

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 4, 1954

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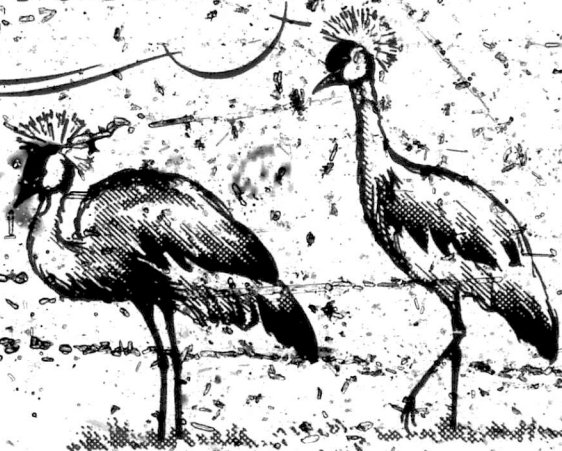
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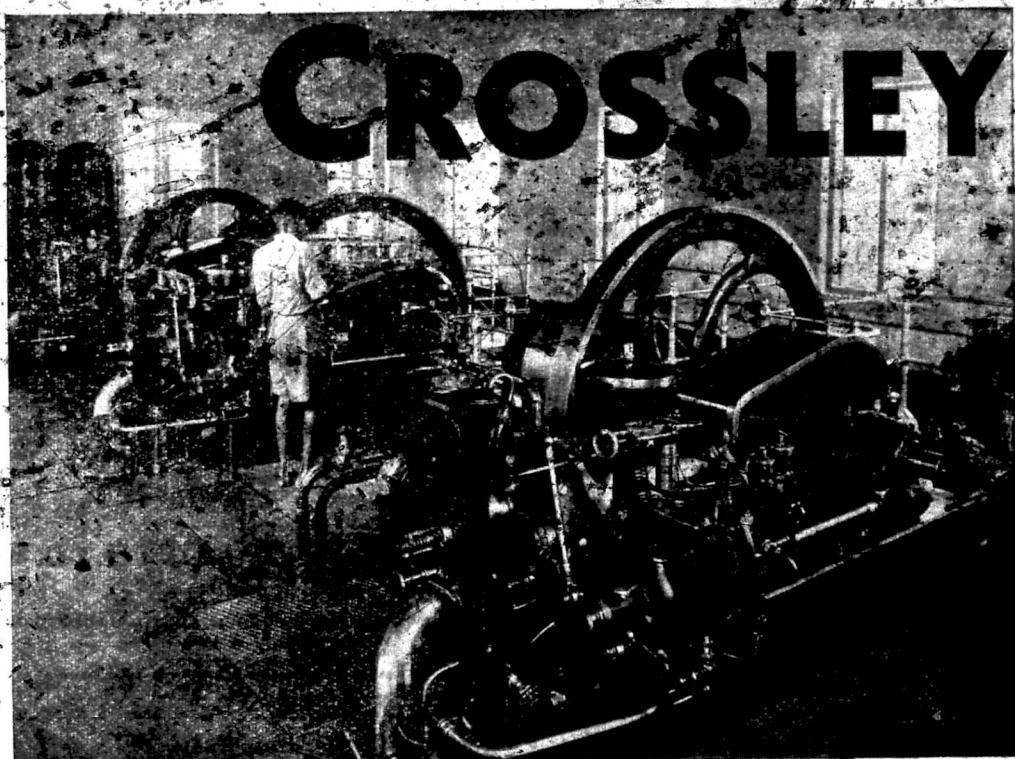


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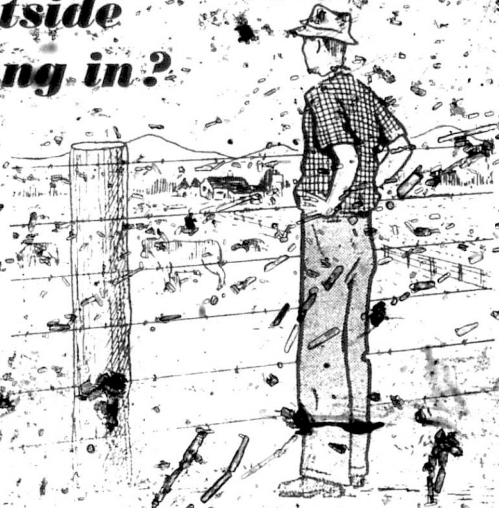
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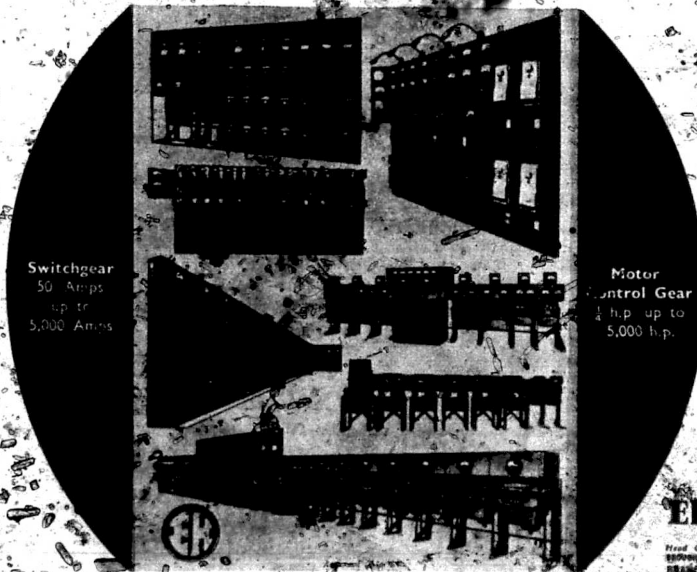
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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1954

Vol. 30

No. 1530

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO NEWSPAPER published anywhere was stronger supporter than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the principle of inter-territorial co-operation and co-ordination in East Africa, an aim which at long last the High Commission found expression in the creation of the High Commission. Unfortunately, that instrument has never been used with anything approaching full efficiency largely because the wrong men were too often appointed to operate the machinery. Few of them have shown themselves enthusiasts; some have been indifferent or legalistic, and unhappily the High Commissioner has had little influence since Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir Reginald Robins retired. They, at any rate, had a sense of urgent purpose of which no trace is now perceptible. If there were, the annual report for 1952 could not have been delayed until January, 1954; nor, if the right spirit prevailed in the organization, could so dull and complacent a document have been drafted, still less passed for publication. Knowing that there is much scepticism about itself, the High Commission should have used this occasion to engage public interest and confidence; but this listless compilation will not win new friends. It is not even written in normally good English, and seldom indeed that criticism be made of any departmental report.

What is the High Commission's definition of a "distinguished visitor"? Would a member of the Central Legislative Assembly ask how it separates the sheep from the goats? According to this report two hundred and fifteen distinguished visitors arrived in East Africa in 1952, and all of these were assisted by the reception officer of the High

Commission. Yet many of the "distinguished visitors" must have been far more capable of assisting themselves than the reception officer could possibly be. Really distinguished men would be unlikely to turn for advice to a relatively junior official in Nairobi, however pleasant. If "assistance" is officially deemed to include the routine meeting of "distinguished visitors" and performing similar trivial services (the lack of which would be of small account in many cases), the claim may be justified; but, except on the basis of this trumpety interpretation, it is inconceivable that "all were assisted" by the reception officer. Why, incidentally, does this 80-page report not give a list of the officials of the High Commission, or, at the very least, of the senior headquarters staff? The High Commission budget should certainly have been included also.

There is a case for the High Commission to render annual account of its own stewardship, though each of its departments publishes its own annual report. It ought, however, to be something very much better than this effort—which is condemned by the twin facts that it can have involved little effort in compilation but demands real effort in reading from anyone friendly to the High Commission who wants to acquaint himself with its doings. The new Administrator, Mr. Bruce Huff, faced with the heavy task of inculcating resolution into this organization, might start by insisting that the 1953 report shall reflect that change and be promptly published. As Chief Secretary in Tanganyika he has served a Government with a keen sense of the importance of public relations. The High Commission sadly lacks that understanding, and it is highly important that it should be developed, for otherwise its influence will diminish further.

## Notes By The Way

### Southern Rhodesia's Answer

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT looks likely to give a better account of itself than the last Assembly, for many of the 19 new members of the House have already distinguished themselves in commerce, industry, farming, or one of the professions. One of them, Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, has gone straight into the Cabinet, and several others look like Ministerial timber. A round dozen enjoy general confidence on their business records, and there are five new farmer members, the best known being the Palmer brothers, stalwarts of the tobacco industry. The result of the election makes nonsense of the argument used freely by opponents of Central African federation that Southern Rhodesia could not provide representatives of the right quality in two Parliaments.

### Council of State

IT ALSO DESTROYS the cynical suggestion that when federation was once attained, Rhodesians would drop their liberalism. The Confederates, who cursed that expectation, now know how misguided they were, for all their candidates failed. They deserve some sympathy, however, since in five cases their nominees lost by fewer than 50 votes. That does not mean, of course, that the party will have a better chance next time. The steady development of inter-racial partnership which is intended as Africans acquire experience and capacity for new tasks is, indeed, calculated to dilute public tolerance of the *apartheid* for which the Confederates stand. Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, must feel heartened at the prospect of leading so promising a House. He is not likely to seek from his followers constant paeans of praise and automatic agreement. He will, I imagine, welcome constructive criticism, and this Parliament may in consequence develop into a real Council of State.

### Insinuations Not Justified

BRITISH TROOPS IN KENYA have been cleared of the charges of irresponsible conduct and inhuman practices which a few M.P.s and some newspapers have been making with more emphasis than discrimination. In fact, the court of inquiry has shown that the accusations made in the comfort of Westminster and Fleet Street were more irresponsible than anything done by the troops in the field under great discomfort and extreme provocation. It is too much to hope that those who with such publicity paraded their unworthy suspicions and easily aroused indignation will feel ashamed; most of them will merely await the earliest convenient occasion to besmirch their fellow-countrymen in Africa on some other count. Sensible people will not have needed the findings of the court of inquiry to assure them that the troops had behaved with the good humour and humanity characteristic of the British Army. Now others know that the general allegations have been disproved, and that appropriate action is taken where individual shortcomings require that sanction.

### Officers for African Regiments

IT IS REGRETTABLE that the terms of reference did not enable the court of inquiry to include the King's African Rifles in its investigations, especially as public reference has been made to battalions of that fine regiment. May not the few cases of conduct below its normal high level have resulted from the fact that some of the officers have been so short a time in the corps that they lack adequate knowledge of the Africans under their command? The

system of posting officers from British regiments to the K.A.R. for a few years has long outlived its usefulness. It would be far better to select with great care officers who wish to spend their whole service life with the K.A.R., giving definite preference to suitable men born in Africa who know and love the African, speak one or more of its dialects, and mean to live and die in Africa. This will assuredly be the policy in Central Africa as a result of federation. There is an equally strong case for its adoption in East Africa.

### Learning from the Belgian Congo

I AM OFTEN ASKED how the Belgian Congo avoids so many of the troubles with which British territories in East and Central Africa find themselves confronted. A modest, authoritative, and inferential answer has been given to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies by Professor A. F. G. Marzotati, who made it quite clear that official and public opinion in Belgium rejected the idea of rapid political advance for Africans, and that there was general opposition to granting the franchise until an African middle class sufficiently large to control Africans engaged in public life had been created. That means that economic and social progress are regarded as the essential prerequisites of political progress. That sensible doctrine is, unfortunately, anathema to almost all Labour speakers in this country, so many of whom talk oracularly about issues on which their ignorance is profound. Some non-verified Socialists have been taught by a visit to Africa that the ideas of some of their leaders are nonsensical; but the discipline in politics nowadays is so harsh that many Members of Parliament will not say in the privacy of their own party meetings what they will readily tell personal friends whom they trust. (So much, incidentally, for the "democracy" which the supporters of such a tyranny want to force upon Africans long before they are ready for further responsibility.)

### Professor Marzotati

MR. MARZOTATI went to the Belgian Congo as a magistrate before the 1914-18 war, in the course of which he became legal adviser to the Belgian military forces operating in German East. When the fertile, densely populated areas in the north-west of that territory were allocated as Ruanda-Urundi to Belgium in recognition of the excellent contribution of her troops in the campaign, he was appointed the first Governor, and in the next few years he carried out a number of important reforms and experiments, most of which were afterwards tried and adopted in the Congo itself. Forced by ill-health to leave Africa, he combined practice at the Bar with lecturing on Colonial affairs at the University of Brussels, and for upwards of 20 years has thus profoundly influenced Belgian Colonial thought. His services have been signally recognized by appointment as an Honorary Vice-Governor-General of the Congo. Now Professor Marzotati is lecturing for two terms at the London School of Economics, where his first-hand experience and solid convictions deserve large and attentive audiences.

### Uganda's New M.C.s

UGANDA HAS a better Legislature than ever before, as a result of the appointments made by Sir Andrew Cohen. The considerable increase in numbers has not been at the expense of quality. On the contrary, it has enabled the Governor to bring into the Chamber several people well tried in other capacities and likely to give a good account of themselves politically. For the first

time the Protectorate has women as legislative councillors—Mrs. Basse and Mrs. Saben. It is satisfactory also that among the new members should be the chairmen of such important enterprises as the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation, and the Uganda Cotton Lint and Coffee Marketing Boards, and such leaders of private enterprise as Colonel W. H. L. Gordon and Mr. J. M. Madhvani. The stalwarts of the last Council have been reappointed, and among the Africans of whom special hopes will be placed are Mr. S. W. Kulubya, Mr. Kawaya Kagwa, Mr. D. J. Mukasa, and Mr. B. K. Mulyanti. African representation, now very strong numerically, is being given the opportunity of influential participation in the formulation of policy, provided the African members show themselves capable and responsible.

### Second Thoughts

THE BUGANDA DELEGATION in London are now emphasizing that the Kabaka and the Lukiko did not want independence from the rest of Uganda, but "federal unity" in the Protectorate, as distinct from a unitary State. The White Paper, however, shows that these are very belated second thoughts, surely inspired by some of the people with whom they are in contact in London. They are also circulating a protest of the Toro branch of the Uganda National Congress against arrangements for the Queen to visit the Queen Elizabeth National Park in Toro next April. The protest, a copy of which has been received by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, is addressed to the Governor of Uganda. Copies have been sent to 17 people, the first name on the list being that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the second that of Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and the third that of the Omukama of Toro. So, in the eyes of the signatories, Mr. Brockway takes precedence over their own ruler and immediately after Her Majesty's Minister! And it will be noted that Buganda's delegates consider federation within Uganda highly desirable, but federation between the territories of East Africa indescribably reprehensible. Such is their logic.

### Seeking Trade

MR. R. R. STOKES, M.P., Lord Privy Seal in the last Socialist Government, will leave London on February 17 for the Middle East and East Africa. His tour will be partly of a semi-official good-will nature—for, with the approval of Mr. Attlee, leader of the Labour Party, he will see the Presidents of Egypt and the Lebanon, the Crown Prince of Iraq, and other important personages—and partly of a business character, for Mr. Stokes, managing director of two well-known machinery manufacturing companies largely engaged in the export trade, also intends to make many calls on their behalf. Concerned at the increasing keenness of continental competition, he wants to explore for himself the best means of raising United Kingdom sales of such heavy capital goods as railway material, excavators, mobile cranes, boilers, and plant for hydro-electric schemes and irrigation. The towns which Mr. Stokes will visit include Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Mombasa, Entebbe, and Khartoum.

### Zealous Department

FOR YEARS this journal has argued that it is perfectly feasible for the annual reports of Government departments to be published much more promptly. The Department of Information in Uganda has for the second year in succession led the way so far as East and Central Africa are concerned. To render prompt account of stewardship in this way is, of course, merely a matter of good organization and enthusiasm. I would wager that the method of Mr. Horace White, the Director of Information concerned, is to keep a running record of happenings as they occur, and thus spare himself the time-wasting effort of fummaging through a

mass of documents when the annual task has to be faced. His report is thus prompt, selective, informative, and interesting. Moreover, it is indicative of a zeal which he has evidently communicated to his colleagues. His example might well be emulated by information departments, including some in Uganda.

### East Africans at Oxford

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, the former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, is, I hear, to address Oxford University Eastern Africa Association on Friday of next week on "Whether Britain's Conception of Her Role in Africa Needs Reformulating." Last week the association heard its honorary president, Miss Perham, speak on the Sudan and Mr. Mulira give the viewpoint of the Buganda delegation now in London. On Monday of this week Mr. John Beattie spoke about East African tribal history. It is thus evident that the group is active and able to attract authoritative speakers. On February 15 there is to be a debate on Colonial policy with the University Conservative Club, the following week Mr. J. H. Lascelles will describe "The African Contribution to Development on the Copperbelt," and a fortnight later Mr. Roland Oliver will examine "The Missionary Factor in East Africa." The Rev. Michael Scott has promised a visit during this term, and the speakers at a conference on March 13 and 14 on East African racial problems will include Miss Perham, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Mr. Kendall Ward, and Mr. A. S. Mayanja. This season's president of the association is Miss Elizabeth Cullen (St. Anne's), and the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer are Mr. Michael McWilliam (Oriell) and Mr. William Twining (Brasenose) respectively.

### That Plural

WHAT IS THE TRUE PLURAL of rhinoceros? It was a bit of a shock to find in the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society a heading reading: "Status of Three Asiatic Rhinoceros," and to see that in the text of the contribution the word was used in the same form for the singular and the plural. I cannot recall ever hearing that done by sportsmen in East or Central Africa, who, in my experience, have always spoken of "rhinoceroses" when they have not used the normal abbreviation "rhinos." That Roland Ward's "Records of Big Game" uses "rhinoceroses" will be conclusive for many readers of this newspaper. The first four books on big game which I opened use the same form. What, I wonder, is the reason for the Fauna Society's nonconformity?

### Corrective

THE BROCKWAY-HALE supporters among the Socialists, who imagine the Kikuyu to be a poverty-stricken and under-nourished tribe, might note that Mr. C. G. Edwards, writing from Kikuyuland to the *Spectator*, has thus described a visit to a village shop owned by a Kikuyu: "I see cloth, ironmongery, tins of food, matches, beer and minerals. I notice some bottles of Dutch beer and ask the price and who buys it. Three shillings; the village people like it," he replied. "Europeans drink an East African brew at 1s. 2d." That bit of spontaneous market survey work is much more reliable than the Left Wing's speeches.

### ? ! ? ! ?

PRINTERS are gay and cheerful folk; they've got to have their little joke. In last week's issue for a lark they took an exclamation mark, and (as you may have seen) they put it on the cover at the foot. As you'll have guessed, it should have been a question mark! We did not mean either to jeer at the belief that Kalahari might raise beef, nor wax ecstatic, grandnut-wise, about this cattle enterprise. But there it is. We do our best. Printers will have their little jest.

# Decisive Electoral Victory for United Rhodesia Party

## Nineteen New-Comers in Southern Rhodesian Parliament

ANOTHER DECISIVE VICTORY has been delivered by Rhodesian electors. Results of the general election last week in Southern Rhodesia gave Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, heading the newly shaped United Rhodesia Party, an overwhelming majority with 26 out of 30 seats.

Independents, whose varying political platforms render co-operation among themselves unlikely, were returned in the other four constituencies. Five of the U.R.P. candidates were unopposed.

This sweeping victory has not been equalled since Sir Charles Coghlan secured 26 out of 30 seats in Southern Rhodesia's first Parliament. On votes cast the United Rhodesia Party claimed 15,634, representing about 56%. This is slightly lower than the proportion obtained by the United Party in the 1948 general election (when Sir Godfrey Huggins won 23 of the 30 divisions), but the vote was split in several divisions by Independents, who polled 4,163 votes.

No fewer than 19 of the 30 M.P.s. will be new to political life, and one of them, Mr. Geoffrey Ehlman-Brown, a former S.R.A.F. group-captain and a noted Salisbury chartered accountant, has at once been given a Ministerial post. The Cabinet of five is as follows:—

### New Cabinet

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD: Prime Minister, Internal Affairs, and Justice.

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT: Mines, Public Works, Education, and Defence.

MR. P. B. FLETCHER: Native Affairs, Health, and Agriculture.

MR. C. J. HATTY: Finance, and Posts and Telegraphs.

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN: Roads, Irrigation, Trade, and Industrial Development.

Mr. Hatty is also a new Minister, but has been an M.P. since 1950.

The Confederates, the main opposition, polled 6,232 votes, but have no representation in the House. Their leader, Mr. J. R. Dendy Young, Q.C., is thus the only Confederate Party member in the territorial or federal Assemblies. But in five of the Southern Rhodesian contests they were defeated by majorities of less than 50.

The closest result—and one of the most surprising—was at Hatfield, where an Independent, Mr. S. B. Aitken-Cade, a farmer and business man, defeated the Confederate, Mr. G. A. Aitken, by only one vote. The

United Rhodesia Party candidate, Mr. Gordon Harper, who was felt to have a good chance, was at the bottom of the poll.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, had a comfortable victory at Shabani, obtaining 759 votes against 273 for the Confederates. Salisbury North, the seat held for so many years by Sir Godfrey Huggins, was retained for the United Rhodesia Party by Mr. H. H. C. Holderness, an attorney who had a notable war record with the R.A.F., but the majority was considerably reduced.

The sole survivor of the official Opposition in the last Parliament is Mr. R. O. Steekel, who, standing as Independent Rhodesia Party candidate, not only held Victoria against the U.R.P. challenge, but had the second highest majority. The highest was secured by Mr. Ben Baron, winning Bulawayo District for the U.R.P.

### Confederate Leaders Defeated

Another very close result was at Braeside, where Mr. H. Reedman defeated the Confederate by seven votes. The Confederates' deputy national leader, Colonel G. R. Musgrave, who was defeated in the federal election, again failed for Hunyani. Colonel E. V. H. Creswell-George, Confederate national chairman, was well beaten in Salisbury Central by a former mayor of that city, Mr. R. M. Cleveland.

Only one Labour member will now sit in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, Mr. Jack Keller, resisting the U.R.P. challenge at Raydon, which he has held for 25 years. He had declared his preference for the Confederate cause before the federal election.

The sole sitting member to lose his seat was Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke, who won Gwelo for the United Party in 1948 from Mr. R. Williamson. The latter has now turned the tables, standing as an Independent; a result which is an indication of Mr. Williamson's personal popularity, for he was well beaten in the federal election for Midlands.

Another former M.P. to return to the Legislature is Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, once deputy Leader of the Liberals (Rhodesia) Party, who was beaten in 1948 by Mr. Dendy Young.

Southern Rhodesia now has its second woman M.P.—Mrs. Muriel Rosin, who won a close contest for Marimba, defeating an old campaigner, Alderman Charles Olley, by 54 votes in a poll of 1,428. The late Mrs. Ethel Laws Jollie, who won a place in the Colony's first Parliament, was its pioneer woman M.P.

Two other women candidates were unsuccessful: Dr. Olive Robertson (Independent), who sustained her third election defeat, and Miss K. P. L. Jameson (Confederate), a niece of Dr. Jameson.

The average age of the members of the new House is about 50.

## ELECTION SUMMARY

1948				1954			
	Votes	Seats	% of Poll		Votes	Seats	% of Poll
UNITED PARTY	19,731	24	56.3%	UNITED RHODESIA PARTY	15,631	26	55.9%
LIBERAL (RHODESIA) PARTY	10,678	5	30.5%	CONFEDERATE PARTY	6,232	0	22.3%
LABOUR	4,558	1	13.0%	INDEPENDENT LABOUR	1,144	1	4.1%
DOMINION PARTY	61	0	0.2%	INDEPENDENTS	4,163	4	14.9%
				INDEPENDENT RHODESIA PARTY	800	0	2.8%
71% OF ELECTORATE VOTED				69% OF ELECTORATE VOTED			

RESULTS

(Abbreviations: (U.R.) United Rhodesia Party; (C.) Confederate Party; (Ind.) Independent; (Ind. Lab.) Independent Labour.)

AVONDALE A. E. W. Stumbles (U.R.) (Unopposed)	641	GWELI R. S. Whitson (Ind.) D. W. Ober-Bucke (U.R.)	641 458	QUE QUE G. A. Davenport (U.R.) (Unopposed)	
BRIDGE H. Beedman (U.R.) D. Parsons (C.) S. Garland (Ind.)	457 450 203	HATFIELD E. E. Aitken-Cade (Ind.) C. A. Aitken (C.) Gordon Barber (U.R.)	608 392	RAYTON J. Keller (Ind. Lab.) W. T. Brooks (U.R.)	755 604
BULAWAYO CENTRAL C. J. Hays (U.R.) A. L. Smith (C.)	368	HIGHLANDS R. Whitson (U.R.) T. W. ...		RUSAPE N. Straw (U.R.) A. B. de Kock (C.)	595 551
BULAWAYO DISTRICT B. Baron (U.R.) W. R. Ratham (C.)	359	HILLSIDE M. Macdonald (U.R.) (Unopposed)		SALISBURY CENTRAL R. M. Cleveland (U.R.) Col. E. V. H. Creswell (C.) J. Dons (Ind.)	697
BULAWAYO EAST A. E. Abrahamson (U.R.) (Unopposed)		HUNYANI R. Palmer (U.R.) Col. G. R. Musgrave (C.)	634 446	SALISBURY CITY R. Knight (U.R.) A. Robinson (Ind.)	643 615
BULAWAYO NORTH A. H. D. Llewellyn (U.R.) W. Shaw (C.)	735 382	LOMASUNDI R. Palmer (U.R.) H. A. Asserts (C.)	684 291	SALISBURY NORTH H. H. C. Holderness (U.R.) Dr. Olive Robertson (Ind.)	778 540
BULAWAYO SOUTH J. J. Wrathall (U.R.) B. Guille (Ind. Lab.) G. E. Higgs (Ind.)	652 393 111	MARIBWA Mrs. M. Resin (U.R.) Alderman C. Olley (Ind.)	741 367	SELBY C. P. Tומר (U.R.) H. J. du Toit (C.)	460 396
EASTERN Dr. W. Alexander (U.R.) C. Krüger (C.)	798 274	MARANDELINA N. Wingfield (U.R.) H. Kniff (C.)	820 400	SHABANI R. S. Garfield Todd (U.R.) L. I. Dairy (C.)	759 273
GATOOMA Maxwell Buchan (U.R.) Le Greber (C.) Poole (Ind.)	575 407 101	MKTORO P. B. Fletcher (U.R.) (Unopposed)		UMTASE H. D. Wightwick (U.R.) F. Saxon Wood (Ind.)	572 388
GREENDALE G. E. H. Brown (U.R.) Miss K. P. L. Jameson (C.)	531 308	MAZOE P. Quinlan (U.R.) A. J. Brown (C.)	738 392	VICTORIA R. C. Stockil (Ind. Rhodesia Party) C. T. Girdlestone (U.R.)	800 381

MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT

The members of the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament are as follows:—

**ABRAHAMSON, A. E. (U.R., Bulawayo East);** aged 31, managing director of Maclelland Clothing Factory, Ltd., and president of Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. Born and educated in Bulawayo; he graduated B.A. at Cape Town University. Served with Southern Rhodesian Forces, 1941-46. Founder member of the Rhodesian Zionist Council, Chairman of National Co-ordinating Council of Clothing Industry, and member of the council of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries.

**ADDISON, W. O.B.E. (U.R., Highlands, Salisbury);** aged 63, became M.P. (United Party) for this constituency last year. Former editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald* and *Cape Argus*. Born in Scotland, served with Black Watch in World War I, winning the D.C.M. and M.C. Went to Bulawayo in 1923. During the last war was Chief Recruiting Officer and Controller of Industrial Manpower, and Director of Demobilization and Rehabilitation.

**AITKEN-CADE, S. E. (Ind., Hatfield);** born in London, 47 years ago, going to the Union in 1912 and Rhodesia 14 years later. Farmed until 1926, then went into commerce. Chairman of Hatfield town management board. A keen social worker and a member of the Chamber of Industries. A former member of the now defunct Dominion Party, which he led in the 1948 general election, but secured only a few votes.

**ALEXANDER, DR. W. (U.R., Eastern, lives at Pongolane);** and is very active in local public affairs.

**BARON, B. (U.R., Bulawayo District);** aged 49, an attorney, born in Bulawayo. Served in the Rhodesian Territorials during the last war.

**BUCHAN, MAXWELL (U.R., Gatooma);** aged 37, a mechanical engineer and manager since 1935 of Johnson and Fletcher Ltd., Gatooma. A past vice-president of the Rhodesian Federation of Chambers of Commerce. Born in Glasgow, finished his education in Salisbury. Worked for a time on Selby mine before setting in Gatooma over 30 years ago. Captain of the Gatooma division of B.S.A.P. Reserve. Member of the Import Control Liaison Committee.

**CLEVELAND, R. M. (U.R., Salisbury Central);** aged 43, managing director of Copate Backs (Rhod.) Ltd., Salisbury, city councillor since 1935; mayor, 1949 and 1950 (the first Rhodesian-born citizen to become a mayor of a Canadian and U.S. enterprise, his father having been mayor of the Colony in 1895 and becoming mayor of Salisbury. Educated at Rondebosch

and in Canada. Rhodesian African Rifles, 1940-43. Has served on Native Labour Commission, was a vice-president in Central Africa of the United Central Africa Association, and is a National Museum trustee and member of the central council of the Unity Party Association.

**DAVENPORT, G. A. (U.R., Que Que);** aged 60, Minister of Mines, Public Works, Education, and Defence. A former general manager of the Globe and Phoenix mine, which he joined 40 years ago after training at the Comberne School of Mines. Served in World War with Royal Sussex Territorials, the 2nd Rhodesian Native Regiment, and the S.A.F. Five times president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and has served on the Colony's Natural Resources Board, as captain and O.C. Que Que Company, Rhodesia Regiment, 1940-42. Formerly a notable amateur cricketer. Became Minister of Commerce and Industry after his election in 1946.

**BROWN, G. (U.R., Green Dale);** a newcomer to politics, who has been appointed Minister of Roads, Education, Trade, and Industrial Development. Aged 43, born in Bulawayo, being educated at Plumtree School before coming to England to be articled, (as a partner in a Salisbury firm) of chartered accountants. Was a member of the Rhodesian Building and Housing Board and registrar of the Rhodesian Society of Accountants. A former member of the Rhodesia Party. During the war was in charge of the finances of the Rhodesian Air Training Group, serving as the rank of group captain. A keen sportsman, he has been a member of the South African Cricket Board of Control, and a member of the Rhodesian Cricket Board of Control.

**BROWN, B. (U.R., Mashona, Minister of Native Affairs, Health, and Agriculture);** having held the first portfolio for nearly three years and that of Agriculture previously. His father was also a Southern Rhodesian, then known as West, and who represented this constituency (then known as West) for 19 years. Born in the Colony, educated at Milton High School and Rhodes University. Left the Civil Service (Native Department) for commerce and mining, owning for a time the Dog Star and Northern Submarine, near Bulawayo.

**HAYS, C. J. (U.R., Bulawayo Central);** who has been appointed Minister of Finance and Posts and Telegraphs, is 45, and was first elected in 1950. A chartered secretary and consultant, he held several managerial posts in Britain until appointed to the Treasury portfolio in connexion with war reorganization. Settled in Rhodesia in 1947, becoming managing director of Textile Mills, Ltd., Bulawayo, but two years later set up his

(Concluded on page 707)

# British Army Units in Kenya Vindicated

## Mr. Anthony Head's Report on Court of Inquiry

BRITISH ARMY UNITS IN KENYA have behaved with restraint, backed by traditionally good discipline, and there are no grounds for accusing them of indiscriminate shooting, irresponsible conduct, or inhuman practices.

Such are the findings of the recent court of inquiry in the Colony, as reported to the Commons last week by the Secretary of State for War, MR. ANTHONY HEAD, who himself visited Kenya last month.

Serious misconduct in two instances had, however, been reported in the King's African Rifles, and the Minister said that those were being investigated, and would, if necessary, be the subject of disciplinary action.

Mr. Head told the House:—

Evidence was taken from all commanding officers and from officers, other ranks, chaplains, and medical officers of all formations and major units now in Africa which have been involved in the operations. Others concerned were invited to give evidence, and I am satisfied that the court, which took evidence from 247 military and civil witnesses, gave every opportunity to those concerned to appear before it.

I told the House that when the court of inquiry has been completed I could make available a full and frank report. This has now been prepared, and I can assure the House that it contained nothing of substance contained in the findings of the court of inquiry.

### Summary of Findings

The official summary of the findings, which the War Minister published in the Official Report, are as follows:—

1. Captain G. S. L. Griffiths, D.F.C., was tried by general court martial on November 25-27, 1953, charged with murder of an African and was acquitted. In the course of this trial certain allegations were made against the conduct of the British security forces in Kenya.

2. A court of inquiry was assembled by G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa on December 15, to inquire into and report on these allegations. The president of the court was LIEUT. GENERAL SIR KEITH McLEAN, and the members COLONEL G. BARRET, Deputy Director of Army Services, War Office, and COLONEL G. A. RIMBA, Deputy Chief of Staff, East Africa Command.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

3. The court were instructed to inquire into and report on the allegations made against Mr. Captain Griffiths in respect of (a) the offering to soldiers of monetary awards for killing Mau Mau; (b) the keeping and exhibition of score boards recording official and unofficial kills and other activities against Mau Mau; (c) the fostering of a competitive spirit amongst units as regards to kills in anti-Mau Mau operations.

4. In addition, the court were instructed to inquire into any other actions which might come to their notice which reflected discredit on the Army, and in particular into (a) any other inhuman practices, such as the cutting off of hands from Africans killed during the course of anti-Mau Mau operations; (b) any other matters which reflected on the honour of the Army.

5. They were, however, instructed that, with the exception of inquiring into the operations of 39 Infantry Brigade from their area in East Africa, and in particular, into the specific allegations that a 25 reward had been offered for the first kill by each of its battalions, they would confine their inquiries to matters which occurred after June 1, 1953.

### METHOD

6. The court assembled on December 15, had completed its report on December 31, 1953. During that period it took evidence from all formations and major units (headquarters commands) now in Africa which have been involved in anti-Mau Mau operations.

7. Representative cross-examination of witnesses was heard from each major unit, and from the commanding officer of each formation and major unit, where possible. The chairman and I, in addition, all units published orders giving instructions to commanding officers to give evidence, and invited them to appear before the court to give evidence.

8. The court also took evidence from the witnesses and these

included six Army chaplains and four regimental medical officers, the director of a Native civil hospital, and a Roman Catholic bishop.

9. The Christian Council of Kenya were invited to put forward any specific allegations against the conduct of the Army of which they were aware, but replied that they had no such matters to put forward.

### Area of Operations

#### BACKGROUND:

6. The area in which the Army in Kenya is operating comprises:

(a) The Prohibited Areas: areas consisting largely of forest and mountain, gazetted as prohibited by the Kenya Government, into which no persons other than members of the security forces and a small number holding a special permit are allowed to enter. Under Kenya Emergency Regulations security forces have the right, if necessary, to shoot off sight.

(b) The Special Areas: areas gazetted as such, in which certain special rules regarding the use of firearms apply. Any person in a special area who is liable to arrest after being challenged is liable to be shot. The special areas include the Mau Mau, Embu, and Meru land units, the Home Guard Reserve, and also parts of the Kenya Highlands in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces in which live the farms and ranches of European settlers, commonly called the settled area.

#### ALLEGATIONS:

7. The offering to soldiers of monetary awards for Mau Mau killings.

7. The court found one instance where a reward was offered to a unit for getting a specific killing. The battalion had been warned that a notorious Mau Mau leader, for whom the Government had offered a reward of 5,000 shillings, was in the vicinity, and that they were to undertake operations against him.

Two of the company commanders with the approval of the commanding officer, offered 100s. to the unit which killed or captured this Mau Mau leader. The offer was to be paid out in kind for the benefit of the soldiers under a command, and was not to be paid to any individual. The court considered that this offer, though inalienable, was explicable in the circumstances obtaining at the time.

There was also one instance, which had already been publicized, where a commanding officer offered £5 to the first sub-unit to kill a Mau Mau leader as an encouragement to the troops when the battalion first went into action in anti-Mau Mau operations. The battalion was operating in the prohibited area (an area in which forces were no one other than the security forces had the right to be). The court came to the same conclusion as in the previous case, bearing in mind that it could not possibly reach a decision because the G.O.C.-in-C. has since expressly forbidden the offering of monetary awards of any kind.

### Rewards for Good Performances

8. An instance also occurred where a commanding officer had given discretion to his subordinate commanders to give rewards in the form of money, leave, or other privileges, to individuals or sub-units who put up an exceptionally good performance in operations. The assessment of a very good performance was not expressly related to kills. Monetary awards of this type will not occur.

9. Apart from the two mentioned instances the rewards offered by Company Commanders in this evidence to this court martial, there is no other evidence of the practice of offering soldiers money, or other rewards, for killing Mau Mau or any of the units which they investigated.

10. The keeping and exhibition of scoreboards recording unofficial kills and other activities in operations against Mau Mau.

11. The court understood the term "scoreboard" to be used in a derogatory sense and to refer to a visual record kept and displayed solely or mainly to foster unhealthy and irresponsible competition in killings between units and sub-units.

12. It is necessary for all formations, units, and sub-units to collect and consolidate information recording all incidents in order to complete the periodical situation reports required by higher formations and to show clearly to commanders at all levels the progress of operations. The incidents so recorded include casualties to Mau Mau and to our own troops, prisoners captured, arms captured or lost, contacts with gangs, cattle stolen, etc.

13. The court found that in platoons such information was kept in notebooks or memoranda. In companies it was normally kept in notebooks or on pro-formas in files. In some company, battalion, and brigade headquarters these incidents were consolidated graphically in the form of war charts for the greater convenience of commanders.

All these forms of charts were considered perfectly legitimate, and reasonable. There was no evidence that they were used for any improper purpose. Moreover, it was clear that without exception they were kept in offices to which access was severely restricted.

There was no evidence of records of unofficial killings, whether this phrase is used in the sense of Mau Mau wounded and believed killed, or in the sense of Africans other than the captured Mau Mau who have been killed.

The court's findings was that allegations of the exhibition of rebreaths, or of any other official kills and other activities in connection with Mau Mau were unfounded. Nothing more appeared to be known except than charts recording official incidents consolidated from situation reports, which were kept in offices to which access was severely restricted.

**Kills Depend on Opportunity**

*The fostering of a competitive spirit amongst units in regard to kills in anti-Mau Mau operations.*

9. The court found that it was widely recognized amongst all ranks that the number of kills obtained by units depended largely on opportunity, and that a captured Mau Mau who might possibly give valuable information was better than a dead one. Units and sub-units capabilities appear to have been judged not by their total of kills but by the number of successful operations they carried out, including the capture of prisoners.

When battalions were operating solely in a prohibited area, the capture of arms and prisoners was rare, due to the conditions prevailing in those areas, and the number of kills therefore acquired a great prominence.

Due to the wide dispersion, the rivalry between battalions appears to be negligible. Members of different battalions seldom met, and in no cases did the court find that witnesses knew the total kills in neighbouring battalions. There was, somewhat more rivalry between companies within a battalion, and still more between platoons in a company. The court satisfied themselves that the competitive spirit did not go beyond the natural rivalry to be found between sub-units in all good regiments.

The court found that allegations that the competitive spirit was being deliberately fostered amongst units in regard to kills in anti-Mau Mau operations were unfounded.

**Identification of Mau Mau killed in operations.**

10. The court also investigated whether the practice existed in the Army of cutting off the hands of Africans killed in operations and bringing these hands back as a means of identification.

The normal practice when an African is killed by troops during operations in the special areas is for the body to be brought back to the nearest police post, where it is handed over to the police.

**Normal Practice of Identification**

In the prohibited areas the normal practice is for the body to be brought back by a patrol if this is possible. If this is impossible, due to distance, terrain, or for operational reasons, identification papers, if any, are removed from the body. When no papers are found fingerprints are taken with pads and ink specially issued to patrols, and particulars of the corpse are recorded. If operational considerations permit, the body is then buried. The papers and fingerprints are handed over to the police on completion of the operation.

It appears that in the early phases of anti-Mau Mau operations and in the prohibited areas it was not accepted, although not a universal practice to cut off either one or both hands from a body where the body could not be brought in and there was no other means of identification. The hand was brought back in order that finger prints could be taken from it. This practice was dictated by the necessity of reporting all Mau Mau casualties to the police. This practice started to decrease with the wide issue of finger printing equipment to units, and has now been specifically forbidden, even if it means the loss of an identification.

It appears that in six instances (one of which was in the special areas), involving three battalions, hands had been brought back as proof of identification of Africans killed since August 1, 1953. In each case this mutilation was carried out in good faith on the instructions of a European officer or N.C.O. in view of the lack of other means of identification and was compatible in the operational circumstances. G.H.Q. East Africa issued a further order on January 4, 1954, accepting the loss of an identification if other methods were unavailable.

**Inhuman Practices, the torture and beating of African prisoners and the illegal killing of Africans.**

11. Normally, when captured and immediately questioned by members of the G.A. units, when captured and resisted where necessary by personnel of the Kenya Regiment, Police or Home Guard to act as interpreters in order to obtain information as to who they are and whether they can give any information of value. On the conclusion of operations those retained as suspects are normally brought back to unit headquarters and handed over as soon as possible

to the police in some cases after further interrogation by the battalion intelligence officer.

The court found no evidence whatever of African prisoners having been severely beaten or tortured by Army units for the purpose of forcing them to give information or for any other purpose, except to obtain specific instances in two King's African Rifles (K.A.R.) battalions which are discussed in paragraphs 12 and 13 below.

In fact, in British battalions the troops were, as always, most sympathetic to their prisoners, offering them tea and cigarettes. As one witness put it to the court: "The prisoners put on weight whilst they are with us." Nor did the court find any evidence of the illegal killing of Africans, except in certain specific cases which are discussed below.

**Inhuman Practices in K.A.R. Battalions.**

12. During June 1953, one company of a K.A.R. battalion acted as mobile reserve to 70 (East Africa) Infantry Brigade and was detached for some weeks from its parent battalion. Apart from the incidents of June 21 which gave rise to the trial by court martial of Captain Griffiths, at which he was acquitted, there were certain other specific allegations against officers and men of this company. These allegations are still under investigation.

13. Certain specific allegations have also been made that certain African prisoners have been ill-treated in another K.A.R. battalion. A full investigation is now being made in honour of the Army.

14. Other than the allegations in relation to the two K.A.R. battalions which are now under separate investigation, there is no evidence of any inhuman conduct towards Africans on the part of the Army.

**Conclusion.**

15. The above is a full and frank summary of the findings of the court. It is my opinion, after reading the findings of the court, that the incidents referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13, though deplorable, are rare and isolated.

Allegations that such practices are of ever were widespread in the British Army are without foundation. Its conduct under difficult and arduous circumstances, shows that measure of restraint backed by good discipline which the country has traditionally expected.

**Clean Up, Not Cover Up**

At question time the War Minister said:

"I think that hon. members will agree with me when they have read the summary of the findings that it indicates that the troops in Kenya have shown a high sense of responsibility and application to duty. There do not appear to be any grounds for accusing them of indiscriminate shooting, irresponsible conduct, or inhuman practices. There have however, been allegations that in two instances serious misconduct occurred in the K.A.R. These cases are being fully investigated and disciplinary action will be taken if required in the light of these inquiries. General Erskine and I are determined that such matters shall be brought to light, and our intention, in instituting the courts of inquiry and in subsequent action, is for a clean-up, not a cover-up.

I consider that the court made a full and comprehensive inquiry and that all the facts have been placed before me. Subject to what I have said about the allegations of serious misconduct in two cases, nothing is disclosed which should in any way shake the confidence of the House in the high standard of behaviour of the British Army."

As a result of reading this report and visiting Kenya, I am convinced that the British Army, under difficult and arduous circumstances, has shown that measure of restraint backed by good discipline which this country has traditionally expected. Mr. A. HENDERSON (Lab.): "I am sure the whole House will welcome the Minister's statement that, except for two instances in the K.A.R. this report discloses no ground for lessening the confidence of the House in the high standard of the behaviour of the Army."

May I ask the hon. member what he means about these two instances? Does his statement mean that evidence was given before the court of inquiry which established that there was serious misconduct in two cases, but that because of the high standard of the troops in Kenya, the Government has decided that it will not be investigated? Or does the report mean that there has been no such thing as a cover-up? Does the report mean that there were only two cases of soldiers being ill-treated? Or does it mean that these African prisoners were ill-treated? When the right hon. gentleman has read

(Continued on page 710)

# Members of Uganda's New Legislative Council

## Six Africans in Crossbench of Eleven

UGANDA'S NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL will be sworn in to-morrow.

It consists of the Governor as president, representative members (14 African, seven European, and 28 Government members, 14 Asian), and a crossbench which is a new feature. The crossbench members may speak and vote as they like except off an issue of confidence.

Nine of the 14 African members have been elected by district councils; the other five—three members from Buganda and one each from Busoga and Bukedi—have been nominated by the Governor in view of the attitude of the Buganda Lukiko and the two district councils concerned.

The European and Asian representative members have been appointed by the Governor after consultation with the members of the European and Asian communities.

### Twenty Africans

The Government side of the Council consists of 17 officials and a crossbench of 11, six being Africans, making 20 African members in all. The African members include a former Katikiro and a former Sekibobo (saza chief) of Buganda and a former Katikiro of Bunyoro, who is now a member of the Governor's Executive Council. The other five members of the crossbench are Mr. H. K. Jaffer, an Asian, lately senior non-official member of the Legislative Council, and for many years a member of both the Legislative and Executive Councils; the chairman of the Lipt Marketing and Coffee Industries Board; the chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board; the chairman of the Uganda Council of Women; and a history lecturer at Makerere College.

Previously the Legislative Council consisted of the Governor as president, 15 official members, and 16 non-officials (eight African, four European, and four Asian).

### GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

#### Ex-Officio

Chief Secretary (MR. C. H. THORNEY).  
Attorney-General (MR. R. E. E. DRESCHFIELD, Q.C.).  
Financial Secretary (MR. W. PADLEY).  
Director of Medical Services (DR. R. S. F. HENNESSY).  
Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources (MR. T. Y. WATSON).  
Secretary for African Affairs (MR. L. M. BOYE).  
Secretary for Social Services and Local Government (MR. G. B. CARTER).  
Director of Agriculture (acting) (MR. W. J. M. IRVINE).  
Director of Education (MR. D. S. MILLER).

#### Nominated Members

BYRNE, M. P., Acting Labour Commissioner.  
DONALD, C. R. C., Deputy Financial Secretary.  
KERR, A. J., Commissioner for Co-operative Societies.  
MAYBURY, M. A., Commissioner for Commerce.  
PICK, P. E. H., Q.C., Solicitor-General.  
RICHARDS, C. A. L., Commissioner for Community Development.  
TAYLOR, F. E., Director of Surveys, Land Officer, and Commissioner of Mines.  
WHITE, J. B., Director of Public Works.

### CROSSBENCH MEMBERS

BAZARAMBA, J. B., school superintendent of the Native Anglican Church schools in the East African Protectorate.  
BOASE, Mrs. A., chairman of the Uganda Council of Women.  
DUNN, G. K., M.C., holder of the Department of History, Makerere College.  
JAFFER, H. K., C.B.S., member of the Legislature since 1946, of the Executive Council since 1948, and elected non-official member of the East African Council of Legislative

Assembly in 1948. Principal representative in Uganda of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., of New Zealand. A member of numerous public bodies, and a director of Jaffer Bros. Ltd. and the Eastern Province Bus Co., Ltd. With Standard Bank of South Africa, 1921-22.

KAGGWA, M. E. KAWUYA OBEA, a former Katikiro of Buganda, and a member of the Legislature 1945-51. Commissioned in the 7th Bn. The King's African Rifles in 1939; served in East Africa and Somaliland. Attended the Victory Parade. Now Superintendent of African training to Uganda Electricity Board.

MUKASA, B. J., M.B.E., a member of the Legislature since 1949 and of the Executive Council since 1952. Graduate of Yale University. At different times lecturer at Makerere College and Katikiro of Banyoro, before becoming executive director of the Uganda Development Corporation. A member of many public bodies, including the board of trustees of the Uganda National Parks and the committee to study all aspects of African education.

MULYANTIL B. R., M.B.E., a former saza chief of Kyaggwe, Buganda, a member of the committee of the Uganda Society, a director of Uganda Breweries, Ltd.; vice-president of the Uganda branch of the Red Cross, and of the R.E.C.C.A., and executive officer of the Boy Scouts Association.

MULANDO, Y. K., a master at Busoga College, Mutira.  
OKULLO, E., treasurer of the Lango African local government.

SPENCER, C. C., C.M.G., chairman of the Lipt Marketing Board and the Coffee Industry Board. Previously Financial Secretary in the Uganda Service, which he joined in 1935. Economic Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, 1945. Director of Uganda Electricity Board.

WESTLACK, C. R., chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board. Went to Uganda to undertake survey of electrical demand, and formulated the Owen Falls scheme in 1947. A director of the Uganda Development Corporation until he resigned recently.

### REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS

ATKINSON, W. J., manager in Jinja of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd. of which he is a director. Joined the staff of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. in East Africa in 1928. Has served on the Jinja Township Authority, the Eastern Province Labour Advisory Board, the Lipt Planning Committee, and other public bodies.

BARBIA, J., assistant treasurer, Toro local government. Represents the Western Province.

BARLEING, LIEUT. COLONEL, A., since 1942 a member of the Legislature. Called to the Bar in 1917 and settled in Uganda in 1927. Acting member of the Legislature in 1948. During the last war was legal adviser to the British Military Mission in Eritrea. A member of many public bodies, including the British Empire Society for the Blind, the Traffic Control Board, Immigration Board, and the Advisory Board for European Education.

BASTUPE, L., a coffee grower in the Masaka district. Represents Biganda.

BIRD, C. HANDLEY, since 1948 a member of the Legislature. On staff of British East Africa Corporation, Ltd. in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda 1928-36. Then joined Kettle, Roy and Sons (Campania) Ltd. of which he is a director. President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce 1942-45, hon.

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member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. Member of the Uganda Electricity Board and the Fish Marketing Corporation, and a director of Coastal (East Africa), Ltd. and Owen Falls Construction Co., Ltd.

DIN, MAJOR A. S., since 1950 a member of the Legislature, and managing director of Din and Din, Ltd., Wireless Service Co., Ltd. and Planters, Ltd. Went to Uganda in 1926, since when he has served on numerous territorial and Asian public bodies. Asian liaison officer during the last war. President of the Indian Association, 1947. Holder of a pilot's licence.

**M.L.C. Since 1942**

FRASER, H. R., C.M.G., O.B.E. since 1942, a member of the Legislature, since 1949 of the Executive Council, and since its inception in 1948 of the East African Central Legislative Assembly. President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in 1951. A director of A. Baumann and Co. Ltd., A. Baumann and Co. Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd., Uganda Electricity Board, East African Airways Corporation, and other companies. Went to East Africa in 1917. Served prominently in war-time controls, and is a member of many public bodies.

GORDON, LIEUT. COLONEL, W. H. L., M.B.E., M.C., resident director and joint general manager of the Uganda Co., Ltd. Went to Uganda on retiring from the Army in 1949. Chairman of the Uganda Tea Association and other public bodies.

KADARBHOY, A. E., a director of A. H. Kaderbhoj and Co., Ltd. of Jinja. A member of several territorial and Asian public bodies, including the African Muslim Advisory Council.

KATTI, C. B., senior master at Mbarara High School. Represents the Western Province.

KALUYA, S. W., C.B.E., a member of the Legislature since 1951 and of the Executive Council since 1952. Treasurer of Buganda for a long period. Was awarded the C.B.E. (honorary) in the New Year Honours for outstanding services to Uganda over 25 years. Vice-chairman of the Bungee committee on African education. Represents Buganda.

LUBEGA, S., since 1950 a member of the Legislature, and headmaster of Mityana Junior Secondary School. A former scoutmaster and a member of the Uganda Diocesan Council, the Uganda Advisory Council on African Education, and other public bodies. Represents Buganda.

LWAMAFU, J. W., master at Kigezi High School. Represents the Western Province.

MADHIVANI, J. M., a director of Lutjibai Madhivani and Co., Ltd., and Kakira Sugar Works, Ltd.

MAGEZI, G., secretary to Bunyoro District Council. Represents the Western Province.

**Kampala Municipality's First Chairman**

MAINI, A. N., C.B.E., a member of the Legislature since 1944, of the Executive Council since 1949, and of the East African Central Legislative Assembly. First chairman of the municipality of Kampala in 1949, in favor three years later. A member of the Uganda Electricity Board, the Department of Commerce Advisory Board, the Lint Marketing Board, and a large number of public bodies. Awarded the C.B.E. in 1952. Became an advocate of the Supreme Court of Kenya in 1934 and was on several occasions an acting member of the Kenya Legislature. Manager of Naupria Ram and Sons, Ltd., cotton planters in Uganda, since 1939. A director of the Uganda Development Corporation.

MUNDONA, J. D., supervisor of the Buhishu coffee scheme. Represents the Eastern Province.

NABEBA, D. K., a trader in the Bunge district. Represents the Eastern Province.

OBWANGA, G., a trader and member of Teso District Council and its executive committee. Represents the Eastern Province.

OGDA, G., secretary of the West Nile African local government. Represents the Northern Province.

SEWONG, P. C., since 1950 a member of the Legislature. Represents the Eastern Province.

SONYA, N., a member of Lango District Council. Represents the Northern Province.

ORWA, A., treasurer of Acholi District Council, and a member of the board of management of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank. Represents the Northern Province.

PATEL, C. K., M.B.E., a member of the Legislature since 1946. Represents the Northern Province.

PATEL, J. C., an advocate of Mbale.

SAMBI, MRS. BARBARA, M.B.E., first woman councillor of Kampala, 1947. Has done much public work and is now on the secretarial staff of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa.

SIMPSON, J. T., a member of the Legislature from 1950 to 1952, and of the Executive Council since 1952, in which year he became chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation. Went to East Africa to join the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., in 1906, transferring six years later to the Vaseline Oil Co. of South Africa, Ltd. Joined the Uganda Council in 1936 and was made general manager in the following year, resigning in 1952. President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in 1941 and 1946-49; the Uganda Tea Association, 1943-52; the Uganda Federation of Employers, 1947-48, and a member of numerous public bodies.

VERJEE, B. K. S., a lawyer in Kampala. A municipal councillor since 1950, and a member of several public bodies. Mrs. Bose and Mrs. Saben are the first women to be appointed to the Legislature.

Uganda's first Legislative Council in 1921 was composed of four *ex officio* and two European non-official members. From 1926-32 there were six *ex officio*, two non-official European, and one Asian non-official members; from 1933-44, six *ex officio*, two non-official European and two Asian non-official members; 1945-46, six *ex officio*, one official, two non-official European, two non-official Asian, and three non-official African members; 1947, six *ex officio*, three official, three non-official European, three non-official Asian and three non-official African members; 1948-49, six *ex officio*, four official, three non-official European, three non-official Asian, and three non-official African members; and from 1950 to 1953, there were six *ex officio*, 10 official, four non-official European, four non-official Asian, and eight non-official African members.

**Uganda's Favourable Trade Balance**

UGANDA had a favourable trade balance of £11m. for the first nine months of last year, half the figure for the corresponding period of 1952. But the price of cotton did not rise above 30d. per lb. in 1953, against an average of 50d. per lb. in the previous year, last year's crop realizing £14m., compared with £30m. in 1952. Imports for the nine-month period were valued at £18m., or £790,000 more than for the same period in 1952. Exports at £29m. were nearly £10m. short of the comparable figure for the previous year. More than £10m. of the imports came from the U.K. and £14m. from India, which together took £94m. of Uganda's exports, against £7m. by the U.K., £24m. by Western Germany, and £1m. each by South Africa and Italy.

A coffee crop of from 60,000 to 75,000 ts within the bounds of possibility in Uganda within the next 10 to 15 years. —Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.C.

**E. A. & R.**

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

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# Transport Capacity Problems in Kenya and Uganda

## Slow Deliveries Disappoint Hopes of Higher Traffic

MR. F. KIRBY, Acting Commissioner for Transport said when addressing the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly that the irritatingly slow expansion of the transport capacity on the Kenya and Uganda section of the Railways, as the result of very delayed delivery of locomotives and rolling stock, had disappointed hopes of higher traffic, with the result that revenue for 1953, instead of showing an expected increase of 6% or 7%, would be about £900,000 below the original estimate. The shortfall had been increased by the need to carry large quantities of famine prevention foodstuffs, railway construction material, and military traffic, all at the expense of general cargo imports.

Working costs had risen about £480,000, salaries and wages jumping £265,000 without any major additions to staff. Compensation for theft had increased by the alarming figure of £89,800, owing to the general depreciation in the standard of honesty throughout the country.

Railway traffic for 1954 were originally estimated to produce £131m, compared with £121m in 1953, but the increase of 20% in freight rates now introduced should bring the total to about £154m. By the beginning of 1953 new berths and extensions should be coming into use at all the ports.

### Mr. Kirby's Dual Role

"There are times when in my capacity as Commissioner for Transport I may have had to look askance at myself as general manager," said Mr. Kirby, "and conversely, as the general manager in his practical sphere, I may have been somewhat impatient with his political self as Commissioner for Transport, but my two selves have been in complete agreement in pitching 1954 expectations of revenue higher than those for 1953."

The Transport Administration could, however, make its estimates only on the basis of other people's activities, people over whom it has no control, and war, changes in world prices, inclement weather, or other matters might entirely invalidate the estimates. "It could plan with certainty, should not be making this Budget speech but earning a fabulous salary as an investment and development consultant, and, like all consultants, probably not having to pay for my mistakes!"

In the course of the rest of his speech Mr. Kirby said:

"Africans are being used more and more in responsible station duties. They are to be used prominently in traffic inspectional duties. We have suffered disappointments possibly in expecting too quick progress, especially as the African himself is impatient to advance, but each year some progress is made, and to-day we have a few Africans capable of handling some of the large Garratt locomotives. We have a few Africans also who can become traffic inspectors, which is a very great step forward.

"In the next year I hope it will prove possible to introduce scales of wages and salaries which will encourage advancement without regard to race, solely on the basis of skill and capability required for any particular post, capability and ability to accept responsibility, which will have to be the governing factor.

"Since the first section of the Western Uganda extension as far as Mityana was opened in August the growth of traffic has been most encouraging. I hope it will be possible to open the line to public traffic under construction conditions as far as Mwozi in April, and to complete the whole railway to Kasoo during the first half of 1955.

"The track of the Southern Province Railway in Tanganyika has disintegrated so quickly that the line cannot properly be opened under normal conditions. Wooden sleepers had to be used instead of the usual steel sleepers because at the time of construction steel sleepers were unobtainable. It was expected that the wooden sleepers would have a life of six to 12 years, according to the type of timber, they have rotted away completely, or been attacked by insects, or have split so badly as to be virtually useless within a period of two to three years.

If the whole line is not relaid with steel sleepers it will very soon cease to be a railway.

A large Garratt locomotive uses about 30,000 gallons of water between Mombasa and Nairobi. Hence the necessity to go as far back as the Ol Toresh springs in the foothills of Kilimanjaro to bring water for a distance of 60 miles in that critical section between Sultan Hamud and Kiu, where the local water supplies have become insufficient for present requirements. This pipe-line will cost over £750,000, but without it there can be no economic expansion of the Mombasa-Nairobi section.

The largest single item of expenditure is nearly 50% for fuel oil; but if the locomotives were all burning coal the figure would be 30% higher. Conversion is all already saved this country £1,000,000, and I have proposed the appointment of a fuel research officer. I hope this will justify itself many times over in financial savings and more efficient operation.

### Research Officer to Be Appointed

I have also approved the appointment of a research officer to compile data concerning the trend of traffic and the application of suitable railway ratings for the economic development of the territories.

At the management of East African Railways and Harbours, which has an income and expenditure turnover of about £30m., and during 1954 will probably spend £25m. in capital works, the provision is only £66,000.

The International Railway Congress Association has calculated our distribution of personnel as between headquarters and the whole system is one-tenth of 1%, the nearest other railway being 2%. If we include all our departmental heads and district officers as managerial units, we still give the lowest headquarters percentage in company with the Finnish State Railways.

The Commissioner considered that at least £10m. should have to be raised by lean this year for capital works.

A wagon costs four times the pre-war price, and must therefore earn revenue 10 times the price as much capital as the same capacity wagon did before the war. In 1939 we paid 12s. for a steel sleeper, to-day we pay 59s. The Kenya and Uganda Railways received 55s. for conveying one ton of Class 2 goods 400 miles in 1939. That would have bought 54 steel sleepers. This year we shall receive 38s. 26c. for the same conveyance but the money will only buy 13 steel sleepers.

The 260s, which it cost to buy a wagon in 1939, could be earned by carrying the ton of Class 2 goods 520 miles. To-day the cost is 702s., and the same ton of goods must be hauled 1,500 miles to earn the same sum in revenue.

The railway rate for coffee in 1939—reduced to the lowest economic level to save the industry—was 7% of the f.o.b. price in Mombasa. Even allowing for the 20% increase, the railway charge to-day on the average haul of 700 miles is only 1.4% of the f.o.b. price. In 1939 the railway freight charge on coffee was 5.1% of the f.o.b. price; to-day it is only 0.94% of the f.o.b. price on the average haul. Cotton and coffee could well afford to contribute far more than they do towards the cost of railway transport and still survive with a handsome profit.

### Nearly £5m. for Port Improvements

We expect to spend nearly £5m. on port improvements this year. The two new berths at Mombasa, complete with all facilities and transit sheds, may be ready about the middle of next year; the first berth, as a quay, may be ready by the end of 1954. Provision is made for a loss on working the port of Mtwara of £120,000, to be paid jointly by U.M. Government and the Tanganyika Government.

Since 1948 the Railways and Harbours Administration has spent more than £250,000 on the preparation of sites for the development of new industries in Kenya, and it plans to provide for the development of more areas at the cost of some hundreds of thousands of pounds.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT said that the Assembly would wish to pay tribute to the late Commissioner of Transport, Sir Reginald Robins, who had lived for his work and rendered magnificent services to East Africa.

He asked if locomotives and wagons on order in the U.K. had been diverted to other territories on instructions from any Government department in Great Britain, and asserted that a serious competitive factor increased working expenditure by East African Railways when the bad quality of axle-loads in the U.K. the failure of which had completely disorganized vital traffic at times.

MAJOR KAVANA complained that the Railways and Harbours

estimates had been sent to members only three weeks before that debate, suggested that Press criticism of the report of the Motion Committee had been instigating, and forecast a 30% increase in railway traffic this year.

Mr. KIRBY had expected that he expected an increase of of 20% as a result of arrivals of new rolling-stock, Major KAVESHA said that he could not reconcile that figure with the fact that there was a nine months' backlog of goods in England awaiting shipment. He considered that there was no justification for the 20% increase in freight rates, and moved that the figure be reduced to 10%. The speaker noted the motion out of order.

Mr. MAITI recalled that Sir Richard Robins had expected traffic to increase by 10% annually. Mr. Kirby, evidently thought 6% safer. Major Keyser, who complained of short notice, had given very short notice of his intention to put forward his motion. Why had he not discussed the matter with the Non-Official Members' Organization or with the other members representing Kenya?

Regular Trains on Tanga Line

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS was confident that the freight rate increase would not have been 20% unless the most responsible authorities believed that it was necessary to safeguard the efficiency of the Railways. He was glad that £24m. was to be spent on the renewal of track in Kenya, but urged that some need on the Tanga line of a regular arrival of trains, which had already killed one industry.

Tanzania believed that there was much too much over-enthusiasm. The headquarters staff should be increased to allow the general manager much more time to visit all parts of the system.

Mr. OHANGA pointed out that in each of the last two years third class passengers had produced about twice as much revenue as first and second class passengers combined. At there was inadequate provision for meals for third class passengers, they were kept queuing far too long for tickets, and when they got to the trains only one door of one coach was opened at a time, instead of two or more entrances of three or four coaches. The hotel in Nakuru which catered for railway passengers was limited to serve meals to non-Europeans, and those for whom he spoke felt very strongly on the matter.

Mr. JAFFER said that members of the Transport Advisory Council were convinced of the need to raise freight by 20%. They were anxious that, although the Railways and Harbours

had been authorized to borrow £60m, they had so far been able to raise only £20m by loans.

He hoped that it would soon be possible to end the financing scheme at Mombasa, not least for the sake of U.K. trade. When recently in England he had found that British manufacturers and exporters freely quoted two rates. Customers could have goods within a couple of months at an additional cost of 15% to 25% by shipping through Continental ports, but if they were prepared to wait nine months they could save that amount. He had seen such quotations in writing from export houses.

There was clearly something wrong if such advantages could be derived from indirect shipment. That had a very bad effect on local trade by forcing up prices, and it was depriving U.K. manufacturers of business by inducing importers to buy from the Continent.

Mr. G. MUNDT, Finance Member, said that many of the criticisms of the Railways were directed to its policy of allowing a 20% increase in freight rates, which was merely the policy followed by all good businesses.

Mr. PANDA hoped for African representation on the general councils and committees of the Assembly. He emphasized that visitors to East Africa were given a most unfortunate impression by the poor railway station at Mombasa Port, its gateway to the customs baggage sheds there were not even tables on which to place passengers' baggage or benches on which they might sit. Ventilation had been improved since his complaint a year ago, but in the hot season fans were necessary.

Anti-Smoke Generator

A PESTICIDAL SMOKE GENERATOR for use against the insects of East and Central Africa is being developed for the Ministry of Supply and the Colonial Office by Brian Langley Laboratories, Ltd., of Redhill, Surrey. Mr. Marcus Langley, the managing director, has recently returned from a three months' visit to East Africa to study conditions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Lea Bridge Industries Ltd., the Metal Box Co., Ltd., and Smiths English Clocks, Ltd., are associated in the production of the generator.

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# PERSONALIA

The third DUKE OF ABERCORN left £24,929.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS was 83 on Sunday.

The EARL OF COUNTESS OF LOVELACE are visiting Las Palmas.

MR. J. J. HUGHES has joined the board of Njoro Industries Ltd., Kenya.

MR. P. E. H. PIKE, Director-General in Uganda, has been appointed a O.C.

The REV. S. HARRY MORRIS has moved in England from Northern Rhodesia.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING is revisiting Kenya to speak about the Cameroonian Africa Society.

SIR ROBERT HEYWORTH is a member of the reconstituted University Grants Committee.

ROSE AXEL OF DENMARK, who has been visiting Nyasaland, owns estates near Kota Kota.

MR. NORMAN HINDS has left Nakuru for the B.S.A. on behalf of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

ARCHDEACON and MRS. S. KIDNER, of the Church Missionary Society in Tanganyika, have retired.

The REV. and MRS. J. GIBSON, of Kampala, have celebrated their 50th anniversary of their marriage.

The REV. J. HENRY has arrived in Karachi to celebrate his platinum jubilee. The wedding ceremony took place yesterday.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS will arrive in London from Dar-es-Salaam at the end of this month for a visit of about three weeks.

The REV. J. KEITH ADAMS and the REV. GEORGE H. HEWITT have been appointed canons in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

ALDERMAN CHARLES UDALL has been elected deputy chairman of the General Purposes Committee of Nairobi City Council.

Among recent arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia are MR. DAVID FORD, MR. T. M. McDONALD and MR. R. K. WRIGHT.

CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW was installed as admiral of the Union-Castle fleet aboard the PRETORIA CASTLE in Southampton last Friday.

MR. L. G. TROUP, who recently reported on Kenya agriculture, has bought a 2,000-acre wheat farm in the upper Rift Valley Province.

COLONEL C. V. THORNTON, a Nairobi doctor, has suggested a state lottery in Kenya to help the finances of the Colony's health services.

COLONEL KIGGELL is Acting Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London during the absence of Central Africa's Major JOHN WALLACE.

During the absence from Kenya of ALDERMAN NATHOO, his place on Nairobi City Council and its committee is being filled by Mr. J. S. KARMA.

MR. DONALD BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., left London Airport on Monday for Nyasaland. He expects to be back within three weeks.

The HON. R. WOOD, M.P., and MR. GEORGE WATTS, M.P., are flying to Nairobi to attend the opening of Kenya's new Legislative Chamber. They will be joined by LORD BRAND.

The RT. HON. THOMAS JOHNSTON, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board, and former Secretary of State for Scotland, is en route on a passenger round Africa in the RAEMAR CANTON.

ALBERT WOOD, chairman of the Sasana Construction Committee of Nairobi City Council, has presented a trophy for sports competition among the African staff of the Sasana Dam.

MR. A. V. HAIR has been elected chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, following the resignation of MR. R. C. BUGOURT in consequence of his election to the Federal Parliament. The new vice-president is MR. G. COLLINS.

The Uganda Art Club has held its second annual exhibition. The president, MAJOR W. H. HOBBS, entered two pictures, and last year's president, MR. K. M. TROWELL, three.

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of the Federation, has just paid a six-day visit to Nyasaland, during which he met many individuals and organizations in the Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, Mlanje, Luchenza, Chibho, and Longwe areas.

MR. K. S. MCKINNEY, a member of the staff of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, who since 1950 has been conducting crop insecticide investigations at Namulonge, Uganda, has joined the Colonial insecticide research team at Ilonga, Tanganyika.

MR. R. DE S. STAPLEDON, since 1948 Economic Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Tanganyika. He joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1931 and became Financial Secretary to the Western Pacific High Commission in 1946.

As a result of the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of January 27 on the "Kenya Report, 1953," issued by the Kenya Committee for Democratic Rights for Kenya Africans, MR. PAUL WILLIAMS, M.P. for Sunderland South, has tabled a question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. REX REYNOLDS opened a Press Brief in Salisbury on Monday for the Central Africa Review Co., Ltd., two of whose directors are SIR WALTER HARRAGIN and COLONEL DAVID STIRLING. All journalists visiting Southern Rhodesia will be welcomed at a bureau.

MR. BARNEY SALMON, a director of Messrs. Lyons & Co., Ltd. who is on his way to the Cape in the PRATORIA CASTLE, will pay a very brief visit to Southern Rhodesia later this month. MAJOR MONTY GLUCKSTEIN, chairman of the company, who accompanies his colleague to the Union, will not go with him to Salisbury.

MR. A. J. GRATIAN-BELLEN, Member for Legal Affairs in Tanganyika, will be the special representative of the Territory at the 13th session of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations when the examination of the annual report on Tanganyika takes place in New York early in March. Sir JOHN LAMB, political liaison officer, is unable to attend on medical grounds. Mr. Gratian-Bellen expects to leave Dar es Salaam by air for London in the middle of this month for talks with the Colonial Office before leaving for New York by sea on February 25.

## HOMER FOR CHILDREN

KENT Lady offers happy country home to children whose parents must leave them in London. Highest references - Refs to Miss C. V. MANTON, Nightingales, Lyme Regis, Dorset, Kent.

## SWITZERLAND

INEXPENSIVE holiday offered by young couple in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Wonderful views, walks and flowers, swimming pool, riding, tennis, fishing, sightseeing tours. Every comfort: WINTER SPORTS - Ski-fields, ice rink on doorstep, ski-lifts, ski-schools. Brochures - C. B. Wilmot-Allison, Chalet Bon Accueil, Chateau d'Or.

## PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Born June 5-18 prepared for Preparatory and Public Schools and, in particular, The Wells House, 200, Fernside, Wells. Absolutely inclusive fees with generous reductions for sons of serving officers, younger brothers, and boys under 8. Qualified staff, 10 acres, regular games, swimming-bath, most modern equipment. HEADMASTER, THE WELLS COURT, NR. FEWKESBURY, GLOS.

LORD JOWITT is now rear warden of the Cuyler's Company.

MR. R. R. TAPSON has been appointed a member of the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board.

MR. BERNARD DE BUNSEN, principal of Makerere College, Uganda, has flown to the United States for a visit of about three months.

MR. E. K. LAVER, Commissioner of Police in Fiji, and formerly of Kenya, has been made a member of the Fourth class of the Royal Victoria Order.

MR. GOOLAMHUS M. AYULLA RAHMU, an Indian director of the G. A. Rahmu, Uganda, has received from the British Khan the vizier.

MR. J. H. FRANK, who has been appointed secretary and executive officer of the Kenya Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association, was an officer in the Colony's Prisons Department for 21 years.

Among Colonial officers now on leave are Messrs. J. O. TALBOT PHIBBS, Secretary for Trade and Economics in Tanganyika, and A. J. KERR, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Uganda.

MR. J. V. WILKINSON, Establishment Secretary in East Africa, has been appointed Deputy Registrar for the Entebbe area, the Entebbe Peninsula, west of the eastern boundary of the township.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia is expected to arrive in Washington on May 19 for a tour of the United States as the guest of President EISENHOWER. No Ethiopian sovereign has yet visited the States.

The Select Committee on the proposed new standing rules and orders of the Tanganyika Legislative Council consists of the Speaker (chairman), the Member for Legal Affairs, the Member for Social Services, MR. C. W. BAYLTON and MR. A. P. KARIMJEE.

MR. STEPHEN H. McCLELLAN has replaced MR. FRANK LA MACCONE as U.S. Consul in Salisbury. During the last war he served with distinction in the U.S. Navy after graduating at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, joining the Foreign Service in 1948. He has been vice-consul in Saigon and consul in Marquette.

MR. J. R. GREGG, since 1948 a judge in Nigeria, who has been appointed to Hong Kong, joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1929. He was Crown Counsel in Nyasaland from 1936 until 1939, when he became Solicitor-General in Uganda, where he was promoted Attorney-General four years later.

GENERAL PIOTR POLOVTSOFF, of Monaco, who has been awarded £4,000 damages in a trial action in the Queen's Bench Division against the Sphere, spent some time in Kenya on a coffee estate of his, when he escaped from Russia at the end of the 1914-18 war. He had been a Guards officer in the Russian Imperial Army.

MR. LYTELTON should have arrived back in London by air from Nigeria before this issue appears. Statements by African political leaders suggest that the constitutional conference has been a great success. At the final session, the Secretary of State said that he found it very agreeable to negotiate with Africans because of their good humour.

MISS MARY FRIBELMAN, adviser to overseas students at the University of London and chairman of the standing committee of the conference of voluntary societies on the welfare of Colonial students in London, is on a lecture tour of West and East Africa on behalf of the British Council. From March 6 to April 5 she will visit Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda.

MR. "PADDY" IRWIN, a 40-year-old Irishman, recently passed through Rhodesia on his eighth cycling trip round the world. In 21 years he has logged 286,000 miles, and was the first man to cross the Sahara (1932) by bicycle, taking 53 days for the achievement. Nearly 20 years ago he was working on the Roan Antelope mine in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ANDRE DELHOMME, French Consular Agent in the Seychelles, has merited two scholarships for poor children who would benefit by secondary education. Tenable for three years, the scholarships are for students who show mission-type progress in French.

Passengers for Beira by the **STAR CASTLE** include MR. & MRS. H. AUSTIN, MR. & MRS. J. TAPSON, LIEUT. COMMANDER J. HOGG, CAPTAIN & MRS. S. SEXTON, MR. & MRS. WHITELEY, and MR. & MRS. P. WILSON. For Mombasa the passengers include MR. & MRS. G. ADAMS, MR. & MRS. J. BRYANT, MR. C. MR. & MRS. R. TOOD, and MRS. CHARLES.

The Rev. **FRANK J. BACKHOUSE**, known as a chaplain in Tabara, as a young man, he was educated at Melbourne University and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and was ordained in London in 1913. He served in Egypt and Palestine with the 7th Australian Light Horse as a chaplain in the 1914-18 war. His youngest daughter, Miss J. Backhouse, is a medical missionary at the C.M.S. Hospital, in Kilimatinde, Tanganyika.

**AIR COMMODORE SIR FRANK WHITTLE**, who recently visited East and Central Africa, has accepted an appointment with Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij of the Hague, one of the principal operating companies of the Royal Dutch Shell group, to advise on mechanical engineering, particularly the development of techniques and equipment in the petroleum and chemicals from petroleum industries.

## Hippo's Visit to Power Station

A HIPPOPOTAMUS walked into the office block of the Owen Falls power station at Jinja at daybreak one morning recently, made its way along a corridor adjoining the waiting room which The Queen will use when she opens the station in April, and took up position in the visitors' gallery. Thus a hippo was the first visitor to see the most important stage yet reached by the hydro-electric scheme, for only a little while earlier engineers had partly switched over from thermal power to that of the Owen Falls water half-hour tests, the waters of the Nile were used for the first time in Uganda to generate electricity for Kampala and Entebbe.

Mr. A. A. Marks, employed by the Uganda Electricity Board, was on duty in the control room when he saw the hippo in the corridor. Fearing that it would damage the delicate and costly instruments, he tried to stoop the animal away. At once it became agitated and charged, and, hastening to get clear, Mr. Marks fell over, some feet and wrenched his shoulder. But he succeeded in diverting the beast from the control room.

It went instead to the visitors' gallery, and, unable to descend the stairs at the far end, turned round in the restricted space, smashing two windows in the process, and trundled back the way it had come, and walked along the main road to

## Outward Bound Trust

MR. G. SUMNER SUMMERS, M.P., has offered to send members of the Outward Bound Trust's staff to Kenya to study the possibilities of establishing a permanent outward bound training school in the Colony. The object of the movement is to develop qualities of leadership and endurance in boys by giving them severe physical tests, such as mountaineering and seamanship. An Outward Bound course of 22 European, Asian, and African schoolboys recently ended with a climb of Kilimanjaro.

## First Federal Assembly

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assembled in Salisbury on Tuesday, and was officially opened yesterday by the Governor-General, Lord Llewellyn. The House elected as Speaker MR. I. L. F. WILSON, who held that office in the last Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

## Kalahari Cattle Partnership Scheme

### Further Extracts from Mission's Report

PROPOSALS for a Kalahari Cattle Partnership, made by the Gaitskell mission which is engaged in ranching prospects in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, were outlined in our issue last week.

The mission examined the possibility of what one million head could be added to the world's cattle population by undertaking a Kalahari scheme. They recommended that a pilot scheme be started immediately covering 40,000 acres, with a total reserved area of 20,000 acres. H.M. Government have already agreed with the proposal for such a practical test, and a survey of existing farms and the investigation of water supplies, listed as prerequisites by the mission, have been started.

The report suggests that the scheme should take the form of a partnership, the Government providing the land, the survey, and the main roads, and the Colonial Development Corporation (or their agency) undertaking management, providing initial water supplies, external fencing, assistance loans, and staff to control and aid the third partner, the individual rancher.

### Disadvantages of Large-Scale Ranch

Discussing the possibility of a large-scale ranch, the report says:—

"A large-scale ranch has a certain advantage where proper control must be enforced to prevent abuse of land and where centralized management and adequate capital are essential to get the best out of the project. But it suffers from two particular disadvantages, one economic and the other social.

"A large-scale ranch employing staff on salaries and wages is more expensive in overheads than is a resident rancher, and is less able to stand hard times or make a penurious start. Moreover, those whom we met in the Protectorate, whether administrative officials or European or African residents, were not in favour of opening up further districts of the country by means of a large-scale ranch, on the grounds that the people of the territory should, if possible, have a personal share in such development.

"African, in particular, felt that, although such an attempt might have an indirect benefit to a few employees, it would be nothing like as valuable as a conscious plan to teach and help the people towards better cattle farming.

"We share these views.

"The Southern Rhodesian plan, invented and run by the Cold Storage Commission, was of great interest to us. The milking of 1,000 head of cattle seemed to us the approximate number required to bring a reasonable living to a rancher, whether African or European, of a certain degree of ability and standing.

### Rhodesian Method

"The Cold Storage Commission, in order to encourage the maximum production of beef as cheaply as possible, buy young bullocks known as 'bullies' in South Africa, and place them with ranchers who have spare pasture. The bullocks remain the property of the Commission but are debited to the rancher's account. At the end of an appropriate fattening period, the rancher undertakes to deliver the tollies to the Commission, who credit him with the sale price at that date, which may well be double their original debit price. The rancher gets the difference. He pays 5% interest on the original debit, and is responsible for any loss in casualties, but should do extremely well out of it.

"During the period of the deal the Commission regularly inspect their tollies, and, if they are not being looked after, reserve the right to withdraw them, paying the rancher in that case only a grazing fee of 2s. per head per month. This system enables the starting rancher to make an income forthwith from the purchase of his grazing. It also offers excellent security to the Commission and increases production.

"A further plan is under consideration to supply the rancher

with heifers. These, like the tollies, remain the property of the Commission. The rancher is debited with their cost and 64 per cent. on that cost. All bullock calves are delivered to the Commission at the appropriate time and are credited to the rancher at their then price. In this way the cost of the original heifers is gradually liquidated, at the end of which time they become the property of the rancher. Meantime, all heifer calves become the property of the rancher at once. This plan does not provide the rancher with an income, but it does enable him to build up his herd. It offers excellent security to the Commission and increases production.

"The application of both of these plans is naturally to a rancher starting in the Kalahari offers a good prospect of opening up the first nucleus there. They have the additional advantage that, when the first nucleus has been established, the rancher in it will have tollies and heifers for disposal which could be used to repeat the pattern for a second nucleus, from which again expansion could proceed.

### More Control and More Help

"The system in the Union and Southern Rhodesia, admirable and helpful as they are to us, do not entirely cover the conditions in which a project in the Kalahari would need to operate to give the best results. A rancher there would need more control and more help.

"Our opinion of the whole area as a ranching country is conditional on adequate and proper pasture management, and a breed of cattle suited to the ecology and climate of the Kalahari. If these conditions are to be attained, the rancher must be more emphatically directed than he is in the Union or Rhodesia.

"In order as we would avoid discouraging a rancher's own initiative, we must develop a system which will stimulate that initiative within a framework which protects the country's most vital asset—the land. The rules of such a control could be varied with experience, and should in any case be devised with consultation, but must, in any case, cover such matters as limitation of stock, prohibition of squatting and of subdivision, control of letting and grazing, control of crops, and probably prohibition of carrying, except for personal milk supplies.

"Insistence on personal residence is an interesting feature of the Union scheme, and clearly needed in the Kalahari to ensure proper management. But, of all things, control of the sale of land may prove to be the most important. Cases were brought to our notice of farms in the Union where cropping practices were in force which were known to be damaging to the land but which the farmer had to continue in order to pay the heavy capital cost which some inflated sale has laid as a burden on his land. It may be that experiences of this kind caused the Union Government to ban their land schemes to prohibit the sale of land for at least 10 years.

"But we do not think that this is sufficient protection for the Kalahari. A start could be made there with the incomparable advantage to the rancher of having the use of land at a very nominal value, there is a very great deal to be said for keeping the land in Crown possession and granting it only on leasehold terms. After a period of probation and short-term lease, as in the Union, a long-term lease of 99 years or more could be incorporated. If such leases were made on the very low land value basis which the Kalahari land now has, the real rancher would be protected against the high cost of land which so often arises from uncontrolled sales by a land-hungry society.

### Sense of Security

"In return the Government could demand that all leases must report to the Crown on termination for any reason, with due payment on fair assessment for improvements. Many officials favoured such an arrangement. The argument was put to us, however, by both European and African, that a sense of security given by ultimate ownership would be a powerful incentive, from the rancher's point of view, to development.

"It was made very clear to us, again by both European and African, that a sense of security of tenure would be a paramount need, and it may be that it could not be secured except by the opportunity for ownership. This point is concerned for the genuine resident rancher, we think, is essential. A sense of control of sale should be exercised. The matter is not easily decided, and it is additionally complicated if capital invested in the project has to be repaid out of expected appreciation in the value of a ranch.

"The Rhodesian practice, as a certain service of tenants assumes that the farmer has appreciable capital of his own. We have already described the Southern Rhodesian scheme, and consider that some similar system will be needed to help our rancher over his earliest years, and help him build up his stock.

"We have in mind two other points where organized help may be needed. The first lies in joint buying of main needs, such as fencing, traps, horse and, and perhaps food, in joint

arrangements for cattle inoculation, spraying, and possibly joint selling. This should operate to reduce the ranchers' outgoings and anxieties to a minimum.

Our second point concerns the management of a co-operative ranch unit. We think we need to keep a ranch unit in the high acreage figures of 30-40,000 acres or more in order to reduce overheads to a minimum and that this high figure fits in with the climatic and carrying capacity problem. A large unit has the drawback of involving large herds of stock. There may be very considerable difficulty in finding individuals with enough basic stock to form the nucleus for 1000 head or more, even with the use of the Southern Rhodesian plan, and we envisage, both for European and African, a probable need to start off a unit ranch with one or more families co-operating together and running their herds in common within the unit. As these herds expand, each family could no doubt expand into its own ranch, but by encouraging co-operation in the initial stage we may make it much easier for potential ranchers to start.

### Essential Conditions

For the purpose of clarity, we recapitulate in heading form the conditions in which a ranching project in the Kalahari would need to be operated to give the best results. We believe these conditions to be as follows:

(a) *Development of the Land for Maximum Production:* involving improved stock route, roads, survey, adequate water fencing, improved stock with breeding, culling, and castration.

(b) *Protection of the Land:* involving limitation of stock, prohibition of squatting, prohibition of subdivision, control of letting of ground or grazing, control of crops, prohibition of carrying except for personal use supplies, pasture or personal residence, control of sales, and land.

(c) *Help to the Rancher:* involving loans for internal development; Southern Rhodesian scheme for starting, joint buying of main needs, joint arrangements for inoculation, spray, etc. joint selling, co-operation within a ranch unit, security of tenure.

Discovery of a system which can provide and finance the control and help needed in the Kalahari is by no means easy. Most land settlement schemes have social and political as well as business motives, and for this reason are often financed from other resources. A feature of the Union plan is that the Government pays for the inspecting staff and bears the cost of blank boring, while the favourable conditions of repayment of interest and repayment of capital over a long period are not ones which could be obtained in the general business world.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Government has no such resources, and if the extensive measures of control and help envisaged by us in the Kalahari are merely added to an additional burden to the existing state and budget of the country, they would inevitably remain a dead letter. The district commissioners and agricultural and veterinary officers already have full-time jobs. The creation of a general service and special budget is a matter of vital importance.

For this reason we consider that the possibility mentioned in our terms of reference is the best method to pursue, namely, the alternative possibility of expanding the cattle-carrying capacity of the area by the establishment in it of individual cattle farmers, both European and African, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration, the Colonial Development Corporation and any associates the latter might acquire, co-operating in fostering the project by the provision of services, loans, communications, marketing facilities, etc.

### Partnership Proposed

To suggest that this method might take the form of a partnership, the Government provides the land, the survey and the main roads, the Colonial Development Corporation (or another agency financed by the Corporation) undertaking the management, providing the initial water supplies, the external fencing, the loans to assist, the staff to control and help, the third partner who would be the individual rancher. An arrangement of this kind has a number of advantages. It divides up the needs of the project in a manner appropriate to the ability of each party to the project, and binds them all together in the common success or failure of the enterprise.

In an underdeveloped country today, wherein politics and economics are increasingly interdependent, this kind of partnership is a useful, modern instrument for correlating political plans with economic needs and awakening a purely commercial outlook to political needs. The fact that the Government has a financial share gives it an active interest in the success of the ranchers. The fact that the ranchers are principals and not merely employees gives it a vital association with the local inhabitants, while the fact that the management is in the hands not of a Government department but of the commercial partner gives the best chance of successful business.

There are two advantages that the managing staff are liable to transfer and by continuous residence can be known and be known by the ranchers. Continuous residence with no other job but their own should also assist continuity

of energy and research, which is always so difficult to obtain in Government service, where individuals change and enthusiasms change with them. The fact that the managing company has an active interest in the rancher's financial result gives the best of all stimuli to the advice and help offered him. The fact that the ranchers are part of a partnership, wherein a man does not stand alone, may be particularly appropriate in the Kalahari, where development may involve reaching and motivating among more ignorant and poorer people than is the case in the Union and Rhodesia.

Finally, a partnership of this kind could have another modern advantage. At the end of an appropriate period, when the Colonial Development Corporation had recovered its capital, the partnership could be easily converted into a co-operative ranching project for which the period of partnership could be a continuous period of preparation. An arrangement which enables dependence on foreign capital to be terminated after a period, leaving the asset which it has built up as the property of the people and country concerned, removes a cause of hostility to foreign capital, and frames it as a social and economic benefactor.

The sources from which the partners must obtain their financial return are, as we have already indicated, as follows: sale of the annual ranching products; appreciation in stock; appreciation in land; interest on loans.

### Sales and Revenue

In providing the partnership with the land and the survey the Government would have a prior claim to the appreciation in the land. The main roads are a normal Government obligation. As the Government's annual expenditure on behalf of the partnership will be negligible, so its share in the annual sales should be small. It will obtain revenue from the indirect results of development, such as export tax, income tax, customs receipts, and transport and market receipts.

The D.C. were we suggested to provide the capital expenditure for initial water supplies, external fencing, etc., in fact the capital of a permanent nature, and also the management. They will require a share in the annual sales to cover their capital, and the excess of management and interest on their capital. The capital invested by them in the ranches might be repaid almost after so many years by the Government, not of the appreciation in the land. If private ownership of land was accepted, the individual ranchers might repay the capital on receipt of title to the land, but probably the corporation would require a scheme with the Government, leaving the Government to make arrangements with the individual ranchers on these points.

The rancher should be responsible for the running costs of the ranch and for all the depreciation and maintenance. The main purpose of the partnership would be to enable to build him up as a successful rancher with security of tenure. He would get the major share in the annual sales and of the appreciation in stock. His share in the appreciation of land would depend on whether or not terms of partnership were entered into in the later years that the prices should rise.

It is only in the later years that the prices should rise. To get a substantial return from the annual sales, so that all have a substantial share in them, the effect should be to keep each partner's expenditure as low as possible in the early years and to stimulate anything which can really build up the annual income.

Two features of the project—a breeding farm and the cattle export route—should be financed and operated by the managing company. These could be operated at cost as services to the partnership provided the original capital was repaid by the Government after a period of so many years, in the same method as the managing company's capital in the ranches, the Government then being free to make an appropriate arrangement for continuing the service with what we hope would be the ranchers' co-operation.

### Local Control

Our plan for the Kalahari Ranching Partnership has one further indispensable feature—local control. A local executive board of management must take the decisions.

Our vision, though one of urgency, is not one of full development in a hurry, but of progress entirely dependent on the success of each gradual step along the road.

The many uncertainties of water, of carrying capacity, of optimum size of holding, of potential improvement in the mixed strains of cattle and from better water and management of the need for bone meal and the cost of labour, of the marketing company of the financial return, even by people to co-operate, make the establishment of a pilot farm the essential first step.

## Mau Mau Leader Charged Loyal Chiefs Denounce Terrorists

"GENERAL CHINA," the Mau Mau leader who was captured recently, and whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, pleaded not guilty to charges of consorting with persons carrying firearms and of being in possession of two rounds of ammunition without lawful excuse when he appeared before Mr. Justice Macduff and three African assessors at an emergency court in Nyeri on Monday. The deputy public prosecutor, Mr. Somerhaugh, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. S. Cocker, an Asian advocate, for the defence.

Lieut. W. J. Young, the Kenya Regiment, attached to the K.A.R., gave evidence of the surrender of the accused, and a headman described the action in which he was wounded, and an African tribal policeman testified to finding two rounds of ammunition in his clothing at Nyeri hospital.

### Kikuyu Leaders' Appeal

An appeal to the Kikuyu people to renounce and denounce Mau Mau and support the Government was signed last week by 23 Kikuyu leaders at Kabete, near Nairobi. Among the signatories were Messrs. E. Mathu and M. Gikonyo, the two Kikuyu members of the Legislature, African chiefs and clergy, and Mr. Harry Thuku, who 30 years ago led a Kikuyu agitation but has for many years supported law and order.

In a long document, which was read by Mr. Mathu, the signatories refer to the wickedness of Mau Mau and denounce the oaths as completely at variance with Kikuyu custom. Assuring the people that they need neither fear nor believe the oaths, since they are not administered in accordance with tribal traditions, the document states that the leaders of Mau Mau have deceived the Kikuyu by calling it a religion, and that "Mau Mau has brought nothing but sorrow. Self-government can come only when all the people of the Colony are united."

Positive action is urged under three heads: (1) Kikuyu in the forests must surrender before they are destroyed; (2) food, shelter and money must be denied to terrorists; (3) waverers must come over to the side of Government. Loyal Kikuyu must stand firm and help the Government by giving information.

Forty terrorists were killed, and 13 wounded or captured during the week ended January 29. Eight Africans in the security forces were killed.

Mr. Terry Cavanagh, D.C., Ruiri, led a force of 250 Smurru spearmen to pursue a gang which had murdered several men in the area. Three of the terrorists were later identified in hospital by widows of the murdered men.

A gang of terrorists in the west Fort Hall reserve has killed 84 sheep and nine cattle.

A Mau Mau gun factory has been discovered in the Mau forest by a patrol led by Mr. Harry Hinde, nephew of Major-General Hinde, Deputy Director of Operations in Kenya.

### British M.P. in Army Camp

The six members of the Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya spent a night in an Army camp on the fringe of the Aberdare Mountains, where they met soldiers of British units. They addressed detainees in the rehabilitation camp at Athi River and answered their questions. While inspecting some primitive housing in Mombasa, Walter Elliot remarked that there was no better housing in Glasgow.

Captain Gerald Selby Lewis Griffiths, the Durham Light Infantry, and a former company commander in the 5th Bn. K.A.R., has been placed under arrest. A summary of evidence is being taken, and charges are to be formulated.

Mr. D. W. Pritt, D.C., petitioned the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the convictions and sentences imposed on Jomo Kenyatta and four other terrorists, whose appeals have been rejected by the Supreme Court of Kenya.

The petition by Tsauru, son of Muhoro, and two other Africans, for special leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* from a judgment of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa in September last has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The three accused had been sentenced to death for murder in connexion with the 1952 massacre last March.

## Bewildering Change in S. Sudan Education Which Creates Derelicts

BEWILDERING CHANGE is the title chosen by a missionary in the Southern Sudan for a short article in the *C.M.S. Outlook*, in the course of which he writes:

"A missionary was summoned one day to a district commissioner's office in the Southern Sudan on a matter, it was said, of education. In place of the usual Oxford Blue he found the D.C. as a Northern Sudanese, a Moslem, and facing him three Christian boys, all products of mission primary schools. They wanted to change their religion; they wanted to become Moslems."

"With strict impartiality, the D.C. stated the case and gave the missionary as long as he liked to reason with his boys. 'We came from the cattle camps to your schools,' they said. 'We have failed to qualify for a place in a secondary school. We have failed to find employment. We will not return to the cattle camps. We believe it will be to our advantage to become Moslems, and we wish to do so.' Nothing that the missionary could do or say would alter their decision, so a paper was signed, and the deal was done."

### Outstanding Challenge

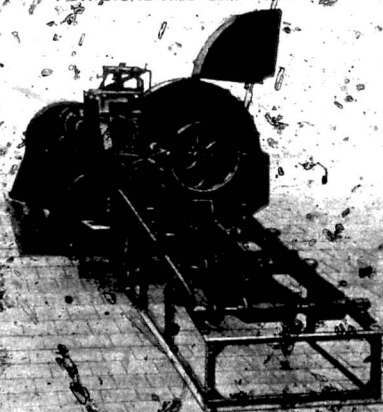
Here is an educational challenge of the first magnitude. We have to face the fact that much of our education is too bookish, too academic, which instead of integrating a boy into the life of his tribe, divorces him from it, and often creates a derelict, deriving on any current which comes his way. The problem is not solved merely by giving agriculture and handicraft work a bigger place on the timetable.

Above the educational challenge is the spiritual challenge of a boy who in six years under Christian instruction and instruction has failed to find God in any real sense. A God identified with the British? Yes. A God identified with the C.M.S.? Yes. But God alone for Himself, as the greater reality in his life? No.

On one occasion half the female population of one of Nairobi's large hotels turned up to tell the Hotel Control Authority what a complete scoundrel the manager was. The other half turned up to say what a jolly good chap he was. —Mr. Norman Harris, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

## "BIJOLI" FIBRE DECORTICATOR

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ENGLAND



# S. Rhodesia's New Parliament

(Continued from page 695)

own practice. Former secretary of Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. A founder member of the British Institute of Management.

**HOLDERNESS, H. H. C. (U.R., Salisbury North)**, aged 38, a Salisbury attorney, who had a distinguished war record in the R.A.F., winning the D.S.O., D.F.C. and A.R.C. Commanded No. 1 Squadron, Southern Rhodesian Auxiliary Air Force after the war. A Rhodes scholar, educated in Salisbury, Grahamstown, and Magdalen College, Oxford. Chairman in 1947 and 1951 of Rhodesian National Affairs Association. Member of Central African Airways Corporation.

**KELNER, JACK (Ind. Labour, Raydon)**, aged 68, who had Confederate support, has now represented this division for 25 years. Was the only Rhodesian Labour Party member returned in 1948, but later decided to act as Independent Labour Minister without Portfolio, 1940-43. A Londoner, served with Artists' Rifles in World War I, being wounded and captured at Cambrai. Went to South Africa, then to Rhodesia, where, as general secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, he founded the *Rhodesian Railway Review*. Was the Rhodesia Labour Party's first chairman.

**KNEPPER, R. G. C. (Salisbury City)**, born in Essex 49 years ago, educated at Mill Hill School, London University, and the London School of Economics. Went to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1930. Served with the R.A.F. in West Africa and elsewhere during the last war, and went to Rhodesia in 1947. Took silk in 1951. Has been active in the Rhodesia National Affairs Association. Member of the central executive of the Federal Party.

## Bulawayo Public Prosecutor

**LYOYE, A. D. H. (U.R., Bulawayo North)**, a Bulawayo barrister, born in Ireland and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, joined Southern Rhodesian Education Department in 1934, later transferring to Department of Justice. Member of inaugural board of the Rhodesia University and of the board of the Southern Rhodesian Academy of Music. Appointed Public Prosecutor in Bulawayo, 1942, being admitted to the Southern Rhodesian High Court two years later.

**MACDONALD, M. (U.R., Hillside)**, Mayor of Bulawayo, a former Liberal (Rhodesia) Party member who unsuccessfully contested Bulawayo district in 1948. Managing director of a local laundry. Past chief of Bulawayo Caledonian Society.

**PALMER, E. D. (U.R., Lomagundi)**, aged 47. Brother of Mr. R. Palmer, the new member for Hwytiani. Was president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, 1948-51. Emigrated from Somerset in 1926 and farmed in partnership with his brother for 14 years. Former member of Land Bank.

**PALMER, R. (U.R., Hwytiani)**, was unsuccessful at Hartley in 1948, standing for the United Party, by only 10 votes. Well-known farmer and tobacco authority, former president of the Colony's Tobacco Marketing Board. Went out from Britain in 1924, later farming in partnership with his brother Eric (q.v.). Delegate to Empire trade talks in London, 1947; led the Rhodesian tobacco delegation to Britain, 1948.

**QUINTON/HERBERT J. (U.R., Mazoe)**, born in Ireland 45 years ago, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1926, and has farmed in the Umtali since that time. Chairman of local groups of intensive conservation committees. Director of companies with business interests in Salisbury.

## Town Planning Engineer

**ROBINSON, HANS (U.R., Harare)**, aged 45, born in Derby is a structural engineer who before the war specialized in estate development in England. A keen town-planner, he has been the founder and prime mover in the development of Marlborough, a new Rhodesian township near Salisbury. During the war was engaged in R.A.F. bombing research, and lectured at the Empire Air Armament Training School, Lincolnshire.

**ROSIN, MRS. MURIEL, M.B.E. (U.R., Marimba)**, well-known for work in Salisbury women's and voluntary organizations. Elected on endorsement duties during last war.

**STOCKILL, R. O. (Ind. Rhodesia Party, Victoria)**, aged 46, was Leader of the Opposition in the last Parliament, and is now the sole survivor in the Legislature of his party. Born in Natal, educated in the Cape and at Washington College and Maryland University, U.S.A., where he graduated B.A. His parents began mission work in Northern Rhodesia when he was 10, he later served for two years near Marandellas. After work in U.S. civil aviation and manufacturing firms, returned to Natal 20 years ago, and settled at Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, two years later, interesting himself in cattle farming and gold mining. Served with the R. Signal Corps in the last war. Won Victoria of the Liberal (Rhodesia) Party in 1946.

**SWAN, V. (U.R., Rusape)**, aged 52, a local farmer, formerly on the Mashonaland Committee of the Liberal Party. Born in the Orange Free State became a dispatch rider at 13, and

was sent home when he volunteered at 14 for the South West Africa campaign. Studied theology for two years, then became a horse trainer before turning to farming. Settled in Rhodesia 1939. Served for two years in the Territorial Corps of Instructors.

**STUMBLE, A. R. W. (U.R., Avondale)**, aged 49, a former Deputy Leader of the Liberal (Rhodesia) Party, who lost his seat in 1948 to the United Party's candidate, Mr. Denny Young (who is now the Confederate leader). Attorney and conveyancer, born in Cape Province. After a short period in the Civil Service, began practice in Salisbury.

**TODD, R. S. GARRELD (U.R., Shabeni)**, aged 45, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia since September, when the United Party chose him to succeed Sir Godfrey Huggins as leader. "A popular missionary, born in New Zealand, who entered politics only eight years ago, capturing this seat (then called Insiza) from Labour. After five years in the New Zealand brick and pottery trade, he entered Glen Leith Theological College and then the Otago University, and was ordained in 1931. Three years later went to Southern Rhodesia as superintendent of the Davao Mission, where his wife is headmistress of the boarding school for Africans.

**TUNNICLIFFE, B. E. (U.R., Selukwe)**, aged 53, a Gwelo auctioneer and estate agent who won this seat for the Liberal Party in 1946, but did not stand in 1948. Mayor of Gwelo from 1939 to 1947 and again last year. Born in Durban, reached Rhodesia in 1910 after serving with General Northey's forces in East Africa. Started his own business in 1927. Director of several companies. Has served on many voluntary bodies. President, S. Rhodesian Municipal Association, 1944-46. Government-appointed member of 1952 Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

**WRIGHTWICK, H. D. (U.R., Umtali)**, aged 49, managing director of Rhodesian Juice Industries, Ltd., Umtali. A clergyman's son, born in Australia. Educated at Weymouth College, Dorset. Became civil engineer at Directorate of Works, Air Ministry. During the war, was Acting Superintendent Civil Engineer, R.A.F. Far East Command, and was taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942. Attained rank of wing commander. Subsequently served as liaison officer, R.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia; then as general manager of a Salisbury farm, mechanization company, co-inventor of the Wightson decontaminator, "Author of 'The Royal Gourtesan'" and "The Elusive Volcano". Was deputy chairman of United Central Africa Association (Eastern District).

## Former M.P. Returns

**WILLIAMSON, B. (Ind.)**, aged 52, lost this seat (then Liberal Party) to Mr. Lardner-Burke in 1948, having two years earlier ousted the late Max Danziger. The only candidate to defeat a sitting member. A Scot, he was educated at Edinburgh University and qualified as an accountant at 23. Began practice in Gwelo in 1928 after a period in Johannesburg and Salisbury. President of the Council of Rhodesian Society of Accountants, 1944-45. For many years auditor of Gwelo and Que Que municipalities and Selukwe town management board. Director of companies. Defeated in the general election for Midlands, polling 785 votes out of a total of 3,382.

**WINGFIELD, N. (U.R., Marandellas)**, aged 46, a farmer and tobacco grower at Arcturus. Born in the Cape, went to Rhodesia with parents at age of 18 months. Chairman of Bromley Soil Conservation and Food Production Committee since 1942, member of Bromley-Melfort Road Council since 1937.

**WRATHALL, B. J. (U.R., Bulawayo South)**, born in Lancaster, went to Rhodesia 17 years ago. Spent 10 years in the Income Tax Department before becoming secretary of a Bulawayo company in 1930, having qualified as a chartered accountant. Bulawayo city councillor since 1949.

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## Information Department's 1953 Report— Prompt Publication by Uganda

AN EXCELLENT ANNUAL REPORT for 1953 has already been published by the Department of Information in Uganda. It reached EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in London on January 26. The 20 pages of text are packed with interesting information.

The department takes a broad view of its responsibilities, has clearly been extremely active, but is nevertheless modest. "It would be idle to pretend that great things have been accomplished since a separate Department of Information was set up in August, 1952," says the second paragraph; but what follows suggests that much more has been achieved than can be claimed by similar departments in some other territories in East and Central Africa.

From the report the following extracts are taken:—

"What has been done in 1953? First of all and most important, the circulation of the departmental newspapers has been pushed up by well over a million and a half copies a year, from less than 2 m. in 1952 to a rate of over 4 m. now. More news than ever before has been made available to the local newspapers, and there have been many more Press conferences and Press visits. The vernacular editors have been given instruction in journalistic practice and newspaper production. The broadcasting system has been largely completed and will be on the air with a regular programme early in 1954. Additional news vans have been obtained and their itineraries extended. The output of photographs has been doubled. News about Uganda has appeared in more than 250 publications overseas.

### District Information Officers Needed

All this is merely a beginning, and there is much more that needs to be done before the all-out effort that is so necessary can get under way. Fast new printing machinery has to be ordered, to ensure bigger newspapers and many more of them; district information officers must be recruited to run news sheets and spread information by word of mouth; more news vans are required; and so is a rapid and substantial expansion of radio listening. (Already the customs duty has been lifted from cheap receivers.)

A severe handicap to the department's work has been the almost total absence of documentation about Uganda. The collection of this basic material and its presentation in handy form is fundamental. Unless such information is readily available, unless questions can be answered and articles written about cotton and coffee and the hundred and one other subjects that people want to know about, the department cannot function; it will be like a train without wheels.

There are still very few newspapers in Uganda. There is not a single daily newspaper in the Protectorate, although one is due to start in 1954. With few exceptions, the newspapers are produced under the most adverse conditions. Their accommodation is ramshackle, their machinery out of date and wretchedly inadequate. Only one has a telephone. Many of the papers are one-man affairs and it says much for the determination of their editors that they ever come out at all.

The aggregate print of the whole of the commercial press is no more than 70,000 copies a week, for a population of over 5 m. The few papers that do penetrate our country are days old before they get to their readers; vast areas remain encumbered by any but official news sheets.

It is apparent from this that one of the primary tasks of the Department of Information must be to encourage the development of the local Press, to raise its standards and heighten its prestige, to see additional papers started and sales increased.

A tentative beginning has been made by the organization of a short training course for vernacular editors, by Press conferences and Press visits, by practical help in the launching of new papers, by the recommendation of newspapermen for scholarships in journalism at the London Polytechnic, and by

setting an example of good style and good layout in the department's own publications.

The training course held in April was a new venture, conducted after office hours and lasting for a fortnight. The sceptics declared: "You may get half-a-dozen students on the first night, but then the attendance will fall off. The African has no staying power." Well, the course began with 13 students and finished with 14; two non-journalistic gate-crashers had to be turned away. Only one paper was not represented. The course filled a genuine need. The interest taken was intelligent and sustained; and the questioning keen and constructive. The African editors are anxious to improve their papers; most of their present faults are the faults of inexperience. It has already been decided to hold a similar course in 1954, but something much wider than this is needed; perhaps a Faculty of Journalism and Newspaper Production at Makerere, which would serve students not only from East Africa but from other parts of the continent.

News releases issued during the year numbered just over 1,000. About the same number of inquiries from newspapers and members of the public were answered.

### Newspaper Promotion

The campaign to promote bigger and better commercial newspapers and to secure their wider distribution will take some years to bear fruit. Meantime, a gap must be filled, an ever-growing demand as more people become literate, as more school children grow up, for reading matter. To attempt to fill this gap the department runs a number of newspapers of its own. It does so somewhat reluctantly, for it is no function of Governments to enter into the newspaper business.

But in Uganda the Government is forced to do this: it must publish newspapers just as it must start cement factories, hotels, and other enterprises. If it did not do so, then nobody would and the country would stagnate. When the commercial newspapers prove that they are capable of doing their job properly, spreading accurate news and responsible views to all parts of the country, the time will come for the Government to shut down its own publications.

The departmental newspapers are at present four:—

Name	Language	Frequency	Circulation January 1953	Circulation December 1953
Mawulire	Luganda	Weekly	40,000	65,000
Wanyanya	Rungwe	Weekly	4,000	10,000
Lokawinya	Basankore	Monthly	7,000	10,000
Apupeta	Lwo	Monthly	4,000	10,000
	Ateso	Monthly	4,000	10,000

The general appearance of the papers has been improved, they have become less stereotyped in their presentation, less like official gazettes. More informative and controversial features have begun to make their appearance, notably a discussion of current topics, with particular emphasis on refuting rumours, readers' letters, and world news. In Buganda, supplies of *Mawulire* are now being sent through bombolla headquarters to every minka, and individual readers pick up their copies from the chief there. A large number of copies are distributed as insert sheets to the commercial newspapers, which are paid one cent a copy for undertaking this. In addition to the vernacular newspapers, which are issued free, the department publishes a quarterly illustrated magazine in English, the *Uganda Review*, which is sold. The circulation is 4,000.

### Commercial Cinema in Uganda

The commercial cinema has so far made little or no impact on the 5 m. Africans living in Uganda. Up to 1933 there was not a single cinema in Uganda, and even as late as 1942 there was only one, a 355-seater in Kampala; its patrons were mostly Indians. To-day there are 42 cinemas; Kampala has three, Mbale and Jinja two each, and the remainder are in Soroti, Kamuh, Iganga, Masaka, and Entebbe. Seating capacity ranges from 250 to 700, but it is usually only at week-ends that all seats are full. The average audience is under 150.

The aggregate weekly audience for all cinemas is just over 17,500. Of this total 57% are Asians and 17% Europeans. Africans make up the remaining 26% or about 4,500. A variety of reasons is given for this small attendance of Africans, among them: (1) Most films are in English and are difficult to understand; (2) Africans get tired of listening to long passages of dialogue; (3) It is not safe to move about the town late at night; (4) In the absence of public transport, it is too difficult to get to the cinema; (5) Many Africans prefer going to the bar.

Most of those who go to the cinema are shop-keepers, drivers, clerks, and domestic servants. A number of correspondents emphasized that attendances would be higher if films, especially made in Uganda for Africans, could be shown. African women and children go readily to all the cinemas. In Kampala's biggest theatre the average number of African women at any one performance is five (out of an audience of 250), and the number of children is about the same. Two other cinemas report an average audience falling between 20 and (occasionally) 25 African women, and between nil and 10 African children.

**Parliament**

**Colour Bar in British Hotels**

THE COLOUR BAR in some British hotels has been the subject of questions in the House of Commons. MR. A. LEWIS (Lab.) asked what steps the Foreign Secretary had taken to ensure that overseas visitors invited here as guests of H.M. Government were not officially accommodated in hotels that operated the colour bar.

MR. A. DODDS-PARKER: "Overseas visitors for whom the Foreign Office is responsible are accommodated in hotels at which it is known that they will be welcome, irrespective of race or colour."

MR. LEWIS: "Is the Minister aware that I have sent evidence to the Home Secretary and the Colonial Secretary substantiating the point that the Green Park Hotel officially operates a colour bar? Will he make sure that no Government guests will be sent to that hotel, which operates such an appalling policy of banning coloured people from their establishment?"

**No General Assurance**

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "I can give no general assurance. [Hon. Members: 'Why?'] I suggest that the hon. Member should put his point to the Home Secretary."

SIR H. WILLIAMS (Cons.): "Would my hon. friend be good enough to send a copy of his answer to the National Union of Mineworkers, where Italian miners are concerned?"

MR. LEWIS: "I asked the Minister whether he would give an assurance that the policy outlined in the answer to my question would be operated, particularly in regard to the Green Park Hotel, which has publicly said that it is its declared policy to operate the colour bar?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "If the hon. gentleman will look at my reply, he will see that the Foreign Office has had no difficulty and does not anticipate having any."

MR. G. THOMAS (Lab.): "While the hon. gentleman's reply might indicate that the Government do not send their visitors to hotels where they are not welcome, will he say clearly that the Government will not send any of their official visitors to any establishment that operates the colour bar?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "The Foreign Secretary has made clear on many occasions, as have I and many others on this side of the House, that we disapprove of the colour bar, but believe that it would be best dealt with by educating public opinion rather than by administrative or legal action."

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "Does the hon. gentleman appreciate that to many of us his answers miss the point, inasmuch as he appears to be saying that he would not send any Government guest to an establishment where he would not be welcome, and, therefore, would not send a coloured guest to the Green Park Hotel, whereas the assurance he has been asked for is that no guest of any race or any colour will be sent to any hotel where any colour bar is in force?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "I am sorry, but I have nothing to add to the replies which I have given."

**Educating Public Opinion**

Mrs E. SHINWELL (Lab.): "Would it not be a very effective method of educating public opinion on this issue to ban the Green Park Hotel because of its attitude towards representatives from the Colonies for whom the Government have a certain responsibility?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "That is not a matter for my department."

MR. J. NOEL-BAKER: "Will the Under-Secretary consider asking the Government to reconsider this, and if my hon. friend puts down a question next week will he give the assurance for which he has been asked?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "I can give no general assurance on this point."

MR. LEWIS: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I give notice that I shall endeavour to raise the matter on the adjournment."

"Kenya's greatest need in the medical sphere is more African doctors."—Sir Frederick Crawford, Deputy Governor.

**London Session of C.C.T.A. Agreement on Five Major Points**

THE NINTH SESSION of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara closed in London last week, having successfully dealt with an agenda of 42 items covering many aspects of technical and scientific co-operation in Africa. The session agreed:—

(1) To convene advisory bodies on statistics, housing, and nutrition;

(2) Upon rates for an Inter-African Research Fund to finance suitable projects, the first of which will be the preparation and publication of a Climatological Atlas of Africa;

(3) On its conference programme for 1954 and 1955, which will cover co-operative societies, soils, education, mechanization of agriculture, labour, and medical co-operation;

(4) On budgets in respect of 1954 for the C.C.T.A., C.S.A. (Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara), and the four Inter-African Technical Bureaux on Soils, Labour, Epidiotic Diseases, and Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis; and

(5) To strengthen the administrative links between the C.C.T.A. and the C.S.A.

**"Not Desperate"**

DR. UVAROV, director of the Anti-Locust Centre in London, has said in Nairobi that the locust situation in Kenya is "not desperate," and that he does not expect wholesale devastation. Much would depend on the success of control operations after the breeding expected in April. He added that 80 tons of concentrated insecticide had been sprayed during the past month on 15 swarms, but had not eliminated them.

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# Army Inquiry in Kenya

(Continued from page 697)

the report he will see that the question of monetary awards is very fully dealt with. Those two particular incidents are not concerned with monetary awards, but were of a serious nature and they are outlined in the report. "Members: 'More serious?'" I said of a more serious nature. "The point is that there were actually three categories concerned, one of which was alleged ill-treatment or brutality. These particular incidents were discovered by the court and are now the subject of detailed investigation, and it would be wrong for me to say more until these detailed investigations are completed. If the evidence is there as a result of these investigations, disciplinary action will be taken."

### Full Report Urged

MR. E. SHAWNEEL (Lab.): "Can the Minister explain why he declines to publish the full report? If there is nothing to conceal, there is no disadvantage in hon. members, and indeed the public, being made aware of all that happened during the inquiry. If there is some reason why he does not wish to disclose all that was ascertained during the inquiry, does it not create suspicion in the minds of some people that there is something wrong, and would it not be justifiable in the interests of the Army, of the Government, and of all concerned, that he should publish the full report?"

MR. HEAD: "I tried to explain before that the proceedings of a court of inquiry, as written verbatim, are a privileged document. A great asset of these inquiries is that witnesses can give evidence quite freely without the fear of proceedings being taken. If it had been a civil court, I could have published the findings, but I could have compelled nobody to give evidence, and there would have been no guarantee that proceedings would not be taken against them."

"If it is always the case that in a court of inquiry the proceedings are a private document. By publishing them we should break down the whole of that precedent, which would be embarrassing not only on this occasion but on all other occasions in the future."

MR. J. STRACHEY (Lab.): "Does the Secretary of State realize that no one, I am sure, doubts his efforts or those of General Erskine or of General Maclean to clear up this matter, or doubts the restraint which the Army has attempted to show in terribly difficult circumstances? The anxiety which has been expressed on this side of the House is that the circumstances of the work which the Army is being asked to do in Kenya to-day must inevitably produce in the long run the deplorable incidents which were shown in the Griffiths and other cases. That is our anxiety."

MR. HEAD: "I do not share that anxiety. I think that the British soldiers in Kenya and their officers are operating with great restraint and understanding in very difficult circumstances. I have confidence that they will continue so to do. Without trying to be too didactic, I would say that the incidents that have occurred have been cases where officers have failed in their duty in that respect, and there are other reasons for thinking that those particular officers perhaps were not well trained for the job they had to do. By and large, I do not think that this difficult situation is one with which the British Army cannot deal while retaining its high standards."

MR. S. SWINGLER (Lab.): "No doubt the Secretary of State read the transcript of the court martial proceedings on Captain Griffiths. Will he say, in view of the clear evidence in that case of the offering of bribes for the indiscriminate shooting of Africans, what charges are being preferred against those people about whom evidence was given? As a result of his court of inquiry, and in view of the sensational publicity given to the court-martial of Captain Griffiths, would it not be better to publish in full the proceedings of this court of inquiry so as to clear up all doubts that were cast and allegations made in the case of Captain Griffiths?"

MR. HEAD: "I think that the hon. gentleman had much better await the report, which will answer fully the questions put to me. The latter part of his supplementary question I have already answered."

### Kenya Regiment's Operations

MR. BRUCEWAY (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that on this side of the House we do not take the view that brutality was general in the Regular troops, and that the gravest charges are against the Kenya Regiment, the police, and the Home guard? Does the report cover those forces as well as the Regular troops from this country?"

MR. HEAD: "No, sir. The forces mentioned do not come under my Department or the Army. The court of inquiry did, however, cover the actions of the Kenya Regiment and Home guard when they were taking part in operations under the command of the Army. Otherwise these forces are not covered."

MR. W. WYATT (Lab.): "Are any further proceedings to be taken against Captain Griffiths?"

MR. HEAD: "I have already said that the particular cases now under investigation are awaiting the completion of that investigation before any final decision is made about either disciplinary or legal proceedings. I cannot answer that question until these investigations are completed."

MR. WYATT: "How long will that be?"

MR. HEAD: "I do not know. If it is not possible which I can see, and so deal with troops who do not come under his command, will the Minister consult the Colonial Secretary to see whether a suitable inquiry may be made into the allegations against policemen in the Home guard and police and others not in the Army?"

MR. HEAD: "I know that the Colonial Secretary has this matter very much in mind."

### Lukiko Elected Members Challenged

SOME COUNTY CHIEFS in Buganda are reported to be seeking an injunction to prevent the recently elected members of the Lukiko from acting as members of that body because their appointments have not been approved by the Kabaka. They thus challenge the action of the British Government in regard to his deposition. The chiefs claim that only the Kabaka can confirm the election of members, and that membership confirmed only by the Regents is void. The 20 county chiefs have been permanent members of the Lukiko since 1900; the number of elected members has lately been increased to 60 in a total of 89.

### Forest Policy

I STARTED KENYA'S TIMBER INDUSTRY. In every other country the basic principle has been to plant the best trees in the worst land. Here the policy has always been to plant the worst trees in the best land. For a long time the Forest Department made substantial plantations of that loathsome arborial weed, the Eucalyptus, and mimosa, which has incredible capacity for extracting all the humidity from the soil."—Colonel Ewart S. Grogan, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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**THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN**

## Of Commercial Concern

How easily building tenders can vary has been strikingly illustrated by those submitted to Nairobi City Council for the erection of tea kiosks. There were six tenders, all Asian firms, and the highest figure was slightly more than three times the lowest! The prices were £717, £1,260, £1,338, £1,373, £2,056, and £2,273.

At last week's auction in London, 1,687 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 0.32d. per lb. compared with 1,271 packages averaging 4s. 3.51d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 11d. per lb., for consignments from Tanganyika and Uganda.

African coffee growers in the Meru district of Kenya have been assured of support from the Coffee Board of Kenya if they maintain the standard of coffee reached in the past two years. In four years it is expected that the district will produce about one-tenth of Kenya's total crop.

### Priority for Locomotive

When the S.S. *CABTAIN FRANKIGNOUL* reached Kilindini with the first Garret locomotive under order for East African Railways and Harbours, she was given a berth immediately to off-load the engine, and then went up stream to await her turn alongside.

Bishendas Bros. of Nairobi, have received the Nairobi Rotary Club's shop for the most hygienic and efficiently run grocery shop in the city during the past year.

Provisional estimates of cotton production in the Sudan for the 1953-54 crop amount to 1,988,600 large bales from an area of 638,600 feddans.

Nairobi's rates for 1954 will be an original rate, of 2% plus 1/3% off the unimproved value of land appearing on the municipal valuation roll.

Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., have been awarded a contract of £204,872 to build the treatment plant at the Sasana Dam, Nairobi.

The offices of the Uganda Development Corporation have been transferred from Entebbe to Rall House, Kampala, (Box 442).

The consumption of maize flour in Uganda has trebled during the past five years, to a total of about 450,000 bags.

Messrs. Furness Withy and Co., Ltd., have agreed to acquire a substantial interest in Airwork, Ltd.

In the Rumpi district of Nyasaland 155 Africans are now growing small quantities of coffee.

Cattle sales in Tanganyika for 1953 constituted a record, and probably reached 300,000.

In the first half of last year India provided 55% of the total textile imports into Tanganyika.

Erlangers, Ltd., report a net profit for 1953 of £59,988 (£58,094).

A honey refinery is to be established in Kenya by the Kipsigis African district council.

### Dividends

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd.—No final dividend on the ordinary or deferred ordinary shares, on which an interim dividend of 15% has been paid. Last year's distribution was 20%. Group net profit for the year to September 30 last was £973,269 after taxation.

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## Army Inquiry in Kenya

(Continued from page 697)

the report he will see that the question of monetary awards is very fully dealt with. Those two particular incidents are not concerned with monetary awards but were of a more serious nature and they are outlined in the report. I know the Members. "More serious?" I said of a more serious nature.

"The point is that there were actually three categories concerned, one of which was alleged ill-treatment or brutality. These particular incidents were discovered by the court and are now the subject of detailed investigation, and it would be wrong for me to say more until these detailed investigations are completed. If the evidence is there as a result of these investigations, disciplinary action will be taken."

### Full Report Urged

MR. E. SHINWEE (Lab.): "Can the Minister explain why he declines to publish the full report? If there is nothing to conceal, there is no disadvantage in hon. members, and indeed the public, being made aware of all that happened during the inquiry. If there is some reason why he does not wish to disclose all that was ascertained during the inquiry, does it not create suspicion in the minds of some people that there is something wrong, and would it not be justifiable in the interests of the Army, of the Government, and of all concerned, that he should publish the full report?"

MR. HEAD: "I tried to explain before that the proceedings of a court of inquiry, as written verbatim, are a privileged document. A great asset of these inquiries is that witnesses can give evidence quite freely without the fear of proceedings being taken. If it had been a civil court, I could have published the findings, but I could have compelled nobody to give evidence, and there would have been no guarantee that proceedings would not be taken against them."

"It is always the case that in a court of inquiry the proceedings are a private document. By publishing them we should break down the whole of that precedent, which would be embarrassing not only on this occasion but on all other occasions in the future."

MR. J. STRACHEY (Lab.): "Does the Secretary of State realize that no-one, I am sure, doubts his efforts or those of General Erskine or of General Maclean to clear up this matter, or doubts the restraint which the Army has attempted to show in terribly difficult circumstances? The anxiety which has been expressed on this side of the House is that the circumstances of the work which the Army is being asked to do in Kenya to-day must inevitably produce in the long run the deplorable incidents which were shown in the Griffiths and other cases. That is our anxiety."

MR. HEAD: "I do not share that anxiety. I think that the British soldiers in Kenya and their officers are operating with great restraint and understanding in very difficult circumstances. I have confidence that they will continue so to do. Without trying to be too didactic, I would say that the incidents that have occurred have been cases where officers have failed in their duty in that respect, and there are other reasons for thinking that those particular officers perhaps were not well trained for the job they had to do. By and large, I do not think that this difficult situation is one with which the British Army cannot deal while retaining its high standards."

MR. S. SWINGLER (Lab.): "No doubt the Secretary of State read the transcript of the court martial proceedings on Captain Griffiths. Will he say in view of the clear evidence in that case of the offering of bribes for the indiscriminate shooting of Africans, what charges are being preferred against those people about whom evidence was given? As a result of his court of inquiry, and in view of the sensational publicity given to the court-martial of Captain Griffiths, would it not be better to publish in full the proceedings of this court of inquiry so as to clear up all doubts that were cast and allegations made in the case of Captain Griffiths?"

MR. HEAD: "I think that the hon. gentleman had much better await the report, which will answer fully the questions put to me. The latter part of his supplementary question I have already answered."

### Kenya Regiment's Operations

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that on this side of the House we do not take the view that brutality was general in the Regular troops, and that the gravest charges are against the Kenya Regiment, the police, and the home guard? Does the report cover those forces as well as the Regular troops from this country?"

MR. HEAD: "No, sir. The forces mentioned do not come under my Department or the Army. The court of inquiry did, however, cover the actions of the Kenya Regiment and home guard when they were taking part in operations under the command of the Army. Otherwise these forces are not covered."

MR. W. WYKIE (Lab.): "Are any further proceedings to be taken against Captain Griffiths?"

MR. HEAD: "I have already said that the particular cases now under investigation are awaiting the completion of that investigation before any final decision is made about either disciplinary or legal proceedings. I cannot answer that question until these investigations are completed."

MR. WYKIE: "How long will that be?"

MR. HEAD: "It is not possible which I can say, and to deal with troops who do not come under his command, will the Minister consult the Colonial Secretary to see whether a suitable inquiry may be made into the allegations against peoples in the home guard and police and others not in the Army?"

MR. HEAD: "I know that the Colonial Secretary has this matter very much in mind."

## Lukiko Elected Members Challenged

SOME COUNTY CHIEFS in Buganda are reported to be seeking an injunction to prevent the recently elected members of the Lukiko from acting as members of that body because their appointments have not been approved by the Kabaka. They thus challenge the action of the British Government in regard to his deposition. The chiefs claim that only the Kabaka can confirm the election of members, and that membership confirmed only by the Regents is void. The 20 county chiefs have been permanent members of the Lukiko since 1906; the number of elected members has lately been increased to 60 in a total of 89.

## Forest Policy

I STARTED KENYA'S TIMBER INDUSTRY. In every other country the basic principle has been to plant the best trees in the worst land. Here the policy has always been to plant the worst trees in the best land. For a long time the Forest Department made substantial plantations of that loathsome arboreal weed the Eucalyptus, and mimosa, which has incredible capacity for extracting all the humidity from the soil.—Colonel Ewart S. Grogan, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Rhokatan House is now Nairobi's highest building. *Bonderi*, published monthly in Swahili and simple English in Nakuru, Kenya, is to become a fortnightly. Six athletes from Uganda will take part in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver from July 30 to August 7.

There have been nearly 200 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Bahr el Ghazal Province of the Sudan recently. With 54 deaths.

Kenya's Central Housing Board has approved loans for municipal African housing of £75,207 to Mombasa, £52,650 to Nakuru, £18,916 to Eldoret, and £20,000 to Kisumu.

The marble grave of an assistant deputy political agent in the Somaliland Protectorate, who died in Bulhar in 1892, has been uncovered from under 12 feet of sand.

## Comet's Record

Comet II has flown from Khartoum to Johannesburg, 2,913 statute miles, in six hours 17 minutes, an average speed of 460 m.p.h. The aircraft carried the equivalent of 44 passengers and luggage.

£564 has been raised for the welfare of the blind in Kenya by the Forces Broadcasting Service, run by the Army in Nairobi, from a charge of £1 for request records played during the Christmas and New Year periods.

An agricultural training centre for Africans has been opened at Tuchila, about 30 miles south of Blantyre. This is the first instruction centre of the kind in Nyasaland. Short courses will be given to chiefs and African farmers well known in their own localities. Women are to be included.

Prince Edward School in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has published a most impressive magazine for 1953, comprising 116 pages, of which 30 are advertisements and 43 photographs. The school has more than 200 pupils.

The Imperial Institute cinema is this week showing a film of Karangu, Tanganyika Territory. During the week beginning February 22 there will be one of Makereba, Malawi, Uganda, and from March 8 to 14 a picture of animal husbandry in Kenya.

Captain Benjamin Webber, 1st Bn. The Devonshire Regiment, who pleaded guilty to fraudulently obtaining more than £500 in total arrears paid by issuing worthless cheques, has been sentenced by a general court martial in Nairobi to be dismissed from the Army. The sentence is subject to confirmation.

A new Commonwealth Science scheme established jointly by the Royal Society and the Nuffield Foundation provides facilities for scientists of proven ability to pursue research and other studies in any suitable country of the Commonwealth. Communications should be addressed to the assistant secretary to the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

In a message to the recent East African Muslim Conference the Aga Khan wrote: "Impress on every Muslim how important it is that there should be an Islamic point of view. If it is important that there should be unity of view, even if it means concessions of opinion by various minorities, this result should be attained at this present critical stage."

Five thousand sets of the special issue of commemorative stamps of the Sudan sent to the philatelic trade have been found to bear the inscription "Self-Government 1953" instead of "Self-Government 1954." The series, issued in London by mistake, will therefore not be used for postal purposes. They should be classed by collectors as "prepared but not issued."



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1952		1953		1952	
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	41
Number of Consumers	1,104	Number of Consumers	11,073	Number of Consumers	67,524
Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	234 million units	Annual consumption	142 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£265,000	Capital	£5,952,144

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TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Tanesco," Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 226. Telegrams: "Daresco," Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mberera. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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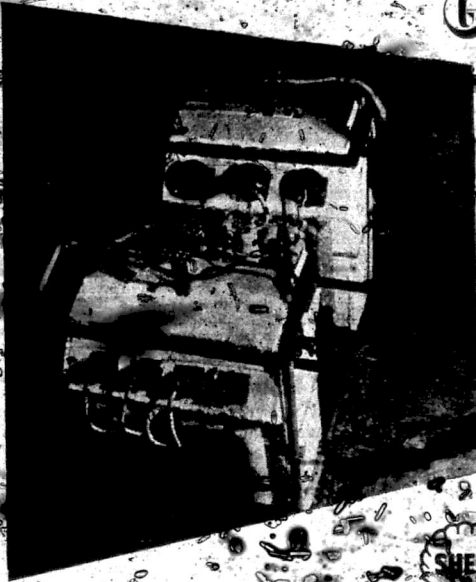
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TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £143,734 for Rhodesian taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £2,057,914 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £1,827,390 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £147,570, and dividends on the ordinary shares totalling 45% require £1,724,994, leaving a carry-forward of £995,999, against £809,790 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,244,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 10s. each and £3,831,412 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £795,526, revenue reserves at £1,395,249, and current liabilities at £1,832,556. Fixed assets are valued at £4,710,234, subsidiary companies at £2,968,271, and current assets at £2,025,706, including £423,096 in cash.

The increased profit is due to the continuing prosperity of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, which in 1953 produced a record of 205,739 metric tons of copper, 6,831 tons of cobalt (also a record), 489,388 tons of zinc concentrates containing approximately 98,950 tons of metal; 20,506 kilograms of cadmium, 147,034 kg. of silver, and 34 kg. of gold.

## Benguela Railway Profit

In 1952 the Benguela Railway Company showed a profit of Esc. 127,781,284, against Esc. 97,031,154 for the previous year. Expenses, however, increased during the first nine months of 1953 to Esc. 146,699,987, compared with Esc. 110,387,876 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., is a wholly owned subsidiary, and in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., the company has a 50% interest.

The directors are Sir Ulrick Alexander (chairman), Sir Alfred Beit, the Hon. A. O. Crichton, Sir R. J. Hudson, Sir E. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, the Earl of Selborne, Dr. A. Pinto Basto, and Messrs. T. P. M. Cochran, F. J. A. Guillaumé, G. C. Hutchinson, H. B. Lake, G. Marnage, H. J. Röbilitart, and B. P. Van Der Straeten, with W. Marshall Clark and Lieut. Colonel F. B. Follett as alternate directors.

The annual general meeting was held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 28, and a report of the chairman's review appears on another page.

## Strike at Wankie Colliery

MORE THAN 9,000 AFRICAN WORKERS at Wankie Colliery came out on strike without warning on Monday for higher wages. On Tuesday the Government declared the strike illegal, and the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister and the Minister for Native Affairs flew to the scene. Troops were also sent to stand by. Efforts are being made to persuade the strikers to nominate representatives to negotiate with the company and Government. The highly mechanized No. 2 colliery is operating with European staff and producing 2,400 tons a day. All consignments of coal to Northern Rhodesia have been suspended. Production from the open-pit mines, where there was only seven days' supply in reserve, has already been cut.

## Mining Personalities

Mr. K. C. Acker has resigned from the board of a number of companies in the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, namely, Loraine Gold Mines, Ltd.; New Era Consolidated, Ltd.; President Brand Gold Mining Co., Ltd.; President Steyn Gold Mining Co., Ltd.; Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd.; South Africa Townships, Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd.; Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Co., Ltd.; and Welkop Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

## Company Progress Report

Falco.—In the December quarter 39,600 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 5,568 oz. gold and a working profit of £45,540. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 6,796 tons, 1,709 oz., and £2,023, and for the Fox Horse mine, 2,300 tons, 635 oz., and £247. Gold premium received from the three mines for output from August to October were respectively £1,403, £473, and £199.

## Tanganyika Mineral Exports

Exports of minerals from Tanganyika for the first 11 months of last year were valued at £5,525,586, compared with £5,378,367 in the corresponding period of 1952. November exports were worth £337,813 (£1,525,642), the greatest single tonnage in diamonds (from £1,426,889 to £105,350).

## Cement Manufacture in Uganda

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research:

One of the difficulties facing the builders of the Jinja Dam at the Owen Falls in Uganda was lack of a locally-made cement. By the time cement has been shipped to Mombasa and brought up-country by rail the cost is more than doubled. The problem has now been solved by research at the building research station of the S.I.R. A cement works based on processes discovered in the building research station, has been opened at Tesoro, Uganda. Its annual output is 600,000 cwt. Local raw materials for cement production are normally have been rejected. The limestone available contains phosphates which, for reasons which were not understood, makes cement produced from it a weak and badly setting material. The building research station was consulted by the Uganda Development Corporation. After carrying out some investigations the station was able to show how the phosphates affected the cement properties and how to get over the difficulties. This made cement manufacture possible.

Good quality cement can be made from the local limestone with up to 1% phosphate content. A second process developed by the station makes it possible to remove the phosphate entirely from the limestone. As phosphate is a useful fertilizer, a valuable by-product could be obtained.

## New Museum Planned

PLANS FOR A NEW MUSEUM in Bulawayo, to rival any in South Africa, have been drawn up by the trustees of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia. It would occupy the entire block between 10th and 11th Avenues, off Fort Street, and cost about £125,000. Three historical galleries would first be erected, housing the Court of Rhodes (a notable exhibit of the Centenary Exhibition last year) and displays illustrating Rhodesia's story from Stone Age times.



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## Tanganyika Concessions, Limited

### Sir Ulick Alexander's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 28, 1954, at the head office of the company, New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, B.C.S., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., the chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his consolidated review.

You will notice from the accounts that the profit after taxation amounted to £2,057,914. This is the highest profit the company has ever earned, and has enabled your directors to propose the payment of a final dividend of 35% on the ordinary stock which, if approved, will make a total dividend of 45% for the year.

#### Increased Profit

The increased profit is due to the continued and increasing prosperity of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, which paid a total dividend of Belgian francs 1,250 per part sociale for the year 1952. This is the largest dividend so far paid by the company and compares with Belgian francs 1,000 per part sociale for the year 1951.

Addressing the meeting the chairman said that since the publication of his review on December 18, 1953, the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga had declared and paid on January 4, 1954, an interim dividend in respect of the year 1953 of 600 francs per share which was the same as the interim dividend last year.

He thought that while the developments in which the associated company, the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, had been engaged in the Belgian Congo since the war were well known to stockholders—and indeed the profitability of this enterprise was clearly reflected in the profit and loss account of their company—what was perhaps less well known was the development programme which their company had at the same time been carrying out in Angola with the Benguela Railway Company, Ltd.

#### Central African Development

Few would doubt the importance to-day of the development of Central Africa, a development which had grown rapidly of recent years and showed every indication of increasing at an even greater tempo in the near future. The Benguela Railway was clearly destined, if only by its geographical position, to play a major part in this development, and it was with this in mind, as well as the immediate tasks of serving the needs of Angola and the Belgian Congo, that their board had formulated their policy in regard to the Railway.

#### Impressive Programme

The programme had indeed been impressive, and one of which they felt they were entitled to be proud. For instance, additional working capital to a total of

£1,292,675 had been provided by their company in the seven years ended December 31, 1952. Capital expenditure on improvements to the railway and its carrying capacity financed entirely out of earnings had amounted during this period to £4,021,382. This carried the picture up to the end of 1952 only, and, as stated in the review, the projected capital expenditure of the railway company for the two years ending 1953 and 1954 was £2,822,500, making an overall total by the end of 1954 of £6,843,731.

#### Outstanding Enterprise

The financing of this great development in Africa had not been easy, but their board believed that it would provide in the reasonably near future an adequate return to their company for the outstanding enterprise which it had shown.

The chairman expressed thanks to the company's staff for their untiring services during the year.

The report and accounts had allowed the payment of the final dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

The proceedings terminated with an appreciation for a very satisfactory meeting.

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Sir Andrew Cohen's Plan for Uganda





"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little suchness might be obtained, but the export tradewill mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephants." Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896. During a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1955 she exported £62,345,000 worth of raw coffee and £29,954,000 worth of raw cotton and in 1954 £4,898,000 worth of other items. Cocchineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of

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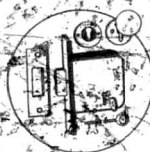
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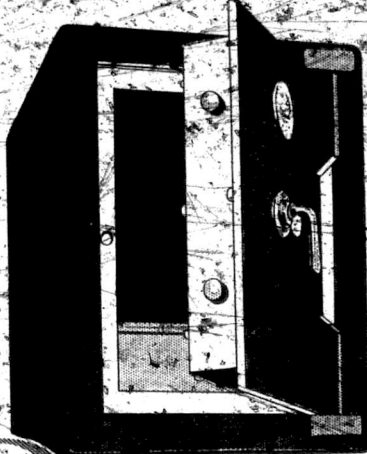
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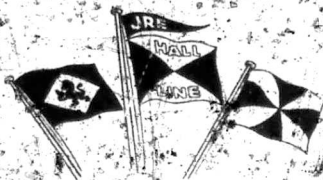
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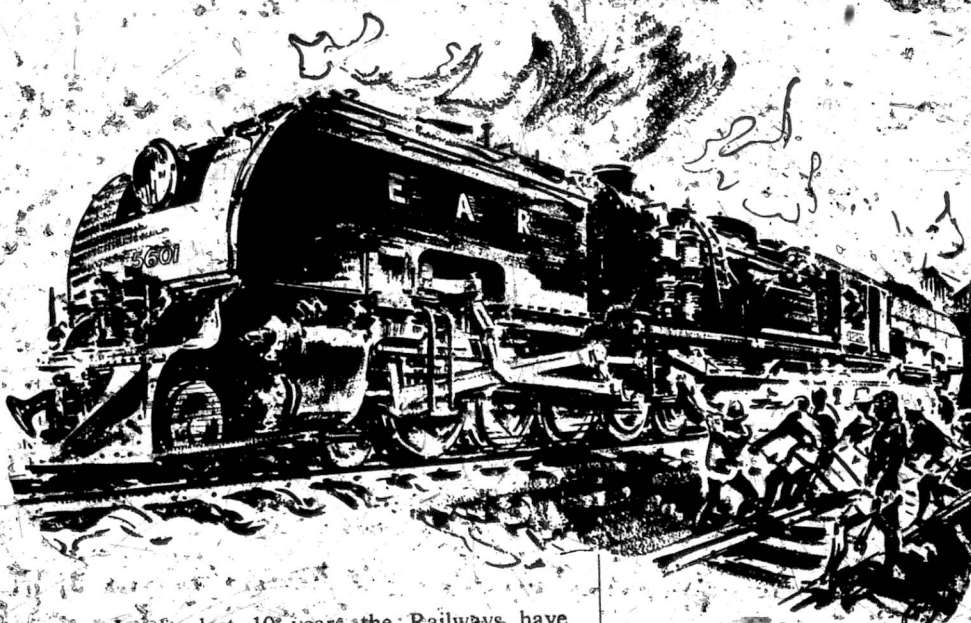
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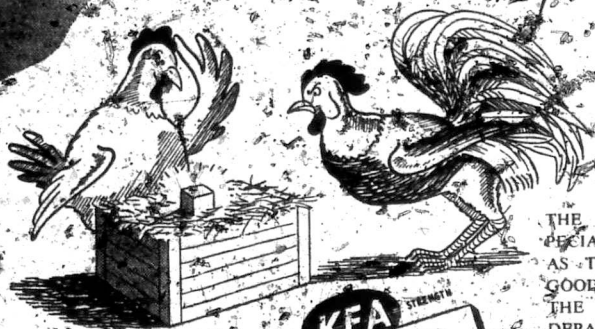
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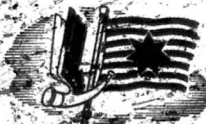
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S. JOHNSON

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Federal High Commissioner

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to be Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia since 1948, and previously Chief Secretary in Kenya. A better choice, personally or politically, could scarcely have been made. From the political and psychological standpoints there is everything to be said for entrusting these highly responsible duties to an outstanding Rhodesian who is not a Southern Rhodesian, a point which has clearly weighed with so stout a champion of his own Colony as Sir Godfrey Huggins. During the hard and protracted campaign for federation he had abundant evidence of Sir Gilbert's qualities as a fighter for what he believed to be the right policy, and Northern Rhodesia's present Governor may fairly be named among the creators of the Federation.

### Excellent Choice

IT IS EXCELLENT NEWS that he is to continue active work for it in London. There is no important aspect of Central African affairs with which he is not intimately acquainted, and the Federal Government will be indeed fortunate to have in the United Kingdom so able and conscientious an advocate and adviser. I have repeatedly heard cynics suggest in recent months that the first blunder of the Federal Cabinet would be to appoint a "failed M.P." as High Commissioner. That would indeed have been a bad start. Instead the choice has fallen on the best of the possible candidates. A warm welcome will await Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie in London.

### Federal Parliament

THE BEST COMMENT I have read in any newspaper so far on the opening of the first session of the first Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* whose leader-writer wrote: "If the wise words of an Italian statesman after 1860 may be echoed, Sir Godfrey Huggins could say to Sir Roy Welensky and his other colleagues: 'We have made Central Africa. Now we must make the Central Africans.' That is the real task, and the new Parliament has a crucial responsibility in it. If the six African members find from the outset, as is to be expected, that racial tolerance is general, they will have no excuse, and it is to be hoped no desire, to form a black bloc. In the House, as in the university college which is to be built in Salisbury, nobody, however sensitive, should be able to suspect any basis but that of equality. If that confidence can be promptly established in the House, it should keep through other official and non-official organizations into the stream of public thought and action."

### Settlers' Sense of Trusteeship

NOT EVEN THE INFAMY of the Mau Mau rebellion has disturbed the sense of trusteeship of the overwhelming majority of white settlers in Kenya for their African employees. During the past year dozens of Kenyans on leave in London have given me unprintable details of outrages by Kikuyu upon other Kikuyu; and when asked whether they had discharged their employees of that tribe, answered: "No, I have kept my Kikuyu labourers and house servants, though I lock them out of the house before dark and open to nobody during the night." In almost every case the next sentences indicated a refusal to group all Kikuyu together, even though 90% of the adults in the tribe are officially believed to have taken one or more of the foul Mau Mau oaths. Despite these facts, which are widely known, a little group of politicians and journalists in this country sedulously suggest that the settlers are oppressors of Africans and regard them merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

### High Spirit in Calamity

GRAT PUBLICITY was given a few weeks ago to an attack by a Mau Mau gang on the home in the South Kanangop district of Mr. and Mrs. P. Grimwood. I have just heard of their immediate reaction to a note from a neighbour expressing sympathy, offering help, and inviting them to stay. Mrs. Grimwood's primary concern was for their African labour, men, women, and children. More than 30 huts had been burnt out by the attackers, but only one woman, one child, and one man were killed, though there were more than 100 in the huts. Only after expressing anxiety about accommodation for the Africans did Mrs. Grimwood mention their own losses, which included the pick of their cattle. I am told that when that news reached Nairobi Mr. "Phil" Phillips at once offered a pedigree cow in replacement of one of these slaughtered by the gang. Such is the spirit of the settler community in the presence of calamity.

### Searching Questions

ANGER IS SPREADING, however, at the failure of the authorities to deal much more effectively with the rebellion, and public criticism increasingly embraces some of the non-official leaders, whose explanations no longer satisfy many of their constituents. My correspondence leaves me in no doubt that farmers and business men want something much more emphatic and effective, and feel that they have been grossly overborne with their own representatives and with fumbling in official quarters. Why, they ask, should the wrong men still be tolerated in all sorts of appointments when far better men are available on the spot? I add two



questions of my own. The obvious answers to which some deny the Government of Kenya: (1) Is it conceivable that Southern Rhodesia, if faced with such a problem as Mau Mau, would have failed to crush it promptly? (2) Would the Belgians in the Congo have watched such a position grow steadily worse for almost 18 months?

### Case of the Kabaka

MR. R. H. S. CROSSMAN, M.P., having spent a few days in Uganda, has publicly given his party, a mixture of good and bad advice, as will be seen from another page of this issue. He is right, of course, to urge the Socialist leaders to make up their minds quickly and finally about the position of the Kabaka, and ought to plead that the party's decision should be announced without delay. His own conclusion is that "the conduct of the Kabaka made his deposition inevitable, and justified the Governor in 'advising against his return.' That is the view which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has held from the start of the controversy."

### Cart Before the Horse

IT IS UNFORTUNATE, HOWEVER, that Mr. Crossman should couple with such a recommendation one for the deceleration of Uganda's plans for industrial and mineral development "to keep pace with progress towards African self-government." That is indeed to put the cart before the horse. It assumes that Uganda's great need is more and more politics, whereas it is much more urgent to give the people better health, better hygiene, better education, better farming, and all those other benefits which can be financed only by the product of more and better industry. To postpone economic development because few Africans have yet the knowledge and experience to qualify them for greater responsibilities in central and local government would be to condemn the greater mass of Africans to lower standards of social service than they could and would have if flourishing new industries considerably increased the public revenues. That is the first need.

### Impulsive and Careless

BECAUSE MR. EDEN, in his endeavour to appease the unappeasable military dictatorship in Egypt, has consented to the surrender of the primitive tribes of the Southern Sudan to the politicians of the North, Mr. Crossman wants H.M. Government to promise Uganda "full independence within 10 years, or preferably 5 years. I can think of no argument in favour of such an undertaking which sensible Africans in Uganda do not want. They know that African self-government in the full sense of the term, could not hope to be successful for generations, and it is a real service to the country and its inhabitants to obscure that truth because a few politically-minded extremists, black and white, clamour for Great Britain to abdicate her responsibilities. Despite Mr. Crossman's air of authority, he is so careless that within a dozen lines he twice misspelt Jinja as Ginja, and twice referred to the copper mines of "Kalimbe" when he meant Kalima."

### Sir Andrew Cohen's Visit

WITHIN A FEW DAYS Sir Andrew Cohen will arrive in London for a stay of about a week. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due in Uganda towards the end of April, and it is understandable that the Governor should come home for consultations at this stage. The present situation in the Protectorate, and particularly in Buganda, will certainly be discussed with him by the Secretary of State, but it is quite safe to say that there is no substance whatever in reports in some newspapers that it may be decided to reinstate the Kabaka. Her Majesty's Government will not rescind its decision in that matter, and it is no kindness to the Baganda to raise hopes which are doomed to disappointment. Since

these words were written the text of the Governor's address to the new Legislature has reached London. As will be seen from the long report in this issue, it is generous in its attitude to African ambitions.

### Land of the Free

THE WORST EXCESS of the past week must be attributed to the B.B.C. In the Garrison Theatre, Burford, last Friday a questioner asked a four-member panel, which included one Conservative and one Socialist M.P., whether they thought questions in Parliament helped the Army in Kenya. Major Lewis Hastings, the last to reply, said: "I suspect that many of the questions are raised for political reasons, not to benefit the Army," suggesting that that view was borne out by the "ridiculous questions and fatuous nonsense of men like Fenner Brockway." Mr. Brockway then wrote a note to the Postmaster-General and the director-general of the B.B.C. asking for the passage to be omitted from the recorded version of the broadcast a few days later and for a retraction to be printed in the *Radio Times* and *Listener*. And within a few days the B.B.C. announced that the references to Mr. Brockway would be cut out of the recording, "in accordance with our policy where anyone is attacked who is not there to answer."

### Immunity for Critics

WHAT SENSE THAT IS! Such a policy would prevent intelligent discussion of public affairs, and, if it exists on paper, is constantly disregarded in practice. There are Parliamentary broadcasters who regularly berate leaders on the other side of the House. Why not indeed? Yet Mr. Brockway, who often complains that African political extremists are not allowed unfettered freedom of speech, even during the Mau Mau rebellion, objects to so mild a comment on his own activities. Has this newspaper not recorded much "fatuous nonsense" from his lips and his pen? Though eager to make bitter accusations against those with whom he disagrees, he apparently "considers that he should be immune to criticism himself." If Major Hastings had played his attitude before adding something mildly critical, would the Member for Slough have wanted the record altered? Scarcely, but the measure he metes out to others must not be used against him.

### Thin Skinned

THE OFFICIAL SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER declares that some Labour M.P.s. are considering whether to raise the matter in the Commons as a breach of Parliamentary privilege. Do they want an end to free speech in this country—except for those who share their opinions? Major Hastings, one of the best and quietest-thinking of broadcasters, does not need my advocacy, but I cannot think that many leaders of this newspaper, if any, will consider that he is anything like a man who has so often been a thorn in Kenya. That the *Daily Herald* lacks a sense of humour and of balance is evident from its leading article on "Friday on this storm over" next to nothing. It then demanded that B.B.C. panels should be fairly balanced (which is precisely what East Africans and Rhodesians want, because the scales are so often rigged against them), and ended: "We object to politicians who are undisclosed." Apparently nobody without a label prominently displayed on his person, or perhaps holding a licence, would in a well-conducted Socialist State make any public reference to any subject of a political nature.

### Japanese Competition

WIDE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION exist in business circles about the effect on the United Kingdom export trade of the decision of H.M. Government to authorize Colonial Administrations to allow entry of much larger quantities of imports from Japan. That

of Japan's sales to the sterling area are in textiles, and heavier shipments of cotton piece goods must be exported, for by no means all the manufacturing capacity in Japan has been employed recently. It seems unlikely, however, that the Japanese will regain the virtual monopoly which they held in the East African markets during the thirties, for India now competes strongly, and Hong Kong, Malaya, and other new sources of supply make some contribution. Textile manufacturers in Japan will doubtless be under pressure to export as much as possible and not cut prices more than is necessary to secure full order books.

**Lancashire's Lost Opportunities**

The cotton cloth which that country sells to Lancashire for finishing for African and other markets is being imported at well above domestic prices. Manchester, which is naturally not pleased at the thought of greatly increased competition from the Far East, might reflect that the right answer in regard to the lower and medium grade textiles at least is manufacture in the Colonial territories, as Belgium showed in the Congo decades ago. Lancashire's textile traders would not allow suit, despite the arguments of many leading importers in Africa, and it can scarcely be suggested that a sense of urgency has marked the history of the cotton mill which is to be built in Uganda.

**Fair Trade**

OTHER GOODS competition will be hindered by the inflation from which Japan now suffers. The latest index figures for goods manufactured in Japan show their general price level at 55, compared with 100 in 1939, and in some lines, aluminium for instance, the cost in Japan is about one-third above that in Great Britain at present. It would be unwise, however, to

draw optimistic conclusions from these facts, for Japanese manufacturers receive subsidies, loans on very easy terms, other assistance, and the benefit of a dual price system by which excessive prices are levied in the home market in order to balance overseas sales below the cost of production. "Dual price" is, in fact, Nippon's modern synonym for the dumping which she practised so emphatically between the wars. Sooner or later the Japanese had to give greater scope in world markets; but there should be vigilance against the malpractices in which her manufacturers specialized before the war, with the tacit consent of the authorities. If there is to be free trade, it should be fair trade.

**P.R.O. To Railways**

MR. MALCOLM H. ARCHER, who left London Airport this morning for Nairobi to take up the new appointment of public relations officer to East African Railways and Harbours, served from 1940 to 1943 in East Africa Command, latterly as assistant P.R.O., and then went East with the 14th (East Africa) Division, being in charge of the 13th (East Africa) Information Platoon in Ceylon, Burma, and India. It was, I believe, the first "Family Remittance Officer" detailed by the Army in East Africa to work with the civil authorities. In that capacity he toured most parts of Kenya to make contact with the dependents of serving airmen, straighten out difficulties in the payment of allowances to their families, and arrange for letters to be written for illiterate Africans to their menfolk in the forces. Talks about the latest war news were given, and messages collected from local notable for inclusion in vernacular broadcasts. On demobilization, Mr. Archer was appointed editor of *Pictorially*. He has now resigned the post of publicity manager to the John Lewis Partnership.

**Government of Uganda Will Not Tolerate Disaffection**

**Sir Andrew Cohen's Address to New Legislative Council**

THIS NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL is considerably more representative than the last. In particular, there are African members from every part of the country except Karamoja, which will have its chance in the future.

Outside Buganda the African Representative Members are on a district basis, and the majority of these have been elected by the district councils, which are the representative bodies of the districts, themselves to a large extent elected. For Buganda, in present circumstances, I have thought it right that the members should be nominated by myself. The same applies to Busoga and Bukedi. This nomination is not of my own choice, but has been made necessary by the attitude of councils in those areas.

The European and Asian Representative Members of the Council have not simply been chosen by myself. They have been nominated by myself after consultation with a number of the leading members of these communities.

**Distinguish of Councils**

The Government side of the Council no longer consists only of officials. A large part of it, the Crossbench, is made up of distinguished persons drawn from different walks of life and different parts of the country, and, as is right in a Protectorate like Uganda, the majority of the members on the Crossbench are Africans. We expect much of the Crossbench members. I would

our two new lay members and we all look forward to the benefit of their local experience.

The Representative and Crossbench members are drawn from all parts of the country and many callings. The Council will benefit greatly from your local knowledge and experience in different walks of life. The African Representative Members, in particular, will have as an important part of their functions to put forward the views and needs of the areas which they represent, as well as keeping the people of those areas informed of the matters discussed in Legislative Council. But all members will have a still higher duty to promote by all means the best interests of the country as a whole and all its people.

**Duty to Criticize**

I may add myself for a moment to the new members, it will be your function to consider the debate Bills for legislation, Budget motions put forward by the Government, and other motions of all kinds. You will be entitled to question the Government members on all matters falling within their responsibilities. It will be your duty to criticize the Government both when you disagree with its actions and when you disapprove of its failure to take action.

No council is ever there without criticism and frankness as some of your senior colleagues have shown in the past. I ask you to remember that the relations between the Government and Representative sides of this Council are not the relations of a Government and Opposition. Differences of opinion as to our aim and purpose in the Council have been notably absent and I am sure that this will also be the case in the future.

The Government members just as much as the Representative members are anxious to promote the advancement of the people of this country...

The Representative side and on occasions the Government side sincerely hope to keep Government and the people and never fail to criticize the Government when criticism is called for...

It is our purpose to build up the country so that it is a country prosperous enough to raise the standards of living of its people to higher levels...

Education for the people

Secondly, we must create an efficient educational system for this country, and the men and women who are to be trained must be given a constant increasing part in the discharge of their responsibilities in public affairs...

Hardly, we must develop the resources of the country - agricultural, mineral, and other resources - for the benefit of the people of the country.

This country should be known as a developed as a primarily African country, for the African people are its backbone and enjoy the fruits of its progress...

Therefore, we African must not only devote ourselves to this great task, but must also convince African opinion that we are not only doing what is right and just, but what the interests of the country manifestly demand...

Therefore, we must accept and believe in the good faith of the rest of the world, must not be misled as I am sure that none of you would be, by slanderous misrepresentation designed to make you believe that the purpose of this Government and of those who support it is anything else but the advancement of the African people.

Increasing Confidence

We must see that the people are able to promote African development and progress, to create and maintain confidence that that is our aim, it is the best and foremost desire of this country...

It is in this confidence that we must work, in which it is true that will in the long run lead to an achievement, a success which cannot be achieved in any other quick or sudden manner...

The progress of African development is not to be achieved without people other than the African people who are here as missionaries or in Government as administrators, doctors, teachers, professional men, of whom we shall necessarily become a large number...

We must rely, therefore, and must go on, on a harmonious working together, the people of all kinds, giving the part which they are fitted to play in African development, having a common interest and a common goal.

the benefit of the people. African problems must be solved before you will relate to one or other of these processes.

I wish to mention briefly 12 such problems, which you will certainly be called upon to consider. The first of these is the course of any way come, and the second is the manner in which finance is being raised...

The first problem is how to raise an efficient and trustworthy system of local government. Very often you will be called upon to consider the possibility of the present system of local government, which is based on the system of masters and servants, and the possibility of a system of local government based on the basis of cooperation and the sharing of the local knowledge of the subjects of local consultation with the local authorities.

The second problem is to raise the best of our people for the various plans which have been allocated to them by the Government Council for the movement of the rural population, for the development of education, and for the development of other projects. It is necessary to draw up by the Director of Education and the Director of the Department of Education and to see that the essential sums have been allocated to these departments for the carrying out of their plans for the expansion of European and African education.

African Housing

The third problem is how to create a housing system of the right type for the African people. The Department of African Housing has been set up, and the Department should be assisted in this task.

The fourth problem is how to develop a system of medical and health services. Much has been done, but it is necessary to expand the services of African staff and to see that the money is well used.

The fifth problem is how to inform the people of Government policies, of the work of the various departments of public affairs, generally. The Information Department has increased its services through newspaper and radio, but much remains to be done. Broadcasting will be of great contribution, but it is necessary for the members of the Government to assist the Government with new ideas and by themselves playing a vigorous part in the work of the various departments of public policy. In particular, the African Representative Members to perform this task in their districts by frequent travelling and meetings with groups of people in all areas.

The sixth problem is how to advance African industry. A good deal has already been achieved through the efforts of individual traders with the assistance which the Department has been able to give. It is necessary to set up a committee under the Commissioner for Commerce to advise the Government on the development of this problem through the various departments.

The seventh problem is how to improve the system of credit through the Credit Board and the various departments. The eighth problem is how to extend the services of peasant farming in a suitable manner.

Increasing Labour Efficiency

The ninth problem is how to increase the efficiency of labour in the country of peasant production. Labour is scarce, and the efficiency of the labour is not so high as it should be. A number of measures have been taken to improve the quality of labour, and it is necessary to see that these are well qualified to do their work, and to see that they are given a greater degree of standardization of their work, which is to be secured by better housing conditions and other services.

The tenth problem is how to improve the productivity of the country. To obtain this, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of the labour, to improve the productivity of the land, and to increase the national income. We cannot do this without the development of any part of our natural resources, and we must concentrate on the development of the mining and livestock industry. The Development Commissioner, which is to be set up, will be the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture, with non-official members of the Council, and will be one of its first tasks to survey the country and to see that it has a view to finding means of increasing the productivity of the land on the basis of the development of the mining and livestock industry.

The eleventh problem is how to improve communication and public transport. The twelfth problem is how to industrialize the country, to remain indefinitely a country of peasant production, and to see that the country is able to produce wealth, industry and commerce, and that the people are not only on a relatively well-off, but are able to improve the standard of living.

springing up, but the only responsible industry which must be developed, to reduce our dependence on coffee and cocoa, and to increase our national income for the benefit of the people of the country.

By industrial development, and by this means alone, Africans can acquire the necessary training and experience to enable them to play an ever-increasing part in this same thing. For this development outside capital will be needed, and outside capital must have its own source and proper security of tenure.

I looked at it this way and will argue that industrial development is a bad thing; but the people of this country have every right to expand, but certain conditions should be fulfilled.

**Native Land Rights**

Industrial and mining development must not threaten the interests of the African people. Land alienation has been strictly controlled in this country, and outside townships and 500 square miles have been set aside for the use of the people over the last 50 years out of a total area of 80,000 square miles in the whole Protectorate. The amount of land reserved for industrial and mining development has been very small indeed. The Protectorate Government, in close consultation with the Native Government and district councils, will have to make sure that the land rights of the people are protected. We are indeed actively considering means of increasing the security of the people with regard to land and may be further strengthened.

Secondly, excessive immigration must not threaten the interests of the people. Immigration is strictly controlled under the law, and no person may come to live in the country unless he can show that his entry would not prejudice the interests of the existing population. The Immigration Control Board has African representation on it and takes its protective duties most seriously. The numbers of immigrants likely to enter the country for industrial development and mining are an extremely small number.

Thirdly, there must be no colour bar or anything like it in industry. This evil thing will never be permitted in this country. At present there is not the slightest sign of an industrial colour bar, but should there ever be such a sign I have no doubt that this Council would immediately pass legislation prohibiting an industrial colour bar. Large employers of labour coming to this country have shown themselves absolutely opposed to a colour bar.

Fourthly, Africans must be trained for skilled work and increasingly responsible positions in industry and mining. The technical education programme will be developed to cover this, and industries establishing themselves here have shown full understanding of the need for this training and would always prefer to employ local as opposed to overseas staff to the full extent possible. As an example, Nyamira Textiles, Ltd., will have its own training scheme for African textile operatives, and both Calico Printers, Ltd., and the Uganda Development Corporation take the view that the success of their scheme will depend on their success in training these African operatives.

Fifthly, there must be adequate conditions of employment and proper provision for housing for those employed. Industries have shown themselves fully alive to these needs.

**Local Participation in Industry**

Secondly, wherever possible, be local participation in the financing of industrial development. Both the Government and the Uganda Development Corporation are anxious to see this arranged to see such participation in projects in which the Corporation is concerned. They are particularly anxious to see local participation by means of shares by individuals, or by suitable arrangements that can be made by African local authorities. All the partners in Kilamba have shown their willingness to see such a development in the case of this mine.

Seventhly, industrial and mining development must not in any way endanger the political development of this country as a self-governing African State. Let those who have fears on this score look at politically more advanced countries such as Ceylon and the Gold Coast, which have actively encouraged industrial development by outside capital, seeing it as absolutely essential to the progress of their countries and peoples.

The political development of this country will go forward in accordance with the plans, with Africa, and using a security of tenure, and the industrial development will take place in the same way.

I cannot let this Council go without addressing some words to the members who have been so kind in my thoughts during these few weeks, and without referring to the very grave case of a few months ago when the Government was obliged to withdraw recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II. The reason why this action was necessary have

been fully explained. I myself was deeply grieved, more deeply perhaps than any of the Baganda realize; that this action, unavoidable as it was, had to be taken, and I fully sympathize with the Baganda at the great sorrow which they have felt.

I must state that there have been distortions and misinterpretations since of the Government's action, and intentions. A recent example is the rumour that Government intends to impose a new Kabaka on the Baganda. This is absolutely untrue. The 1900 Agreement has shown that a new Kabaka must be elected by the Great Lukiiko, after which the appointment must be approved by the Government. While the Government would like to see a new Kabaka elected by the Lukiiko, we have not forced this.

**Reforms in Buganda**

I would like to say a word about the political and administrative reforms agreed upon last year by Kabaka Mutesa II and myself with the approval of H.M. Government. When I came to the Great Lukiiko last March about these reforms, I hoped that Buganda was on the threshold of a new advance. The reforms were arranged when I went back on this public agreement in March that Buganda would continue to go forward as an advance of the Protectorate, the Kabaka put forward last year my request for the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate.

This was, in fact, the request which he made, in spite of the demands which have been made, chiefly by various persons, and when I was in a position, in spite of all I could do to dissuade him, he persisted in declaring his intention of publicly opposing the decision which H.M. Government had made on this request. I was always very anxious that the reforms should go forward, and preparations for them have been proceeding, with the erection of the necessary buildings, in spite of what has happened. The time when the reforms can be put into force will depend on the state of affairs in Buganda. I am anxious to see conditions created in which they can go forward.

I want all the Baganda to understand that what I have said and shall say at the rest of my speech, this morning about African advancement applies fully to them as to the rest of the Protectorate. The wishes of two men, so will not be a way down to us from our aim and purpose of promoting African advancement by all possible means. I do not need to say that we shall be deterred from this aim, or more than a one month year that federation will ever be imposed on this country while public opinion is against it.

H.M. Government is a formal statement, and has recognized that public opinion in the Protectorate generally, and Buganda in particular, including the opinion of the Great Lukiiko, is opposed to federation, and have stated that they have no intention whatsoever of disregarding the opinion of any of us at any time. H.M. Government have therefore stated generally that, unless there is a substantial change in public opinion in the Protectorate, including that of the Baganda, the inclusion of the Protectorate in an East African federation will remain outside the realm of practical politics even in the more distant future. There is therefore no possible ground for fears or suspicion in this matter.

There are people outside this Council—I believe only a few—who are anxious to keep fears and suspicions in existence, also as to promote matters. To these I would appeal warmly. Although this Government is devoted to the cause of African advancement, we will not tolerate discrimination, or violence or intimidation, or dissemination of violence. We have the means to deal with those who disturb or seek to disturb the public peace.

**Primarily an African State**

To you and the great majority of the public are peaceable, well-disposed people, I say this. During the past four months you have decided two important issues from H.M. Government—first, that federation will never be imposed on this country while public opinion is against it, and secondly, that the future of the country is to be as primarily African state with proper safeguards for minorities.

These commitments are to the people of this Protectorate for the future which they want. The task of all the people and all of us as members of this Council is to work together towards our aim and purpose, the building up of a prosperous, strong and united country which will secure to the people higher standards of living and greater opportunities, and in which the African people will play a consistently greater and more responsible part in public affairs.

I challenge to the future and understanding between all of us to assist in this process to go forward smoothly, and I look to all members to take the lead in promoting this understanding and understanding.

I pray that Divine Providence may grant us wisdom, tolerance, sympathy and understanding in all our deliberations.

# First Federal Parliament Opened Speech of the Governor-General

LORD LLEWELIN, the Governor-General, said when opening the first session of the first Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on Wednesday of last week:

"This is an historic occasion. We meet to inaugurate the first session of the first Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In bidding you welcome it is right that I should first give you a brief account of the events which have preceded to-day's meeting, and in particular give an account of my own stewardship of the responsibilities entrusted to me under the constitution during the interim period.

It was almost exactly six months ago that Her Majesty approved the Order in Council authorizing the bringing into being of this Federation, and it was exactly five months ago that it came into being, namely, on September 3, 1953, the day upon which I arrived in this country.

### Terms of Committees and Agencies

A great deal of preparatory work had by then been done by the Joint Preparatory Committee set up earlier in the year, and I should like to pay tribute to the very valuable work done in that initial period by that committee and the various agencies and working parties acting under its authority. They prepared the way well for the establishment of the Federal State. Thus when I assumed office in September I did so in the full confidence that the Federal Government would stand on a very sound basis.

My first action on assuming office was to appoint an Interim Ministry to assist me in the exercise of those duties which it was necessary and incumbent on me to perform from the date of the introduction of the constitution. As you are aware, this Interim Ministry has since expanded into a fully representative Government, and to-day I transfer to your safe keeping many of the responsibilities with which I have hitherto been entrusted.

In doing this, I would like to refer to the great debt of gratitude we owe to the territorial Governments, who have so generously surrendered the services of senior officials to key posts in the Federal administration and whose officials in the main carried through the first federal elections. I would like to extend our thanks also to the Southern Rhodesian Government for the use of Government offices and to the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly for the use of this Chamber, its facilities, and the loan of the mace. You, I believe, will wish me also to record our appreciation to the Speaker and Members of the Parliament at Westminster for their handsome gesture in offering a mace for your own assembly—an offer which has been gratefully accepted on your behalf.

"During the period of my special responsibilities I have appointed an Apportionment Commission and an Interim Public Service Commission to carry out the functions prescribed to them in the constitution. With the advice of my Ministers I have provided for the assumption by the Federal Government of responsibility for the reciprocal external relationships of the Federation and its constituent territories.

### Military Command

I have set up a Central African Military Command, which has issued regulations controlling immigration into the territory, and I have made the necessary regulations governing the election of members of the first Federal Assembly. I have also made standing rules and orders which will govern the transaction of your business until you see fit to amend or revoke them. I have also made regulations to provide you with the privilege of immunity, and powers which it is fitting that you should enjoy, which will stand until you otherwise provide. Both the orders and the regulations will be laid before you immediately.

You will soon have an account of the management of the finances of the Federal Government during the interim period ending on December 31, 1953. During this period expenditure on capital works has been kept to an absolute minimum, and such expenditure as has been authorized covers mainly the provision of the necessary facilities for the discharge of business by the Assembly. A portion of the £20,000,000 made available by the territorial Governments and from other sources I have, upon the advice of my Ministers, placed at the service of the Federal Government for the period up to the period up to December 31, 1953. Of this £10,000,000 has been put by the Government at the disposal of the Assembly and expenditure for the first three months of 1954 will be £1,000,000. This includes the estimate of the cost of the Interim Government's salary and other expenses.

It is a pleasure to announce that the machinery for the Federal Government has been set up, and that the Federal Government will be assumed effective control of the greater part of its responsibilities by the 1st of October. It is possible that some of the functions which have been transferred to Federal administrative control by an earlier date.

### Financial Arrangements

In the meantime, essential offices such as the Cabinet Office, the Department of Finance, the Department of External Affairs and Defence, the Attorney-General's office, the Department of Home Affairs, a Federal Information Service, and the Department of Transport and Communications have been established and staffed with officers seconded from the territorial services. Proposals for financial arrangements for the Federal Government have been worked out in consultation with the financial authorities of the three territories, and you will be invited to consider a Bill validating these arrangements.

Legislation in the form of a Territorial Laws Amendment Bill will also be laid before you which will provide the machinery to transfer the operation of certain territorial statutes to the authority of the Federal Government. A Tariff Commission is being convened to make recommendations for the introduction of Federal customs and excise tariffs.

Among other legislation which will be introduced during the present session you will be asked to consider an Interim Appropriation Bill, an Audit and Exchequer Bill, a General Loans Bill, an Income Tax Bill, a Coinage and Currency Bill, an Interpretation Bill, a Crown Proceedings Bill, and a Bill to control civil aviation throughout the Federation.

You will be invited to give consideration to the title by which members of your House should be styled and to the remuneration which you should fittingly receive.

My Ministers consider it is imperative that early consideration be given to the final location of the seat of Government.

In commending these various matters to your consideration, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your deliberations. In Her Majesty's name, I now declare this, the first session of the first Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to be duly opened.

From Government House Lord Llewelin had driven to state with a mounted escort of British South Africa Police. Outside the main entrance of the Parliament (normally used by Southern Rhodesia's Legislature) waited a guard of honour, provided by the 1st Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment with the band of the Rhodesia African Rifles.

After the Royal Salute and inspection, His Excellency's procession was marshalled and led by the Sergeant-at-Arms into the Chamber.

Drummers sounded a fanfare as Lord Llewelin entered, the mace was covered, and a salute of 49 guns was fired as he mounted the dais. After the House was seated, Sir Geoffrey Huggins took to the Governor-General, signed a copy of the speech from the Throne.

Guests at the ceremony included representatives of all races.

## Sir Gilbert Rennie's Appointment

THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland announced yesterday that Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C., Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has accepted appointment as the first High Commissioner for the Federation in the United Kingdom.

His resignation from the Colonial Service as from March 21 has been accepted on The Queen's behalf by the Counsellors of State, and he will assume his new duties on the following day.

Born in 1895, and educated at Stirling High School and Glasgow University, Sir Gilbert Rennie served in the King's Own Scottish Borderers from 1915 to 1919 and was awarded the Military Cross. Joining the Colonial Service on demobilization, he was in Ceylon from 1920 to 1924, Financial Secretary in the Gold Coast for the next two years, and then Chief Secretary in Kenya for eight years before his promotion to Northern Rhodesia as Governor.

[Comment on the appointment is made in Notes By The Way.]

## Senior Officials of the Federation Names in Twenty Departments

THE COMPLETE LIST of senior officials seconded or designated to Departments of the Federation Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is as follows:

**Prime Minister's Office** (Chief Office)  
 MR. H. N. PARRY (Northern Rhodesia); Secretary. Deputy chairman last year of the preparatory committee on the Federal Civil Service.  
 MR. H. S. NORMAN WALKER (Nyasaland).  
 MR. C. H. THOMPSON (Southern Rhodesia).

**Treasury:**  
 SIR ANDREW STRACHAN (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary. Held this position in Southern Rhodesia, 1941-50. Aged 59, an Irishman who joined the B.S.A. Company in 1921, and was appointed Commissioner of Taxes in 1930. Led the S. Rhodesian delegates to 1951 conference in London on closer association in Central Africa.  
 MR. DONALD COMINGS (Southern Rhodesia); became Under-Secretary to the Colony's Treasury, 1950.  
 MR. H. McDOWELL (Northern Rhodesia); Assistant Chief Secretary in that territory from 1940 until appointed Assistant-Financial Secretary.

MR. H. E. PHILLIPS (Nyasaland); Joined the Colonial Administrative Service (Nyasaland Secretariat) in 1946, after wartime service and six years at the Institute of Historical Research.  
**External Affairs and Defence:**  
 MR. T. G. GIBBONS (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary. Appointed Secretary to the S. Rhodesian Cabinet, 1948, having been Secretary to the Office of the S. Rhodesian High Commissioner in London for three years. Joined Mines Department in 1941, becoming a magistrate in 1928.

**Home Affairs:**  
 A. D. EVANS (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary. Appointed S. Rhodesian Secretary for Internal Affairs, 1942. Public prosecutor, Salisbury, 1934-37.  
**Attorney-General's Office:**  
 MR. V. L. ROBINSON, O.C. (Southern Rhodesia); Attorney-General. Appointed to that position in the Colony, 1949. Born in Bulawayo. Has played cricket for the Colony.  
 MR. R. A. YAKES (Southern Rhodesia).  
 MR. M. W. DENNISON (Northern Rhodesia). A former Northern-Ireland barrister who left the M.C. at Armagh. Appointed to Colonial Legal Service (N. Rhodesia), 1947. Represented European Civil servants on Civil Service Commission, 1951.

**Transport and Communications:**  
 MR. R. M. TAYLOR (Northern Rhodesia); Secretary. Appointed Financial Secretary in that territory, 1952. Served with British Military Administration in ex-Tribal Colonies, Controller of Finance and Accounts, East Africa Command, 1945, and Middle East, 1945-47. Economic Adviser, Fiji, 1947. Published "A Social Survey of Rhodesia", 1938.  
**Agriculture:**  
 MR. NORMAN E. BROOKS (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary-designate. Appointed Assistant Secretary, Agriculture and Lands, having been Chief Accountant at the S. Rhodesian Treasury since 1945. Born in the Union. Played for the Rhodesian water polo team in 1927, and for Mashonaland in Rugby.  
**Auditor-General's Office:**  
 MR. C. H. BOWEN DAVIES (Southern Rhodesia); Auditor-General-designate. Appointed Controller and Auditor-General, S. Rhodesia, 1945. Born in Wales, entered the Colony's Civil Service 43 years ago.

**Health:**  
 DR. R. M. MORRIS (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary-designate. Appointed Secretary for Health, S. Rhodesia, 1948. Born in the Union. Fishing training at Lerston Hospital. Joined Royal Naval Air Service in 1937, becoming a seaplane pilot. Entered the Colony's medical service, 1926, becoming S.M.O. in 1939.  
**Education:**  
 MR. L. R. MORGAN (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary-designate. Headmaster of Channing School, Bulawayo, 1929-41, and later at Milton, Bulawayo. Also later Chief Education Officer, Bulawayo.

**Customs:**  
 MR. W. H. B. SHAW (Southern Rhodesia); Controller-designate. Collector of Customs and Excise, S. Rhodesia.  
 MR. W. G. D. SWEN-SMITH (Northern Rhodesia); Appointed Customs Collector, 1945.

**Civil Aviation:**  
 LIEUT. COLONEL M. C. H. BARBER (Southern Rhodesia); Director-designate. Formerly S. Rhodesian Director of Civil Aviation.

**Information Services:**  
 MR. W. J. BRIDFORD (Northern Rhodesia); Officer-in-Charge. Appointed Director of Information, N. Rhodesia, 1951. Entered Colonial Service in that territory, 1933, seconded in 1937 to establish Rhodesia-Lionscube Institute and Museum. Joined as Secretary in 1945. Organized first local government course for chiefs. Author of many research monographs and articles.

**Census and Statistics:**  
 MR. G. W. STONE (Southern Rhodesia); Director-designate. Appointed Director of Census and Statistics, S. Rhodesia, 1948; previously Price Controller and Government statistician. Was statistical marketing officer, Empire Marketing Board, and after World War I served on Balfour Commission on Industry and Trade. Author of many technical and commercial publications. Born in Jamaica.

**Archives:**  
 MR. W. W. HULL (Southern Rhodesia); Chief Archivist-designate. Formerly Chief Archivist, Central African Archives.

**Meteorological Services:**  
 MR. J. P. SELWICK (Southern Rhodesia); Director-designate. Appointed to that post in Rhodesia, 1947, having been chief meteorologist in 1935. During the last war was Director of Meteorological Services, South African Air Force. Posts and telegraph.

MR. S. H. DART (Southern Rhodesia); Postmaster-General-designate.

**Income Tax:**  
 MR. S. A. REWIS (Southern Rhodesia); Commissioner. Appointed S. Rhodesian representative on Southern Africa Customs Union Council, 1945. Formerly Collector of Income Tax, then as Secretary of Department of Commerce and Industries.

**Commerce and Industry:**  
 MR. N. R. BERTRAM (Southern Rhodesia); Secretary-designate. Appointed Secretary for Trade and Industrial Development, S. Rhodesia, 1949. Born in Bushbuckridge, joined the Colony's Treasury in 1926, becoming Under-Secretary in 1944. Rhodesian representative to International Monetary Fund, Washington, 1948.

**Public Services Commission:**  
 MR. T. S. CHEGWIDDEN (Southern Rhodesia); Chairman. Appointed chairman of S. Rhodesian Public Services Board, 1947. Formerly principal private secretary to Minister of Labour in Britain, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Supply and Production (wartime), and Director of Studies, Imperial Defence College, 1946. Expert on employment exchanges.  
 MR. G. RUSSELL (Southern Rhodesia); Territorial Representative. Formerly with the S. Rhodesian Department of Statistics.

MR. A. C. TALBOT-EDWARDS (Nyasaland); Territorial Representative. Formerly deputy Chief Secretary, Nyasaland, and Governor's deputy on occasions. Served in Nigeria, 1931-39. Colonial Officer, 1939-42. Office of Resident Minister, West Africa, 1942-45.

MR. G. W. FELLOWS (Northern Rhodesia); Territorial Representative. Appointed chairman, N. Rhodesian Civil Service Grievance Commission, 1952, having been Financial Secretary, Hong Kong, for five years. Entered Colonial Service (Nyasaland), 1920, subsequently working in Bulawayo and Northern Rhodesia (1936-43).

MR. S. P. BERRITT (Northern Rhodesia); Formerly Assistant Chief Territorial Representative Office, N. Rhodesia.

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# How the World's Major Races Were Formed

## "No Superior Race" and "No Unchangeable Race Differences"

"WHAT IS RACE?" is the title of a thought-provoking, beautifully illustrated booklet produced by the Department of Mass Communication of the E.A.S.A.

Pointing out that recent discoveries in the field of human genetics and anthropology have thrown new light on old problems of how races are formed, it sets out to offer, in simplified form, intelligible to laymen, certain provisional conclusions reached by scientists. Extracts are published hereunder:

"Even scientists, whose business it is to be precise, are obliged to use the word, 'race,' in different ways at different times. Geneticists, in the branch of science concerned with the study of heredity (genetics), might define a race as a group of people (white or black) who have a large number of inherited traits in common."

"An anthropologist concerned with the comparison and classification of human beings might say that race was a large group of people, owing to their common ancestry, sharing a tendency to produce certain physical types. He deals primarily with populations who are identifiable by having the same kind of hair, eyes, head shape, physique, etc."

"Both these scientists are really talking about the same thing. The geneticists are approaching from the inside, the anthropologists from the outside. In their own minds, that race is not fixed, was not fixed once to endure for eternity, but are subject to the same process—the same laws of change and change, as all living matter."

"Outside the scientist's laboratory, the word 'race' has frequently been imposed to justify policies of economic and racial discrimination. Even among some who claim to be scientific facts have been perverted in an attempt to justify the domination of one group by another."

### Nazi Myth

"The Nazi myth of Aryan superiority was supported with just this kind of so-called 'science.' These false ideas, like bad money, are still in circulation. It is because of the calamitous consequences of the teachings of 'racists' that the word 'race' has fallen into disrepute. It has too often appeared in discussions like 'race superiority' and 'race pollution.'"

"Even an untrained eye can distinguish certain obvious differences between groups of mankind. But people who have been confused by pseudo-scientific ideas of propaganda may link the external differences with inborn mental and temperamental differences."

"Although science is still exploring many aspects of race, it can answer with an unqualified 'No' these three fundamental questions: 'Is there a pure race?' 'Is there a superior race?' 'Are there absolute and unchangeable race differences?'"

"Is there a Pure Race? You can talk about pure-bred races of dogs, but you cannot apply the same idea to human races. The breeds of domestic animals are produced by deliberate or artificial selection; the races of man are not."

"All of us, if we went back far enough, hundreds of generations, would arrive at the same place: the base of the human family tree with the first *Homo sapiens*."

"This name—two Latin words meaning literally 'Man the wise'—has been given by scientists to our human species, not because man has always possessed wisdom in his affairs, but because it is the nature of our intelligence that distinguishes us from the other mammals, and also from the earlier types of man."

"Our common ancestor could as well be called Adam, which also means 'red-brown,' for the familiar Biblical story foreshadowed the evidence of science that present men descend from a common stock. The popular view based on early scientific speculation, that we are descended from extraterrestrial beings, has been proved completely wrong. Man is at the end of an evolutionary line from which he and his ape-like ancestors branched off millions of years ago."

"Early Man possessed the same fundamental physical characteristics as man to-day. There has been some speculation as to the colour of his skin, which cannot be ascertained, though some scientists think it might have been neither white nor black but darkish. It was only gradually that some of his

descendants developed different skin colours and other traits, which over a long period of time, became the racial characteristics we see to-day."

"The Gene Story—Almost 400 years ago an abbot named Mendel set forth a theory which was to change the direction of our thinking about inheritance. Only rediscovered at the turn of the century, Mendel's work opened up new avenues of research which, like that of Darwin, has enabled scientists to make the revolutionary discoveries of the past 50 years."

### Mendel's Discovery

"Previously, people thought that children had a blend of the traits of each parent as the result of the mingling of the blood. According to this theory, a father with wavy hair and a mother with straight hair would have curly-haired children. That is, a child whose hair was intermediate between wavy and straight. Mendel showed that inheritance is not passed on through the blood but by unchanging and unblending minute particles which were later called genes."

"Genes are the beginning of each of us—so small as to be invisible under the most powerful microscope, and so numerous as to define the myriad physical traits. They give us the potentialities for our eye colour and shape, skin colour and texture, hair form and colour, bone structure, sensitivity to certain diseases, certain mental characteristics, and so on."

"Most hereditary traits are affected by factors outside ourselves: height and bone structure, for example, are affected in part by the food we eat or by disease. But it is the genes with which we are born that determine the potentiality. The environment—the things which happen to us after birth—determines what form these potentialities will take."

"Dominant and Recessive Genes—Mendel discovered, by growing and crossing different kinds of garden peas, that there are certain laws by which one can predict what traits will come forth in successive generations. When he crossed two plants with flowers of different colour, the first generation had the colour of the parent with the dominant gene for colour. All the flowers may be red, but will carry in their genes one for white colour which, because it does not show, is called recessive. In the second generation, if the two recessive genes come together, they will produce a white offspring."

"The fact that a Negro and a white person might have a child with medium-brown skin does not mean that the genes have blended, but that the elements which the genes carry—the pigment and its density in the skin—have produced the effect of a blend."

"This means that the members of each pair of genes, of which one comes from the mother and one from the father, remain distinct, without influencing each other, so that a straight-haired gene is no different when it comes from a woolly-haired parent than when it comes from a straight-haired one. If it were otherwise, we should expect the distinction between straight and woolly hair to be lost, since children from parents differing in hair form to be alike, showing a blend of the parents' traits."

### Durability of Genes

"But the striking thing in families is precisely that the children are not alike, nor a blend, but get the particular characteristic from one parent or the other. It is the durability of genes that accounts for this."

"The gene is not only durable, but usually self-perpetuating. Once in a while when an old gene makes a new one, the new gene is a 'little different' and may produce a different effect. This kind of sudden change is called a mutation."

"Perhaps the first genes from whom the Negro inherited kinky hair got it in this way; or perhaps the early man had kinky hair and the Europeans got their straight hair by mutation. Mutation is the explanation of how the first woolly-haired child appeared in Norway, a country of straight-haired people."

"Formation of Major Racial Groups—We know that skin colour is something we inherit. We should suppose, therefore, that if the earliest men were darkish-skinned they would have had darkish-skinned children. Perhaps it did not happen—perhaps for thousands of generations—but at some point in prehistoric time a mutation took place in one of the genes for skin colour, and a lighter-coloured man was born—or perhaps a man with a blue vein, or with yellow skin."

"When once it had happened, some of the children inherited the new skin colour, since the changed gene makes its own form and one of its offspring in the formation of the next generation. The gene thus appeared with characteristics such as eye-colour and hair shape, form and other external details. Most of the genes for the essentials, the intricate inside machinery which makes us a unique species, remained the same in all races."

People used to think that all Negroes acquired their skin colour from the inherited effects of heat. Probably it did not happen in this way. With the migration theory and Darwin's theory of natural selection we can trace together what probably did happen. The genes for darker colour changed by mutation, and those with the darkest skins were most successful in survival finally becoming over millennia the dominant stock. The environment operated as a natural selector, those who were best protected from the sun's rays. They reproduced their own kind more plentifully than those with lighter skin colouring, who tended to die out.

Suppose that there are a few red-haired people in a population of dark-skinned people. There is always a certain chance that one red-haired person will be included in a group that goes on to settle in a new place. If there was only a group of ten people, a red-haired man and woman and a dark-skinned man and woman it might easily happen that when the group split up the two red-haired people would go one way and the dark-skinned people the other.

If each pair became the ancestors of a different tribe, we might have a red-haired tribe and a dark-haired tribe—not because there was any advantage in either hair colour, but purely by accident. This is based on accidental loss or fixation of genes, and it produces populations in which different gene combinations get fixed.

**Effect of Migration**

The earliest men could be traced out in the different latitudes over the continent of the world. The migration theory reinforced the biological process which had begun to produce groups with distinctive traits. One cluster of black people developed in Africa, a group of yellow-skinned people in the Near East, and white people in northern Europe. The factor of climate came into play.

Over the course of centuries, from which the descendants of the darkest group had come, their original characteristics gradually became broken up. New traits arose in the different groups through mutation and adaptation to differing environments. This led to the formation of new pools.

As the distance became greater and intermarriage between the groups less possible, the new genes duplicated themselves from one generation to another, and without influence from other gene pools, became completely distinctive of the separate populations. Thus were the major groups of races formed.

What Race is To-day. A definition of race based on the understanding of the biological and evolutionary processes involved is that of the geneticist J. B. S. Haldane: A group

which shares in common a certain set of innate physical characters and a geographical origin within a certain area.

This definition is a useful one for thinking about races as they exist to-day. We all know that the major groups of races did not stay separated by absolute isolation. Since the earliest period of written history, human beings have been moving about individually and in hordes, breaking up the distinctive hereditary patterns which had developed.

In the course of these migrations new and smaller groups were formed. Some scientists prefer to think of these major groups as races, classifying the Bushmen and Hottentots as one group and aboriginal Australians and Veddas as another separate group, in addition to the Caucasoids, Negroids, and Mongoloids, on the ground that the long geographical isolation has resulted in the development of traits which make them sufficiently distinctive from the others.

**Labour and Wages**

THE MEMBER PARLIAMENTS in Kenya has emphasized that the factors which prevent a satisfactory solution to problems of wages and labour of Africans are (a) the wages tends to be irregular and to check his employment at frequent intervals in order to visit the Native land units, (b) standards of skill, industry and output tend to be very low, (c) wages are generally low and (d) provision for security in old age has not been introduced except as provided in Native reserves.

**City Snubs Government**

AN APPLICATION from the Clerk to the Legislative Council of Kenya for permission to house office staff in that body in a temporary building on Jackson Road has been rejected by the Town Planning Committee of Nairobi City Council, which decided that it ought to be housed in Government quarters.

During Monday's morning communion service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, prayers were offered for the wellbeing of Uganda.

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# PERSONALIA

SIR GILES SQUIRE is visiting Rhodesia. Mr. HUGH TEVIS is onward-bound for Rhodesia in the R.M.S. ARUNDEL.

SIR ROBERT DE LEBERE will not contest his seat at the next general election for special reasons.

MR. MURIEL BESSLET has returned from Malaya to Uganda as head of the new African Housing Department.

MESSRS. BERGMANN, HOLLINGER, and WALTER ZAHNDE have joined the board of Silverwood Salt Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

MR. F. POSTER, chairman of Mombasa Municipal Board, yesterday opened the annual conference of Africans visiting the town.

MR. MURIEL HYDE CLARKE is to broadcast at 6.15 p.m. Sunday in the English Service of the B.C. on problems of world-wide industry in Africa.

Owing to influenza the EARL OF ATHLONE had to cancel the party which PRINCESS ALICE and he had arranged to give yesterday at St. James's Palace.

MR. G. G. GRANVILLE, sales manager of B.O.A.C., has recently visited East Africa. Sir James THOMAS, chairman of the corporation, is due in Mombasa again in April.

SIR DONALD MAGEHILLVRAJ has left London for Malaya, where he is to become High Commissioner in June. He served for some years in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. STANLEY CONEY, a director and general manager in Central Africa, of Messrs. Blackwood Hodge (Rhodesia), Ltd., has flown back to Salisbury after a short visit to Great Britain.

MR. J. C. M. KING, Director of Livestock and Agriculture Services in Basutoland, is to take up his duties in London next month as Director of Agriculture Services for the first time in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. ROLAND BROWN, a lecturer in law at Cambridge, and founder and secretary of the Labour Lawyers' Association, has arrived in Uganda to defend Mr. J. W. KINYAMUKA against a charge of seditious publication.

MR. H. O. LEWIS, a London director of Messrs. E. G. Mann's (E.A.) Ltd., has recently returned from a three-weeks' visit to the company's branches in Tanganyika.

MR. ROBERT FITZHERBERT, a director of Barclays Bank (C. & O.), and vice-chairman of the parent bank, is visiting East Africa.

MAJOR GENERAL A. R. CHESTER and MRS. DIANA CRAIG were married in London last week. Major General Chester is Colonel-in-command of the Sudan Camel Corps and the Somaliland Scouts, and was from 1941 to 1943 Military Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. STEVEN MORRIS, former chairman of the Iron and Steel Corporation, is on his way to Rhodesia, where he has tobacco farming. He is expected back in May.

MR. A. L. BE MATTHEWS, chairman of the Kenya Growers' Association, has been appointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislature for a period of five years. The title of Mr. C. W. CARNEGIE BROWN.

At 7.15 p.m. on February 10 MRS. JOY ADAMSON will address a Royal African Society circle meeting at 1 Hans Crescent, Knightbridge, London, S.W.1, on 'Traditional Customs and Games of Some Kenya Tribes'. The meeting is open to anyone interested.

SIR ROBERT SCOTT, lately Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, and recently appointed Governor of Mauritius, and LADY SCOTT were the chief guests at the reception and luncheon last week given by the PRINCESS and LADY MARY.

MR. B. COOPER and MR. E. W. HAYLETT have been appointed acting assistant general managers of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. The joint general managers in Mombasa are MR. L. W. NEALON and MR. C. T. HUNT. MR. J. H. CRIST is assistant general manager in Nairobi.

If the shareholders agree to the ordinary share capital of Pest Control, Ltd., being acquired by Fisons, Ltd., MR. R. P. W. ADAMS will resign the chairmanship of the former company in favour of MR. F. G. C. FISON, chairman of Fisons, Ltd., and DR. W. E. RIPPER, managing director of Pest Control, Ltd., will become vice-chairman and technical consultant.

LORD FINNIE, aged 48, who has become the MARQUIS OF GRAHAM on the death of his grandfather, the DUKE OF MONTROSE, is making a tour of Southern Rhodesia with a Moral Re-education team before undertaking his National Service in Britain. His sister, LADY FIONA GRAHAM, aged 22, is also in the Colony, where their father, the new Duke, has farmed for 20 years.

SIR KENNETH K. O'CONNOR, Q.C., Chief Justice of Jamaica, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Kenya, was born in India, educated at St. Columba College, Delany, and in 1924 called to the Bar. After 18 years of private practice in London and Singapore, he became legal assistant in the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Department in Adelaide for two years, before going to Nyasaland as Crown counsel. In 1946 he was Attorney-General in Malaya, and held the same office in Kenya from 1948 to 1951.

MR. R. DENTON WILLIAMS, who has been appointed secretary of the Central Regional Council of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, will head quarters in Birmingham, went to Tanganyika in 1948 as personal assistant to SIR DESMOND HARRISON, then in charge of groundnut operations of the Overseas Food Corporation. At the end of 1950 Mr. Williams took charge of the States Information Office in Dar es Salaam, and continued in that post until he returned to England last May.

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# Kikuyu Leaders Make United Appeal Whole-hearted Support for Kenya Government

THE FULL TEXT of the declaration signed by Kikuyu leaders on January 28, 1954, reads:

"We who are speaking to you today are all of us well known as leaders of the African people here in Kenya. Some of us are members of Legislative Council. Others are chiefs. Others again are Church leaders. Others are leaders of organizations which aim to put forward the vision of the people of our country, and we have come together from the whole country from Ngong to Meru.

"Now we all wish to speak to you with one voice and in complete unanimity, because of the very evil things which are ruining our country. It is because we have seen for ourselves the wickedness that is being perpetrated by the leaders of Mau Mau and by those who follow them that we wish first to remind you of some of those evils which have brought nothing but distress in their train in order that each one of you yourselves may think seriously about these things and stand for them for good.

"First of all, we would remind you that the things which are being done by Mau Mau at this time have caused hatred between Kikuyu and Kikuyu, between many Kikuyu and Government, and between Kikuyu and other inhabitants.

"As you yourselves well know, this evil organization which is called Mau Mau has administered oaths to the people, oaths which are completely at variance with Kikuyu custom. Some have taken these oaths voluntarily; others have been forced into taking them or have taken them because they have been persuaded to do so under the enticement of false promises.

### Ritual Cannibalism

"And because of these oaths, which are evil, those who have taken them voluntarily have committed crimes such as have never been seen before, as you yourselves well know—wanton murder, robbery, massacre, slashing stock, destroying crops, and burning people in their houses. Furthermore, you are aware of the way in which these evil people mutilate people and have been drinking the blood and eating the flesh of those whom they had slaughtered.

"Moreover, very many people who have taken this Mau Mau oath, even though they did so involuntarily, have also done these evil deeds as the result of fear, and have been unwilling to reveal the secrets of those who have administered the oath to them by force, or to reveal their secret deeds.

"But we say you have no need either to fear or to believe in these oaths, for they cannot bring harm to anybody since they have not been administered in accordance with the lawful custom of the people. The lawful oaths of the Kikuyu are administered by the elders in broad daylight; they are not administered to women and children, and moreover, nobody may take a lawful oath until he has first informed his family of his wish to do so and has received their consent.

"Further, we say the leaders of Mau Mau are those who follow them have introduced a new doctrine of their own which attacks the true religion of Christianity. They have introduced, in fact, a doctrine which is of utter uselessness but which they deceive you by calling a religion.

"You know well that Mau Mau and its followers have burnt many schools, have killed or mutilated many teachers and school children, and have further put a ban on children attending school. There is no race that can make progress without proper education.

"Then again, the leaders of Mau Mau and those who follow them have closed the doors on the gaining of wealth by the Kikuyu people—their trade, their looking after cattle, and their agriculture—until now the whole country is full of poverty and many children have practically nothing to eat or clothes in which to dress themselves. It has even come to pass that when a woman sells a little maize or some other product for a few cents she has to donate what she gets to this secret band, and her money does not benefit the children of the woman, and yet nobody knows what does happen to these sums contributed.

"Furthermore, because of the evil deeds of violence that have been done by Mau Mau, very many people have been killed, very many more imprisoned, very many have been expelled from their normal homes and have had to abandon all their possessions for the profit of all this. It is nothing but pure sorrow that has been brought upon you by Mau Mau. They have taken away from you but they have given back nothing.

"And therefore, because of the wicked deeds of the Mau Mau

leaders and their followers those who wish to speak on behalf of their country naturally are not allowed to say more, and they have been robbed of any chance of doing anything to help you.

"Moreover, at this time and because of this evil very many people have left their homes and work which brought them profit and come to dwell in the forests and wild forests. They claim that they are seeking self-government for the Kikuyu people, in fact all they are doing is to destroy the Kikuyu people.

"What profit would there possibly be in being ruled by people who perform such wicked deeds and by whom there are still many of you who are actively helping these forest gangsters. What possible good do they ever do to you?

### Self Government Delayed

"We say to you boldly and with utter conviction that, as we see it, self-government could never be achieved by such methods as those of massacre and murder. No; the time for self-government is already being put further and further back. Self-government can come only by complete agreement between all the people of Kenya of all races unitedly.

"And now, because of these evil deeds that we have listed for you, our country has reached a very sorry state, and is retrogressing instead of making progress; and the name of the Kikuyu people has lost all honour. We therefore are going to tell you now of the things which you all can do in order that peace may be restored.

"Firstly, we would speak to you who have gone into the bush and the forests. You should, here and now, come out and surrender to Government before you are utterly destroyed. For assuredly if you do not surrender you will, without doubt, be killed.

"Secondly, we say to those of you who dwell amongst us but help those pirates by giving them food, by giving them shelter, by giving them money and helping them in other ways, we say to you—cease to give them any help, cease immediately in order that peace and good works may return to us.

"Thirdly, we say to you who sit on the fence and who are neither on one side of it or the other and don't know where you are—come over immediately on the side of those who want peace, help Government and cease to be deceived.

"Fourthly, we say to you who have fought and are fighting still for the truth, that your name is held in high regard by Government as well as by the women and children whom you are helping to protect, and we say to you—don't grow tired in the fight, stand firmly, that together we may bring this present strife to an end.

"Fifthly, we say to every one of you great and small—do everything in your power to help to bring back peace quickly by giving information against those who do these evil deeds—

- (a) by giving information against the gangsters whenever and wherever you see them;
- (b) by going and reporting whenever you hear that our ceremonies are going to take place and revealing where they will be;
- (c) by going and reporting whenever you know that they have been stealing crops or raiding stock;
- (d) by revealing the places where they hide their weapons and hide themselves; and
- (e) by refusing utterly to comply when they demand food or food or any other assistance from you.

### Banishment for Terrorist Leaders

"Because of your wickedness and your many sins, Government has rightly declared that those who are the real leaders of Mau Mau will never be allowed to return to Kikuyu country again.

"Finally, we say to all of you, wherever you may be as you listen to us, great and small, men, women and children, the time has come when you must have nothing more to do with this gangsterism. We call upon you to come, one and all, on the side of those who want peace in order that our Government may again start on the path of progress; for assuredly that has been put backwards very seriously. This has our full support.

"Let us all, therefore, unite with Government and with all those who want peace that his country of Kenya may once more become a land of peace and of wealth and of progress."

### The following signatures were attached:

- Nairobi:—Messrs. Eliud Mathu, M.L.C. and M. Gikonyo, M.L.C. Nyeri:—Senior Chief Muboya, the Rev. Charles Muboro and Chief Eliud Mugu. Kiambu:—Mr. Harry Thwait, Chief Magutu, the Rev. Wanjiku, Mr. Wanjiku, Mr. Githuku, Chief Kibathi, the Rev. William Njiru, Mr. Sam. Githuku, Chief Josiah, Ex. Ch. Chief Njiru, Mr. Njiru, Mr. Njiru, Chief Josiah, the Rev. Elijah Gachara, Chief Samuel Githu, Nakuru:—Mr. Benjamin Kiriri, Nakuru:—Mr. J. E. Kanayo, Rift Valley:—Chief Chryostomus, Embu:—Chief Stephen, Chief Richard Githu.

## General China Sentenced to Death Surrender Pamphlet in Mau Mau Trial

"GENERAL CHINA," the Mau Mau leader whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, has been found guilty at the emergency assize court in Nyeri of consorting with armed persons and sentenced to death. He was also convicted of being in possession of two rounds of ammunition without legal cause, but not sentenced on that charge. The three African assessors expressed the opinion that the accused was guilty on the first charge, and two of them found him guilty on the second.

Mr. Somerburgh, the deputy public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. S. Cockar, an Asian advocate, for the defence.

For three hours the accused gave evidence, claiming that he had commanded more than 4,000 fighting troops as leader of Mau Mau in the Embu and Meru Reserves, Nanyuki, and part of the Nyeri district from January last year. He identified a letter produced by the prosecution which bore his signature and stamp and called for ammunition.

### Wife Took Mau-Mau Oath

He said that he had left his employment with the Railways in 1951. His wife had been arrested for taking the Mau Mau oath, and he hid in the forest for fear of arrest. Up to the beginning of the emergency he had collected money for Mau Mau, but after the leaders were arrested he hid in the forest until January last year, when he was elected a "general." Fear of being beaten, killed, or imprisoned had caused him to remain where he was; and neither he nor his troops wanted to fight.

Last August, when elected leader of the Mount Kenya section, he had stipulated that his followers should not resort to violence or prevent children from going to mission schools. He had decided to try to meet Government, but wished first to ascertain at first hand the causes of the trouble. He claimed to have told a meeting of Mau Mau leaders on December 28 of that decision. He made investigations in the reserve until January 15, when he was shot. He surrendered and died shortly afterwards. Nothing, he declared, was found on him when he was searched.

Under cross-examination he told the court that he was educated in a C.M.S. school, and later joined the Army, serving in Ceylon, India, and Burma. At one time he was a corporal in the intelligence section of a brigade headquarters. He was discharged with an exemplary character.

Mau Mau operations were planned by a committee of which he was a member, but the orders were given by juniors. He had wanted to surrender in October, but the committee would not agree.

Waruhiu agreed that he had written a letter produced by the prosecution addressed to "all war askari," asking that his name should be given to someone else as he did not want to die, but said it had never been dispatched. He was shown a diary recording 40 askari killed, home guards and whites six. He affirmed his belief that the surrender terms applied to him, if nobody had been killed by his order.

Defending counsel contended that both the offences with which the accused was charged were excused if he surrendered. The prosecution was free to proceed with a charge of murder if that had occurred.

### Pamphlet Has No Effect in Law

Mr. Somerburgh submitted that the law of the land could not be affected by a surrender leaflet, which was in exercise of the prerogative of mercy and had nothing to do with the court. Mr. Justice MacDuff informed the assessors that the pamphlet had no effect in law.

Addressing the accused, the judge said: "I do not propose to address any homily to you because so far as this court is concerned, it will have little effect on your future."

Mr. Cockar said the intention to appeal on a point of law. No objection was shown by the accused when the sentence was pronounced.

The judge said that he was satisfied that the accused had formed no intention of surrendering until he was wounded, and the statement that he was on the way to surrender could not be believed. Waruhiu did not carry the green branch mentioned in the pamphlet.

After cordoning off the Bondeni location of Nairobi, troops of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, in ceremonial dress and complete with band, stood guard while officials carried out a drive for information about Mau Mau at the beginning of this week. Africans were given questionnaire forms to complete, which were later col-

lected in a sealed box and taken to Government House. It was stated that a similar plan has been successful in Malaya.

During the operation the band played in the centre of the village and the troops served tea and cakes to the villagers.

Mr. M. Gikonyo, who accompanied the party, and General Hinde, deputy director of operations, told members of the 110 families in the location how much information was attached to information. Each household was filled in the form of his house under escort, while other members of his family were assembled on the village green.

### Another Leader Killed

Seventeen terrorists were killed by security forces in a running battle near Karatina. Among the dead was an African known as "Brigadier Batu Batu," a leader of the Hika-Hika gang, formerly operating under "General China," whose deputy he is believed to have been. Home-made rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were seized. One European member of the security forces was killed and two Europeans and an African wounded. "General Tanganyika" is now thought to be the only one of "China's" immediate subordinates remaining in the field.

Last week 43 terrorists were killed and 49 captured, of whom five were wounded.

Terrorists in the Mount Kenya area escaped with a Steh gun and £1,000 after ambushing a Forestry Department motor vehicle containing two Europeans and three Africans.

The judge in the Nakuru court has granted leave to appeal in the case of an African who was sentenced to death for illegal possession of ammunition. The accused submitted that he had made preparations to surrender, and had a surrender pamphlet in his hand when he was captured. The judge held that though generals and others could put out proclamations, they could not affect the civil law. His personal belief was that Mau Mau leaders and gunmen would provide information which might lead to the disruption of the Mau Mau movement if they were given sufficient inducement.

Seven hundred more Asians have been called up for service with the security forces. In all 697 Asians have previously been enlisted in the Kenya Police reserve, of whom 18 were exempted and 169 discharged. Forty-two young Asians have been enrolled for duties with the Army.

Help is being given by Government to Kikuyu guards whose duties prevent them from earning their living. Rations and clothing are being provided, and the special tax on the Kikuyu tribe is being in certain cases remitted.

### Frustration

A few thousand ill-armed, ill-equipped savages are holding Kenya to ransom," said Brigadier Sir Francis Fetherston-Godley when presiding over Nairobi County Council a few days ago for the last time. He protested strongly against the handling of the emergency by the authorities, who had, he declared, stultified and ignored initiative by anyone outside the administration. He added that he was leaving the Colony because of frustration. Though his belief in the future of Kenya was unshaken, the future would be obscure unless drastic measures were quickly taken to end the emergency.

General George Brink, former Deputy Chief of the General Staff in the Union of South Africa, said the other day that it would be strongly in South Africa's interest to send a force to help quell the Mau Mau rebellion, because the teeming millions of Africans were closely watching the apparent failure of control measures in that Colony. Moreover, in any war Kenya would be a vital operations base of the Union.

### On Active Service

COLONEL SERGEANT ARTHUR R. CROWLEY, the Kenya Regiment, has been shot dead by terrorists near Karatina. His home is at Heaton Moor, Stockport. He was 24.

SERGEANT MICHAEL TETLEY, of the Kenya Regiment, has been wounded in action against terrorists near Karatina. Aged 23, he went to Kenya from the Grasshalls.

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON, a district officer of the Kikuyu guard, has been wounded by terrorists. He is 28.

### High Commission Estimates

ESTIMATED REVENUE of the East Africa High Commission for 1954 is £1,749,229, compared with £3,310,816 for the previous year. Contributions from H.M. Government total £1,977,769, from Kenya £524,519, Tanganyika £358,874, Uganda £285,897, Sudan £39,150, Zanzibar £9,776, Northern Rhodesia £232, Nyasaland £468, Egypt £1,200, India £50, Mauritius £100, Seychelles £50, the Somaliland Protectorate £17,419, E.A. Railways and Harbours £3,752, E.A. Post and Telegraphs £380, reimbursements £23,340, sales of produce £28,625, rents £26,344, High Commission fund £7,249, Aden £3,345, and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association £20,500. The principal items of expenditure are £451,410 for the Locust Survey, £266,284 for the Customs Department, £165,711 for the E.A. Income Tax Department, £149,143 for the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, £146,186 for the Directorate of Civil Aviation, £75,096 for the Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, £62,218 for the Veterinary Research Organization, and £45,710 for the High Commission and Central Assembly.

### Gift to Federation

THE FIRST OFFICIAL GIFT received by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from another country was from the U.S. Government. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Federal Prime Minister, recently accepted 86 volumes of U.S. State reports, containing Federal Supreme Court Decisions since 1921. The U.S. Consul-General in Salisbury, Mr. John P. Hoover, described the books as "the embodied record of our Supreme Court's interpretation of the federal constitution. Once you have written your constitution," he went on, "your job is not finished; it is just beginning. These books are our little contribution to the new Federation, so that you may have the benefit of some of our experience."

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Chingola's new cinema, built at a cost of £40,000, has been burnt out.

£17,205 is allocated to African welfare projects in the 1954 budget of Mombasa Municipal Council.

Netball as a game for African women is being fostered by chiefs in the South Nyanza district of Kenya.

Inclusion of a Sikh representative on Nakuru Municipal Council has been unanimously recommended by the general purposes committee.

Two beautifully carved Arabic doors, each weighing more than two tons, have been made in Mombasa for Kenya's new Legislative Council building.

The steel-framed Kenya Pavilion in last year's Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo is to become a cinema for Africans in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

JAMES SILVER, the ex-Governor's 70-foot launch, has been commissioned for inter-island service in the Seychelles. M.V. PABLETTE has been withdrawn and is offered for sale.

### African Councillors

About three quarters of the successful candidates in the elections for the African district councils in locations in the Central Nyanza Province of Kenya were school teachers.

Derek Robert Vander, a former manager of the hides and skins of a well-known trading company in Nairobi, has been put on probation for three years after pleading guilty to 10 counts of forgery of petty cash slips to a total of more than £150.

Five former scholars of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, were killed on active service against the Mau Mau terrorists during the last four months of last year. They are Messrs. V. R. S. Beckley, G. J. A. O. Fisher, T. G. Price, C. J. Symons, and F. A. Wortley.

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## What Went Wrong in Uganda?

### Mr. Crossman's Report and Recommendations

MR. R. H. S. CROSSMAN, M.P., assistant editor of the *New Statesman and Nation*, writes in the course of an article in the current issue under the heading "What Went Wrong in Uganda?"

"What induced the young Kabaka deliberately to forfeit his throne by voicing extremist demands for independence? What made his people fervently support him against the most vigorous and enlightened Governor they have ever had? And even if the Kabaka's demands were unrealistic—as he now admits they were—what drove Sir Andrew Cohen to jeopardize well-earned popularity and turn Mutesa into a national martyr?"

Until this spring the Kabaka had been criticized in Uganda as being a playboy who took his duties too lightly. However, he returned from the Coronation in a mood of extreme exasperation. He had felt himself slighted at the decision of the Coronation authorities that the Queen of Tonga was the only ruling sovereign from the Commonwealth, and by the prominence accorded to her in the procession, and, more particularly, in the Coronation film. He was also frustrated while in London by the advice of the ecclesiastical authorities that as an African he would not be permitted to divorce his wife and marry her sister.

#### Kabaka's Political Conscience

Was his political conscience quickened by these personal frustrations? Did he remember that the troubles of 1945 and 1949 arose from popular indignation against his own administration, and decide on this occasion to drive the popular bandwagon? Or did he share the Duke of Windsor's desperate dilemma? What is certain is that he deliberately made his demands after he knew that by insisting on them he might forfeit his throne.

Stubbornly, Mutesa refused to accept the Governor's warnings, and proceeded to strengthen his position at a conference with the three other reigning princes of Uganda. This put Sir Andrew in a tragic dilemma. If the wish of wills were made public, the Baganda would support the Kabaka. In that case serious trouble would be unavoidable. The alternative was to depose Mutesa before anything was known of the dispute and so face his people with a *fait accompli*.

There seem to me to be four things which Socialists should urge upon the Government.

(1) In order, finally, to remove the Africans' fears about Uganda's future, a time limit of seven or 10 years should be fixed within which full independence will be granted. Since the more primitive tribes of Southern Sudan are to be part of an independent State within three years, this proposal can scarcely be resisted.

(2) Plans for industrialization and the exploitation of mineral resources should be slowed down to keep pace with progress towards African self-government.

(3) The powers of the Kabaka and of the three other autocratic monarchs should be curtailed; they should become constitutional rulers acting only on the advice of their Ministers.

#### Two-Chamber Government

(4) Since Uganda is not a single nation but composed of some 40 tribes, with no fewer than five official languages, the unitary principle underlying 'Legu' should be formally abandoned, and the African demand for a federal constitution accepted. Presumably this would imply two-chamber government, with an Upper House representing the States, as well as 'Legu' in which the unofficial African representation should be largely increased.

Should Mutesa be returned to his throne now that he has withdrawn all his demands? The Baganda recently declare this, since the Kabaka is now identified with the cause of early independence. Neither Mr. Lytton nor the Governor is prepared to take the risk. As long as there is even a remote chance of the Kabaka's return, the Mutesa will refuse to replace him.

The Baganda delegation now in London realize that Mr. Lytton's decision is final and that their only hope is to persuade the Labour Party to reverse it if they win the next election. What is urgently needed is an unambiguous answer by the Labour Party to the question whether they are prepared to do so.

After talking into account the gravity of the risks which flow from the decision to re-appoint Mutesa, it seems essential for the well-being of Uganda that a solemn pledge should be given in the House of Commons that the next Labour Government will restore him to his throne. On the

other hand, the Labour Party may reach the conclusion—to which I have been driven—that, although the causes of the crisis lie far deeper and can be eradicated only by a thorough-going new deal, the conduct of the Kabaka made his deposition inevitable and justifies the Governor in advising against his return. If that is the Labour view, it should be officially stated as soon as possible.

[Comment is made in Notes-By The Way.]

### Civilized Man

AS THE AFRICANS ADVANCE, they must in due course be granted, as civilized men, equal rights with Europeans. But what is meant by a civilized man? A civilized man is one who belongs to an orderly and recognized national or tribal community, as a responsible and law-abiding subject of an ordered State or Government, conforming to its just laws, paying taxes, refraining from barbarous customs, and is a useful and respected member of that community. To acquire equal rights within the British Empire and Commonwealth, such a man must acknowledge Her Majesty the Queen and her heirs and successors as Supreme Head."—Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Stoneham, of Kitale, Kenya.

### "No East or West"

AN INTERESTING FILM, "No East or West," illustrating the work of the Methodist Missionary Society's London hostel, International House, was shown at the society's headquarters last week. The varied services rendered to students by the society, and the easy co-operation of men and women from all parts of the world in the activities of the hostel, from play reading to washing-up, are shown simply and directly. It gives an impressive account of a valuable organization.

The second day of mourning in Buganda for the exiled Kabaka passed without incident.

### Staying in London

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## Parliament

## Charges against Captain Griffiths

IN THE COMMONS last week Mr. S. SWINGLER (Lab.) asked what charges had been preferred against Captain Griffiths as a result of disclosures to the recent court of inquiry in Kenya.

MR. A. HEAD: "Captain Griffiths is now under arrest. Until the summary evidence has been completed I cannot say what charges may be preferred against him. General Erskine has considered action in another case, but after examining the summary evidence has decided on legal advice that no case lies."

MR. HAMILTON (Lab.) asked what evidence the Colonial Secretary possessed with regard to the financing of Mau Mau activities.

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "There is no evidence of any financial assistance to Mau Mau from outside sources. Such funds as are needed are obtained by robbery and forced levies on Africans, particularly by way of fees for administering Mau Mau baths."

MR. M. MACPHERSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary had received reports called for on the Kenya screening team tried last November in Tanganyika.

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "In September, 1953, the Tanganyika Government wished to repatriate to Kenya about 8,000 Kikuyu resident in the Northern Province. The Government of Kenya were unable to accept large numbers but were prepared to accept those who after screening were shown to be Mau Mau supporters. It was therefore agreed that screening teams should be provided by the Government of Kenya for this purpose."

## Misunderstanding

"Subsequent investigation has shown that there was a regrettable misunderstanding over arrangements for supervision. The Kenya authorities initially assumed it had been agreed that Mr. Hayward would be accompanied throughout by a Tanganyika Government officer who would later take over responsibility for screening operations. The Tanganyika authorities understood that Mr. Hayward and his team would complete the screening and that all that was required of Tanganyika was a liaison officer, who in fact was supplied."

MR. M. MACPHERSON (Lab.) asked whether decision had been reached about reappointment of Mr. Brian Hayward.

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "Mr. Brian Hayward has resigned from his appointment. The question of his continued employment by the Kenya Government does not therefore arise."

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked on what occasions it was permissible to fly in Uganda the Blue and Red Ensigns with the badge of the Protectorate.

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "Uganda is subject to the same rules as other Colonies and Protectorates, as laid down in Colonial Regulations. The flag of the Protectorate is the Union flag, and the Governor's personal flag is the Union flag with the badge of the territory emblazoned in the centre. The Blue and Red Ensigns are flags for use on Government and merchant vessels afloat; they are not normally flown by administrative authorities on shore. The British Blue Ensign, with the badge of the territory emblazoned in the centre, may, however, be used exceptionally for decorative and ceremonial purposes."

"For example, British Blue Ensigns, with appropriate individual Colonial badges, emblazoned in the centre, were flown on certain buildings in London during the Coronation celebrations, and at the 'V Day' procession in London Colonial contingents taking part carried their appropriate Blue Ensigns."

## Rhodesia Railways Trust's Higher Profit

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LTD., after providing £125,988 for taxation, earned a profit of £133,958 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £117,406 in the previous year. Expenses of issue and discount on 44% debenture stock amount to £4,376 and a dividend of 10% less tax, requires £110,317, leaving a carry-forward of £121,249, against £101,984 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,005,767 in shares of £1. Capital reserve stands at £2,299,066, revenue reserves at £189,977, loan capital at £50,000, and current liabilities at £150,927. Quoted investments appear at £4,384,101 (market value £4,520,812), unquoted investments at £118,611 (directors' valuation £101,541), and current assets at £193,025, including 167,743 in cash.

The directors are Sir Douglas O. Malcolm (chairman), alternate, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, and Mosses C. Hely-Hutchinson, M. F. Berry, L. F. A. D'Erlanger, J. I. Murray, and J. N. Kiek (managing director).

The annual general meeting was held in London on February 4.

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## Settler Criticisms in Kenya

### Statement by Electors' Union

THE ELECTORS' UNION OF KENYA announced last week-end that the plan to merge that body with the European Elected Members' Organization was to be deferred. It had been intended to ratify the proposal at a conference on February 16, which has also been postponed.

An Electors' Union announcement states—

"These decisions have been taken in the light of recent developments in the political position. While discussions were proceeding regarding the implementing of some aspects of the policy initiated by the elected members and generally endorsed in principle by the Electors' Union, no purpose can immediately be served by going ahead with the idea of a merger until details have been clarified and resultant decisions have been taken on much sharper outlines. It is clearly a question of timing in relation to much more important matters in prosecuting the emergency.

"The headquarters of the Electors' Union fully realizes that there is a current feeling, very natural under the requirements of security, that too many decisions are made by a few people behind closed doors, and that the country is not taken into the confidence of the Government or its own Electors' Union officers.

"This feeling may be partly due to the Electors' Union having asked, in common with other groups for the appointment of a commander-in-chief. Having had their request accepted, they felt that a sufficiently long period must be allowed to elapse in order to review the results of that request without prejudice to the men in the field and those high commanders to whom the job must be entrusted.

"Sufficient months have now elapsed in which to judge certain successes, to measure shortcomings, and to bring to the undoubted danger into which the country, indeed East Africa, is slipping.

"They therefore feel themselves free from now on to criticize constructively and openly matters which do not endanger security. Also they feel free to use any constitutional action which will help the future of this country and terminate the emergency. However, this does not mean that during these past months the Electors' Union has not been in constant action on major and minor matters.

### Wholesale Criticisms of Authorities

General Erskine has attended a full meeting of the interim management committee in recent weeks. Among other matters, excluding those involving security, they emphasized the following questions to General Erskine:

"That the position was so serious that co-operation in any and every way was offered; that a War Cabinet, mainly consisting of non-officials, with a War Minister, would assist the situation; that there were insufficient Europeans in the native reserves; that psychological warfare was not being carried out satisfactorily; that there was a lack of co-operation in the security forces.

"That Mau Mau oaths should be published widely in the Press of the United Kingdom; that privileges be attached to being a member of the loyal African forces; that all dead wood in Government departments be removed; that communications were still bad in certain places, and Kenya telephone operators were still on exchange in some areas; that many people have expressed themselves as being in favour of a complete call-up, provided man-power was properly used; that there must be an over-all commander at every level who would be operationally responsible for his area.

"That there was a lack of confidence in the security forces in the high commands; that the formation of more villages in the reserves would help the situation; strengthen the loyal forces, and prepare the way for a peaceful solution, including better land usage; that Kikuyu tribunals should be considered to make justice understood and more effective.

The Electors' Union realizes that many of these points are not within General Erskine's control.

It was added that the Governor had been urged to issue an early policy statement on short-term plans concerning the emergency and long-term policies dovetailing with emergency measures, so that the country could feel confidence in the general over-all purpose to the other two territories of East Africa; would not seem to permit of any substantial reduction in the pre-emergency level of the security forces.

achieved; instead of the bewilderment and frustration everywhere apparent."

According to the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. N. B. Havelock said on Sunday that the elected members had their own plans for the reorganization of the Government.

A reorganized Government would be able to make vital decisions concerning the emergency with far more speed; it would have behind it the spirit and drive of non-careerists fighting for the preservation of the country in which they had made their homes. This was not a straightforward war in the military sense. It was also a political war.

There were three possibilities—a Government composed of people of the country; government under the old system run by the Colonial Office exclusively; and government by military dictatorship. "We can go to London and beg give us the authority in a fortnight's time if we are prepared to take a plan which includes members of other races in our Government.

"You can take your choice. It is not going to be easy for the European settler to fight Mau Mau and the Government. What we want is to be in the Government—and we cannot graduate to that unless we take along those of other races who are willing to help us. If we achieve this reorganization of government, I think that vital decisions concerning the emergency will be made with more speed."

Earlier in the week Lord Portsmouth, the union's president, headed a deputation to the Governor to express the grave concern among the general public at the pace at which the emergency was being handled. Suggestions for closer co-ordination were made and the assurance given that all sections of the European community would accept rigorous sacrifices if they would lead to a speedy restoration of the situation.

Another delegation of settlers from the troubled areas of the Rift Valley proposed that South Africa and the Central African Federation should impress upon the British Government that the situation in Kenya was a threat to British Africa.

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### Importance of the Territorial Outlook

#### Mr. Kirby on E. Africa Transport Problems

THE MOST LUCID SPEECH made on railway matters in East Africa during the past year was Mr. Ralph Fraser's description of the East Africa Central Assembly of the statement made by Mr. A. F. Kirby, Acting Commissioner for Transport (as reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week).

Mr. C. E. Tilney, Financial Secretary in Tanganyika, said that the experts who considered the capacity of the port of Dar es Salaam at the time of the amalgamation of the railways systems decided that not more than 600,000 tons could be handled in a year without deep-water berths. Yet during each of the last two years over 800,000 tons had been successfully handled in the port, still without such berths.

Mr. Kirby said in his reply to the debate that the assets of East African Railways and Harbours, which had a book value of about £45m., were probably worth three times as much to-day.

#### Betterment Funds

He explained in detail the need for sinking, betterment, and renewals funds, emphasizing that betterment, which was often criticized as merely capital improvement out of revenue. Betterment funds paid for such small items as additions to stations or purchase of a few extra wagons of a special type; loan moneys were used for big improvement works, new railways, and such capital assets as locomotives and large numbers of new wagons.

If some improvements were now made out of revenue the system would become overcapitalized, and then there would be little prospect of raising new loans. Over and above the works for which financial arrangements were already scheduled, there was a £20m. programme, of which quite half could not be embodied in a loan schedule.

Referring to Major Keyser's suggestion that the traffic on the Kenya-Uganda section this year might be increased by 50%, the Acting Commissioner pointed out that the estimate of the total tonnage to be carried over the railways and harbours in 1954 was 3,680,000 tons, and that the maximum backlog of cargo in the United Kingdom was 150,000 tons. Major Keyser had referred in his reference was to import traffic. Mr. Kirby commented that about 120,000 tons of import traffic was being carried each month from Mombasa to Nairobi. If all the cargo outstanding in the U.K. could be loaded for Mombasa it would not produce more than 50,000 tons immediately according to the latest computation of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Five have been erected, out of the 2,000 due in 1954. The first of the big Garretts, specially designed for the Mombasa-Nairobi section, should arrive at the rate of four a month until 34 had been delivered.

#### Norton Report

Turning to Major Keyser's criticism of the comments of the Railways on the Norton Report, Mr. Kirby said that he took responsibility as Acting Commissioner for Transport for publication of the memorandum by the then general manager. He had thought it important that the public should know the extent to which the Railways Administration had voluntarily supplied information to the Mombasa Port Inquiry Committee. He continued:—

In making its report the committee said: "We do not consider that the Administration's long-term proposals, as at present envisaged, are in fact adequate." The Report went on without saying at all that the recommendations they were making were part and parcel of the Administration's own schemes. That was bound to give the impression that those recommendations were backing up what they had said about the inadequacy of the Transport Administration's plans.

Just one slight acknowledgment that those plans had already been considered by the Administration for many years would have stopped a great deal of the misunderstanding, and it is not to me surprising that the general manager, whose honesty and integrity is not likely to have an equal, who gave the whole of his time to the Administration, was under great provocation.

Pleading for a broader general outlook, Mr. Kirby said:—

"East Africa is never going to progress to make its mark in the world, if it maintains a parochial outlook. Kenya depends very largely, Nairobi particularly, on the prosperity of Uganda and Tanganyika. Equally, Tanganyika can only benefit by

the increase in demand for their grain and by having a fertile agricultural area in the white highlands. We are all becoming very interdependent, and we should never get anywhere by looking at each other jealously, criticizing each other, or saying that this or that man is scoring off us."

#### Separate Accounting Strongly Opposed

The basis of amalgamation of the railways was the whole of the railways. If we attempt to decompartmentize, we negate the amalgamate. Supposing, as has been suggested, that we established separate accounting for the different sections and presented them to this Assembly, where should we sit? I should deprecate very strongly anything likely to provoke jealously.

I should advise very strongly against pressure for these separate accounts to be made public. Of course we know how much it costs to run the railway between Mwanza and Dar es Salaam in terms of station costs, locomotive costs, wagon haulage costs. That information will never be withheld from the Transport Advisory Council and its committees, but I should deprecate separate accounts being brought into the public arena.

#### New Union-Castle Vessel

M.V. TINTAGEL CASTLE, the second of two cargo ships being built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., for the Union-Castle Line, was launched at Belfast last Thursday by Mrs. F. L. Kennedy, wife of the general manager designate of the company, who will take up the duties of that office when Mrs. Stanley Barr retires on February 26. A single screw vessel of 7,400 gross tons, the TINTAGEL CASTLE will be employed on the cargo service between the United Kingdom and South and East Africa. She will have accommodation for 12 passengers.

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Mining

# African Strike at Wankie Ends Board of Inquiry Promised

THE WEEK-LONG AFRICAN STRIKE IN THE COLLIERY ended last Friday. Practically all of the 7,000 workers are back at work, although the company announced the resumption of full-scale production may not be possible for some weeks.

Armoured cars and a security force of 600 Europeans were in the area by the middle of the week. The situation remained quiet, with the strikers remaining in their compounds. Signs of a break in the refusal to resume work were evident on Thursday, when nearly 1,000 African miners went to work protected by troops and police.

This trend was confirmed when the Southern Rhodesian Government announced that as soon as full work was resumed a board of inquiry would be established to investigate the alleged grievances. At the same time the local Native Commissioner, Mr. J. R. Inskip, warned strikers that unless they went back on Friday they would be signed off.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Northern Rhodesia's Economic Secretary, and Mr. O. B. Bennett, General Manager of Rhokana Corporation, are now in Southern Rhodesia to discuss the Copperbelt's coal problems with Mr. G. V. Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport, and Mr. G. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines.

The Copperbelt was understood to have only six or seven days' reserves of coal by the end of the strike, but a consignment arrived at the week-end from the Transvaal.

### Good Order Prevailed

A Government spokesman in Salisbury stated that good order had prevailed in the Wankie area throughout the week. Strikers had even greeted Territorial troops with extreme goodwill. Four Africans were arrested at Wankie on Friday and charged with intimidation. Although thousands of miners signed off when the Government decided to clear the compounds, most of them returned later to sign fresh contracts.

Some 200 European volunteers had earlier arrived from various Rhodesian mining areas to assist in restoring partial output. Rail traffic was temporarily reduced to nearly half its normal level.

A major factor which the board of inquiry will probably consider is the issue of cash in place of rations. The mine authorities have been reluctant to concede this demand by many Africans because the money might be spent, not on rations, but on non-essentials.

The strike started when some African underground boys walked out, demanding higher pay. The Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davenport, later described the action as "something disorganized." As reported last week, the colony's Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, flew to Wankie at the end of the strike began.

In a speech at Salisbury Mr. Garfield Todd stressed the importance of satisfactory negotiations for dealing with African workers. "We have to be satisfied that we will stand no nonsense, but also we must see that we are as fair as it is possible to be."

A mass meeting of Africans in Bulawayo planned for last Sunday was banned by the Government. The Federation of African Workers' Unions has announced that it would urge the establishment of a board of conciliation to investigate Native wage cases. This had been refused by the Government, although the National Native Labour Board had been

instructed to draw up recommendations for separate wage regulations for different groups of African workers. Police reserves and two territorial companies stood by in Bulawayo.

### Copper Production

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, S.P., report production of 44,222 long tons of blister copper in the six months ended December 31st. Revenue from sales amounted to £6,489,000 (£9,099,000 for the second half of 1952) operating and administrative expenditure to £5,504,000 (£4,126,000), and provision for replacements and loan stock interest to £381,000. After adding £2,064,000 for the difference in the value of copper stocks, the estimated profit is £2,668,000 (£1,870,000) before taxation.

MUFULIRI COPPER MINES, LTD., produced 43,426 long tons of primary copper in the second half of last year. Revenue from sales amounted to £6,606,000 (£8,693,000), operating and administrative expenditure to £4,825,000 (£3,760,000), the estimated profit after deducting provision for replacement and interest on loan stock, but before taxation, being £2,794,000 (£3,734,000).

### Progress Reports for January

BALCON.—In the Dabny mine 13,300 tons of ore were treated, 11,900 oz. gold and a working profit of £6,074. Corresponding figures for the Sumac mine were 2,640 tons, 544 oz., and £853; and for the Bayhona mine 1,125 tons, 262 oz., and £205.

CAM and MORITZ.—25,500 tons of ore have been recovered from 25,500 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £46,174.

REZEBE.—A working loss of £244 was incurred by the treating of 6,600 tons of ore for 1,170 oz. gold.

KENTAN.—2,954 oz. gold were produced from 20,000 tons of ore milled.

### December Quarter

MOTAP.—500 tons of ore were treated in the December quarter for 727 oz. gold and a working profit of £7,635, excluding additional revenue of £1,130 from gold produced in September and October.

### New Pioneer Central Rand

MRS. JACK STARR, chairman of New Pioneer Central Rand Gold Mines, S.P., speaking of the company's Rhodesian interests at the annual general meeting in Johannesburg, said that a further drop in the gold price of 1953 had had a bad effect on the Hippo mine and economic property would be put on a caretaker basis and the output of equipment sold. The other investments in Southern Rhodesia were more satisfactory, which in turn, contrasted Ghanara Estate and King of the Hill, and the New Pioneer Estates, Ltd. Development of the Ghanara agricultural estate near Kosiwala has been rather slow according to plans and substantial profits were being earned by the Farm 276, 285 and 286. The second gold mine, in the last stages of its life, would remain in production for another year.

### Mining Dividends

NORVEL VAN RYN REEFS, LTD., are resuming dividends for the year ended September 30 last with a payment of 2d per 3s share, plus tax, on the one class capital of £169,840. The previous distribution was 5% less tax, for 1950-51 on £20,077 profit before the dividend. Profit for the year was £13,908 (£14,897).

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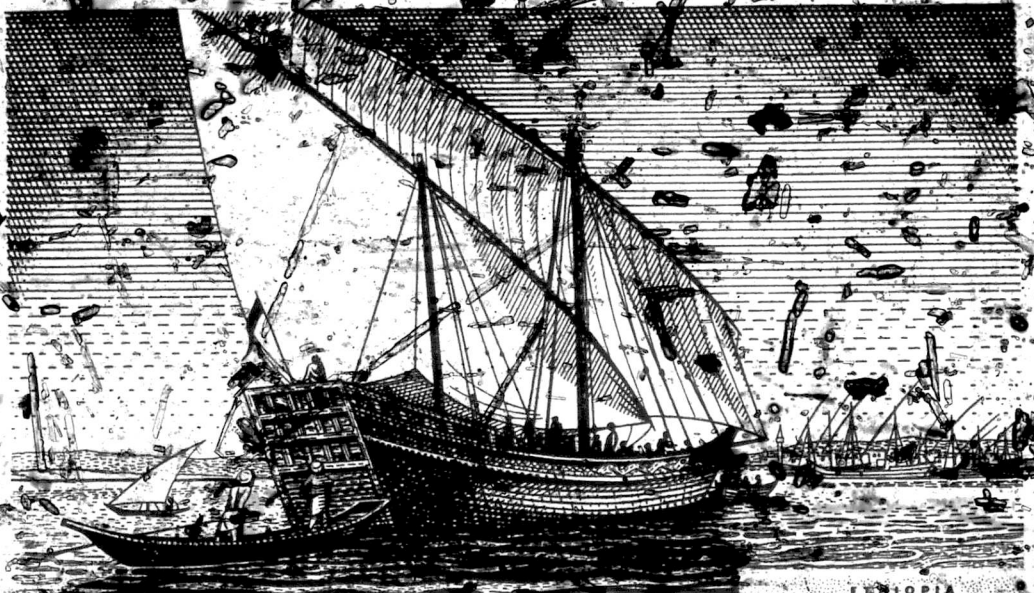
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# Of Commercial Concern

The sisal market is reported active. In their current market circular Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. write: "The great amount of buying has caused a sharp advance in prices. At the end of December No. 1 sisal was quoted at £45 per ton; the latest value is £103. Most production in East Africa are well sold ahead, and spinners have not found it easy to cover their requirements for current shipment. The demand has been mainly from Europe, but sales have also been made elsewhere. Production of East African sisal in 1952 totalled 203,965 tons, an increase on the 1951 total of 4,522 tons."

An unprompted proposal has been made at a meeting of the African District Council of the Marine Coast Province of Kenya, to allocate and land in the area to European settlers in an effort to reduce the local cost of maize flour. Though not formally approved, the suggestion is an unsolicited tribute to the skill of European farmers.

At last week's auctions in London 1,118 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 0.5s. The teas appeared with 1,100 packages, averaging 4s. 0.39d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 1s. 0.7d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

£200,000 has been allocated by the Government of Kenya for an irrigation scheme for rice cultivation in the Mwca location of the Embu district. About 1,000 families will be given plots, and will live in villages near the site of the scheme.

Yields of cotton in Uganda this season are expected to reach a total of 410,000 bales of 400 lb. compared with 319,992 in the previous season.

At current prices the Kilimnjaru native rice crop is expected to yield £2.4m. after cesses and other expenses have been deducted.

A steady increase in railway movements from Mombasa during the past four years is recorded. The main figures being 1950—915,284 tons; 1951—1,037,228 tons; 1952—1,137,876 tons; and 1953—1,274,619 tons.

An improved kind of smelting furnace taken from Lake Victoria has been designed by Mr. John Greenway, fisheries officer at Kisumu.

An Egyptian industrial and commercial exhibition has been held at the Egyptian Club in Khartoum.

A strike of post and telegraph workers in the Sudan threatened for February 1 was withdrawn.

Salisbury city council intends to borrow £1.2m. to complete a third power station.

## Sisal Outputs for January

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—25 tons of fibre from Pangawa and Kingolwira estates, making 1,020 tons for seven months, against 1,264 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—70 tons of fibre, making 4,426 tons for 13 months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—150 tons of fibre, making 1,300 tons for seven months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,195 tons of fibre, against 1,455 tons in January, 1952.

D. Plantations, Ltd.—101 tons of fibre.

## Dividends

British South Africa Company—Final 1952 (20 2/3%), making 50% (40%) for the year ended September last. Profit was £2,988,143 (£2,647,776) after tax of £372,031 (£363,754).

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd.—7% (6%). No revenue for the year to November 30 last was £42,000 (£38,245), after tax of £38,908 (£38,091).



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