. FRASER, MR. ALASTAIR ROGER and MR. C. E. TAYNER were present.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Minister of Commerce and Industry, MR. J. M. CALVERT, Minister of Agriculture, and MR. D. MACINTYRE, Minister of Finance, are representing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in negotiations in Cape Town for a trade agreement in place of the customs agreements between the Union and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

EDUCATION

TRINIDAD School for Boys, Trinidad, welcomes teachers of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave in U.K.

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Obituary

Sir Piers Mostyn

SIR PIERS MOSTYN, B.A., who has been killed in a motor car accident between Mombasa and Malindi, was the only son of Sir Piers George Joseph Mostyn, 11th Bt., B.A., C.B.E., who was 26. He succeeded to the title at the age of nine, when his father was killed while riding in the Colony. Five years ago he went to Kenya to farm his father's estate, and had recently been working on locust control. Sir Piers, a bachelor, was an keen boxer and swimmer. The title devolves on his uncle, Mr. B. A. T. Kesteven.

MR. O. H. BROWN, of Hoe Valley Bridge, who was 67 years at the age of 64, had been in the Colony since 1911, and had farmed the same land since 1913. He was at one time a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association and Linga Ltd., and he had served as district manager of the Land Bank and as an agricultural and other committees. He was president of Kitale Golf Club, of which he had previously been captain. In the 1914-15 war he served with the East African Mounted Rifles in "German East".

THE REV. FRANK CHRISTIAN, who has died at the age of 72, served with the Lambeth Mission from 1905 to 1924, when he was transferred to the Arica Island Mission. He returned to Great Britain in 1924 and was engaged at Budechaw, Cornwall, from 1925 to 1930. He was a past president of the Scottish National Christian Endeavour Union, chairman of the National Bible Society of Scotland, and moderator in 1949-50 of the United Free Church of Scotland.

MR. HENRY WILSON, of Graham's 1825, Rhodesia, died at the age of 68, after a long illness. He was a member of the Commission for the Colonies and was the first to introduce the idea of a commission and a department in Tull. Later he was elected and served in the Union and Rhodesia until 1941, when he retired.

MR. J. H. W. WELING, who was the first curator of Bulawayo Park, was responsible for planting trees in the city's streets, has died in Bulawayo, aged 90. He was one of the first persons sent to England to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria, and was captain of the band guard of the funeral of Cecil Rhodes.

MR. C. H. HULL, who first went to Rhodesia in 1907, has died in Gatooma. He first settled in Hartley, but moved to Gatooma when the magistracy's court was transferred from Hartley. Elected to Gatooma Town Council in 1919, he was twice its mayor and in 1941 was made an alderman.

DR. DONALD MACKENZIE MACRAE, C.B.E., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., who has died in Devon at the age of 84, served in the Bechuanaland Protectorate for many years first as a surgeon-captain in the Protectorate Police, and afterwards as principal medical officer.

Tribute to Mr. G. W. Graham

MR. G. W. GRAHAM, who died recently in Khartoum at the age of 77, has been described by the *Khartoum Morning News* as "a great friend of the Sudan, who loved this country and its people." The newspaper states that he first arrived in Khartoum in 1907 as Government geologist, three years after the establishment of the Geological Survey, served in that appointment until 1934, and was then for five years geological adviser to the Government. He had shown great interest in the introduction of fruit and other trees, in the improvement in strains of local fowls, in archaeology, prehistory and meteorology, and he was a collector of old watches.

U.K. High Commissioner in Federation

Mr. M. R. Metcalf Appointed

MR. MAURICE RUPERT METCALF, C.M.G., C.B.E., an assistant secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in succession to Mr. J. S. M. Mackenzie, who will shortly complete his term of office.

Mr. Metcalf was educated at Gonville School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated in agriculture in 1927, he joined the Horace Plunkett Foundation, which was then conducting surveys of the agricultural co-operative movement in the Commonwealth. In 1933 he joined the National Farmers' Union, and three years later joined as secretary to the Empire Fruits Council.

During the war he served in the Ministry of Food as part of the staff of the British Food Corporation in West London, and continued in that position when Lord Woolton became Minister of Reconstruction. He also acted as personal assistant to Lord Woolton when Lord President of the Council in 1945.

Mr. Metcalf joined the Ministry of Food after the war, and in 1949 was transferred to the C.A.F.C. as head of the East Eastern Department. A year later he was appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. in Ceylon. He returned to the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1953 as head of the commodities department in the economic division. Later he has been establishment officer. He is 49 years of age, is married, and has two sons.

Central Bank for Federation

MR. CHARLES SMITH, who was financial adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government in 1952, and has lately been acting as financial adviser to the Federal Government, is expected to be appointed Governor of the new Central Bank of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is present in London. Mr. B. C. J. Richards, governor and cashier of the Southern Rhodesia Bank, has been appointed deputy-governor designate, and Mr. R. H. B. Burt, also on the staff of the South African Reserve Bank, has been appointed deputy-governor designate. They are expected to assume their duties in Salisbury early next year.

Sir Edward Beetham

SIR EDWARD BETHAM BETHAM, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of the Windward Islands since 1953, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. Born in 1903 in Bradford, he was educated at Charterhouse and Lincoln College, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1928. After a short period at the Colonial Office in 1930, he was transferred as a D.C. to Sierra Leone, where he became Chief Assistant Secretary in 1940. In 1946 he was appointed Resident Commissioner in Swaziland, and in 1950 Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

To Settle in Kenya

MR. GEORGE COPE, who has spent 21 months with his regiment, the Devons, in operations against Mau Mau, has decided to settle in Kenya. He intends to resign his commission as captain in the Devons, in which his installation is now homeward bound. He is interested in a 350-acre mixed farm at Mau Mau, to which he hopes to return in April and be followed by his wife and two daughters in August. Two privates in the battalion have also decided to settle in Kenya.

African General Service Medal

ABOUT 40,000 KENYANS are likely to receive the African General Service Medal for their participation in operations against the Mau Mau in specified areas in Kenya, the Queen having last week approved the award of the medal to members of the armed services, the police, and prison services, and officers of the civil administration.

Policeman Murdered near Kampala "Prophet" Preaches from Tree-Top

A CONSTABLE of the Buganda Government was slain on death and three other policemen were injured on Monday when attempting to arrest an alleged prophet, Mwanja Kigamba Kigamba, who for the previous fortnight had been addressing large crowds from a tree-top of a hill about five miles from Kampala.

He is said to have been extremely anti-European and anti-Christian in his "sermons" and to have urged the people to return to their traditional beliefs, and to have exhorted them in order that they might make sacrifices "to bring back the Kabaka".

The crowd had resisted the police, and killed their leader, who chief ordered the crowd to disperse. He then, repeating the order, was dropped from the air. An arrow, within a distance of half a mile of the tree, had been directed at him.

Several Africans were arrested in connexion with the murder; and money, animals, and other goods have been seized by the police. The "prophet" remained on his perch after the incident.

On Monday Kigamba was arrested by Uganda Protectorate police and charged with murder.

The police party, which arrived at dawn, was stoned by about 100 people who had gathered round the tree. The Riot Act was read, and two baton charges made, but as the crowd still refused to disperse tear gas was used. Then the askari were ordered to fire backshot at the feet of the leaders of the crowd.

At the end of the day the "prophet" was seen to climb the tree and to shout down the "prophet" and 11 other persons.

At the same time the "prophet" and the Munguwa, who has charge of the area, made a tour of the area, and the police, with the assistance of Buganda, decided whether to take action.

It is said that the "prophet" has a number of his traditional gods of the area, and that he is a member of the tribe.

Sudanese Tribute to British Fiducy to Pledge

SAVED ISMAIL Pasha, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said when he addressed a great crowd in Khartoum Square, Khartoum, at the week-end in celebration of the second anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan, that Sudanization would have been extremely difficult but for the way in which the Government had kept faith.

He paid special tribute to the Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, and expressed admiration and gratitude to the British officials assisted by Sudanization, saying that they had shown great good-will in handling over the posts.

While the Sudanese will remember the action of Egypt in taking the initiative in coming to the agreement, they must likewise never forget the part of Great Britain in her pledge to work the agreement smoothly. The British had done this in a spirit of noble courage. History was now writing the final chapter of those who had lived among the Sudanese for more than half a century, and the effect of that chapter would be remembered by future generations.

Sudan Wants Foreign Capital

THE THIRD SESSION of the Sudanese Parliament was opened on Monday by the Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, who read the speech prepared by the Council of Ministers outlining its programme.

Withdrawal of British and Egyptian troops would, it was stated, take place before the end of this year. Plans for the expansion, rearmament, re-equipment, and training of the Sudan Defence Force were in full swing.

Concern was expressed that a substantial part of last season's cotton crop had not yet been sold, with the consequence that reserves of foreign exchange had fallen appreciably. A tax on wages was forecasted.

The Government's policy was stated to be that of creating conditions which would encourage the introduction of foreign capital.

Decentralization in Africa Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Views

Mrs. Elspeth HUXLEY has written in a letter to *The Times*:

It is surprising that your leading article described as "fantastic" the proposal put forward by a committee in Kenya to carve up East Africa into several autonomous regions. There is nothing new in this idea, which had the general approval of so sober a statesman as Lord Lugard, and has been discussed at intervals by such persons in the past 25 years.

Have we reached a point where decentralization and the splitting of (not shadow) regions of government appears ridiculous? Africans on the face of it government clearly do not consider so. They show a strong tendency to break up their countries into their component parts. This is natural enough, since the frontiers Departments are purely European creations drawn on maps by Foreign Office officials 50 or 60 years ago and corresponding to no ethnic or geographical realities.

Efforts to keep it being one enormous, closely centralized, and quite unitary Nigeria have failed already, and three Regions have appeared, each with its own Government and each resolved to direct its own future. In the East Coast so strong a separatist movement is developing in Ashanti that in your columns it was recently reported unsafe for leading members of the Ashanti National People's Party to show their faces in the Ashanti capital, Kumasi. The same is being done from a similar separatist emotion among the Baganda, who will not have a separate Government of their own long.

Racial Opportunity

All this does not necessarily mean that Africa has a racial multiplicity of similar castes. There can be no reason why the British Government never seem to have taken seriously the prospect of developing the best of our scattered territories which possess a common stock of racial traits, language, and race, and linking up these spots into homelands. The example of the Swiss cantons, varying widely in language and faith but effectively united at the centre, may have lessons for Africa.

In Kenya the proposal has been brought out as an attempt to solve, or at least alleviate, the racial problem. To present it, as in your leading article and the Federal Independence Party in Kenya, as an alternative to multi-racial government is surely misleading. Clearly there will have to be a multi-racial government at the centre in any case. The question is whether better progress might not be made by developing all that can be developed on to regions or cantons in which white control the whites would readily have greater power than is present, but in black nations the Africans might well gain more benefit to exercise more self-government, and exercise it sooner, than they are likely to do in competition with Europeans and Asians at the centre.

It is often forgotten that the racial Swahili, say, may have less in common with the Luo or the Luo with the Kikuyu, than the English have with the Spanish, and we are not all united together under one multi-national Government. No doubt it would be better if we were, but no European nation has yet agreed voluntarily to such a degree of centralization.

Why, then, should we expect Africans who have not in common with each other what Europeans have, to adopt with enthusiasm a unity imposed upon them by people who have not succeeded in practising on their own continent what they have so self-confidently preached since the fall of Rome?

Federal Stamp Cancellations

FROM JULY a number of Central African stamps will no longer be valid for postal purposes. The Southern Rhodesian issues to be demonetized by the Federal Post Office will be the 2d. and 3d. "Victoria Falls" of 1931 and 1935, and the 75th anniversary issue of the Universal Postal Union. Northern Rhodesian withdrawals will include the victory commemorative, centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, and the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issues. Among the Nyasaland stamps withdrawn will be the issues for the silver wedding of King George VI, for the diamond jubilee of Nyasaland, the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, and the Coronation.

Ethiopia's Good Will to Somaliland Governor on "A Vast Improvement"

MR. P. O. PIKE, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, announced over Radio Somalia recently the new agreement reached between H.M. Government and the United Kingdom and the Imperial Ethiopian Government on the future of the Haid and Reserved Area. He said:

"As a result of this new agreement the military administration of the Ogaden and Haid and Reserved Area will come to an end on February 28, 1955, and the territories will be formally returned to Ethiopia."

"The facilities and powers accorded to the Protectorate Government in the Haid and Reserved Areas represent a very valuable concession on the part of the Imperial Ethiopian Government and are the result of many months of negotiation in Addis Ababa and London. They effect a considerable advance from the position as it obtained before the war and, since it is most unusual for one country to accord special privileges to the nationals of another country while within the boundaries of the former, they can only be interpreted as a friendly gesture, dictated by motives of good will towards this country."

Local Courts to Remain

"The agreement will allow the British liaison officers to continue to advise the Protectorate Government, and to advise the tribes on the application of the laws and illaloes, who will have the same function and authority as when in the Protectorate and will be responsible to the Protectorate Government for the maintenance of law and order within the areas."

"Furthermore, and this is most important, all cases involving only members of Somaliland tribes will be dealt with by the Protectorate courts and will continue to be referred to me for final decision here."

"Finally, the medical, veterinary, and educational facilities at present available in the Haid and Reserved Areas will continue to be maintained."

"These new arrangements are expressed to be a landmark step in the final settlement. This is a vast improvement on what has been the position since 1944, namely that the British administration would have been unable to withdraw completely from Ethiopian territory on receipt of their military notice to do so."

MR. PHILIP CARR, Assistant Chief Secretary, said:

"It is not possible for everyone to satisfactorily what he wants and compromise is usually the only way of achieving a settlement. The British Government, which has been discussing the future of the Haid and Reserved Areas for many years, has had to recognize this by the 1947 agreement made between Great Britain and Ethiopia, the country to the south of the border is Ethiopian country. On the other hand, the Ethiopian Government in a very friendly way has agreed that the Somali of the country cannot do without the Haid and Reserved Areas and was willing to give us help so that this Government could look after the tribes of this country when in the Haid and Reserved Areas for grazing."

Grazing Rights Protected

"The rights of the tribes of the Protectorate to graze and water over the boundary are protected. The skills and elders and illaloes may continue to work among their people under the orders of the Government. The illaloes have full powers of arrest where this is necessary to preserve the peace and prevent fighting and looting of stock by anybody, Ethiopian or Somali. Also, court cases which arise amongst the tribes of this country will be dealt with by their own courts within the Protectorate."

"Skills, akils, elders, and Government servants should explain the agreement to the interior people, and should advise them that it is in their own interests to refrain from lawlessness, fighting, and looting because

their welfare across the border depends largely on the co-operation of the Ethiopian Government."

"The Government will take the strongest measures to ensure that there is no lawlessness, and has prohibited public processions in all Somaliland. The people must remember that if they become involved with tribes under Ethiopian rule their cases will be dealt with by Ethiopian courts, but if this happens, decisions on their cases may attend the Ethiopian courts."

"The agreement lasts for 15 years and we cannot forecast what the position will be in 15 years. But we must all work together for the development of this Protectorate politically and economically, so that the country can go forward and be able to decide its own future itself when the time comes. The country cannot afford to have conflicting motives and positions between the Protectorate Government, the people, and the Government."

Somalis and Ethiopia

MR. A. T. LENOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on Monday the four-member delegation from the Somaliland Protectorate, which has come to London to protest against the recent return to Ethiopia of certain areas which had been under British military administration for 10 years. The delegation said that the areas in question were territory in the British protectorate which were signed in 1884 and 1886. H.M. Government have to consider themselves bound by a treaty of 1897 which transferred the territory to Ethiopia. Leaders of the four main political parties in Somalia have protested by telegram to Sir Winston Churchill, the United Nations and Arab League, and the secretary of the forthcoming Afro-Asian Conference against the return of the areas to Ethiopia. There have been demonstrations in Mogadishu and other cities.



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Three Short Films of East African Representation of Mau Mau

A SOUND FILM made in Kenya by a new team of the National Broadcasting Corporation of America was exhibited recently at the East African Office in London. It has recently been shown on television in the United States.

It dealt with the Mau Mau rebellion and the racial problems facing Kenya. It was produced, collectively, largely through the medium of brief interviews with Mr. E. A. Wasy, Minister of Finance, Mr. Bunyaveh, Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Ibrahim Ndatoc, Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Peter Matian, a settler in the Mveiga district, and several Africans, one being a home guard leader and another a member of the Provincial Council. The last mentioned correctly seized his opportunity to emphasize that many educated Africans, while not objecting to the presence of Europeans, resent Indians doing work which they could do. All the other speakers considered better co-operation between the three races to be the only means of progress for Kenya.

Two excellent short films made in colour for the East African Tourist Travel Association entitled "Land of Sunshine" and "Kenya: A Land of Contrasts" were also shown. They present the best of a picture of its kind and which can be seen in Kenya. Uganda or Tanganyika. The colour film "Land of Sunshine" is a choice of subjects, reasonable, and the commentary interesting and informative.

The flame of chauvinism for learning is burning brightly among the Kenya women. It is fuelled by Mrs. Peter Waweru, a provincial councillor in Kenya.

Good Play About Mau Mau Kenya Playwright's Topical Drama

AN EXCELLENT PLAY ABOUT MAU MAU entitled "Night Returns in Africa"—one that well deserves to be seen on the West End stage—was produced for the first time last week at the O. Theatre, Ken.

Mr. Ronald Cranford, the author, was born in Kenya, has handled his material and his European and African characters skilfully, making an interesting play and holding it throughout a tense and tragic human story. The cast, even of them Africans, was well chosen, and Mr. Hugh Cruttwell's direction would assuredly have raised the playing.

The whole action takes place in the living room of a house built by a European at the time of the Mau Mau massacre. Roy Hastings, a competent, confident young police officer, is engaged to June, the young daughter of Robert and Mary Ashley, old settlers who trust implicitly their house-boy Mwangi, an easy-going Kikuyu, who is addicted to drink and therefore a convenient tool in the hands of Kimani Gauru, trusted house-boy of their neighbours and friends the Sedgewombes.

Self-Styled General

Kimani, however, is a fanatical Mau Mau adherent, who dreams of attaining the rank of general when he takes to the field, but first he must Joseph, a loyal African headman, the two Sedgewombes and their young son, home from school, and, thinking Mrs. and Miss Ashley of his mere prospects, to murder them also. As his plot unfolds, and waiting, they show him and his three accomplices.

Chief Waweru, staunch enemy of Mau Mau, cannot understand why the Government does not treat its enemies as it does by Kikuyu who do not openly declare themselves as the enemies of the Government, and he tells the settlers, not Dr. Anderson from a neighbouring mission, can obtain the proper action and incompetence of the Government and its superior officials, though they clearly except from their condemnation less senior officials in the field, with whom all workers should collaborate.

Kenya's tragic dilemma would be better understood in this country if this play were to run in London and the provinces for many months, for in the form of drama it corrects many of the misconceptions prevalent in Great Britain and portrays faithfully and without exaggeration the way in which many Britons, and especially British women, and also many loyal Africans, are facing anxiety, strain, danger, and death.

Pat Character Training First Director's Instruction to Teachers

Mr. W. J. D. Wainley, Director of Education in Kenya, has written to all African teachers on the subject of right living and good citizenship, stressing the need for teachers of character to train children to be good citizens.

"We can teach children facts from books, but we can't teach what a good Christian is unless we're trying to live that life ourselves; children are more likely to copy what we do than what we merely talk about."

"Right living teachers can do much to save Kenya from the evil influences which are now seriously hindering our progress. They and their parents can help to build up in the children such strong and upright character that they will be able to stand up to and answer bad men and refuse their leadership. The citizens of tomorrow are in the classroom today, and you are teaching them. I want you to put character training before everything else in your work."

"We need boys and girls and young men and women who are in control of themselves, people who have worthy ambitions and who steer carefully towards their honourable goals as good citizens."

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Corporal Punishment in Tanganyika

Outside Pressure Shown in the Legislature

Times are CHANGING and times do change with them. It shall be left to God in the modern world to change to outward ideas of punishment, said the MEMBER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, in moving the second reading of the Corporal Punishment (Amendment) Bill.

He challenged opponents of the Bill to produce evidence that the disappearance of this form of punishment would make any difference to the number of offences in the categories which the Bill sought to remove from the list of those for which it could be awarded. Making grievous bodily harm, assault, and larceny the result of a drunken brawl, injury and cruelty to animals was another.

Vindictive Conduct

For burglary, house-breaking, and similar offences after previous conviction a prisoner would be likely to receive a severe sentence, and the Member for Legal Affairs in moving the previous Bill had said that to impose corporal punishment in addition would almost amount to vindictive conduct on the part of the State.

The offences of indecently assaulting or annoying a female, of committing an offence which is naturally likely to be committed by a young person, and of committing theft, are committed by young people and it is not anything like so serious as people think because, in fact, if it is a serious assault, it comes into the category of offences for which corporal punishment is not intended under the Bill.

MR. A. E. MURPHY was concerned with the question of the offences which are included in the Bill that are not included in the previous Bill, but the Member for Legal Affairs said that these offences are not included in the Bill because they are not serious enough to warrant the punishment of imprisonment.

mended that it would be premature to make alterations in the legislation affecting corporal punishment. The report was accepted by the Council in November, 1953. What had made the Government change its mind in 12 months? Had the position in regard to crime improved, or was it because from outside? Facts and figures showed no improvement in crime, but a reverse in the case. He suggested that evidence had been brought to bear on Government from outside, and he wanted to see interference, not only from the United Nations or the United Nations:

MR. P. ROMANI, an African member, said in a motion that what was proposed in the Bill, corporal punishment, was not applicable only to Africans.

Expert Recommendations Overridden

MR. F. LINDS agreed with Mr. Romani. The committee whose expert recommendations had been accepted by Government a year ago had never been overridden. It was on the basis of the committee's report that the Bill was introduced, which it had not reached 18 months ago.

While supporting the Bill, Lwili Lwilio D. Mpondo did not mean that he thought corporal punishment should be abolished. He knew that that stage had not yet been reached.

MR. R. W. R. MILLER had the impression that the last speaker and many other people believed that corporal punishment was always inflicted on those convicted of crimes for which the law allowed it. That was not the case; it was awarded only when no other punishment was adequate.

The ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY pleaded for objective consideration of the Bill. The committee's report had not been accepted by Government, and it was not on the table. Was it accurate to say that it had been rejected? Some of its recommendations had been accepted, but not all, and for some the present Bill might have gone further than it did.

How could anyone support the Bill, asked the CHIEF SECRETARY, when the Member, without qualification, was one of the critics for which corporal punishment was retained? The answer that the Member had given was that he was in favour of the Bill, but not necessarily assenting to the same in every instance. He was in favour of the Bill, but not necessarily assenting to the same in every instance. He was in favour of the Bill, but not necessarily assenting to the same in every instance. He was in favour of the Bill, but not necessarily assenting to the same in every instance.

Bill Merely A Revision of the Law

THE MEMBER FOR SOCIAL SERVICES said that the Bill was merely a revision of the law, and would reduce the incidence of corporal punishment little, if at all. As to outside pressure, every country outside the Iron Curtain was subject to public opinion, and an intransigent attitude would lose the respect of all thinking people.

MR. C. N. HENRY considered corporal punishment barbaric and inhuman, and thought it should be completely abolished.

The ACTING MEMBER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS explained that the sole reason for the retention of corporal punishment for cattle stealing was the likely consequence. The owner of the cattle would seek retribution against the thief, and many persons had been killed in riots which had taken place as a result of theft of cattle. The increase in crime had not been significant in the past two years. He suggested that the Bill would make no difference except in principle.

Kabaka Test Case Appeal

MR. W. J. K. DIPLOCK, Q.C., counsel for three nominees of the Kabaka who sit as members of the Great Lakes of Buganda, has on Monday granted leave to appeal in the case brought to test the legality of the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka, by H.M. Government. The application was supported by the Attorney-General of Uganda.

The time limit for appeal had expired, but Mr. Diplock explained that when he wished to give notice of appeal he had been asked not to do so by the Attorney-General in the United Kingdom in order that Parliament might debate the White Paper on Uganda. The Attorney-General had then undertaken that if a related application were not granted in the High Court of Uganda, H.M. Government would arrange for the matter to be referred to the Privy Council as a consultative case.

After Mr. Dreschfield, Attorney-General in Uganda, had spoken in support, and suggested that the case should be heard in Kampala if permission to appear were granted, Mr. Justice Briggs granted the application. Mr. Diplock said that the appeal hearing would last at least six or seven days.



Service for Visitors

The East African Tourist Information Bureau is a public service organization supported by local private enterprises, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. An Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains Visitors Information Bureaux in each of Salamp, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Shimoni Rd. opposite Imperial Hotel.

MOMBASA
Kilindi Rd. (entrance to Dock Gates).

KAMPALA
Shimoni Rd. opposite Imperial Hotel.

NAIROBI
Herdington St. (opposite bus terminus).

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.A.,
P.O. Box 3033, 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, Selisbury House, 36-37 Smith Street, Durban.

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

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Colonial Students in Britain Funds for U.N. Agencies

A LEAS 2,120 COLONIAL STUDENTS arrived in the U.K. last week. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said in the House of Commons last week. About 100 had come from Kenya, 15 from Uganda, 30 from Tanganyika and Zanzibar, 10 from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and 25 from Aden and Somaliland.

The main subjects they came to study were accounts, agriculture, arts, architecture, dentistry, domestic science, engineering, forestry, law, local government, medicine, music, nursing, bridge, science, and technical and teacher training.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked the approximate numbers of African pupils who would take the matriculation certificate or its equivalent in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1955 and 1956.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "The matriculation standard for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be passed by a certain number of subjects of the Cambridge school certificate or the higher certificate taken at the appropriate level. In 1955 there will be 70 African candidates for the school certificate from Northern Rhodesia and 36 from Nyasaland. In 1956 the numbers will be 74 and 42, and in addition there will probably be 10 candidates for the higher certificate from Northern Rhodesia and 10 from Nyasaland."

N. Rhodesian African National Congress

Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked what steps had been taken by the Government in Northern Rhodesia for the protection of the African National Congress for the past year, the progress of the Congress activities and dismissal of Chief and his officials associated with the Congress in various parts of the country. Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "The Northern Rhodesian Government has been in the habit of holding regular inter-racial conferences of the Congress. The past year was not an exception in this regard."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked whether the Government had made any decision in Northern Rhodesia in the past year, suggesting that they should make orders banning meetings of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress and banning the movements of its members or delegates, and if how many Native authority areas such orders or rules had been made.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "No representations have been made of the kind suggested by the hon. member. There have been made in any Native authorities after banning meetings of the Congress. The Native authorities have made orders requiring Congress members or delegates to seek their permission before entering or holding meetings in their areas."

Mr. Hyatt asked what steps had been taken to investigate the question of franchise for British protected persons in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "I have nothing to add to the statement made by my predecessor on February 11, 1954. All parties concerned in Northern Rhodesia are considering this problem. I do not expect the Government to put forward agreed recommendations for some time yet."

One Helicopter in Kenya Enough

Major ANSTRUTHER-CRANE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air whether, in view of the successful experimental working of the helicopter in Kenya, he would increase the number available so that they might become a reliable component of the defence forces in that theatre.

Mr. Ward: "We should be willing to consider any request for more helicopters. The height of the ground in Kenya however, limits the value of helicopters for anything other than casualty evacuation, and I am glad to say that one seems quite enough for this purpose at the moment."

Major ANSTRUTHER-CRANE: "Is it not a fact that the reason the helicopter has been so seldom asked for is that there had been only one and it has not always been available? If more were available they would be more often called for."

Mr. Ward: "No, sir. There is only one helicopter in Kenya at the moment, and so far the demands on it have been very few indeed, certainly not enough to warrant a second one for casualty evacuation."

Mr. DODD: "Is it not a fact that that one helicopter has been in Kenya only as a result of much agitation for the usage of helicopters in Kenya? Will the Air Minister not recapture some of the enthusiasm of the Navy for helicopters?"

Mr. Ward: "We had serious doubts whether a helicopter

would work at those heights. In fact, the Air Force made the machine work at those heights, or as much as possible, for example by taking off the wheels. Even so, the helicopter cannot hover above a height of 5,000 ft., and it has to take off and land with some forward speed."

Mr. J. JENKINSON asked how many Africans had been screened in the detention camps of Kenya, and how many of them had been returned to civil life.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Approximately 100 Africans had screened in about 50 camps. Many have been released either directly or after passing through work camps."

Mr. T. REAR asked the President of the Board of Trade in the countries in the Commonwealth and Empire, export duties levied on exports to Great Britain.

Mr. P. HOBBS asked: "Export duties or levies are imposed in all parts of the overseas Commonwealth except Canada and a few of the Colonies."

U.K. Contribution to U.N.

The United Kingdom contribution to the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and the E.F.C. for the year ended June 30, 1954, amounted to the sum of £10,140,000. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said in the House of Commons last week, adding that no other Government except that of the U.S.A. had contributed so much.

The contribution to the United Nations was £3,366,942, or 9.8% of the total budget; to the World Health Organization £340,964, or 10.74%; to Unesco (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) £373,051, or 11.4%; Food and Agriculture Organization, £223,413, or 10.52%; International Labour Organization, £277,069, or 12.79%; International Civil Aviation Organization, £90,416, or 9.1%; World Meteorological Organization, £68,000, or 5.83%; International Commission for the Study of Crime, £1,000, or 0.02%; United Nations Postal Union, £3,000, or 0.73%; Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, £1,000, or 0.72%; Non-Commercial Child Labour Convention, £1,000, or 0.02%; U.N. Relief and Welfare Agency for the year ended June 30, 1954, £3,366,942, or 22.2% of U.K. Overseas Reconstruction Expenditure, £15,152,000.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that his hon. friend would be interested to know that the Government had contributed to Overseas Development in the Districts. "I would most certainly agree with the hon. member's friends in the progress of the work will be paid by the Government he will be glad to many ways is a very high proportion."

Uganda Bill in Uganda

Mr. CROFT-JONES asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that the legislation introduced into Uganda to permit the purchase and consumption of spirituous liquors by Africans contravened the Congo Basin Treaties, and whether he proposed to take action regarding those treaties.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "The provisions of the Bill proposed by the Uganda Government are not considered to be contrary to the spirit of the Congo Basin Treaties. The present legislation is directly discriminatory against Africans. The Bill is designed to remove this discrimination and to deal with widespread and increasing illicit distillation of alcoholic liquors. This is now a major social evil in Uganda; the liquors are particularly dangerous and have caused many deaths."

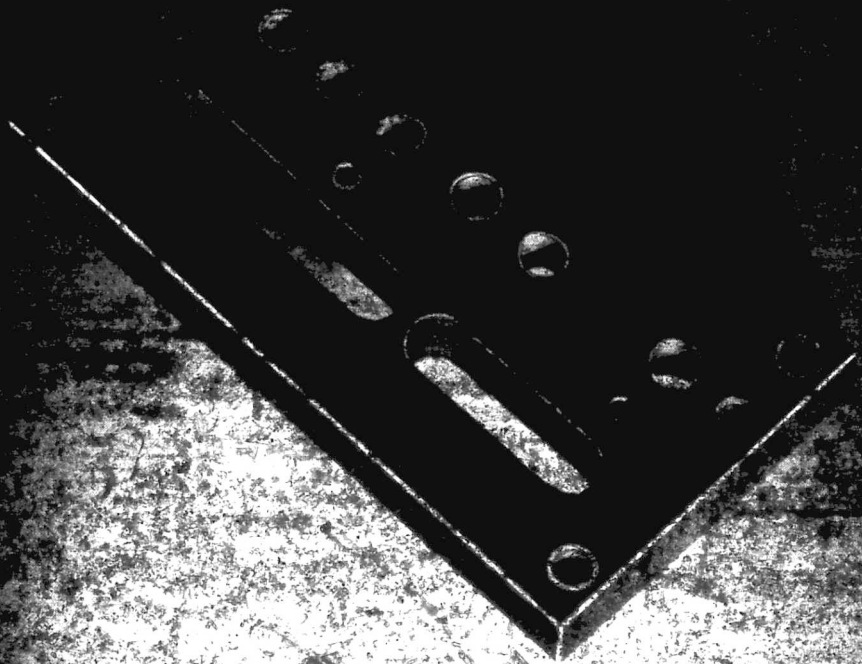
The Place of the Chiefs Example of the Chagga

FOLLOWING CRITICISM in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations of the Government of Tanganyika for delay in introducing self-government and for supporting such "medieval" institutions as Native customs, the monthly bulletins of the Tanganyika European Council has written:—

"No doubt in a democracy an compulsory system of African chief would be an anachronism, yet if a mass vote were taken today of all the Africans in the Territory on the basis of adult suffrage there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of continuing tribal chiefs and other tribal customs."

"Even the Chagga, probably the most advanced tribe in the Territory, after a few years' experience of a complicated system of local government, recently succeeded in persuading an at first rather hesitant and reluctant Government that they really wanted a paramount chief and were ready to pay for him, and were allowed to elect one to the great satisfaction of all concerned."

"In this case Government very properly yielded to the popular demand. There was no question—whatever of imposing or supporting a chief against the wishes of the people."



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House of Lords Debate

(Concluded from page 788)

...to have to live and work with the members of law and order, just as an amicus has to live and work with the members of the House of Lords. It is to be welcomed in fact that there should be a change of view with a cross-section of two continents, and that the House of Lords should be made up of members who had been exposed to the severe test of life. From this moment onwards, if you or any other persons who commits an offence will be prosecuted with the full strength of the law, it is right. It means that the forces of law and order must be the forces of law and order. They will free themselves from any charge of accusation and will face the Governor in that critical situation.

Profiting by the Anarchy

The second condition I would make is this. There must be a considerable number of people — European, East and West — who have profited by this or that anarchy and who are in the fear of consequences for acts they may have committed. I do not suppose that they will necessarily change their nature. They remain the people they were before, whether in the forces of law and order or outside. They are centres of poison and infection.

Are the Government going to set up rehabilitation centres for such people? It is a positive and real need that those who, within the forces of law and order, have shown themselves suspect of betraying their own principles should be honestly subjected to a rehabilitation process as real and effective as that through which the Mau Mau are put, otherwise they cannot contribute anything to the one necessity of law — the restoration of that all-round and liberating law.

It is an immense task for the Government that its discipline is to be maintained and its law to be worked in the resources of its own people. It is to be hoped that the Government will be able to find wholesome places to which reconstruction, change and outlook is done effectively. Success here can only be achieved by full co-operation, the spirit of faithfulness and trust between African and European. There has to be a return to the African and European and the teacher between European and African. Perhaps the worst

feature of this whole business would be any sign of disunity or ungenerous spirit of division between Europeans in Kenya.

Spiritual Renewal Needed

The Christian Churches are anxious and ready to do anything they can to help bring about the spiritual renewal which is necessary. They have plans for a wide variety of rehabilitation work in prisons, in detention camps, in newly-established centres in Nairobi and in other parts of Kenya. It is a sad thing that the most important people in this country — and those who are the backbone of the work of the Christian Churches — are dead, and doubtless there will be some to an extent of the African people in this country who enable that work to go on.

It is a great moral necessity that the supply from this country to the Government and to the Churches of men and women who can bring with them the healing and constructive spirit without which there can be no future for Kenya.

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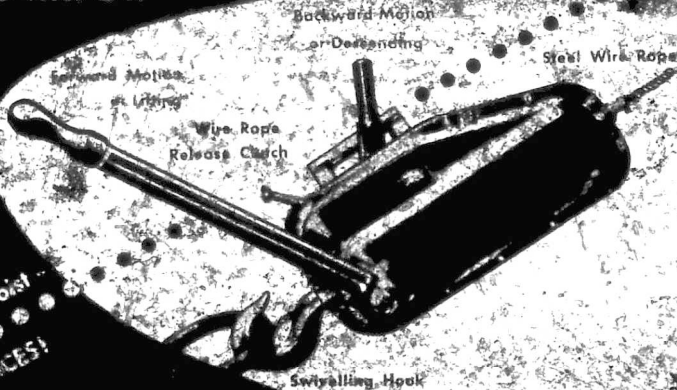
Royal Charter Granted

THE QUEEN, by Order in Council dated February 10, has approved the grant of a Royal Charter to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Federal Prime Minister, attended the council. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother has accepted the office of president of the council.

The Commonwealth members do not pursue any selfish purpose. They seek no aggrandizement and will always oppose aggression. In concert with all who share their ideals, they are resolved to do their utmost to honour the cause of peace throughout the world. From the United Nations, the Commonwealth is invited by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

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Finding, producing or refining oil in a hitherto uninhabited region can involve the creation of whole new communities with schools, churches, hospitals, health services, roads... and a real sense of civic pride. These social services may add greatly to operating costs, but that is welfare.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Diplomatic Representation in Federation

One of the Baganda Ministers, the Oryulamuza, called a libel action against the majority of the Great Lakes.

The East Africa Literature Bazaar, held in London, was the largest book exhibition ever staged in the territories.

Between 1951 and 1952 the number of school children nearly doubled in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and increased by 50% elsewhere.

Building is to start within two months on the main parts of the administrative and six blocks of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

U.S. Mission to Kenya

The U.S. Foreign Operations Administration is to send 100 north-bound representatives to Kenya in connection with schemes for improved agriculture, technical education, and community development.

The first annual general meeting of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club will be held at 11 a.m. on Friday, February 25, in the offices of the British South Africa Company, 41 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

A Trades Union Congress is in process of formation in Nyasaland, where Mr. James Young, representing the British T.U.C., has had discussions with representatives of the local African and European unions.

A new monthly paper, *the Eastern Province Home Le Muziki*, is to be published for circulation throughout a sub-region of 10,000 square miles, Caprivi and Karok districts. The new paper, produced by Mr. J. Bonagwe, the Southern Province information officer, is printed entirely in the Ndebele language of Masasi, a dialect which has given Kenya many of its place names.

London Pensioners

Civil servants in Nyasaland who retired before January 1, 1953, are to have their pensions increased by 5% from May 1, 1953, and a further 1% increase. This 2.5% is subject to a maximum increase of 49% per annum. Pensioners who retired before May 1, 1953, are to have their pensions permanently raised by 10% to a maximum of £141 per annum. The additional expenditure entailed is estimated at £5,000 a year.

The latest report of the Desert Locust Survey, Nairobi, states that being swarms of locusts in eastern Kenya will probably move southwards into southern Kenya and northern Tanganyika and back again during March, April, and May. Eggs for one large and one small swarm, both flying northwards, the west and centre of Tanganyika are now almost clear, as the Tanga Province swarms of pink locusts and some of yellow have been reported in the Momba-Koroawe area.

Number of Consulates Still Growing

Foreign consulates now have more than five times as many diplomatic and consular representatives in Salisbury as at the end of the war, and the numbers are still rising. Former consulates which have been raised in status to consulates general include those of France, Italy, Portugal, and the Netherlands. The first Swiss consular appointment, Mr. G. G. G. G. will arrive in March. Countries which have no permanent representation, but whose interests are watched by consular officials in London or Cape Town, include Argentina, Brazil, Poland, Spain and Turkey.

Before the War

Before the war only five countries were represented in Salisbury, and most of them by total consular or non-consular representation. These were Germany, France, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Finland, Sweden, and the United States are represented. Mr. G. F. H. Knight, Australian trade commissioner for the Federation, was appointed last November. India has a permanent representative in Salisbury with the rank of second secretary, and a Commissioner in Nairobi. Mr. G. H. Menon, whose area of responsibility includes the Federation, Canada has a trade commissioner in Johannesburg with responsibility over the federal area.

The Federation is represented in London, Pretoria, Nairobi, and Beira. Last month a consulate-general was opened in Lourenco Marques. In connection with the American Congress, the United States has appointed Mr. Donald Macdonald as its trade commissioner in Salisbury. It is stated that though no final decision has been made, it is probable that the United States would be represented in Windhoek and New York in the future.

Nyasaland's New Constitution The More African Councillors

EARL STENO, CHIEF PROSECUTOR, was not favourably impressed and that the Government would consider any amendments proposed by the conference. The Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Geoffrey Colby, told five delegates from the Nyasaland African community that his government had proposed to increase the membership of the Legislature from 21 to 23, with 12 official and 11 non-official members. African representation being increased from three to five.

In place of the present designation of five seats for Europeans and one for the Asian community, it was intended to allocate six seats for non-Africans. The system of nominating European and Asian members from lists submitted to the Governor by recognized public bodies would be discontinued in favour of an electoral system based on that adopted by the Federation. Africans would not be eligible to vote, but persons of mixed blood might do so. There would no longer be a European member appointed to represent African interests.

The proposed amendments ought, the Governor thought, to be the subject of inter-racial discussion, for inter-racial cooperation was obviously essential.

Formulated by Governor

At first, at any rate, the five African non-official members would be nominated by the Governor from panels named by sector committees by the provincial councils, in the proportion of two each from the Central and Southern Provinces, and one from the Northern Province. There were considerable difficulties in evolving a more satisfactory system, but he (Sir Geoffrey) would be ready to discuss the matter with Africans later if they wished. There would, however, not be time to evolve a new system until the amended constitution had come into effect.

Those who attended the conference were Messrs M. H. Blackwood, E. G. Collins, A. W. Dixon, L. P. Hunt, and L. J. Ramsey, the five Europeans M.L.C.s; Mr. Panah Dayaram M.L.C., Dr. S. S. Koko, Mr. Ibrahim Osman, Mr. A. Saitar Sacranie, and Mr. Rosh Singh, representing the Asian community; and representing the Africans, Mr. W. M. Chirwa and Mr. C. R. Kumbikano, members of the Federal Parliament, and Messrs J. K. Gondwe, S. Kumakanga, and E. A. Muzambi, members of the Nyasaland Legislature.

The Nyasaland African Congress has telegraphed to the Secretary of State categorically rejecting any revision of the constitution of Nyasaland.

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Of Commercial Concern

The Rhodesian Federated Chambers of Commerce have informed the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa that they consider the time appropriate to advocate a link from West Nicholson to Beaufort West. Rhodesia Railways consider that the link would be an expensive one as much as 100 tons of traffic annually to Rhodesia, and that by building here cross the link and other improvements their total could be improved by one-third. It is also probable that such a link would be diverted from South African ports to Rhodesian harbours when the new railway from Southern Rhodesia to that port is finished.

Cotton exports in the last 10 months of last year totalled £36m. £3m more than for the whole of the previous year. Sales of cotton amounted to nearly 500,000 bales (£4m more than for the whole of 1953) and were valued for £12m, and sea sales rose sharply to £20,000, twice the 1953 figure. Imports were just under £20m.

Airline "Tramping" Service

An agreement of air freight services between the U.K. and Africa signed by B.O.A.C. and Hunting-Clan Air Transport envisages the development of a "tramping" service to points which may not necessarily be on the Corporation's routes. It is described as a service for the consolidation and forwarding of air freight between the U.K. and Africa.

At the week ending in London 100 packages of African teas were sent for sale to £200,000 in comparison with 100 packages averaging 65,374 lb in the previous week. The highest price realised was 6s. 9d. for a consignment from Kenya.

There were 115 primary co-operative societies registered in the Masaka district of Uganda at the end of 1954, an increase of 31 within the year. The societies had nearly £10,000 worth of produce during the year, value increasing by £12,000.

Domestic exports in 1954 rose to £1,100m, and imports were valued at £1,342m — respectively six and seven and a half times those of 1936.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has opened a second branch in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. It will be known as the North End branch.

Steel Output for January

AFRICA PLANTATIONS, LTD. — 548 tons of fibre were produced on Thom estate, making 4,000 tons for the seven months to date, compared with 3,500 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Dividend

SAUNDERS VALVE CO. LTD. — interim 5% less tax for the year to April 30 next.

Tanganyika Coffee Tax Reduced

Uganda Board Losing £75 a Ton

TANGANYIKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has approved reductions in the rates of export tax on coffee, and the Member for Finance has said that if coffee prices fall still further there will be further cuts in the tax. The present decision reduces the tax on arabica from £30 to £22 a ton, and on robusta from £20 to £15 a ton.

At the latest auctions in Kampala arabica has been sold below the reserve prices and the auctioneer, Mr. Wellock, said that he estimated that the Coffee Import Board of Uganda was losing £75 on every ton sold.

The price paid to the grower simply must come down, he added. "Even if it were reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s. there would still be a drain on the price stabilisation fund at the rate of about 6m. a year."

The legislation will have effect from an interval of six months, and the earliest date on which there might be a revision is consequently April 1.

Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holding) Ltd.

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING), LTD. and its subsidiaries earned net profits for the year to March 31, 1954, of £88,642 after providing for all expenditure and liabilities, including £26,892 for taxation and £18,349 for depreciation. General reserves received an additional £75,000, contingencies £20,000, and dividends total £20,468, leaving £56,976 as a reserve of profits to be carried forward.

The consolidated balance sheet shows assets of £300,000, of which the Tanganyika Holding Co. preference shares of £100,000 are ordinary shares of £1 and £2,500 are ordinary shares of the same denomination. The company had at £229,135 undistributed profits and reserves, including £120,000, the interest of outside shareholders in subsidiary companies of £208,762, and liabilities of £48,579. Fixed assets have a net book value of £100,110, investments of £164,235, and current assets of £35,755.

Despatch Railway Results

DESPATCH RAILWAY Co. announces that the traffic for the 1954 financial year was £6,678,805, compared with £5,320,800 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Receipts were £4,192,084 (Esc. £2,880,800), less the cost of receipts of £1,625,617 (Esc. £1,594,335). The number of passengers carried was 62,259 (49,075) for Esc. £2,947,139 (Esc. £2,855,064). International traffic was worth Esc. 97,021,019 (Esc. 89,915,941); mineral traffic, Esc. 187,508,397 (Esc. 156,522,947); local traffic, Esc. 61,918,978 (Esc. 53,643,331). Other receipts in Africa totalled Esc. 4,251,378 (Esc. 3,697,787). Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. owns all the debentures and 90% of the equity of the company.

Rhodesia Railways

RHODESIA RAILWAYS had a total revenue in the year ended March 31, 1954, of £17,889,893 against a working expenditure of £15,738,825 (not including interest and redemption charges). Both revenue and expenditure were records. The largest single revenue earner was the carriage of general goods at £7,641,184; copper brought in more than £2m, and coal and coke over £4m. Wages and salaries absorbed £1,893,992 — more than £660,000 over the previous year. Capital expenditure was over £2m, including £1,200,000 for new locomotives and rolling stock. Capital expenditure on the Railways now exceeds £50m. The 1954-55 winter months have seen a freight carrying capacity for the year totalled 2,635,200 tons, 9% higher than the record 1953 figure.

"We have done well in the export markets but our rivals have done better. Germany, Japan, and the United States show high percentages in their exports than we do." — Sir Eric A. Carpenter, chairman of Williams Deacon's Bank.

"In consolidation of holdings and agricultural improvements Southern Rhodesia is 20 years ahead of the Colonial Office territories in Africa. — A correspondent of the Economist.

"Lusaka will become the industrial and commercial centre of the Federation." — Mr. Goodman Glasses, retiring president of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

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Mining

Drifting Back to Work

Better News from the Copperbelt

By Monday 1,350 African miners at work on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, an increase of 27% on Friday, those which was 228 above that of the previous week. The latest industrial employment figures for the mines are: Nkana 1,942; Roan Antelope 2,302; Murchison 1,584; Mopani 4,150; Bulawayo 721; and Gwelo 220.

Work on the Copperbelt is proceeding at a faster pace and operating efficiency is progressing. At Nkana the rate of 150 tons daily. Nchanja has brought its milling rate to 5,500 tons a day, and the general level of industrial production at all mines has reached 38% of normal.

Strike Fund

It is believed that since Africans have been denied work but for the support of various labour organizations. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has received £1,000 from the African Mineworkers' Union, which has received £1,000 from the Mines International Federation, and also support from the French Miners' Federation, the Federation of Miners of Bolivia and the Union of Polish Miners.

Strike funds have been increased by levies on Africans engaged on essential work on the Copperbelt mines and on Africans employed at Broken Hill; these two sources are said to have produced about £1,000 already.

Mr. Ronald Williams, M.P., legal adviser to the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain, is about to visit the Copperbelt to see the situation. He has recommended a 10% increase in the minimum wage to £19 a week.

Mining Personnel

P. E. MATTHEWS, Assoc. Inst. Min., until lately with the Geological Survey, Uganda, has been appointed lecturer in geology at the University of Natal, Durban.
J. E. L. MANNING, Assoc. Inst. Min., has left his position as manager, Fumiston, for Beitbridge in Rhodesia. Correspondent, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

Messina (Transvaal) Expansion Development of Rhodesian Properties

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. are to raise new funds totaling £2 000,000 immediately for the issue to shareholders of £1,950,000 in 6% unsecured loan stock and 650,000 new shares. At a low price of £4 per share £50,000 will be raised. The company has 213,000 shares and one share of £1. The new funds will be used to develop the Southern Rhodesian properties which include copper-bearing fields in the Transvaal, and also to develop the chrome and borax-bearing fields in the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia.

The £2m has been raised by the issue of £1,950,000 in 6% unsecured loan stock and 650,000 new shares. The proceeds will be made available to Rhodesia Copper Mines, Ltd. Messina's share in the company has been increased to 79% of the issued capital.

Advancement of Africans

European Union Discussions

The African members of the European Union in Southern Rhodesia are to discuss the advancement of Africans in the industry and the necessary to be done. The discussions will be held at the end of the month. The discussions will be held at the end of the month. The discussions will be held at the end of the month.

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On Home Gold Mine

BECAUSE OF DEPLETED reserves and rising costs the On Home gold mine in the Mafika district of Southern Rhodesia has closed down after 27 years. The mine, operated by Mr. F. Gamble, was first pegged by the late Captain G. H. Deacon, Mrs. Gamble's father. Last news held for a period by the London & Rhodesian Mining & Rand Co. Ltd. The late J. A. Moore, Mr. Gamble's first husband, managed the mine in 1919 and worked it until his death in 1941.

Coal Discovery in N. Rhodesia

Geologically COAL has been discovered in the Kaputura area of the Zambezi Valley, and the Geological Survey of Northern Rhodesia has invited tenders for drilling, initially to a depth of 300 ft. The area to be explored is situated on a covers about eight square miles.

Sabi Coalfields

MR. D. GOLDENBERG, M.P., has announced in Southern Rhodesia that representatives of Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Corporation, Ltd. are to discuss possible development of coalfields in the Sabi Valley with representatives of the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments.

Copper Refinery

WORK HAS BEGUN on clearing the 80-acre site near Gwelo for a new copper refinery. It is expected to be in commission by the end of 1958, and that the initial output will be about 50,000 long tons of copper annually.

Drilling for Oil

MINGHARA SOMALA, a company connected with large Italian petroleum companies, plans to set up drilling camps near Bender Beils.

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Coal Resources in Nyasaland No Prospect of Immediate Use

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has issued the following statement on the Prospects of coal resources and their possible development:

There are three known areas of coal deposits in Nyasaland. The first is at Sumbwa and in the north comprising Livingstonia, Kumpi and various occurrences near Kazimba.

In the second Sumbwa about 20 miles distant from Livingstonia it is proposed to open up a trial as soon as the wet season is over. A preliminary geological map has been prepared and with further geological and geophysical work it is hoped that the coal has been located. Within the next six months it is intended to initiate a drilling programme to test one or two of the most favourable areas for thickness, quality and extent of the coal seams. It is essential to obtain this information beyond the zone of prospecting in order to make comparisons with that available regarding coal resources in the north of the Protectorate.

Further Drilling in Livingstonia

A detailed investigation of the Livingstonia coalfield began in 1948. The initial results were disappointing. It was found that the coal beds did not approach as close to the lake as had been hoped. Further drilling to the west of the Chombe Range revealed seams of coal between 650 to 750 ft. down in the Rugizi Valley at two sites and an improvement in the quality of coal to the southward, where it is known that coal of good quality exists as scattered outcrops in the Rugizi Valley, but considerable faulting occurs. It is thought that the best prospects may lie between the Rugizi and the Livingstonia Mission and it is proposed to drill four or possibly five holes to a maximum depth of 1,000 ft. in this area. If these explorations prove satisfactory, the economics of mining in this area will be investigated in detail.

Other Areas of Prospects

Other areas which are presently under investigation include Kapoto, Kapsolo, where the coal, though usable, is of poor quality, hard and very friable. There is little justification for assuming that a productive area of more than the outcrop of a square mile and a mile to the steep dip of the seams

only some 2,000 to 3,000 tons of coal might be worked open east before the overburden increased to 25 ft. and over in thickness. The area is six to seven miles from the lake shore.

None of the other areas in the Northern Province, at Nkhata (west of Kasanka), the Ufira (four miles south of Kasanka) and the North Rukura, where preliminary investigations were made, offers possibility of open-cast working.

In the circumstances Government's proposals to continue in some detail with the investigation of the Sumbwa and Livingstonia areas are thought to present the best prospects for the development of coal, but there is little prospect of securing any immediate useful coal deposits.

Grains Vermiculite

Mr. N. D. O'BYE, a director of Overseas Fabricated Materials Ltd., London, is investigating the exploitation of vermiculite deposits located in Gwelo by the Geological Survey, possibly through the formation of a local company to exploit the prospect.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

A GENERAL MEETING of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., which has a voluntary liquidation, will be held in London on February 25. All Rhodesian assets have been sold, and all liabilities, including taxation, have been settled. When the U.K. tax liability has been settled, a final repayment will be made to shareholders.

Progress Report for January

Over 200 tons of ore were treated at the plant in January 1955. The plant is working at a rate of 2,177 lb. of corresponding impurities for the month against 2,377 lb. in December and 2,737 lb. for the March 1954. The plant is working at a rate of 11.2 oz. per ton of ore.

Quarterly Report

Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold — In the December quarter of the financial year 1954, 2,000 carats were recovered from 20,000 tons of alluvial material. The total cost of extraction and transport was £1,500,000, giving a net working cost of £44,625.



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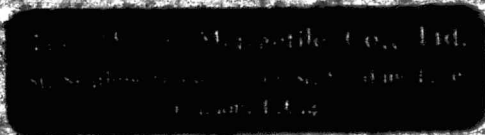
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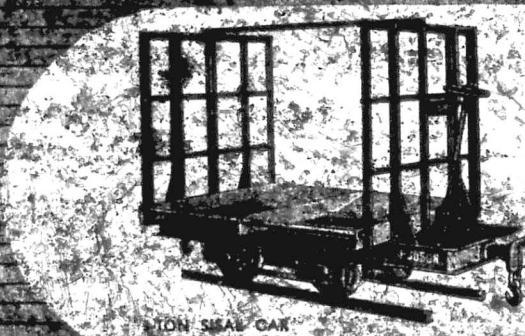
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