

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor  
J. G. JOHNSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A CONVINCING** case for the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric undertaking has been made by the Federal Prime Minister in a characteristically candid statement devoid of political finesse. Sir Godfrey Huggins said in effect:

**The Case For Kariba**—We intended to start with the Kariba project but when several of our obligations could not be fulfilled we had to postpone the matter and were told by French consultants of this solution as much more hydrological information is necessary. Without that data the Federal Government cannot justify any million pounds for the plan. Because we must start at once to provide for the greatly increased power supplies which the Copperbelt will need, we have decided on Kariba. One of many points in its favour is that it will involve extending the railway from Simons to the Zambezi and providing half the Simons-Kariba link which will reduce the rail haul between the Copperbelt and Beira by five hundred miles.

The Prime Minister's plea for support for the decision was promptly answered by the heads of the two great copper mining groups, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. R. B. T. Lamb, but Mr. J. H. Lascelles, a Northern Rhodesian member, has resigned from the Federal Hydro-Electric Board, probably not so much on account of his preference for the Kafue project as of his conviction that the Cabinet received less reliable information than it ought to have been given. Very few men have the means of judging that matter, but many Northern Rhodesians have known for weeks of influential local dissatisfaction with the way in which the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry had dealt with certain representations. Sir Malcolm Barrow's comment

on the resignation of Mr. Lascelles is not likely to have assuaged irritation, for he was most imprudent to refer to 'pressure' work. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. Lamb had promptly responded to the Prime Minister's appeal for past differences to be buried. The Prime Minister's view of that advice was perhaps exemplified which was followed by the largest public meeting ever held in Lusaka. What it can have been expected to achieve is not clear, for the only persons who can really influence the leaders of the mining industry are those of the French experts. It is simply to be hoped that the confidence of the Northern Rhodesian optimists will in due course prove justified, but it is not a prospect regrettable that the international market or any other party will be the subject of large loans.

Any decision was bound to cause disappointment, and it is all the greater in Northern Rhodesia because the case for Kariba had been deemed unanswerable. The French consultants' view, not having been taken that view, but leaving Harmony. Confusion in the Federal Cabinet as to their competence, the choice had to fall on Kariba. Any weakness in the case for the Kafue would certainly not have escaped the Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, as alert, astute and non-chant a representative of Northern Rhodesia could wish to have, and his acceptance is supported by the two great mining groups. It would be most unfortunate if the judgment reached after exhaustive consideration were to become a subject of political or sectional controversy, for, as the Prime Minister has affirmed, the decision was made solely on economic grounds. The power is needed to promote the prosperity of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and all should be concerned to start and continue the work in harmony.



its folly promised self-government in 1960 to so primitive, so poor, and so unready an area as Somalia, which would collapse tomorrow but for Italian subventions. What will happen five years hence in that former Italian colony remains to be seen. The important thing from the standpoint of British East Africa is to make it absolutely clear that no amount of outside pressure will induce Great Britain to demand Tanganyika to mortalize on the pretext that the Territory is being

given "democratic self-government." That unconscionable gamble is now proceeding prematurely in the Sudan because Sir Anthony Eden was determined to appease Egypt, not because those who were best capable of judging considered the time ripe for such a drastic change. Fortunately for Tanganyika, the Trusteeship Council has to deal with a Minister and a Secretary of State, James Dwyer and a strong Governor, Sir Edward Twining.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Colin Black

**URING THE PAST FIVE YEARS** I have probably been as closely in touch with the work of Mr. Colin Black, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, as almost anyone in London except his official colleagues. From that day-to-day contact I have no hesitation in saying that he has proved himself to be a most successful publicist for Southern Rhodesia, and latterly for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, since he arrived in 1952 to take over the functions of the High Commissioner. Other men have tried to quadruple the amount of work as a natural consequence of the swift development of Central Africa and adjacent British territories. It is difficult to see how it could be done except as a result of his own initiative, his thoroughness in making requests for information, and his habit of following up promising openings.

### Exploiter of Opportunities

A **TRAINED JOURNALIST**, who has done almost every bit on one of Southern Rhodesia's leading newspapers, and previously in the Union of South Africa, he quickly showed himself not merely professionally competent and willing to give his best to his power to inquire First representatives, but an enthusiastic exploiter of opportunities. If there is a news headline, he will go for those who deserved to be heard, he will be interviewed, and will then write a carefully balanced account of the news. There are men in Fleet Street who do not recall some of the forthright and brave comments about the borders of their papers and the men among the many who discovered the possibilities of combining with Black whenever some news of Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia came. He will write the memorandum for his newspaper, he will pass on the copy of the record comment when working some corner of banking and background.

### Widespread Appreciation

He has stood out among Commonwealth P.R. Officers in London as does Mr. Horace White among public relations officers in East Africa. Because they have known him best, newspaper men will miss him most, but their regret at his return to Rhodesia will be shared by many men in Whitehall, Westminster, and the City, and by people in many parts of the country who have consulted him about lecturing on Rhodesia to organizations of many kinds. Of that matter he has wide personal experience, for he has talked at audiences in all parts of Great Britain, literally, I believe, from the Isle of Wight to Aberdeen and from Dover to Liverpool.

He must have interviewed many hundreds of intending pilgrims to Rhodesia, he has been assiduously concerned with the development of tourist travel, and his advice to the B.B.C. must have made quite a difference to the broadcasts about Rhodesia. Mr. Tony Anthony, who is shortly to succeed him as Information Attaché, has already had proof of the wealth of good will on which he has succeeded. Mr. Michael Newman, a draw, Mr. and Mrs. Black and their young son, and the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa, will spend their holiday in South Africa, then return back to Salisbury.

### Investigation

THE VISITING ANTI-SLAVE League, London, which has shown itself to be a body of thoughtful and serious men, seems to have been equally judicious in dealing with the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Despite the advice of the Belgian Government, and the Africans, who would like to see the end of the territory for three or four generations, the visitors declared that it should be possible within 20 years to do so. One thing which particularly upset the investigators apparently was that the Africans of Ruanda-Urundi have not formed the habit of petitioning the United Nations, which, it seems, received merely 14 communications from a source, compared with 50 from Tanganyika and about 400 from Somalia. That does not seem to me to suggest that the former Belgian territory is all things as well governed as the Belgian Colony and some men in Tanganyika, who show Ruanda-Urundi would certainly be in the hands of the respective administrators. By the contrast in the number of petitions, United Nations workers may think it shocking that there is not a greater number of complaints from Tanganyika. Could it not be that the Africans concerned make fewer complaints they have to the right source, their own administrators? From them they expect, and assuredly receive, much more understanding than could be obtained from bureaucrats and politicians in New York.

### Communists Exploiting Mau Mau

COMMUNIST SPEAKERS in Great Britain are using the amnesty offer made to the Mau Mau fighters (whom they call nationalists) to spread the worst kind of misapprehensions about Kenya. A friend who attended a meeting in the West of England at which many influential local persons were present, told me that the local Communist leader, a seemingly educated man, put the following three questions: (1) "Is the speaker aware that 15,000 innocent and unarmed Kikuyu patriots have

been shot down in blood by European troops in Kenya?" (2) "Is the speaker aware that thousands of Kikuyu have been condemned to death merely for taking the Mau Mau Oath?" (3) "Is the speaker aware that these alleged Mau Mau oaths are a European invention for the purpose of discrediting the nationalist patriotism of the Kikuyu?"

**Attacks on Colonialism**

HAVING RECENTLY SPENT SOME WEEKS in the worst parts of the Kikuyu Colony, the speaker was unfortunately not merely to tell the questioner and the audience that the allegations had no justification whatsoever, but to give the essential facts about Mau Mau barbarism and the services which Europeans are still providing for the Kikuyu. But on many occasions such allegations must go uncorrected because many in the audience are not enough informed to refute them, and when they could do great harm to Kenya as a British possession, Africa, and to "colonialism" generally. The last point appears mostly to Communists—who for the sake of it have even been willing on a number of occasions to side with the U.S.A. against the British Commonwealth in gatherings of the United Nations.

**The Mombasa Dock Strike**

THE MOMBASA DOCK STRIKE is probably partly due to happenings in the port of Tanga since October, 1953, when African labourers demanded an increase in pay from 25 to 30 cents per hour for an eight-hour day, and were granted an advance to 35-50 cents. In the following week there was mass agitation and another advance raised the rate to 40 cents. It was originally proposed but soon reverted to 35 cents an hour, and amazingly, although the successful strikers were based on the fact that they had employed the unwisdom of striking in violation with questions

which seriously concern all the ports of Kenya and Tanganyika, and emphasized the need for inter-territorial consultation and co-operation. The Tanga affair having been so unwisely handled, it is not surprising that trouble-makers should have stirred up Mombasa dock labourers. When will the East African territories learn the elementary lesson of co-operation?

**Dilatory**

BY THE SAME POST I received the *Annual Report* of the Statistics of the Federated States of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for January-September, 1954, a most useful statistical compilation, and the annual report of the National Parks Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia, published in October, 1953, a document of less than half a dozen foolscap pages, which could easily have been written in a few hours immediately after the close of the period covered. Though neither of these documents is so good as some of those for the past few years, it appears almost a year later that writers complain that the Southern Rhodesia National Parks has not been fully appreciated by the public. Can it be partly because the National Parks Board is so dilatory?

**Parity of Esteem**

ONE OF THE CATCH-PHRASES of the propagandists who imagine that men, though both manifestly unequal, can be made equal by legislation, is "parity of esteem". This has commonly been adopted with many other socialist clichés by African politicians, who for the sake of the title that strikes a chord evoked only by innate respect, regard coincidence as a miracle. I do not know why not. By an amusing typographical error the Times recorded Lord Montgomery the other day as having told Columbia University students that "every body should be equal".

**Great Kariba Project to Start At Once**

**Sir Godfrey Huggins Gives Reasons for the Government's Choice**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT approached the Southern Rhodesian Government for their assistance in building Kariba in 1952. As Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, I telegraphed that "in view of the fact that we could support on conditions which would be as follows:

- (1) That Northern Rhodesia could obtain the necessary finance for Kariba from sources not readily available to the Federal Government and circulating public capital in the London market, mainly issues on the local basis of the Government's own and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company;

**The Problem of Finance**

- (2) That Northern Rhodesia could obtain an assurance from the United Kingdom Government that the finance of Kariba would not be regarded as part of the finance required by the Federal Government for development purposes and would not prejudice the later construction of Kariba;
- (3) That Northern Rhodesia gave assurances that drilling would be carried out to find whether the Kariba

scheme could be constructed within the amount of £31m. proposed.

My telegram said that Southern Rhodesia did not consider that Kariba would furnish any permanent solution to the colony's power problems or to the problems of Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and would not be desirable to satisfy the Kariba power needs, which were regarded as the alternative to Southern Rhodesia, but however prepared to agree that the scheme should have proceeded on the above conditions could be accepted. The following month the Southern Rhodesian Government were informed that most of the money was to come from sources which would not be available to the Federal Government.

**Situation Completely Changed**

It was realized that, although the Kariba project would be a help to Southern Rhodesia, this would have a power problem again some time after Kariba was completed, and it would be necessary to have Kariba in operation by 1965.

Then the two Governments issued a statement agreeing that the earliest possible construction of Kariba was necessary, and that the scheme should be proceeded with immediately, first as a Northern Rhodesian Government project and later as a Federal project on condition: (1) that the Government of Northern Rhodesia would raise from sources other than the Lon-

\* Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, told the Federal Parliament on March 1, why the Government had chosen the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project on the Zambezi in preference to the Kafue scheme. A slightly abbreviated portion of his speech is recorded above.

don market and the International Bank as much as possible of the capital sum required; (2) that the Government of Northern Rhodesia would give full support to carrying out the first stage of Kariba as soon as possible after work on Kafue had been begun. It appears that the Kafue scheme would cost £31m. and take 10 years to complete. The first stage of Kariba was expected to cost about £60m. and take eight years to bring into operation. With these two factors in mind, the Federal Government Committee was decided to go ahead with Kafue.

**Both schemes Attractive**

Shortly after this it was apparent that the situation had changed completely. Present investigations had indicated that the Kafue scheme had greater possibilities than had previously been thought, and that, with the new dam site, Kariba could be completed more quickly and cheaply. Preliminary information indicated that the full Kafue scheme and the first stage of the Kariba scheme would cost about the same. But it was clear that some of the conditions which Southern Rhodesia had envisaged could be fulfilled. Only a small proportion of the funds were in sight, and H.M. Government made it clear that the financing of a hydro-electric scheme would have to come from sources which would be available to the Federal Government.

Both schemes had much to offer, and the Government decided to appoint consultants to study them. It would have been difficult to have Sir William Halerow and Partners, who had previously reported on both schemes, and invidious to appoint any other British firm. The French, who with the Americans and Canadians had great experience in hydro-electricity, had some funds now available, and had invited them to come out to the work. The work was done by Messrs. Bouvier, Durrant, and Mission, and we later invited M. Andre

to come out with them. He returned in the summer of 1951, and after a series of visits to the Kariba site, they have been prepared for their thorough and

careful study. The consultants reported that the Kariba scheme for the generation of 1,000 megawatts could be obtained with annual discharges of 7,000 cusecs, and be obtained with annual discharges of 5,000 cusecs if the turbines were produced in 1950. The consultants also reported that the Kariba scheme should be built and that 16.77 megawatts generating sets should be placed in the upper power station at the head of the river below the dam. The consultants estimated that the cost of the generating set remaining in the river, necessary transmission equipment, would be £4.5m. They estimated the cost of the complete scheme at £85.8m. The cost of energy delivered at the receiving stations was estimated at 3,96d. per unit for the first set and 2,54d. per unit for the full set.

**Water Project**

The consultants considered the Kafue scheme over the length of which the river falls 7,000 feet, was a very attractive one for the installation of a hydro-electric power plant. They considered that a dam of 100 feet high at the lower station would provide the necessary head for the river. The consultants also reported that the river discharges were approximately 10,000 cusecs. They stated that from hydrological data available it was difficult to determine with accuracy the flow of the river prior to 1946, but that 2,000 cusecs should be taken as the minimum firm discharge. This would be sufficient to generate 2,000 Mwh. of electricity and produce 400 megawatts at a cost of £100m. The consultants also reported that the power station at the head of the river should have a gross head of 1,375 ft. and the lower station head of 195 ft. They stated, however, that construction of a single underground station, using the full head available, would be more economical but would take longer to build.

They recommended that a concrete dam should be built and that eight 75 megawatt generating sets should be installed in the upper power station and four 42 megawatt sets in the lower station. They considered that the capacity of the installations should be greater than was required for the flow of 2,000 cusecs in order that advantage might be taken of periods of greater flow to generate non-guaranteed (seasonal) power.

The cost of the first stage of the scheme for 75 megawatts sets in the upper power station was estimated at £36.5m., and the cost of the full scheme at £55m. The cost of the energy delivered at the receiving stations was estimated at 3,96d. per unit for the first stage and 2,06d. per unit for the full scheme. Taking into account non-guaranteed power, the cost was reduced from 4,00d. to 3,52d. per unit.

Mr. Coyne supported the recommendations of the mission on Kariba but suggested various modifications. He is still

working on the design of the dam. On Kafue he made no substantial modifications to the recommendations of the mission.

A storage dam at Meshi Teshi could make the Kafue scheme much bigger, and capable of expansion beyond stage two. But first it is necessary to place the hydrology of the river at Meshi Teshi. Discharges there have only been measured for the last two years, and it would be necessary to take observations over several years, including a season of low rainfall. Further reports on the hydrology of Meshi Teshi submitted by the consultants to the Kafue scheme were received by the French consultants and by the Government. The consultants' reports were not of sufficient accuracy to be used for the design of the dam, and the influence of the immediate catchment area

**Environmental Weakness**

There is no new information which removes the fundamental weakness of the Meshi Teshi scheme — the lack of hydrological data. This can be remedied only by observations over a sufficient number of years.

The only form of proof advanced in the proposal for which we shall be lending of money to build the Kafue scheme is the fact that the French consultants have recommended the Kafue scheme which is not now so attractive as it was a few years ago. For these reasons we have no alternative but to exclude Meshi Teshi from our considerations at this stage.

No one can say what the future demand for electric power will be. All that could be done was to estimate the light of experience in the Federation and elsewhere, and of prospects for further economic development of the Federation. Studies have largely been confined to the Copperbelt, Salisbury, Bulawayo, and the Midlands area of Southern Rhodesia, though it was appreciated that the five Transvaal mines will require electric power. The Commission for the study of the Kafue scheme was set up in May 1951. The Anglo-American consultants estimated that the Kafue scheme would generate 2,720 Mwh. in 1951 and 3,360 Mwh. in 1952. The estimated demand for electricity in the Federation in 1951 was 1,870 Mwh. and in 1952 2,420 Mwh. for the mine areas.

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It was felt that the most important years would be 1953 and 1954. The basis for the assessment of the 1953 and 1954 conditions was the firm agreement in 1951 and 1952 that the demand for electricity in the Federation would be 1,870 Mwh. in 1951 and 2,420 Mwh. in 1952. The consultants also reported that the Kafue scheme would generate 2,720 Mwh. in 1951 and 3,360 Mwh. in 1952. The estimated demand for electricity in the Federation in 1951 was 1,870 Mwh. and in 1952 2,420 Mwh. for the mine areas.

The estimates of the Southern Rhodesian electricity authorities of the total demand for electric power in thousands of millions of units were estimated to be 2,000 in 1953 and 2,500 in 1954, with corresponding peak loads of 420 and 600. These peak loads were approximately 9% above the demand previously estimated by the U.S. consultants for the increase in demand of 10% for the area of Bulawayo, 10% for Salisbury, and 14% for the mine areas.

**Copperbelt Requirements**

Revised estimates for the Copperbelt, supplied by the Rhodesian Copper Board Power Commission, were based on the firm of 100,000 tons and secondary demand of the mine areas, and being 1.7 million and 2.8 million units in 1954 and 1.8 million and 2.8 million units in 1955. Maximum peak loads for the years were given as 274 and 285 Mwh. A further 30 Mwh. in each year was added as extra provision for power to African townships and for a margin for contingencies.

Two other estimates were made on the basis of extending the annual rate of growth in the areas concerned over the 10 years period. One estimate extending the average growth for those years, gave total requirements of 95 thousand units in 1954 and 105 thousand units in 1955. Another estimate extending the average growth from 1951 to 1953, 9% a year, from the 1953 figures gave slightly higher figures of 100 and 109 thousand units of electricity.

The 9% p.a. rate of increase seems quite reasonable compared with other countries' experiences and plans. The French consultants advised that France was planning a 7% increase, and in French North Africa the demand had been increasing at the rate of more than 10% a year since the war. Figures for past growth for 1937 to 1953 show a range of countries recording 9% — Chile, Ireland, Panama, Spain, and Turkey. The Federation, being a developing country, might expect to attain a more rapid rate of growth in elec-



# British Reply to United Nation's Criticisms

## Candid Comments on the Report of the Mission to Tanganyika

A TRUE DESCRIPTION of the East Africa High Commission was given to the Mission by the Chairman of the High Commission who told them in Nairobi that the High Commission was an agency to reduce to a minimum possible the consistent political separation of the economic advantages arising from the fact that there were three Governments instead of only one, and that it was a substitute for almost any form of political federation rather than a step towards it.

The economic advantages of the East African organization deserve to be specially stressed, since such considerations are almost ignored in the report. The benefits to the budget of the Territory represented by the economies effected in the bonded services, and more particularly in the avoidance of duplication in respect of a substantial contribution towards meeting revenue for bonded services and the development of the Territory for the benefit of all its inhabitants.

### What the Mission Overlooked

Partly due to circumstances outside the Territory there is apprehension in the minds of some as to possible future developments of the High Commission, though it is equally important to remember that progressive Africans like the Bahaya have no objections to the existing High Commission system. The responsibility of the High Commission must for administrative purposes be placed in the hands of the Government, and there could be no real objection to the view that there be no national organizations are maintained in the Territory and are leaders of their kind for the benefit of all the people of the Territory.

The Mission overlooked what the Trusteeship Agreement permits the establishment of an organization such as the High Commission in respect of a Trust Territory, and that any decision as to whether or not any part of the organization of the High Commission should be allowed to continue in Tanganyika should be made by the Administering Authority after consultation with the peoples of the Territory, and does not rest with the Trusteeship Council.

The economy of the Territory at present and for some time to come must remain heavily dependent upon non-African production, not only in the field of agriculture but also in mining and industry. However, the policy of Government is directed through education and encouragement towards increasing the agricultural production of the African and enabling him to take his place side by side with the non-African in all fields of commerce and industry. Long-term stability and prosperity must depend on the success of the African in all spheres, but this is dependent on the success of Government's policy of promoting the contribution of all races to economic expansion.

### Complete Misunderstanding

The African, unlike the non-African, generally produces only sufficient for his own needs, with a small surplus which varies in amount according to the cash requirements of the individual. In the majority of cases the African could without undue exertion considerably increase his production, and Government's policy is aimed to bring about this result. To suggest that millions are "not far removed from mere existence" is a complete misunderstanding.

\* Being further passages from the observations of H.M. Government on the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika Territory.

§ 545 displays further misunderstanding when it speaks of European investment and enterprise as though this were only some sort of alternative to increased African productivity in increasing the wealth of the Territory. In fact, the two are complementary. Large areas are not susceptible of development by normal peasant techniques on account of the lack of water, fertile soil, and other natural advantages, and the high cost of labour. It is essential that the Government should take an increasing share in capital investment, and that the Government should remain active in the field of enterprise, to play a complementary part in opening up new areas and providing initial opportunities for Africans.

### Development of the Territory

In the primitive African there is to be found a tendency for the strong men to act communally for the benefit of interests of their own group, although they are the champions of Tanganyika and more often than not of the whole of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide leadership in the development of the Territory, which provides all the essential characteristics of the primitive African. It will also probably prove to be the best way of leading the Africans to take their place in trade and commerce as well as enabling them to make full use of agricultural loans and non-Government technical and professional assistance, which are not readily available to individuals who do not keep accounts or use banks.

It is Government's policy that Africans should be granted rights of occupancy in the same way as those are granted to non-Africans. So far the results of this policy have been disappointing. The amount of land granted to Africans under rights of occupancy is only a small fraction of the total available, and this is due to the dislike of change on the part of the non-African farmers, but there is every reason to believe that Government policy, obstacles to the granting of such rights to Africans will be removed.

The Government of Tanganyika is continually exploring new methods of providing adequate services to the people. Expenditure in this regard would amount to increasing public funds. Indirectly, however, it would also impact on the advantages enjoyed by African agriculture in Tanganyika — an increase in the burden of taxation, which is the source of many present communal grievances in the world.

### Importance of Land to Africans

The African, like the members of any other race, whose economy is based on agriculture, has the question of land to the forefront of his mind, and is naturally sensitive to the possibilities of land being alienated to others. However, unlike members of many more developed farming communities, he has with such rare exceptions as the Bahaya, no serious attachments to any particular piece of land. This is due to the practice through the centuries of changing cultivation and the particular terms of tribal land tenure.

The generalization that the outstanding political and economic problems of the way in which African land is held and its use are covered is not only false, but is completely wrong. The Commission of Enquiry into the African has shown that the Commission that political and constitutional issues are of importance to the African people, but that the other generalizations in the report are completely unfounded.

The amount of land of 3m acres as the amount of land alienated is a most unfortunate figure for the purposes of comparison. Not only does it include without differentiation the "excess" areas, but it appears to be based on an overstatement of the freehold acreage in the Territory made in 1951 by the Department of Lands and Mines. In addition to the contracted figure of 465,691 acres of registered freehold land, 1,925,000 acres of freehold land in the neighbourhood of 265,000 acres. This gives a total for land held under freehold of 730,691 acres as against the 974,100 acres quoted by the Mission.

The Administering Authority says nothing in its statement that the land alienated to the non-African is being held in certain times or subsequently to be used. Some land problems are acute generally cover some of the best land of the Territory.

It is not surprising to find the remark in § 588 that the Mission rarely heard it said, except by Africans, that Africans themselves would produce the same wealth at least on the more valuable 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." The African in his present state of development, with few exceptions, and then only in very special areas, could not farm these lands, the most valuable part of which from the point of view of production is under stall, in that they are being farmed, not would he have been able to open them up as the non-African has done. It is unfortunate that the Mission did not on this point seek the opinion of those in the Territory best qualified and competent to advise on such matters.

**Technical Consultation**

The Administrator is surprised to find the official suggestion that it should be in the interests of the Territory that the land under question should be brought into productivity through African enterprise, only after a thorough knowledge of African land development. Such a suggestion completely ignores the African's traditional method of farming and present limitations, and might well endanger the future success of the more promising undeveloped areas. The only result of its adoption would be to encourage the African to cling to outmoded practices in the face of all modern technical advice. Moreover, the suggestion disregards the technical knowlges of the Territory.

The Mission has sought advice from some of the Senior Commission agricultural officers, they might have appreciated the very high cost of bringing almost any land into production, and assuming the need of assistance, guidance, and encouragement whenever such land is to be developed by Africans. Again the Administrator's Authority must stress the dangers of proposals being made on technical issues without full consultation of those competent and qualified to give advice.

It would seem that in dealing with the matter of consultation between the Government and Native authorities, before land is alienated to non-Africans the Mission accept the complaints made to them that proper consultation is neglected. The Mission seem unaware of the fact that consultation does not take place in private with the Native authorities, but in an open *baraza* where the Native authority, whether he be a chief, headman, or headman's council, must appear in the hearing of the Government and the area. It is the duty of the Administrator to ensure that the Government does not expect the land to be alienated to the company of the Native authorities, or to the following of his people.

With very few exceptions the crops grown and used in Tanganyika today were introduced or discovered and developed by non-African enterprise. African agriculture knows nothing of the complex technical matters which go to form modern agricultural knowledge and are of particular importance in tropical farming. Technical knowledge is assimilated more easily by observation of methods and results than by simple instruction, and many of the Africans who now achieve the greatest measure of wealth from agriculture derive the basic knowledge which their success is founded from working on European, Asian, and missionary properties.

The Mission admits that it heard of cases in which European farmers were teaching their African neighbours by example of positive effort, but attaches quite insufficient weight to this fact. While the Administrator is not prepared to accept the suggestion that the Government should give Africans in commerce and agriculture the same status as has been given to the work done by the European settlers.

It is 60% repeats the fallacy that there is a special connection between the land irrigated by the Government water and the land which is the best watered additional land. It is probably three-quarters of the land held by Europeans on reserves and leasehold is not well watered and generally not suitable for crops. The land for example, which grows outside the fertile belts, while the land 12% of the area is irrigated, is grown by European enterprises.

The Government's land and agriculture officers and technicians are to be attracted to Tanganyika and it is in the interests of the Africans that both should be. It is essential that the Government's attention for ensuring adequate security of tenure should be maintained, and that where the pioneer is required to invest at least £12 per acre, and often very much more, for hitherto untouched and undeveloped land, a sufficient period must be guaranteed to him to cover the very heavy capital costs involved.

Furthermore, Government could in no circumstances leave itself open to the suggestion which could be made against it that the 60% proposals of 1953 and 54 were accepted of unscrupulously disregarding the legal rights of non-Africans. The Administrator is unable to accept such proposals, and desires the very best of the Government of Tanganyika which is now planning land for the benefit of Africans only when it is satisfied that it is desirable and practicable to do so.

**Parliament**

**97,571 Convicted of Mau Mau Offences in Kenya  
Eight Hundred Executions Carried Out Since Emergency Was Declared**

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons last week that up to February 13, 1955, there had been 274,560 arrests in Kenya in connection with Mau Mau, that 56,834 persons had been released after preliminary questioning, that 224,726 had been screened, that 140,000 had been released after screening, that 111,032 had been tried, that 22,700 had been convicted and 18,461 sentenced, and that 501 persons were awaiting trial on the date mentioned. The number of Mau Mau convicts in custody on February 7 was 18,210.

During "Operation Anvil" a further 13,300 Africans and 6,000 arrested about 11,500 had been released after preliminary questioning and 5,348 after screening.

Of the persons detained 30,114 were in holdings or quarters camps, about 15,000 in works camps, and 3,649 in transit camps.

Up to February 11, there had been 800 executions for Mau Mau offences.

**Attempt to Prejudice Amnesty Offer**

MR. F. BROCKWAY: "In view of the actions which have been taken in Kenya and which have so seriously prejudiced the amnesty proposals, what action are the Government taking to restore the trust of Mau Mau adherents in the genuineness of the amnesty offer?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have already expressed my views in regard to the gross impropriety — if not something far worse — of those who attempt to prejudice the amnesty settlement."

MR. PHILLIPS-FACE: "Will the Secretary of State bear in mind that many Africans have lost their initial status and have virtually no position in society? Is it not vitally important to get education and social services going among the African people?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have just referred to the fact that the majority of the population in the colony are advanced education which will enable Africans and others to view the progress of this operation in a balanced and sensible way."

MR. HUGHES: "I am seeking for a statement on the military progress made by the Government in the Mau Mau troubles." MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "By the end of 1954 the military operations were the most successful in the history of the Mau Mau insurrection in the disturbed areas. The total number of operations in these areas, 1954, was 10,000, and 10,000 were completed in the absence of any major military results. We have destroyed the capability of the Mau Mau. A second operation started on February 23 in the Mount Kenya area."

MR. HUGHES: "Can the Minister say whether we are any nearer the end of the trouble?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I would hesitate to dogmatize. As a result of military operations, apart from the purely military results, the military operations have been able to place the special areas largely in the hands of the civil administration, and it has proved possible to re-assert law and order in these areas with the minimum of military backing."

MR. JAMES GERRARD: "Does the Secretary of State think that there are obvious attempts to undermine the multi-racial Government, and that he should make a pronouncement that the multi-racial Government has come to stay, and call on all sections of the community in Kenya to support it — not forgetting speeches which have been made recently?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think it necessary to reaffirm that H.M. Government are entirely behind the multi-racial





for a wage increase of 10s. 8d. per shift for all grades and for weekly instead of monthly payment of wages, these benefits if granted to apply only to members of the union. A Government conciliator was appointed in November, but no agreement was reached. Subsequently the companies indicated their willingness to go to arbitration on the wage claim but not on the other issues.

On January 3, the African union called out all African workers on strike, except those employed in essential services. On January 24 the companies gave notice that any worker who did not report by January 28 would be discharged and all benefits accrued in respect of past service up to the date of discharge, and that any subsequent re-employment would be on a new employee but at the bottom of the grade in which he was re-employed before discharge.

The Government has allocated 2,000 African places applied to by companies in accordance with the companies' notice, of which 1,226 have been re-employment. The total number then at work was about 41,000, of whom about 7,000 were new recruits. The normal African labour force is about 42,000.

Mr. HARRIS, on the visit of Mr. R. Williams, M.P., at the request of the miners' representatives, expressed his sympathy with legal advice. He understood that the union had made a proposal to the companies which they are considering. He is not prepared to say anything that might disturb the delicate negotiations which are now in progress with the fullest possible co-operation from the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD, why the Government's medical officer of health for Murchison in Northern Rhodesia gave his approval to the decision of the municipal Board that 34 tons of beer condemned as unfit for consumption should be sold only to Africans.

**No Such Incident Has Occurred**

Mr. LENOX-BOYD: "No such incident has occurred." Mr. DENNOR-BOYD asked why recognition was withdrawn from Chief Mamba, why Green Zulu, who was known to be playing a double role to Congress, was appointed as his successor by the provincial Commissioner, and if his appointment was acceptable to the Bambaraka people, whose chief he was to become.

Mr. LENOX-BOYD: "I have not seen the report of the Chief Mamba. I have referred to my reply of December 15, 1955, in which I stated that as Chief Mamba had been and been of the Bambaraka people, his removal was not a fully acceptable to them. I have expressed my view that he had been removed from office with no bearing on his acceptability to the Bambaraka people."

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD: "I have seen the report of the Commission which is considering the future constitutional development of the Colonial area and the country with a view to a federal organization to deal with economic planning and the future, and if he would arrange a conference at which representatives from all the legislative bodies in the colonies and members of the House of Parliament could have a free and open discussion on the subject of the Colonial Commission's report."

Mr. LENOX-BOYD: "I appreciate the Commission's concern about this matter, and have studied his suggestion very carefully. The constitutional relationship of the Colonial territories to the country and the degree of control exercised by the Government in the territories over their affairs vary considerably from place to place, and it is the responsibility of any committee which is asked to advise the Government on the subject of their future political status and of the shape of a common constitution that it should be aware of the differences between them."

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD: "I have suggested that the Colonial Commission would be suitable for dealing with this subject. On the same principle, would it not be equally suitable to propose and convene a conference at which contacts would readily exist between members of this House and the representatives of legislative bodies in the territories? I do not consider that it would be helpful to convene a general conference, and I am not suggesting anything to be done in connection with it, but I do not think that the time is quite opportune."

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD: "Does not the Government know that there is a dissatisfaction of our Colonial Government system? Overdue? Will he do something quickly to bring about a re-organization?"

Mr. LENOX-BOYD: "I thoroughly disagree with that suggestion."

Mr. HYND asked which branches of the Tanganyika African Union had been refused registration, and in which cases branch property had been impounded.

Mr. LENOX-BOYD: "The Lake Provinces, Mwanza, and Malampaka branches of the Tanganyika National Union have been refused registration, and their property has been vested in the district commissioners concerned for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Tanganyika law."

**Sharp Criticisms in Kenya Council Debate on New Surrender Terms**

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS of the Government of Kenya are so abject that everything they ever do is designed to undermine the position of its supporters outside itself. Every step taken by this Government in public relations destroys the faith of its own believers in the Government itself.

That statement was made in the Legislative Council of Kenya by Mr. Norman Harris when he moved that there should be the earliest possible withdrawal of the new surrender terms to the Mau Mau rebels. He said that there should be no more surrender terms, that the Government should not be allowed to buy its way out of its obligations from its own people, and that the information services should be organized so as to provide the maximum psychological assistance to the Mau Mau rebels.

Mr. Harris declared that the present state of affairs was due to the complete lack of any political sense in the Government.

GROUP CAPTAIN JAMES GRIBBIN, who led the Mau Mau and their faithful extension, said that the Government had been trying to buy its way out of its obligations from its own people since the period of waiting at the end of the Mau Mau struggle. He said that even better terms had been offered, but that the Mau Mau would still be shut up for a short period in a camp for a course of rehabilitation.

Mr. HARRIS said that it was ironic that when an African who killed a friend in a drunken brawl would be hanged, a rebel who could be proved to have committed the most heinous murder would not even be prosecuted, let alone executed.

Africans everywhere must be saying: "The Government of Kenya is not worth the trouble of fighting against the rebels, but if they come over and make the Mau Mau more and more obedient to the Government, we will be able to get the little Mau Mau out of our trouble areas, and we will be able to get the Mau Mau out of our trouble areas."

**Members' Questions**

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD: "I have seen the report of the Commission which is considering the future constitutional development of the Colonial area and the country with a view to a federal organization to deal with economic planning and the future, and if he would arrange a conference at which representatives from all the legislative bodies in the colonies and members of the House of Parliament could have a free and open discussion on the subject of the Colonial Commission's report."

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Mr. S. W. COOKE charged Mr. BUNDLE was having bullied and abused the Commission through his own personal influence. When he referred to the Minister without Portfolio as a member, and Mr. DENNOR-BOYD asked the Minister whether it was permissible, Mr. BUNDLE interposed. It is only part of the usual technique of the House. The Deputy Speaker ruled the House was in order, and Mr. DENNOR-BOYD was also a member of the Council.

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD: "I have suggested that the Colonial Commission would be suitable for dealing with this subject. On the same principle, would it not be equally suitable to propose and convene a conference at which contacts would readily exist between members of this House and the representatives of legislative bodies in the territories? I do not consider that it would be helpful to convene a general conference, and I am not suggesting anything to be done in connection with it, but I do not think that the time is quite opportune."

Mr. DENNOR-BOYD: "Does not the Government know that there is a dissatisfaction of our Colonial Government system? Overdue? Will he do something quickly to bring about a re-organization?"

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**Charge Withdrawn**

THE CHARGE was in the charge against Dr. E. Muli, a member of the Buganda Legislative Council, of contravening an order declaring Murchison Hill near Kampala as a prohibited area, was loudly cheered by Africans who had crowded the court. The prosecution stated that it was unable to bring the necessary witnesses to support the charge. A local chief had made the prohibition order following the murder of a policeman of the Buganda Government who was attempting to arrest a man who had attracted large crowds and claimed to be a prophet.



# Reactions to Kariba Decision Hydro-Electric and Member Resigns

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Rhodesian Anglo-American group of companies, said in Johannesburg that he was very glad the Federal Government had made a decision for the relatively merit of the Kariba scheme. Other power schemes have been under consideration for some time. The Federal Government has made a decision to utilize natural resources in the establishment of large hydro-electric schemes which would develop relatively cheap power.

Private enterprise was already raising two such schemes at Mbuluzini and Lubanwazi, where cheap power had been made available to the Transvaal. M. B. Kroger, Co. Ltd. in the Transvaal, had now a choice between much larger schemes at Kariba and Kariba, both being situated in the power basin to be readily transmitted to the north-east and Southern Rhodesia. It had been for some time to decide which of the two was the more advantageous to develop first, as in this both would be required.

The decision having been made, the Kariba project would fully support the decision and help to bring the scheme to the production stage at the earliest possible moment.

The most important consideration for the Copperbelt was that additional power should be available when it was required. Great expansion was taking place in the existing mines and new ones were being opened. So far the power requirements had been provided by the mines themselves, by the erection of thermal stations burning coal from Witbank, and a temporary link with sources of hydro-electric power in the Belgian Congo was being constructed. But for future requirements the mines wished to draw their power from the new Kariba scheme when it was completed.

Sir Ernest explained the Prime Minister's assurance that the power requirements of the mines would be satisfied by the Kariba scheme. A power line link between the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesian power stations, based on the Kariba scheme, would be a great help. It would be a link that they would like to see arranged. It would be the most important of the whole economy, as it would be the Kariba scheme and would be a link that they would like to see arranged.

The work done by the Kariba Power Authority had not been wasted. The authority would receive the benefit of the conditions reached by the corporation, they would be of great use when the Kariba scheme was again considered. A lot of the valuable general information obtained would be of assistance to the Government in the Kariba scheme.

### Foreign Support

MR. E. L. PRATT, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, said:

Our company is now associating completely with the corporation through which I am their head office in Rhodesia. It is a large quantity of cheap hydro-electric power in the development of the Federal Union. We have to consider the demand for power in the Rhodesian hydro-electric schemes, nothing is more difficult than to get the power from the Kariba scheme.

It has been pleasing on receiving power from a scheme hydro-electric source since 1939, which is when we believe we evaluated it. We believe the Kariba decision might be in favour of Kariba only because it has been our understanding that this scheme would be complete at earlier completion. I hope that the Kariba scheme will prove to be a better construction than has been hitherto indicated and that it may yet be in time to meet our Copperbelt requirements.

It cannot, it goes without saying that we shall examine the best we can find any source of power to take us over until we get it from Kariba. In this connection we shall certainly examine carefully the proposal made by the French experts to the effect that thermal power should be transmitted from Umaniti to the Copperbelt. The creation of further thermal power on the Copperbelt is another possibility which will have to be carefully examined.

The Copperbelt power requirements are the responsibility of the Rhodesian Border Power Corporation, and I have no doubt that this company will promptly examine the whole position.

MR. J. H. LASCLEUX, executive vice-president of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has resigned from the Federal Hydro-Electric Board in consequence of the decision to give precedence to the Kariba scheme.

He has written to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sir Malcolm Barrow, expressing the conviction that those of the Kariba scheme have been underestimated and those of the Kariba project overestimated. He wrote:

Kariba will produce 6,000 KWH yearly at an estimated cost of 280m, against Kariba's potential of 6.5m KWH at an estimated cost of 250m. Kariba is thus approximately equal in potential and slightly cheaper to build. Moreover, Kariba, unlike Kariba, could be constructed in four easy stages, making the phasing of finance easier and reducing construction costs to the demand for power.

Kariba could be developed as a half-way house on the Kariba project, of 400,000 KWH per year, less than Kariba but more than Kariba, at an estimated cost of 150m.

Mr. Lascleux, who was a member of the Federal Hydro-Electric Board at the time, recalls that he advised the Board that the French consultants should be given the job of the construction of these projects. He says that he has put into account data about to be obtained concerning the Kariba-Teshi Gap. The latter continues:

The request was not granted, with the result that the Government's decision has been based on inadequate and incomplete data and cannot be regarded as a definite one reached. I consider that the Government should have appointed a committee to investigate the geology or the behaviour of Rhodesian rivers.

Sir Malcolm Barrow replied that the Government will not bend to pressure.

About 1,300 people attended a meeting in Lusaka on Saturday evening to protest against the decision to proceed with the Kariba project. Northern Rhodesian members of the Federal Parliament were called upon to resign.

### Conference for African Students

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has arranged a conference on "The African Student" to be held at the Imperial Hotel, South Africa, from 15 to 20 March. The conference will be held at the Imperial Hotel, South Africa, from 15 to 20 March. The conference will be held at the Imperial Hotel, South Africa, from 15 to 20 March. The conference will be held at the Imperial Hotel, South Africa, from 15 to 20 March.

The first part of the morning session will deal with East Africa. Mr. James Barrow, who is the head of the School of Art at Makerere College, Uganda, will be the speaker, and Mr. E. C. Gray Francis, principal of the Alliance High School, Kenya, will be the chair.

In the afternoon Mrs. M. G. Trivett, director of studies at the University of London, will be the speaker. Her chairman will be Ms. Joan Wilson, a lecturer in the Department of Education in the University of London. One of the topics to be discussed will be "Land and Employment in East Africa."

Tickets of admission may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Society, 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. They will entitle the holder to a return journey.

### Just Sully

COLONEL CYRIL SULLY has just said in Lusaka a few days ago that it was "just silly" to talk of a federation between Kenya and Tanganyika with Central Africa. The idea of small territorial units was never for financial and other reasons, and he hoped that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would in time federate, and later perhaps merge with the Rhodesian, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were just as entitled as Rhodesia to run their own affairs, and there was no reason why the territories should not in due course govern themselves on multi-racial lines. It was important, however, to reject the idea that those countries should be governed by Africans merely because they formed a large majority of the population. The right policy was government by the best available people, irrespective of race.

# Political Discontent in Kenya

## Sir Eboor Pirbhai's Statement

SIR EBOOR PIRBHAJ has appealed to the leaders of all political parties in Kenya to work their differences and seek a common formula for the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Economic stability was, he said, badly threatened, but without it all plans and hopes of sound political development must fail. Though there had been much opposition to the British Government's genuine alternatives, no plan had been proposed, and continuing criticism of it in Kenya was leading to bitterness in areas in Africa and neighbouring territories.

The old idea of unilateral rule in Africa was, he emphasized, out of date; full development could be achieved only by the willing co-operation of all peoples and by the absence of any element that would give room for political or racial domination on grounds of race alone.

East Africa High Commission was concerned simply with creating high standards of living for all by means of centralizing economic endeavours to territories complementary to one another. But there was no question of extension in the direction of federation until each of the constituent territories was free of its own problems and willing to enter into closer union with its neighbours.

Because there was danger that irresponsible statements by extremists of all races might destroy the work of three generations of men of good will, Sir Eboor pleaded for a political moratorium and a round-table inter-racial conference to consider economic problems, while the Government continued concentrated on solving the emergency without a constant background of political dissension.

# Text of Kenya Petition Opposition to the Amnesty

THE PETITION which was signed by some 2,000 Europeans in Kenya and presented to the Legislative Council reads:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Kenya sheweth:—

"(1) That H.M. Government of this Colony have offered to rebels certain terms of surrender whereby those who surrender of their own accord before a date not yet specified will be exempted from prosecution for all or any crimes committed prior to January 18, 1955, in conjunction with the Mau Mau rebellion;

"(2) That many of these rebels to whom such terms of surrender and exemption will be offered have committed murder and other atrocious crimes contrary to the substantive law of the Colony against members of all races;

"(3) That the offer of such terms of surrender and exemption as aforesaid appears to your petitioners to be both shameful and ill-conceived for the following reasons amongst others, to-wit:—

"(a) it constitutes an abrogation of the law of Kenya as H.M. Government seeks to impose;

"(b) it is contrary to public opinion in Kenya and is likely to have harmful and ill effects on the morale of the people of the Colony and the stability of the Government; and

"(c) it will encourage subversion both now and hereafter.

Whereupon your petitioners humbly pray that Legislative Council do resolve:—

First, that the Government be requested to withdraw the aforesaid terms of surrender as from February 18, 1955, being one calendar month after the date on which they were first offered;

Secondly, that the Government be requested not to grant any further benefits or offers of terms of surrender in being undertaken from the date on which the terms of surrender for murder or for other atrocious crimes against the substantive law of the Colony were first offered;

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# PERSONALIA

MR. A. N. MAINI has completed five years as mayor of Kampala.

Paintings by SIR WALTER TITCHER, M.R., are on show at a Mayfair gallery.

MR. F. W. CARPENTER addressed the Rotary Club of London last week on "Kenya".

MRS. REBECCA FANE arrived in London last week from Kenya for a visit of about four months.

MR. MAX GLICKMAN addressed the Royal Society of Arts last week on "Agriculture in Central Africa".

The Council has adopted a new logo for the Kumi Branch of the Church of the Holy Spirit Society, Uganda.

MRS. FRANK MAHON, Secretary of Bulawayo, has left Southern Rhodesia for Naoli to open a conservatory of music.

MR. A. A. ERUBI, Auditor-General in the Sudan, has tendered his resignation. His successor is to be SAYED EL KHUM.

MRS. JESS THOMAS, chairman of I.C.A.C., returned to London last week from her visit to the U.S.A. and the West Indies.

In Nairobi last week MR. J. M. STON, Minister of Labour in Kenya, opened the annual conference of East African Labour Commissioners.

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART was one of the delegation of leading business men who left London by air on Sunday for the Suez Canal Base Zone.

MR. R. H. M. BAYER, lately of the Sudan Political Service, will leave early next week for the Persian Gulf to take up an appointment with the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.

DR. H. OLVING, a resident doctor at Sir Howard Ginn's Hospital, Nairobi, and Mrs. OLVING are on leave in London, and thence they will drive back to Nairobi.

DR. J. W. PAIN has been elected president of the British Medical Society, 111, Princes Street, as vice-president. ERIC A. M. FRANK, M.D., is secretary and Dr. J. McANULTY is treasurer.

MR. ERIC FOWLER and Mrs. E. M. SMITH representing the Vacuum Oil Company of New York and Mr. S. G. BIRNBAUM representing General Motors Corporation have been visiting the Sudan.

Among the delegates to the first All-African Young Castle are Mrs. G. H. ANSON, Mr. & Mrs. G. EDGE, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. FAIRIE, Mr. K. T. HOWARD, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. McWILLIAM, Mr. W. C. BRAIN, and Mr. & Mrs. A. GERRISHOT.

Mrs. C. J. MAHON, Information Officer of the Somali Protectorate, who started and edited for the first time the staff of its first fortnightly publication *For Somali Soudi*, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Federal Information Service in Nairobi.

GENERAL CHARLES D. BURNETT, who was recently stated to have been a member of the Planning Commission set up by the Kenya "Trust Conference" to examine possible constitutional changes. He was, in fact, no time a member of that committee.

MR. H. McQUEEN, Chairman of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., will represent Southern Rhodesia at the Commonwealth Press Conference which will open in Sydney, Australia, at the end of October. There will be no representative of East Africa.

MR. G. P. JOOSE, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, will speak on "South Africa - Co-operation with other African Territories" at an informal supper meeting of the Royal African Society to be held at the English-Speaking Union, 37 Charles Street, London, W.1, at 7 pm. on Wednesday, March 16. LORD HAILEY will preside.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, and LADY COHEN left Entebbe by air on Tuesday to spend about three months in the United Kingdom. This is Sir Andrew's first leave since he went to Uganda three years ago. MR. COLIN H. THORNLEY is now Acting Governor.

MR. A. P. GRAFFIETY-SMITH has been appointed Governor-designate of the Central Bank which is to be established in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is financial adviser to the Government of the Federation and chairman of the Central African Currency Board.

MR. HAROLD MANTEL of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd. and Miss MORIEL GIBSON, daughter of Mr. G. M. Gibson, at one time Director of Surveys in Uganda and now on the staff of the Uganda Development Corporation, and Mrs. GIBSON, have been married in Kampala. Mr. ManTEL has been in England and Mrs. GIBSON has since left for leave in Eire.

Recent arrivals in this country from the Rhodesias include MR. and MRS. J. G. CHEPMAN, MR. and MRS. J. R. HODGE, MR. and MRS. H. H. HOBBS, MR. and MRS. R. H. J. HORWOOD, MR. S. H. BATTY, MR. J. E. MURPHY, MR. C. J. BROOKE-MURPHY, MR. J. R. BURNETT, MR. PAUL RES, MR. J. W. AUSTIN, MR. J. J. BURNETT, MR. J. A. HANCOCK, MR. J. HANCOCK, and MR. D. H. BRADY.

Arrivals in this country from the Rhodesias and Mrs. H. J. HODGE, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. HOBBS, (Uganda), DR. H. A. WHITE (Northern Sudan), and Mr. F. K. OGDEN (Southern Sudan) are among C.M.S. missionaries due home this month. The Rev. and Mrs. W. PRESTON are on the point of leaving for Kenya, Miss D. RUFFELL for the Upper Nile diocese, and Mr. and Mrs. R. I. F. VASS and Mr. G. D. BENNETT for the Southern Sudan.

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MR. W. FAIRLEY, since 1949 deputy chief civil engineer to the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, will become chief civil engineer when Mr. S. J. W. Gooch retires on May 31. Mr. Fairley was Director of Public Works first in Northern Rhodesia and then in Tanganyika. The new deputy chief civil engineer will be MR. H. P. HAWTREY.

Pastels and water-colours by Mrs. Kathleen M. Perse were recently exhibited at the Grand Street gallery, London. The collection of 62 pictures showed unusual versatility in style and subject. Most were of scenes in Europe, but there were a few of East and South Africa, including one of Entebbe cricket ground commissioned by the Uganda Football Association in the M.C.C.

### Mr. Nicolas Bosanquet

Sir Basil Blackmore has written in *The Times* of Mr. Nicolas Bosanquet, a Frenchman who died recently in his 74th year:

He had been a notable personality in the rubber and tin-plate industries. A younger son of a French industrialist, he served his apprenticeship on a family estate in Cayton and became one of the founders of the rubber plantations in the Malay States in the early years of the century. From 1904 to 1910 he was manager of Golconda Estates, Kolar. A small coffee estate when he took it over, he left it well established as one of the forerunners of the then new cultivation of rubber.

His grounds in tea, rubber, and coffee served him in good stead when, on behalf of Messrs. Francis Peck & Co., he undertook an important share in the work of developing the tin-plate industry in the Dutch East Indies. In London he became a director of numerous successful Eastern companies, and later in life extended his interests to coal-mining in East Africa.

His knowledge of the rubber and tin-plate industries was not confined to technical matters, an exceptionally wide range of knowledge being his. He was a member of the Royal Society, and his interests in his native country were shown in his membership of the Royal Society of Arts in 1932. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and he carried out research in the rubber industry in connection with his wider business, but it was becoming the possession of his company to be allowed to do just what he will be especially noticeable.

The human side of his business activities lay very close to his heart. First and foremost a worker, the well-being of every worker and the interests and careers of managers and assistants were his chief concern. His memory will be cherished with affection by many.

Mr. Bosanquet was an extremely portman—a boat-roller, a fisherman, and a professional food shop. In 1914 he was held a commission in the 11th Hussars, and was for a considerable period an instructor in the Cavalry School at Netheravon. He lived happily near Bath in Stroud.

Mr. Bosanquet was the president and public manager of the KORA Club, which was formed in 1931. It was a club for the benefit of the children of the board of the United States and public in the field and as a result was started in London and in South Central and East Africa, to which he paid regular visits.

Mr. HARRY AUSTON HAYTHORN, who lived in Manchester at the age of 92, was the first president of the British Cotton Growing Association, founded to encourage cotton growing within the Empire.

A requiem mass for the MARQUIS DE MORAL was celebrated in London last week by the Rev. Sir Lewis Clifford, a cardinal. The service was held in Park Street Church.

Mr. ALFRED ROSLING, who has died after a brief illness, was senior partner of Messrs. Sanderson & Co. the Mincing Lane produce brokers.

## Asian Attack on Asian Director

### Mr. N. S. Mangat on Man-Power

MR. N. S. MANGAT, president of the Kenya Indian Congress, has made a strong public attack on the Director of Asian Man-Power, saying that the community has suffered for two years from "his pathetic incompetence." He had not shown the necessary initiative, ability, and influence, or the impartial and ruthless calculation which might have been essential attributes of the holder of the office. He continued:

"There are hundreds of well-educated Asians within the call-up list, and even a greater number not so well educated but so healthily confident that at the age of 25 or so they consider they have earned retirement, that they are entitled to give practical proof of their self-reliance. They will have to be given the same status as the Asians themselves citizens of equal status."

There are two Directors of Man-Power, one European and one Indian, with equal, equal, and unstated jurisdiction over the man-power of all communities, with the Minister of Labour as the member of the Executive Council, and the difference of opinion between them.

### Mr. C. M. Deverell

MR. COLVILLE MORTIMER DEVERELL, after his being appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Edward Beetham, served for many years in East Africa. Born in County Dublin in 1907, he was educated at Portora Royal School and Trinity College, Dublin. He joined the Colonial Service as an administrative cadet in Kenya in 1931. He was clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils at the outbreak of the last war, during part of which he was assistant director of the Civil Affairs Branch of the East Africa Command. He was a member of Earl De La Warr's delegation to the Republic of Kenya and his duties were confined to the War Office in connection with the Italian Peace Treaty. After the war year he was appointed Development and Reconstruction Officer in Kenya. In 1949 he became Administrative Officer in Kenya and in 1953 he became Administrative Officer in Rhodesia.

### Rhodesia University

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has made the first appointments to its academic staff. Dr. M. M. MacKenzie, senior lecturer in English at Natal University, has been appointed to the Chair of English. Dr. J. C. Mitchell, director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, to the Chair of African Studies. Dr. S. H. Harper, lecturer in organic chemistry at King's College, London, to the Chair of Chemistry, and Mr. B. A. Clarke, deputy librarian of Leeds University, to the Chairmanship of the college.

### New Public School

PERKINSBURG, a new public school for boys, which will be run on the lines of an English public school, has been opened near Marandah, Southern Rhodesia, and the first 30 boarders are now in residence. They come from all parts of the Federation—about half from Government schools and half from private schools. The first 100 boarders were accepted to be enrolled this year. The school is run by Mr. J. H. Shill, formerly rector of Marlborough, Nam.

### Colonial Forces Inquiry

AT THE REQUEST of the War Office and Colonial Office, General Sir Gerald Templer is conducting an inquiry into the organization and administration of Colonial military forces. For this purpose he is attached temporarily to the Ministry of Defence.

### Nyasaland Constitutional Talks Government's Proposals Disliked

PROPOSALS for the revision of the constitution of Nyasaland are meeting with difficulties. The European delegation to the inter-racial conference in Zomba, led by Mr. M. Blackwood, has emphasized that the suggested changes are too great, too rapid, and not warranted by the present state of African development. A resolution presented to a meeting on Friday by the European representatives read:

"Realizing that the advancement of all races depends on political and economic stability for many years, the community is prepared, under protest, to work out the proposals at hand. It is, however, recognized that the proposals give an impression that there will be no alteration in the suggested constitution of the territory adopted until at least one year after the coming of the independence which is far from desirable."

Comments on the proposals, read by Mr. E. Serrano, had been invited to address the view that the proposals would prevent the chance of bringing the three major communities together. The resolution also pointed out that the conditions for the legislative council which would be made up of 12 Europeans being elected to 11, six non-African non-officials, and 11 Africans, and the reservation of seats for both Asians and Asian members.

### New Style Patronage

MR. E. C. HOOPER, managing director of Schweppes, Ltd., which has just acquired a controlling interest in Spa Food Products, Ltd., of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, said when addressing the Royal Society of Arts a few days ago that at least 10% of the £300m. which would be spent in Great Britain this year would be devoted to prestige advertising, the aim of which was to court "that influential minority of the public which can be described as the leadership group or the directing line. Some of the funds might well be directed to patronage of the arts and the sciences, and the formation of industrial funds should be a matter of serious concern."

Mr. Hooper also mentioned the importance of the festival held in York, Northern Rhodesia, which has been guaranteed a generous theatre against loss or cancellation of any amount of insurance.

### Attracting Immigrants

MR. DONALD MACDONALD, Federal Minister of Finance, said when speaking in London that the best way to attract immigrants was to keep taxation low enough to encourage capitalists to come in and start new industries. "It is no good trying to create wealth before starting to spend it," immigrants, he believed, ought to be ready to accept pioneering conditions and to enlighten the population generally. "Not many countries which might appeal to migrants extracted less than the contribution from the pockets of its people, but company taxation at 75 per cent in the pound was admitted a cause for some concern."

### Europeans Stoned

TWO EUROPEANS were injured, killed and property damaged and the windows of other cars shattered in a recent incident near Chibuluma, Northern Rhodesia. A car driven by Mr. John Kelly, of Chibuluma, an African cyclist, was involved in a collision with a few minutes some 200 Africans from a nearby compound had gathered and stones were thrown at the car and a lorry were badly damaged. The wreckage of both vehicles was pulled out, the lorry was smashed and the seats dashed. Other vehicles passing the scene were stoned. The police have since made arrests.

Growers of cotton and coffee in Buganda last year received more than £11m. for their crops, £3m. more than in the previous year. Another £1m. was earned from minor crops.

### False Claims of Nyasaland Congress Blunt Statement by European M.L.s.

FIVE EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland—Messrs. H. Blackwood, F. G. Collins, C. D. W. Dixon, L. F. Hunt, and L. J. Rumsey—have bluntly accused the Nyasaland African Congress of falsehood.

To the congress claim that famine relief was financed mainly by Africans they reply that about £170,000 from the general revenues of the Protectorate was found for famine relief, and that for every shilling so provided by Africans 10s. came from other sources, mainly from Europeans.

To the claim that congress had been responsible for the establishment of bus, transport facilities the five members retort: "Congress knows that this statement is not true. The transport facilities are provided by Europeans with European money, and congress was not even when these facilities were first available."

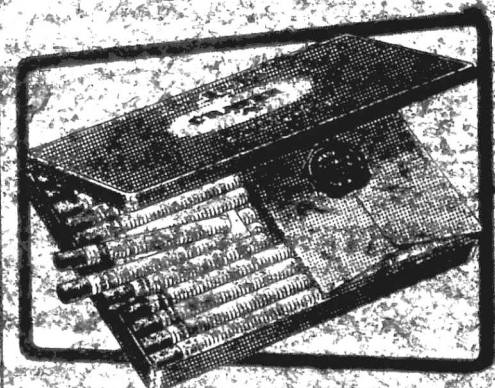
### Port of Beira

THE PORT OF BEIRA set a new record for cargo handled in 1954. The total was 2,000,000 tons, beating the 1953 figure of 1,800,000 tons. Traffic was up from 1,500,000 tons being 1,412,000 tons landed and 88,000 tons same figure for exports. Copper exports reached 462,000 tons, but chrome ore exports fell from 420,000 to 320,000 tons. Tobacco shipments at 202,000 tons were 31,000 tons above the previous year's figure. Petroleum and lubricants at 428,000 tons, figured high on the imports list, which included 127,000 tons of timber, 80,000 of railway materials, and 65,000 of fertilizers.

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## British N.C.O. Killed in Kenya Mau Mau Casualty Figures

LANCE-CORPORAL TREVOR GRIFFITHS was killed by terrorists in an ambush when a party of three Royal Engineers was attacked near Narok in the Mau Reserve in Kenya last week. A sten gun, two magazines and two rifles were lost. Sappers A. J. Coleman and W. L. Grove escaped. A detachment of the Royal Irish Fusiliers which reached the area early the next morning found Grove, who had crawled into the bush. Coleman had escaped in a lorry and returned to police.

The remains of a Mau Mau guard serving in the Kenyan army were found murdered with a knife in his back. According to reports, the knife was found at an end claiming that Mau Mau was responsible.

Last month in Kenya 146 Mau Mau members were killed, 18 captured, 2,500 detained, the questioning and the surrendering. There were 12 surrenders last week-end. In the three months to the end of February, 23 Mau Mau leaders have been killed by the security forces. It may have been reported that three surrenders took place in the hills since the beginning of the emergency respectively to 61, 35, and 24.

### Operation "Hide and Seek"

Mau Mau adherents detained in operation "Hide and Seek" in Nairobi at the end of last month totalled 49, of whom 17 were committee members, 26 found harbouring terrorists, five wanted gangsters and one assassin.

A sentence of 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour has been passed on Wellington Kiuro, a Kikuyu inter-tribe, who has been found guilty of manslaughter in Africa.

The 14th Battalion of the King's African Rifles, stationed from Nairobi to the north of Kenya, has been ordered to

into great prominence in March, 1954, for its stand against the Chinese on the Imjin River in Korea.

The self-styled "General" Kibumu Mũburi was killed during the weekend when police and Kikuyu Guards wiped out his gang of terrorists in the Fort Hill area.

## Lightning Strike at Mombasa European Club Stoned

AN UNOFFICIAL STRIKE of African dock workers occurred in the port of Mombasa last Thursday, when pickets and other men, some armed with clubs, prevented about 1,700 monthly-paid men and some 4,000 casual labourers from entering the port area. The trouble spread to other waterfronts and by the end of the day about 10,000 were seen to be on strike.

About a month earlier dockers complained that their earnings were too low in comparison with the wage rates of some other sections. Complaints about the rising cost of living were placed before the Mombasa Harbour Council on January 26 verbally and later in writing. The dockworkers, who said they were prepared to consider the matter sympathetically, have probably been offered the cost of living as being investigated by the Council.

Although some workers' men who did not strike that "they would know how to do" the pickets threatened those who came to the dock gates, no actual violence was reported there. On Thursday goods moved in to unload military stores. Twenty ships were idle.

On Monday Mombasa Club was stoned by a crowd of some 200 Africans. Cars owned by Europeans in the African areas of the town have been damaged and buses stopped by strikers. Two Europeans and two African policemen have been injured. Some 30 arrests have been made.

Mr. Mboya, general secretary of the federation of continental African trade unions, reached a deadlock on Monday after a six-hour meeting with the employers' representatives who are demanding an increase of 10 per cent for casual labourers. The employers have offered an 8 per cent increase. The unionists have demanded 10 per cent. Negotiations at the weekend, but this has been restricted.

Mr. Isaac Jacob, secretary of the dockers' union, was attacked after telling strikers that they should go back to work.

On Tuesday three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers arrived from Nairobi and shortly after the dockers agreed to accept provisionally the employers' offer and return to work on the following day. Dismissal notices have been withdrawn and an arbitrator is to be appointed to investigate the dispute.

## Nairobi Cathedral Mystery

ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL in Nairobi was torches entered on Sunday night, possibly by Mau Mau adherents, but nothing except some vestments and flags was stolen. The authorities called in three loyal African, including one chief and one former Mau Mau leader, who were of the opinion that terrorists had held a pagan ceremony in front of the cathedral altar to appoint a new leader. They saw five chairs arranged round the altar and thought that the new leader would have occupied that in the centre and would have been anointed with water from the font. Another possible explanation is that they were trying to propitiate the God of the Europeans who seemed to them to be punishing Mau Mau. The fact that the place was so carefully fouled and that nothing was taken except the vestments and four St. George flags favours this theory. The Very Rev. Fr. Stan Hopkins, Provost of the Cathedral, is consulting the Bishop of Mombasa on the question of reconsecration. No services are being held in the meantime.

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# Uganda Information Department First of the Annual Reports

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT reach London from any Government department in Uganda is, as usual, that of the Information Department, the work of which in 1954 is described in 24 pages packed tight with facts.

The report is grounded in candour. The first sentence, for instance, reads: "The continued political tension in Buganda resulted in a severe setback to the work of the Department." Then follows this passage:

"The difficulties that exist at the end of the previous year are the Department's most important task to perform. That of explaining to the people the decisions which were taken. The campaign of information was carried out tirelessly by radio and news vans, in hundreds of thousands of bulletins, pamphlets and news sheets."

But history tells us that in ancient days the bearers of tidings were identified by the people with the news they brought. In a similar way the department was disliked for stating what was happening. It will take time for the suspicion which has been aroused in Buganda against the department to be shaken off, and patience and patient effort will be needed for confidence to be restored.

### Need for Faculty of Journalism at Makerere

Mr. Herace White, the Director of Information, repeats his firm belief that no wiser step could be taken than to create at Makerere College a faculty of journalism at which journalists from all over Africa could be properly trained. A responsible Press is emphatically needed to disseminate and secure in existing political movements the necessary stability.

The Faculty of Journalism at Makerere is being studied in connection with the plans of the Government to create a

great hydro-electric station at the Owen Falls. More than 50 special correspondents were sent to Uganda on that occasion, and many of them had received from the Information Department a great deal of useful data months before their visit. That foresight and forethought played an important part in the results obtained.

### Wall Newspapers

Mr. White is trying to encourage the use of wall newspapers, which were so effectively used during the last war. He writes on the subject:

"The wall newspaper, which costs nothing to produce, is a two-way communication; it enables topical information to be conveyed to the school and it serves as a medium through which the children by their contributions can be encouraged to express themselves."

Notes on the production of wall newspapers are available in the department to 120 secondary schools and teachers' training colleges, and material consisting of news stories, reference documents, articles on international topics, photographs and maps is now being sent regularly to them. Another mode of training at Makerere is the use of the wall newspaper — one of a number of groups addressed on the subject decided to compile a wall newspaper as part of their course. The success of the wall newspaper depends almost entirely on the teacher. If he is enthusiastic and energetic in keeping the children informed and interested and himself informed of what his pupils are doing, he will not only encourage them to contribute but to be alert.

Efforts to arouse the interest of Africans in broadcasting a vigorous campaign to encourage the sale of receivers was started and sustained. More than 5,000 were sold during the year; this figure taking account only of those with a landed cost of £7 or less.

This report can be recommended to all concerned with Uganda Affairs or with any form of public relations in East of Central Africa.

# Kenya Judge's Strong Criticism Irrationality of Police Department

Caustic criticism of the police and the legal Department of Kenya was made by Mr. Justice Gubbie in his report on Attorney-General's Petition, *Chirwa v. Attorney-General*, which was a charge of misfeasance in public office on a European estate in December, 1953. Counsel for the prosecution said that the witness, chief Crown witness, a herd boy and his wife, had disappeared after being discharged at their own request two days before the preliminary inquiry. The court could not proceed with the case. The police had not been notified when the farm manager discharged them. The senior police officer who had taken the statement of the accused was also absent on overseas leave.

The judge described the whole proceedings as most unsatisfactory. Allowing the police officer to go on leave was irresponsible and based on contempt of court, and the court were finding it almost impossible to keep track of witnesses.

When a Crown application for adjournment was refused, a *notitia prosequi* was entered on behalf of the Attorney-General. When discharging the judge told him that the Crown was in no way prevented from bringing further proceedings against him on the same charges and the same facts. He added that the Attorney-General's Department had taken matters out of his hands, a step on which he (the judge) could not approve.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the two African witnesses.

The Government of Kenya has a deplorable record of feebleness of intention, of lack of spirit and imagination, but these defects will not be cured if the most highly educated and potentially responsible members of the Kenyan community behave politically as if there were no more at stake than the result in a sixth form debating society. — Sir Stephen King-Hall, in the *National Newswatcher*.

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# Kariba Hydro-Electric Project

(Report continued from page 900)

one, with six sets installed against a background of four, demand estimates ranging from those given to and used by the French mission to the lower figure which I mentioned earlier which the Government accept as a realistic basis on which to plan.

It was decided to seek the necessary finance from sources other than the London market, as we prefer to restrict borrowing from this quarter to helping us to meet our normal requirements. The Government have had a discussion paper prepared for the consideration of the Government to interpose with the Finance Commission for development provisions.

### Proposal to Finance Loan

A difficulty when raising money abroad today is that the borrower must have high hopes of securing a lengthy period of amortization, which is, of course, entirely suitable to any hydro-electric project. It is our need for generous terms of repayment that does not make the proposal particularly attractive to private investment.

The amount of finance required for the construction of the Kariba Dam with six sets installed is around £25m, which figure includes the cost of interest during construction. We have good reason to believe that the finance is in sight to cover this amount.

This is an extraordinary situation to obtain in a viable project that is a long-term investment. It is not only the price of the dam but the price of the power which is so low that it is possible to have complete coverage of the dam's cost by the sale of the electricity generated. The Government has already decided to operate the dam on a cost-plus basis.

It is still the necessity of getting the cost of production of electricity in transport facilities right to transport there, rather than by rail, at power stations. In fact, the scheme does not to have a hydro-electric scheme.

### Loan Problems

Finance and proposals for the Kariba Dam project of £25m may seem to some to impose a crushing burden on the country's resources. If this is so, the lender will refuse us have the money, they are not fools. But what is frequently overlooked is that this vast sum will not be an addition to the dead-weight debt of the Federation, far from it. From the moment that the scheme becomes productive it will itself be creating revenue to meet the charges, and actually will something over to meet further capital development of the scheme. Indeed this is one of the reasons why we have preferred the Kariba scheme. Once built its expansion can be financed by itself.

The Kariba scheme is the only project of this size we have proposed in the East African and the International

Bank, and we have been advised that it will be very many years before energy produced by atomic power could be sold in this country at remotely economic prices.

### Displaced Africans Will Benefit

Another matter is that of resettling Africans who live on land which will be inundated once the Kariba dam is completed. I have discussed this matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has a special responsibility for the Africans in Northern Rhodesia. We have undertaken to do everything in our power to assist the territorial Government in their task of resettling these Africans. In most countries the problem affects great hardships on the people who are displaced, but in our case I believe it will be of actual benefit. The Africans live in the lowlands, and we are moving them to the highlands in the territories.

Unfortunately, during reconstruction the creation of a large number of jobs in the territories will be necessary.

Our decision on Kariba does not mean that we had second thoughts, but when you propose to spend more than £20m on a project, you are bound to have second thoughts. You have to have second thoughts, particularly when you have an entirely fresh situation from the time when you made your earlier decision. We are quite satisfied now all the information before us, we must give priority to Kariba. We do not in any way imply that the dam is a perfectly good scheme and will be a beneficial project for several years. We are quite satisfied that the American group to be completed in the Kariba work of investigation that has been done on the Kariba scheme, and it still being done will be of value when we come to construct Kariba.

### Action Now

Because of the urgency of supplying power to the Copperbelt we must make a start on the chosen scheme at the earliest possible moment and make full use of the forthcoming dry season. We are not about to waste any of it. We shall have to get the dam started in the next few weeks and take the necessary steps to ensure that construction can start preliminary work as soon as the rains end. We people do not see that the dam can be started at the earliest possible moment. The dam can be started with considerable economy. We are quite satisfied that the initial work itself is a very important part of the project. We are quite satisfied that the dam can be started at the earliest possible moment. We are quite satisfied that the dam can be started at the earliest possible moment.

Now that the decision has been made, I hope that everyone will put their shoulders to the wheel and help practically to finance their own scheme. The provision of cheap and adequate power supplies is a stimulus to the development of a country which cannot be equalled. Experience in other countries, particularly Canada, has shown that it is what we have our cheap and adequate power here so that we can industrialize and create our rapidly increasing African population. It is going about with bits of land is no solution of this population problem. Available land in the Federation is limited, but the increase in the African population is not. A permanent solution can be found only by industrialization, the basis of which is cheap power.

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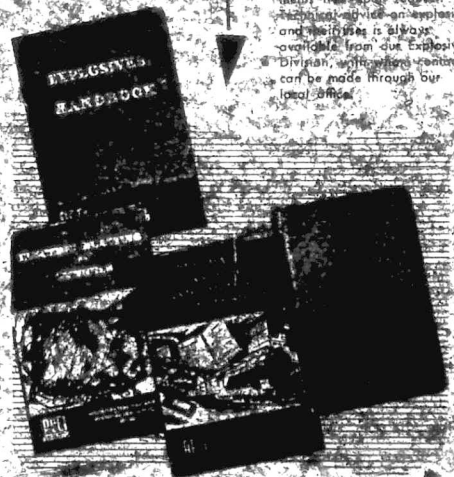
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# Of Commercial Concern

The United Africa Company, Ltd., which has very large East and West African interests, has decided to transfer its Nigerian business to a new company, United Africa Company of Nigeria, Ltd., registered in that Colony with a capital of £5m. and to take similar action in respect of its Gold Coast activities. United Africa Company of the Gold Coast, Ltd., which will also be a subsidiary of U.A.C., will have two of its African subsidiaries in the new firm.

Cropwise of the year showed an increase in the Western area and from 117 to 95 in the Eastern area. It is estimated that sales from the two areas will be £176,189 and £2,593,851 lb. in the previous year. The crop of British tobacco, all of which is produced in the Western area, is estimated at 220,000 lb. against 197,000 lb. in 1954.

### Trade Mission

Mr. C. A. Eley, leader of the Government-sponsored trade mission to Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia, said in London on their return last week that his colleagues and he had derived hopes of good results from their visit. Each of the countries visited wanted more British capital and more British goods, which would have to face severe competition from Germany, Japan, and the United States.

East African trade continued to show demand, and the top grades are in short supply. The top grades of coffee at the end of January No. 1 stands at £85 per cwt. and No. 2 and 3 at £75 and £65 respectively. Production of sisal is estimated at 1,200 tons compared with 1,050 tons in 1954. The combined output of Kenya and Uganda is the lowest at 1,120 tons compared with

At last week's auctions in London 2,765 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 5.46d. per lb., compared with 2,750 packages averaging 5s. 7.44d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s. 9.4d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., propose to increase their capital to £3,000,000 and to make a rights issue of £300,000 of shares at par on the basis of one for every five held. The current price of the 5s. shares is approximately four times their nominal value.

For the year ending 31st December 1954 the net profit of the year was valued at more than 200m., exceeding the figure for the whole of the previous year. Exports were £24m. and imports £22m., leaving a favourable balance of £2 million for the firm in 1954.

Tobacco exports last year from the 21 African co-operative societies in the Congo area of Southern Rhodesia amounted to 685 tons, more than twice the production of the previous year.

Egyptian Hotels, Ltd., announced that the first 100 rooms at Kom Ombo, 100 at Assuan, and 100 at Assiut will be ready for occupancy by the end of the year.

### Sisal Outputs for February

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 230 tons of fibre on Pangwya and Kinyolwira estates, making 1,910 tons for eight months compared with 1,605 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 120 tons of fibre, making 248 tons for two months compared with 184 tons for the corresponding period of 1954.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 1,000 tons of fibre for 11 months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 1,000 tons of fibre, making 1,000 tons for eight months.

West and East African, Ltd. — 1,200 tons of fibre, making 1,200 tons for eight months.



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Company Reports

Cable and Wireless (Holding) Investment Income Exceeds £1m.

Sir Edward Wilshaw on "A Very Satisfactory Picture"

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED, WAS HELD AT THE GARDENS, LONDON.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., DL, J.B. LL.D., F.C.S., the chairman presided and, in the course of the speech, said: "We have had a most successful year as the following figures will show. Compared with the previous year our gross income from investments is up from £891,182 to £1,059,513—the first time we have passed the million mark.

The total dividend increased from 9 to 10% and the increase is on a capital increased from £100 million to £125 million by the free scrip issue of one for 40 made during the year. The value of the investments is up from £15,720,225 to £20,319,577. In total a very satisfactory picture.

"When we last met I told you that we were taking steps to arrange for the ordinary stock to be quoted on the Stock Exchange on the basis of a £1 unit instead of its previously £100 of stock, with a view to assisting the smaller investor. It is my opinion that the investment trust company is the most desirable medium in which the man of smaller means can, with confidence, invest his money, and to obtain a reasonable return and a sufficient measure of protection against the possibility of loss.

"One of the considerations with which we are associated is the steadily increasing price of the ordinary stock of the company. This innovation will be watched with interest by your directors, and if the result is such that we feel it would be in the interest of stockholders, or prospective stockholders, to allow such you may be assured we will take a special course.

The Objective—Consolidation

"During the past five years everything possible has been done to achieve a 10% dividend. I think now that the immediate objective must be to consolidate so that not only stockholders but also those who have worked so successfully in the stockholders' interests may look forward with confidence to the future.

"It is generally agreed that an investment trust sharing with a steady dividend record enjoys a higher investment status than a shareholding with a less steady record, and I am determined that the status of our stock will be of the highest and that no increase in dividend will be made unless we can be reasonably certain that the dividend rate can be maintained.

"In accordance with my usual custom I make a general forecast for the future, and the fact that we intend to do so is emphasized by the fact that two resolutions in the Bank Rate have already taken place during only the first two months of the current year. I am all in favour of orthodox methods for controlling inflation, regulating consumption and encouraging savings, and if these all-important factors are properly adjusted I have no doubt that it will be to the ultimate good of the community in general, and consequently of this company, whatever may be the temporary upset or inconvenience.

The report was adopted.

Nigel Van Byn Reefs, Ltd.

Sir Cyril Entwistle's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NIGEL VAN BYN REEFS LIMITED, WAS HELD ON MARCH 7 IN LONDON.

SIR CYRIL W. ENTWISTLE, M.C., Q.C., Chairman, presided, and the following is an extract from his circulated statement.

The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954 show a profit of £29,942 compared with £13,908 for the previous year. Dividends received from our investments amounted to £1,275,000, an increase of £1,515,000 from the £700,000 of the previous year. The net increase of £113,517.

At the date of the balance sheet the quoted investments had a market value of £226,643 against the book value of £200,000, an increase of £26,643.

The active conditions prevailing in the stock market during the year under review provided opportunities for profitable transactions, and it was the realization of a profit on certain shares, which, in the available time and in respect of which no satisfactory provision had been made.

Financial Position

It will be remembered that the company suffered considerable losses in past years and consequently it has not been necessary to make provision for taxation, as when in subsequent years profits were made these were set off against losses carried forward. No provision is necessary in the accounts under review, but I must mention that these "tax losses" have been practically eliminated by the profits made last year and the increase in the average market value of our shares. As regards the future years we shall feel the necessity of taxation and provision will have to be made for liability for both years.

This factor has to be borne in mind in determining the amount of dividend to be paid. In the past we have experienced your directors consider that the dividend should be increased substantially in some years, but adequate losses are not realized, if they have, therefore, transferred £20,000 to the general reserve account up to £28,000 which is available for contingencies.

Appraisal of Investments

You will also observe the appreciation of £12,713 previously mentioned in the general statement, and our other investments. This, of course, provides a useful cushion against any general fall in the market value of our investments which may occur in the future. At the end of the year under review the value of our investments showed a surplus over the par value of our issued share capital of approximately £113,517.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 2d per share, against the payment of 2d per share last year. This will amount to £7,315, and leave a balance of profit carried forward amounting to £1,876.

Gold Mines of Rhodesia, Ltd. (Limited) received an offer to purchase 10% of our shares, but the change issued in favour of British Overseas Airways Limited. Your directors considered this offer in respect of the company's substantial position in that we have had transactions not finalized until after the close of our financial year, and will, therefore, be reflected in the accounts for the current year.

I feel sure members will agree that the financial position of the company as reflected in the balance sheet under consideration has greatly improved, and I am sure to see that there has been further improvement during the current year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mining

Copperbelt Strike Ended  
Mines Accept Union's Offer

THE STRIKE OF AFRICAN MINERS on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, which began on January 3, ended last week. On March 2 the African Mineworkers' Union announced that it had advised its members to resume work.

On the advice of Mr. Ronald Willmott, M.P., legal adviser to the Government, the Federation of the Mines handed to the copper-mining companies a letter containing an offer to withdraw demands and order a return to work. If the employers would undertake to re-engage dismissed strikers at the rates of pay they previously received. The letter referred to the fact that the companies had carried 7,032 African employees during the past month and recognized that in consequence not all other strikers could be taken back.

Some directors and senior officials of the copper mining companies, headed by Mr. R. L. Price, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, and Mr. W. Malindza, C.M.S., head of the Rhodesian Companies of the Anglo-American Corporation group, had met in London to consider a settlement. It was announced that, in the hope that "generous terms of settlement would encourage peaceful industrial conditions in the future", the companies would take back all African labour, and place in a reserve labour pool those strikers who had been rendered redundant by the engagement of new recruits.

A statement issued by the Chamber of Mines said, briefly:—

Reasons for the Union

"African mineworkers who have been on strike on the Copperbelt returned to work today with their trade union having abandoned all claims that caused the strike. The copper-mining companies have agreed to re-engage all dismissed strikers at the rates of pay they previously received. The strike was caused by the great pay and the nasty use of the strike weapon by the companies and certain members of the union."

"The only possible reason for the occurrence of the strike was that the companies had refused to accept the demands of the African mineworkers for the re-employment of dismissed strikers. The union has now advised its members that the wage claims have not been submitted to arbitration."

"The companies are now being criticized locally for not penalizing African strikers. To do this would have constituted mass victimization and would have been morally indefensible and against the weight of public opinion throughout the world."

"It is true the companies have been what the Press has described as generous in their terms of settlement. However, the companies' conduct was weak. Rather, they require strength to do what is right and not merely what might be either expedient or popular."

About 300 members of the Northern branch of the European Mineworkers' Union attended a meeting to protest against the settlement. The companies of the terms suggested by the African Miners. There was unanimous support for a resolution that the recent ballot on the advancement of Africans should be set aside and a new vote taken.

Mr. J. J. Peterson, general secretary of the European Union, suggested that the companies had done a great disservice to themselves and the Federation by making false promises without proper pledges and assurances which they had given. He continued:

"There will probably be a severe reaction following on the fulfilment of our members' hopes. They based their claims during the strike on the conviction that the time was overdue for a complete re-evaluation of ideas regarding trade relations and the African workers on the copperbelt. In view of certain firm statements of policy by the companies, they gave their full support to the companies, risking adverse criticism from abroad. The issue of African advancement has received a severe setback."

Speakers for the Mines Officials and Salaried Staff Association have expressed strong disapproval of the settlement terms and a joint mass meeting of members of the Northern branches of that body and the European union resolved that "the manner in which the settlement was handled was likely to lead to a deterioration in racial relations, and to complete disbelief and lack of faith and confidence in guarantees and safeguards which might be offered by the companies."

Another resolution expressed growing concern at the irresponsible attitude of the leadership of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union through the years since trade unionism was imposed on African workers on the copper mines.

"It is considered that, due to the lack of appreciation of the obligations and responsibilities of the trade union movement, the leaders of the African union have jeopardized the stability of the whole industry. This mass meeting therefore wishes it to be recorded that the action of members of these two European organizations in continuing to work on the mines during the recent African strike was based solely on the conviction that the traditional rights and privileges of the workers' unions had been undermined."

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Roy Phillips, who acted as negotiator in the strike settlement, has said that branch secretaries of the union are to consult with the African Selection Commission on the mines in regard to the offer. In which members of the union will be re-engaged.

The number of African workers on the Copperbelt was about 11,000 and it is estimated that about another 1,000 Africans will be given employment. The settlement is likely to be agreed over a fortnight. The reserve labour pool is estimated at 16,000.

During the strike new methods were adopted, including increased mechanization. The results were such as to make that greater use of mechanization is now expected.

All European and African mine employees who worked during the strike are to receive a special bonus of 12½% of their basic monthly pay.

Mineral Production in Tanganyika  
Record Output for 1954

WITH GREATER DIAMOND OUTPUT, Tanganyika's mineral production reached a new record — about £2m — last year. Exports of minerals, as distinct from production, were worth £43m. These and other figures are provisional; the annual statistics being not yet complete. Export figures issued by the Mines Department include the following:—

Diamonds — 12,767 carats, valued at £5,124,760  
£1,767,578

Gold — 1,301,327 oz., valued at £1,301,327  
The lower value is due to the depreciation of the gold premium.

Silver refined — 16,677 lbs., valued at £80,000  
The value of silver is £2,416,000

Other minerals — 1,000 tons, valued at £1,000,000  
The value of other minerals is £52,378

The Territory's first uranium ore, 0.01 long tons, was exported for £146. About 500 tons of coal were sent locally.

The Geological Survey has reported that the Sougou and Njohie districts with a proved reserve of over 200m. tons await the provision of heavy communications. The Geological Survey has reported that the Sougou, graphite and magnetic deposits discovered last year. The Government is considering tenders for the development of the Sougou graphite deposit. A claim was pegged over a deposit of mesochium; the holder has already exported 2 tons of crude ore for £94.

On prospecting — In December the Government opened in the first deep test-well for oil on Mankwato, now continuing the prospecting work of the De Beers Exploration Co. Ltd. and Shell Overseas Exploration Co. Ltd. The operations of the two oil groups are now under a jointly owned subsidiary, The De Beers Shell Petroleum Development Co. Tanganyika, Ltd.

Over the year mining and prospecting gave direct employment to approximately 164 Europeans, 250 Asians, and 10,000 Africans.

Pyrochlore

FOR SOME TIME PAST TWO YEARS London Nyasaland Mining Co., Ltd., has been prospecting on the Nyasaland plateau where it has now been announced, substantial deposits of pyrochlore have been demonstrated by the Geological Survey of Nyasaland and the company. Magnetite, hematite and iron carbonate have been found.

Progress Reports for February

Cam and Major — 23,250 tons of ore were milled, 7,437 ozs. gold and a working profit of £41,154

Rhodesia Broken Hill — 875 tons of lead and 2,150 tons of zinc, against 1,375 and 2,375 tons respectively in January.

Wankie Colliery — 291,860 tons of coal and 18,080 tons of coke were sold, against 295,563 and 18,003 tons respectively in January.

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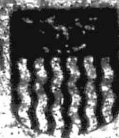
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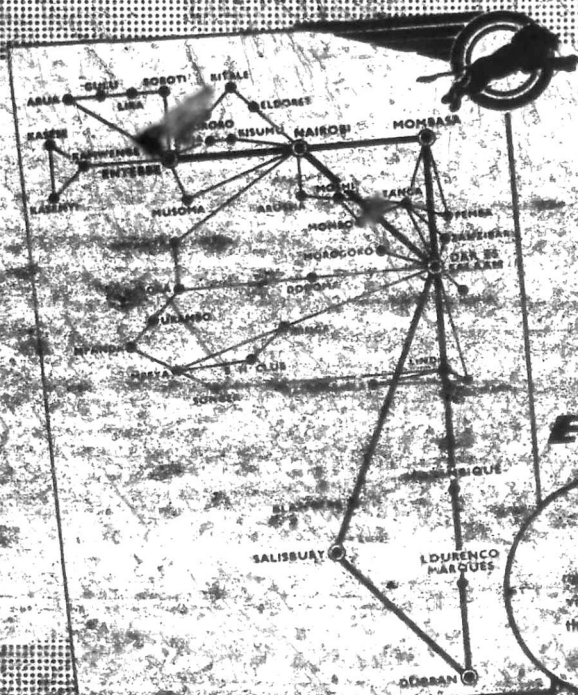
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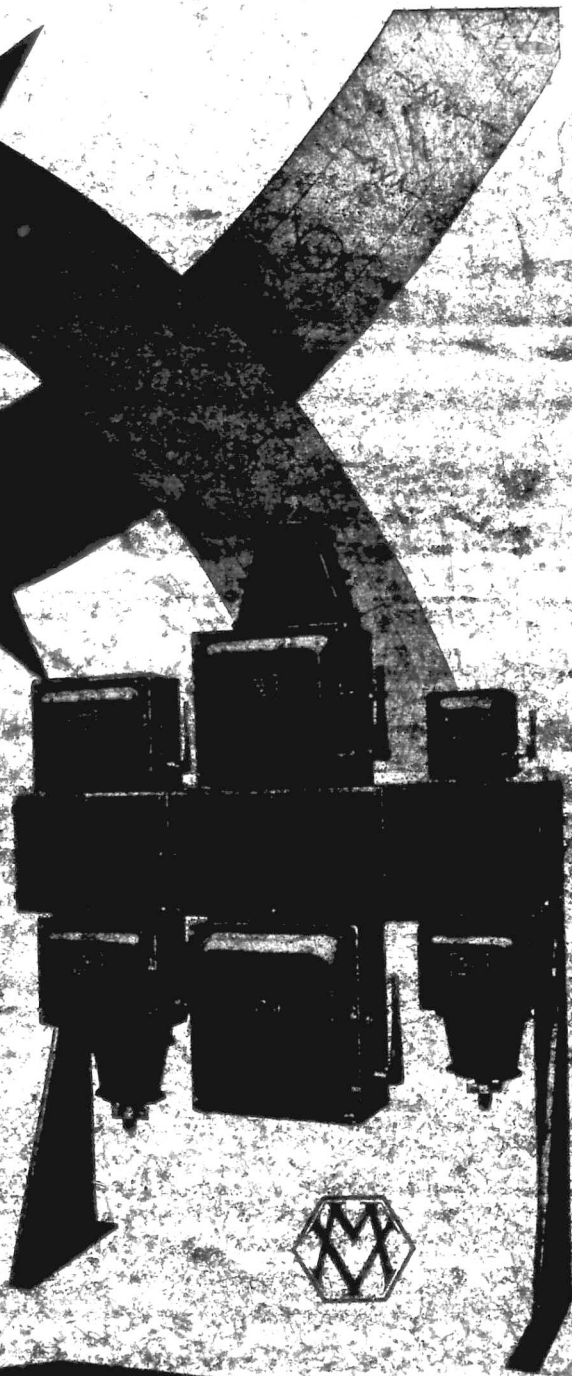
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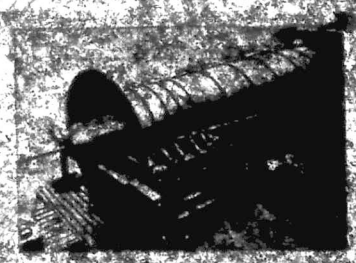


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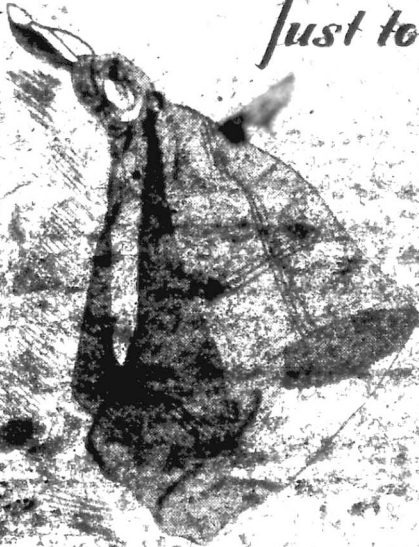
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Founder and Editor  
F. S. Joutsen

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE GRAVEST PROBLEMS** which the East and Central African territories have to face are largely the product of racial fears, suspicions, and misunderstandings, inadequate contact, and lack of mutual faith. It is therefore as true as it is true to say that the cure for anxiety is to get racial relationships right. There will always be cynics in all races and all countries who will scorn the idea of harmony, but in all the territories today there are also men of all ages who are publicly committed to the cause of racial harmony. They are convinced that it is ethically and politically right. They realize that there is no other way forward. It is interesting to know that the number of such men is growing rapidly, much more so than most people realize. Among them are many African, European, and Asian individuals in their own circles who are leading not just activists, and who are so convinced of the importance of developing trust between the various elements in the communities that they have pledged themselves to do all that they can in that direction. Individuals persuaded that individual action and interaction can bring a powerful new impetus into racial and social affairs are thus making their own contributions.

Many readers of these words will not have forgotten the comments on the Capricorn Africa Society made by this newspaper some years ago. Having ourselves proclaimed for a quarter of a century the **Strengthened By Experience** basic aims which it adopted, we could not but sympathize with the objectives of the movement, but we considered that the methods employed and proposed were more likely to frustrate than produce the results desired. That the reservations

which were consequently expressed in considerable detail in these pages — and so far as we are aware in the only publication — were justified, and that not all of them have been taken into account in the changes which have since been made. The society has frankly acknowledged its earlier errors, drastically altered its plan of campaign, enlisted the aid of men of exceptional experience in many walks of life, and made itself a body which promises to render most useful service. The enthusiasm and eagerness which are at the very heart of the movement from the outset are still unquenched, but they are now guided and strengthened by the intelligent collaboration of men of affairs who are both idealists and realists.

If this is to present an inter-racial and inter-territorial movement must have clearly defined and genuinely acceptable aims. Its objectives will doubtless not remain occasionally gaping at the stars, but they will be reliable only if their feet are firmly on the ground for they and their associates have to deal with very practical day-to-day problems. How does a Capricorn Society emerge from that test? Its European members consent to full equality of opportunity and the abolition of racial discrimination, and the non-European members consent to the maintenance and furtherance of the moral and cultural standards which have found embodiment in what is best in Christian Western civilization. That means in plain English, refusal to tolerate anything in the nature of a colour bar or any dilution of the highest standards, and nobody may be carried unless he pledges himself to that basic understanding. Not content merely to pay lip service to such principles, many members are now

regularly meeting in Africa to discuss, plan, and work for mutual understanding, and there is likely to be a great expansion of such activities in the immediate future. Some parts of Eastern Africa have already been visited by Anglo-African teams of members from Southern Rhodesia, and other areas have heard parties of Europeans, Africans and Asians explain the grounds of their confidence in the society, answer questions, and seek recruits. Many people who had not previously been impressed by what they had read or heard, have, or now, had their interest awakened by the striking evidence of a team spirit and an unexpectedly practical attitude of affairs. African opinion has been surprised to find that other Africans support the society as strongly as Anglo-European Britons have heard men of their own race denounce with equal bitterness ideas of white domination, and of exclusive African racialism, and speak of a process which have insisted on the need to safeguard the highest standards. Their aim in short has been to evoke a common patriotism which members of all races may share and serve.

Nothing is more important to East and Central Africa than to evoke with all possible speed a sentiment which will attract the field to the cause of all men to good will. The "Evil Influence" of the "Evil New" is a shallow selfish reckless materialistic and narrow minded European leadership does not support the idea of white domination, but it has not been active enough in countering the machinations of these schemers. Yet the materials with which to build confidence are on the site. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is explicitly stated to be based on inter-racial partnership. Kenya has its multi-racial Government, and similar experiments are to start shortly in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. The best answer to the extremists who preach African socialism and demand legislatures and Governments composed entirely of Africans is not merely to make the multi-racial organs of administration demonstrably successful at the highest level, but even more important, to show in the districts, towns and provinces that regular inter-racial consultation and co-operation can be both pleasant and effective. The only body which is engaged in demonstrating that the inter-racial and inter-territorial consideration of these major problems can be harmonious and efficacious is, so far as we know, the Capricorn Africa Society. Its two main tasks now are to recruit many thousands of members (the

target is sixty thousand within fifteen months) and to define and establish a conception of human relationships which provide an entirely new basis of qualification for the franchise.

It is in Africa that this movement has emerged, and its future must depend primarily upon faith in its intentions, its actions, and its leadership developing rapidly in Central and East Africa. Its greatest strength today lies in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, but in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika Territory there are support points from which quick advance may well be made. Most valuable help is being given by a little group of experienced, influential, and energetic men in Great Britain, without whose financial and practical suggestions and continuing assistance the chances of the last year could not have occurred. Colonel David Stirling, the founder and driving force of the society, would certainly agree that he and his associates in Africa and England owe a special debt to Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor and Dr. J. H. Oldham, who have provided over the two years the bulk of the work in this country. Their generous contributions have encouraged other prominent men to give their aid, the results which may produce great and far-reaching changes in the East African continent.

### Statements Worth Noting

"I firmly believe that Northern Rhodesia offers the greatest opportunities for the establishment of new industries, domestic labour, and transport facilities. The people of the territory will allow nothing to stop them in their determination to achieve success." — Mr. Hubert Koster, president, Federation of Rhodesian Industries.

"An intelligent African in suitable environment can be turned into a cultivated Western European in a couple of decades, but experience has far surpassed that to develop a whole community to the same level may take centuries." — The manifesto, Bulletin of the Tanganyika European Council.

"The law says that the murderer shall die. The amnesty offered by the Government of Kenya says that he can bargain his death against his captivity. In other words, the law is at the disposal of the Government to do just what it likes." — *Chronicle of East Africa News paper*.

Geographical East Africa contains roughly 25m. Africans, 300,000 Asians, and 70,000 Europeans, and four-fifths of the total population is in the Lakes Region. In 1979 the population may be some 36m. Africans. — Mr. R. de S. Wardeon.

Great Britain, one of the most highly taxed countries in the world, has contributed to Kenya in the last two years £25m., equivalent to something like £2 per family. — Mr. N. F. Harris, M.L.C. Kenya.

# Notes By The Way

## Shocks for Trusteeship Council

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL of the United Nations has had an unhappy fortnight's debate on the report rendered by the mission which visited Tanganyika a few months ago. While the inquiries were in the Territory some of them uttered so emphatically that they gave the impression to many people that what they wrote would be objective and balanced, impartial and little biased to the needs and the real needs of the country. The report has proved to be the kind of document which the people might expect. Its worst recommendations are so exultant that the chairman himself has been obliged to distance himself from his three colleagues, and the Government of the United States has similarly repudiated the American member of the Council in regard to the proposal which has been the cause of most discussion, namely the idea of returning self-government in less than 20 years. As to the report of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, its contents must rank among the most candid official papers of recent years. It could scarcely have been blunter, and its terms must have administered a severe shock to many people at the United Nations.

## Blunt Spokenmen

SIR ALAN BURNS, the United Kingdom representative, made an admirable initial statement before the Trusteeship Council and, after he had listened to debates last night, a forthright added that not one argument had been offered to cause H.M. Government to reduce its endeavours to bring about the re-construction which the British Government had undertaken to the true interests of the people of Tanganyika which he believed. The Council had heard Sir Charles Phillips, Mr. Chonza, and Mr. Murray, the official members of the British Mission representing the metropolitan, African and Asian communities, denounce the report as thoroughly misleading. Indeed, Mr. Gratian-Bellevue, who had flown to the U.S.A. to speak for the Administration of Tanganyika, said: if he had wished, he would have left much of his responsibility to the non-official spokesmen, for on this issue they were as vehement as the Government's own officials.

## Sharp Lesson

IT WAS NOT TO BE EXPECTED, of course, that the Trusteeship Council would deal with the question of its merits. Five of the 12 countries represented on that body were not interested in the question, even though it had destroyed any authority which the report might have claimed to possess. Seven, as in the case of Haiti, were not interested in defending the report of the mission, but it was strongly criticized by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, and the United States. A drafting committee of four was given the task of preparing a report which would consider the general scope of a Council which was clearly split in this. The final fact will be faithfully reported to the General Assembly, seems scarcely likely. How the dilemma will be solved will be known in a few days. Whatever late saving measures may be adopted, the Trusteeship Council has had the sharpest lesson in its existence. That could cause it to be less imprudent when the time comes to send another mission to the British and Belgian trust territories in Africa. For years H.M. Government was unduly tolerant of vicious misrepresentations of its discharge of its trusteeship. That phase is fortunately over, at least for a period.

## Movement for Colonial Folly

SET KENYATTA AND COMPANY FREE! That is the first of nine suggestions made by the Movement for Colonial Freedom for the ostensible purpose of ending the Mau Mau rebellion and achieving reconciliation. Mr. Brockway and his colleagues do not, of course, put their proposition quite so baldly. It is lightly disguised as a demand for "the release of political prisoners." But each of these prisoners are Kenyan and the six individuals who were tried and sentenced to death were Kenyan for managing and assisting in managing Mau Mau. Cabinet Ministers in the United Kingdom and Ministers for the Government of Kenya have given repeated assurances that the words of the British will never re-enter normal society and to set any of them at liberty would indeed be the height of folly, for they would then have new opportunities of subverting law and order. The idea of releasing these men, and making them responsible for Mau Mau, might not be considered for a moment by the Government, but the military metaphor is persuasive. For as the poet says, "there are scores of Members of Parliament who presumably favour this dangerous suggestion."

## On the Slippery Slope

THEIR FIRST CONCERN is for the mischievous misleaders of the Kikuyu, the promoters of racial hatred, and the instigators of insurrection — for desperate men have murdered, mutilated, and intimidated and the results are the ravages of the Mau Mau rebellion. This Movement would set free. They would not be set free, however, if they were to remain in the hands of the later "political prisoners" who are being sent to the colonies so ruthless and begin that they should be left to face the consequences of their actions, but all the while the Government should be taken the first step down the slippery slope of releasing the terrorists who should establish the measure of guilt of the terrorists who surrendered. It is not surprising that a group of socialist extremists in the United Kingdom should begin already to press for still more leniency.

## Prophecy Quickly Fulfilled

THE MOMENT the new armistice terms were published in Kenya this newspaper predicted that a creature in favour of the rebels would be organized in this country. That that prophecy should stand justified within six weeks ought to shock men in high places into a realization of their recklessness and of the dangers of leaving the surrender terms open. The offer should have been amended immediately by withdrawing the immunity from prosecution, but the pledge not to hang any man who gives himself up with his weapons might be continued for a brief period in the hope that a tougher attitude would produce some result. If it were considered that the hanging might spare the lives of rebels would shortly be available to those with any inclination to surrender. Would there be a good reason to act quickly, an incentive lacking at present. Drift can scarcely join the chains into the kind of action desired. Evidence of developing firmness might possibly achieve something.

## Worth Emulating

AN ANNUAL REPORT which deserves careful study by other enterprises operating in East and Central Africa has just been published by The Uganda Company, Ltd. which has been a pioneering venture for more than a century. By starting the cotton growing industry it gave Uganda's whole economy its turning point. Now it



published in 1949), and behind the words "attempts were also made to lease the Haud."

Kenya's frontier with Ethiopia has been satisfactorily adjusted and demarcated. To achieve this the Ethiopians exchanged portions of their country for pieces of Kenya. But they are evidently unwilling to surrender the Haud—a vast, treeless desert, used almost exclusively by Somali nomads—in return for anything which we were able to offer. We do not know why, and can only guess.

No doubt the attempts of the Sultan Oil Company (which do not yet show any signs of succeeding) to find oil in the Haud have caused their views in regard to the lease of the Haud. Then there is the case of the present attitude of the Government of Kenya, which would follow the indication, by however little, of the size of the Empire desired by the great Menelik. Probably it was also felt that, since all Somalis are moving southwards and westwards as they increase and as their country becomes more populous, our interests for the Haud would only be the forerunner of similar deals in the future to extend our administration further into the Ethiopian Ogaden.

One wonders also whether fears of a vast desert exist. More than 400 years ago, passed across the land, an invaded Ethiopia and nearly made it a part of Islam, but the Italians are still in Somalia, and the Haud is part of a good buffer between them and the highlands of Ethiopia.

**Raids and Intrigue**

Ethiopia is evidently willing to spend quite a lot of money on officials, troops, and police in the Haud, though she must realize full well that the new agreement can work satisfactorily only if all the other conditions are met, and that other powers are prepared to be fair, considerate, tolerant, and reasonable. It is very unlikely, however, for Somalis and Ethiopians to be really tolerant in the face of injustice. Past inter-tribal raiding forms the principal feature of the Somali life, and to intrude the main object of the raid is to plunder, for which the existence of any kind of frontiers is an obstacle in international frontier is a gift from heaven.

In fairness to the Ethiopians, it must be granted that they have been patient in their discussions of this problem with us. When, in 1937, frontier between British Somaliland and Ethiopia was being demarcated in 1933, they agreed that their boundary commission should proceed, and agree to ascertain how much of the Haud was then being used by Somali tribesmen. The limits then defined were virtually the same as those in the new agreement. If Mussolini had not chosen to use a quarrel which occurred at the Waa Wal and Waaan wells while those commissions were in the Haud as an excuse for invading Ethiopia, it is possible that some more suitable arrangement about the Haud would have resulted.

The Somali people know something about all these claims of the past, and they naturally think that we have been either very foolish or very ignorant. The Haud occupies the whole of Ethiopia and Somalia, and the fact that we gave up the Haud without having first made satisfactory frontier adjustments for ourselves and our people.

**Trouble Along the Border**

It is observed that in the agreement of November 29, 1954, local tribes in the Haud are protected and "to be as peaceful and medical, veterinary, and educational services can be improved only if the Ethiopians give their permission. It is believed that these services are at present inadequate. There is nothing in the agreement about roads or the extradition of fugitive offenders from British territory (we have no extradition treaty with Ethiopia). Furthermore, the arrangement whereby cases arising out of the permanent feud existing between British and Ethiopian Somali tribes must be tried by Ethiopian courts will almost inevitably cause trouble.

As regards the Reserved Area, which adjoins the Haud on the north-west side, it will be seen that the new agreement does not contain any safeguards for the British Somalis, who have agricultural land in that locality. Under our Military Administration a great deal of labour was put into

the cultivation of the soil in the Reserved Area, and this was welcomed as a new and profitable occupation. Later it has become the main granary for the Somaliland Protectorate, but there have recently been indications that the Ethiopian Government may want this land for making grants to Ethiopian "patriots" and others.

**Depth of Feeling**

The depth of the feeling which has long existed in the Somalilands in regard to the future of the Haud, and the Reserved Area, cannot well be appreciated in this country, and the uneasiness which is now being caused will not be mitigated by Mr. Lennox-Boyd's reference in Parliament (honest though they be) to the "unfortunate" 1897 treaty and his own "very great anxiety" over his disagreeable task.

This incident is particularly disappointing at a time when we were just beginning to recover from the effects of the people after our evacuation of the Protectorate in 1948. Since it has now been nearly half a century since the Haud was first year it will be very difficult for the Government to be pleased with the result of the national Development Board with sufficient resources to do things as education, health, control, medical and veterinary services, water supplies, and so on. The effect of handing back the Haud to our former subjects is to break the local system of law and order, and it must be foreseen, but the extension of all regular police from that territory in future may make a good deal.

The setback caused to us by the loss of the Haud will do little to help the Somali people, and the fact that they are disposed to favour all the Government's policies in the Haud, to which ever side they are on, is a sign of the weakness of the Somali people. The latter always has looked on friendly to the Government.

Though every sensible Somali, now and then, will admit that because of the neglect of education in the past their country will not be ready for self-rule for a long time, as the vast majority of the young men in all the Somalilands clamour for independence and the departure of the foreign rulers.

**Great Folly of United Nations**

In pursuance of Resolution 491(V) (B), which was adopted by the great majority of the United Nations General Assembly on November 1, 1954, Somalia (British Somaliland) is to be placed under the administration of the United Nations. This is a great folly, and it will be a great pity if the United Nations League, in which Kenya is a member, does not do its best to prevent such an important step.

It is true that the Somali people have been through some of the worst years of their history, and will certainly be disappointed if they are not able to have not only British Somaliland and Kenya, but also the French and the Ethiopians. It is hoped that before then the Ethiopian Government will have realized that something more is needed from them as a contribution to the future peace of the Somalilands. As a result of this decision, a quarter of a million square miles) would not only provide international friction, but it would be very costly in men and money to all the Powers concerned.

**Southern Africa's Security Problems**

**Union Wants Common Defence Organization**

NEED FOR A DEFENCE ORGANIZATION among non-Communist countries with interests in Africa south of the Sahara has been emphasized by Mr. Erasmus, the South African Minister of Defence.

It was broken out he said the enemy would probably try to occupy the Persian Gulf to secure oil and to secure a route to the Indian Ocean. That makes the security of Africa even more important as the sole route from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The East African coast was important for South African defence.

North Atlantic Security was covered by N.A.T.O. and south east Asia by S.E.A.T.O. A similar arrangement for Africa was essential. That proposal had been considered by the U.K. and other Governments, concerned should be approached.

The South African policy was to prevent any further Communist aggression, to prevent any further Communist activities, and to keep a potential enemy as far away as possible. Where South African help could be utilized could be done only after an understanding had been reached between the countries concerned with African defence.

# Lake Nyasa and Shire Valley Project Would Cost £78m.

## Great Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Plans Recommended for Nyasaland

THREE YEARS OF INVESTIGATION lead Sir William Halerow, and his partners to estimate £77,914,000 as the total cost of the works they propose for the control and development of Lake Nyasa and the Shire River. Their three-volume report has just been published simultaneously in London, Salisbury, Lusaka and Zomba.

However the finances of the project are considered, the report "has come to be a study that its merits should be fully considered and played over, greatly enhanced part in the overall economy of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland." It emphasizes the need for urgency in the case of the Shire Valley project.

The summary of recommendations and recommendations states, in part:

"We believe that an opportunity is presented for the development and betterment on an impressive scale of the river basins in which lie Lake Nyasa and the Shire Valley. The works required in this integrated project are large, but the importance of the potential economic and social gains are of like magnitude.

### Stage-by-Stage Development

The project lends itself to stage-by-stage development. In such projects it is rarely considered essential that the first stages should in themselves be self-supporting and a period of 10 years often elapses before full production benefits are gained.

Nevertheless, we consider that when the Shire Valley project is begun, it should be pushed forward as quickly as possible, because the more dependent on the completion of the project a long delay in carrying out the works involved. The project is feasible in that aspect, the benefits will be realized from the very outset of the works proposed. Indeed, the benefits of some of the early stages is secured by both social and technical reasons, of which the main one is the falling lake level.

The recommendations are given in full:

"The construction of an integrated scheme for the control of Lake Nyasa and the River Shire, the production of hydro-electric power, the reclamation and protection of the lower Shire marshes between Chikwawa and the Zambezi, together with an appropriate system of roads and communications.

"The development of local irrigation schemes and conservation of existing soils and natural hydrological assets."

### New Industries

"The development of industries which would use the industrial residues of the area and the hydro-electric power to (a) the production of nitrogenous fertilizers to increase the productivity of agriculture and thus the general standard of living; the production of cotton goods from local crops; the production of alumina and aluminium from the bauxite of Mlambany; the manufacture of paper from the reeds in the lower valley; and sugar industries; the production of cement."

"The raising of the low standard of the people through a programme of improvement of public health and diminution of endemic diseases, and the encouragement of the production and use of more protein foods."

Concerning the practicability of stage-by-stage development of the project, there follows a selection as a first phase of those works the completion of which would result in considerable seasonal control over all the lower river marshes and appreciable revenue. This first phase, which may be spread over a period of years, should, it is suggested, embrace the following works:—

Immediate blocking of all outflow from Lake Nyasa by a seasonal bund at Liwenge, allowing detailed exploration of the silt in the lower river marshes and the concurrent use of some of the land, stopping the lake from falling too low, and facilitating the construction of the various works in the dry season;

Construction of a barrage and a low head power station of 30,000kW peak capacity at Matope, and diversion of the existing railway or reconstruction of the existing bridge and approaches;

Opening of roads in the lower river and opening up old river courses such as the section between Elephant Marsh and the main river; and

Closing of the Zambezi by an embankment from Matopos south-eastward along the Mangochi Islands. Diversion southward of the confluence of the River Zambezi into the lower river.

Pilot experiments on various forms of irrigation in places such as Chikwawa, Mlambany, and Nkhoma, and on reclamation, reclamation of the bridge and below Port Herald, and improvement of public health by the control of insect and other vectors.

Control by the various Governments of all rivers for the improvement of the river basins and the control of the development to the full productive stage.

### First Plan Would Cost £23.6m.

The capital cost of the works embodied in this first phase is estimated at £23,631,000 at present prices.

The report states that the succeeding phases should include:

"Construction of a pumping station at the outlet from Lake Nyasa and improvements to the Lower Shire as or if necessary. This would allow the use of a greater volume of the marshes, and would also be the means of effecting a decrease in the lake level below the 1937 flood level.

"Construction of a complete flood control scheme at Mlambany, Matopos and Hamilton Falls with a total capacity, including the small Matope development, of 60,000kW at 612 ft head. This would also be a means of increasing the electrical output and being generated and transmitted to the national grid system. The work would be done in stages, and would be completed as detailed.

"Carrying out the flood and silt control and flood control works as far as possible on the Koro and other tributaries, and the development of hydro-electric power on the tributaries when the electrical grid system is able to accommodate it.

"Ultimate reclamation of the lower river marshes on Chikwawa to the Zambezi by lined relief channels, drainage channels, pumping stations, and polders.

"Improvement of the Lower Shire River to its confluence with the Zambezi and of the Zambezi beyond that confluence, if possible.

"Intensification on the use of reclaimed lands for the intensive cultivation of cash crops, such as rice, appropriate to the various soils.

"Encouragement of other works such as food processing, the establishment of local industries and reasonable communications with neighbouring territories."

### Costs of Later Phases

The capital cost of the works embodied in each of the phases of the project are:

Phase 1 (cost £23,631,000) (annual charges £1,200,000) Matopos barrage and river improvements, £24,710,000 (annual charges £1,200,000); the bridge pumping scheme, £2,113,000 (annual charges £133,000); Railway diversion, £1,040,000 (annual charges £78,000).

Phase 2 (cost £16,000,000) (annual charges £1,200,000) Power developments: (a) Matopos low head, £2,140,000 (annual charges £165,000); (b) Nkhoma, £9,496,800 (annual charges £570,000); (c) Mlambany, £4,000,000 (annual charges £260,000); (d) Hamilton Falls, £7,229,000 (annual charges £424,000); (e) grid, £6,530,000 (annual charges £337,000); annual income £3,290,000.

Phase 3 (cost £15,000,000) (annual charges £1,200,000) New bridge at Chirongo for eastern channel, £1,000,000 (annual charges £90,000); irrigation schemes, £2,100,000 (annual charges £162,000); annual income £80,000; river improvement, flood channels, reclamation and protection, £15,900,000 (annual charges £1,150,000); annual income £960,000; public health

£2,000,000 (annual charges £150,000); additional road works, £960,000 (annual charges £72,000). — Total £63,534,000 (annual charges £4,198,000; annual income £4,330,000).

In section P of the report the following costs are enumerated: —

Preliminaries, £150,000 (annual charges £5,000); Zim Zau and Inbhongoma embankment, £2,800,000 (annual charges £210,000); river improvement, flood control, reclamation and protection, £9,280,000 (annual charges £960,000); Rusa diversion, £450,000 (annual charges £49,000); annual income, £960,000; public health, £1,500,000 (annual charges £113,000). Total for section P, £14,380,000 (annual charges £1,017,000; annual income £960,000). Grand total, £77,914,000 (annual charges £5,217,000; annual income £5,299,000).

**Substantial Income**

The annual expenditure of £5,217,000 is greater than the annual income of £5,299,000. An increment of £82,000 per annum is taken from intensively cultivated areas bearing say crops and from extensive areas bearing other crops and reclaimed lands bearing other crops and livestock. This annual surplus of £5,217,000 could be set against the annual charges of the scheme. The surplus is estimated to be approximately the same figure.

To this figure should be added taxes on the increased

population and their increased earnings, taxes on the profits of new industries and improved existing assets, profits on the sales of industrial products which may be developed, the relief of pressure on, and the improvement of existing over-exploited fertile lands and the release of such lands for the growth of cash crops such as cotton.

However the finances of the project are considered, there seems to be no doubt that its completion would enable Nyasaland to play a very greatly enhanced part in the overall economy of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

[The above report was tabled in the Federal Parliament on Monday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sir Makenzi Marlow, who said that the Nyasaland Government had had discussions in Lisbon in 1951 with the Portuguese Government. The Portuguese had shown enthusiasm and offered to contribute towards the cost of the survey and, if the results of the survey were satisfactory, to contribute also towards the cost of the final scheme. The extent of Portuguese participation in any State Valley scheme would have to be a matter for negotiation.]

# Kenya Has Adopted Ideas of All-Party Committee

## Official Analysis of Recommendations and Results

**KENYA HAS ADOPTED** at least 30 of the suggestions made by the all-party delegation from the House of Commons which visited the Colony in January of last year.

When asked by Mr. Bebbington what results there had been from the recommendations of the delegation, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, circulated in the following form, the following official report:

1. Africa, Madagascar and the West Indies have been developed on a similar basis.

2. The Kenya Government should, to assist the emergency, be permitted to raise a special levy on the emergency fund for the purpose of providing for the emergency fund. It is suggested that the Government should be permitted to raise a special levy on the emergency fund for the purpose of providing for the emergency fund. It is suggested that the Government should be permitted to raise a special levy on the emergency fund for the purpose of providing for the emergency fund.

### Kenya Home Guard

The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

3. There are now 118 European District Officers (Kenya Guard) and 615 Kenya Guard posts well staffed and equipped. Kenya Guard posts are well staffed and equipped. Kenya Guard posts are well staffed and equipped. Kenya Guard posts are well staffed and equipped.

4. The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

5. There was carried out during April and May, 1954, by the Government, and subsequent steps to ensure that the Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

6. The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

7. Brutality and inhumanities of sections of the police constitute a threat to public confidence. Reprimands of the police, from the highest level downwards, should be accomplished by stern action to enforce discipline and a right approach to the general public.

8. The police force has been reorganized and stern action taken to enforce discipline. Efforts are being made to

improve relations between the police and the public. All recruit constables are now being given a six months course at the police training school, Nairobi, which was the practice before the emergency, and the training programme is phased so that 3,000 men will have passed out of the school by the end of June, 1955. Retaining of about 2,000 men who had passed out of the school at the end of the instruction programme.

9. The Government should be provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

10. The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

11. The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

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21. The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

22. The Kenya Government have been provided with financial backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline and efficiency.

### Options for African Political Thought

23. It is necessary to provide an outlet for African political thought. The Government should be undertaken without delay with representative elections with a view to arriving at a workable basis for the election of African members to the Legislative Council in the first session of 1956. Africans should be encouraged to develop their own political organizations.

24. On October 12 the Governor of Kenya announced the appointment of a special commission to investigate the best methods of selecting African members of Legislative Council. The Kenya Government encourage the formation of African political associations in the provinces and districts and would give no objection at the appropriate time to such associations forming a Federation of African Associations throughout Kenya.

25. The Government cannot, however, in present circumstances contemplate another central association on the lines of the K.A.U. which is liable to fall under the control of a small subversive minority, with results which may be harmful to



everyone and not least to the Africans themselves.

11.—The Governor should appoint as members of his Executive Council representatives of all the main races, who would thereby assume responsibility for appropriate portfolios.

*Answer.*—This was done when the constitutional changes were made in April, when two Asians and one African became Ministers and a further African and Arab became members of Executive Council. (Ministers are members of Executive Council.)

12.—An inquiry into the sociological and psychological aspects of Mau Mau should be undertaken.

*Answer.*—An inquiry was undertaken by Dr. Carothers.

13.—Fuller use should be made of radio and cinema for information and propaganda.

*Answer.*—The radio services have been strengthened, and full use is being made of radio and mobile cinema. There are 100 African radio hours a day, and there are 150 cinema hours per week.

14.—The colour bar will not destroy the colour bar, but it is a first step for consideration of a view to eliminating discrimination. Government should also lead in the economic sphere, by payment for the job rather than the occupant, the promotion of a higher standard of living among those who work in it, and by leading the way in social and economic development. Responsible Europeans and Asians could give an example in their social activities towards the abolition of the colour bar.

**Discrimination**

*Answer.*—As a result of a resolution approved by the Kenya Legislative Council on December 3, 1953, the following terms: "That Government be requested to submit to the House and subsidiary legislation which discriminates between persons on the ground of race and to report thereon," a survey of all ordinances and Orders in Council has been prepared and is now being examined by the Kenya Government. In their revision of salaries and terms of service the Kenya Government have recently approved proposals whereby all Government posts are open to candidates of all races on the same basic salary scales.

15.—A cadastral survey is needed to determine individual and communal rights.

*Answer.*—This is being done gradually. A process of consolidation of holdings is already going on and the Survey Department has been making an analysis of the various land holdings of the African agricultural development plan. The survey is being carried out by the Agricultural Survey and Mapping Department.

16.—There is both a need for comparative work in other underdeveloped areas and comparatively small areas which are underdeveloped, and policies are required to meet the requirements of such areas. The Government should consider the utilization of such areas for agricultural development.

17.—The organization recognizes the process of change and the need of retaining education in the over-crowded localities of the African reserves.

*Answer.*—Large areas have already been set on developing such areas. Any change of land policy should await the Royal Commission's report. No major changes can be made before 1960 in view of the existing financial commitments. Part of the agreement leading up to the constitutional changes in April, the improvement of land use and the development of more intensive agriculture in those areas is a major objective of the Government plan for which H.M. Government has provided £5,000,000 over five years.

18.—The United Kingdom should declare once more its determination that the objective in Kenya is a multi-racial society in which the rights of all are safeguarded.

*Answer.*—This has been done both in Parliament and in Kenya.

**Trade Unions**

19.—The Government should encourage trade unionists to when encouragement is made them to accept more responsibility and to assume an acknowledged status. Whitley councils should be retained as the basis of a new phase in which trade unionism has a fundamental part to play.

*Answer.*—It is Government policy to encourage trade unionism. The Kenya Labour Department has already provided training courses for trade union officials in the last quarter of 1954. Similar residential courses of five weeks duration are planned for 1955. So far a total of 68 trade unionists have attended these courses.

A large part of the courses is devoted to collective bargaining and wage negotiation on Whitley councils. Three wages councils and one joint industrial council have already been established in the territory, as well as Whitley machinery for Government staff. On all these bodies the appropriate trade unions or staff associations are fully represented. In addition numerous wage negotiating bodies are functioning.

20.—While the Government has the duty of safeguarding the trade union movement and the community from subversive movements, the most favourable construction should be placed on the activities of trade union leaders including those

demanded under emergency regulations for reasons other than complicity in Mau Mau, in a review of their records. Those not so implicated should as far as possible be restored to normal life.

*Answer.*—No trade union official has been detained for any other reason than complicity in Mau Mau, and all cases have been specially reviewed and a number have been released.

21.—The minimum wage is based on the requirements of a single man and not on the needs of his family. A revision of the minimum wage structure is indispensable.

**African Wages**

*Answer.*—The report of the Committee on African Wages which considered the problem in detail, was published in the first half of 1954. Arising from this report certain action has already been taken and further action is being considered.

As a purely interim measure, and pending Government's detailed consideration, a 10 per cent. increase in the minimum wage of 10s. per month was introduced in the second half of 1954, and from April 1, 1955, a further 10 per cent. increase was introduced. This has resulted in still further wage increases.

A far more important development, however, is that the minimum wage has now been based on the requirements of the adult minimum wage based on family needs. The Government's initial aim is an "adult" wage sufficient to maintain a man and his wife, and, as a second aim, a minimum wage sufficient to meet the needs of a man, his wife, and two children. Kenya's minimum wage is now 10s. per month and the position is being reviewed.

22.—The Government should consider the possibility of being replaced by the employees and to reconsider the condition of employment in industry.

*Answer.*—The Committee on African Wages recommended the setting up of a rural wages advisory board and a rural wages committee to deal with wages and conditions of employment in agriculture.

In view of the admitted complexities of the problem and the fact that in many areas conditions have changed drastically since the committee made its investigations, the Legislature has now agreed that a further committee should be set up to consider the rural wages problem. The committee will consist of one African, one European, three official members (one administrative, one labour, and one agricultural), two Africans, and two Ministers.

23.—There is no constitutional barrier to the setting up of a committee to deal with the rural wages problem, but the Government will give every consideration to this.

24.—The Government should make a declaration regarding African security in principle.

**Social Security Legislation**

*Answer.*—As a result of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council on October 13, 1953, a committee has been set up to consider and report upon social security legislation and to make recommendations on the following matters:

- (a) Whether there is now, or likely to be in the near future, need for provision by legislation for the social security of employees in their old age.
- (b) Among what rates and in what types and levels of employment such provision (if any) should be made.
- (c) At what age or respective ages such provision (if any) will be needed.
- (d) By what method or alternative methods such provision (if any) should be or could be made.
- (e) What responsibilities the employer and the employee should bear the cost of any such provision.
- (f) Whether and to what extent voluntary provident schemes for employees should be assessed by statutory provisions, and if any to be required by law.
- (g) Any other incidental questions having done regard to economic and practical considerations.

The committee has had several meetings and has received evidence from all sections of the community in various centres throughout the Colony. It is now considering this and a report which has already been submitted. It is also publishing necessary statistical and actuarial data. It is hoped that a report will be made available to the Governor some time in August or September, 1955.

25.—The new Royal Technical College in Nairobi should be developed at the earliest opportunity to a multi-racial university. Thus teachers would be available for universal education for Africans.

*Answer.*—It is expected that the new Technical College will be open to students in March, 1956. University education is available for all races in East Africa at Makerere, the University College of East Africa.

26.—Kenya must increase its efforts for welfare and education of African women.

Answer. This is an integral part of Kenya Government policy and the closest attention is at present being given to it. The rate at which additional facilities for girls' education can be provided necessarily depends on the staff and finance available. A new teacher training college for African women is to be built in Mchakoo.

27.—More European women should be appointed as social workers and nurses in African areas. Women administrative officers should be appointed.

Answer. In the health and social services European women are being increasingly employed, with particular emphasis on maternity and child welfare clinics in the African areas. The number of European women so employed is limited by the number of posts available.

28.—It is desirable that the present United Kingdom grant of £1m. will be sufficient for plans for African farming. Answer. The present plan is estimated to cost £7m. of which £5m. will come from the Government. It is a five-year plan and the total expenditure will be of the order of £1m. a year. It is only a small part of the need of African farmers after the completion of this five-year period.

29.—African villages should be developed as centres of social services, education, co-operative farming, crafts and local trade centres. This is accepted policy and an increasing number of villages with social amenities are being established.

30.—It is essential to increase in agricultural paths some of the basic requirements for the next years in European farming. Answer. This is already part of Kenya Government policy.

### Blunt Reply on Hydro-Electric Schemes

#### Minister's Report to Mr. Lascelles

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has issued a long statement "because certain misrepresentations of the facts have appeared in a public letter addressed to me by a former member of the Federal Hydro-Electric Board. The text is as follows:—

"I have read the copy of your letter that the Kariba scheme has a potential equal to that of Kafue. Such a comparison can be accepted only if Meshi Teshi is regarded as proved. In a report dated January 21 on the possibility of daming including Messrs. Teshi, Messrs. Kanthack and Partners discussed all the divergences of opinion between themselves and the French consultants and gave their opinion that the potential of Meshi Teshi was proven."

#### There is No Comparison

"That report by Messrs. Kanthack and Partners was sent by the Federal Hydro-Electric Board to the French Consultants. The French consultants have replied to the Government stating that several years of observation are required to appreciate with sufficient accuracy the flow regulated by the Meshi Teshi reservoir, the reduction by evaporation of the flow, and the inflow on the intermediate catchment area. This statement is signed by the French consultants Dainger, Teshi, and Messon, and the Government accept their advice, and are content that it emanates from some of the highest world authorities on hydrology. Meshi Teshi is not proven. Consequently the two schemes to be compared are the first two stages of the Kafue scheme without Meshi Teshi and the Kariba scheme. There is no comparison. The Kariba scheme is very much larger than Kafue, and hydrologically is proved to the hilt."

"Meshi Teshi is not a theoretical subject. The Government are not interested in hypotheses. The Government have to take a responsible view; they must decide on certainties. They are pledging the country's credit for vast sums. Those who will lend the millions of pounds required for the scheme will look only at certainties. I trust that there will be no more irresponsible statements on this subject by people who can speak without the discipline of carrying responsibility for what is decided."

"The letter also stated that the writer had reason to believe that the cost estimates in respect of Kafue had been somewhat overestimated. This is not correct. The Government have kept in close touch with Cooper Brothers and Co. in their preliminary work on the cost estimates of both schemes, and they have disclosed the need for substantial increases in the cost estimates for Kafue. Increases of the same nature have been indicated for Kariba, but for Kariba considerable reductions may be possible."

"A considerable amount of engineering work and detailed planning will be necessary before the effect of some of the matters which have been raised by Cooper Brothers and Co. can be quantified and before they are in a position to report on the estimates. The time which has been made available to receive some preliminary estimates of the effect of the increases in the estimates of both schemes and of the detailed planning which will be necessary in the future to check the estimates is to be minimized."

#### Re-estimating cost of Kariba

The writer of the letter contended also that the estimated date for the completion of Kariba is likely to be delayed by as much as three years. This statement is misleading as well as irresponsible. The estimated completion of Kariba is estimated as 1961, and this date is subject to a delay of at least a year to allow for extra work to be done."

"The Board's estimates of the cost of the Government's hydro-electric schemes are based on the views of the Government's own consultants known to the Hydro-Electric Board. The Government saw no reason why its views on demand should at that stage be made known to the Board. Demand estimates are of great importance in determining which scheme should be given preference and the size of the initial installation. That was an essential part of the Government's deliberations before reaching the decision in favour of Kariba. Now that a decision has been taken, and when further studies of the hydrology and distribution of hydro-electric power have been completed, those estimates will be informed and instructed of the correct figures required."

"There is an implication that I have made to the Board in a letter to them in the terms of reference of the Board's summary."

"The Board was authorized to investigate the possibility of authorized under the Hydro-Electric Power Act of 1948 and to report on the possibility of hydro-electric power. For the purpose of this investigation the Board was authorized to employ consultants and to enter into contracts with them for the purpose of making and entering into contracts for insurance purposes."

"The Board was authorized to carry out the preparatory works which had been carried out at Kariba and Kafue and to discharge any contracts undischarged at the time of this report. The Board is required to keep adequate financial and administrative records, to include a balance sheet at the end of each year, and to keep the Minister fully informed, through me, of the affairs of the Board, the progress of work and of the finances of the Board, and to arrange for the auditing of the accounts."

"The public will understand that the terms of reference of the Board do not include an authority to appraise the relative merits of the two schemes. Only the Government can make that appraisal and only the Government should make it."

#### Board Given Choice of Methods

"But the fact is that on the occasions when the Board's members of the board have expressed opinions on which schemes the Government should adopt, I have said that these opinions would be considered by the Government which, in fact, has done so. However, I did so as a member of courtesy and consideration for members of the board. Thus, in treating the Board with less deference than was due to it, I accepted a more latitude than permitted by the terms of reference under which it was appointed."

"I regard it as an attitude emanating from any quarter that came into contact with the Board and to the Government's credit and economy, that scheme to which particular individuals may feel that they are in some way committed should be forced on the Government and the public. I state categorically that the Government will not bend to pressure. The Government has made its decision for the good of the Federation on all the evidence and on the best advice."

"Especially I deplore alarmist propaganda that the choice of Kariba means a slowing down of development in Northern Rhodesia. I find it difficult to believe that the provision of large quantities of cheap electric power can do other than good to the economy of Northern Rhodesia."

"The Mayor of Lusaka has petitioned the Queen against the decision to proceed with the Kariba scheme."

Parliament

# Secretary of State on Mau Mau Surrenders

## Socialist Suggests that Mr. Lennox-Boyd Should Go to Kenya

**MAU MAU SURRENDERS** between January 18 and March 5 numbered 147, the House of Commons was told last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. F. Lennox-Boyd, who continued in reply to questions put to him on the subject.

How surrenders are being handled in Kenya against members of the forces of police have been withdrawn since January 18. Charges against three members of the Home Guard have been withdrawn by the prosecution.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was asked whether he now thinks that a wiser approach might have been made to the whole question of surrenders in view of the fact that the Africans lost trust in those officers after what happened in the General Chinese negotiations last year? Does not he think that it would have been better to have had preparatory talks through the agency of a trusted European and a trusted African, so as to win the confidence of the African people; and will he not even now revert to that proposal?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "As I have explained on other occasions, there was no central organization which was approachable, and an approach of that kind was really not feasible. Instead of harking back to the limited success of previous experience, I think that much the best thing we can do is to look to the future with confidence. That is much better than looking back to the General Chinese episode, which I regret, failed in its aim."

MR. DAVID GRIFFITHS: "I do not wish for a moment to look back to what happened, and I do not regret what has happened, but may I ask about the future? The surrenders have opened a new chapter. If at the end of this close there is no prospect of an end to the emergency in the near future—and since time is running out—will not the right hon. gentleman consider going to Kenya himself and making contact with the African leaders in order to find out how to best use the time remaining, if it may be possible to secure the full support and co-operation of the people?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "At all times I hold myself in readiness to pay another visit to Kenya when I feel that it would be to the public advantage. With regard to making contact with the responsible leaders of the Africans, they have been co-operating with us loyally in this matter, and they approved of the surrender terms. I think that that is a sufficient answer to that part of the gentleman's question."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I appreciate all that the right hon. gentleman has said, but there is something remaining before the surrender ends. I do not ask him to go now, but will he not consider whether a good purpose would be served if he contacted the African leaders as to what steps could be taken to make the surrender terms better known to all Mau Mau? It will not be possible that if the cooperation of the African leaders is secured, the success that hon. members on both sides of the House all desire may be secured?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It cannot be too often pointed out that the co-operation of the loyal African leaders has already been secured, inasmuch as we have every cause to realize the harm which is being brought to their country by the Mau Mau activities. I am prepared to consider going to Kenya at the appropriate moment, but I do not think it would help if I added further to my answer at this stage."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Can the Minister say whether men who surrender or are taken prisoner during the military operations will have the amnesty applied to them?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The conditions under which people who surrender would come under the protection of the amnesty offer were made quite clear. I do not think it would be wise for me to go into details of how individuals would be

affected, but anybody who surrenders in consequence of the offer would not be penalized for offences committed before the relevant date, January 18. For offences committed after that date, however, a surrender cannot be held to have been in consequence of the surrender offer."

MR. BACKWAY: "What provision was made to feed Africans which asked for screening in Kenya, what ammunition provided against rain, how far the roads and highways were improved, and what was done to improve the health of the people?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "A balanced diet, prepared by medical authorities, is provided for Africans in the territories. They live in huts or barracks. Hooded intercoms are employed infrequently. Screening may be a brief and simple operation, but it is sometimes for long and complicated operations involving exhaustive cross-checking of information."

### Allegation by British Officer

MR. BACKWAY: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that I have a letter in my hand from a British officer in Kenya who describes what happened to a group of 400 British women and children who were taken to a detention camp for 16 hours in a compound rain, with no food and a Year of water. They went past the bushes and were kept in that minute, 1,000 being classed as black. Will the right hon. gentleman inquire into that case?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Having already read that letter to last week's Tribune, I was wondering when the hon. gentleman was going to let me see it. I will certainly look into it."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, replying to a question by MR. BACKWAY, said that from the beginning of the emergency in Kenya to March 7, 1955, 3,442 persons had been convicted of capital offences, 453 were charged with murder, 539 with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, 711 with conspiring with terrorists, 25 with administering oaths, and 20 with other offences. Of the above 25, 10 had been executed, 130 had been sentenced on appeal, 400 had had their sentences commuted, and 200 were under appeal, six had died in hospital, and two were sentenced to life. In 58 cases, 170 persons, including 100 natives, were being commuted to life imprisonment.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "There are about 11,000. A similar figure may have up to three years in the territories. Service men may spend the balance of their unexpired service there after completing their training, which varies according to trade."

In reply to MR. BARRISBROCK, the Minister said that copies of the report made by the delegation to the Trusteeship Council, which recorded visits to Tanganyika, had been released as a United Nations document in New York for official use, but it had not yet been printed for sale to the general public. The Tanganyika Government had had copies for free distribution to leaders of public opinion in the Territory.

MR. BARRISBROCK: "Is it not the duty of the Trusteeship Council to make copies available to the Territory affected as quickly as possible?"

### Government's Very Broad Views

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Government have very broad views indeed about the contents of the report. My own interest is simply that the normal procedure in regard to documents was followed by the Trusteeship Council. There the less one recognizes the disadvantages, as pointed out by my hon. friend. Our delegates are approaching their colleagues on the Council to see whether some different procedure can be devised."

MR. BARRISBROCK: "Did the delegation discuss freedom of the press, secondly, in the report?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, and that is a very significant fact. MR. BARRISBROCK asked what provision of their bill the delegation had devised to hearing evidence from witnesses representing the Tanganyika African National Union."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot say how the mission apportioned its time. Its report, however, gives inappropriate emphasis to the views of the mission, and makes comparatively little reference to the much larger body of African opinion that exists outside it."

In answer to other questions the Minister said: "The visiting mission had the following members: Mr. Ross of New Zealand as chairman, Mr. Borzabal of El Salvador, Mr. Jaipal of India, and Mr. Scarr of the United States. The mission reported to the Trusteeship Council which is now

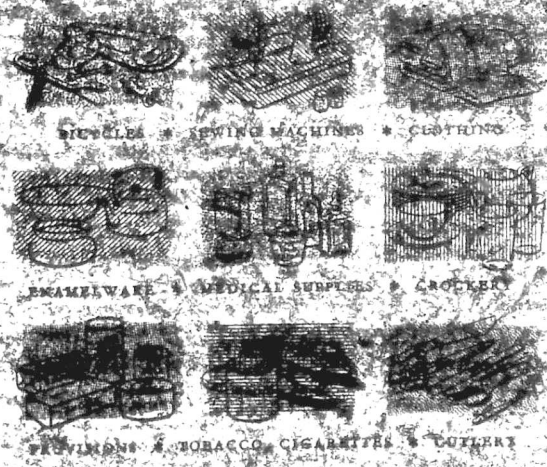
(Continued on page 948)

# Colonial Customer

The education in her ability has not undertaken no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, suitcases — remain a major responsibility for her own care. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her skill that West Africa leans for the retail distribution of staple commodities. Market Mammae are the country's principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods and, frankly acknowledging their skills, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



The Market Mammae of West Africa are the sole distributors of such goods and services as bicycles, suitcases, sewing machines, radios, and suitcases. They buy from a market dealer in a nearby village and bring them to the roadside.



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## Letters to the Editor

## Points from Letters

## Surrender Terms and Colonel Young

## Comment on Lord Ogmore Statement

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir, — In the Lords debate on the situation in Kenya Lord Ogmore said: "It seems to me that the surrender terms and the amnesty on the one hand and Colonel Young's resignation on the other are almost inexplicably bound up. How right it was to grant amnesty that is binding on the Government like this."

The Government can hardly deny that as a result of conceding the Kikuyu villages and giving them protection, and especially the creation of the Kikuyu Guard, but as a check on the Kikuyu Guard, the Government's first step was to set up C.I.D. teams to investigate reports of ill-treatment of prisoners, etc. Naturally the passive wing of Mau Mau went into a flood of anonymous letters directed to the members of the Kikuyu Guard, witnesses were subpoenaed. In time with the prosecutions that followed the Kikuyu Guard were almost brought to impasse against Mau Mau. Let alone open fire.

Fortunately some well-known Englishmen in the Nyeri area aware of the dangers of the situation, made strong representations to the Governor whom they convinced that if the C.I.D. teams continued their work on the lines they were following there would soon be no Kikuyu Guard left, and Mau Mau would undergo a swift renaissance. Hence the accusations made against the Government of containing unauthorised by the Kikuyu Guard, and hence the resignation of Colonel Young, who was not in any way in agreement with the Government's handling of the C.I.D. investigation.

The Kenya Government has acted within its ordinary jurisdiction. Every malpractice perpetrated by the Kikuyu Guard has been investigated (and many have found ground for the prosecution, including the Mau Mau survivors). The Government's answer to the problem was to promulgate an amnesty to the Kikuyu Guard for all offences committed before January 18 and extend that amnesty to Mau Mau, but for political reasons it was convenient to put the other way round. Hence Lord Ogmore's statement that "amnesty which has been extended to the Government has also been extended to those royalists who were believed to have been guilty of serious malpractices."

Brooks, Yours faithfully,  
 London, N.W. R. H. M. BAKER

## E. A. Professional Hunters' Association

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia  
 Sir, — The Secretary of the East African Professional Hunters' Association, Mr. Silvester, has been ill for a considerable time and has asked me to allow you to resign. He was secretary from November 25, 1954 to November 26, 1954.

During his absence some letters may not have been answered, and some may perhaps have been lost. If there are any for this letter so that members, honorary and associate, will understand why their letters were perhaps not acknowledged.

I have been given the post of secretary, and would ask all members in Africa and elsewhere to write me at the new address (Box 2278, Nairobi, cables, "Campfires, Nairobi"), so that I may apologize to them, and also keep them up to date with the activities of their association.

Yours faithfully,

Box 2278,  
 Nairobi

H. STONE  
 Secretary

## Parochial

"THOUGH THE REPORT of the Standing Committee of Kenya's Truce Conference talks of a great East and Central African Federation, the whole spirit is parochial, narrow, not wide, subjective, not objective, racial, not inter-racial. Even if this were the time for Kenya to reach federation it could scarcely have been done less persuasively, and this is certainly not the right time for any leader outside Kenya must be hostile to the idea of amalgamation with a Colony which is torn by grave problems which it appears unable to solve. Moreover, the idea of a Federation of East and Central Africa, down into racial states before federation makes the prospect worse, not better, for it is inconceivable that the Governments of the public in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Rhodesia or Nyasaland would accept anything based on racial separation, nor would His Majesty's Government. So a good idea is badly botched, badly presented, and badly timed."

## Prosperous Buganda

"IT IS STRIKING to see that the production of Buganda last year was about as well as 1950. A crop of rather more than 35,000 tons was worth about £5m.; a cotton harvest of more than 120,000 bales produced nearly 2½ million nearly three-quarters of a million bags of maize were marketed for about £500,000, and all sorts of other things have to be added, such as bananas, wheat, chickens, eggs, various kinds of vegetables, etc. And probably not many people realize that in Buganda there are now three African chiefs to every A. M. S."

## Federal Information Attaches

FRANK WATSON, Secretary of Rhodesia House, London, on Monday evening bid farewell to Sir C. M. BAKER, who is returning to Rhodesia after five years in London. He had a most interesting discussion with the High Commissioner, Sir C. M. BAKER, and Mr. J. G. Anthony, his successor, and Mr. M. C. Newman, the representative information attaché. Sir C. M. BAKER will be on leave until August. Mr. Newman, who arrived from Central Africa last Friday, had spent his last two months touring Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He was at one time publicity officer to the National Services Board of Southern Rhodesia, and he edited the *New Rhodesia*, now defunct.

## African Position against Kariba

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has petitioned the Secretary of State for the Colonies against the decision to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric project, on the ground that 25,000 Africans in Northern Rhodesia would be displaced by building the dam. The Congress demands that this constitutes a breach of the constitution for whereas African affairs are a territorial responsibility the decision has been made by the Federal Government.

## Nyasaland Office

THE NYASALAND OFFICE in London is to be closed by the end of June when the duties will pass to the office of the High Commissioner for the Federation. Mr. S. S. MURRAY, who has been Nyasaland's representative in London for many years, will join the staff of the High Commissioner for July and August.

## Immigrants Club

A social club for immigrants is to be established in Salisbury, and it is hoped that similar clubs will be opened in other parts of the Federation. The club will be staffed by volunteers supplied by the Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League, and the Over-Sea League.



# PERSONALIA

DR. HANE, manager of a German bank is visiting the Sudan.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. CAHNE, M.C. has been promoted Colonel.

MR. K. M. BELL, of Lujeri Tea Estate, Nyasaland, is working in Guildford, Surrey.

DR. J. GLADSTON is writing a study of judicial procedure among the Bantu.

DR. J. G. HAYES has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Natal.

MR. W. A. CHAMBERS has formed the basis of the Philip Hill Investment Trust Ltd.

MR. and MRS. GREGG have returned home for the Cape of their way home to Rhodesia.

MR. MICKEVILLE BARKER has been gazetted a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. D. P. T. HASTINGS is now Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Nyasaland.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HUMPHREY DAVIDSON is a general in England and Scotland of 1937-655.

MR. WOODHOUSE has been appointed director general of Chatham House, the Royal Institute of National Affairs.

MOTHER MARY BERTHMAN, S.P., who arrived in Salisbury in July, 1891, has celebrated her 90th birthday. She still lives in the city.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. E. L. RILEY, who has commanded the Rhodesian African Rifles since June, 1951, has retired from the Federal Forces.

SAYID ISMAIL EL-AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritania, will visit Palestine on his way back from London and Italy.

MR. DONALD DAVENPORT, a former member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for a further three years.

Known to many as the "Belgian Colonel" of May, his visit, which is to last a month, will include a tour of the Colony's air services.

MR. and MRS. LEGAT left Kenya a few days ago on their way to the United Kingdom via Italy. They expect to reach London early in May.

MR. J. H. GIBSON, M.C., is writing the Royalist Historical Institute in London this evening on "Communism and Fascism in Araba Religion".

MR. CHARLES MOUND, who was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn earlier this year, has been appointed a temporary assistant Registrar general in Kenya.

MRS. H. H. GREGG has been re-elected president and Mrs. T. HAYES and Mrs. G. D. HAYES have been elected vice-presidents of the Nyasaland Council of Women.

MR. REV. F. D. MURPHY, M.C., has been appointed to the Northern Rhodesian African Civil Service Commission in place of Mr. W. H. SCRIVENER, resigned.

MR. HULLY is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 1.15 p.m. on March 24 on "Post-War Changes in Africa". LORD MINTHORN will preside.

Visitors to the annual Bantu Bazaar are MESSRS. E. G. BUTLER, F. B. M. JACKSON, D. A. ROGAN, W. C. FARRINGTON, T. A. TAYLOR, JAMES WHITEHEAD, and J. C. W. WILSON.

MR. REV. D. O'LEARY, the REV. W. and MRS. PRESTON, and DR. and MRS. H. SHORE are among passengers for Mombassa in the DUNNIFEAR CASTLE, which left last week from London.

MR. DOMINIAN OMAN, a 32-year-old African education officer, has been appointed a district officer in the Tanganyika Provincial Administration. He is the first African to hold such a post in the territory.

SIR ANDREW and LADY COHEN spent a five-day holiday in Malindi last week as guests of the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Trafford Smith. Sir Andrew was stationed in the island during the worst period of the last war.

SIR KEITH HANCOCK, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Professor of British Commonwealth Affairs in the University of London, is to receive the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Cambridge.

A team of United Church Women which is visiting East Africa in the course of a world tour of eight weeks consists of Mrs. J. B. WYCKE and Miss B. B. BAKER (London), Mrs. J. SPURDIN (Philadelphia), and Mrs. FELICIA SUNDVAL (India).

MR. CL. M. PAIR, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, will shortly pay a brief business visit to Great Britain and the Continent. He is expected to arrive in London just after Easter and to leave for Nairobi at the beginning of May.

MR. G. F. FORKIN, AMMUNITION SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and SAIDU MOHAMMAD, M.P., M.P., Leader of the Opposition, are to receive the Sudan at a meeting in Rome next week at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Florence.

A biography of MAJOR GENERAL WINSTON CHURCHILL by MR. LEONARD MOSELEY is to be published in the autumn. A London Sunday newspaper has begun serialization of extracts. The author first met General Win.

MR. A. W. EXLEY, deputy keeper of botany at the British Museum (Natural History), Dr. F. A. MENDONÇA, Portuguese scientist, and MR. DE H. WARD, senior botanist at the Southern Rhodesian Government Herbarium, are touring the Southern

Government territory to examine the flora of the territory.

THE RT. REV. DR. JOHN JAMES O'NEILL, Bishop of Uganda, who left for the United States on his way to the States to attend the 10th General Conference of the World Council of Churches, will be in London on his way to the States to attend the 10th General Conference of the World Council of Churches, will be in London on his way to the States to attend the 10th General Conference of the World Council of Churches.

MR. J. H. NYAMATI, M.C., has been re-appointed to the Southern Rhodesian African Labour Advisory Board. The two other African members representing the interest of Native workers, are MR. A. K. KANYI and MR. L. C. HATTEWORTH. The employers' representatives are MESSRS. D. PARKER, W. F. SCHWENK and D. MARS-WHITE. The chairman is the Commissioner for Labour.

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# House of Commons Questions

(Continued from page 42)

debating its recommendations. The views of H.M. Government on these recommendations are fully set out in the detailed observations which have been submitted to the Trusteeship Council.

In general, I fear that H.M. Government do not regard the mission's main recommendations, from which the chairman dissented as helpful or realistic. In particular, they regard as wholly unpractical the proposals for establishing a time-table for holding elections in Tanganyika.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Does the gentleman agree with me that the Government did not do anything wrong at all in regard to what would be the hon. gentleman suggest to future that the United Nations should persuade the Trusteeship Council?

### Inaction and Wrong Assumptions

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: It might be a little surprising for us to make a suggestion of that kind, because when H.M. Government do not do anything, it is not wrong, but it is a waste of time. The accumulated responsibility of errors tends to make the whole report and the whole administration of any kind in authority. I hope that fact will not be forgotten in the proper quarter.

Mr. Brockway: Is the hon. gentleman aware that many people here would repudiate the suggestion that representatives from America, India, and El Salvador on this visiting mission are irresponsible? Is it not a fact that this country administers Tanganyika under the Trusteeship Council and ought to pay towards serious attention to a report that is visiting this country?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Naturally, what I had in mind were not the countries of origin of these various people but the way in which they discharged their responsibility. It is of course open to U.N.O. to inquire into the administration of the Trust Territory. It is the duty of the administering authority to give them every facility to do so by the decision of the Council, and the Trusteeship Council alone has the responsibility.

Mr. Brockway: I am glad to hear that the Trusteeship Council should be approached and that the Government should be approached. But the Trusteeship Administration has done in Tanganyika a very good job.

Mr. Brockway: When the Government and other services personnel and of academic educational opportunities.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I think it is generally understood by the mass of Africans themselves that there are favourable conditions of educational opportunities in Tanganyika. It is the failure of the Government to increase in the field of education, and the failure to meet the standards of the Trusteeship Council, that is the real issue.

Mr. Harrison Davies: Is the hon. gentleman serious in saying that report because it seems to disagree with the best of views of the present Government? Does it appear that the report itself says that the present and incoming Governments should be taken and practice in the best interests of local administration?

### No Party Differences

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I think that it is not possible to have a party line in regard to this report. The Government and the Opposition would have been already united in their own minds.

Mr. Harrison Davies: It is not, hon. gentleman, that responsibility should be placed on the Government, but it is a fact that the report itself says that the present and incoming Governments should be taken and practice in the best interests of local administration?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Yes, sir, I think that is exactly what the report says. It says that the report itself says that the present and incoming Governments should be taken and practice in the best interests of local administration?

Mr. Harrison Davies: Will the hon. gentleman make reference to us the comments, if any, made by the Legislative Council?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: That is a reasonable suggestion, and I will do so, though I cannot give an undertaking.

Mr. Craddock asked what finances had been received by Tanganyika from the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: None, sir, though we have had some help from the United Nations Specialized Agencies.

Mr. Craddock: How much financial aid has been given by the United Kingdom?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: In the years 1945-53 the Colonial

Development and Welfare Fund provided about £54m. for Tanganyika, and a further substantial sum will be available as a result of the Bill which was recently before the House. In addition, since 1949 investments from the United Kingdom in Tanganyika Government loans have totalled some £7m.

Mr. Brockway: Is it a function of the Trusteeship Council to make financial grants? If it is the function of other United Nations agencies, what is the total of grants so made to Tanganyika?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: It is the one function of a visiting mission to get a fair picture of the Territory as a whole.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I have asked whether the transfer of Mau Mau families had been satisfactorily completed, and whether the new European farmers were finding their farms.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: No, because the Mau Mau camps were not completed in 1951. I understand that some 10 farms have been started in the process of being moved, all full four have been moved, and some are still in progress.

Mr. Brockway: While there is no doubt that the Mau Mau families are being moved, and that progress is being made in the transfer of Mau Mau families, it does not seem that the Mau Mau families have not been moved, and a considerable number of Mau Mau families are still working these farms in the Mau Mau.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I would not like to say anything about our comments on the Mau Mau families, but I would like to say that the Mau Mau families are still working these farms in the Mau Mau.

### Constitutional Discussions in Nyassaland

Mrs. White asked the basis of representation at the conference on constitutional changes in Nyassaland.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The discussions on constitutional change in Nyassaland are being held between the Governor and five representatives each of the European, African, and Asian communities, together with the nominated members of Legislative Council representing African interests.

Mrs. White: Will the hon. gentleman consider the possibility of a representative of the representatives of each of the principal organizations at that following the procedure of the Trusteeship Council, and the possibility of a similar system of representation in other territories?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I am not sure that I can say anything further, but I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Trusteeship Council has given the Trusteeship Council a very good example.

Mrs. White: Will the hon. gentleman say that the Trusteeship Council has given the Trusteeship Council a very good example of the fact that it is an African Territory with a population of 400,000 Africans and only a few thousand Europeans and Asians?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I am not sure that I can say anything further, but I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Trusteeship Council has given the Trusteeship Council a very good example.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I have not received such a report. Mr. Brockway: I am not sure that I can say anything further, but I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Trusteeship Council has given the Trusteeship Council a very good example.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I am not sure that I can say anything further, but I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Trusteeship Council has given the Trusteeship Council a very good example.

### Some Exports Not Discussed

Mr. Brockway asked if Africans were excluded from various hotels and bars in Nyassaland, including at least one bar to which they were admitted since the imposition of Prohibition. Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The practice of racial discrimination in hotels and bars is a very serious matter, and it is not surprising that the Government should have taken steps to deal with it. I am not sure that I can say anything further, but I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Trusteeship Council has given the Trusteeship Council a very good example.

Mr. Brockway asked what communications had been received from the Government of Kenya regarding the proposed form of a delegation to the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The delegation is not able to complete as early as had been hoped, but arrangements are now being made for their visit in the first fortnight of July.

Mr. Brockway asked what progress had been made in respect of the completion of constitutional reforms in Uganda.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The proposed changes in the Trusteeship Council will require minor amendments to the constitutional instruments, which are now being prepared for submission to Her Majesty.

### Farewell to Sir Robert Howe Prime Minister's Warm Tribute

AT A DINNER given in Kitale by the Sudanese Government in honour of the retiring Governor-General, the Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, said that when he first met Sir Robert Howe he was full of suspicion that he might not respect the new constitution but the true personality of the man vested with the right to veto soon became apparent and the great relief and joy of the Sudanese.

Mr. Howe expressed his conviction that a man of integrity had unflinchingly supported the point of view of his colleagues, Ministers, and in the transitional period had shown a spirit which would greatly help his successors. During the eight years in which Sir Robert Howe had served the Sudan, the budget had increased fourfold and the country had emerged into a complete nationhood.

Mr. Howe expressed his conviction that the Sudanese Ministers into whose hands power had passed would show devotion and a high sense of duty and be worthy of the trust placed in them. The democratic form of Government was compatible with the Sudanese way of life and thought, and though the road would be hard and uphill all the way, the leaders, supported by the people and the strength of law, would, he believed, carry their burden. They should listen to the voice of the people and the voice of God.

### Italian Memorial Church To Commemorate War Dead

THE ITALIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, dedicated to the memory of those who died in Italy during the war, was consecrated on Monday, March 14, 1955, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by the Bishops of Meru and Kisumu.

The Duchess Anna di Savoia Aosta, who laid the foundation stone in March, 1952, and her daughter, Princess Maria Christina, flew to Kenya to be present at the consecration, together with many high Italian officials and among others present at the ceremony were Sir Frederick and Lady Crawford, a representative of the Commandant-in-Chief in East Africa, and Sir George Smith, president of the Council of Appeal of Eastern Africa.

A guard of honour was provided by the Italian Army, and there was a contingent of the Italian Air Force.

The church, for which more than £30,000 had been subscribed by the Italian community in Kenya, the families of Italian buried in Kenya and the Italian Government, is built on land belonging to the Congonita Mission, some three miles from Nairobi, on a 100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide site, and as its high altar was built by Italian artisans assisted by local Africans.

The tomb of the Duke of Aosta, who died in Kenya in 1942, is located in the nave; his remains were removed from Dagobert's war cemetery.

### Nairobi Cathedral Reconsecrated

The Rev. Ken LEONARD BACHER, Bishop of Mombasa, attended a service of reconsecration in St. Simeon Anglican Cathedral, Nairobi, last week following forcible entry into the cathedral, possibly by terrorists. The Bishop said: "While we are ignorant of what happened inside the cathedral, we are pretty sure that the ceremony was not of a Christian nature. That in itself constituted an act of desecration."

The Government of Uganda is to appoint an impartial committee, containing well-known United Kingdom experts, to make recommendations in regard to medical and health policy.

### Kenya's Auditor Not Satisfied Complaints Ignored for Three Years

"THE MOST RECENT AUDIT INSPECTION revealed that there was little, if any, improvement in the manner in which the accounts were kept. These were adversely criticized in my 1953 report." So writes Mr. J. R. Cusack, Director of Audit in Kenya.

The report is marked by patient but sometimes pained remonstrance, of which the following are examples. The Ministry for Community Development & Local Government has been in existence for three years and seem to have any corporate existence, and I am not clear for whom people are responsible who are responsible for their administration. I have had no reply to an inquiry regarding the accounts of the Kibura Centre made in November 1953.

On Ministry of Finance and Development items for 1954 requisition, Eastleigh, 17,500, safeguarding approaches, Eastleigh, 1,200, 1954, 1955, 1956, the former account has had no transaction since September 1954, and the latter since February 1951. It is not known how it is intended to clear these accounts.

Under miscellaneous is an amount of £7,167, being *ex gratia* compensation paid to Z. Khoys, of Teheran, for 1,434 kegs of nails requisitioned in 1947, together with simple interest at 3% per annum. The Director of Audit does not know how this is to be cleared either.

The Ministry for Local Government, Health and Housing is due. I have still not received any accounts for the European Housing Authority for 1952 and statement was not made last year, the winter accounts of the authority. This was communicated upon its submission for 1953, 1954, and 1955.

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### Comments on Kenya Amnesty Offer What the Brockway Group Want

The central council of the Movement for Colonial Freedom (of which Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., is chairman) has passed the following resolution:—

The Movement for Colonial Freedom regrets the recent amnesty offer in Kenya was not accompanied by the proposal of a general amnesty for the offer was made simultaneously with an intensified military campaign. This offer of amnesty to forgive the Mau Mau gangs that the Government is making, demands that they should not be shot on sight and treated as criminals. In practice, whether the original intention the main effect of the amnesty offer has been to pacify members of the home party suspects of breaches of the law and to cover up the crisis which culminated in the resignation of Colonel Young.

#### Subsistence Leaflets

The movement also regrets that the authorities in Kenya have failed to investigate seriously the circumstances in which the leaflets intended to explain Government policy were distributed in the forests. The authorities also do not appear to have taken seriously numerous attacks by Europeans the object of which was to subvert the armed forces and undermine the authority of the Government. It is almost incredible that any reasonable standards that such disregard for the law should have occurred without any arrests or prosecutions being instituted. It is imperative that the Government should show that breaches of the law by members shall be treated as seriously as those committed by Africans.

The movement believes that the fighting in Kenya could be ended if a real attempt at negotiation and reconciliation were made. The Government should consult with African leaders of opinion immediately to contact Mr. Mas-Indera in a representative capacity in the General Council negotiations. These interim talks should involve all important issues and should be held within six months.

The movement also regrets that the Government has failed to take any steps to bring about a general amnesty for all those who have taken part in the struggle for independence, with the exception of those who have been charged with the murder of British subjects.

#### Five Point Programme

- (1) — The release of political prisoners.
- (2) — The restoration of civil liberties so as to give Africans the right to hold public meetings and to organize political parties, trade unions, co-operatives and other organizations without interference.
- (3) — The establishment of a system of statutory minimum wages for all and of a committee which would advise African workers on adequate wages and conditions.
- (4) — A review of the land situation on the basis of human and agrarian needs rather than racial privilege.
- (5) — The restitution of property confiscated from Africans and the full compensation in cash or kind of such property as has been disposed of.
- (6) — Legislation to make racial discrimination a criminal offence.
- (7) — A programme of educational development including the re-opening of the independent schools under the management of the Government, the same to be run by the Department of Education.
- (8) — Civil facilities to encourage the development of secondary industries and to assist the development of a fully employed and thriving African market through representation on all organs of local government and in the Executive Council, and the abolition of nominated representation.

#### Unexpected Lemony Lies

Dr. Christopher Wilson has written in the course of a long article in *Comment*:

"To the African unexpected lemony lies give no thought of passive friendliness, reciprocal cooperation. To him it indicates weakness and folly in the parts offering generous terms, and encourages the hope of extorting further advantages hereafter. That is the essence of this traitorous business.

Sentimentalists say that our 'liberal' attitude will induce the African to like us, and so result in better relations in future; realists, from practical man-to-man experience of the African, believe that the offer of concessions now will lead Africans to infer that we have lost the will and the power to win; and that if they come to an agreement with us now it will be a step towards a later trial of strength with hope of ultimate success.

The speedy end of the rebellion is fervently to be desired; but more important still is the subsequent state of mind of Kenya's African population. Only if the failure of the Kikuyu rebellion is made plain to all by physical superiority and complete victory can Kenya expect lasting peace and good government. To stop short now of a clear demonstration of the crushing defeat of rebellion would be most foolish.

A man who has spent a lifetime in African administration gave us an unhesitating opinion that if the emergency ended in any other way than the forced submission of the rebels the Kikuyu would be openly asserting in three or four years that they had never been defeated, that they had won.

Lord Milverton spoke in the House of Lords with the true voice of Kenya when he said the Government and the rebels were both wrong. The Government's policy is in agreement with him for it is the aim many of us would seek who see disastrous results if we were those who are included by a given Government feature, who would follow the direct path of duty rather than devious ways of expediency. The rebels' policy is not logical. The continuation of the cause of the right resulted only in a display of military force. The misrepresentation of our problems by those who should have known better. It is Kenya's great misfortune and crippling handicap that we have failed to get the case convincingly stated and understood at home.

#### Dubious Offer

Mr. G. G. Bennett writes in the *Kenya Times* under the heading 'National Newsletters':

"In Kenya the very dubious amnesty offer, which made a mockery of all the principles of justice associated with the word British rule, have been justified had led to a wholesale surrender of Mau Mau hard core cases. There is as yet little evidence that it has done anything of the kind. If it fails, the situation will be worse than ever, since the offer will be regarded as rightly so, as the crowning example of the inability of the Kenya Government (the Colonial Office must share the blame) to carry out the first duty of Government which is to govern."

It is true that the Government has prepared to go as far as it can in holding out the olive branch to those who have been wiser instead of more naive than to have had some quiet talks with the Kenya and Mau Mau. It was necessary to see to this.



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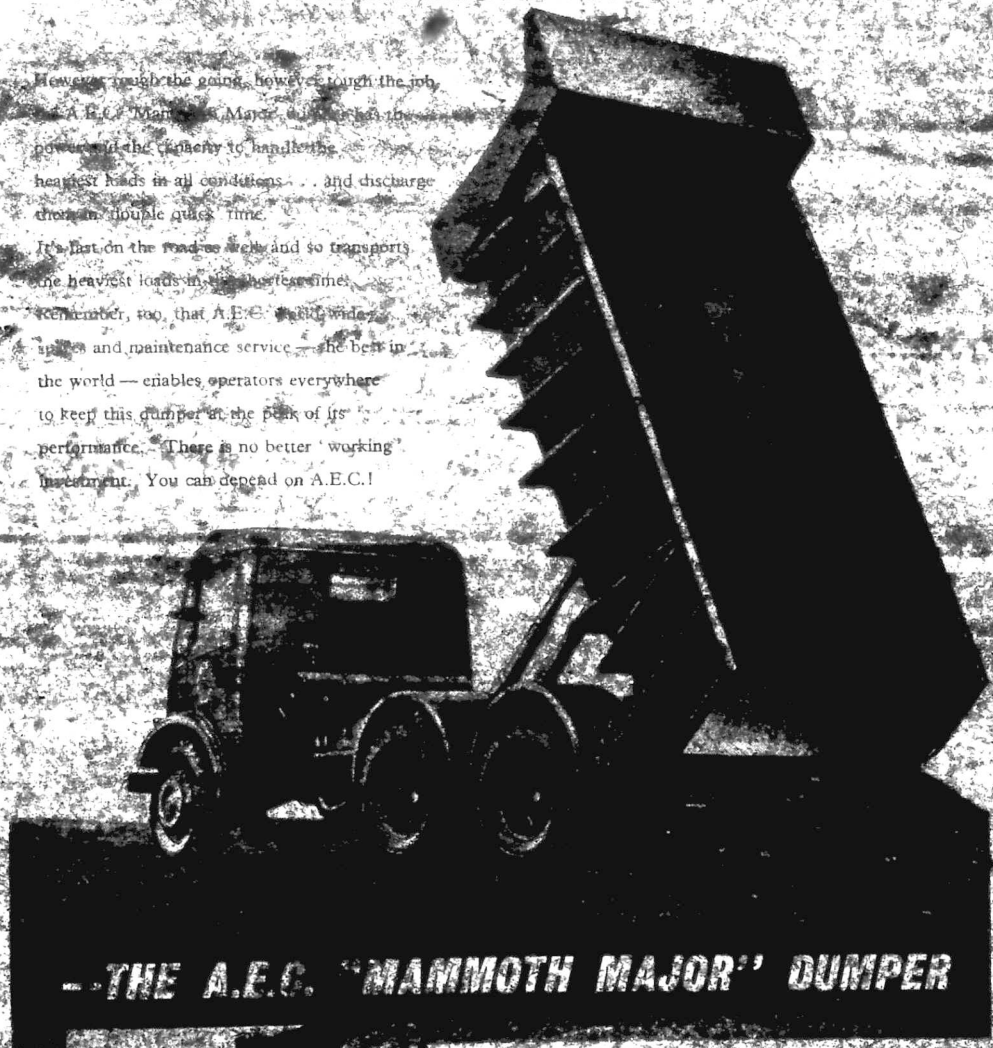
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### Kamba Clear of Mau Mau European Adopts Kikuyu Orphan

SECURITY FORCES in Kenya cleared Al terrorists and captured 25 in the week ending March 12. Surrenders numbered 21. Eight terrorists were executed in Nairobi last week, four for murder and four for illegal possession of firearms and "concoming with unknown armed persons."

Mr. Paul Paswin, member of the House of Representatives for the African House, counsel that the Mau Mau movement in Kenya has been destroyed by the British and would continue to exist because to call for a change in the police. He added that there were no known groups of Kamba Mau Mau in Nairobi. The fact the individuals had joined Kikuyu gangs in the forest is the reason for their capture and for getting much support from other Kamba in the city.

Four Kikuyu employees on Mrs. Wright's farm at Nyeri have been sentenced for seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in connection with Mau Mau activities and two on the farm of Capt. J. A. Murray in the same district to five years.

Continued co-operation with the security forces by Meru tribesmen appears to be culminating in a complete breakaway from the Kikuyu tribe with which they are closely associated in speech and customs. A meeting of more than 1,000 Meru tribesmen was held in Nairobi this week at which complete dissociation from the Kikuyu was discussed. Disassociation of the Meru would be an important step to terrorists in food supplies.

Mr. Don O'Malley, Minister for the Interior, Kenya, has adopted a young Kikuyu boy whose parents and family were killed in the Mau Mau disturbances in the district where he was born. Mr. O'Malley also has a young girl who was also killed in the Mau Mau disturbances.

### Africa General Service Medal Kenya Objects to London Ruling

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya have strongly criticized the decision of H.M. Government that part-time officers of the Kenya Police Reserve should not be eligible for the African General Service Medal which is now to be awarded for a minimum of three months' service in anti-Mau Mau operations.

Mr. Humphrey Vander, who raised the matter, insisted that whole-time employees at these desks in uniform were not better qualified for the medal than the professional men, business men, farmers and others who spend long hours, often a daily hours of sleep, in the field and are sometimes wounded and sometimes killed in the service.

#### Longer Hours Than Regulars

Mr. William Harris pointed out that many so-called part-time members of the K.P.R. had been engaged in the early days of the emergency. Many part-time members of the reserve who would receive the medal.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence said that that fact had been brought to the attention of the Minister on the Grant of Honours, Decorations, and Awards, which advised H.M. Government in such matters.

Because he was dissatisfied with the ruling given by the Government spokesman, Group Captain Briggs raised the matter on the adjournment.

Colonel Jackson emphasized that part-time police reservists had in very many cases been the front-line troops in actions against Mau Mau.

Dr. Hassan, an Asian member, made the point that both the Government and the reserve had for long passed up the same medals for their services. He said that the Government should award medals to part-time reservists who had served for 12 months.

### Kenya Poor Security Standards

GROUP CAPTAIN H. R. BRIGGS, a well-known reserve officer, member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, made his maiden speech on a motion which he had tabled. That the Council, regarding the poor standards of operational security, strongly urges the War Council to take immediate steps to tighten up all security measures and ensure that adequate action is taken against those responsible for breaches of security.

There had, he declared, been frequent instances of bad security and breaches of security at apparently all levels.

Group Captain Briggs asserted that there had been very serious leakage and a considerable lack of security.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence admitted breaches of security as a result of thoughtless conversations and spreading of rumours, often in the presence of African servants.

Mr. Studdell, Minister without Portfolio, said that the Government agreed that there was room for an improvement in security.

Mr. N. F. Harris complained that though the Minister without Portfolio had practically endorsed the terms of the motion, the Government declined to accept it.

Colonel Jackson, in his reply, again criticized the Government for the leakage of information. He said that the majority of the breaches of security in the past were not as good as they would be. The Government spokesman recognized the fact they were "generally not sorry about it, for they at least had the word 'leakage' in their mouths."

### Rain

Enough rain has fallen in Southern Rhodesia since the beginning of October to fill a canal a mile wide and 600 feet deep stretching from the whole Federation—from Salisbury to Bulawayo, Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola, Lilongwe, and back to Salisbury. The Meteorological Department estimates that it would take 623 days for all this water to pour over the Victoria Falls at the normal rate of flow at the peak of the rainy season—75m. gallons a minute.



### Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association aims to assist visitors in these territories and to help them to obtain the best possible service in all matters connected with their travels.

- DAR ES SALAAM** - Main Street (opposite the Harbour)
- Nairobi** - Kituloa St. (Corner to Duke's Road)
- NAIROBI** - Schomberg St. (opposite Imperial Hotel)
- Nairobi** - Leighton St. (opposite bus-terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, C.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 3014, 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.

# To South and East Africa

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"Winchester Castle"	Mar. 31
"Cambridge Castle"	Apr. 4
"Seaford Castle"	Apr. 14
"Roxburgh Castle"	Apr. 21
"Sunderland Castle"	Apr. 28
"Chilworth Castle"	May 5
"Carrhaven Castle"	May 12

\*Via Madeira. EYE-La Palma.



**INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES**  
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"Durban Castle"	Apr. 11	Apr. 15
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"Albionmontain Castle"	May 25	May 28

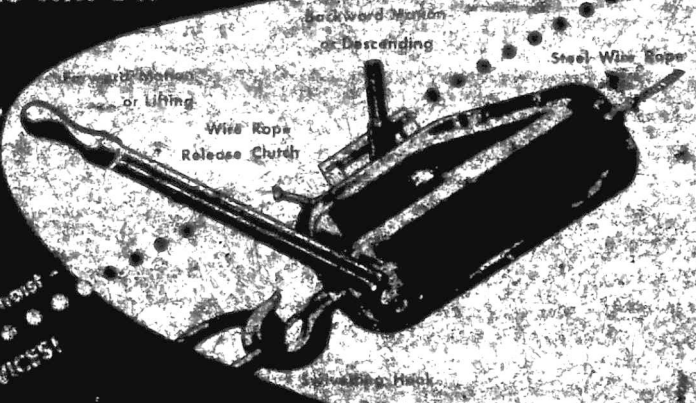
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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

From April 1 Central Airways will run a same day return service between Blantyre and Salisbury, giving travellers six hours in the capital city.

Higher education for Africans, including higher agricultural training, is being considered by a committee representing the Federal and three territorial Governments in Central Africa.

Last weekend a Bantam airliner flew from Bristol to Kampala in 18 hours 53 minutes, actual flying time being 16 minutes, halting only at Khartoum for fuel. The aircraft carried its maximum load of 150,000 lb. The route taken covered 6,070 miles.

The four-year-old daughter of the Kabaka of Buganda, who is being treated for poliomyelitis at Makerere Hospital, Uganda, will be flown to London Sunday for admission to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Her father, the late King, died in Uganda.

## Black Watch Window

A stained glass window in St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Nairobi, commemorating the setting up of the Kirk session of the Black Watch last year, was unveiled last week by Lieut. Colonel D. M. C. Rose, O.C. of the battalion now serving in Egypt. After the service of dedication the Battalion marched through the city with colours flying and bayonets fixed.

Dispatch of troops to the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan owing to unrest was reported in Khartoum newspaper last week. Order was soon restored. A Niter telegram, which had been received in 1950, is said to have been between the Niger and Nile rivers and was interpreted as a warning of having to return to the urban and peace only. It was a warning to the Government in statement.

## Staying in London

### ST. JAMES' COURT

The well-known block of furnished and unfurnished suites, flats, etc. in the heart of London's social and business centre. It is within 200 yards of Buckingham Palace and Whitehall, and gives easy access to numerous theatres in all parts of London.

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To book a LAWRENCE HOLBECK, C.O. D.B., D.B.E., R.C. late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to enquiries which should be addressed to him at:

ST. JAMES' COURT, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

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Telegrams COURTLIKE LONDON

## East Africa Freight Charges Traders Protest at Increases

STRONG PROTEST against the 10% increase on freight rates between the United Kingdom and East Africa has been made by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

In a letter to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, the text of which was read at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Dar es Salaam Chamber attacked the "high-handed and arbitrary" manner in which the increase had been imposed. The increase was argued that traders ought to have been consulted and presented with a fair opportunity to be heard. It is stated that those who would be hardest hit by the increase are the importers of raw materials and machinery. It is stated that the increase would have to be met out of the pockets of the people of the East African countries. The increase would also mean an increase in the cost of the goods which would be brought to the East African countries. The increase would also mean an increase in the cost of the goods which would be brought to the East African countries.

## Cargo Movers

Commenting on the Mombasa dock strike, the chairman, Mr. E. C. Sorrells said that more than 30 ships had been delayed. U.K. shipments of general cargo in the port during December were 2,853 tons and for Dar es Salaam 4,698 tons. The registers on January 27 and February 14 showed 292,400 and 318,300 tons for Mombasa and 9,550 and 11,200 tons for Dar es Salaam. The strike caused tonnage for March had been fixed at 40,000 tons and for April disbursed at 45,000 tons. A minimum of 1,400 tons was indicated for May the month.

Statistics in 1952 of value of goods for Tanganyika from the United Kingdom were £1,274,000. General imports, 23,314 tons and 13,682 tons, £274,000. Total value of general imports, 10,260 tons, 7,884 tons, £1,274,000. For Tanganyika and Mombasa the total available tonnage in 1952 was 11,200 tons. Total value of general imports, 11,200 tons, 7,884 tons, £1,274,000.

The E. A. Chamber of Commerce Committee, which is now the Section on the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Viscous, J. A. Durr, P. A. Ellis, C. E. Martin, and R. A. Wade have been elected as the Sub-Committee for the meeting. Mr. E. C. Sorrells, the Section's chairman, will be the main speaker at the meeting. Mr. Sorrells will be the main speaker at the meeting.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

AUCTION SALES have begun in Salisbury of the second largest crop of Rhodesian tobacco grown in Southern Rhodesia — about 110,000 lb. The sales, which will continue until September, were formally opened by the governor, Vice Admiral Sir Percival Williams-Powell. On Tuesday about 3,000 boxes containing 30,000 lb were offered, and by Monday next the daily rate will be 4,700 sales. An additional 100,000 lb from Northern Rhodesia will be included in Salisbury sales in the year. However, leaf is being offered in spite of the traditionally low season, although some lack body and length in the leaf and stems and texture.

## Uganda National Congress

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS has distributed broadcast to Africans, especially in Butanda, a questionnaire asking: (a) Do you want Uganda to have self-government now? (b) Do you want the report about constitutional reforms in Buganda and Uganda to which the Lukiko may agree to be implemented before the Kabaka returns, or would you prefer the Kabaka to come back first? (c) Would you like to see Uganda federated with Kenya and Tanganyika? (d) Are you in favour of a Legislative Council that contains Europeans and Indians representing their communities?

# Oil is our way of life

The Rev. Sydney Smith confessed that his idea of heaven was eating *pâté de foie gras* to the sound of trumpets. You yourself may be a vegetarian, and not like music with your meals. You will have your own conception of a pinnacle of happiness, a flash-point of Better Living.

It is not for the modern Petroleum industry to interrupt your dreams. Oil is meant to go on multiplying the basic amenities of your life on this earth. It makes your transport quick and safe; it speeds the plough. It lubricates the machines of factories. Oil provides ingredients for new drugs, new materials for the modern domestic science, and even for your home, too. It provides an essential ingredient for the washing powder that your wife uses. The linoleum on her kitchen floor, the fluid in which she preserves her eggs, her rubberized apron and gloves, the plastic curtains in her bathroom, even the hair varnish on her dressing table. Petroleum chemicals have been at work in their manufacture, which probably accounts for their high quality and low price. The names of them may not be on them, but Shell Research stands behind them.

Petroleum in its crude form, dredged from the desert, marsh and jungle, is an unfriendly looking substance, dark, often sticky, sometimes smelly. But the products of its refinement, oil for the wheels of life, cleanly, smoothly and increasingly.



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## Of Commercial Concern

By buying small lighters, and mobile cranes, and providing more sheds. African Railways and Harbours hope that within a few months the capacity of Mombasa port will be nearly as great as that expected before the collapse of the piling for the new quay.

At last week's auctions in London 2,361 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 5s 10d. This was compared with 2,745 packages averaging 5s 10d in the previous week. The highest price paid was 2s 10d for a consignment from Nyabaland.

### Uganda Cattle

Heavy rain in the second half of January has reduced the estimated Uganda's total cattle to 2,000,000 head. Sales of head cattle to the end of January were the equivalent of 126,541 head.

Mr. Nehru's cousin, the Prime Minister of India, and two other financial leaders from that country are visiting the Sudan on the invitation of the Minister of Finance and Economics.

A new storey office block is to be built in Lusaka by a London finance house. It will be the highest building in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Ltd. report a profit of £35,312 (£27,652).

The Kenya Farmers' Association will shortly open a depot in Naru Moru.

A delegation of Lancashire spinners is visiting the Sudan.

### Dividends

British Overseas Corporation Ltd. has paid 7% on its ordinary shares of the year ending June 30, 1954, amounting to 10s 6d per share.

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## Uganda Electricity Board First Net Profit on Year's Operations

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Uganda Electricity Board, that for the calendar year 1954, which is published today, contains a number of photographs of the visit of the Queen to Uganda last April, and a coloured picture of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

For the first time since the inception of the board a net profit (£319,171) is shown on the year's working after charging running and capital expenditure on the assets employed in earning revenue.

Professional opinion is that the net profit shown on the Owen Falls scheme will be the first limited net profit during the next decade. The board has been given for a survey of hydro-electric potential downstream. Investigations continued for the bulk supply of electricity to Kampala and other towns in the valley. The dam and power station at Jinja and the turbine factory, the best site near the Owen Falls dam.

During the year 73,241 units of electricity were generated, compared with 59,601 in 1953. The maximum output was 16.4m. in 1954, with a maximum of 11.5m. in 1953. The total installed capacity of the board is 100,000 kW.

### Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure at the end of the year had reached £17.6m. if it is expected to reach £19.9m. this year, £22m. in 1956, and £26m. by 1959. Revenue in 1954 amounted to £724,059, a sharp increase on the £455,584 of 1953, and £368,514 of 1952. The Egyptian Government paid £29,000 during the year in compensation for the loss of water power. From the beginning of 1955 the tariffs were reduced.

The board expressed satisfaction at having secured a 10% increase in the Government's financial contribution. At the end of the year the total in Uganda consisted of £17,600,000, £1,000,000 in the Sudan and £1,000,000 in Kenya.

The board at the Owen Falls Construction Committee took the civil engineering work of the dam and station as its main task. It is a remarkable achievement in a country where the population is only 2.5 million.

The board's chairman, Mr. J. Fraser, M.P., opened the report on November 10th. Mr. A. N. Mital, M.P., chairman of the M.P. Fraser's Committee, Mr. C. Stanley, M.P., Mr. C. Schuster, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. Douglas Harris, Mr. S. E. Finch, until his retirement from the Colonial Service in December, and Mr. J. K. Mulvaney.

Mr. Fraser said that the board had been successful in upping his budgetary challenge and deputy chair, Mr. Stanley, said: "The civil electrical engineers, their committees and secretary are Mr. J. K. Stock, Mr. J. W. Power, and Mr. E. H. Wilson respectively. The representative in London is Mr. F. J. Latta."

### Power Requirements

Mr. COLLEGE WESTRAKE has said the East African Association of Engineers, of which he is secretary, that 300,000 kW. of power would be needed in East Africa by 1975 if the demand continued at the present rate. According to the development of surrounding areas that the maximum demand in Nairobi in 1940 was only 6,000 kW., whereas today it is nearly 35,000 kW. Public demand in Kenya could be supplied only partially by local hydro-electric stations and the rest would have to come from Uganda. Perhaps £100m. of capital would be needed if progress was to continue uninterrupted. Possibilities of power from geothermal sources of steam should be investigated. Referring to the Owen Falls scheme, he said that it seemed incredible even today that a Government should have embarked on a 150,000 kW. scheme when the maximum demand was less than 2,000 kW. But where there was no vision the people perished.

### Sisal Output for February

Artusha Plantations, Ltd. — 47 tons of fibre from Themis estate, making 535 tons for eight months, against 585 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.



**Mining**

**Technical Education on the Copperbelt Mining Companies £400,000**

THE FOUR COPPER-PRODUCING MINES in Northern Rhodesia, with the approval of the Federal Minister of Education, have established a foundation to promote technical education on the Copperbelt. The Mufusa, Roan Antelope, Exchange and Moshans companies will each give £100,000 for this purpose.

The foundation will be controlled by a board of governors, among whom will be representatives of the Federal Government, the Northern Rhodesian Government, some employee organizations of the copper mines, and the donor companies.

**Reasons for Decision**

The companies have given this consideration because the growth of the Copperbelt towns has been so rapid that it has been difficult for educational facilities to keep pace. It is essential to control the growth of such facilities and to ensure that the capital is made of them to any extent possible during the development. Finally, the industry is entering on a period of further expansion which will create demands on technically trained men.

The foundation will be to establish a technical college with a centrally situated headquarters, and, it is expected, with branches at various mines. The educational facilities will not be limited to employees of the donor companies and their children, but will be available to others whose educational qualifications enable them to take advantage of them.

The foundation, which will also concern itself with the university of other higher education of those who show themselves able to benefit from such further study, will work in close co-operation with the educational authorities.

**Gain and Motor Now Issue**

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CO. 47th anniversary issue of one share of common stock of the company. The new issue for common stock is held. It will involve the issue of 1,000 new shares and will realize £14,500 net.

**Problematical Future of Kansanshi**

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., in a memorandum submitted to the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, has stated that continued exploration of the Kansanshi mine will be unjustified unless the money can be raised by working the ore. Owing to difficulties, about £350,000 would have to be spent in order to achieve positive results. The employment conditions proposed by the company are as follows: basic rates in accordance with copper standard agreement, and for the initial period of operation a fixed bonus of 20% on basic pay. Should the development work prove the value of the mine, consideration would be given in a new basis of remuneration on a metal bonus scheme similar to that used at Broken Hill. Kansanshi is described as a small mining proposition with a problematical future.

**Offer to North Charterland**

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD. has received £200,000 from Rhodesia United Transport Co. Ltd. for the purchase of 23,000 shares in the North Charterland Transport Co. (Nyasaland) Ltd. The purchase is to be financed by the issue to the parent company of 23,000 ordinary shares of 5s. at par and £50,000 in cash, subject to a dividend of 3 1/2% being paid on the shares in 1954. Acceptance of the offer is subject to the approval of the general meeting which will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 23rd March.

**Mineral Outputs**

THE COMMISSIONERS OF MINES in Northern Rhodesia, who valued at just over £50m. the total mineral production of the territory for 1954, beating by rather more than 24m. the previous record for any year, that for 1953. Higher copper production totalled 204,935 tons, valued at just over £44m., and electrolytic copper at 173,636 tons, exceeding £43m. There came zinc 26,530 tons, valued at £5,000,000, plus £1m. cobalt, 11,762 cwt., £12m., and cobalt alloy, 2,267 cwt., £250,000. December's output of just over £10m. had

**Miners' International Federation**

THE EUROPEAN MINERS' UNION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has accepted an offer by Anglo-American Corporation to supply the 15,000 tons of coal required to power the mine. The Anglo-American Corporation has authorized and agreed transfer of the company's 40% share.

**Miners' International Federation**

THE EUROPEAN MINERS' UNION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has decided to maintain its membership in the Miners' International Federation. Despite 60% of members in the union's voice to be of overseas and outside the union did stand before the first annual general meeting in the country.

**Advancement of Africans**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA EUROPEAN MINERS' UNION is to hold a new series on the advancement of Africans in the copper mining industry. The series comprises a battle held recently, in which a mine manager invested some £100,000 in African workers certain jobs now in European hands, has been set aside.

**Progress Report for February**

**Globe & Phoenix**—The working profit of £2,358 (£24,000 in January) was earned from the recovery of 3,536 ozs. gold from 6,000 tons of ore treated.  
**Moteng**—12,000 tons of ore were treated for 1,000 ozs. gold and a working profit of £150. Considerable work was done in the installation of a dust collector in the main section of the reduction plant.  
**Kenton**—2,250 tons of ore were recovered at the Kenton mine from the milling of 25,200 tons of ore. The working profit was £4,495.  
**Daisy**—12,400 tons of ore were treated at the Daisy mine for 2,201 ozs. gold and a working profit of £352. The corresponding figures for the January mine were 2,400 ozs. 567 ozs. and £235; and for the Mafeking mine 2,000 tons, 33 ozs. and £135; in addition at the Daisy mine 283 tons of accumulated concentrates were re-treated for a profit of £1,000.  
**Coronation**—1,001 ozs. gold were recovered at the Tower mine from 7,050 tons of ore crushed. The working profit was £1,342. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 974 ozs., 3,370 tons, and £10,070; and for the Arcturus mine 730 ozs., 3,021 tons, and £1,281.

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**Company Reports**

# The National Bank of India, Limited

## Satisfactory Results Despite Difficulties

### Balance Sheet Reflects Continuous Growth

#### MR. J. K. MCHIE'S REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S EVENTS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held on April 5 at 11, Colaba, London E.C.

The following is the statement by the chairman of the meeting, which has been published with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1954:

I wish to refer to changes during the year in the character of the business. Sir George Martin, C.B., M.C., who joined the board a few days after our last annual general meeting, has had a distinguished career in commerce in India, and we greatly miss his wide knowledge and mature wisdom.

In April last, Sir Henry Gas Cooper, M.C., D.C.M., was elected to the board and his appointment now comes to for confirmation. Sir Guy has had a long and intimate experience of Indian affairs and of the all industry, and I confidently recommend him to you. While in 1954 was a year of serious economic changes the pattern of events in our various fields of operations was distinctly more chequered. Nevertheless, the year has closed with a sheet of figures which shows a steady and substantial increase in the effectiveness of some facilities.

#### Increase of Deposits

Our deposits have risen very substantially, and the total of our consolidated balance sheet at 31.12.54 is not only tops last year by £2,375,459 but considerably exceeds the highest previous figure of £1,47,283,674 at 31.12.53. This expansion I am glad to report now in the wide area of our operations. The figures for the National Bank of India, Limited, alone shows an increase of £1,798,400.

We propose again to allot £75,000 to premises account, and as I have previously said you this account will continue to grow with our major building and rebuilding operations are undertaken. The two large offices which are at Lar es Salaman and Aden, during the year it must be accepted that the investment in stocks and mortgages is negligible.

After the provision for taxation and the doubtful debts and other necessary reserves, our consolidated net profits are £385,923 against £384,644 for the previous year.

As you are aware a second interim dividend of 2% has been declared making 15% for the year on the increased capital. I think this rate is a fairer remuneration of the increased promise I made last year and we have every hope of maintaining it.

The resultant balance enables us to transfer £70,000 to contingencies and to carry forward the slightly increased figure of £326,266.

#### India

For the second year in succession, helped by a good monsoon but also a result of long-term agricultural planning, India has succeeded in increasing considerably her production of foodstuffs — she is even exporting a little — an achievement which is saving a large expenditure of foreign currency, and I trust will

also help to reduce the cost of living and of transport.

The economic policy of the Government, which has been particularly liberal towards private sector based on the need for the development of industry and the betterment of the means of investment and of other means of production in the form of industrial development and ownership of the State. Our hope for private industry lies in the formation of the Industrial Finance and Finance Corporation of India, Limited, which is now being set up in order to help Indian industry.

Our own financial changes, which have been substantial in description, and in the nature of the participation, and I am quite certain it can and will be of great help in the provision of financial aid which might otherwise not be readily obtainable for the projects or the further development of existing industries and companies.

Mr. P. S. Deane, until recently chief cashier of the Bank of England, has arrived in India to assume the general management of the Corporation.

An ambitious second five-year plan is being envisaged by the Government, a primary object of which is to create, over the four-year period, additional jobs, to be done by 1961, thereby absorbing the surplus population and the inevitable increase in population. A similar objective is being pursued by the Government of India.

#### Legislative proposals

Other features of official thinking are reflected in proposed legislation, which includes amendments to Article 3 of the Constitution and the Indian Companies Act. The former will remove the right of individuals to file petitions directly with the State to interfere in the Courts over questions of constitutional law. The second involves the progressive abolition of the managing agency system — which goes far beyond any previous suggestion.

Both proposals are a cause of anxiety to business men in general, and in particular to foreign capital which is rightly entitled to hope for the pre-eminence of these measures with thank you.

#### The Budget

Mr. Deshmukh's budget statement is a mixture of encouragement to industry and disappointment to individuals.

The outstanding proposal is deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 100 crores out of Rs. 578 crores required for capital purposes, and this sum will be obtained by the issue of Treasury Bills.

It reports a notable fall in wholesale prices during 1954 and a drop in the cost of living index of 7%.

Customs duties on cotton cloth are to be reduced from 10% to 6½% and a slab system will replace the present flat rate export duty on tea. A development rebate of 2½% on the cost of new machinery is proposed.

Supertax will be levied on individual incomes over Rs. 20,000 (instead of over Rs. 25,000) and taxes are to be introduced on company directors' entertainment allowances and perquisites. Compensation for loss of

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on March 23, 1866

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863

Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,851,563
Reserve Funds	£3,184,687
Number of Shareholders	3,673

HEAD OFFICE - 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1934

		1935		1934	
		£	Rs.	£	Rs.
Capital authorized and subscribed	4,500,000	4,500,000			
Paid-up	2,851,563	2,851,563			
Reserve Funds	3,184,687	3,184,687			
Number of Shareholders	3,673				
Current liabilities	6,229,658	6,231,746			
Assets					
Government securities					
British Government and other securities					
Stock Exchange					
Unquoted investments					
Bills of exchange					
Loans and advances					
Other assets					
Total	13,934,754	13,934,754	13,934,754	13,934,754	13,934,754

Notes to the Balance Sheet: The assets of £263,683 have been added to accounts for Government accounts and for the balance sheet of the Indian Government Department. This total is the balance sheet of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The assets of £263,683 have been added to the assets of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The liabilities of £263,683 have been added to the liabilities of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The assets of £263,683 have been added to the assets of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The liabilities of £263,683 have been added to the liabilities of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935.

Notes to the Balance Sheet: We have examined the audited accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ending 31st December 1934 and in our opinion the accounts are correctly stated and the balance sheet is a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1934. We have also examined the audited accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ending 31st December 1933 and in our opinion the accounts are correctly stated and the balance sheet is a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1933.

Notes to the Balance Sheet: The assets of £263,683 have been added to the assets of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The liabilities of £263,683 have been added to the liabilities of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The assets of £263,683 have been added to the assets of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935. The liabilities of £263,683 have been added to the liabilities of the Bank for the year up to March 31, 1935.

Notes to the Balance Sheet: We have examined the audited accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ending 31st December 1934 and in our opinion the accounts are correctly stated and the balance sheet is a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1934. We have also examined the audited accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ending 31st December 1933 and in our opinion the accounts are correctly stated and the balance sheet is a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1933.

employment or for the loss of a managing agency will also be taxed. The *Manchester Guardian* considers these provisions will have a very adverse effect on the morale of the British serving firms in India.

A few months ago it was announced that the Imperial Bank of India and several other indigenous banks operating mainly in what were the Princely States are to be amalgamated, and the major ownership acquired conjointly by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Details are awaited but it has been stated that no departure from traditional banking principles and practice is envisaged.

Pakistan

Pakistan had an uneasy year politically and economically. She has opted to become a Republic within the Commonwealth. As in India, the nation has also decided to have only two States or Provinces, East and West Pakistan.

The new Constitution is being drafted, and it will be interesting to see what form it takes.

Some months ago the Governor-General dismissed the Constituent Assembly. His motion has been held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and the result of an appeal to the Federal Court must now be awaited.

The food situation is at present satisfactory and there is even a considerable quantity of rice available for export, while the programme of industrialization has made steady progress. One result of this is a large reduction in the export of cotton from Karachi, a crop which previously almost wholly went abroad, but 50% of which is now to be consumed locally.

In East Pakistan the jute mill industry continues to expand.

The jute crop in East Pakistan, which is a major export commodity, was recently somewhat disrupted by the heavy rains of the heaviest monsoon in many years. The Government has been successful in improving the situation. The situation is slowly improving. All Government officials worked a lot of unpaid overtime through the week-end to speed up the collection.

A major development during the year is the formation of the Sul Gas Transmission Company, which will produce and market the large reserves of gas discovered by the Burmah Oil Company Limited, at Sur in Bangladesh. Some gas processing banks operating in Pakistan are also appearing to the fore. The gas supply will be an invaluable addition to Pakistan's fuel resources.

Ceylon

Ceylon has been the fortunate site for prices of tea and rubber have been buoyant since the cost of her raw exports of over 50% of her gross national product has fallen materially during the year. The rubber and her balance trade both have prospered. Altogether the picture is a complete change from that of two years ago, and in consequence prospects for the future are favourable.

A Development Finance Corporation is to be formed in Ceylon on the same lines as that in the same name in India. The Corporation will be invited to provide some of the capital.

The modernization of Colombo harbour is not now expected to be completed until 1957, so is somewhat behind schedule.

The resignation of Lord Soulbury from the Governor-Generalship of this position was filled by the appointment of Ceylon's veteran statesman Sir Oliver Goonesilleke, who makes history by being the first native of Ceylon to occupy this high position.

Tea

Two years ago the tea growing industry in India and Ceylon had just emerged from a crisis caused by

prices falling so low that in some cases they hardly met the cost of shipping and marketing — a situation which naturally was of no concern to consumers. Today, owing to an all-round increase in consumption, the position is radically different and over the past year prices have risen considerably, particularly in overseas markets which have to bear the onus of export duties.

Recently a great deal has been said and written in this country about tea and tea prices, much of it ill informed.

At the moment of writing prices have had a sharp fall and time will show whether this is or is not temporary, but I am quite sure that nothing would cause a more complete reaction in the tea market and a more rapid fall of price than the recently saw.

In the single market, and particularly in the West, there has been an expenditure of 80 million pounds less than in the previous year. This has been due to the steady increasing consumption induced by large world populations and by increased purchasing power. In the United Kingdom alone consumption has risen by 20% since devaluation, while in the rest of the world it has expanded by around 70% compared with 1949 and 1950. It is to be expected that this will continue.

The suggestion that in the countries of the East of rationing combined with a regression to bulk purchase would be a satisfactory or acceptable answer to the present level of prices is purely unaided wishful thinking and takes account neither of the statistical position nor of the fact that prices in this and other importing countries bear export taxes of 15-11½% per lb. in Ceylon and 11½% per lb. in India. A price index for 1954 will be re-estimated at the present levels for 1955, and will be a great deal higher than that of 1954.

The last event has a bearing on the price of tea, and it is to be expected that the price will therefore be an unsound price.

Within the next two years, the price of tea will be expected to show a pronounced fall. This is due to the fact that the price of tea will be expected to show a pronounced fall.

Tea

The economic position of Burma continues to be governed largely by the trends and policies I remarked on last year. Falling rice prices, quite apart from the very low price of her tea, forced to reduce her tea stocks carried over from 1952-53 and a continuing large capital expenditure on harbours, railways, roads, water transport and other major projects of an industrial nature necessarily mean a drain on her resources. World prices for tea and rubber were high.

Without question the trade agreement will be a reconstruction job and improve the terms of transport as far as possible so that increasing quantities of tea can be profitably marketed and exported, whereas the alternative would be discouraged and Burma's main source of income will be a declining one.

To some extent the tea trade has been affected by the fact that the State Government and Marketing Board have been encouraged anyone can now buy tea from the Government. This is a new development in the tea trade and will have a bearing on the tea trade to recapture some part of her traditional markets, but it is still a long way from the market.

The Colombo Plan continues to develop financially and technical assistance to the great benefit of the countries concerned.

East Africa

In the early summer of 1954 after an interval of five years I revisited East Africa and was able to see a large number of our branches, many of which were non-existent in 1949. It was an encouraging experience and

one noticeable feature was the steadily increasing awareness of the African population of the advantages of banking facilities.

"I was particularly pleased to be able to attend the official openings of our new premises at Kampala, Nakuru and Mombi. As you will see from the photograph reproduced in this report Kampala office is a particularly fine one, and His Excellency the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, did us the honour of performing the opening ceremony.

You may be regret it still with us, and although progress has been made, it is being made, we will be a part of the new location of its activities. The attitude of the majority of Kikuyu however is much more encouraging, that they are showing far less fear of cooperating with the authorities and their employees, and that it is not necessary to make any special provision has been made that subject to the approval of Parliament Her Majesty's Government will make a grant of £2,000,000 and an interest-free loan of £4,000,000 to the Government of Kenya for help in finance, emergency expenditure.

During 1954 Kenya was remarkably prosperous in the circumstances, helped by reasonable rains and high coffee prices. Local industries continue to expand, and given political peace and adequate transport facilities, there is little doubt but that Kenya would have a steadily expanding economy.

Income from coffee — and this applies equally to Uganda and Tanganyika — promises to be much reduced this year as a result of the heavy fall in prices caused by the action of the Government of Brazil in creating a special exchange rate for her coffee exports.

The annual report of the Kenya Government for 1954 was followed by the Budget, which introduced (as is customary) in some months, substantially the amendments proposed by the Finance Commission. Some of the proposals are desirable, and it is to be hoped that the Budget will remain in Kenya.

Uganda had a good cotton crop, and as coffee is her other main product, her agriculture had a profitable year. Cultivation benefited by the higher guaranteed prices fixed by Government for both commodities.

Over the past 10 years the Government have accumulated about £50 millions out of the excess prices received for cotton and coffee through the two Cabiitons and other agencies, and it is proposed that this sum should be spent over a period of five years in the general development of the territories. Roads, railways, irrigation, agriculture and industrial development all come into the plan which should secure a great increase in the production

and so of the prosperity of the whole country. There is a great deal of most excellent agricultural land in Uganda which only awaits clearance, population and the elimination of the tsetse fly. As it is known that the best means of driving out the tsetse is to introduce people and cut down the jungle, the Government plan has great possibilities.

### Tanganyika

"Although sharing with her two neighbours a certain prosperity from coffee and cotton — in fact her cotton crop was a record one — her large interests in sisal had a less fortunate experience, and prices fell as low as £70 from £103 in January, 1954. At the moment values have risen to about £80 and it is possible that during this level seem to be reasonably good.

A few months ago we opened a branch at Bulawayo, one of the main coffee growing centres in the Territory. Last year Tanganyika employed 100,000 tons of sisal, a great deal from a team of inspection nominated by the United Nations Organization and this mission recently issued a report which has caused both controversy and concern. It seems to say that the sisal industry is fast running to make a complete survey of sisal in Tanganyika, and to report on the large subject. In these days it is almost fashionable to attack or decry Colonies and Colonial Governments however enlightened although there is no immediate alternative except chaos.

### East Africa High Commission

"Railways and ports in the three territories come under the control of the Commission, and real progress has recently been made in improving these facilities. An agreement has been made with the Government of Rhodesia and Northern

Rhodesia, that a new line is to be operated, and it has been announced that the Works Bill will cost £20,000,000 dollars of the funds required.

### The Countries

**Tanzania.** During 1954 the herd of cattle remained fairly steady, but the 1954-55 crop was a very poor one following a bumper yield the previous year from which fortunately there was a heavy carryover.

**Aden.** — The event of the year was the putting into operation of a new 1,000-ton tanker, the capacity of a port estimated at £45 millions. It has a yearly running capacity of five million tons and will have also provide bunker oil for the 4,500 ships which annually visit the port.

Another development is the growing of cotton in the Abyas district which will provide a valuable cash crop for the territory.

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"Somaliland Protectorate. — The volume of trade is still small in this area, and the habit of banking slow to be acquired, but some progress is being made and we must be patient in the knowledge that we are supplying a necessary service.

South Africa

The profit shown by Grindlays Bank, Limited, is again lower but branching out into new territories is inevitably initially expensive and it will take some time before operations in the Rhodesias show favourable returns. Prospects however are encouraging.

The operations of the Finance and Development Corporation continue to grow and look profitable.

General

Until it is argued about and possibly even after that event the convertibility of the pound Sterling by which a large part of the financial operations will be conducted, must remain a question, but I am glad to see Mr. Butler recently made a pronouncement that the conditions for convertibility have not yet been fulfilled. In this view he has been reinforced by the recent credit increases in the Bank Rate from 3% to 4% which I think one has to look as far as the situation of which convertible Sterling stood until the Chancellor took remedial measures, or the slow tempo of our accumulation of gold and dollar reserves, to see the justification for Mr. Butler's statement.

Sterling has to show a much stronger front before it can safely be declared convertible, and that means an all-round strengthening of the economy and currencies of the whole Sterling area. We know that last year production in this country increased by around 5%, but much of this increase seems to have been consumed internally, which means an inflationary trend and does not give us an all-round commercial sur-

plus. In fact, to plagiarize Lewis Carroll, it takes all the running we can do to keep in the same place.

"A great deal has been accomplished, but until our balance of trade has been considerably bettered it will be difficult to justify more than mild satisfaction, especially when we remember that never before in times of peace has such full employment been enjoyed. In these circumstances, while there are good general grounds for optimism, I fear the Chancellor of the Exchequer will still find it necessary to skin off the froth of inflation in our economy by taxation of one kind or another. Money is now dearer in the United Kingdom than it is in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, or Ceylon.

N.B.I. Review

October 1934 saw the appearance of the first issue of the N.B.I. Review, a quarterly which is to be devoted to the consideration of the immediate problems of modern banking. In this respect it breaks new ground, and the first two issues have had a favourable reception. We hope to maintain the standard that has been set in the belief that the Review will be of benefit to us as well as of interest to our constituents and correspondents throughout the Empire.

Staff

We are again beholden to our staff throughout our business for their vital contributions in the achievement of the results we show and our thanks are sincere. We believe that the best service to our customers can only be provided by a staff with a true esprit de corps and this is our continuous aim to cultivate.

Regarding major convertibilities I can see no reason why the business of the Bank should not prosper in the future.



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# The Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Limited

## Commander H. F. P. Grenfell's Statement on Operations in Rhodesia

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Johannesburg on March 10.

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, D.S.C., R.N. (RETD.), chairman of the company, who presided, said in the course of his address:

The net profit for the group after providing for taxation and all normal deductions amounted to £125,576 which is about 150% on the previous year. This was mainly due to the lower price we received for our copper, and was not unexpected.

Two items more than redressed the balance. The first amounting to £400,000 arose from a provision for a sales contingency made last year, which is now no longer required, and the second of £102,488 represented profit from the sale of investments. These amounts together with £11,400 brought forward from the previous year, brought the total available for distribution to £1,046,578, which is a record for the company since 1934 and was thus the highest total in our history.

Payment of dividends numbers eight and nine absorbed £1,202,500; the sum of £400,000 was transferred to general reserve, and the balance of £44,078 was carried forward to next year.

I will now deal with our operations further afield, the most important of which is Rhodesia Copper Ventures.

### Developments in Rhodesia

During the past 12 months exploration work in the Rhodesia area has concentrated almost entirely in what is known as the Norah area, which is sited from two hills which are about 1000 feet apart. The terrain is rugged and with steep extremities. There are indications that this area may be rich in copper, but being out of the way, and the fact that the weather and the nature of the area rendered the most promising in the initial stages of exploration, and so we decided to concentrate work in this section.

As a result of diamond drilling from the surface and development underground, at two levels at 185 feet and 425 feet, two major ore zones, being roughly parallel to each other along the main north-south strike, were discovered. Present indications are that the west zone is the richer of the two, but each contains a considerable quantity of payable ore, and the total is amply sufficient, in the opinion of our technical staff, to justify our decision to put this section of the property into production.

With an initial output of 2,000 tons of ore per day we shall produce not less than 1,000 tons of copper per year, which is roughly comparable to our output from Messina last year. We estimate that this output will be achieved at a cost not exceeding £120 per long ton of copper.

Design of the plant is well forward, and we have entered into a contract with the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission, whereby power will be available at the mine by August this year. Once this has been completed the main work of construction and shaft sinking will begin.

There is much work to be done and all the usual difficulties to overcome, but we have complete confidence in our technical staff, and expect to be in production early in 1959.

I have no doubt that this new mine will prove to be a valuable source of revenue to your company for many years to come, and I strongly recommend your acceptance of the financial proposals which we have put before you.

"I now turn to Umkondo where the pre-production programme was continued throughout the year. Although our original hopes of bringing the mine into production in October or November, 1954, have not been realized, I am now able to assure you that we shall be producing there within the next two months, which means that it will have taken just over two years since we decided to go ahead.

If all goes well this mine will produce over 100,000 tons with about 2,000 long tons of copper annually in the form of concentrates which will be transported by road to Messina and smelted there. It is not a large operation, but as the total cost of getting into production, including the purchase of the plant, and pre-opening expenses will not have exceeded £300,000, we expect it to show a good profit.

During the year we completed our development programme at Bakwe, where, as you will remember we have an option on a large body of promising deposits. In view of the nature of the mining conditions we were forced to abandon our original plan of proving the prospect by a drilling campaign from the surface, and work has been concentrated on driving an adit right through the western orebody from one side of the hill in which it is situated to the other.

Progress has inevitably been slow, but we have now reached the ore which seems to be of excellent quality, and indications are that the tonnage is likely to be considerable.

### Copper Prices

During the past 12 months copper prices have been very low, and the market opened with a sharp rise after many years of artificial conditions caused by international control. However, as the point when the balance between world production and world consumption might be expected to reach equilibrium, indeed it seemed as if given a period of relative calm in the industry itself, and on international affairs, there might then appear to be a surplus of production for a time.

However, these conditions did not materialize and the market proved to be extremely sensitive throughout the year. Rising stocks in Chile, a large part of which were eventually absorbed by the U.S. Stockpile, the situation in Indo-China, severe strikes at many of the largest producers both in America and Chile, and latterly the Chinese crisis and a strike on the Rhodesian Copperbelt — all these and other factors in the production of metal, together with the strike and closed almost completely, and at times, closed negotiations in Britain.

The state of affairs is likely to persist as long as the present difficulties in world affairs continue, and until a solution can be found for labour troubles within the industry, and particularly in Northern Rhodesia which is one of the second largest producers of copper in the world.

During the next few years a number of large new mines will come into production, but world consumption continues to grow under the lead of the United States, and I see no reason to change my view that the long term prospects for our industry are excellent.

As far as we are concerned, a large part of our production for the current year has been sold forward at good prices, and I have every hope that our final results will be as good as those presented to you.

The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring directors re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors fixed.



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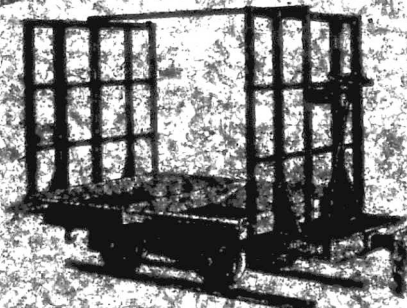
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