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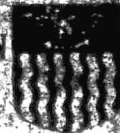
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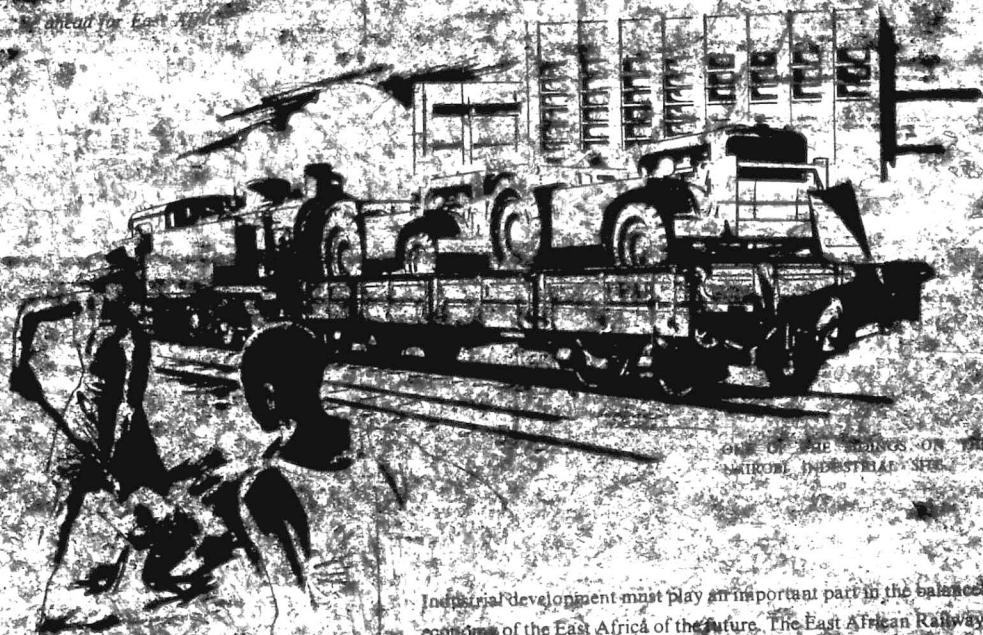
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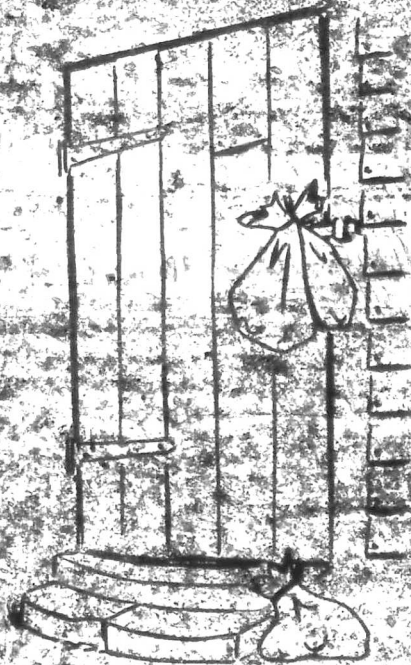
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# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	824	Viscounty for Sir Godfrey Huggins	831
Commons Debate on Kenya	824	Letters to the Editor	837
U.N.O. Mission's Report on Tanganyika	826	United Country Party Policy for Kenya	836
Lords Debate on Mau Mau Problems	829	Latest Mining News	838
		Company Reports	849-52

Founder and Editor  
F. S. JOSEPH

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1955

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No. 1585

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**IN THE ATTAINMENT** by Sir Godfrey Huggins of an Empire record for length of service as Prime Minister in any part of the British world, the Queen has conferred a viscounty upon him. That signal mark of appreciation will give great pleasure far beyond the confines of his own country to all East and Central Africa. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the distinguished spokesman for the British contribution to the Limpopo and the Nile. When he flew back from London last Friday Sir Godfrey had spent twenty-one years and one hundred and fifty-six days in continuous office as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, leading by example the Government of Mr. M. M. M. King whose three terms, however, were twice broken. Sir Robert Walpole, who holds the United Kingdom record, was Prime Minister for forty days under twenty-one years. There is every likelihood that Sir Godfrey Huggins will add substantially to his present lead, for despite the heavy burdens which he has borne for so long (and so light heartedly), he is still young in spirit, outlook, appearance, and resilience. Never was his leadership more evident than it is today. For the federation of which he was the principal architect is the only vast area of Africa which gives no cause for serious anxiety. Great question marks hang over East North West and South Africa, but British Central Africa, because it enjoys the incalculable advantage of government by men of a principle who knew precisely what they intend, can still count on an overwhelming measure of public confidence.

fits his influence in his own sphere and outside it, his experience, or his record of achievement. **Transformer of Public Opinion.** He brings to bear on all problems the analytical, commonsense mind of a distinguished medical practitioner, always recognizing politics to be the art of the possible, and leading public opinion forward stage by stage, as fast as it may be safely travelled. His insight is the mirror change in the outlook of Rhodesians in the past two decades, for that transformation owes more to him than to the combined activities of all his colleagues. The European population of the Colony, which he was called to lead had inevitably imbued a close sympathy for the policy of the Union of South Africa, for a high proportion of Rhodesians had lived for years in that country and many had been born there and gone north only after their opinions had taken form. Observers in many places were consequently confident that Southern Rhodesia's policy must remain parallel with that of the Union, and that the larger unit would sooner or later absorb its smaller neighbour. They left out of their reckoning the intense patriotism and essential liberalism of Dr. Huggins (as he was when he became Prime Minister for the first time). He rejected such assumptions, though he did for some years think (as the Nationalists in South Africa still do) that harmony between the races could best be assured by the creation of separate white and black areas. When experience showed him the error of that theory he unhesitatingly discarded it in favour of that principle of inter-racial partnership on which the Federation is being built.

Sir Godfrey Huggins is unquestionably Africa's greatest leader. No other public man anywhere on that continent has anything

So practical and practised a guide does not, of course, propose to advance at the

gallop; he leads deliberately, resting each step, and insisting that economic development and more education must be the bases for political progress, which must be built on the Rhodes principle of equal rights for all civilized men — with the emphasis very much on the penultimate word. On no account would he be heard the wronging of the British race by risky experiments for the sake of pleasing sentimentalists elsewhere or impatient African extremists on the spot. If there are practical aspects of the latter in Southern Rhodesia (though they proliferate across the border in Basaland as a direct result of incompetent government), the credit must be shared between successive administrations.

Sir Godfrey Huggins and a European community which has known better than any other community in the whole continent how to blend fairness with firmness in their dealings with Africans. Had there been no Huggins, it is extremely unlikely that the condition of the country would have been what it has been for years. Mr. Griffiths' present competence no Minister gave him; it is the kind of leadership which Sir Godfrey has provided. For a score of years he has stood out from his associates for his character, his capacity, his command of public trust and affection, and his habit of saying precisely what he thinks without concern for the stick which his words may sometimes draw in his own community, to contempt of the high-sounding titles of the United Kingdom or to obsequies elsewhere. Corruption, fraud and intolerance of pretence and double-dealing are indeed among his distinguishing characteristics.

When he received an honorary degree from Oxford University, the public orator said that this fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons "now probes the wounds of men and sets their bodies free; he removes the bones of contention, and he truly inspires a whole people." That sentence epitomizes the man who is as truly the founder of the Central African Federation as Rhodes was of its constituent territories. Ever young in mind, he does probe for the right solutions, most successfully mixing admonition with inspiration, and never hesitating to criticize shortcomings among Europeans in Rhodesia, who know, however, that he is the best defender of the country. Most politicians feel that they must play on the

emotions to get results. That has never been the way of this great Rhodesian. His political pronouncements are always made in practical, matter-of-fact terms. He never says one thing in private and another in public. Indeed, he has often been frank to the point of shocking his friends, and has several times staked his political future on a matter of major principle.

Though in a class of his own, Sir Godfrey Huggins has never been an autocrat. Few men at the summit of any country can be so remained so unassuming, so natural, so friendly, so willing to listen to others, so ready to take advice. In the history of the British Empire, he has little to rival in the unfairness of critics reckless of the harm their words may do or of a colleague who breaks faith; but his forbearance for errant but loyal associates is legendary. Such is the man whom the Queen has delighted to honour in a manner unprecedented in Imperial history for her before he has a Prime Minister in office in any part of the Overseas. He has been given the right to address the Upper House of the United Kingdom Parliament. Many Rhodesians will hope that Sir Godfrey will on an appropriate occasion address the House of Lords on some Central African subject while still Prime Minister of the Federation. That would set another landmark in Imperial history.

**THE SHORT DEBATE** on Kenya in the House of Commons last week was notable chiefly for the maiden speech of Mr. C. W. Armstrong, the new member for Armagh, who spoke as a farmer in Kenya for several years. His liberal-minded, optimistic contribution was in striking contrast to that of Mr. A. C. Bottomley, whom he followed. During his brief visit to Kenya last year with a Parliamentary delegation Mr. Bottomley formed some very unsound opinions. For instance, he told the House that by banning the Kenya African Union the Government of Kenya had "left a free field to the Mau Mau terrorists and gangsters." The truth is that by banning the K.A.U. for so long the "whofies" left a free field for the recruitment and training of Mau Mau terrorists and gangsters. As the trial of Kenyatta and his associates made clear to those who had been unwilling to listen to earlier warnings, the

Kenya African Union was the instrument of those who were planning insurrection; but a considerable Labour contingent in Parliament still refuses to face unpalatable facts. Mr. Bottomley makes the customary Socialist assumption that the only leadership among the masses of the Mau Mau is that of Kikuyu individuals and that since these are detained at Mau Mau, their sympathies (if not worse) there is no effective African leadership. Surely it would be better to recognize than that which was badly needed. But the Kikuyu are not without leadership. It has shown itself in the Kikuyu Guard and in the Athi River rehabilitation camp — though there are many responsible men in Kenya, especially included, who hold that neither group has been given full scope.

Nobody doubts that very rough treatment has been meted out to their enemies by many members of the Kikuyu Guard. That should have been expected by anyone knowing the Government's attitude towards the Kikuyu. If the Government were to express surprise at such occurrences, it would merely confess its ignorance of the largest tribe under its administration. The excesses, though not surprising, are regrettable, but the fact remains that the measure of control which has been wasted on parts of the Kikuyu would not have been possible without the help of the Kikuyu loyalists, save for whose services far larger numbers of Kikuyu would have been butchered by the Mau Mau. Recent prosecutions have been regarded by the loyalists as victimization by the authorities whom they were seeking to serve, and as we have suggested on several occasions, the chief responsibility for the excesses must be borne by the Government which neglected to control adequately Africans who would obviously be tempted to wage war in their traditional manner. As to the pioneer work of the Athi River camp, courageous Kikuyu there have for months wanted to return at the risk of their lives to their own districts in order to put into practice the methods evolved by a little group of devoted Europeans and Africans working in close partnership. Church leaders, European and African, have repeatedly pleaded with senior Government representatives for the opportunity of demonstrating in bad Mau Mau areas their faith in this plan, but, for reasons which they cannot understand, all such requests have been refused.

Another Labour member, Mr. James Johnson, made the extravagant assertion — without being contradicted by any colleague who knew better — that "the civil war in Kenya is not and never has been a war of black against white, it is a civil war among the Kikuyu people, black against black." It is true that in some places, the Kikuyu have been killed by the whites, but that is merely incidental to their main purpose, which was to drive out the Europeans and impose Kikuyu rule on other Africans. Their campaign of murder, mutilation, oppression, and intimidation of other Kikuyu was but a demonstration that those who decided to try the bidding of Mau Mau must expect no mercy. That the Kikuyu, in spite of their to bring European administration and farming to a standstill affords no justification for the allegation that theirs "is not and never has been a war of black against white." In origin it was precisely that, and no person in a responsible position ought to misguide the public by suggesting, as Mr. Johnson has done, that this war was essentially a class thing, led among factions of the Kikuyu. The speaker did make one good point — that it was not very clever of the Government to decide that the screaming teams should declare Africans unwanted by Mau Mau to be white, and those so branded to be black, but that lack of imagination has, alas, been evident in many other directions also.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's reply was as good-natured and confident as usual. The Secretary of State supported the new surrender terms, of course, but neither he nor any other speaker referred to the vital point which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has continued to make ever since the new terms were announced — that there ought not to have been a promise to refrain from examining the record of each individual who surrendered. To promise that nobody should be hanged for his crimes before January 1955 was one thing, and it did not introduce any new element for such a guarantee had been outstanding for months. To offer immunity from trial did import an entirely new, and in our view inexcusable, condition, for it was surely essential to establish the appropriate period of detention in each case. To have cast away that measure of protection for the public peace was reckless in the extreme, and the authorities responsible for that shocking blunder seem to recognize the fact belatedly, for they studiously avoid all reference to this criticism.

# House of Commons Debate on the Situation in Kenya

## Ma Mau Farmer's Maiden Speech Well Received

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS again discussed the situation in Kenya last week.

Mr. BRIDGES' speech was followed by the necessary statements from Ministers that things were improving. There could be no doubt that the divided opinion of the House on this subject was an ambiguity in statements made by Government members.

In the course of his speech Mr. DODDARLEY said: "The emergency which has gone on for two years has had very serious effects on all the people of Kenya, but many of the benefits in Kenya which have been provided by the skill and enterprise of the Europeans have not been acknowledged."

The Government bear a major responsibility. They were wrong to ban the Kenya African Union, but because that union they left a free field to the Mau Mau terrorists and gangsters. Rounding up these white people thought very Mau Mau sympathizers and putting them into detention camps has meant that there is no effective African leadership, and that is what is required. It is so far as to say that in the whole of Kenya today there are few sympathizers with H.M. Government. The bulk of them are passive and the others are either Mau Mau or sympathetic to it.

### Appraising a Vicious Toss

There are 10,000 people in detention camps who are being tossed in the discussions about the situation. The Government are causing a vicious toss, and the result is we are being set up a much more vicious toss than confront us today. Many responsible people say that there are thousands in detention camps who are innocent, others have stated that Mau Mau sympathizers have contaminated the business, making them into anything but responsible citizens. Indeed this has been supported by British officers.

The Government have been saying that Africans will be released unless they are allowed to form a union. The Government should do something about this situation. In one month about 400 have been released but 5,000 more were added. Recently 1,600 more were detained in Nanyuki. So we have increasing numbers in detention, and only for economic reasons these people should be released because the economy will fail if the workers are not available.

When I was in Kenya last year with the Parliamentary mission I suggested that Dada, the acting president of the Kenya African Union, should be released, and that people like Mambu and Awori, members of the Legislative Council, should be allowed to appeal to Africans not to follow the Mau Mau terrorists, but to work for progress and good work. This suggestion was not accepted, yet some time later General China, one of the Chiefs, was given the opportunity of making an appeal to those in the forest.

I also suggested that there should be an appeal for the detainees. That was turned down, but later the Kenya Government proposed that the men in the forest, whose really responsible for all this terrorism, should be granted an amnesty. In doing these things it is the wrong proportion and far too late, whereas if the chances had been taken in the way I suggested for the Operation, things might have been a little better.

What does the Minister intend to do about the important members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Slade, who is quoted as saying to the security forces that they should not seize a Government which had repeatedly let them down so badly? What would happen if an African, an Asian, or an Arab made a similar appeal? This is a question. The Minister ought to consider carefully what he is going to do about members of the community in Kenya who behave in this way.

We are asked to provide money for Kenya, so we are entitled to lay down the broad principles within which it shall be used. The money will be used for the emergency in Kenya and it ought to bring that emergency to an end. If it is to be brought to an end, it must be brought to a peaceful end, and we must watch carefully the methods used and the situation to which we are aiming.

It is time that the people of Kenya, and particularly the Europeans recognized that Britain has no intention of subsidizing the establishment of a system based upon apartheid. Racial separation or segregation can have no part in the new Kenya, which is the only Kenya we are prepared to subsidize. The philosophy of segregation is diametrically opposed to all the values of Western civilization, and there can be no party which is the bearer of such a value. It is not of our essential nature.

We condemn you, Mr. Slade, for saying that we are in a state of mind which is not possible. Three years ago I began to see that certain attitudes and attitudes which were being put forward in the House and in the country were leading us into a state of mind which we are now facing the trouble. We must change these attitudes and policies if we are to overcome the emergency.

### White Highlands Source of African Discontent

The land question in Kenya must be dealt with in a way which will give the African farmers a fair share of the land for a better deal for African discontent. In a country where racial hatred is the only test for a land holding should be that of good husbandry, not the colour of one's skin. I was disappointed that the European Minister advocated the reservation of the White Highlands for Europeans for ever.

In a genuine multi-racial society there can be no separate educational institutions. In time all the educational systems must be integrated. We should not fall behind the United States of America, which has set an example in this direction.

The political organization should be responsible to all the people in Kenya. What we should aim at is preparing the people for the election of a common elected body, and preparing the ground for a Government which is the Kenya Government, a national responsibility, instead of a Government which is a separate Government.

We ought to consider a general amnesty for those in the camps. Something bold and dramatic is called for in the emergency.

I believe I have been right in suggesting that a general amnesty should be given. I still believe that the British Government, the Secretary of State, does not consider that a proposition, there might be another way to Kenya in the Emergency Mission.

My suggestion the one I favour is that there should be a conference in London, with the Secretary of State presiding, to which I would bring the Kenyan African Union and the African Union, and among the Africans should be a representative of the Kenya African Union. I would have the Secretary of State saying to them that all the difficulties I have narrated shall be the topic of discussion. If that can be done we shall be able to have a lead which will do much to ease the emergency, and perhaps end it.

If we fail to do that, gone will be all the substance of good, law and justice, culture, economic progress, and social, mental development, the proper use of technological and scientific knowledge, and all the things which can lead to a fuller and better life for all in Kenya. I believe this is the only way to tackle the very important question of easing the emergency.

### Mr. Armstrong's Maiden Speech

In a maiden speech Mr. C. W. ARMSTRONG, the new Unionist member for Aramagh who farmed in one of the troubled areas of Kenya, until a few months ago, said that the Kikuyu people had been helpful, friendly, and courageous. News from Kenya which implied that no progress had been made in changing the minds of the Kikuyu was, he considered, false and misleading.

Early in the emergency when asked to patrol a section of road at night by jeep, he asked some of his Kikuyu labourers whether they would accompany him and they answered: "We would like to go, but if we were seen to be helping we might get into trouble and our families might be molested." Thereafter he never asked anyone to go with him, but whenever he let it be known that he was going on patrol a party of Kikuyu volunteered to accompany him.

We had been told by the police that all the Kikuyu in our area had taken one of the more murderous oaths. So one went on patrol with people supposed to have taken these

murderous odds who were armed with bush knives, spears, bows and arrows, and the British being the only man armed with a rifle. It would have been the easiest thing in the world to put a spear through his chest and be in the mountains or forest with his rifle in the morning. But I never felt the faintest flicker of doubt about my Kikuyu. If the idea occurred to them I believe that they put it out of their minds.

I do not agree with Mr. Bottomley that the great bulk of Mau Mau were still anti-European and still against the Mau Mau. I have spent most of my life in East and Central Africa and I have been surprised not now different varying colours and shades of skin, but they are white. I hear people talking about Mau Mau with their emotions and reactions quite different from our own I am always extremely suspicious of things which are said to be parallel to conditions in Kenya. The influence of Jamaican Kenyans and the Mau Mau has been a very real and able of the Oceanians in Germany. The influence of the Mau Mau is not the same in the early stages and the same national character. The same type of self-interest, but stronger than all these, the same might happen if one promised or showed opposite to count at all.

Now in Kenya there is no longer the promise of success. There is no longer the hope of self-interest, and most important of all, there is no longer the lack of hostility and opposition to Mau Mau.

Rehabilitation by Christian Principles

"In this country there is a belief that, even in the restricted areas where Mau Mau has been active, this is a struggle of local against white. The last night I spent in Kenya during the Christmas recess, I spent in the Athi River rehabilitation camp. There they are trying to rehabilitate the Kikuyu by Christian principles. The African perhaps primarily responsible for the work in the camp is David Warahisi, whose father was a senator. Kikuyu chief who was murdered early in the emergency. Fighting his ideas of revenge, the man has devoted himself to the rehabilitation of his fellow tribesmen. It is a most interesting example of what can be done by the Government in Kenya.

"I was interested to find that some of Mau Mau's soldiers who had been recruited in their own districts where they were well known, they said that they were anxious and nervous to go to the district where they were known and to be beat and to have their names in the Mau Mau. The influence and the prestige of the Mau Mau may mean that some of the Mau Mau members may have had the same attitude. A group of black soldiers came to their minds it was a struggle of black against white, to their minds it was a struggle of black against white.

"I am not sure that these Mau Mau could be rehabilitated, but it is interesting to see men whose loyalty and good will has been so completely destroyed.

"What are we doing to give them a better life, these Kikuyans except we are putting in the too many Mau Mau Kikuyans. One hears of reputable Africans like Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya African U.C., talking about their anxiety regarding increasing in the camps.

"I think that Colonel Young and the police have had a square deal. General Kenia was on the War Council in Nairobi. He said to me, 'The Mau Mau status is Kenya. If he was good enough for General Kenia, I say that he was good enough for General Kenia.'

"I hope that first-class officers, such as Mr. Mbayat and Mr. Griffin-Jones are getting all the official backing they should get. They are having a very difficult time on the Colonial society, and sometimes have to face Government obstruction. It is very unfair for them to expect a fair trial of justice between black and white when they cannot expect to have the backing they deserve.

"I hope that Mr. Starbuck will continue as the Chief of Civil Secretary. He is a man of the utmost integrity. We should not cut him out of back and the men who are standing up in different fields against Government, in business and office, against corruption, not merely against these others but against Mr. Mendenhall and Mr. Mendenhall.

"I should like to see a word about Mr. Slade. He is a very good lawyer, but what he has said verges on lèse-majesté. His parents were selling the police that they might think twice about joining the Government and the Mau Mau. I would not like to think what may happen to Mr. Pasi or Mr. Mutitu if they talked upon a common platform in that fashion.

"The Lyttelton settlement was a bold and imaginative concept, and we are encouraged by the fact that for the first time we have a black Cabinet Minister in East Africa. The course is set, and we have to go ahead. But the utterances of many Europeans in Kenya do not help. If the Lyttelton constitution is upset or capsize, the government of the Colony comes back to this House, which is paradoxically what the Europeans do not want.

"There are three points upon which the communities differ, and if we can settle these the money which we are now voting will be well spent, and we shall move towards a harmonious and co-operative society out there. The three points upon which the communities seem to be split, and on which they are pushing and shoving, are land, education, and political representation.

Competent Husbandry the Test

"As so often we all think there should be an honest open access to any land in the Colony. The test of husbandry should be that of competent husbandry, and the demonstration of it should be the test. The Kenya Government, according to the Royal Commission's report, NB one thinks that it is the Africans all the while. Right now we have 200,000 acres of land, it would solve all their difficulties, but the important point is that if we were to allow some of them into the area, it would mean an enormous expenditure of money in order to bring the land up to the standard of the African.

"MR. FRANCIS HARRIS (Cont.) said that last September in Gilgibee had his only car accident in 20 years. The person he nearly killed was the son of a member for Athi, who had made his money in such the way.

"Anyone with knowledge of the situation in the area and tremendous difficulties facing the Kikuyu here, we cannot expect the criminals to give themselves up if they are to fear the death penalty as long as they have done so. Therefore I support the endeavour that have been made by the Kenya Government and H.M. Government in order to obtain a maximum amount of surrenders they can. I have come to this as to the timing. My real worry is that the surrender offer may not be as successful as we all wish it to be. We should press home the military operations as hard as we can."

"There have undoubtedly been misunderstandings about the surrender offer. There is a general belief that a Mau Mau in Kenya that is surrendering, who is surrendering, and that he is not a Mau Mau, but a Mau Mau, but never seen and heard, standing outside. If someone was to say that there were a lot of surrenders of Mau Mau, it would be a surprise to people who are not in the area."

"People who criticize an offer of this kind do not know what an alternative the people who are prepared to give up their arms are prepared to make. The Government is not prepared to make these statements."

"I am not sure that these Mau Mau could be rehabilitated, but it is interesting to see men whose loyalty and good will has been so completely destroyed. What are we doing to give them a better life, these Kikuyans except we are putting in the too many Mau Mau Kikuyans. One hears of reputable Africans like Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya African U.C., talking about their anxiety regarding increasing in the camps.

"I think that Colonel Young and the police have had a square deal. General Kenia was on the War Council in Nairobi. He said to me, 'The Mau Mau status is Kenya. If he was good enough for General Kenia, I say that he was good enough for General Kenia.'

Settlers Understandably Bitter

"MR. M. PHIPPS (Cont.) said that when he was in Kenya last autumn he was to have visited a farm, but his itinerary was changed at the last minute. When he returned to Nairobi he heard that the owner of the farm had been carried off to the forests and subsequently found to have his wife had been strangled. He could well understand that many settlers felt bitter, but it was not a case of sympathy for the Mau Mau, and it was statesmanship to now watch. He continued (in part):

"A big case has come on among members of the Home Guard, Kikuyu bullying Kikuyu and making a shambles of British justice. I am disturbed that Africans who have been guilty of these crimes against other Africans are apparently to get off so lightly, really necessary, but it is a very narrow matter to the sense of justice which we have to instill into the people of Kenya if that sort of thing is allowed to continue. There is something to do with the resignation of Colonel Young."

"MR. LENNOX-BOYD congratulated Mr. Phipps on a "really memorable maiden speech", which he thought of great service to this country, and the Commonwealth. It was to Kenya's advantage that one who possessed such a hand knowledge and such a broad and humanizing approach should now sit in the House.

# Visiting Mission's Strictures on Tanganyika Land Matters

## No More Land Should Be Alienated to European Farmers

THE LAND and its use and abuse occur in the African mind the outstanding political and economic issue of the day and the alienation of land in the past and fears and suspicions as to what the future may hold from the most delicate and sensitive side of the issue.

In this case it is a by-word among politically conscious Africans throughout the Territory, it is not much for the sake of the Mau people as regards the doubts which their case has raised, nor the whole meaning and intention of non-African and especially European settlement in the Territory, nor alienation which has caused real economic problems on the slopes of the northern mountains but at the same time created political tensions and suspicions not only there but also in Mwanza, Tabora, Tukuyu, Dar es Salaam, and wherever else African political leaders have a following.

For the Visiting Mission, too, the past and future policies for the use of the land raise questions directly related to the problem which it believes to underlie all of the Territory's main difficulties of political, economic and social development—namely that of creating from the present separate structures of society a single integral whole.

### Settlement Policy

The report of the Visiting Mission on the subject of the alienation of individual land parcels states that the lands of the Territory should have no more alienated and should not be allocated for non-Native settlement unless it can be shown that it is required, and not likely to be required in the foreseeable future, for Native occupation. There should be no question of the best land being alienated to non-African settlement to the detriment of the Africans. Many of the settlement schemes are not to provide the complete settlement of Africans, provided that, in any exceptional circumstances, where the movement of a small number of Natives is involved, they would be fully compensated by the grant of land elsewhere.

Subject to these stipulations, the Secretary of State has made it clear that non-African settlement by suitably selected persons of the right type and under conditions of proper Government control is likely to be conducive to the economic development of the Territory.

In 1950 the Land Settlement Board was replaced by the Land Utilization Board. It was to have the responsibility "not merely to foster what used to be termed European settlement, but rather to study measures for the increased utilization of land by the means of non-African agricultural enterprise, combined with the increased and better use of land by the African inhabitants." A Government circular of April 24, 1953 explains further:

The essence of the policy is that while African interests in the land are to be fully recognized and a wide adequate allowance is to be made for the natural increase of population over the years so that overcrowding does not result through lack of adequate land, the economic development of the Territory may be furthered by the alienation of land available for non-African agriculture, and generally.

For various reasons the circular states the non-Africans are less able to feed themselves than were the Mau 20 years ago; it is virtually certain that only a proportion of the future increase will be reflected in the increased use of land for agriculture; and that the

*\* Being further extracts from the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika Territory. The report was sharply criticized in a leading article in last week's issue.*

remainder will be absorbed by industrialization and past employment on the land. The increase of food production necessary to avoid large-scale immigration can come only from greatly increased effort from non-African agriculture working with modern technical methods and improved methods which are being gradually introduced.

### The Statement of Policy Declares

The statement of policy declares that land should be alienated (without full industrialization) only in cases in which alienation would or would not be permitted and by endeavoring to keep the non-African farming areas segregated from the mainly African zones which are abandoned. It is essential that there should be no alienation of land which would be detrimental to the interests of the African and non-African communities of Tanganyika. It is essential that the alienation should be without the possibility of a secondary recession which would be detrimental to the land.

### Alienation of Land

During the Second World War alienation of land on long-term grants for agricultural and pastoral purposes was reduced, except under very special circumstances. Between 1941 and 1945 a total of 142 short-term alienations were made in the Territory, as compared with 53 long-term alienations. By 1945 the total number of holdings was 2,136, almost evenly divided between freehold and leasehold, and of which 1,000 were held by 100 holders, over 500 German holdings, comprising 85,000 acres.

Demand for land for European settlement became strong after the war. The decision was made to re-allocate the ex-German lands and most of them went to non-European occupation. The Land Settlement Board was established to control and supervise the Mission was told to encourage the onward transfer of non-African settlement. The maximum period of initial leasehold was extended from 35 to 99 years and this became the normal term of leases of occupancy of leasehold areas.

### Land Use by Non-Native Settlers

The primary objective of the new Land Utilization Board required it to approach the whole problem of land from the point of view of its best utilization in the interests of the Territory and the equal right with actual settlement to the development of a suitable system of land tenure for Africans. The Government informed the mission that the Board and its provincial committees have not operated as they were intended to. Their main preoccupation has been with finding further land for development, and in effect for European settlement; they have done little in respect of African land tenure and for this purpose a land tenure adviser has recently been appointed by the Government.

Approximately 31% of slightly more than 1% of the land area of the Territory are now held on either freehold or leasehold tenure. The leaseholdings are almost entirely non-African, but an unknown number of Africans have claims to freehold land. Since 1951 a total of 433 non-African farms have been allocated principally in the Eastern (14%), Northern (9%), Southern Highlands (37%), Tanganyika (13%) and Southern Provinces (39%).

In the Northern Province there are three agricultural farms of 1,300, 200 and 1,700 acres respectively in the Kiru Valley which have not yet been advertised. In the Eastern Province 8,000 acres considered suitable for dairying, especially for milk supply to Dar es Salaam, have been opened up on the Ruvu River by the new highway to Morogoro; this land is awaiting the final recommendations of the Land Utilization Committee. In the Western Province two mixed farming units of 3,000 acres each and a ranching unit of 10,000 acres are



offered in the Ufipa district, and large blocks of land in the Mpanda highlands are available and open to application.

In the Southern Province the Government has advertised 40 farms of 500 acres each considered suitable for tobacco in the Songea district, and in Tanganyika a large area of unutilized land is available, part of which has been planned into farms of 1,200 acres each, also thought suitable for tobacco, and alienated. In the Central Province three farms of approximately 1,000 acres each, suitable as dairy farms, have been advertised and others are under consideration. All of these lands planned by the Land Utilization Board and its provincial boards.

It is interesting to note that the mission, with the secretary of the board and two of some 10 written inquiries and an interview with the provincial secretary, each was

**Utilization of the Land**

The mission's first impression was that the Government's land settlement policy, which is to take the land from non-African settlement — that is, the white farmer means the European farmer — the land offered for alienation are not only open as well as non-African settlement. However, the mission doubts because of the lack of capital resources African farmers have accumulated in this way are very few, the Government has given a territorial settlement policy which is to allocate 2,503 acres.

The mission left no doubt of his understanding of the main place of the land problem in African opinion, and agreed that a large part of the population seemed to be opposed by fear that it was the Government's intention to take their land from them and give it to someone else. This fear, he said, was quite unwarranted.

He emphasized that there was no future in Tanganyika for individual European farming on a scale approaching that of Kenya, and certainly no intention of developing the equivalent of a "white highlands" policy. It was unlikely that much more land would be alienated except for special purposes reserved for the Government in the interests of the Territory.

The mission also noted that the Government's policy underpinned by a large number of Government farms to provide meat for its labour, the Government farms seemed to serve well and were used to the full; a sugar plantation project for which an important company was investigating an area of 70,000 acres south of Dar es Salaam, and for which the Government would feed the small African growers should produce some of the cane; four farms to supply the needs in the various provinces; and a project which it was hoped to base on African production and European capital and factory management which would develop a commercial scheme under Government in which it was proposed that there should be a combination of local capital and European management and an African settlement.

**Africans Ask for White Settlers**

There had been some where the local Africans themselves had asked that some alienation should be encouraged. The mission was given a list of these, with a note stating that it was not uncommon for Native authorities to indicate that they would formally welcome alienation in their areas, and that it was certainly not the case that their attitude in every question of alienation was either one of reluctance or passive acquiescence or else active opposition. Instances of alienation which welcomed included the following:

In 1947 the Native authority in Iringa district welcomed a suggestion that since Africans could not be persuaded to occupy and keep clean an area covered of tsetse, it should be alienated for tobacco farms.

In 1951 the local chief in Iringa actively supported the alienation of a sisal company of 6,000 acres of land in Handeni district for ranching purposes.

An application for 1,500 acres in the Baramoyo district was supported by the chief of the area, who was anxious to encourage some non-native alienation so that in times of famine and drought the people will have work and food nearby without having to leave the district.

The alienation of 500 acres in the Ngerengeze area was welcomed by the district commissioner, with whom the Native authority agreed, on similar grounds.

In the case of an application in September, 1952 for 1,000 acres in the Baramoyo district, the Native authority concurred was stated to be very willing that it should be alienated and the few Natives resident in the area were happy to move.

In September, 1952, an application was made for some 4,000 acres in the Tanga district for an extension to a sisal estate. This area was tsetse ridden and filled with buffalo, wild pig, and baboon. The alienation of the land was considered to be of assistance in making a tsetse belt and the Natives in the district welcomed an extension of the company's activities, besides of the damage done to crops by the animals. At the direct request of the Native authority, however, the alienation was limited to 33 years in the first instance.

Applications for two small areas of 50 acres for papain in the Idode area of Iringa district were welcomed by the Native authority in an area so far entirely unexploited agriculturally by non-Natives.

In Handeni district in 1953 the Native authorities were stated to be anxious to attract some non-African agriculture and to support a general agricultural examination of the district as a whole with a view to the formulation of a plan for the alienation of a number of farms.

The Governor also gave the mission examples of cases where strong opposition had developed after the Native authorities had at first given consent. In Mbera's approval by the land utilization committee to alienate a farm had been cancelled by him because of the fact that the Natives in the area had declined to agree to an additional 20,000 acres being given for the Colony. The Natives had been given the right to develop it in white hands.

Under Government's policy, alienation of land is not to be made available or terms made so exact as to give the Government a right to re-allocate or to reserve forest reserves. It is not negotiating for four estates in the area of the Tanga sisal estates whose leases were expiring in 1955. The land would be held on a fairly long lease, and the Government would also become a partner. It had been proposed that the Forest Department should be the partner, but it had been decided to buy another large estate for the same land had been purchased by other means. In addition, the Government was taking a stricter attitude towards the fulfilment of the development conditions of rights of occupancy, and would have no hesitation in revoking those rights where farming fell too far below the required standard.

Revision of the publicly declared policy on land settlement and use is overdue. The published statement of policy does not take sufficient account of the political and economic realities of the situation in Tanganyika today or of the trends in land policy which generally are appearing. The mission believes that the policy should be revised more than one year ago and that it still apparently serves as an deterrent to the land and officials concerned with the alienation and as the basis of public misunderstanding of the Government's policy. The mission already party out of date and in need of a complete revision. The mission sees dangers in an agricultural policy which draws a distinction between non-African agriculture working with modern scientific means and African agriculture with the ancient methods, those are being gradually introduced.

**Shift in Emphasis Proposed**

These premises and other aspects of the alienation policy and procedure are in the mission's view inconsistent with the general approach which the Government is beginning to be accepted by the Tanganyika people, and which the mission believes is the only possible foundation of future advancement of the Trust Territory. Namely, that the whole basis of economic planning and development should undergo a positive shift of emphasis to the capacity proved or potential of the Africans.

The mission has expressed the opinion that their capacity for economic development has been underestimated. This underestimation serves largely to explain why too much land has been alienated for either the economic or the political good of Tanganyika, and why African resistance against alienation is so serious a political matter.

It is one thing to say, as is repeatedly said, that the non-African agricultural settler or company has made and continues to make a net contribution to the general economy and to the public revenues. The mission agrees that this is the case, but it regrets that it has heard it said recently by Africans that these initiatives could have produced the same results at least from the point of view of the alienated land, if it had been left in their possession, and if in some cases they had been given adequate advice and assistance in the use of it.

This argument has particular validity in the Southern Province, where the alienation of land has been excessive. A great part of the land now in a relatively few non-African hands is situated mainly in areas where intensive cultivation is clearly so because of the working or alongside intensively worked tribal lands of much the same type, and would without any doubt have been settled by now as a result of the expanding African population.

There seems no question but that this land would by this time be producing from African hands at least as much, and probably more, in food and export crops alike, and the benefits would be spread over a much larger group of people. For all his shortcomings — which assistance, education, and advice can largely overcome — the African smallholder

seemed to the mission to make progressively good use of the land, and not the least of his mission in combining of food-stuffs and livestock with cash crops.

On the other hand, it can hardly be maintained that in Tanganyika Province the land-supporting the great sisal industry would now be producing the same amount of wealth from African hands. According to the spokesman of the industry most of the land which it has occupied is now used not primarily suited to raising African livestock, and much of it is unproductive areas. The Government has also been aware of the need to encourage the African farmer to take advantage of the Government's financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for the purchase of land suitable for African agriculture. Parts of the highland mountains have also been brought under cultivation by the African farmer.

**News of the Chagga**

One of the suggestions, of course, that an African farmer would have been developing where a non-African farmer has now. No one would say with certainty what the African might have done with sisal if he had been encouraged to do so. The mission could not have been determined by a farmer which some Africans, and especially the Chagga, are now taking in the crop, having heard of the development with Government assistance of an African sisal industry in Kenya. The most striking aspect of the Chagga's ideas, moreover, is their rejection of the European plantation type of economy, based on cheap African wage labour and with the single cash crop tending to monopolize the use of the land. They are thinking instead in terms of smallholdings through which a better balance would be struck between sisal and food crops; the factory process would be organized co-operatively, and the role of the African farmer be predominantly that of producer rather than labourer.

The mission regards the development of this type of agriculture as a form of African agriculture which deserves exceptional encouragement. It is not a matter of Government, but not a matter of Government, but not a matter of Government, but not a matter of Government.

that the use of the land should be determined not by any estimate of what the Africans are capable of doing or seem willing to do with it by existing methods or in accordance with traditional needs, either immediately or in the future; but by the most optimistic estimate of what they are capable of doing with it given the fullest possible assistance, guidance, and encouragement.

Although the development of the land may in some cases take longer than under non-African occupation, in the final analysis it is bound to be as it would often have been in the past, or relatively much greater benefit to a much greater number of people. It is in the best interests of the Territory as a whole to encourage African land development, even though they may take a little longer to develop, and even if the benefits are not wholly economic, because they avoid any possibility of the political effects of alienation of land.

There are grounds for serious doubts as to the procedure of consultation which have been followed. The land is being taken by an increasing number of Government officials, not by a land utilization committee. The mission learned from its consultations does not mean consent. Some Africans think that the chiefs felt obliged to agree to any proposal favoured by the Government.

**European Influence on African Attitudes**

The mission has specifically, especially in the light of African opinion which it heard, to be based on the basis of the argument freely used by non-Africans as a justification for the alienation of land—namely, that the non-African farmer has an important educative effect on the African, inspiring him to adopt better methods or grow better crop varieties. Africans who recognized the contribution made by the non-African farmer to the economy saw it as a contribution in taxes rather than as an educational benefit. The mission did hear of European farmers teaching African farming improvements, for example, or by positive efforts. The Africans' greatest success in commercial agriculture has been achieved by European-owned farms, run by European settlers. A distinction is drawn by many Africans between

*(To be continued)*

# Lord Lloyd's Defence of the Government of Kenya

## Further Speeches in the Lords Debate on Mau Mau Problems

**LORD LLOYD**, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of a reply for the Government in the House of Lords:

The Kenya Government has come in for some pretty rough handling by Lord Milverton, who has had long and varied experience of Colonial affairs. The criticisms extend to the whole handling by the Kenya Government of the present emergency. Since the ultimate responsibility for affairs including the emergency, rests with H.M. Government, he has in fact criticized the whole policy of H.M. Government.

Over the last two years there has been in Kenya organized terrorism on a scale never in which the Mau Mau people have been put in fear of their lives. Lord Milverton asked why the development had not been treated as a rebellion. It is surely because essentially there is no such rebellion. The law in Kenya, and the Government's considerable dependence on the law, has been that the Kikuyu tribe is split and the Government is to who is to be a Mau Mau.

**Civil War**

"It is perfectly clear," said Lord Lloyd, "that H.M. Government have not seen anything different from this there has been substantial evidence to a civil war. No police force could protect the public against such a danger. To their great credit, a small part of the Kikuyu tribe, in which Christians have been prominent, has openly stood out against the terrorists, and round this nucleus there has gradually been built up a home guard pledged to defend their own homes and wipe out the Mau Mau. Many of the loyalists have paid the price of their loyalty—1,300 Africans have been murdered by Mau Mau; but as the movement has gathered strength, they have been able to present real resistance to the terrorists and have stood up to protect their own homes."

"This had led to a situation approximating to civil war, not only within the Kikuyu but extending beyond the tribe to the

English settlers and other communities. Their commitment in this situation is employing not just the whole of the Kenya police but no less than nine battalions of troops including battalions of the King's African Rifles and the Kenya Regiment—and some 27,000 men of the Kikuyu Home Guard—that is the scale of the emergency.

"Until the coming of the emergency the Kenya police virtually did not operate at all in the tribal areas. The administration of the African areas has been based on a policy of developing African institutions and an established procedure of working through African tribal authorities and other African local government bodies. Therefore, before the emergency there did not exist a system of maintaining law and order in Kenya exactly similar to our own, and it is virtually only during the emergency that the police have been introduced into the African areas."

**African Attitude to the Police**

The police force, he said, has not been traditionally regarded as by the inhabitants of the African areas as a friend of the people. In the Kenya context it is looked on as a force on the contrary; he is often regarded with some suspicion by the people whom he serves. He is frequently a member of a different tribe and is regarded as an alien. Nor is there any tradition of African society of the responsibility of the citizen to support the forces of law and order.

The very notion of the common concept based on the assumption that the community is a homogeneous one with a common language and a common background, that the law is commonly accepted and observed as the will of the people, that the responsibility of the citizen towards the maintenance of law is accepted, and that the police force is drawn from men whose background and training enable them to be completely impartial. None of these circumstances at present exists in Kenya. In any circumstances it would have taken time to change these concepts and to remove from the Administration its responsibility for seeing that law and order is maintained. Certainly a sudden change in them in the depths of the emergency would be quite impossible.



have been wrong to neglect any step which appeared to them likely to achieve so important a goal.

"The main problem of Kenya will be the solution of her multi-racial difficulties. A new Council of Ministers has been set up for the first time in Kenya as a multi-racial basis. It has not gone very far, and there is much more to do and many problems to be solved. But it is apparently satisfactory. That is one thing we have done to teach leadership to the various communities in Kenya.

**LORD HEMINGFORD**, who was for some years a Colonial Commissioner in Uganda, said he was sure he had not been consulted in regard to the pamphlet which had been prepared through the society had been right not to do so. He said the pamphlet was composed by a committee that had to him.

Lord Hemingford did not seem to give grounds for confidence that the state of affairs in Kenya would be much better if the white settlers were to be repatriated.

The statement about Colonel Young's resignation was not satisfactory. Could Col. Young not be invited to make a much fuller report on conditions and the remedies he proposed?

**Tweedsmuir Supports Surrender Offer**

**LORD TWEEDSMUIR**, having endorsed that suggestion earlier, said that for the first time he disagreed seriously with Lord Milverton. He thought the amnesty offer right and well timed. It should be kept open for a good long time. He continued:

"I believe that an amnesty will become intensely selling in the last weeks of next month when the rains approach, when the like operations by European forces become not so easy. Supposing that an offer were to be made couched in terms requiring them to come in waving a green branch, with the warning 'You will be tried and then hanged', I think that would have no very great response. If by a miracle it did, could we contemplate hanging between 5,000 and 7,000 men?"

"If it were an offer of 10,000 persons to trial, I think the judges would bring 10,000 persons to trial. He answered that the Government would not have any more to do with the white settlers who had accepted and were waiting to be repatriated. He said that he would have given a six-year sentence before the amnesty was proved.

Over the last 20 years the general opinion of the white settlers on political matters has become vastly more moderate. The views of the two major political parties in this country have also changed considerably during that period, and perhaps they too have become more moderate. It is difficult for the Government to understand the position of the Kenya settlers. It is easy to understand their past, their hatred of the British, their sense of grievance, and their white chauvinism and love of their country. It is difficult for them to be ready to help their country. It is not easy to see how they can do so. In many countries where similar circumstances have occurred that was exactly what happened. Many hard things are said about them; it is not surprising if they say some hard things back.

**Settlers' Attitude**

The Kenya farmer is unlike the Malayan planter or many other people with whom he has often associated, for all he possesses is sunk in the land he farms. He is sensitive, hypersensitive about his land. If he has not got that land, he has nothing. What the Kenya settlers produce from his land has created an economy for Kenya, and the result of his work and production has produced the standard of living of a large part of it—that the African now enjoys. They do not possess for one when they took that land; it was vacant and empty.

"I would say to them, with great respect and humility, that I do not believe that the principle of the White Highlands can continue inviolate for ever. The time will come when the terms as between willing seller and willing buyer, and when the white settler may be allowed to have land, on condition that they show they can make the best use of it. The Royal Commission on Land will be reporting in about two months, and I shall be very anxious if they do not deal with this subject.

"This is an undecidable subject to many of my friends of the White Highlands. I ask them to think about it. No action will take place until 1960; there has been a pledge on that. Let them turn their minds to it, and see whether some reasonable solution cannot be found before the matter becomes one of bitter recrimination."

**THE EARL OF LUCAN** said that disapproval of the amnesty means was tantamount to wanting the campaign to continue indefinitely, for 7,000 men were in forest so dense that armed men could not penetrate it.

"Emergency legislation is accompanied by very undesirable circumstances. There seems to be no safeguard for a man who might be accused by a lifelong enemy of having communica-

tion with Mau Mau. He is brought before a screening team, and nobody knows how disseminated or judicially-minded they are; how impartially they will examine a man's record. There is possibility of endless malice and injustice, and indeed corruption in any system where people are examined and detained on the word of a few members of the general public. It is a most sinister feature that any Kikuyu or other African can be arrested and put in detention on the word of a screening team, without the possibility of an appeal or a full trial in open court with proper evidence.

"If rehabilitation is going to be a process of individual treatment, it is going to take a long time, the converts will be numbered in dozens, not thousands, it would need to be the case to make any serious inroad into the rebel population. It would be a great deal better, not only for the country but also for the Kenya economy, but their wives and families are being kept in reserves and settlements, further apart from the economy because often they have to receive assistance from the Government in order to maintain life. If these people in the reserves must be expelled, and economic conditions will have to be faced that may well be catastrophic, those who have been persuaded or intimidated into taking one of the paths, can be released from detention.

"I think that the main grievance is that we probably owe to me when every one of half-a-dozen men, possibly ten, were in the camp, said that the argument advanced in favour of the amnesty was not valid. But he would not say that the amnesty should be taken away from the Government and given to the rebels. If the amnesty fell for that kind of argument, the circumstances in which they did, something much more than the ambitious plotting of a few wicked men was responsible.

"While it is not possible to solve the land problem in Kenya easily, one measure will have to be better utilization of the land resources of the country, as Lord Tweedsmuir said, and some modification of the system in the White Highlands, in conjunction with the opening up of large tracts of country which need only capital expenditure to make them habitable. That and the relaxation of controls that will follow the end of armed rebellion seem to be the only prospects of a satisfactory solution.

**Lord Milverton**

**LORD MILVERTON** said that Lord Lucas, Lord Hemingford and the Archbishop, who organized Lord Milverton's criticizing the Government of Kenya, had all taken the same course in their speeches.

Lord Milverton said that in the past 20 years the Government had indeed done two things well, and that was the regular things that had been done and that was the fact that the Government had known about the situation in the Kenya Government knew nothing about them, and I think that is a very serious thing.

**LORD MILVERTON** said that he was not sure that the Government had done anything to make the situation in Kenya better. He said that the Government had not done anything to make the situation in Kenya better. He said that the Government had not done anything to make the situation in Kenya better. He said that the Government had not done anything to make the situation in Kenya better.

"I find myself in agreement with many of the things said by Lord Milverton, but not with his main conclusions. The local authorities on the subject, including the military authorities here and in Kenya, believe that the action taken was the only one that could be taken. But I do not think it right to go out from this House that, because it is a regrettable necessity, it is anything but a regrettable necessity.

"Lord Lucas said that it would be almost impossible to turn on the war in the Mau Mau Forest. We shall have to see that alternative if this amnesty policy does not prove successful. It is doubtful whether it will succeed. It should be given every chance to succeed.

"The rebellion has not been squashed. The only method that I have with H.M. Government is that they do not describe this as a rebellion.

"The general member of the House should go out from this House today to the H.M. Government is that while nobody may have been killed, we are behind you. We are behind the officials. We are behind the loyal Mau Mau who are not killed because we are not in a position to know the facts to be critical of some of the things that have been done, and we believe that the emergency, if whatever you like to call it, can be brought in an end only by a mixture of force and persuasion of the subtlest things ever said even in Britain was the statement that 'force settles nothing'. Of course it settles a great deal. It was the last war.

"I see nothing to criticize in the attitude of H.M. Government, and while I think that the noble lord who introduced this motion was fully entitled to bring it forward, and I admire his courage in bringing it forward, I do not agree with his general conclusions, and I support H.M. Government."

(To be continued)

# Viscounty for Sir Godfrey Huggins

## Empire Record as P.M. Broken

The Queen has conferred a viscounty on Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland. The official announcement was made from Buckingham Palace on Friday last while the recipients of the high honours were on their way back from London to Rhodesia by air.

As a result of his visit to London for the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers he broke all records for tenure of office by a Prime Minister, say which in the Commonwealth. At the time of the announcement of the honours Sir Huggins had been Prime Minister of the Federation of Southern Rhodesia and lately of the Federation for 21 years and 105 days. Mr. Mackenzie King was the Minister of Canada for 21 years and 155 days, the record for an unbroken period, being twice out of three. The record for the United Kingdom is that of Sir Robert Walpole, who was Prime Minister for 21 years and 126 days.

Mr. Winston Churchill telegraphed to Sir Godfrey, "I and my colleagues in the United Kingdom send you our warm congratulations and good wishes for the future on your achievement in becoming all records for the longest tenure of office yet of a British Prime Minister."

Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, sent congratulations on "a most notable achievement" and so did Lord Leighton, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

Sir Godfrey was born in Beles, Kent, the son of a doctor, and was educated at the Royal College of Surgeons and spent the last 10 years in Southern Rhodesia.

[Detailed account of his career and other matters to follow.]

# Europeans Contradict African Leader

## Congress Claims Denounced

The PRESIDENT-GENERAL of the Nyassaland African Congress, Mr. J. M. Sangala, having claimed that the "most brilliant" of all the advances and amenities obtained by Africans were "set through the power of the African Congress," the five European members of the Legislative Council—Messrs. M. H. Blackwood, F. G. Collins, A. C. W. Dixon, L. F. Ham, and E. J. Blunsay—issued a denial, which said:

"Even Mr. Sangala cannot have believed that his statement was, in fact, the truth, and it is equally certain that what he said was designed to lead his listeners, and those Africans to whom his speech would be reported, to believe that only Congress was interested in the advancement of Africans."

"No statement can be further from the truth, and for the benefit of those Africans whom we can reach through the medium of the Press, we wish to contradict emphatically the implications contained in Mr. Sangala's statement."

Nyassaland African Congress has obtained nothing whatever for the benefit of Africans, hospitals and schools to mention but two of the many services enjoyed by Africans, were not and are not provided by Congress, but by Europeans. Perhaps Mr. Sangala would answer the question: Who provided the food to keep the Africans alive during the famine? Was it Congress or the Europeans?

It is the European who has over a period of years led the African to a stage where his selected representatives now play a considerable part in the administration of the country.

It was H.M. Government in England, acting on the advice of the Nyassaland Government, which first of all considered that the time was ripe for two African representatives to have seats on the Legislative Council. A short time ago H.M. Government decided that there should be a third member. This increase in the number of Africans on the Legislative Council is the result of pressure from Congress. Opportunities for the advancement of Africans are constantly being sought

by Europeans in Nyassaland and the British Government in England.

Proposals have been put forward whereby the number of Africans on Legislative Council may again be increased. Any such increase cannot be regarded as the direct result of pressure by Congress or any other body, but as an indication that H.M. Government in its wisdom considers the time ripe for increased representation on the Legislative Council.

The statement of Mr. Sangala is not based on fact, and we sincerely hope that an African will be led to believe that Congress can provide the answers to the many problems that face the inhabitants of Nyassaland.

# Self-Rule Demand for Nyassaland

## African M.L.C. Criticizes Government

MR. H. K. GONDWE, an African non-official member of the Nyassaland Legislature, has strongly criticized the Nyassaland African Congress' recommendation for self-government for Nyassaland by July 1, 1957.

That recommendation says Mr. Gondwe, "is entirely misleading and not representative of the African people of Nyassaland." As self-rule was a major issue, the demand for it must come from all races. "This is not the way it is going to come," he added.

"Our duty is to see that we have as many educated people as we can have so as to prepare for that representative Government which will start from increased African representation in the Legislative Council and an inclusion of African members on the Executive Council."

"Africans cannot be against the European and the European cannot be against the African. When we say we want self-rule it is not to be understood as meaning we want to put our hand in hand with other races and with especially the white race. We are not against the white people and we do not want to impose on them. We want to see the people of all races in Nyassaland united in one front."

Commenting on that statement, Colonel L. E. B. BAKER, M.L.C., said that the African Congress had set its sights too high. "The Government has the good of the African people at heart."

Self-government requires the building of a strong and united African leadership. The leading aim of the Government is to provide a platform for the African people to show their money market is going to be a fair capital into the hands of an uncorrupted Government, whatever its colour.

# Trade Unionists at Loggerheads

## M.P.'s Visit to Copperbelt Resented

MR. R. J. PETERSEN, acting general secretary of the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, said in Kitwe last week that the visit to the Copperbelt of Mr. Ronald Williams, a Socialist member of the United Kingdom Parliament, who is next to visit to the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain, was not likely to change the attitude of European miners in Northern Rhodesia to the strike of African miners.

Sir William Lawther's decision to cancel his arrangements for a visit to the Copperbelt was due to his own personal recommendation that a visit would be inadvisable at the time. It was, therefore, a surprise to find that Mr. Williams was to come as a representative of the Mineworkers' National Federation.

Much ill-feeling between Europeans and Africans had been thought been caused in the past by people who, being unacquainted with the local politics, had expressed theoretical opinions without knowing whether or not they would prove practicable.

Mr. Williams arrived on the Copperbelt on Monday and began discussions with officials of the African Mineworkers' Union.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Federal Prime Minister, said in Salisbury on his arrival from London that he deprecated the visit of a legal adviser of the British mineworkers and thanked assistance from trade unions overseas to the Copperbelt strikers. Central Africa wanted to be left alone to work out its own problems. The dispute was essentially a territorial matter for Northern Rhodesia, and the Federal Government would not intervene.

Letters to the Editor

Shortcomings of Kenya Government  
Settler Critic of the Politicians

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir — For some months you have been far from complimentary to Kenya, and in your leading article of January 27, you really let some of us down. You may be surprised to hear that I don't know I am no politician. In fact, I am full of the politicians and their politics. However, I should like to see your reasons to draw attention to the inefficiencies and bickering to which you refer are carried out at all levels. Very much contrary to the case. At district level the administrative machinery is well run.

The heads of the Kikuyu Central Association never did. They were "arbitrated" by the "White" who naturally blossomed out into Mau Mau. In fact, the district administration was under attack. The District Commissioner was chair-ridder, red-tape bound, and almost deaf in the field, in the shape of letters and reports. In many cases, lacked a sense of public duty. His staff policies were often untrained and inefficient.

With the advent of the emergency these shortcomings were noticed by those in high places — noticed, one must presume, for the first time. Slowly but surely the right district commissioners fell into the right notch. He collected around him a number of officers who, despite rebuffs, were only too keen to bring the Kikuyu people back into the ways of sanity. Chief and elders were changed and around them rallied the loyal Kikuyu — loyal from conviction, not from expediency. These changes were not a "top-down" one. Not only have they changed the lives of the Kikuyus, but they are also changing the minds of the inhabitants. When Mau Mau is finally squashed it will be to them that the majority of the credit must go.

By all means speak with the biggest stick available. These members of Government who sit on the "Lobby Hard" and all politicians irrespective of their race will never understand what they are doing. One pleases to see a more realistic attitude with an "open door" to those who are willing to discuss the problems of the day in the heart of the "Lobby Hard" and "Mau Mau". Yours faithfully,

Kenya C. V. MERRITT

I had special pleasure in publishing this article to the administrative officers in the field in the unsettled areas of Kenya. For, in every few exceptions, they have rendered admirable service, and some have done magnificently. Not a word has, we hope and believe, appeared in any leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to suggest the contrary. Our criticisms have been reserved for those whom Mr. Merritt wants us to "rebuke" — those senior officers and non-official politicians who have, in our opinion, failed to give that sound and decisive leadership which was their responsibility.

Points from Letters

In many letters have been received from Kenya in criticism of the present State of affairs and it is possible to find space only for brief extracts. Even then we must omit points which have been made fully already.

Contrast

TWO EUROPEANS in Kenya who assaulted another so badly that he had to go to hospital have been fined £50 and £30 respectively. A few days later an Indian in Kenya was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for punching a European police officer on the mouth. Quite a difference!

What about the Weapons?

"To give us daily or weekly totals of Mau Mau surrenders is not enough. We should be told the number of weapons, category by category, brought in by those who surrender — not including those killed or captured by the security forces. There is a general impression that practically none of the terrorists who have surrendered have brought in rifles, shotguns, or revolvers. If weapons of description are not given up, it must be because those who surrender, and those who permit them to surrender, plan to use them in the future. So, say again, 'What about the weapons?' The only answer is 'None' — in fact, good or bad."

Dealing from Strength

It is a fact that the Mau Mau movement was a movement from strength to weakness. Presumably the reason is to the fact that it coincided with the operation of a centralized force, based on a great deal of the gangsters of Mau Mau. It is a fact that the Mau Mau movement was a movement from strength to weakness. Presumably the reason is to the fact that it coincided with the operation of a centralized force, based on a great deal of the gangsters of Mau Mau. It is a fact that the Mau Mau movement was a movement from strength to weakness. Presumably the reason is to the fact that it coincided with the operation of a centralized force, based on a great deal of the gangsters of Mau Mau.

Dr. Leakey's Proposals

I HAVE READ your leading article on Dr. Leakey's new book with great interest and appreciation. Here, as always, I am struck by the forthright manner of your review and criticism. Most reviewers appear to have been lulled by Leakey's reputation. Instead of being, precisely right, it is only one of many uneducated Christians, but it is a good word for such a faith. Such a word could not stand against the heads of the spirit of nationalism and socialism which is the life of Africa's blood. It is a word that Dr. Leakey has apparently advocated a creed which is similar to that of the independent churches which flourished in Mau Mau rebellion. Your leader was timely, sagacious and a most welcome contribution to the sound and constructive thinking so sorely needed in Kenya.

Inter-Racial Guild in Kenya  
Lord Portsmouth the First President

LORD PORTSMOUTH is the first president of the Kenya Guild. Since it has been formed to foster co-operation between Europeans and Africans, Asians are not to be admitted to membership. One of the vice-presidents is Mr. Wavell Wavoy, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education. Mr. Harry Thuku is a member of the executive committee.

Friends suggested the formation of this body. Saying that they recognized that their independence would make it impossible for them to conduct their own affairs right for a long time, they invited the help of Europeans in the consideration of matters of common concern. During the preliminary discussions some criticism was made of the formation of a Commission from Asia.

The Guild was publicly launched in Nairobi last week. The main object is the provision of ways and means for enabling Africans and Europeans to co-operate for their mutual benefit and the speedy development of the Colony in the economic, agricultural, industrial, social and recreational spheres. Of the founder members about 25% are European and 75% African. Membership is open to any adult of either race who declares himself willing to advance the common interests of both races.

## Kenya Surrender Terms Debate in Legislative Council

THE KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL rejected without a division on Friday last a motion by Mr. Norman Harris that the new surrender terms ought to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment, that sufficient explanation of all who had taken part in the process of them should have been given, and that no time should be offered in which to examine the proceedings or crimes he made. The motion also stated that the Government's information services should be re-organized in order to remove the maximum psychological influence. The motion said that the country had been brought to its present state by the Government, which had failed to leave the gates of news and the reaction of ordinary people to news.

Mr. W. W. Awori said there was no reason why the Government should have consulted with its non-official members of the legislature. Only a small section of Europeans saw the surrender terms, and even they were not all of the country wanted peace. If Africans who had seen their wives and children massacred agreed with the Government's offer, they could not understand why the Government should be so strongly criticized for having made that offer.

### Offer Open for Three Months

Mr. BLENFELL, Minister Without Portfolio, said that the Government and the War Council had decided to keep the surrender terms open for at least three months from January 18 unless circumstances not now foreseeable should make it desirable to close the offer at an earlier date.

Mr. ELUD MACHU, senior African non-official member, congratulated the Government on its new offer, and asked that every African should be given the opportunity of meeting Mr. BLENFELL after the close of the meeting.

The Government's offer would not have been given if it had not been for a section of the European community, because the Government's programme to end the emergency of the Government made at European meetings had been made by an offer that Europeans they would have been left behind. The European community had, he thought, completely

failed to set an example to Africans and Asians, referring to leaflets which threatened French law, the speaker asked the Government to discover whether the authors were European settlers.

Mr. GEORGE DUNN supported the surrender terms on the ground that, though they would save a few Kikuyu miscreants from the gallows, they would save many other lives and reduce suffering. One result had been to create uncertainties of justice, and he asked that the postponement of money should apply in the case of everyone under sentence of death or sentence permitted before January 18.

Mr. J. W. CHURCH, Minister of Security, said that the police were investigating the origin of the leaflets mentioned by Mr. Machu, and that the strain on the police forces would be relieved by increased recruitment of African police in the Kingdom.

### Two Thousand Protests

Earlier in the week 10 Europeans had petitioned the Legislative Council, demanding to present a petition demanding the withdrawal of the surrender offer. The petition, bearing about 2,000 signatures, was handed to Group Captain Briggs, who called for the withdrawal of an offer which was described as "unacceptable and unadvisable" which constituted the violation of the rule of law, contrary to natural justice, and which meant it was held in contempt of the law.

### £250,000 Nairobi Buildings

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (EAST AFRICA) LTD., are to erect an eight-storey building and the Pearl Assurance Company (with its subsidiary Savings and Loan Society Ltd.) a five-storey office block on one of the finest sites in Nairobi. This is in the Square facing the Law Courts. The building project is expected to cost about £250,000.

The four-year-old daughter of the Kaduha of Buganda has been admitted to Mengo Hospital with poliomyelitis. Regular bulletins are being sent to the Kaduha's residence.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. W. T. COURTS will leave London today for Nairobi.

MR. JAMES and LADY MILNE are on holiday in Malindi.

MRS. HAZEL and SIR ALEXANDER GIBB have both celebrated their 80th birthday.

MR. JOHN and MISS MARGARET CHISHOLM left London last week for the East.

SIR GEORGE HENYON and SIR ERIC COATES have resigned from the National Coal Board.

SIR PERCY and LADY J. G. WILSON and Miss J. L. WILSON are in the East on the G.A.S.T. Eastern Holiday.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, has returned to London from his visit to Central Africa.

MR. F. F. FOLLES, a director of the Uganda Company, has arrived back in England from his visit to East Africa.

MR. GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, chairman of the Uganda Company, has returned to London from his visit to South Africa.

MRSSRS. L. TAIT and D. C. RIDDY arrived in Dar es Salaam last week as an advisory commission on non-African education in Tanganyika.

MRS. REBECCA FAIN, chairman of the Nairobi Branch of the United Country Party, is shortly due in the United Kingdom from Kenya.

MR. CONFALOMERI, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has visited Southern and Northern Rhodesia in the past few days.

MR. J. S. GIBSON, Director of the Bank in the Rhodesia, Caprivi and Zululand, will leave on his appointment as a judge of the High Court of Nyasaland.

MR. J. G. COOP has been appointed a director of East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. from the board of which Mr. F. J. BURN has resigned.

PRINCESS DOROTHEA, daughter of the Crown Prince of Romania, and DEAN MATHIE, Prince Selassie's first wife, visited the East in January.

THE REV. P. G. MARR, W.C. Bishop of Mauritius, is now in much improved health and hopes to return to his diocese in the middle of next month.

LADY BENNETT, a member of the L.E.C. who is visiting Uganda, addressed the Bukoto Women's Club on Y.W.C.A. activities in the United Kingdom.

MR. E. J. D. MURPHY has been appointed chairman of Consolidated Sister Estates of East Africa, Ltd. in succession to the late MR. N. C. S. BOSANQUET.

MR. S. G. HOOD, who has been appointed head of the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C., was educated at Edinburgh University. He joined the corporation in 1948.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of the S.A.S. has flown to the Caribbean in connexion with the home-ward flight from Nassau to London of PRINCESS MARGARET.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, chairman of Messrs. Campbell Bowler & Carter, Ltd. travelled back in England last Friday in the ARUNDEL CASTLE, accompanied by Mrs. CAMPBELL.

THE LATE CHARLES A. BOACH, Archbishop of the Seychelles, and Mrs. BOACH have arrived in this country. They are staying at 38, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E. 21.

MR. COLIN MACINNES, writer, artist, and broadcaster, left London Airport on Saturday for a seven-weeks' lecture tour in East and Central Africa, arranged by the British Council. He will visit Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, and speak on art in education and the history of art generally.

MR. G. P. JONES, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society today.

MR. C. G. E. F. MILLMOTH, Acting Deputy Financial Secretary in Hong Kong, who has been appointed Deputy Financial Secretary in Uganda, is expected to arrive in the Protectorate in late August.

MR. STANLEY MCLIGHT, who had to go into hospital in Aden for treatment for heart trouble, was on his way to England by sea, but has made good progress and will soon be able to return to his job.

MR. C. KIBBEWHITE, for the past two years manager of Uganda of British Insurance Corporation (Uganda) Co. Ltd., has been appointed an executive director of the company. He will return to London next month.

The following have been called to the English and London Bars: MRSSRS. S. MUNDRA and L. J. MOH, of Nairobi; S. S. GHAMLA and K. C. THIRUKAN, of Madras; and A. H. SANGHVI of Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Present members of the East African Club in London include MR. A. CHILLY, MR. E. A. BRUSS, MR. J. L. MORGAN, MR. and MRS. G. E. PALMER, MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, MR. H. W. SMITH, MR. C. B. TABERER, MR. N. A. TATHAM, MR. G. W. VALENTINE, MR. E. E. VERNALL, and MR. MICHAEL YATES.

MR. R. W. M. ARBUTHNOT has on medical advice relinquished his seat on the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He had previously resigned his directorship of the Westminster Bank. Mr. Arbuthnot is chairman of Messrs. J. G. Gilliat & Co. Ltd. and other companies and a director of London Assurance and Westminster Foreign Bank.

MR. GEORGE HILLMAN, Q.C., Attorney-General in Tanganyika, SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, M.C., MR. J. CHORRA, Q.C., MR. G. LIWALI YUSUFO MUMBA, Q.C., and MR. JULIUS NAYINDI, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, are attending the 10th Annual Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, in connexion with the 10th anniversary of the Trusteeship Council, in the United States.

## GIRLS' SCHOOL

Girls' School, all-round, correct, well equipped, in Rhodesia and East Africa, in 1955.

## BOARDING SCHOOL

Boarding school for boys and girls, 17-18. Opposite the hillside, full responsibility given while parents abroad. Prospectus from Principals, English Church School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SEVEN YEARS LEAVE NOW AND AT ANTHONY WITH HALL, 100, STORRIER, in sunny downslands of West Sussex. Wash, comfort, and food. Seven acres grounds, 11 golf and other amusements, 11 miles from sea. Bus stop, near Colchester Station, Fulbourn.

## GUEST HOUSE

LONDON CLUB HOUSE, of GUEST HOUSE, Missionary Society, welcomes friends of the B.O.A. on a daily basis for short periods when accommodation available. Very attractive, central, bright, cheerful, sunny, pleasant rooms etc. Terms reasonable. Write: Miss W. W. Wignall, House, 77, Lombard Court-road, London, S.W. 10.

## ACCOMMODATION

SWITZERLAND. Comfortable accommodation and good cuisine, direct by young couple in their beautiful and wonderfully situated Chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Facilities for families with children. Beautiful view, walks and flowers, tennis, riding, swimming, fishing, mini-golf. Private car tours. WINTER SPORTS.—Ski-hires, ice rink on doorstep, ski-lifts, ski schools. Brochures.—C. B. Wilnot-Ainstone, Chalet Bon Accueil, Château-d'Ouchy.



MR. E. A. COPHMAN has entered his 91st year. He now lives on part of his 600 "Lilanda" property near Lusaka. There can be few Europeans in Northern Rhodesia of his length of residence, for he first entered the country in 1904.

MR. E. M. K. MULIRA is president, MR. S. N. LUMALA vice-president, MR. GODFREY MUKASK hon. secretary, MR. NEVA SIMAUMBA hon. treasurer, and MR. L. BAKOUBA, M.P., organizer of the newly-formed Progressive Party in Uganda.

FRANCIS JOSEPH SHERIDAN since 1951 Director of the Department of the Gold Coast, who has been appointed as a trustee of the Uganda, is the son of Sir Francis Sheridan, a former judge of the Court of Appeal of British Africa. After six years at the Church Post Mr. Sheridan joined the Colonial Service as a resident magistrate in Uganda in 1932, and became a senior counsel in 1947.

FRANCIS EDWARD HITCHCOCK was last week the guest at a reception in London of the East Despatch Committee. Mr. A. H. BROWN presided, and other guests were MR. A. E. H. BELLAMY, MR. J. H. COOPER, MR. J. L. GARDNER, MR. A. L. GROGAN, MR. J. C. HAMMOND, MR. E. JACOBSON, MR. A. McLAUGHLIN, MR. L. A. MALCOLM, MR. H. S. RUDGE, MR. H. G. SPARKE, MR. B. N. THORN, and MR. G. W. WILLIAMS.

**Obituary**

**Bishop Walter Carey**

THE REVEREND WALTER JULIUS CAREY, former Bishop of Basutoland, died peacefully at his home in Kenya at Nairobi last week aged 79.

He was educated at Bedford School and Harvard College, Cambridge, and spent in his youth a brief period at Lavender Hill, Clapham Common. From 1908 to 1914 he was librarian of Folly House, Oxford, and during the 1914-18 war he served as a naval chaplain. After two years as warden of Lincoln Theological College he was consecrated Bishop of Basutoland in 1922.

Returning to his country in 1935, he became chief magistrate of the territory for the promotion of the Gospel. In 1936 he was appointed chaplain of Eastbourne College. He resigned in 1948 to found the Village Evangelists and two years later, through which into his seventh, Bishop Carey went to the Karale district of Kenya as a missionary.

He was a dynamic personality, impulsive and unconventional, full of self-consciousness, and a firm believer in the British mission in Africa.

BRIGADIER COMPTON GARDNER, C.M.G., C.M.E., D.S.O., who has died in London at the age of 77, was at one time Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force. In 1930 after he had held the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, he was made Inspector-General of the R.W.A.F.F. and in the following year he was promoted with absorption to the K.A.R. and he held the post until 1934.

MR. CORNELIUS ADOLF FRIEDL, who as a boy was member of the 1894 Martin Trail to Southern Rhodesia, has died in Hartley, aged 69. He farmed at Melsetter and later at Garamozi, where, in partnership with his three sons, he started his well-known Halmatruy Afriland cattle stud. He retired in 1948.

Mrs. VICTORIA KIRONDE, wife of Mr. A. K. Kironde, an African barrister practising in Kampala, has died in Mulago Hospital at the age of 27.

MR. LEONARD JACK LANG, lately of the Sudan Civil Service, has died in Leek, Staffordshire.

MR. FRANK TEASDALE CHADWICK has died in Solai, Kenya, in his 89th year.

**Inter-Church Assistance for Kenya Kikuyu Rehabilitation Programme**

AN APPEAL for £50,000 for the first year of the two or three year Kikuyu rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya was launched on Thursday afternoon at a meeting in London of the British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service, held at Church House, Westminster, under the chairmanship of the general secretary, the Rev. D. Day.

The money is required to provide (a) a team of Europeans and Africans for the training of Church leaders; (b) a team of two Africans and two Europeans to train youth leaders; (c) a team of four Europeans and four Africans to specialize in women's work; (d) European workers to help with the establishment of a Kikuyu rehabilitation office in the newly-established villages; and (e) trained African workers to co-operate with Europeans in training village leaders.

Annual expenditure is estimated at £20,000 and it is hoped that in the first year a total of £100,000 in the United Kingdom will be raised. It is thought that other churches may contribute to the appeal.

**Miss Lacey's Address**

Miss Janet Lacey, secretary of the service, who has been engaged in refugee work in many countries, spoke of her recent visit to Kenya at the instigation of the World Council of Churches. She said that she had had long private conversations with African and European leaders, church leaders, representatives of all missionary societies in the Kikuyu area, and ordinary African and European citizens. The missionary societies she approached were at first puzzled and to the surprise of the speaker the African leaders decided that they would welcome assistance from long established workers who would be able to help them in their work with them. She said that she had seen a number of Kikuyu villages in which objectives had been set out. Miss Lacey said that many financial supporters among the Kikuyu women had been useful for a place had been found for them in many of the organizations, schools, creches, and other institutions. She said that she had seen a number of Kikuyu villages in which objectives had been set out.

Great changes in African conditions had been caused by the formation of the new States. She said that these numbers of young people who had had to go and would be easily influenced by a bad atmosphere, for better or worse, they would be the better leaders of the new States. She said that she had seen a number of Kikuyu villages in which objectives had been set out. She said that she had seen a number of Kikuyu villages in which objectives had been set out.

The Kikuyu were an intensely religious people and she stated that the terrible vacuum in the thoughts of those who had long discarded their traditional beliefs for Christianity had since abandoned that creed.

The greater part of the people would, she says, probably be modified in the opinion of the missionary movement and she said that now it was not difficult to bring the hard core of the Kikuyu to a point where they would be able to work with Miss Lacey considered that the situation in Kenya was not only that Kenya is a British Colony, but that it is a cry for help from a fear-ridden people.

**Rhodesia University College Appeal**

LEAD LAWYERS the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has launched an appeal for further funds for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has just received a royal charter. So far about £1,700,000 has been received, including grants of £15m. from H.M. Government, £100,000 from the Central African Governments, and £200,000 from three large companies. Another £600,000 is needed.

The Postmaster-General announces that his first and second class airmail posted in London on Friday and Saturday, February 11 and 12, and correspondingly earlier elsewhere, for all destinations in the Belgian Congo except Elisabethville was on board the Sabena aircraft which was lost near Rome on February 11.

## Aims of the United Country Party

### Statement of Policy Kenya

**T**HE AIM of the United Country Party of Kenya is to promote racial co-operation based on a common loyalty to Kenya and the Crown; to support multi-racial government as a contribution to the stable development of the country; and to encourage and guide the economic, social, and political progress of all its people.

That the defining principle of a booklet published in Nairobi last Sunday (the day of expiry of the truce) signed between political groups in the Colony. The booklet, entitled "United Country Party of Kenya: Statement of Policy", thus defines its policy:

(1) — A constitution must be developed which protects and maintains the accepted standards of British citizenship and provides incentive and opportunity for all to reach such standards. It is the policy of the party that responsibility for government for Kenya under the Crown must be assumed, and it recognizes that the appointment of ministers answerable to an electorate is the first step in this direction. The party is determined to encourage all to put Kenya before sectional or local interests.

(2) — The party will support the principle of multi-racial government, and, in its determination to make such a government efficient and progressive, will not neglect to press for detailed amendments to the constitution if they appear to be necessary in the interests of all.

#### Common Roll Rejected

(3) — The party rejects a common roll involving national franchise since this would lead to the domination of the Government by the communal interests of the Colours and castes that conditions do not yet exist for a selective franchise. It is convinced, however, that

the educated and moderate-minded people of all races have identical interests in the establishment of a government which provides stability and in which all can have confidence. The party supports, therefore, a form of government in which the various races accept partnership and in which training for further responsibility can take place, that is to say, a form of government in which the ultimate authority is the Governor as the representative of the Crown.

(4) — At the next general Election the Government will continue to exercise the right of inviting ministers to take office on the basis of the minimum number in the Election Plan of 1954, subject to the party's invitation, press for amendments to the constitution as they appear necessary in the light of experience.

(5) — From 1955 onwards the Government will limit the present constitutional bounds responsible government by reducing, such as a reduction in the number of ministers from the Colonial Service. This further development must, however, provide for the maintenance of such a high an influence as will ensure that the standards of civilisation are preserved.

This explanation follows:

"Since it is an indisputable fact that H.M. Government will not grant a franchise of the present kind to a small minority elected on a communal roll, the party believes that there are only two possible alternatives to a form of government representative of all races as in the Lyttelton proposals: (a) a return to direct Colonial Office rule, or (b) a form of territorial franchise.

In respect of (a) a return to direct Colonial Office rule is a principle of the Government which the Government and the people of Kenya have accepted. It is the only way to achieve the leadership which is claimed by the Colours in Kenya (ancestry and caste) and to remove the system which is dependent on external influences, to reduce away and the responsibility for solving such problems must be assumed locally by persons who must live with the consequences of their decisions.

#### Franchise and Isolation

(1) In respect of (b) the party believes that an alternative to direct rule is a franchise of the present kind to a small minority elected on a communal roll, the party believes that there are only two possible alternatives to a form of government representative of all races as in the Lyttelton proposals: (a) a return to direct Colonial Office rule, or (b) a form of territorial franchise.

(2) With the growth of national feeling among the States dependent largely on African labour should be encouraged by the way of the African franchise.

(3) European political influence would be largely reduced to that area in which European interests were predominant. If the African area is cut off from the European, the African will suffer by the loss of the best of both worlds — the competition of the two.

(4) Such isolation would build up and perpetuate the racial differences between the various groups. In view of the great disparities between the 18 million Africans and the 7000 Europeans in East Africa, this course must be disastrous.

(5) If we are to carry out our mission in Africa, European influence must not be removed from the African. In her own interests, she must be in contact with European values and techniques, if she is to achieve a firm foundation of western culture.

(6) The people of Kenya are vitally interested in the welfare of the Colony and the African population in all areas of Kenya. He must therefore be encouraged to contribute to the welfare and progress of the development of the African.

(7) There can be no justification for a policy of partition, which would deny to the Colours their ancestral land and westernized Asians the opportunity of contributing to the public life of the community.

Then come these further references to policy:

**Participatory representation.** — The party envisages the maintenance for the foreseeable future of the existing system whereby communal representatives are elected on communal rolls. Meanwhile the party will maintain liaison with all organizations who are examining the desirability and practicability of establishing qualifications for Kenya citizenship which might at a later date form the basis of a franchise for selected seats.

## Service for Visitors

The East African Tourist Trust Association is a public service organization supported by local friends, staffed by enthusiastic volunteers, and working in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these countries and to give advice to "milkmaids" visitors. Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Bombay and Malindi — their addresses are:

**WAR IN SALAM**  
Main Street (opposite the harbour)

**KAMPALA**  
Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

**MOMBASA**  
Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

**NAIROBI**  
Mombasa St. (opposite the railway)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:  
**THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.**  
P.O. Box 1018, NAIROBI, KENYA

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

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

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

additional to those provided under the existing communal electoral system.

**Local Government.**—The policy of the United Country Party is to encourage and develop local government in all areas as speedily as possible and to the fullest possible extent always keeping in mind: (a) that it is not necessarily desirable or practicable to follow in detail the United Kingdom pattern; (b) that further devolution of power shall only take place when the local people concerned show their ability to undertake the responsibilities; (c) the importance of avoiding a trend towards isolation of the two different types of communities, such as European and African, urban and rural, and the need to bridge between analogous European and African councils.

**Integrity of All Land Areas**

**Land.**—The integrity of the European and African lands in the territories is the object of the policy of the United Country Party and the Native Lands Trust Board, which is secured.

These explanations follow: (a) The taking over of responsibilities locally fosters a sense of security which is especially valuable in a transitional period.

(b) A healthy and progressive local government system, exercising a large measure of the greater responsibilities of the central government will ensure that the central government does not become a bureaucracy inadequately attentive to local interests.

(c) The practical of local government will provide the training ground for future administrators and legislators.

(d) The trend towards centralization under the U.K. pattern of local government has tended to reduce the powers of local authorities to such an extent that there is a strong movement towards a complete revision of the system. If necessary, the local authorities should be exercised to ensure that the central government does not become a bureaucracy inadequately attentive to local interests.

(e) The area of local authorities in the Colony are in different parts of the continent. It is not desirable therefore to give the same powers to all the local government authorities in the same line.

(f) During the development of local government, there may be a danger of complete centralization of authority in the hands of the central government.

(g) The security of tenure is essential for the development of agriculture and industry.

(h) It is essential that the land should be developed in accordance with the interests of the local people and the provision of land for the development of their holdings.

**Development of Agriculture**

**Agriculture.**—Policy is thus stated:

The fullest possible development of agriculture and other resources is imperative with continued emphasis on the progressive development of animal husbandry in farming programmes, both in the settled and frontier areas. This can be attained through the extension of research into animal diseases and the provision of veterinary services etc., research into new breeds and the control and management of grazing. It must be understood that agricultural expansion will proceed only with the extension of irrigation, water resources, adequate drainage and provision of animal husbandry.

There is this explanation:

(a) The responsibility falls to those of the Government from British to promote the development of agriculture and other resources through the Settlement Plan.

(b) The settled areas must be fully developed in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Ordinance.

(c) A protected and enlarged area structure must be maintained. Agricultural interests must be protected against the onrush of cheap produce from other countries.

Policy on the following subjects is thus defined:

**Income Tax Paid.**—The party considers that the level of direct taxation in Kenya is too high, especially in the light of the services provided by the amenities available, and the comparable cost of living in more mature countries. Taxation must be so adjusted as to encourage investment in the country, both from outside the Colony and from local savings, and the reinvestment of profits. The maintenance and extension of social services must at all times be dependent upon the rate of economic development. The party's economic and social policy will be designed to afford the maximum encouragement to private enterprise. In order to achieve sound development

including the provision of adequate government services, capital and enterprise, must be attracted from overseas.

**Education.**—The party bases its educational policy on the following: (a) the continued provision of State communal education below university level; (b) the extension of the principle that the management of schools should be the responsibility of representatives of the area and races which they serve, provided always that all children are educated in English; (c) the intensive development of education for African women; (d) the finance permits, and in conjunction with the other East African territories, a greater emphasis on higher education in agricultural, scientific and technical subjects.

**Permanent Migration Basis**

**Migration.**—The party is in favour of the maximum number of permanent basis of Kenya which in its opinion would secure the interests both of British and of African Kenya.

The party is in favour of the maximum number of permanent immigrants in full compliance with the terms of the 1948 Immigration Act and the terms of the 1952 Immigration Act. The party considers it essential to facilitate and assist the immigration and settlement to remove all existing barriers to the settlement of the right types and numbers of immigrants. It is the party's policy to ensure that the maximum number of population of Asian immigrants is not exceeded. It also realizes that the present natural rate of increase of the Asian will limit their economic opportunities; therefore, in the immediate and long-term interests of all and not least of the Asians themselves it advocates the strictest control of Asian immigration.

"Explanation" is given in these words: "The need of the country for a diverse class of immigrants is not static and the demand for any particular applicant must be determined by the existing situation. It is therefore essential that the immigration authorities should know the country's current requirements and should be able to select the best class of immigrants to meet these requirements."

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immigrant than to the needs of this young and developing country. The prime consideration should be what an immigrant has to contribute towards the growth of the Colony rather than the benefits which he may receive. This consideration must be conditioned by the necessity for the protection of employment interests from undue competition in those spheres where they are or will shortly become qualified to enter. Special regard should be given to the provision of technical personnel who will provide opportunities for Africans to take advantage of the increasing educational and vocational training afforded to them.

The Government considers that the Immigration Commission should be empowered to give effect to paragraph 1 of its immi-

**Measures to Deal with Asians**

Mr. James Adam Inghile, M.P., has pointed out that in the past generations, these homes are built and they have adopted a certain way of life. Their children have been educated in the same generation after generation in the U.K. or in the Colonies. He pointed out that many of these are second-crown citizens. Kenya said that any policy which fails to give recognition to this would be unpractical.

Some time many Asians have a dual loyalty and East rather than to the Government for their political and economic interests. The Government is in effect opposed to the Government in the Government and Councils of the Colonies. It also considers that the best thing to do is to give them no extension of the present provisions of Asian representation in either the Council of Ministers or in a Legislative Council.

**Communism.** The party is alive to the danger of the spread of Communism in this country and is investigating possible legislation designed to prohibit Communism.

**Relation with Other African Territories.** The party believes that every encouragement should be given for the fullest possible liaison with the territories of East and Central Africa on all matters of economics and commerce, and that in particular commercial law should be placed on an inter-territorial basis.

**Party Membership**

The party is open to all persons who are of African descent. It is open to all persons who are of African descent and who are of African descent. It is open to all persons who are of African descent and who are of African descent.

that membership of the party shall initially be European. It is intended that the United Country Party should encourage the adoption of its policies and views by Africans and Asians and that active co-operation between the party and parallel organisations of other races having similar aims should be fostered to the fullest extent. Consequently non-European opinion will be sought at all levels in order that it may be taken into consideration when formulating party decisions.

**Explanations are given on the last two heads.**

The beginning of economic fusion could easily be fostered by the Central African Airways Corporation and the East African Airways Corporation. Similarly, the inclusion of university students, either academic or technical, would well be a greater understanding between the races in Africa.

In speeches made to constituent members of the other races there was evidence of a desire to bring forward proposals from nearly all groups contacted and there can be no doubt that every valuable political idea could be published on an inter-racial basis. However, it became necessary to give inter-racial mutual confidence between different sections of the U.C.P. community, and the Party concluded that for the present a political party which included members of other races is not a practical conception.

Copies of the statement are obtainable from Mr. L. W. NURRIS.

**Parliament**

**Mau Mau Surrender Rate**

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons last week that the rate of surrender by Mau Mau terrorists had risen sharply since January 1st when then and February 8th there had been 100 per cent. of accepted surrenders, 75 of which had been accepted approved. The casualties on both sides in the week ending on January 29 had been 11 Mau Mau killed and 113 captured (including 35 wounded), and 13 Mau Mau killed and wounded among the security forces.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (I.D.) asked the Secretary of State what steps were being taken for East Africa and Asia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The Government is studying the Kenya Government's proposals.

MR. E. WATTS asked what steps were being taken to deal with the Mau Mau problem.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: There is no relation in the present authorities to discuss the matter. The Secretary of State is not an officer has to be confirmed by the Government in the House of Commons and that was done in the past.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (I.D.) asked what steps were being taken to improve port facilities at Mombasa.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The construction of a new water supply was begun in 1952 and the first is very satisfactory. Unfortunately screw piles were carried away from the second as a result of a slip on the night of the 22nd of February. Work has been completed and the new wharf has been fully completed. In addition a new pier has been built and two large storage tanks have been built and the Railway and Harbours Administration is carrying out other work as part of its general programme of expansion.

MR. JOHNSON asked why there was no provision in the proposed constitutional changes in Nyasaland for the selection of members of the Legislative Council in view of the fact that there are a large number of non-African members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I consider that the present method of selection of African members of Legislative Council is that most suited to the present stage of social and educational development of the African population in Nyasaland.

MR. JOHNSON asked about the unsatisfactory conditions of Kipsigis European and Asian Hospitals.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The construction of the subject of this hospital was the subject of a departmental inquiry but in view of the public anxiety, the Government has appointed a committee under a judicial chairman to make further inquiries. With very few exceptions, the recommendations made by such committees have been accepted in principle by the Government and some have already been put into effect. The Uganda Government also propose to appoint an independent committee to review the Protectorate's medical and health policy of the "white" areas.

**THE OVERLORDS**

A Novel about S. Rhodesia

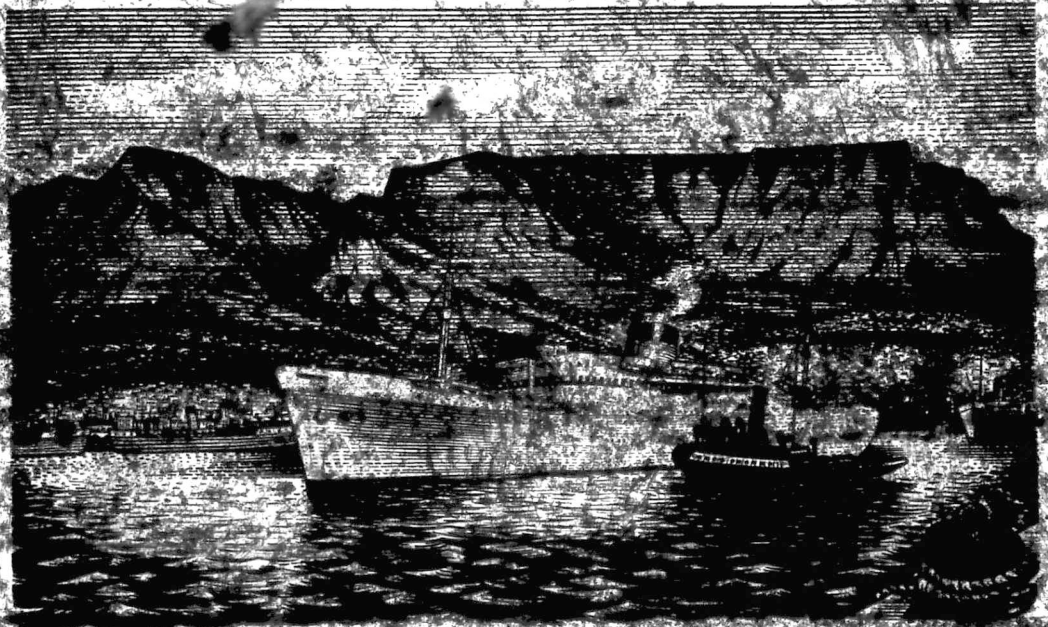
by NIGEL SLIGH

This novel does not deal primarily with the white and black race problems which disfigure so many stories of Africa. It tells of two great families during the initial occupation of Southern Rhodesia in 1890 and the flood of immigration after 1945. The main aim is to show the constant battle man has been forced to wage against drought, heat and floods, the original overlords.

At all bookshops 12s. 6d.

The author, now living in Cape Town, previously spent some years in Southern Rhodesia.

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As the ship enters the harbor, the traveller gets his first glimpse of the white buildings of Cape Town gleaming at the foot of Table Mountain. Around him are the ships of all nations, for Cape Town is a busy port, with more than three and a quarter million tons of cargo in the year and its docks and harbor facilities are comparable to those of any one of the world's great ports. The harbor is the busiest in the southern region for the fleet of the Dutch South African Company. In 1952, Jan Van Riebeeck arrived again, but with three little ships. His aim was to establish a small settlement where food, wine and other vegetables—to ward off scurvy—could be obtained by crews and on the long voyage to India. Van Riebeeck's reputation as a seaman may be seen to this day, for his house in the center of the town, Cape Town, still stands. It is one of the oldest in the world and bears the proud title of Parliament Building of the Union of South Africa. Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa will find it profitable to touch with the Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Cape Town and elsewhere are always ready available on request.



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### Dutch Immigrants for Federation Plans for 1,000 Settlers a Year

THE 200TH DUTCH IMMIGRANT brought to the Federation under the auspices of the Netherlands Emigration Service arrived in Bulawayo recently, one of a party of 46. Their arrival coincided with the first anniversary of the opening of the service to the Rhodesias.

The immigration officials, and the Government post office, are all working to make it as easy as possible for immigrants to arrive and settle. The Government is also providing a grant to help immigrants to start their own businesses. The first 1,000 immigrants will be settled in the next few years.

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### A Cheque for the Aga Khan

THE AGA KHAN celebrated his platinum jubilee last week by receiving a cheque for £300,000 from his followers of the Islamic faith. His recent illness prevented the usual jubilee ceremony, but the cheque is for the same amount as the value of the Aga Khan's wealth in Rhodesia. The cheque was handed to him by the Governor of Rhodesia.

### Challenge Cement

PORTLAND CEMENT, LTD. announces that in addition to the 100,000 tons of cement produced in Rhodesia, the company is now producing 100,000 tons of cement in the new plant at Bulawayo. The new plant will produce 100,000 tons of cement annually, bringing the total production to 200,000 tons. The new plant is expected to be in operation next year.

The British South Africa Company has taken a controlling interest in Seta Food Products Ltd., Rhodesia's largest food producer.

### Marketing Northern Rhodesian Tobacco Arrangements with U.K. Tobacco Trade

MR. W. H. WHORN, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, said on his return to Lusaka after his visit to London with Mr. J. C. Collins, tobacco adviser to the Government of that territory, that the Tobacco Advisory Council of the Board of Trade would in August advise Northern Rhodesia of the estimated requirements of the U.K. in tobacco for the years 1955 and 1956, and give similar figures for the following three years in August 1956 and August 1957.

It was a condition of the agreement that growers in Northern Rhodesia should continue to improve the quality of the leaf grown in the tobacco areas in the north-western areas, in which considerable increases had been made in recent years. The statement continued:

The Tobacco Advisory Council is now working on a more detailed sales plan for the north-western areas, which will offer no objection to non-competitive offers of tobacco from other countries. The Council will also deal with the Tobacco Marketing Board in London.

In addition to our meetings with the Tobacco Advisory Council, we attended a meeting of the Tobacco Leaf Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, visited several factories where we were able to discuss leaf characteristics and research, and also enjoyed very valuable discussions with the principal manufacturers. The growers' councils in the north-eastern and north-western areas will receive detailed reports in the very near future. We may not have achieved our desires in full, but we have certainly made headway.

### High Market for Rhodesian Tobacco

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is expected to sell 22,000 lb. of fine-cured tobacco to the U.K. in the next four years, and the market is expected to be very strong. The market is expected to be very strong, and the market is expected to be very strong. The market is expected to be very strong, and the market is expected to be very strong.

### Prophet Charged with Murder

MATYA KIBUKA KIGANDA, the Ugandan prophet whose shrine was reported last week to have been destroyed in Kampala, was charged with the murder of a British policeman who was killed while trying to arrest him. A formal charge was made against Kiganda, who was arrested at the scene of the murder. The prophet, who had been reported to be a manifestation of one of the traditional gods of the Uganda, and that he could produce the return of the Kabaka if provided with the wherewithal to make suitable sacrifices.

### Scientists and Federation

DR. GORDON HUGHES, said on his return to Southern Rhodesia last week from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, that he believed that the Labour Party, if it were returned to power in Great Britain, would give the Federation of Rhodesia and West Africa the same complete assistance which had been received from Her Majesty's Government. Many good Labour men had, he recalled, been in favour of Federation.

### East African Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER in London of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held on Wednesday, June 22. Mr. A. T. Leanos Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the guest of honour.

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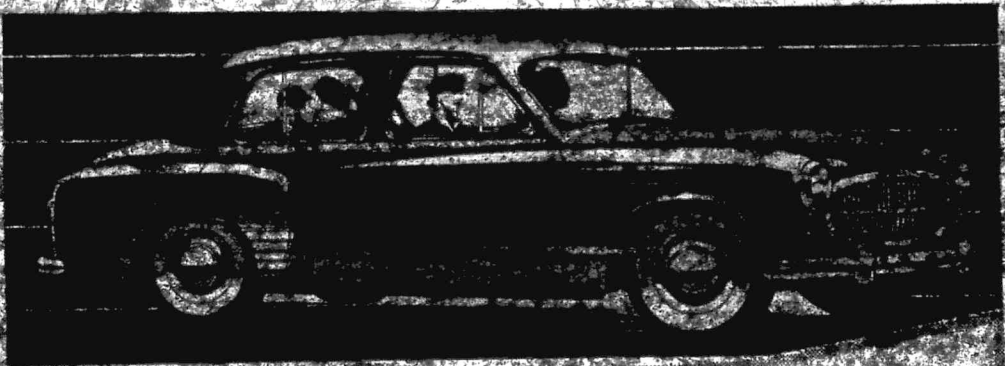
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### R.A.F. Bomber Crashes In Kenya

#### Mrs. Huxley Criticises

A Lincoln bomber of 49 Squadron of the Royal Air Force crashed on Saturday near Gihunguri, in the Kiambu district of Kenya, while returning from a bombing raid on the Aberdare forest. About 20 members of the crew were killed, and 100 Africans, including two women and a child, lost their lives when the aircraft crashed.

Last week 34 persons were killed and 19 captured.

In the South Nyeri area five Africans were murdered on one day recently. One, an old man, was killed by a patrol in the forest. The other four were women and two women were abducted by a gang from Kariakou and later found dead outside the village. On the same day an African farm guard was killed in the North Nyeri district.

The best leading article in *The Times* yesterday, headed "Hedious in Kenya," pointed out that about 20 Africans were killed in Kenya each month, and that the cost of the emergency began now exceeded 800, of whom the largest number, 320, had been executed for being in possession of arms and ammunition; about 200 had been hanged for consorting with terrorists; and 50 for miscellaneous offences, mainly abducting Mau Mau men. "Consorting" should, it was urged, be removed from the capital category, in the case of persons of carrying arms and ammunition, the crime of carrying a small amount and under 100 rounds should be treated as a misdemeanour.

Five Kikuyu Guard units were accused of murdering a Mau Mau suspect by beating him to death. A sixth man was killed by a patrol in the forest. The man who was reported to have been shot for manslaughter.

Government officials are urged to investigate the reasons for the failure of the Government to make the forest areas really a two year imprisonment or a fine of £100 or more.

Five members of the Kenya Police Force will not qualify for the Africa General Service Medal, but will be awarded for operations against the Mau Mau. They will receive a National Service Medal in their stead. The descriptions of the medals. All members of the force who served in the forest areas for the campaign medal will receive the medal. There have been no operations in the forest since the Mau Mau were driven out of the forest in the North Nyeri district.

#### General Eshkine's Campaign

General Eshkine has directed this war as if it were a campaign against an organized enemy occupying a well defined terrain, which could eventually be defeated by orthodox military methods combined with political bludgeoning. There have been bail, base establishments, patrols, etc. All reconnaissance and fighting has been on the accepted lines of modern warfare. Millions have been spent, and after two years the forest are still full of gangsters. And so they will be in another two years if military methods are not changed and the political

direction of affairs not reinvigorated.

So writes Mrs. Elspeth Huxley in *Time and Tide*, continuing in part:

Those who know both people and country advised from the first that what was needed was a small, tough, highly trained mobile force to operate right in the forests on the lines of Wingate's Chindits, fighting the gangs on their own terms and not expecting to get home to camp every evening.

This advice was ignored in favour of a conventional campaign with untrained reserves, and the result is a campaign which may well have cost thousands of lives and millions of pounds. Perhaps with a change of military command impending, it is not too late for a change of strategy, but it is almost certain that the present military procedure can never be wholly undone.

#### Kenya's Accidents Retained

Of the political side a sad stumbling block is the military element. A disastrous gamble was lost, and the situation described as "survival" in the *Times* is a "survival" in the sense that it remains. The Government has made statements which can only irritate and create more traps in closer touch than he is with the situation. Some members of the Administration do not appear to have said, "forget that there could be such a thing as a loyal Kikuyu." It is the Kenya Administration which has failed, trained and officered the Kikuyu Guard, 22,000 strong, undoubtedly the most effective branch of the anti-Mau Mau forces!

There probably is no such thing as a loyal Kikuyu in the sense of men who feel their first duty is to the Queen and her Government, but there are Kikuyu who for many reasons are anti-Mau Mau.

It is not the Government which is responsible for the defeat. It is the Government which has been generous. It has been generous in the sense that it has not taken any harsh measures and has been generous in the sense that it has not taken any harsh measures. It has been generous in the sense that it has not taken any harsh measures.

It is not the Government which is responsible for the defeat. It is the Government which has been generous. It has been generous in the sense that it has not taken any harsh measures and has been generous in the sense that it has not taken any harsh measures. It has been generous in the sense that it has not taken any harsh measures.

Kenya's greatest need is for a new, efficient, and modern type of the military, the official and the non-official, and every European who is in Kenya.

In the United Kingdom a system of the kind of leadership that has not and is found in restore confidence, and many of the people in the situation of the anti-Mau Mau Kenya Government set up, and in the Colony of Kenya.

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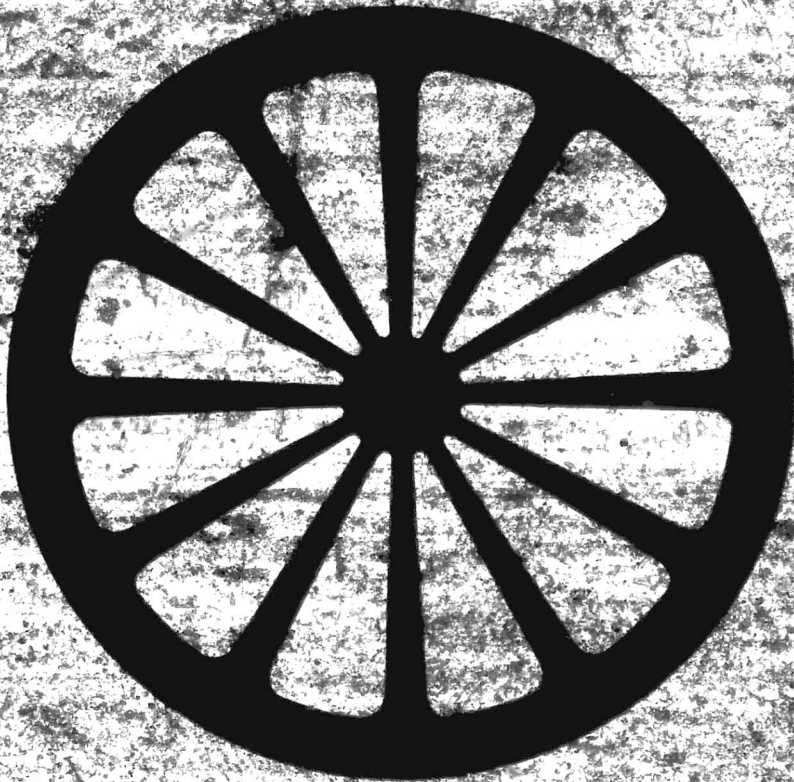
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the slow rate of releases and all the time anxious, as are the Government of Kenya, that this should be speeded up, but the magnitude of the problem should be borne in mind. The Kenya Government are not equipped to deal with this type of emergency and have had to interrogate 274,000 people.

Fifty-five thousands of them were released after preliminary questioning and 100,000 after screening. Of those detained under Operation Agincourt 21,000 were released shortly afterwards and another 2,000 after screening. Of the 200,000 who have already been held as hard-core suspects, 100,000 have been released. They have to be sent to work camps for final screening, identity and the delay, which are all essential to ensure that the Government are informed of those in the building-up stages and the long and tiring quarantine periods for typhoid in some of the

#### Need for Incentive Measures

remedial measures to bring back the farmer to Kenya in a sustainable form and assist in dealing with those who have failed by the way of the present terrible period of very low prices for my duties as Secretary of State. The Government are conscious of their duties of rehabilitation and the rehabilitation of detainees are for the agriculture of a more prosperous and happier Kenya in the future.

The works of irrigation, road work, agricultural clearing and cultivation are being pushed ahead, and I am now making the most encouraging reports about the work of child welfare in Nairobi and the Central Province. It should like to give a message of good will to ministers like Mr. Blundell and Mr. Heavock and others who are carrying on this splendid work in the face of difficulties far greater than those with which any minister of this Government has had to contend.

"It remains also my duties in the distribution of Central Government and British Government aid in the building up of a more prosperous Kenya. I am glad to see that the Government are making plans for a dramatic increase in the number of agricultural extension officers, starting with the low crop, bringing a better standard of living and a better distributed wealth to the people of Kenya as a whole.

## Of Commercial Concern

A cigarette factory in Nairobi costing £750,000, which it is hoped will be in production by the end of the year, will employ only five European technicians to supervise some 750 Africans. The first phase of the housing scheme for the African workers, consisting of three-storey flats in Shauri Moyo, will accommodate 470 employees and cost £140,000. It is planned to visit 70 African foremen and more than 100 African supervisors by the end of the African month.

At last week's auctions in London 1,629 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 6s. 8d. compared with 6s. 10d. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 6s. 32d. for a consignment from Nyassaland.

£85,544 is officially stated to have been realized from the sale of produce from the Kenya coffee in Kenya last year. The Kismayu district alone was £25,000.

The East African Industries Corporation's applications for the establishment of a cotton piece goods industry using locally grown cotton.

Rhodesia Railways moved more than 81,000 tons of coal to the Copperbelt in January, a total never previously reached in any month.

At an auction of coffee in Kenya last week the average price was £398 a ton. Only a month ago it was around £200.

The February 22nd market was a deadweight loss of imports in the Bombay Port area and eight other surrounding ports.

Uganda's 12-hour five-year period development plan has been approved by the Legislature.

#### Dividends

Messrs. Fraser, James and Co., Ltd., Final Dividend, 27½% for the year to October 31. (The year's Net Profit was £53,428, less £1,100,000 and £10,000, and desired reserves of £12,018,412,100.)

Uganda C.S. Ltd., Final Dividend, 20% for the year to August 31. (The year's Profit was £96,051, after tax of £10,718,448, 000.)

## Hird and Company (Africa) Limited

MESSRS. HIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The General Transport Co. Ltd., carried a profit of £2,362,414 in the year to 31st June 30 last compared with £80,740 in the previous year. (A major subsidiary, H.C. (Africa) Ltd., reported a profit of £50,000. Expenditure on 1954-55 was £10,000, and £5,000 has been given to the Kenya Government for the purchase of Dividends totalling £26,250, leaving a carry-forward of £1,000,700, against £10,000 brought forward.


The issued capital is £2,000,000, divided into 400,000 shares, and the share reserve fund at 31st June 30 last was £1,000,000 and current liabilities at £84,424 (£3,028,126). Their assets appear in the balance sheet at £2,657,784 (£2,410,000, less carry-forward of £1,000,700) and current assets at £756,429 (£299,400, including £437,021 (£485,880)) in cash.

The total output of steel including heavy for the year was 10,712 tons, compared with 10,700 tons in the previous year. The average for 1954-55 is 14,000 tons. The company has 10,000 acres of mature and 4,000 acres of immature land compared with 10,000 and 4,000 acres respectively in the previous year. The output in the last six years has been 10,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 14,000 tons, 14,700 tons, and 12,772 tons.

The directors are Sir Eldred Hitchcock (chairman and managing director), Colonel C. E. Pomeroy, and Messrs. C. A. Bartlett, F. K. Campbell, Richard Gray, and A. A. Dosh. The secretary is Mr. P. M. Joyce.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Kenya, Tanganyika, on March 12.

On preference will be found the full text of the statement circulated to the shareholders by Sir Eldred Hitchcock.




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Mining

African Strike on Copperbelt Companies Condemn Union's Conduct

The Northern Rhodesia Council of Mines issued a statement condemning the African Mineworkers' Union for its strike on the Copperbelt. The statement outlined the union's three main objectives: (a) to force the companies to become responsible and to meet the demands of the union; (b) to deny labour to the mines; and (c) to force the companies to meet the demands of the union.

Some 1,000 men, almost one-third of the African employees in force, are back at work and this number is increasing steadily. Production has risen rapidly and is now at 80-90 per cent of normal output. At this level the mines are no longer losing money and can continue to operate on this basis, thanks to the moral support of their employees, both European and African, who have remained at work.

Fresh recruits and re-employment are adding an average of over 1,000 men a week to the labour force. The strength figures are as follows:

"Africaide at work at the end of the first week of the strike, 4,246; at the end of the second week, 4,859; third week, 5,134; fourth week, 5,789; fifth week, 7,086; sixth week, 9,358; and on February 16, 10,029.

North Rhodesia

The strike has caused a serious shortage of labour in the North Rhodesia mines. The companies have had to make do with the available labour force and have had to resort to overtime work. The shortage of labour is expected to continue for some time.

The companies have a number of agreements with the African Mineworkers' Union. The companies should fulfil their obligations under these agreements. The companies should also consider the welfare of their employees and should take steps to improve their living conditions.

The companies should also consider the welfare of their employees and should take steps to improve their living conditions. The companies should also consider the welfare of their employees and should take steps to improve their living conditions.

The cause of advancement for the mine has been hampered and hindered by this ill-considered strike. The irresponsible and temporary loss of output have disturbed the balance of world copper prices and caused some anxieties about the world position in the metal market. Furthermore, strikes of this nature tend to give the industry a reputation of instability and inefficiency.

The Government's revenue, upon which the services of the country depend, including its transport, will have also suffered very serious losses because of the strike.

The companies have so far guaranteed to pay wages in the normal rate of about 100 per cent of the normal rate, but it is expected that this will soon be reduced.

recruits. During the period of the strike the companies have maintained normal free services in respect of health (including hospital and clinic services) and have continued their normal free feeding facilities for African children.

The companies' quarrel is not with individual African mineworkers, nearly half of whom are not members of the union and who have been tragically misled. Their plight may perhaps serve to focus attention on their Union's totally unsatisfactory conduct of its affairs.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Report

The MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. has been successful in its operations. The company's production of iron ore in the first quarter of 1955 was 1,275,000 tons, compared with 1,150,000 tons in the same quarter of 1954. The company's production of iron ore in the first quarter of 1955 was 1,275,000 tons, compared with 1,150,000 tons in the same quarter of 1954.

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The directors are Commander H. E. P. Grenfell (chairman), and Messrs. K. R. Grenfell, D. E. Cox, A. H. Emery, P. D. Kissik, and G. M. Stuart. The secretary is Mr. R. E. C. Jobling, and the London secretary is Mr. J. S. Thwaites.

The fifth annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on March 10.

Federal Coal Supply

COAL PRODUCTION in the Western Cape has been maintained at a high level. The production of coal in the Western Cape in the first quarter of 1955 was 1,275,000 tons, compared with 1,150,000 tons in the same quarter of 1954. The production of coal in the Western Cape in the first quarter of 1955 was 1,275,000 tons, compared with 1,150,000 tons in the same quarter of 1954.

Company Progress Reports

WALTON'S PRODUCTION in the first quarter of 1955 was 1,275,000 tons, compared with 1,150,000 tons in the same quarter of 1954. The production of coal in the Western Cape in the first quarter of 1955 was 1,275,000 tons, compared with 1,150,000 tons in the same quarter of 1954.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in 1954 were valued at £4,889,330, compared with £1,400,000 in the previous year. The total increase was 249 per cent. In the first quarter of 1955, mineral exports were valued at £1,275,000, compared with £1,150,000 in the same quarter of 1954.

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Company Report**Bird and Company (Africa), Limited****Confidence in Future of Tanganyika Territory****ELIHU MITCHELL ON THE OUTLOOK FOR SISAL**

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF **BIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED** was held at the principal office of the company, 45, Broad Street, Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, on March 12, 1955.

**ELIHU MITCHELL**, chairman and managing director of the company, has circulated to the shareholders of the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1954, a statement in the following terms:—

**Accounts and Profit for the Year.**—This is the thirty-seventh annual general meeting of this company. The accounts for the year to June 30, 1954, have been circulated and follow the form of previous years.

The net profit for the year before taxation but after providing depreciation, including expenditure on areas and all other charges, was £254,824, compared with £502,740 in the previous year. After taxation the net was £211,072, compared with £427,461 in the previous year.

Approved from the profits four directors have appropriated £20,000, made up of £70,000 to general reserve, £10,000 as contingencies and £5,000 to the King George VI Memorial Fund. The directors recommended that shareholders approved at the last annual general meeting. The general reserve is now £2,252,110 and the reserve for contingencies £120,000. It is not expected that further additions to the latter reserve will be made until 1955-56, at which point our areas there should have already been more than absorbed by the assets of the business. The total assets at June 30 amounting to £2,621,784 after depreciation of £60,936, shown in detail each year in the notes annexed to the accounts. Of the authorized capital of £1,000,000 there has been issued £743,000.

**Proposed Final Dividend.**—In September, 1954, the directors declared a final dividend of 7½% for the year ending June 30, 1954, making 10½% for the year. As this is agreed the total amount payable will amount to £183,438. A balance of £1,000,000 will be carried forward and the amount payable to shareholders £79,308.

I stated last year that the abnormal earnings of previous years constituted no guarantee to that future but we hoped to earn a reasonable return in the future and were taking purchase to build up a regular and sound investment.

**Production Recovering**

**Production and Expenditure.**—I estimated last year that the production would drop to 13,000 tons. In fact it was 12,777. It is now gradually recovering, but the short rains have again failed, and I estimate that in these circumstances the production for 1954-55 will be 14,000 tons.

Our all-in costs, including expenditure on maintenance of areas, depreciation of machinery, buildings, etc., amounted to 245 per ton for 54 and after deducting directors' fees and staff bonuses and management commissions based on profits earned, the net profit, before

taxation was 211 per ton. In addition we provided for capital expenditure. During the year we had to meet the cost of the purchase of 100,000 shares which has been successful in reducing costs, and both on revenue and capital expenditure look to savings in the current year.

As will be seen from the table, since the fixed selling price was raised we have been able to obtain from the business a surplus of £1,000,000 for development. The value of these shares is £1,000,000 since our issued capital, and it may become necessary for us later to consider the adjustment of our capital.

**The Sisal Outlook**

I am not unduly alarmed about the future of sisal. During the year, against the general trend of commodity prices, the price dropped deeply from over £100 to below £70 per ton in the United Kingdom, which is only 500 miles east of our own area. The market has fallen to values below the average for the price between the

It is also substantially cheaper than any other fibre or allied fibre. For example, manila for comparable qualities from £10 to £12, the rubber which had about £11, the cotton, 10s per ton, and the other £24 per ton. Cotton is 10s per ton, and the other £24 per ton. The average for the price between the

Recent indications in the sisal market are more reassuring and the price is firmer, having reached at the time of writing £80 per ton. The general trend between grades of sisal is, needless to say, a steady price. It is unfortunate that a number of producers produce, and this in the local run must have its effect on price. Moreover, the price is a deterrent to additional expenditure on African affairs, a factor which in the long run must be faced, even by Government.

**Adjustment of Stocks**

Effective demand during the past year decreased, not because less hard fibre was being through the world's machinery or because less hard fibre was required for transportation needs, but owing mainly to an adjustment of stocks held by consumers and growers. That this was weather was abnormal in many parts of the world, and harvests were destroyed or delayed in consequence, which caused temporary difficulties.

Nevertheless, to judge by one important indication, the consumption by the farms in North America of bales twice during 1954 constituted a record. Up to one-third of the twine required by American agriculture had, however, spun in countries outside the United States, from raw material absorbed by the Governments concerned, and at about rates below the American or British standards. Mexico provided the bulk, and although the quality was inferior, the low absorption rate adversely affected the American spinner and caused hesitation and delay in sisal buying. At the same time the American Government ceased stockpile buying.

Stocks in consumer hands were allowed to decline, and growers were left with bigger stocks to finance, the carry-forward amounting to approximately 10% of last

over one month's production. Compared to the stocks and surpluses normal in other commodities that is not a very large figure, although we shall be glad to see more of this margin absorbed in the pipe-lines of world trade.

#### Influence of World Credit

The price level of primary products on world markets is determined more by world credit contraction and expansion than by short-term fluctuations in the supply and demand of a particular commodity, particularly an industrial commodity such as ours. Production in this long-term crop has increased owing to development of last year's high prices. Present prices are, however, being dragged down by developments which are interfering with current maintenance.

Moreover, in many parts of East Africa the recent rains have been substantially failed. The country in many parts suffers from a successive series of droughts, and reconstruction is affected. Two of the rivers on which we are chiefly relied on are dried up.

As I write this I hear of isolated cloud-bursts, one in which seven inches of rain fell in one night, and killed one man and several livestock and completely washed away 14 maize fields in the resultant landslide. Another, a tropical storm with lightning, carried away the roof and part of one of our factories. Trees also fell across the electric cables and dislocated the power lines. But we are prepared for such emergencies: within two days reconstruction was completed, the cables were replaced, and the water-tanks had not been damaged. The countryside is being cleared up.

#### Some Aspects of Competition

There is no reason why the former price leadership should not be maintained, although Government subsidies, including the use of unprofitable exchange rates, remains a heavy intrinsic factor in the competition, which comes from outside the area—Brazil and Mexico. On some types of cotton competition from synthetics such as nylon. I do not know the current price list but the price is £7.000 of more than twice the weight and length. The natural product therefore needs to have a substantial price advantage apart from its intrinsic qualities, while synthetics will find their more remunerative field among the higher priced fibres of which I refer above.

#### Language in Tanganyika and Politics

Investment in these countries requires political and social stability. At a time when much of Africa is in turmoil, Tanganyika is expected to be affected by some serious war during the year it has stood firm and stable. It is a country the size of Great Britain, France, Western Germany, and the Netherlands combined. A large part of its population is regularly afflicted by the tsetse of the West.

There are 3,000,000 Africans, 20,000 Asians, and over 20,000 Europeans. The bulk of the African population are pagan or Muhammadan, and essentially conservative so far as African traditions are concerned. Less than 450,000 are employed or seek employment of any kind. Many live in tribal systems often with a tradition of status inheritance. English is very little spoken, the tongue of over 90% being Swahili.

Considerable understanding has therefore to be exercised by those who would judge conditions and possibilities, especially when they think in terms only of democracy and the West, and of marginal types of Africans representative more of Western ideas than of their own people. The greatest influence must in these conditions necessarily come from within Africa itself. In this connexion the Kenya repercussions cannot be negative. But Tanganyika has a strong tradition to sustain

it, and the tripartite constitutional changes which are now being effected to work out by stages a more integrated and viable society should be a buttress.

#### Visiting Mission's Report

A recent report by a visiting United Nations mission has attempted to discount these things. Their recommendations for a rapid assumption by the indigenous members of self-determination based on a fully fledged form of democracy, must well have embarrassed the Tanganyika Government had it not been for the fact that the population of Tanganyika is thought to be influenced to the extent assumed. Moreover, the Trusteeship Agreement rests on the explicit responsibility of the Administering Power to all the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

The Tanganyika Government is carrying out its present multi-racial policy with the support of the Tanganyika people and the full acceptance of the British and other parties of the Trusteeship Agreement. It is hard to doubt that some time has to be allowed for the people to be four square on the policy which it has chosen. We can depend on the security of public faith to assure the essential investment for the development and prosperity of Tanganyika and its people.

*Tea Development.*—We have little as yet to report concerning our tea project. Dr. Thomas Edison, who for years was in charge of tea research in Ceylon and later in East Africa, and who is now retired, has been appointed our tea adviser. He has recently visited Tanganyika and made a number of tours in other areas which are being made in future. He reports that the soil and rainfall are favourable in certain areas in Tanganyika.

*Mermaid.*—The mermaid, a marine mammal, has been experienced in the Indian Ocean, and usually is reported as a sperm whale. A sperm whale was stranded on an adjacent coral reef. It was 50 feet long and savaged by man-eating sharks.

#### Mermaid

One of the most interesting creatures reported in the 'disgorging'—a marine mammal, and the Mermaid of tradition, of which three specimens have recently been caught, including a male with tusks weighing over 500 lb., and two smaller females. In these fishing countries no Mermaid may be offered in the market unless the owner has made his case regarding it at the local mosque. There is always excitement in the 'bazaar' when a Mermaid is reported. The skins and skeletons of these particular ones were sent to the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, and will eventually form part of a group exhibit, which I hope will be shown in Tanganyika.

References to staff by managing directors are sometimes apt to sound a little hollow. Our industry is a long-run one, and results are not always very evident within the short space of a year. Moreover, much of our recent endeavour has been to cut down expenditure, desirable in the eyes of those immediately responsible, and whilst admirable in good and expanding times, not justified in present conditions of the steel market. I must thank all my staff, especially managers, for their co-operation, hard work, and support.

Our labour has continued to give their good support in the tempo of Africa, and I only wish that we could find more to do in increasingly responsible positions. There is a grave lack in Tanganyika of sufficiently competent 'know-how' for doing the ordinary jobs of work for carrying on the progressive economy of the country. Neither the Education nor Labour Departments are adequately or effectively geared to meet the need. As a



result, we have still for some time to rely largely on immigration, and, unfortunately, the operation of the immigration law is frustrating and unequal to its task in this respect. Serious problems arise, which on many grounds need review and revision.

"In simplifying our overhead organization we have found it desirable to revert to the arrangements pre-

vailing before the post of deputy managing director was created at the beginning of the sisal boom, and we have parted with Mr. C. A. Bartlett, C.B.E., in his executive capacity with regret. He has had a long experience in East Africa, and he will continue as a director of the company till the end of the present financial year. We wish him success in the future.

### Company Report

## Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

### Successful Efforts to Reduce Costs

#### Crappily Low Prices

#### MR. E. W. BOVILL ON MARKET CONDITIONS

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, Limited, was held on February 17, 1955, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. E. W. Bovill, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the statement by the chairman made at the meeting with the notes and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1955.

The accounts for the year ended June 30 last show a consolidated profit of £33,501 compared with £28,179 for the previous year. This is after charging all expenses, including provision for depreciation on plant and machinery, transport, and also after providing for the liability for interest on the loan for the acquisition of the land at Wami, which has been repaid during the year.

Provision also for £1,570 interest will be made on the loan and the account for this year has been credited with the sum of £17,300, being a provision for taxation in previous years.

The board have transferred £9,000 to a taxation equalization reserve and £28,000 to general reserve. The current and accumulated balances between them are now £1,200,000 standing to the credit of their general reserve accounts.

#### Capital Profit Distribution

The directors for the past year would have permitted the payment of a dividend, but the directors have decided to recommend instead a distribution of 10 per cent share of capital profits, which is not subject to income tax and not liable to surtax to the hands of the shareholders. The reason for this recommendation is that the cost to the company of such a distribution would be less than that of the payment of a dividend of an equivalent amount. The necessary permission under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, has now been obtained.

You will observe from the balance sheet that after making the proposed distribution there would remain a balance of £17,011 on the capital profits reserve which could be dealt with in a similar manner in the future if this were considered to be desirable. The amount of £4,358 standing to the credit of General Capital Reserve does not represent true capital profits and could not therefore be distributed nor subject to income tax.

Much to the regret of their colleagues, Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet, retired from the board during the year, and

Mr. F. D. Mackie also felt compelled to resign owing to pressure of work. Mr. C. L. Nankivell, who has for many years interested himself deeply in the company and represents a number of shareholders, was appointed a director, and, in accordance with our Articles, resigns and offers himself for re-election. His colleagues would warmly welcome Mr. Nankivell's appointment.

#### Sale of Wami Farm

A year ago I spoke of our decision to sell the maize farm at Wami and of our having applied ourselves for more sisal land by leasing 1,400 acres adjoining the Kingiriro. Since the time of the year he has sold Wami to the Government at a satisfactory price and how right we were to sell has been clearly shown by the farm having since been sold to the Government again because of drought. The new sisal land was transferred to us during the year, but we did rather better than we expected and got altogether about 1,440 acres. It is, as I believe, all first class land.

Our new central factory came into operation on February 1 and by April was processing the leaf from both estates. When I was very recently there the factory was running smoothly, but to begin with and for some months it had its inevitable teething troubles. At times they caused anxiety, but they had no effect on intensive production. In fact, however, our output was never allowed to fall. For that great credit is due to our general manager and his staff. These early difficulties are inevitably reflected in the factory costs, which, although steadily coming down, have not yet reached the low level we expect and confidently look for.

#### Costs Successfully Reduced

In the field our managers have been very successful in reducing their costs, and I am confident that given a little time our engineering staff will do equally well. There has been a great reduction in costs in our tractor department, both in maintenance and in work in the field.

The company is now benefiting from a very fine new road which the Tanganyika Government has built connecting Morogoro with Dar es Salaam. The old road was constantly impassable, with the result that we were wholly dependent on a very poor rail service for communication with the port from which our sisal is shipped and from where many of our purchases are made. Our estates have now been brought to within two-and-a-half to three hours of the port by road.





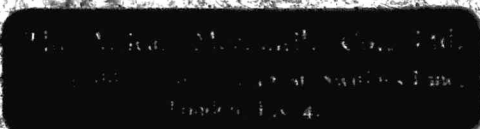
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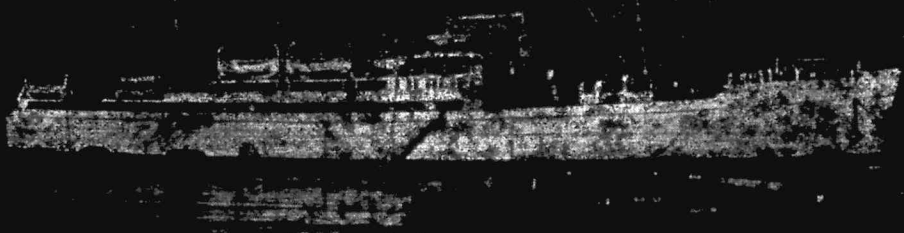
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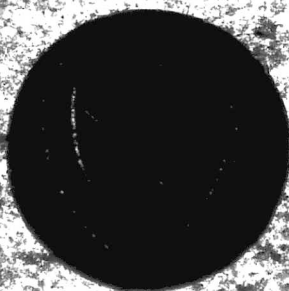
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	859	Aid for Kenya	869
Notes By The Way	860	Letters to the Editor	870
Colonial Development Bill	864	Mr. Gaunt's Policy	871
Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement	866	Mau Mau Operations	874
		Late Mining News	881

Founding and Editor  
F. S. JOHNSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AS ADMINISTRATING AUTHORITY** for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, Her Majesty's Government has replied in admirably blunt terms to the report submitted to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations by the Visiting Mission which reported on Tanganyika last year. When this journal's publication of extracts from that dogmatic and dangerous document three weeks ago we wrote that the members of the mission were "much more interested in the details and visions of European African politics than in the guidance which might have been had for the people from practical and professional administrators, social scientists, and professors and business men." Her Majesty's Government has now expressed the same opinion in language which is not much less direct. It is unfortunate that the mission did not seek the opinion of those in the Territory best qualified and competent to advise "the members of the mission as to the mission's duty, the strength and importance of the Tanganyika African National Union," their method was to record all complaints rather than attempt to assess the feelings of those who had nothing special to criticize — these phrases and dozens of others in similar vein are characteristic of this forceful and factual rejoinder, which stigmatizes a number of the visiting mission's assertions as untrue, labels various assumptions as erroneous, declares that some of the implications are wrong, and dismisses some of the generalizations as having little or no meaning.

In short, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and all others who care to read the British answer to a large collection

of unwarranted charges, are told that the report is a misleading and mischievous catalogue of complaints, criticisms, and proposals. The implication that the writers are not competent or objective judges is borne out by the impression which they gave while they were in Tanganyika, whence they were informed at the time that their report would certainly be prejudicial and unhelpful. Many passages in that document must have been written by persons who were not even in the other part of Africa, had not previous opinions (most of them false) concerning, and a phobia about, "nationalism" derived from casual reading of unhelpful conversations and most of the broadcast talks of the Trusteeship Council, now recognizes that it was foolish to appoint Mr. John Stanhope Reid (New Zealand), Mr. Mason (United States), Mr. Rafael Esquivel (El Salvador), and Mr. Rukh (India) to head a body on a subject in which the United Nations will certainly not be respected in Africa, and its members are composed of men of very different culture.

The permanent Mandates Committee of the League of Nations was by no means perfect, but, with few exceptions, its members were knowledgeable about Colonies. That cannot be said about the Trusteeship side of the United Nations, which is used by many Powers, and not only those in the Communist camp, as a platform from which to make rabid denunciations of all Colonial administrations (except the Russian), and as a bourse on which to traffic in votes, often on issues which have not the slightest connexion with any Trust Territory. Great

### Maximum Publicity Should Be Arranged

Britain, Belgium, and the Union of South Africa have requested repeatedly, but with little result. It remains to be seen whether or not this present sharp retort from Britain will have the salutary effect of convincing the United Nations that the report of their latest visiting mission ought to be rejected on account of its ignorance, gullibility, and bias. Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and Tanganyika are to be congratulated on the unequivocal nature of their written comments, and it is to be

hoped that those who have the privilege of speaking for Great Britain and the Trust Territory will be equally forthright in their words. Whereas nothing whatever is to be gained by diplomatic finesse, a useful lesson may be taught by vigorous repudiation of the biased confusion which masquerades as an objective assessment—especially if the full text of every statement by those who speak for Great Britain or Tanganyika is made promptly available to all newspapers which have shown interest in these matters.

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Alfred Vincent's Help

THE BEST NEWS from Kenya's political front for months is that Sir Alfred Vincent has accepted an invitation to become chairman of the 'European Elected Members' Association. It is safe to assume that the invitation was unanimous, for a man so experienced in political matters is unlikely to have accepted it without the guarantee of at least initial support. An approach to this former leader of the European community in Kenya was, however, contemplated at least twice last year, but there was then so much discussion among the elected members to make the idea practicable. The situation has deteriorated, mainly on the interim and public affairs, but by common consent, that those who obstructed action at summer have evidently recognized the unwisdom, and even danger, of their attitude. The new chairman's presence will be a valuable asset who has fought hard to win recognition that what means saving the neck of Kenya from the personal ambitions, jealousies, and antagonisms which have been made manifest to all observers.

### Disunity of His Task

On 17th February 1955, a male written that the elected representatives of the wider community have never been so divided and as ineffective. That opinion is now corroborated by the *Kenya Times*, which wrote last week: "Ever since the first general election in 1952, Kenya's elected members on the 'constitutional benches' sink to such a level of crass and intellectual ineptitude. Such is the state of affairs which faces Sir Alfred Vincent, who is generally getting his message at the behest of men who are badly fitted. Nobody in Kenya is so likely as he to inject a sense of common responsibility and then to create from it the team spirit which Kenya has lacked throughout this worst of all its trials. That can be achieved only if the elected members will concentrate on major points of agreement rather than on trivial causes of disagreement—without sacrificing their inalienable right of public comment on any matter of high policy when that is deemed necessary. A pretence of unanimity would achieve nothing and deceive no one; but honest endeavour to face main issues objectively is desperately needed." Sir Alfred Vincent will deserve Kenya's grateful thanks if he can bring concord out of discord. If that should not prove possible, I hope that he will in due course tell the public exactly where he considers the blame to lie.

### Mr. Bindell's Challenge

MR. BINDELL, member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Rift Valley, who has been under increasingly heavy criticism, has invited two of his strongest opponents among the elected members, Group Captain Briggs and Miss Slade, to share a platform with him in Nairobi on March 10th. Though not naturally, he has suggested that the debate should be in his own constituency. It is a very popular suggestion, as it might involve the opportunity of attacking him directly, which would be the challenge for a fighter for a cause. It is to be held in the evening at the National Club in Nairobi. There will be plenty of the same-day news coverage of the Mau Mau struggle.

### Main Issues Hitherto Evaded

MEMBERS OF THAT AMNESY group have rightly and justly condemned the carelessness and recklessness with which the amnesties have been granted. Mr. Bindell, who has possessed a sound moral sense, ought to face it at the Nairobi meeting. The Government's promise to spare the life of any terrorist who surrenders has not been strictly applied, but the decision to torture even those trying to do so, to surrender, has caused the greatest distress. Because the British must depose the authorities of specific evidence against even the worst of the criminals, it should have been obvious that it would make a very difficult to return to a country which had arisen in a few years for the sake of the Government. The dilemma of that campaign will be met. None of these men has been proved guilty of any offence except participation in Mau Mau—and the Government will be liable to accept an occasion for a 'celebrating nationhood' not as the fairly indiscreet conspiracy which it is in fact.

### Inexcusable Neglect

TO HAVE NEGLECTED the elementary procedure is a most serious disservice to Kenya, and to East Africa as a whole. The evidence should have been collected and judgment passed in each case. When clamour developed the Government of Kenya would then have been in a position to reply: "Because of their proven crimes, many of those who surrendered must be separated from society for the rest of their natural lives. There can be no question of their release." Not to assemble the evidence as soon as possible after surrender is a negation of justice and an inexcusable disregard of prudence.





# British Government's Very Blunt Comments

## Point-by-Point Reply to United Nations Visiting Mission

HAVING EXPRESSED ITS FAITH in the possibility of a Ruffid, British Government self-government within 20 to 25 years (through the process of the assumption of responsibility for the Territory) the Government is without doubt in favour of the principle of Tanganyika much earlier than the Mission recommends that the time within which the Territory is to reach independence should be fixed, and that, within this main target, intermediate stages and target dates for constitutional development should also be determined. These recommendations appear, however, to the chairman of the Mission to appear premature and unnecessary.

The suggestion that Tanganyika could achieve self-government in less than 20 years is based on erroneous assumptions. It is understandable perhaps why the members of the Mission came to make these, for they sought out and paid particular attention to the views of a few local Africans to the exclusion of the views of the mass of the African people. This was perhaps an inevitable result of adopting the method of listening to and recording all complaints and criticisms rather than attempting to assess the feelings of those who had nothing special to complain of or criticize.

### Erroneous Assumptions

The first erroneous assumption is that the people of the Territory possess the natural capacity to develop rapidly given the necessary administrative organization of their own self-governing capacity in the African to adapt himself to modern forms of economic and social development.

In the past years development has been extremely slow and after years of effort and consolidation, but even here the development has not meant much real change or adaptation in the outlook and habits of the people, and it would be readily admitted that the people have not been able to have modernized themselves in these aspects. The Africans as a whole are conservative in their ways and such change can only come through modern concepts and ideas only after much patient stimulus and persuasion.

The Administering Authority cannot accept the recommendations of the constitutional and other steps should be taken to advance to self-government, or that any reasonable programme could be made to be achieved within 20 years. The Government has a long and difficult task to perform in the Territory and the administration of the Territory would be a heavy burden on the shoulders of the people. With economic and social conditions not in their favour in the report to show that 20 to 25 years within which it is anticipated self-government should be achieved is anything but a very arbitrary.

### If the Five Tables Were Accepted

If the Mission's proposals were accepted, it would not mean "self-government" but rather administrative and economic collapse or the vesting of excessive power in a largely non-African civil service.

The Mission expresses its views against the accepted policy of establishing a multi-racial form of government and in favour of the concept of an African state, and, as a consequence of this view, recommends the chair-

man again discussing that parity of representation between the three main races in Legislative Council should be a temporary expedient limited to three years.

It is also alleged that the multi-racial conception is causing uneasiness and disturbances in the African mind and is not generally understood. This is untrue. Of the better informed and responsible Africans, not more than 10 per cent that social conditions vary in firmness between the races than within them. In fact, the more progressive Africans are more likely to be and even in culture to the European than they are to the most backward tribes of the Territory.

### Seventy-Seven Inter-Racial Societies

Including all district councils, township authorities and local village, clubs, sports, and other social, cultural and recreational societies on which there is inter-racial contact and co-operation. Many of these societies are the result of the desire of Africans to associate themselves with the other races. This development is encouraged, but certainly not forced upon the people in any area, and illustrates that the African in local government matters is beginning to appreciate the advantages which may arise from a multi-racial society.

While the Administering Authority does not regard parity in the legislature as a permanent feature of the structure of this arrangement, it regarded as a settlement designed to last for a considerable period and until the time comes for the final constitution in Tanganyika to consider final forms of representation. This means the basis of the structure of representation in the legislature is not susceptible of major alteration. The policy was designed to give a balanced representation of the three main races and to give the African majority of the people and has been endorsed by the responsible Government. It remains the responsibility of Tanganyika to determine the final form of representation and to determine the African political structure.

The Administering Authority is in agreement with the principles and objectives of the Charter. Parity does not mean equal representation in the legislature which each race can make to assist the development of the Territory. It is necessary to maintain parity in the legislature and development in all fields is to be equally developed. The main principle is that the Government should be a multi-racial Government and that the Government should be a multi-racial Government. The Government should be a multi-racial Government and that the Government should be a multi-racial Government.

### Law-Giving Effect of Mission's Report

The Administering Authority points to the questions of effect on the development and progress of the Territory and to the responsibility of the Government and to the Government's responsibility to the people and to the people's responsibility to the Government. The Administering Authority is in agreement with the Charter and the Charter is in agreement with the Charter. The Administering Authority is in agreement with the Charter and the Charter is in agreement with the Charter.

The Mission has a special virtue in the decision that certain non-official members on the Government side of the Council. It has in fact the virtue that it will enable the non-official members of Executive Council to be invited to join the Government side and to share themselves in and assist in the work of the Legislative Council to the Government side of the Government. This is a very important consideration of responsibility on non-official.

If the non-official members of Executive Council accept this offer, two African, two Asian, and two European non-officials will be on the Government bench. As to the filling of the other non-official seats on the Government side the Governor proposes to ask such persons as he considers best qualified to help in the deliberations of the Council regardless of their race, and this proposal has the approval of the Administering Authority.

The next step in constitutional development, when the new

*The observations of H.M. Government on the report on Tanganyika Territory recently submitted to the United Nations by its Visiting Mission runs to 49 foolscap pages of single-spaced typing. From that document the above passages are quoted.*

Legislative Council has been well established, would be the introduction of elections, on a franchise roll with appropriate voting qualifications, in specific areas of the Territory, where there may be a substantial demand and their introduction is practical. The new Legislative Council would of course be consulted before such a proposal is implemented. The success of such a step will depend to some extent on the prior establishment of a multi-racial outlook in the areas selected, not only with the object of eliminating the need for special franchise arrangements, but also of the necessity for providing existing communal divisions and an inevitably developing political scene.

The Administration's authority recognizes the merit of advanced systems of representation, it considers that it would be desirable to take immediate steps to establish systems of election, covering both tribal and local government bodies and a common roll. The Administration's Authority believes that the system which it proposes will achieve the best suited to and in the best interests of the people, and what the overwhelming majority desire.

There has been an increase in the political activity of certain small sections of the means, almost all of whom are Africans, the Missionary organisations which are not politically conscious things European in origin. It is somewhat probable to the fact that the members of the Mission seemed to seek out only one shade of opinion.

**Ignoring the Real Facts**

The Mission assume that political activity can exist only within a political organization, whereas there can be no doubt that, even taking into consideration the greater numerical strength of the Africans, there is far more political activity and thought amongst the Asians and Europeans than amongst the whole African population. The European community as a whole has accepted the primacy of party and gives it full support.

The Mission minority, the unions and associations of the Territory, are organized under by generalizations that are not based on facts. This is the impression is that the unions, the associations, the workers and the farmers are the dominant force. It is also true that there is a good deal of its strength from the tribal groups, but the local groups of this type known to be especially important, the Tanganyika African National Union, the Tanganyika Bahaya Union, the Tanganyika Citizens' Union, and the African National Congress.

Whether the unions will emerge in an important political force, it is difficult to say, but they will depend on whether the present largely self-sponsored unions will in the future come to be regarded as the union and the main political force in the Territory. The Administration's policy is to support the unions, but it is not clear that the union will come to be correct. The Mission are in a position of thinking that the President has been a member of the Executive Council.

The Government of Tanganyika has been concerned about certain individuals who have adopted unconditional and unconditional support of the Government and the policies of the Government. The Government will not tolerate such individuals who are regarded as being the only one and will take such measures as are considered necessary to government, including removal from the Territory. It is also true that the Government is willing and able to consider individuals who are regarded as being the only one and will take such measures as are considered necessary to government, including removal from the Territory. It is also true that the Government is willing and able to consider individuals who are regarded as being the only one and will take such measures as are considered necessary to government, including removal from the Territory.

**Trade Unions**

It is wrong to say that the restriction on the political activities of civil servants has been imposed because it is considered that it is a necessary government. With the policy of development, it is necessary to have a government that is in a position to be able to provide political activity. It is also true that the Government is willing and able to consider individuals who are regarded as being the only one and will take such measures as are considered necessary to government, including removal from the Territory. It is also true that the Government is willing and able to consider individuals who are regarded as being the only one and will take such measures as are considered necessary to government, including removal from the Territory.

When the restriction on membership by civil servants of political associations was made, only seven African civil servants applied to remain as members of the African Association. They were all given permission. The replacement of the old association by the African National Union in the middle of 1954 was thus successfully carried through without any assistance from African civil servants other than at most one or two of these seven.

From the figures of students who had passed the 10th standard between the years 1950 and 1953 and were still in

Government service in 1954 it should be clear that the argument frequently put forward that African political associations cannot thrive if deprived of the assistance of Africans in the civil service has little substance.

The idea that African civil servants may feel frustrated if denied membership of such associations ignores the fact that these men now have prospects opening before them of increasingly responsible positions in the Administration of the Territory. There seems therefore to be little reason why African civil servants should differ from European and Asian civil servants and infer from frustration that allowed to the members of political associations. The Government is unable to accept the suggestions of the Mission and the policy and conditions for the future of the Territory. The members of subordinate grades shall be members of political associations.

[Editorial comment appears under MATTERS OF INTEREST in further passages from the reply of H.M. Government.]

**The Riddle of Zimbabwe**

**Miss Cater Thompson's New Findings**

REMI-REBO, a small trade independently established island and the central focus of wood excavated from the Zimbabwe Ruins in Southern Rhodesia, thus confirming a theory first advanced 26 years ago by Miss Cater Thompson in her "Zimbabwe Culture" after archaeological investigations on the site.

In Friday's B.B.C. regional programme to South Africa and Rhodesia Professor F. E. Zeuner, the leading British authority on dating the past, described the arrangements which he had made with a piece of wood taken from a beam in one of the stone walls of the ruins to hold a weight over a drainage channel. The wood had been identified by the Forestry Department in Northern Rhodesia as *Umbido* (*Balanites*), a species of tree growing by the Kariba Dam. Miss Thompson had given the wood an age of 1,240 years, that of about 30 and a date of about 740 A.D. Dr. Zeuner's analysis of the wood, however, revealed that the D.C. had been cut between 1,200 and 1,300 years ago, and that the wood was thus established to be the same as that which was 50 years or even perhaps 100 years less than that of the tree.

**How the Date Was Produced**

The date, Miss Thompson said, was based on a foundation date of Zimbabwe of from 600 to 800 A.D. on by another line of reasoning between 700 and 800 A.D., committing herself to no further view. Both depended on the probability of the excavation of archaeological layers.

In the broadcast she explained that below the pavement she had found a basin strikingly similar to some found at Harare and south of it which indicated a period not later than A.D. 800. Above the floor she found pottery and other objects of African and Arab origin dating from the 13th century onwards, and a piece of celadon which might have been before the 13th century.

Miss Thompson's team have reached the interior of the Kariba Dam by a road which is a trading station. One of the things which Miss Thompson inferred that the ruins were from before the 13th century onwards, and a piece of celadon which might have been before the 13th century.

She expressed her confidence that the findings of Miss Thompson were African. Asked if useful archaeological work could still be done on the site she replied:—

"I have always considered that excavating Zimbabwe was not any the part of the future. The shortest cut to better comprehension of the ruins in general will lie I think with research on the area and outside of the coastal settlement through which imports reached the Rhodesian interior and indeed all Africa. What is available in Rhodesia should be left in peace until this has been done on a well-organized programme."

**Kariba To Come First**

RODNEY HUGONS told the Federal Parliament on Tuesday that the Government had decided in favour of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. A report of his speech will be published in our next issue.

# Lords Debate Colonial Development and Welfare Bill

## Rate of Expenditure Increased by 70% to £24m. A Year

**THE DANGER** that too much might be spent on social services was recognised by the EARL OF MANSFIELD, speaking with the Opposition when, in the absence abroad of Lord Lloyd, he moved in the House of Lords the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill.

The Bill provides an extra £10m. which, together with £10m. unspent, will provide the Colonies with £20m. during the period ending March 1965. This represents an annual increase in expenditure of £24m. a year, compared with the present annual £14m. or an increase of 70%.

Lord Munster, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that a higher proportion of C.D. & W. funds had been spent on social services in the past because many Colonies had used their grant money to erect schools and hospitals, while devoting less funds to such revenue-earning projects as railways, ports, roads, and ports.

### Overexpending on Social Services

There is always the danger that too much may be spent on social services, and that, as a result, some Colonial territories may find difficulty in meeting recurrent charges from their revenues—charges which must continue to increase if the social services of all kinds continue to expand. However, it is not the intention of the Government to have any such effect.

Lord Lloyd, all agree that there will be no over-expending in the field of social services, if it is made in the financial sphere, could be said to think that Colonial territories realize that they cannot not balance their accounts and must look at ways of increasing their own resources. The Government will be glad to help them.

However, from the desire to do so, they must not allow their demand for social advance to outweigh their economic need and outrun their financial capabilities. If they do, they may be forced to curtail a large part of the treatment of their social services. It is a warning which should be borne in mind by Colonies, particularly with reference to the period of 1945 to 1955.

Lord Oppenheim said that the Opposition welcomed the Bill and continued in part:

The Bill is a plan first passed by a Colonial Office committee some time ago. I was chairman. An enormous amount of work was done. We had to make up our minds as to how far we would spend the Bill's money. It was a very difficult decision. It was not based on paper at all.

One of the great temptations about spending money on social services, particularly on economic services, is that the effects are so quickly seen. If a hospital is built, everybody can see it, and that is a temptation to the local Government and to the Government, who perhaps see the name of it with a name which is the future, instead of reference to the hospital. So, in preparing plans, civil servants will always be tempted to spend money on hospitals, sanitation, even on roads, and the like. There is always a disinclination to spend money on economic projects because it is difficult to see results; secondly, there may be no results; thirdly, if there are results, they may be a failure; yet without economic growth and aid in the long run local Governments may not be able to maintain the social services.

We have to strive the whole time for an increased economic development at the same time as we carry on with social development. I am not gaining expenditure on hospitals and other social amenities; all I say is that to have these amenities, and to increase them without at the same time increasing the economic resources of the Colony, may run the Colony into great difficulty, partly by the fact that the population living there, and partly by the fact that the local Government have

to find the ordinary current running expenditure out of their resources and may be unable to do so.

The Government's proposals include finance from the International Bank for the City (although it seems that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Committee will not be so much more than the City available for the purposes of Colonial development from the latter institution) and also by means of a loan from the latter institution. It is also proposed that some of the money should be allocated for the next five years towards Colonial development. Another £10m. is the total unspent from the last period under the old Act which makes £120m. in all.

The Labour Party have proposed a Committee on Colonial Affairs, which deals with this particular question, it says.

The C.D. & W. Bill has made a valuable contribution to the economic and social development of the Colonies. It should will make increased funds available under the Act. In the long term, the Government's policy of development of the Colonies should be examined in the light of the experience gained. In particular, we shall consider how the work of the Corporation can be done more effectively with the C.D. & W. scheme, so that they complement and supplement each other.

### Plan for Research and Pilot Schemes

What is needed most in the Colonies is the expenditure of this money on research and pilot schemes. I mean research into the various aspects of the Colonies: not basic research, in the sense of the scientific community, but research into the practical and economic aspects of the Colonies. It is not the intention of the Government to have any such effect.

Command Paper No. 2141, published in 1953, set up a Research Council and the various aspects of the Colonies. About 43% of the gross allocation of £12m. has been for cultural and social research. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them.

The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them.

There should be pilot schemes. I do not think anyone should disagree about that or would wish to run into the danger of the colonies without first of all a pilot scheme.

### Use the C.D. & W.

The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them. The Government will be glad to help them.

What the Government are in a position to support, mainly pilot schemes, the Colonies should be at the top of the list for receiving those schemes.

Colonial development is a question of the money and materials. The money and materials are the two ways to obtain. The right man, however, are by no means easy to obtain. It is the most difficult in Colonial development, particularly as in some cases the terms of a measure of Colonial self-government has tended to make the fact-finding and professional men, rather than being trained by Colonial Governments.

Lord Tweedmuir pointed out that C.D. & W. funds represented only about 20% of the sums devoted to Colonial development, and compared (inter alia)

It is a good thing that development should be done with the Colonies' own resources as far as is practicable. But to some territories Nature has been somewhat niggardly, and they must operate almost entirely on C.D. & W. money.



# Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement about the Haud

## Difficult Created by the Unfortunate Treaty of 1897

SOMALI CLAIMS against Ethiopia have been pressed in Parliament twice within a few days, and though Government spokesmen have had to reject them, they have made most sympathetic references to the Somali situation in London.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the House of Commons:

The Somaliland (Ethiopia) Order in Council, 1955, makes provision for the exercise by the Protectorate authorities and courts of the powers accorded by an agreement concluded between the Ethiopian Government and H.M. Government in the United Kingdom on November 29, 1954. I have, of course, throughout been the closest contact with the Foreign Secretary, who signed the agreement on behalf of H.M. Government.

The agreement provides for the withdrawal of British military administration from certain areas of Ethiopia bordering on the Somaliland Protectorate known as the Haud and the Reserved Areas. Although these areas are used predominantly by members of British protected tribes from the Somaliland Protectorate, they have been Ethiopian territory in international law since the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897. No British territory is, therefore, being transferred to Ethiopia.

The war-time agreement of 1944, by virtue of which the areas are under British military administration, was made without prejudice to Ethiopian sovereignty and could in fact be terminated by either side at three months' notice.

At the time of the agreement of 1944:

The year the Ethiopian Government indicated that they wished to assume the full exercise of their sovereignty in the areas is not clearly set out in the negotiations which followed (called in the agreement of 11 November). During the negotiations of that agreement, the H.M. Government had constantly in mind the interests of the Somali tribes, whose lands and herds are situated within very narrow limits for the Protectorate Government has for the time being the Somaliland Protectorate. It was in the course of the negotiations that the Secretary of State for the Colonies said:

The new terms of the agreement have given rise to widespread feeling in Somaliland, and a delegation was sent to see me to protest against the agreement and secure a postponement of its ratification. The delegation put their point of view with regard to the Haud and Reserved Areas abundantly clear, the value that they attach to being under British administration. I have had to alternate but to explain to them that the H.M. Government must have to have regard to international law. I have made it clear to them what the implications are, and have told them that the H.M. Government's position of the H.M. Government's representative in international law.

The Government have carefully considered the proposal of the Ethiopian Government to terminate the agreement of 1954, and I am sure that the Government will be able to give a positive answer. The Ethiopian Government have not made it clear that they have done so, but I am sure that they will do so in the near future.

It is pointed out that the arrangements made with the Ethiopian Government are the best that could be made given the obligations of international law, and in the light of the obligations of international law, and in the light of the obligations of international law, and in the light of the obligations of international law.

Mr. Durrant: The hon. gentleman has referred on a number of occasions to international rights. Does he not agree that one of the great difficulties with which he is now faced is that there are, in fact, two agreements — the agreement with Ethiopia of 1897 and the earlier agreement with the Somalis which stated that "influenced by motives of friendship

and with a desire to conform to the principles on which the great British Government is conducted, they agreed to accept British protection? As there are these two contrary agreements, will he not insist that the Ethiopian Government to postpone the carrying into force of the agreement until such time as it can be brought before the International Court for its opinion?

1897 Treaty Was Unfortunate

Mr. LEWIS-BOYD: That is not possible. It would be wrong to hold out any suggestion that the agreement of 1897 was the long-term interests of the British-protected people. I think that in many ways the 1897 treaty was a very unfortunate one. I am sure that the Government of Somaliland at the time, and we must not forget the background of that knowledge and of the experience of the people of Ethiopia in 1897. It is true that because of the British military occupation since 1941, the people had not had the opportunity to express their views on the matter. But the Ethiopian could have repudiated the treaty at the time. The British could have repudiated the treaty at the time. The British could have repudiated the treaty at the time.

Mr. ATLEE: Why, I am sure, have the negotiations been given to negotiations about the boundaries with Ethiopia? I recall that the previous boundaries were those which arise out of very artificial boundaries among the tribes, their grazing rights and water, etc. Has no attempt been made possibly to modify the position, instead of standing on international law and to negotiate more reasonable boundaries in this area?

Mr. LEWIS-BOYD: The boundaries of the Haud and Reserved Areas have been laid down for some time. Small adjustments in these boundaries would not have met the needs of the Somali tribes. It is not possible to make any adjustments, while not diminishing the considerable Somali population, to concentrate the population in the Haud and Reserved Areas. It is not possible to make any adjustments, while not diminishing the considerable Somali population, to concentrate the population in the Haud and Reserved Areas.

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Mr. NICHOLSON: Will my hon. friend tell the House the steps that have been taken to ensure that the interests of the Somali people will be adequately represented in the new administration?

Abroad and Home

Mr. LEWIS-BOYD: The hon. member is right. There is a transfer of British territory to Ethiopia and there is no loss of British territory. The members involved were the Haud and Reserved Areas. The hon. member is right. There is a transfer of British territory to Ethiopia and there is no loss of British territory.

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authoritative decision be obtained outwith the parties.  
 "I invite the Minister to say that the 1884 and 1886 treaties are still binding in no way impaired. I should like him to do this because there is conflict between the two treaties and either the Government stand by their present agreement on the ground that they cannot repudiate the earlier agreement, we should still maintain the duties and obligations we formerly undertook.

"To have grazing rights recognized in perpetuity is most important, but the rights are not absolute. The grazing rights are to be exercised as far as possible. Article III says that without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Education Government, services including educational services, shall be rendered to the tribes. These services cannot be rendered without negotiation. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will go any wider. I hope the Minister will say that the provisions will be liberally interpreted and the guarantees properly carried out.

"The Secretary of State referred to the high praise and courage of his predecessors when the Government arrived. I think the Minister of State would accept that there is an obligation on him to give some consolation and some money assurance to those brave people who fought British for their own and still seek the maintenance of their protection.

**Tribes in Somali Protection**

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Leads.) paid tribute to the demeanour and bearing of the Somali delegation in a very difficult time. Their people could be proud of the way in which they had behaved in this country.

"This affair," he went on, "is shabby because, being a Protectorate, they have only an Advisory Council and have been left in the dark. Responsible members like Mr. Mariano have asked for many months, if not years, what was going to happen; and the Governor has said, 'You are five yards off and will not hear their view.' The British came on January 1, 1949, and the British for them to keep the Protectorate in a state of confusion that they were kept in ignorance and in the dark."

"The British Government," he said, "in 1897 we were in agreement with Abyssinia without their knowledge, and obviously without their consent. In the 1930s they were invaded by Mussolini. In 1941 and 1942 we liberated them. Now, when they are the head of their own affairs, they are to be taken to the back of the queue, and that is not fair."

"I have been in Kenya and know what is happening in the Protectorate, on the N.E.D. border. Whatever may be said about the culture and able men in Adis Ababa, on the Ethiopian border the Ras al Harar does not behave in the same way as the British. The British are not to be taken to the back of the queue by the Ras al Harar, as the British are not to be taken to the back of the queue by the Ras al Harar."

**Tribes in Exile**

"About 10 Ogaden sultans and tribal chiefs now live in Mogadishu in crowded quarters. The Somali who reside under British protection do not care to exercise freedom of expression and the British are compelled to shut their eyes."

"The Colonial Secretary has admitted that the Haile and the Reserved Areas are used indiscriminately by the British Government. The British Government is not to be taken to the back of the queue by the Haile and the Reserved Areas. Will these areas be considered free areas? If so, the British Government should allow the Haile and the Reserved Areas to be used for the benefit of the people who are grazing there. If there were to be a better community, would it come under the Ethiopian flag? The people who settle on farms and townships should be given the same treatment."

"In some respects we have given way to the Haile and not the one who has done the fighting. We have no doubt that our people will suffer. There will be talk in the future all the way to Mogadishu and back on this matter, and I wish that we might have found some other way of settling it, particularly for the benefit of these people who have fought with us ever since the campaign of the 'Mad Mullah,' who fought against Mussolini, and who now look to us for protection in these difficult modern times."

MR. HENRY PROFFERSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, regretted the fears and anxieties which the agreement had caused among the Somali peoples. He too paid tribute to the dignified bearing of the delegation and of their loyalty to this country. But he believed the agreement to be a good one in the circumstances.

"In July, 1884, the Egyptian garrisons were withdrawn from the Somali coast following the successful rising of the Meba-

in the Sudan. For the purposes of preserving order and the security of British interests in Aden, which was largely dependent upon the Somali coast for its supplies, the Governor of the day occupied Berbera with a British force. In 1884 and 1886 respectively agreements were signed with the Haile and the five tribes residing in the area. The first of those agreements secured British rights in the territories of the tribes, and the second agreement formally extended to them all the territorial rights which their authority and jurisdiction the protection of the Queen.

**When Ethiopia Exerted Pressure**

"Those agreements are in hiding and have not been when they were signed, but the exact area covered by them was never defined. The intention of the British Government was to give to two points on the coast, the Berlin Treaty of 1884, made in the presence of the Haile, which signed the Berlin Treaty. Nothing was said about the rights of the Haile in the hinterland.

"In 1907 the British Government, in order to carry out the operations against the Khairi in the Sudan, made a series of territorial claims which included half of what is now British Somaliland. It was by this pressure that the Haile, Rehman of Hadd, who was the Emperor of Ethiopia, was successful in concluding a treaty with the British Government in 1908, which gave the British Government the right to administer the Haile's territories. It was in that year that the British Government had the right to press it."

"It was then recognized that this line had no satisfactory effect of cutting across the traditional grazing areas of the Somali tribes, and letters were accordingly despatched to the Haile providing that the tribes on either side of the frontier were free to cross that frontier for the purpose of grazing. Those grazing areas, which were known as the Haile, were never administered by the Ethiopian Government, and the others, the so-called Reserved Areas, were administered only for a short time, shortly before the Italian invasion of 1941. The British Government, which followed the Haile, administered the Haile's territories until the Italian invasion of 1941, when the British Government took over the administration of the Haile's territories."

**Haile and Reserved Areas**

"In 1941, when the Italian Government was ousted from Ethiopia, the Haile and the Reserved Areas were transferred to the British Government. The British Government, which followed the Haile, administered the Haile's territories until the Italian invasion of 1941, when the British Government took over the administration of the Haile's territories."

"After the Italian invasion in 1941, a large area of Ethiopian territory, including the Haile and Reserved Areas, remained under British military administration. In 1949, the British Government, which followed the Haile, administered the Haile's territories until the Italian invasion of 1941, when the British Government took over the administration of the Haile's territories."

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"Last year the Ethiopian Government made a claim that they wished to restore full sovereignty over the Haile and the Reserved Areas. They also claimed that the British Government, which followed the Haile, administered the Haile's territories until the Italian invasion of 1941, when the British Government took over the administration of the Haile's territories."

"The arrangements which were concluded in November 1949 provide that the Protectorate Government should be authorized to furnish veterinary, medical, and other services, and to negotiate for the extension of water rights and various other concessions to the Haile. The British officials to maintain law and order among the Somali tribesmen and to hear in the Protectorate any claims against the border affecting them. These provisions require real and substantial concessions, which, if they are not successfully should preserve the tribal life of the British Somali, whether entering or residing in the area. The tribesmen residing in

(Concluded on page 881)

Parliament

Another £10m. for Kenya  
Further Aid from British Taxpayers

MR. LEBNOX BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons a few days ago—

"The Government have available this year £11m. for the Government of Kenya towards meeting the cost of the emergency. The result of the emergency campaign with increased revenues in Kenya, the amount of assistance which will be £10m.

"In consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer I have considered the Government's financial prospects for the forthcoming year. As far as can be ascertained, emergency expenditure in 1955-56 is likely to be in the region of £20m. of which Kenya will be expected to provide only £2m. from her own resources. Even if it should prove possible, as we all hope, to reduce the present scale of military operations during this period, a substantial part of the emergency expenditure will still continue on such items as the police, closer administration, and the work of rehabilitation.

Subject to the approval of Parliament, H.M. Government will be prepared to provide a further grant of £10m. and a further interest-free loan of £4m. to Kenya in the United Kingdom financial year 1955-56. This assistance will be available only in the event that it proves to be essential, and the Government will be prepared to increase the amount available in order to meet their requirements.

MR. BISHOP (LIVERPOOL) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be specific on agricultural development in Africa, and to suggest special steps which he might take to help Kenya to recruit additional agricultural labour.

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I am very glad to see the emphasis on agricultural development and under the Government's Plan for the Colonies, £200 million is being made available for Africa's agriculture. The two things I have been speaking of today are the Government's policy regarding the 175,000 Commonwealth citizens released as a result of the cessation of hostilities in Germany."

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MR. GARDNER: "Am I to understand that this will form part of a systematically definite in the near future, and we shall have an opportunity of dealing with it later? I am sure that Kenya could do a considerable amount of its own resources, more than £20m. I am sure we propose to have a £10m. grant for the year, and with the emergency aid, and reconstruction money, will be quite a considerable amount, and the people of Kenya, that the Government regards the role of the Government in the development of Kenya."

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I have to say that I have been very much interested in the statement which has been made by the Chief Executive Officer of the Government of Kenya, which this House has recommended. Does he not think that the time has come when, other than in this country in the Kenya, we should call together all confidence representatives of all Commonwealth countries in order to ensure that in the days that lie ahead, there is in Kenya a united leadership, without which an emergency can never be brought to an end?"

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I should not do in order, if I do it in length with the last part of the supplementary question arising out of the statement which I have just made. In answer to the taxpayers of Kenya, and to the Europeans in Kenya, others, I must point out that in the April budget for Kenya last year the taxation increases, of which by far the largest was the income tax increase, has enabled the Government of Kenya not to call upon the full assistance which was granted in 1954-55. Income tax in Kenya at the highest rate is 16s. in the £. There are no free hospitals, no free educational services, and the Europeans themselves, who desperately need to attract more capital and man-power, have been in the front line for over two years."

MR. GARDNER: "May I repeat the second part of my supplementary question? Since an announcement is made about

future help, I should have thought that the question I put was quite in order for the Secretary of State to answer."

MR. SPEAKER: "As I understand it, the statement was merely about financial arrangements between the two countries, the matter which the hon. gentleman has raised might well be the subject of a larger debate."

MR. BISHOP: "In the debate on Kenya last week, Mr. Speaker, I asked the Secretary of State to answer a particular question. Today, in a supplementary question, I again asked him for an answer, and now that he has done so, might I be allowed to answer the proposition, and to say, as to how it is possible to get assistance from the Government."

MR. SPEAKER: "I think that the answer that you have given is the answer that you are looking for."

MR. ALFORD: "Will my hon. friend make available during the debate on the supplementary question, a copy of the statement on the taxpayer in Kenya, which was made in this country, bearing in mind the value of the resources received by the taxpayer in this country?"

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I will send you a copy of it."

TROUBLE IN DENMARK

MR. WHITTAKER: "I am sure that the Government will deal with the persons in Denmark responsible for printing and distribution of leaflets threatening reprisals against Kikuyu who took advantage of the Government's amnesty offer."

MR. SORESENSEN asked what action was being taken in respect of attempts to defy the law and frustrate the policy of H.M. Government.

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I am aware of these attempts to defy the law, and the Government are taking steps to deal with the agitators. The Police are making an effort to identify individuals responsible for the distribution of leaflets, and the Government are taking steps to deal with those who are responsible for the distribution of leaflets. These are the same individuals who are responsible for the distribution of leaflets under emergency regulations, which have been in force for some time, and which have been used to deal with those who are responsible for the distribution of leaflets."

MR. WHITTAKER asked why it was not possible to deal with the agitators in the same way as the agitators in the Congo. The hon. gentleman asked the Secretary of State why it was not possible to deal with the agitators in the same way as the agitators in the Congo.

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I am aware of the agitators in the Congo, and the Government are taking steps to deal with them. The hon. gentleman asked the Secretary of State why it was not possible to deal with the agitators in the same way as the agitators in the Congo. I am aware of the agitators in the Congo, and the Government are taking steps to deal with them."

MR. WHITTAKER: "I am aware of the agitators in the Congo, and the Government are taking steps to deal with them. I am aware of the agitators in the Congo, and the Government are taking steps to deal with them."

MR. LEBNOX BOYD: "I am aware of the agitators in the Congo, and the Government are taking steps to deal with them. I am aware of the agitators in the Congo, and the Government are taking steps to deal with them."

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Letters to the Editor

Views of Mrs. Agnes Shaw, M.L.C.

Appalled at Disunity in Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Although as a founder member and staunch supporter of the Electors' Union I feel sad to have to identify myself with the European Electors' Union, I sincerely believe that the function of that union is to ensure that we will proceed to in the best interests of the European community.

It is my opinion that party politics as such cannot operate under the Colonial Office form of government or under the Lyttelton proposals, which are a permanent obstacle to the development of the Colony. In the Colony today two distinct groups of political thought are in evidence.

The first group of thought on the constitutional issue, in the policies of the United Country Party and the Federal Independence Party, would continue to exist even if the two political parties were to be abolished tomorrow. That being so, in my opinion there is nothing to be gained by the abolition of parties, which are not parties in the accepted political sense, but only groups of people with divergent lines of political thought.

Now, as the newly formed European Union is not a party, it can perform a most valuable, if not essential, service to the European community in Kenya by providing a focus where all Europeans, as they independent or members of one of the two main parties, can meet and discuss the many vital questions which face this Colony. It is my hope that the three main of Kenya will be united in a common front.

We are not being selfish when we have a large party to play a part of leadership in the future of our Colony, but unless the Europeans can show their personal antagonism and unite with the Africans, we are not fit to be leaders. I therefore welcome any body which will bring the community together, not only through times of common strength, and leadership can not come out of a community divided by bitter personal animosity.

On my return to Kenya in December I was appalled at the disunity of our people which has grown up in our midst.

For the first time in Kenya's history a measure of self-government for the first time we have our own elected ministers, the first ministers of the Government of this Country, but what do we do as a community? We have our ministers on the left, we can elect a legislative council, but what do we do as a community? We have our ministers on the left, we can elect a legislative council, but what do we do as a community? We have our ministers on the left, we can elect a legislative council, but what do we do as a community?

Our Ministers, the European Electors' Union and other members to do all they can to foster personal antagonism and jealousy, making the European Union a real symbol of European Unity.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. Agnes Shaw, M.L.C.  
Member of the Electors' Union

The European Union has now taken the place of the Electors' Union of Kenya.

Bouquet

Your paper must be doing an immense amount of good. It is about the only one in Kenya which is prepared to print the facts about overseas affairs—and no white-washing.

Why 'The Mail Was So Late

London Dock Strike to Blame

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, In your issue of November 25 under the heading "The Atom Age," you reported that a letter posted in Kampala on November 2 was not delivered in London until November 23 and asked "Why?"

At the time in question the mail services between the United Kingdom and East Africa in both directions were seriously affected by the London dock strike, and it was not until a suitable sailing had been arranged that the letter was finally forwarded by the next available sailing from London, which was the ship "The Mombasa" which left Liverpool on October 28. She began discharging mail at Liverpool on the following morning, and it is possible that the letter was not actually despatched until the afternoon of the dock strike.

It has not been possible to give an earlier reply to your query, but your issue of November 25 was not seen by me until December 3, and inquiries have had to be made in Kampala, Mombasa, and London.

Yours faithfully,

N. G. ELLIOTT,  
Controller of Posts

Surrender Council

"DO NOT BELIEVE that the Government of Kenya are the only men who have decided their fate. They are a puppet government, and their actions show the deep disgust. Perhaps an even greater indignation is the feeling that many have spoken not of our War Council but of our Surrender Council."

Complaint Shop

"WHEN THE VISITING MISSION of the United Nations came to the part of Tanganyika in the Old East, the members had already decided on the outline of their report. They set up a complaint shop in which anyone was encouraged to bring grievances, and in any society there are always plenty of people with complaints of one kind or another. The mission was not interested in what officials and others could tell them, in reply."

Appointments to Parliament

"THE PROPOSAL to a Kenya committee for the division of the East African 'provinces' which would be identical to a similar one in a later federation with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has, of course, led the vernacular newspapers here in a lather to express emphatic objection to participation in such a plan. One suggested that the two African members from Uganda in the East Africa Council of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kawala Kawa and Mr. F. Mwangi, should be withdrawn because their views would not be heard. How do you think the paper wants the voice of the Baganda to be heard outside their own country? By the appointment to the House of Commons of Mr. Semakula Mulumba and Mr. A. K. Mayanja, two notorious extremists? Even the Movement for Colonial Freedom would presumably object to the principle of appointment to Parliament."

### Mr. Gaunt Looks into the Future European and African Future Inevitable

AN INTERREGNUM of some kind or more is offered by the policy of the new Dominion Party, its founder, Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., claimed when he addressed Lusaka Rotarians.

Since the war there had been a mounting tide of colour the world over, which he regarded as repercussions in Africa. The two ways of resolving the problem were by a policy of partition or by partnership. "Partnership is an ideal, but it is a long road to travel, but we must live in a Century of Change."

Most Europeans were determined to stay on top, and those Africans who talked of partnership wanted to use it as a step to independence. Mr. Gaunt believes that a democratic system could be transferred to Africa, he had little faith in a common voters' roll for the franchise as it should be, and was not aware of a number of cultures, it was not seeing the other many points of view, compromise, compromise, compromise in economics, and allowing the white man to rule. He said that the white man's ways conflicted with the ways of the other races had reached that state of affairs.

#### Dividing the Cake

If, as he firmly believed, there was no adequate skill to make partnership work to its ultimate logical conclusion, what could be done that would be fair to both sides? Neither could he have the whole cake, it would be divided. In his part of the world the African should be allowed complete control when he became able to run it himself, and in the European part of the country the European must have complete political control. It was not a matter of compromise, it was a matter of dividing the cake. It was not a matter of compromise, it was a matter of dividing the cake. It was not a matter of compromise, it was a matter of dividing the cake.

Mr. Gaunt said that the white man's ways conflicted with the ways of the other races had reached that state of affairs.

Representatives will be returned by the Africans to the Federal Parliament, although at the start you will have Africans and nominated Europeans, as you have in the Legislative Council here. But the time will come when there will be an appeal for supremacy in the Federal Parliament. The Africans will say: "You have a million people and we have three million. We must have more representation. Then we shall have to get on our thinking caps again, and you might have the form of partition that Mr. van Eden contemplates."

Some people say: "If it is going to happen, it will not start now. First we want a breathing space, stability and peace. My belief is that any plan would be in a time of peace of 100 to 150 years, and the conditions and the people might be changed completely."

Mr. Gaunt said that the white man's ways conflicted with the ways of the other races had reached that state of affairs.

Mr. Gaunt said that the white man's ways conflicted with the ways of the other races had reached that state of affairs.

#### Escapist's Way Out

Mr. T. B. B. said that the white man's ways conflicted with the ways of the other races had reached that state of affairs.

The breaking space claimed for a black-white partition of the country would be nothing but a combustible vacuum. Moreover, Britain, which had poured money into Northern Rhodesia, would never agree to partition.

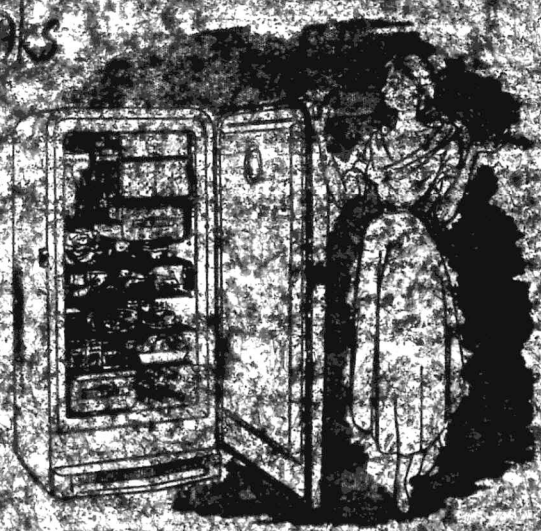
As long as the Federal Government is in existence, it will remain a reality. Mr. Gaunt said that the white man's ways conflicted with the ways of the other races had reached that state of affairs.

# Bigger than it looks

## THE NEW

# Frigidaire

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# PERSONALIA

THE ACA KHAN has returned from Egypt to his home in the South of France.

SIR JOHN HAY has returned to London from his visit to Rhodesia and South Africa.

SIR ELMER HARRISON has returned earlier this week to return to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. J. W. HARRISON has retired after 29 years' service with the Royal Air Force and the Admiralty.

MR. AND MRS. GARYOY SIZEMAN sailed last Thursday for the Cape in the EASTERN GEM.

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD, M.L.C., has been elected President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Associations.

MR. F. V. MULLEN, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police in Uganda, has been appointed Commissioner in Malawi.

MR. J. GALLAGHER, Lecturer in Colonial Studies at Cambridge University, will visit East Africa from March 4 to April 26.

MRS. A. H. THOMSON has retired after nearly 26 years' service as town clerk of Livingstonia. She is succeeded by Mr. H. T. R. MORRIS.

M. CLIVE, representing several French banks, arrived in the Sudan last week to discuss the possible investment of French capital.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. G. PRENTICE is now Military Liaison Officer in the United Kingdom for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, former head of the Press Section of the Colonial Office Information Department, arrived in the Sudan last week.

MR. J. W. MURPHY has been a Member of the Legislative Council in Kenya since 1948. He is to become an Assistant Bishop of the Upper Nile.

MRS. K. LALAMBA BANCUS, who has spent the past three months on her tour in the East of Africa, Kenya, will fly back to London next week end.

THE QUEEN has conferred the Order of Merit on Dr. ALAN SWITZER, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize who has spent 17 years in French Equatorial Africa as a medical missionary.

CAROL and the Hon. MISS CHARLES Ferguson, having served their time in South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory, are now in Kenya. They will leave Embu by air for London on March 9.

SIR ERIC BAKER is due in Nairobi on March 6 in his capacity of Commonwealth countries to examine, on behalf of the Board of Trade, the organization and development of the East African Trade Commission offices.

MR. D. W. MACHILIS, Mr. J. H. R. E. HEMMA, Mr. G. W. H. HARRISON, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman respectively, of the Local Farmers' Association, Nyasaland, and Mr. E. W. HIRN, has been elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Association.

MR. MARIE GARDNER, eldest son of Sir Philip and Lady Gordon, and eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. E. M. Gordon of Dunstan Estate, Melfort, Southern Rhodesia, has announced their engagement.

MR. A. G. STEWARD, who has been appointed Director of Information in the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, was for several years South African information officer in Nairobi. Six years ago he was transferred to Canada.

MR. H. B. HAMILTON, president of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., who has now completed 29 years in the service of the Mitchell Cotts group, has presented a gold watch to MR. E. A. ADCOCK, director in charge of the coastal branches, to mark his 25th year with the organization in East Africa.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, March 31. The title of his address will be "Kenya's Problems as Seen by a Schoolmaster in the Kikuyu Country." Mr. E. S. JOELSON will provide the introduction.

MR. H. F. MACDONALD, a general manager of Barclays Bank, D.C., will leave London on Thursday for a visit of about a month to the Sudan. He was born in that country 38 years ago and has since visited it on a dozen occasions. Mr. Macdonald is chairman of the general purposes committee of the Royal African Society.

MR. A. G. LOBBAN, civil engineer of the Warwick Castle, has retired after 26 years in the service of the Ironstone Castles.

DROMON CASTLE, which was sunk by a mine in December, 1941, and he was serving in the Warwick Castle when she was torpedoed and sunk, with considerable loss of life a year later.

MRS. C. W. PEARCE, since 1951, consultant and managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board, has been appointed deputy director of engineering in the research group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which will make his services available for short periods to the Sudan Government for 12 to 18 months after he assumes his new appointment.

SIR EDMUND HALLPATCH, who has been appointed a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, served in the Treasury for some years and early in the last war became H.B.M. Financial Commissioner for the Far East. In 1944 he returned to London as the British Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office. Later he was in charge of the activities of the Government for European Economic Cooperation.

Promotions and transfers in the public service include the following: Miss M. J. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary, to be Assistant Secretary in the Information General, Northern Rhodesia; F. H. RILEY, General Director of Information in the Director, Kenya; P. SCHWARTZ, to be General Assistant to be an Assistant Justice, Nyasaland; H. S. N. MURPHY, administrative officer, to be Development Secretary, Nyasaland; and Miss M. J. GIBSON, to be Medical Superintendent, Tanganyika Hospital, Songhai District.

## SITUATION WANTED

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Obituary

**Mr. Alexander Campbell**

MR. ALEXANDER MCCULLICH CAMPBELL, C.M.G., whose death in South Africa at the age of 75 is reported, was born in Scotland, and had been in the office of a Crancock shipowning house before he joined the Cape Town branch of the Union-Castle Line in 1904. He went to Durban in 1921 as head of the freight department, and to Mombasa in 1924 as agent.

From 1931 until the end of 1949 he was chief agent for the Union-Castle Line with headquarters in the Cape. When he had to resign that appointment owing to ill health he was elected to the board of the company. His services to the Ministry of War Transport as their representative for South and East Africa during the last war had already been recognized by the award of the C.M.G.

He kept in East Africa "A.M." as he was always known, toured the territories frequently, and took a full share in commercial, public, and social life. He served as chairman of the East African States Council, as president of the Chamber of Commerce and Canadian Society in Mombasa, as a member of the Harbour Advisory Board and Mombasa Municipal Board, and he was a director of the African Wharfrage Co. Ltd, the African Wharfrage Co. (Tanganyika) Ltd, the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co. Ltd, the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co. Ltd, and the African Marine and General Engineering Co. Ltd.

Campbell, a most hospitable person, a keen golfer, and a good and witty speaker, made and kept many friends, and his departure from South Africa was widely mourned. What he had done, though of him was made evident when he died, and the many friends of his and nowhere in Africa to receive the condolence and honour which he deserved. He was a director until 1950.

He is survived by Mrs. Campbell and a son.

Mrs. George George, of Pemba, who has died in Lusaka, said he joined the Bechuanaland Border Force as a soldier in 1895 and entered Rhodesia with Colonel Gifford Adams to suppress the Gonaibedi and Jamsonaid rebellions against the Marabois in the 1898 rebellion, went through the wilderness of the Bechuanaland War, and from 1897 to 1906 was a stock-inspector at Tull. Thereafter he farmed continuously in Northern Rhodesia; he was made a freeman of Bulawayo in 1909.

Captain Vernon Arthur New, who has died at Salisbury, aged 75, joined the B.S.A.F. in 1902 and during the 1914-18 war served with the Rhodesia Native Regiment in East Africa. He retired from the police in 1920 and became a partner in a Salisbury firm of estate and general agents. Throughout the last war he was a quartermaster in the Independent Carry Corps, Cape, he managed Rhodesia Hotels, Inyang.

The Marabois, who died at Salisbury, a southern Rhodesian last of his race, the son of 42 years born in Australia, and succeeded to the title in 1921. He served in the Marabois war of 1896, throughout the South African war of 1899-1902, and as a general staff officer in the 1914-18 war.

MR. JAMES GARY BROWN, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 61, joined Rhodesia Railways in 1913 and retired less than a year ago.

MR. E. H. FARRER, C.M.G., whose death is announced, had been for the past 24 years a director of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

MR. GERRARD ARDEN CLARKE has died in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 82.

MR. MARCO PERCIVALE Hill, died last week at Hoey's Bridge, Kenya.

**Dedicated Service to Africa  
Sixty-Six Years in Tanganyika**

THE WELL-KNOWN BRONZE MEDAL of the Royal African Society, awarded "for dedicated service to Africa" was presented by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, in Tabora last week to Dr. Adrian Attman, Colonel Charles Ponsonby, a member of the council of the society, and former chairman of the general purposes committee, was present.

Dr. Attman, who was born in the sixties near Zulululu of a West African father and a Toureg mother, has had a distinguished career. His father, a young man was regarded by the White Fathers and was trained as a medical missionary in the Congo and Rome. In 1888 he accompanied a party of Belgian Congo missionaries to East Africa, and arrived from the coast to the mission at Kumbungu on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. Apart from two years spent at Zimbe on Lake Bangwe, he has continued to work at Kumbungu ever since 1889. He commented that the sick in that locality, and he called it "the hell in the hell" and "the worst station in the world."

In 1902 he received the Roman Catholic order of "Ecclesia et Pontifice", a decade later he was awarded the three Belgian medals issued for the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, and besides received the King George V jubilee medal in 1935 and the King's certificate of honour and badge in 1944.

**Kenya's New Chief Secretary**

**C. Turnbull Appointed**

MR. R. C. CAMPBELL has been appointed Chief Secretary on the retirement of Sir G. M. G. in succession to Mr. H. S. Porter, who became British Resident in Kenya in November. Mr. Turnbull, who joined the General Administrative Service in Kenya in 1911, has served as provincial commissioner of the Northern Provinces, and in April 1954 was appointed Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

Mr. C. H. Marshall, who has been named as Chief Secretary in the interim duty as Minister for Education, Labour and Social Services, and Mr. J. M. Stow, who has been named as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, will revert to the substantive post of members of establishments.

**Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club**

SIR GILBERT KRING, High Commissioner at London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been elected president of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, the first general meeting of which was held in London last week. Sir Douglas Maitland, who had been chairman of the temporary committee which inaugurated the club, presided.

The following were elected members of the committee: Mr. E. G. Brier, Mr. William Crocker, Mr. E. T. Hawkey, Mr. E. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. F. H. Kenyon, Mr. Douglas Malcolm, Sir Gordon Murray, Mr. Michael Power, and Mr. J. B. Ross.

**Mr. Lennox-Burd on American TV**

MR. A. I. LENNOX-BURD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the first British Cabinet Minister to appear on American TV in a series called "Transatlantic Television". In the film, in which he is interviewed by Mr. Robert Mackenzie, a Canadian journalist and broadcaster, he says that whereas some people believe "colonialism" to mean domination, the British use it in its Latin sense of "cultivation". There is, he emphasizes, no exploitation of the Colonies, to whom Great Britain has pledged her credit and money for many years ahead.

### Pressure on Mount Kenya Gangs

#### Use of Tracker Car Teams

A NEW PHASE in the campaign against Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya is called "Operation First Flute." It extends to the Mount Kenya area the pressure recently applied to the Aberdares in "Operation Hammer."

The Mount Kenya area is even more difficult, and the security forces will have to operate at greater depths and in greater force. Among the teams will be 17 operating in trucks and jeeps, 10 on foot, and 20 on motorcycles. Twenty-four such teams, which have selected leaders and a higher proportion of tracker dogs, will be available from early next month. Later the number will be increased to 33.

Ninety-nine terrorists were killed in 12 operations and 30 surrendered during "Operation Hammer", which ended on February 12. Casualties inflicted by bombing are not given in these official figures.

A statement from G.H.Q., East Africa, claims that no long-term effect of the operation is likely to be confirmed until the gangs having been forced to disperse and the water supply systems having been disrupted.

#### Report on "Operation Hammer"

The operation, in which mine battalions took part, bore no resemblance to a set-piece battle. Each patrol had to search each day an area of about 1,000 by 2,000 yards. The term "sweep," the statement adds, is misleading, since it implies a line of soldiers marching shoulder to shoulder to cover a given area, whereas the operation consisted of a large number of lightly equipped patrols operating independently though in parallel operations to cover all plan.

Several thousand members of the force and all the security forces who took part in the operation were on duty for the first phase of force operations. You have carried out the task I assigned very well.

More than 160 terrorists have been accounted for in the Aberdares Forest or on its fringes, the Mau Mau organization in the Aberdares has been considerably disrupted, and a great deal of valuable information has been obtained which will enable us to increase the pressure on the terrorists wherever they may be.

These have not been easy operations. The Army has seldom been called upon to operate in such difficult country and at such heights. You have maintained your enthusiasm at a high level in spite of an elusive enemy who does all he can to avoid contact. Well done!

#### Importance of Team Work

"What has been achieved is due mainly to your individual efforts and to the team work which has been a most striking feature of the operation. The soldiers of the Royal Air Force and Kenya Police Reserve are mentioned in the reports as being the essential parts and pulled together as a well co-ordinated team of specialist tanks in those who have helped the Army."

"Operation Hammer" was not a set-piece battle itself. It is only a part, though an important one, in the battle against Mau Mau terrorists. The time is coming for us to begin on the next phase of these operations. They will be no easier. I know that I can rely on you to show your determination to profit from the lessons you have learned in "Operation Hammer" and to bring home the remainder of the Mau Mau gained from the previous stages of the operation.

"The enemy must not be given the opportunity of being hunted down and harried wherever he may be until the last terrorist has been accounted for or has given himself up. This can be done and must be done."

A search for Mau Mau adherents in Nairobi last week 48 arrests were made.

Mohamed Bin Didilla, an officer of the Kenya police reserve, and Mutinda Muthemba, a corporal in the Kenya Prison Service, have been sentenced respectively to seven and five years' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of raping a 19-year-old Mau Mau girl in a camp near Nakuru last October. Bin Didilla was the senior officer in the camp. The girl, a Mau Mau fighter, was taken to the camp in the early part of 1954. She was kept in a room with no furniture and no light. She was kept in the room for several months before she was taken to the camp. She was kept in the room for several months before she was taken to the camp. She was kept in the room for several months before she was taken to the camp.

A new emergency regulation has been introduced which will be a fine of £100 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

#### A Player's Plea

By ELBERT ELLIERS, District Commissioner, Nairobi

"I am a farmer and assistant district commander of the Kenya Police Reserve in one of the troubled zones of Kenya enjoying a short leave in England. I find the slow pace of recovery after the emergency will be satisfactorily completed. It is sometimes suggested that today we are first turned for want of achieving this aim than two years ago. I disagree. Two years ago there was not a single Mau Mau in the zone which near my farm who was prepared to suggest or forward and volunteer any information whatsoever about the Mau Mau. When I left Kenya in December the same people had been responsible for executing over 400 Mau Mau men and women attempting unlawfully to enter the area or for other reasons. Two years ago my farm labourers would have preferred to leave rather than aid openly with Government against Mau Mau. In November these very men, armed only with bush-knives and with but little help from me, effected the arrest of some Mau Mau and in making attempts to obtain food from the labour lines.

"This change of heart is attributable largely to leadership and patient understanding of their problems, which has resulted on their side in a greater sense of trust and fellowship. The screening teams too are doing a wonderful job in persuading the Kikuyu to confess their pasts and so to rid of the poison in their system and bring peace and order to the Government.

"May I commend those who consider the contribution of the Kikuyu to have been inadequate. Some hundreds who have died for their loyalty and resistance to the Mau Mau myth?"

Dr. Christopher Wilson has asked in *Comment*—"Was the amnesty expected to help towards better racial relations? Even for this purpose it is a mistake. It brings British justice into contempt and degrades us in the eyes of the Africans. What may seem to us to be magnanimity seems to them folly or fear, a misapprehension which may react to our mutual disadvantage."





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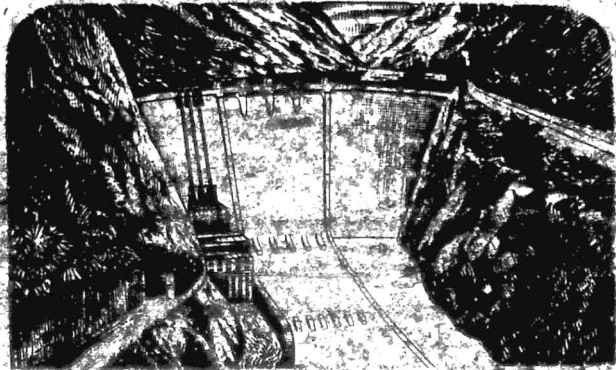
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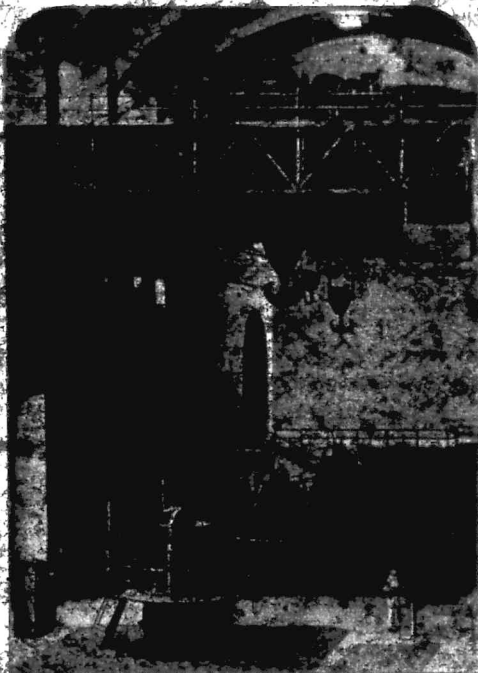




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*Top: Artist's impression of the Los Peares Power Station, North West Spain.*

*Left: View of a model of the interior of the above Power Station showing the exciter casings of the three BTH vertical waterwheel-driven alternators which will have a total output of 167,000 kW.*

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# House of Lords Debate

(Concluded from page 865)

willingness to help them, but far more on their ability and willingness to help themselves.

I congratulate the Government on this Bill, and even more on their steadfast determination to keep their feet on the ground and stay within the limits of human capacity.

"We are indeed a curious people. Of the 700,000,000 in the Commonwealth, only 100,000,000 are in the small and over-populated area of this country. We are proposing to spend £200 million annually on Colonial development, but we do not seem to be doing anything to help the half-empty lands of the Commonwealth. We have people in the colonies who are themselves too busy to care about their own country, and we are proposing to spend £200 million annually to help the dependents and developed countries all over the world, but at the same time we are going to spend with cold detachment the urgent need for development of similar areas in our own country. It is a curious situation, and it may be magnificent, but it certainly is not wisdom."

I support the Bill, but I am recommending that some of the enthusiasm for Colonial development should be channelled into measures for the development of our own country. The £200 million should be used to help the unemployed in the Commonwealth.

## Birth of Colonial Service Veterans

THE EARL OF LUCAN said that when visiting African territories last year he had been struck by the dearth of young entrants to the Colonial Service. In almost every territory the administrative service was under maintenance, and the number of new cadets was far too small to fill the vacancies.

The Colonial Office should make more efforts to make known the advantages of the service. There is a feeling in the Commonwealth that the Colonial Service will not give as good a return as the home service. In the Colonial Service, nothing is done to help the young man with a home career, but for a considerable time he has been receiving better pay and more holidays. The Colonial Office has a number of officers in the ranks of the Commonwealth administrative services who will be much

more fruitful and rewarding and should be a career which will attract many of the best men."

THE EARL OF MUNSTER said that all speakers agreed that the Colonial Governments might have spent 400 million on their social services, very few of which existed in 1945. We had gone a long way to build up those services, and should strive now to increase the economic development of the territories.

## Future Allocations

THE EARL OF MANSFIELD said that the noble Lord's explanation of the £200 million allocation—that it was to be used for the development of the territories—was a very good one. It was not, however, the £200 million, but £100 million, and not £100 million, but £100 million, that was the part of the £200 million that would be spent there, with a further allocation of £100 million to be spent elsewhere.

THE EARL OF AVONHURST said that the noble Lord's explanation was a very good one. The original figure was £100 million, but the figure which the noble Lord had mentioned was £200 million. The £200 million was the total of the expenditure to be spent in the territories in 1955. The £100 million was the sum which was to be spent in the territories in 1955. The £100 million was the sum which was to be spent in the territories in 1955. The £100 million was the sum which was to be spent in the territories in 1955.

With Colonial Development, we went very carefully into the forecasts submitted as the likely expenditure over the next five years. Those figures were worked out according to the physical needs of Governments to carry out the work of the territories. The forecasts were based on the basis of the physical needs of the territories. The forecasts were based on the basis of the physical needs of the territories. The forecasts were based on the basis of the physical needs of the territories.

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## Uganda Protectorate

### NOTICE

### Hotel Site, Entebbe

A SITE of 4.4 acres immediately west of the Railway Station will be available for leasing for the purpose of building a first class Hotel.

A plan of the site may be seen at the Land Office, Entebbe and at the offices of the Senior Surveyor, Kampala and Town Clerk, Jinja. Copies of the site plan may be obtained both free on payment of 5/- or 5/- from the Land Office, Entebbe.

Applications for the lease of the site should be submitted to the Land Officer, P.O. Box 1, Entebbe, Uganda, by June 30, 1955.

Full details of the terms of the lease to be offered to the successful applicant may be obtained from the Land Office, Entebbe.

A. R. Mitchell  
Land Officer.

Entebbe,  
24th February, 1955.

## Integration of C.D.C. and C.D. Work

On numerous occasions we have been asked whether the C.D.C. and C.D. & W. should be integrated in the use of the funds available to them. There is certainly a common purpose about their respective functions, and the C.D.C. and C.D. & W. are both concerned with the economic and social development of the territories. The purpose of the C.D.C. and C.D. & W. is to provide the basic services which are necessary for the economic and social development of the territories. The purpose of the C.D.C. and C.D. & W. is to provide the basic services which are necessary for the economic and social development of the territories.

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# Modern Progress in Locomotives with

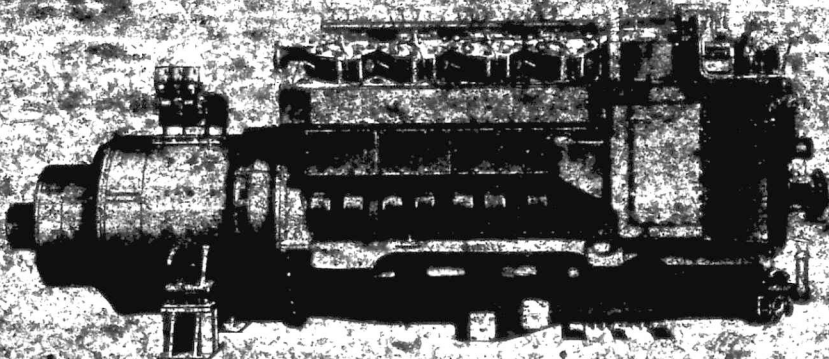
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# P.M.'s. Address to Sudanese Tribute to British Faithfulness

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement in regard to the Sudan was proclaimed a public holiday in the Sudan, where mass celebrations were organized. In Khartoum 45 rounds of gun-fire symbolized the 45 years of Condominium.

Addressing a crowd of some thousands of people in Khartoum, Prime Minister David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, said:

"I have never seen a more happy and free people, and with their giving to Great Britain a chance to share the burden of prestige, slavery into emancipation and sovereignty, and many of the difficulties of the Sudan have been solved."

My sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion which I address on this national holiday to the Sudanese army, to the members of the administration and to the Sudanese militant security forces, the faithful and painstaking civil servants, the hard-working school boys, the struggling workers, the happy cultivators, and the honest merchants.

### Makers of Glory

As the pillars of the renaissance, the makers of glory and the builders of liberty and prestige for this young enterprising people, which demonstrates its great capacity and profound resolve to live a free, civilized, and stable life.

"We knew that the real spirit of the people will come to the end in spite of foreign rule and its attendant difficulties, the Sudan Agreement being the embodiment of reactivating the fire which revealed the real metal of the Sudanese."

The Sudanization Committee has accomplished its historic liberation task without fear of the gravity of responsibility of regard for the advantages of immediate future. The committee has recommended to the people's representatives the most important and commendations which the Council of Ministers has accepted with the Government's approval.

The minutes have been published and it is hoped that in the future when we start implementing these recommendations,

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Mr. C. L. ANDERSON, GOLDBERG, C.V.S., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.L.C. late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

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Telephone  
W.C. 7360

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COURTLIN, LONDON

ations, and the beginning of application would have been extremely cautious had it not been for faithfulness, perseverance, and resolute will on the part of the Government and the Governor-General, whose gifts and goodness coupled with the high trust of character, were greatly responsible for the removal of obstacles attached to the initial execution of the Sudanization process.

It should like here to display admiration and gratitude to the British officials assisted by the process of Sudanization for the work they have done whilst handing over their functions to the Sudanese Government, and to those who have assisted them.

It is a tremendous task that has been carried out by the Sudanese Government, and it is a great credit to the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese people.

### Final Remarks

"We must always remember that the Sudanese people have a long way to go before they can be said to be a free people, and it is up to the Sudanese to make the most of the opportunities which are open to them."

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"History is beginning to note down on its pages the final chapter concerning the real intentions of those who have done us over a period of 45 years, and the effect of this chapter will remain alive in the minds of future Sudanese generations."

"It is our strong conviction that it will be a happy ending which is never to be forgotten, and it is up to the Sudanese to make the most of the opportunities which are open to them."

### Governor-General Ransell's Address

IN HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS to members of the Sudan and House of Representatives in the Sudan, the Governor-General, Sir Robert Ransell, said:

"I have been very glad to see the progress and development of the Sudan since I took office in 1949. It has been a period of rapid change, and it is a pleasure to see the Sudanese people taking an increasing part in the progress and local beginnings of the Government, as exemplified by the formation of the Council of Ministers, the Sudanese Legislative Assembly, and the Sudanese Government. All the great changes of government have been in the process of being placed in Sudanese hands, so that the whole executive machinery of government as far as your internal affairs are concerned is being exercised by you. A firm economic and social basis has already been laid."

### Progress in Sudanization

IT IS EXPECTED that five months hence not more than 300 British officials will remain in the Sudan, where 1,177 were serving in February of last year. Those within 18 months three out of four will have quitted the service. In February of last year there were 308 pensionable officials, and 955 on contract, of whom 101 and 415 respectively remained in January of this year. 477 of them had less than five years' service, 255 service of between five and 15 years, and 17 had been in the country for over 15 years. In that total of 953 there were 794 Britons, 62 Egyptians, and 87 of other nationalities, mainly Greek, Syrian, and Italian.

### Equatoria Projects Board

A Sudanese is to be appointed general manager of the Equatoria Projects Board at a salary of £2,000 plus cost-of-living allowance. Applications are invited from Sudanese over 40 years of age with wide administrative experience and a good knowledge of English.

# Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

(Report concluded on page 668)

The grazing area will be entitled to the same privileges under the treaty as those who are merely entering or going out.

MR. JOHNSON: "Even though an oil field were to develop on the lines of Kuwait?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "As far as I know, it certainly would not extend to matters such as the development of oil, but they certainly would not lose economically the British-protected grazing area."

MR. HOPKINSON: "Was it a case of Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. Johnston, who said that?"

MR. JOHNSON: "Yes, it was. I do not know whether it was a case of the Government or the country people who said that."

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Government would have the right to be satisfied at a later date if they wished."

Several members have asked why the agreement was not announced earlier. The fact is that after the conclusion of the negotiations, the Government had to make certain arrangements which had to be worked up with the Ethiopian Government, and at the same time, proper preparations had to be made for explaining the details to the tribes. That took some weeks between the conclusion of the agreement and the signing of January, 1954, which time and delegation which has been over here negotiating the agreement, has to go to British Somaliland.

### Satisfying the Somali

It was asked why it was not possible to discuss the revision of the boundary with the Ethiopian Government. Minor negotiations of the frontier would really make no contribution at all to the solution of the problem. The only thing which would have satisfied our Somali friends would have been the cession of the whole area, and there was no possibility of persuading the Ethiopian Government to agree to advance their sovereignty over any of this territory.

It has been asked whether there was any case for reference to the International Court, because of the alleged conflict between the Somali and the British Somaliland.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The International Court would have to be asked to give a ruling on the boundary between the Somali and the British Somaliland."

MR. JOHNSON: "The International Court would have to be asked to give a ruling on the boundary between the Somali and the British Somaliland. The International Court would have to be asked to give a ruling on the boundary between the Somali and the British Somaliland."

international instrument, leaves no doubt as to where sovereignty lies. Moreover, such a reference to the court would certainly have provoked Ethiopian hostility, and would have rendered far more difficult the task of obtaining practical concessions in the interests of the British-protected tribes.

MR. DUDDMIE: "The hon. gentleman thinks the court would be bound to take a certain view. Surely it would be much more satisfactory from the point of view of the people who are affected that they should know definitely the view of the court. They would then know exactly rather than have the hon. gentleman's view of what the court might or might not decide."

### The 1894 Treaty

MR. JOHNSON: "The hon. gentleman has asked a question at this point. I made it clear that the 1894 treaty was not a boundary agreement, but a peace agreement. It was not a boundary agreement, but a peace agreement. It was not a boundary agreement, but a peace agreement."

The agreement was a peace agreement, and it was not a boundary agreement. The only alternative which would have been a legal position, was the Government's decision to accept the 1894 treaty as a peace agreement, and not as a boundary agreement.

MR. JOHNSON: "The hon. gentleman has asked a question at this point. I made it clear that the 1894 treaty was not a boundary agreement, but a peace agreement. It was not a boundary agreement, but a peace agreement."

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

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

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

IN RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317, Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury 5, Rhodesia.

### Shahid's Deal

MR. DUDDMIE: "I had said the shabby deal I had and it is shabby since I hardly about which will certainly be no claim to be proud. If this had been carried out by a Liberal Government, there is no doubt what one would have heard from hon. gentlemen opposite and from the Conservative Press. As it is, with the exception of the Daily Express, the Conservative Press has remained silent."

The Prime Minister said on a former occasion, "I have not been called upon to preside over the acquisition of the British Empire. This is a responsibility which has been handed on to me by the Secretary of State. I have not been called upon to preside over the acquisition of the British Empire. This is a responsibility which has been handed on to me by the Secretary of State. I have not been called upon to preside over the acquisition of the British Empire. This is a responsibility which has been handed on to me by the Secretary of State."

The delegation to which speakers referred has consisted of Sultan Abdul Rahman of the Hebr Awdal tribe, a merchant, and Mr. Michael J. Mariano.

### Ethiopian Communications

THE ETHIOPIAN TELEVISION arrived in London by air last week. The specialist agency is Standard Telephone Cables Ltd. and Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., who are to constitute for the Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia a new international radio communication system working from Addis Ababa. It will provide radio telephone and telegraph communications with Nairobi, Cairo, other important centres in the Middle East, and London.

### Mr. van Eden's Political Ideas

#### "Always an Internationalist"

"MY FUNDAMENTAL POLITICAL PRINCIPLES have always been to preserve a good, strong European civilization here in Central Africa, to work for the self-government, and to keep the two Rhodesias within the Commonwealth," said Mr. van Eden, M.P., in a recent speech. He wanted to dispel the illusion that he was running a political campaign for his election to the Commons' tribune.

"I have never been an internationalist. So were Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Welensky. It is still in my heart. I cannot bear for the other two now days. The world is a big amalgam. You will see that the two Rhodesias are the Rhodesias and a Southern Rhodesia. I support Southern Rhodesia, I support Northern Rhodesia, but I believe that because we are in a position in Northern Rhodesia, we would never be able to do anything unless they could join up with the much stronger group of Southern Rhodesia."

#### European Immigration

He had accepted the Federal Constitution because he had been told that it would be possible gradually to place the European in a much stronger position, on account of Sir Ken Welensky's undertaking to bring in about 500,000 European immigrants in 10 or 12 years, and because he believed that the remaining territorial functions would be gradually absorbed.

"I was also assured that the Federal Government would be started idly by if they thought European civilization in Central Africa was in danger. I am a little over-enthusiastic about federation. We are often inclined when we back a thing to concentrate on the good points and not sufficiently stress the bad ones. I think I am a bit of Sir Roy Welensky's disease of wishful thinking. I have now cured myself, but I was not at all certain of it."

He mentioned the names of Godfrey Huggins and Sir Welensky, and said that he was a member of the Federal Council.

#### Ontario Interference

On the Wednesday Federal Minister of Transport and Development said that he was not concerned with interference in the affairs of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He said that it was not his business to solve its own problems. He said emphatically, with obvious reference to the visit to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia by a representative of the International Workers' Federation, that he would not be involved in the interference of the I.W.O. in the Federation's affairs.

"The I.W.O. has sent a delegation of trade unionists to suggest a solution of the Birmingham bus problem caused by the employment of an Indian conductor? It would not be particularly welcome. As a life-long trade unionist he knew, Sir Rex said, that white workers in Rhodesia would be in competition with Africans because their standard of living would be higher and that they therefore would be able to do the work of the Africans. He rejected the idea that barriers should be put in the path of the progress of anyone on account of his colour."

### M.P. Criticizes Nyasaland Proposals

#### lack of Any Clear Objective

"THE NATURE of the proposals for the revision of the Nyasaland constitution offers a unique opportunity for representatives of the several racial groups to get together and show the Government a better way," said the Rev. A. B. Ding, Federal M.P. representing Nyasaland African interests, a few days ago.

The main weakness of the proposals was, he thought, the lack of any clear objective. He said that the proposals contained nothing more than vague speculation, that they were couched in terms of generalities and broad statements, and suggested the grading extension by one year of the representation of African interests. He said that he was not a student of the future, but he would like to see a plan providing a goal and a definite course of action for a period of years.

That could be found in the proposals, he said, for a Union African and an African Government. He said that the proposals showed a lack of wisdom by suggesting that the number of members of the House be more important than the number of members of each side.

### Meet Criticisms with Facts

#### Mind Your Own Business Attitude

"IT IS COURTESY, rather than criticism being made, which is to be commended. Sometimes quite unjustified, and based on incomplete knowledge, but the English Statesman, Sir John Lushington, when discussing racial problems in the Dominion of Wales, gave an answer to uninformed criticism, which he regarded as not and accurate information spread abroad."

He said that the criticism was based on a lack of knowledge of the facts of the situation in the Dominion of Wales, and that the criticism was not made that was especially when the interests are involved. He said that they were to be sure as they can be that the structure they support will not collapse in racial strife. He said that the world is now far too much in the hands of a few big firms to admit of any such business attitude."

The latest account of the debate, broadcast in the House of Lords by Lord Minto on the army officer and Operation Hammer in Kenya was that of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, as only on the other side the principle that is to be raised by Lord Minto, which was that the war in Kenya was not a war of the white man against the black man, but a war of the white man against the white man. The Rev. A. B. Ding, in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

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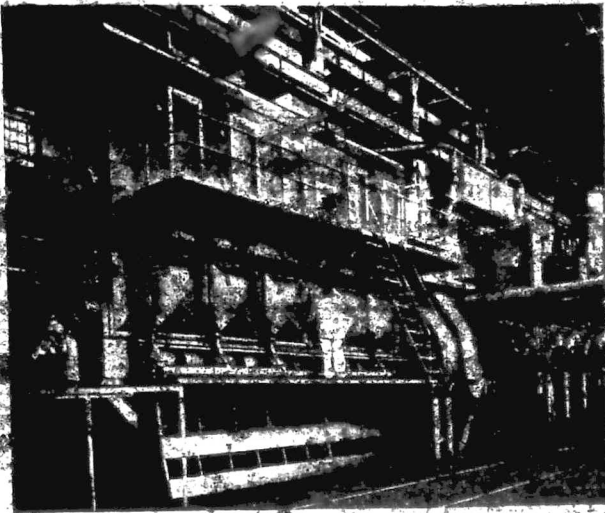
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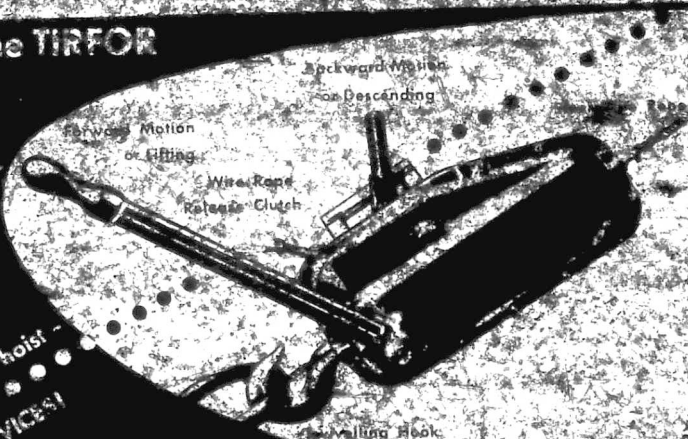
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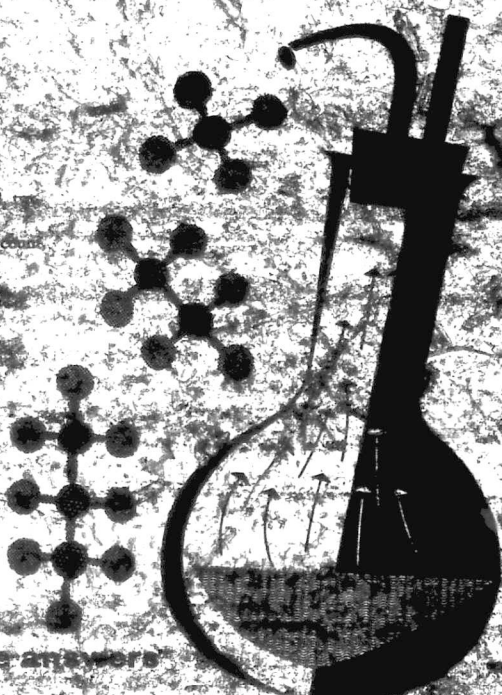
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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment reached Southampton last week after 22 months in Kenya.

Central African Airways will on April 7 increase its Rhodesia and Nyasaland Viking service to twice weekly.

The Chief Justice of the Federation has gone to India and Pakistan to select 10 Indian or Pakistani judges for the Federal Supreme Court for the whole of East Africa.

The District Commissioner for the Kiunga District of Kenya, Mr. G. H. Hilton Brown, travelled 5,947 miles during the district last year.

### African Housing

In the next two years Southern Rhodesia is to spend almost £2m on building 6,000 homes for African peoples which will be able to buy them.

The Ceylon Society of London debated last week. The Joint House disapproves of British policy in Kenya. The motion was carried by three votes.

More than 1,100 new windows were put into houses in one village in the West Nile district of Uganda after a Medical Department health team had advised people to get more light into their homes.

When a Dakota of Central African Airways crashed soon after taking off from Salisbury last week the flight engineer, Mr. H. L. Strong, received fatal injuries but the other 25 people aboard escaped unhurt.

H.M. Canada ship Quebec was due in Mombasa on Tuesday for the first time. She is due to be in Mombasa when the ship Yalumba will arrive for a fourth time. The B.A. another B.A. ship is due on March 24.

Five specialists (including Dr. Bernard Schlesinger, senior physician at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in London, who is visiting Uganda) are attending the four-year-old daughter of the Kabaka of Buganda, who is in Mengo Hospital suffering from poliomyelitis. The Nasolo's condition is reported to be improving.

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the annual report of which for 1954-55 has just appeared, had 89 students from East Africa, 50 from the Sudan, two from Portuguese East Africa, and one each from Central Africa and Burma.

The annual report also covers the work of the Colonial and African Studies Centre. The report shows that of 645 students 120 came from the Commonwealth, six were from East Africa, and six from the Sudan. There were 62 students from Kenya, 22 from Swahili, 12 from Luganda, nine from Nyanja, seven of Somali, five of Somali, and one each of Luo, Nandi, and Akkuma.

### Helping the humble

£500,000 presented to the King for the occasion of his platinum jubilee is to be spent mainly on helping his Islamic followers in East Africa to buy their own houses. The average cost has been assessed at about £2,000, and families in the lower income groups are to receive advances up to 30%, the loans bearing a low rate of interest and being repayable within 15 years. More than 100 of the Aga Khan's community in East Africa flew to Cairo for the ceremonial presentation of the funds. They were assured that African money would be expected to replace borrowings in trade. It was stressed that funds for their own use should be available to industrial enterprises.



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11 million units  
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Underlining covered  
number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Cost

1954  
1,304  
12 million units  
£92,000

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# Of Commercial Concern

East African importers and exporters have asked for discussions with representatives of the shipping companies in connection with the notification that freight rates from the United Kingdom to East Africa would be increased by 10% from 1934. It is hoped that the increase will be met from the same amount of freight from East Africa by the same amount from other ports, in which case import and export shipments, in which the latter would be affected.

At the recent sale of ivory in the Salaam record sales were earned. About 60,000 lb. were offered, making it the largest ivory auction ever held in East Africa. The highest price in the U.S. of female elephant ivory touched 24s. 10 pence per lb. or 5s. above the previous record in Tanganyika and male ivory brought bids up to 23s. 80 cents. The average price of all lots was 17s.

## Rhodesian Scholarship

The Vacuum Oil Co. of South Africa (Pty.) Ltd. has provided a £300-a-year Rhodesian scholarship tenable at any university in South Africa, pending the opening of the University of Rhodesia. Candidates must be British subjects born in the Federation or the children of parents domiciled there for at least four years.

Mr. G. C. R. Ellis, leader of the British Trade Mission to Ethiopia and the Press in Addis Ababa last Saturday has shown the possibilities for trade between Ethiopia and Great Britain, and that the British Government were especially optimistic about prospects for sales of British goods there.

The Reserve Bank of India, the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, and the Bank of India have all announced that they will of interest an advance of 1% covering payments to East Africa has been taken to 5 1/2% in consequence of the advance in the bank rate to 4 1/2%.

## New Showrooms

Mr. F. Palmer, managing director of the South African Export Corporation Ltd. and Mr. O. Robinson, director of sales and services of the Hatfield Organization, attended the opening in Nairobi last week of the new premises of Messrs. Lewis and Hoeghess, Ltd.

Livingstone farmers who have suffered heavy losses through recent floods are offered a 12-foot over the usual flood level have asked the Government of Northern Rhodesia for immediate financial assistance.

When the new 1935-36 export tax on coffee, which it was introduced last year, a revenue of about £225,000 has accrued.

Mini Mfaj (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., propose to issue to stockholders one share of 5s. for every two stock units held. It is proposed to increase the authorized capital from £75,000 to £100,000.

"British cars are slowly ousting American cars in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland," Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Home Affairs in the Federation, said in Livingstone recently.

The latest estimate of output production of all types in the Sudan for the year 1934-35 is £37,000,000, compared with £33,124,414 in the 1933-34 season.

## Dividends

British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.—Final dividend 7 1/2% making 15%, tax free, for the year to September 30, compared with an interim of 5% on capital prior to the 50% scrip issue, a second interim of 3 1/2%, and final of 5-5/8%. Also announced is a final interim of 5% (1/4/30); tax free or more than 10% on ending capital of £1,420,000. Group net profit for the year is £22,022,268 (£20,147,892) after tax of £2,565,403 (£20,194,358).

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.—Interim 5% (2 1/2%). Mr. R. J. Blackadder, chairman, said that the increase did not necessarily indicate higher total for the year, but the returns to date of the company's subsidiaries were encouraging and if they were substantiated by the audited accounts it was the intention to recommend repeating a final dividend of 7 1/2%.

Raff Brothers, Ltd.—Ordinary dividend 5% (2 1/2%) and 2 1/2% on 20 shares at 28% (33.44%). Group profit was £21,102,112 (£20,001) after tax of £2,000 (£248,369).

Sherwoods Paints, Ltd.—Final 20-5/8%, making 27 1/2% (28%) for the year to November 30, 1934. Group net profit for the year is £24,734,351 (£21,411).

National Bank of India, Ltd.—Second interim 3% in place of the first dividend which would normally be recommended for approval at the annual general meeting.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Estimates

The latest official estimate of Southern Rhodesia's flue-cured tobacco crop for the current season is 109,700 lb. from 175,000 acres. Revised estimates will be issued on July 1 and July 15. Last year's record crop totalled 120,200 lb. from the same area, but at 634 lb. per acre this year's yield is 50 lb. per acre below the average for the past five years. Excessive rainfall is responsible for the fall. A yield of about 700 lb. is expected from this year's flue-cured crop in Northern Rhodesia, where 12,250 acres were planted.

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**Mining**

**Copperbelt Strike Ending  
Conditions of Re-Engagement**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN CHAMBER OF MINES has accepted the demands of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union to call off the strike and condition that its members were re-engaged on the same terms as before so that the wage dispute be referred to arbitration.

The company proposal on the re-engagement of strikers would have to be spread over a period, as there was a strike in the mines, operations were reduced to re-engaged each day. The following are conditions of re-engagement:

The companies will after re-engagement continue the break down of the strike in respect of permanent long-service miners and their rights are guaranteed.

Due to the fact that the companies have engaged large numbers of new employees there will be a considerable surplus of labour and those for whom jobs are not immediately available will be placed in a reserve labour pool.

Union leaders are confidently expected to accept these conditions and advise members to return to work.

Since the ultimatum by the mining companies expired, strikers have been re-engaged only at the lowest rate of pay applicable to their categories and with loss of leave and long-service privileges. A large number of new recruits have been enrolled since the strike began.

The decision of the African union to call off the strike if satisfactory arrangements could be made was made on the advice of Mr. R. W. Omond, C.F. Omond, was the secretary of the Miners' International Federation.

Since the strike began, I.A.M.F. has been one of the most active bodies in the world in the matter of the strike on the Copperbelt. It has been active in the matter of the strike on the Copperbelt. It has been active in the matter of the strike on the Copperbelt. It has been active in the matter of the strike on the Copperbelt.

**Annual Report of Falcon Mines  
Profit More than Doubled**

FALCON MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £116,963 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £62,769 in the previous year. General reserves received £77,000 and a dividend of 7½% requires £45,390, leaving a carry forward of £19,408 against £22,823 brought in. No taxation is payable on the profit for the year.

The issued capital is £20,900,000 of which £1,000,000 is held in preference shares. Fixed assets appear at £1,000,000, current liabilities at £1,100,000. The balance sheet shows investments of £20,750,000 and cash at £70,226, including £50,961 in cash.

The company has a total production of 1,000 tons of ore being treated with a yield of 24.61% of gold and a yield of 189.53% at the Simons mine. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,000 tons, 24.59% and 189.53% respectively. The reserves are 548,500 tons, including 1,000 tons of ore, and 78,000 tons averaging 1.5% gold content. The company has a total production of 1,000 tons of ore being treated with a yield of 24.61% of gold and a yield of 189.53% at the Simons mine.

The directors are Messrs. E. B. Omond, Chairman, J. Dench, P. E. Wigley, C.F. Omond, F. L. Wigley and Sir Digby Burnett (alternates R. W. Durham). The London committee consists of Messrs. P. R. Peters, C. J. Burns, and J. P. Ince.

The 45th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on March 29.

**Funtl Consolidated Report**

FUNTL CONSOLIDATED, a public company with Central African interests, earned a profit of £129,000 in the year ended September 30, 1954, compared with £85,000 in the previous year. The company has a total production of 1,000 tons of ore being treated with a yield of 24.61% of gold and a yield of 189.53% at the Simons mine. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,000 tons, 24.59% and 189.53% respectively. The reserves are 548,500 tons, including 1,000 tons of ore, and 78,000 tons averaging 1.5% gold content. The company has a total production of 1,000 tons of ore being treated with a yield of 24.61% of gold and a yield of 189.53% at the Simons mine.

**Wanderer Consolidated**

SHAREHOLDERS of Wanderer Consolidated Co., Ltd. who accepted last week by the liquidator that the liquidation is final, the final payment will amount to about 15s. 10d. per share, making a total distribution of 5s. 1d. Proceeds of sale of plant, machinery, etc. for the year to November 27 last totalled £20,160. After the final distribution the balance in hand was £59,500 against £22,000 less £3,000.


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ss. <i>Haring Outbreath</i>	early March	late March
ss. <i>Stena Lykes</i>	mid March	early April
ss. <i>Mayo Lykes</i>	late March	early late April
ss. <i>Charlotte Lykes</i>	mid late April	
ss. <i>Leslie Lykes</i>	late April	early mid May

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