

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 4, 1954

30s. yearly post free

Vol. 30 No. 107

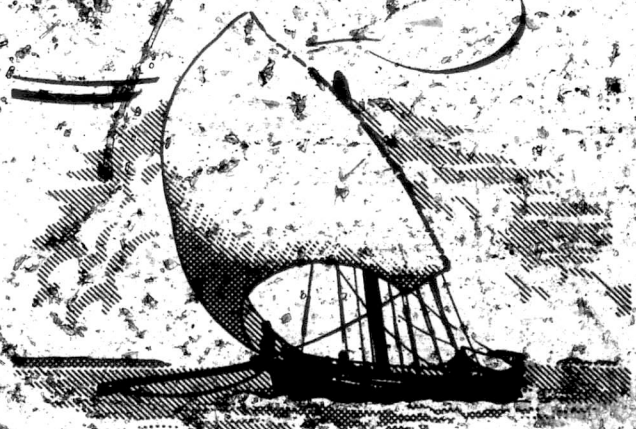
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



## Zanzibar

THE STATELY ARAB DHOW, a craft which has remained unchanged in design for centuries, was fittingly chosen for the crest of Zanzibar. The Arabs who sail these antique craft are a sturdy and virile race, true seamen in every sense of the word.

Zanzibar, with its long and stormy history, was the place where Smith, Mackenzie & Co. first set up in business seventy five years ago. Since then their activities have spread all over East Africa, and the accumulated experience of these long years of trading is at your disposal today.



Agents for **BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**  
 General Managers of African Wharfrage Co. Ltd. and  
 African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa  
 Insurance — Air Travel — Chemicals — Builders' Materials  
 Wines, Spirits & Provisions  
 London Correspondents: —  
**GRAY, BAWES & CO. LTD., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3. (Avenue 4600)**



**Smith  
Mackenzie**  
& CO. LTD

Branches — Mombasa (Head Office), Nagasaki, Lamu,  
 Kampala, Njala, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi,  
 Malindi, Kisumu, Kisumu and Nairobi.

**Six M.P.s. Recommend Drastic Changes in Kenya**





**LESLIE & ANDERSON**  
LIMITED

LONDON

Established 1886

**IMPORTS**

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,  
General Produce

**EXPORTS**

Textiles Hardware

**LESLIE & ANDERSON**  
(EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,  
Zanzibar, Tanga,  
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS : EXPORTERS : SHIPPING AND  
GENERAL AGENTS : CLEARING : FORWARDING  
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:  
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
NYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

**BOVILL, MATHESON**  
CO. LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
(P.O. Box 1051), NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY  
MOMBASA  
KAMPALA  
ARUSHA  
TANGA

**MANAGING AGENTS**

The Company offers Managing and Acting Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and other Undertakings.

Associated Companies:

**J. W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED**

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

**J. SUTHERLAND & CO. LIMITED**

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

London Correspondents:

**TRENT, BOVILL & CO. LIMITED**

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London E.C. 3  
Tel: MANOR House 471

**A. BAUMANN & CO.**  
—LTD.—

NAIROBI MOMBASA  
KAMPALA MASAKA  
DAR ES SALAAM LINDI MIKINDANI

**MERCHANTS — SHIPPERS**

Exporters  
Coffee Oilseeds  
Spices Beeswax  
Oilcake Pulses  
Cloves Cassava  
Tanning Barks  
Papain

Importers  
Cement and other  
Building Materials,  
Electrical and  
Engineering Equipment  
Gunnies, Textiles,  
Rice

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & Co. (London), Ltd.  
A. BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd.  
A. BAUMANN & Co. (Ceylon), Ltd.  
STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.  
(Shipping Agents, Clearing and Forwarding)

**DORMAN**  
1950 TRADE MARK

Illustrated is the  
6K Type 160 H.P.  
DIESEL POWER PACK

**DIESEL ENGINE  
POWER  
PACKS**  
FROM 30 TO 160 H.P.  
AND  
**GENERATING  
SETS**  
FROM 15 TO 80 KW

Leaflet sent  
on request

**DORMAN**  
1950 TRADE MARK

**WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LIMITED**  
P.O. BOX 416 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. BOX 150 TANGA P.O. BOX 1272 NAIROBI P.O. BOX 1507 MOMBASA

# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

## OUTWARD SAILINGS

### ROBIN KETTERING

Mar 8 Mar 10 Mar 15

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

### ROBIN TUXFORD

Mar 18 Mar 20 Mar 25 Mar 27

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, MAJUNGA, NOSSI BE, TAMATAVE, PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.

### ROBIN WENTLEY

Mar 29 Mar 31 Apr 6

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

## NEW YORK,

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS.

Inducement

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement).

## HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN GOODFELLOW — Mjd Mar  
ROBIN MOWBRAY — Mid Mar  
ROBIN TRENT — Late Mar  
ROBIN LOCKSLEY — Ear/Mid Apr  
ROBIN — Apr

DONCASTER — Late Mar/ Mid Apr  
Ear Apr

For Particulars apply Principal Agents:

MITCHELL COITS & CO LIMITED  
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.  
Telephone: LONDON Wall 6000. Cables: Nonpareil, London

MITCHELL COITS & CO (S.A.) LIMITED  
Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Marquês, Beira.

WM. COITS & COMPANY LIMITED  
Durban

MITCHELL COITS & CO (E.A.) LIMITED  
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam.

KARAJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LIMITED  
Zanzibar, Tanga, Ligon, Mikindani

General Agents, P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE  
Madagascar  
Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
and their Agents.

HEAD OFFICE: SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.

39, CORTLANDT STREET  
NEW YORK, 7

## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.  
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND  
and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

**Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.**

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

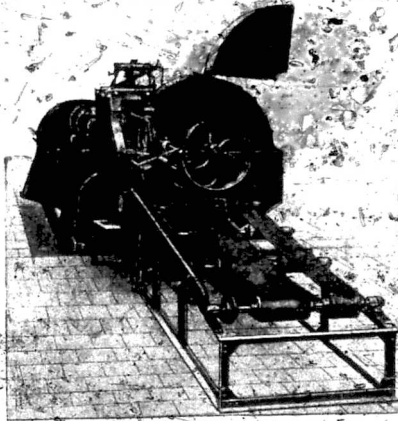
*Lehmann's*

THE  
TANGANYIKA  
MACHINERY  
EXPERTS

L ( E ) L

*Lehmann's*  
(EAST AFRICA) LTD

"BIJOLI"  
FIBRE DECORTICATOR  
ALL ELECTRIC OR BELT DRIVE  
FOR SISAL AND SIMILAR FIBRES



Also Manufacturers of  
Brushing Machines and Baling Presses  
Complete Factories Supplied to Order  
Special Machines made to Clients' Own  
Requirements

**SHIRTLIFF BROS. LTD.**  
ENGINEERS LETCHWORTH ENGLAND

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

# To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE  
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH  
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

	From Southampton	
↑ "Capetown Castle"	Mar. 11	
↑ "Stirling Castle"	Mar. 18	
↑ "Pretoria Castle"	Mar. 25	
↑ "Arundel Castle"	Apr. 1	
↑ Via Las Palmas	↑ Via Madeira	

Travel between March 4 and  
June 24 and save up to £79  
on the first class return fare



INTERMEDIATE AND  
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES  
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
↑ "Kenya Castle"	Mar. 12	—
↑ "Rhodesia Castle"	Mar. 24	—
↑ "Llangibby Castle"	Mar. 31	—
↑ "Bloemfontein Castle"	Apr. 1	Apr. 2

↑ Out East Coast, home West Coast.  
↑ Out West Coast, home East Coast.  
↑ Out and Home West Coast

Reduced Fares for the Round Africa voyage  
on outward sailings May 6 to July 8



# UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office:  
1, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.5. Tel. MAN 2558.  
Passenger Dept. MAN 9104.  
West End Passenger Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WHI 1911.  
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.  
All sailings subject to alteration without notice.



# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



## EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to  
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR'ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

\*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:  
 STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
 LIVERPOOL, 2

London Agents:  
 TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUGH & CO., LTD.,  
 LONDON, E.C. 2

## LYKES LINES



REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE  
 FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN  
 PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND  
 PANAMA

S.S. Charles Lykes	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Reuben Weston	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Kenneth McCord	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Thom Lee	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Charles Lykes	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Maya Lykes	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Beulah Lykes	mid-late May	early June
S.S. Charlotte Lykes	mid-late May	early June

\* If sufficient independent offers, these vessels will load at East African ports.

For further particulars apply  
 LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DUBUQUE,  
 LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL  
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR'ES SALAAM,  
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR  
 THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA  
 SMITH-MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI

# Planters

## BEARING PRESSES

The bearing press is typical of the wide range of Planters Presses in use all over the world for processing kapok, mattress fibre and all manner of materials.



PLANTERS ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.  
 14, CRAVEN ROAD, LONDON, W.2, ENGLAND  
 Telephone No.: AMB 3298

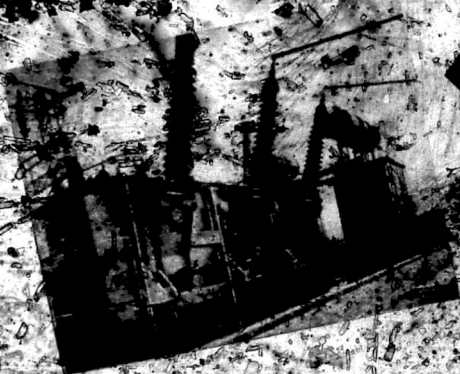


# Landmarks in Transformer Design

**132-kV 1929**



**242-kV 1942**



**275-kV 1953**

132-kV, 15-MVA transformers  
supplied to the Central Electricity Board.  
157.5/242-kV, 100-MVA, 3-phase  
oil-cooled, single-phase transformers  
supplied to USSR.  
1953, 275-kV, 120-MVA transformers at  
Stavropol — supplied to the British  
Electricity Authority.

**THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED · RUGBY · ENGLAND**

Member of the AEG group of companies

1690

**Representatives:**

- BRITISH EAST AFRICA: J. Burgann & Co., Ltd.
- KENYA: BLOOM, Nairobi, P.O. Box 538, Mombasa P.O. Box 323.
- TANGANYIKA: Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 277, ZINDI P.O. Box 144.
- UGANDA: Kampala P.O. Box 12. ZANZIBAR: Nairobi P.O. Box 538.

- RUHUNDWA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd.,
- Bulawayo P.O. Box 234, Gwelo P.O. Box 469, Salisbury P.O. Box 588.
- Gatooma P.O. Box 118, Ndola P.O. Box 123, Umtali P.O. Box 184.

And others throughout the world.





# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HO 6666, 7224

SOLE AGENTS: EASTAFRIC, Wellington, London

Matters of Moment 819  
 Votes By the Way 820  
 A Parliamentarian's Reaction to Kenya 822  
 State of Emergency in the Sudan

Journal of the Kabaka 825  
 Mr. Amey's New Book 826  
 Dr. Gregory's Appeal for Kenya 828  
 Latest Mining News 842  
 Company Report 843

Founder and Editor:  
 J. P. JOYSON

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1961 Vol. 30 No. 153 AIR EDITION — 20s per annum

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GREAT MERITS of the report by the Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya are that it is unanimous, candid and constructive. It contains few facts and recommendations with which readers of this newspaper are not familiar, but that was to be expected. Judgment, honesty, as needed, and the investigators have not shirked. A document signed by three Conservative and three Socialist members of the House of Commons must have exceptional value, for it falls in line both political parties, the Secretary of State and the Cabinet, and in the case of official and non-official leaders in Kenya. Having received this report, Parliament will not be disposed to tolerate a continuance of the indecision and procrastination which have characterized the situation in Kenya. If, as a reaction to Opposition tactics, Conservative members have been unduly reluctant to press the Government, Socialist members have been much too ready to seek party political advantage from Mau Mau or to support the foolish notion that it was nothing more than a nationalist movement which had run rather further off the rails than it should have done. The propagandists who have encouraged that mischievous misrepresentation now find it flatly denounced by six of their colleagues, whose unanimity in regard to Kenya should at long last presage a bi-partisan policy towards that Colony. One prompt result of the visit ought to be a more responsible attitude by the House to Kenya problems, and localized improvement of that kind might well spread to Colonial affairs in general. If it did, the gain would be immeasurable.

movements spreading, that conditions in the interior are grave, that the Government has failed to rally the mass of the Kikuyu to the support of law and order, that the police force, gravely implicated in brutality and corruption, has reorganization "from the highest level downwards", that the higher councils of Government should be reinforced with new elements of personnel drawn from all the sources of leadership and energy available in the Colony. Other representatives of all the main orders should be appointed to the Executive Council, that more must be done to destroy the colour bar, that underdeveloped land should be utilized under suitable safeguards by competent farmers of any race, and that a multi-racial university should be established. The six investigators are evidently convinced that even in the seventeenth month of the emergency there is no proper policy, no adequate sense of urgency, and a determination to cling to men who, having failed to justify the confidence placed in them, should have been removed long ago.

The one incomprehensible defect of the report is the omission of an adequate summary of the splendid contributions made by large numbers of Europeans, women no less than men, non-officials as well as officials. The few appreciative references to Burgeon services are wholly inadequate in a survey which was bound to receive widespread attention in many countries. Readers of the White Paper without intimate knowledge of Kenya, and still more the readers of the extracts published by the daily Press, would derive the impression that incompetence and apathy have been general in Kenya. Yet it is the leadership, official

The gist of the report is that the Mau Mau outbreak took the Government of Kenya entirely by surprise; that the influence of the

and non-official, which has failed so badly, not the rank and file, whose steadfastness, common sense, good humour, and humanity have been beyond praise. In fairness, it must again be said that the non-official political leaders of European, Asian, and Africans alike have recorded themselves as men who have little right to castigate the Government. The stark truth is that there has been no firm and consistent leadership from the official or the non-official side—that Mr. Blandell and his colleagues have slimed their ground and procrastinated almost as badly as the Government, and that both groups have substituted speeches and statements for thought, resolution, and staff-manlike planning.

Better leadership, from whatever quarter it originated, would have insisted on putting first things first; and the people as a whole would have rallied to decision and determination. Instead they have been paralysed from an executive initiative which has seen them too often to be apathetic and sometimes pathetic. It is not surprising that responsible men with intimate knowledge of the persons concerned have long considered it essential to displace several of

the most senior officials, and to tell the news that that view is the basis of the nomination. Mr. Lyttelton may well decide on such action in the next few days. If the non-officials had been more discriminating, competent, and courageous, they could have secured these changes long ago; but their disunity has prolonged the Government's inefficiency. Knowing these facts, the Parliamentary delegates are nevertheless unanimous in recommending that European, Asian, and African non-officials should be brought into the Executive Council—presumably because they are persuaded that no lesser challenge will bring forth the best men in the several communities. That may well be so, and it should consequently not be assumed that those to be nominated (for this recommendation will almost certainly be accepted at an early date) will necessarily be continued in their appointments. They will be very much on trial, and those who do not quickly prove themselves ought for Kenya's sake to be discarded. In times so critical there should be no tolerance for misfits. The challenge to the non-official communities will be to send their very best representatives to cooperate in the government of Kenya.

## Notes By The Way

### Mau Mau Oaths

THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM of the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to omit from the White Paper containing the report of the six M.P.s recently in Kenya the description of the Mau Mau oaths which they had incorporated in their draft as an appendix. Mr. Lyttelton's ruling was caused by the bestial nature of the oaths and outlining ceremonies which plumb such depths of depravity that no reputable publisher would dream of printing a description, even if that would not render him liable to prosecution for obscenity, as it almost certainly would. What those who object to the omission of the appendix have not understood is that to publish merely the oaths and not an outline of the ceremonies, which are of a horribly perverted sexual nature, would be to create an entirely wrong impression. It has been said, with justice, that the purpose of the oaths is to deprive those who swear them of all vestige of common decency, whereas the first two of the seven ceremonies are relatively mild, there is no drastic change thereafter that those who undergo the rites cut themselves off, not merely from the elementary decencies of civilized behaviour, but from the normalities of African tribal custom. The victims of Mau Mau are deliberately debased by indescribable stages, less by the oaths than the circumstances in which they are administered. That is why publication of the oaths alone would achieve little or no public misunderstanding. There is, indeed, little mystery about them. They were recorded long ago in this and other papers.

### Proposal

ALTHOUGH THE CASE against general publication is in my view unassailable, I think that leaders of opinion in this country, throughout the Commonwealth, and in the United States should be able to satisfy themselves that the depravity with which the Mau Mau ritual have been charged is not in the slightest degree exaggerated. The document which has been placed in the library of the House of Commons is available only to those who are covered by Parliamentary privilege. Might copies not be sent to Church leaders, heads of universities and university colleges, librarians of the cities and large towns, and certain other holders of responsible office? It might be left to their discretion to show the paper to members of the public who could advance good reason for access to it. Some such arrangement would seem to strike the happy medium between that general publication which is out of the question and a secrecy which is inadvisable.

### High Cost of Living

THE KARAKA OF BUCAIA ought, of course, to be provided with a reasonable accommodation and comfort, but even his warmest supporters in the continuing controversy must have been shocked to learn from a Government statement that his bill at a London hotel for 22 days in December amounted to £1,723 for himself and £269 for an aide-de-camp. That represented rather more than £50 a day for the exiled ruler and a quarter of that sum for his factotum. Expenditure of the taxpayer's money at that rate strikes



me a "straggle". That conclusion was evidently reached by the authorities primarily concerned for having learnt by three weeks' experience that the Kabaka, if left to decide for himself, would live "an annual rate of father more than 1200", they decided, and not before it was time, to instruct him that he would after he paid £8,000 a year by monthly instalments.

**Great Generosity**

Few Barons, whatever the extent of their fortune, are left by the tax-gatherers with anything like their net income. Quite recently, in fact, figures issued by the Inland Revenue showed that only 60 United Kingdom citizens are left with £6,000 a year or more after meeting their tax liabilities. The Kabaka has therefore been treated with great consideration and generosity. He is a kindly and amiable person, but his own friendliness and generosity have been handsomely outdone by the measures of the public purse.

**Deal with the Sudan**

THE DEAL WITH THE SUDAN has followed comedy in both shewing the folly of those who assume that the Sudanese will automatically succumb to Egyptian covetousness and corruption. The dismissal of General Neguib by the rest of the military junta is only shocked even those Sudanese who are the tools of the schemers in Cairo and the sudden decision of the Revolutionary Council to ask the General to forgive their impetuosity and resume the office of President was certainly due in part to their belated realization that all for which they had striven in the Sudan would be lost unless they retained at the head of the movement the one man of popular appeal.

**Mr. Eden's Unconcern**

A MORE VINDICATIVE LESSON for Cairo was to be enacted in Khartoum by armed tribesmen, who bore out this newspaper's prediction that they would resort to force if the Egyptians overplayed their hand. An Englishman and Sudanese policeman have paid with their lives for the happenings in Cairo a few days earlier. The rioting was evidently organized, and, therefore, inexcusable, but it indicates the determination of fanatical men to be really independent of Egypt. Can the Foreign Office now recognize that the only stability in Egypt is that provided by the British forces in the Canal Zone? Mr. Eden cannot, for he said in effect on Monday that Egyptian instability is of no concern to this country. What an attitude when the question at issue is a dominant in the world scene!

**Brockway v. Hastings**

THE ABLEST APOLOGY made for the behaviour of Fenner Brockway M.P. has been given by Major Lewis Hastings, a man who has been consistent on the subject of the Government's conduct for a long time. Major Hastings has, I learn, been challenged by Mr. Brockway to a duel in the general atmosphere of the last few years to British policy in Africa and Central Africa, and he has accepted the challenge in London on the evening of March 17th. The subject to be equally divided between the two is the future of the leaders of EAST AFRICA AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Mr. Hastings will write at once (postscript) to the Editor indicating whether they want the original tickets. I will pass them on to the right quarter. I am right and left any reader who prefers his autograph to reach Mr. Brockway should not use me as an intermediary.

**A Date to Note Now**

I HAVE OFFEN CRITICIZED HIM more strongly than Major Hastings did in the recent broadcast, but on March 17 I will challenge him to outclass me. It will be a

match between the "light" and a "lightweight" whose evasive tactics will scarcely serve him on such an occasion. To change the metaphor, he speaks of "having Africa" as a more "vile" vocabulary than Major Hastings, and on this subject he should be at the top of his form. The occasion should prove to be one of the best meetings of the year for East Africa and Rhodesians and the hall will not hold all who will want to be present. Immediate application for tickets is advisable. The price for the day seems a singularly suitable choice for this tournament.

**Nyasaland Railways**

THERE HAVE BEEN NEWSPAPER REPORTS that the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would take over Nyasaland Railways. I give them no credence for the obvious reason that the new State can much more usefully apply whatever capital sums can be raised for public purposes. At least £30m. will be needed for the development of the Rhodesia Railways system in the next few years, a somewhat larger sum will be required for the Kafue hydro-electric scheme, and for the great Kariba Gorge scheme at least £75m. will have to be found, and there are many smaller plans of promise to be financed from loans. Why, in such circumstances, anyone should imagine that the Federal Cabinet could be eager to buy out Nyasaland Railways passes my comprehension.

**Better Use for Funds**

SIR ROY WELLESKY, Minister of Transport and Communications, can scarcely be said to have encouraged the impression which some newspapers have given the public. From a report which has just reached me it appears that the question was raised in the Federal Parliament by Mr. Wellington Chirwa, an African member from Nyasaland, who inquired of Nyasaland Railways would pass into State ownership. The Minister replied: "I do not know. Perhaps the hon. member would present the House, and participate myself, with an argument which would either or at least disclose the need for nationalization of the Railways at the moment." It is the man of affairs. But his political impetuosity induced him to add "I would welcome a case being presented by the hon. member." That happily placed the matter before a task which nobody could perform passively at present. The option which the Nyasaland Government has always had to buy the railways was presumably passed to the Federation, which, if it will for some reason, has far more attractive schemes than any money available.

**Clotted Nonsense**

THE OTHER DISGRACEFUL statement which has been made to Members of the House of Commons since the war by a member of the Government is that of the Hon. Mr. Hastings, who has lived in London for many years, and who has been described as a "representative" of the people of Kenya. His statement is a masterpiece of reference to "white" and "black" and "coloured" people, and is rejected by many knowledgeable people. It is concerned solely with the future of Kenya. This latest statement is long enough to call Sir Winston Churchill "a false prophet" and "a false prophet" enough to call the "white" settlers of Kenya "subversive" enough to call the British Empire in Africa "a dead body" and "a dead body" from physical and moral senility. It is long enough to claim that Africans now in Kenya could, if they were released, bring about a revolution to an end within a couple of days, and is long enough to ask that all Mau Mau prisoners should be set free, and all "white" settlers withdrawn from Kenya. This is called a "common sense" plan.





order to create the Mau Mau society. The ceremonies were devised to break every tribal taboo—which the elder Kikuyu believed would cause his death, and from which there was no cleansing ceremony and every modern taboo imposed by the Christian way of life, to embrace the young, modern-thinking Kikuyu. The higher the oath the more outlawed the individual became. The effect on the mind of a primitive people was overwhelming, and is most difficult to assess by an outsider.

**Personalities Changed by Oath-taking**

"It has been possible to transform the Mau Mau being into a new frame of mind unknown and never met by me before. After having taken three or more oaths the personality of the oath-taker has changed. It is not insanity, even as it appears as such; but the person is not sane in the normal sense of the word. These people do not hesitate or think any more. They murder, but not for the sake of furthering a cause; they just kill on being instructed, to kill their own mother, their own baby. They admit that they are no good to anybody any more, after taking what they call a 'frightful oath'. Death for them means only deliverance, they told me. They only wish it should be a quick death, as life is no good.

"Imagine a quite intelligent young African, an African you have known for years, made with three oaths in three months into a different human being. An intelligent European just cannot grasp what happens. Even loyal Africans cannot give a satisfactory explanation of this mutational phenomenon.

An inquiry into all these aspects of Mau Mau, sociological and psychological, should be undertaken to provide knowledge which may be essential in the rebuilding of Kikuyu society and in the urgent reorganization of information and propaganda services.

One of the most important weapons available to the Government in its task of combating the influence of Mau Mau is alert and flexible information and propaganda organization. We consider that insufficient use has so far been made of this weapon, and substantial progress is still necessary in adapting normal European media to meet the peculiar needs of the African population.

To some extent the Mau Mau, by using the traditional African channels of spreading rumours, in other words the "bush telegraph," holds the initiative in this field. We accept the point made to us that the information services are handicapped by the difficulty of formulating an approach capable of attracting and influencing their audiences. Even so, fuller use could be made of the opportunities which are available, particularly by means of the radio and cinema, and we suggest that the expansion and efficacy of the information services should be a high priority during the period of intensified action against Mau Mau which we recommend.

**Intermediate and Long Term Policies**

Acute emergency conditions in Kenya are confined to Nairobi, the Rift Valley Province, the Central Province, and part of Ukamba. Among roughly four-fifths of the African population, and over by far the greater part of the Colony generally, normal conditions prevail.

In these areas, despite the drain on man-power and other resources, imposed by the emergency, development is proceeding. At Mombasa and elsewhere considerable sums have been invested in industry since the emergency began. African agriculture is improving and receiving energetic assistance by means of development plans which were started in 1946.

There are over 50 African tribes in Kenya of various tribes whose interests do not always coincide. Alongside them there are Europeans, Asians, and Arabs, with a sprinkling of immigrants from other parts of Africa. The task of welding these racial communities together into a pattern of nationhood is further complicated by religious and cultural differences.

We found that there were active sections in all communities in Kenya acutely aware of these problems, including the colour bar. A distinction must be drawn between the cultural and social differences which exist even in homogeneous societies, and the colour bar—the arbitrary exclusion of men from the full use and enjoyment of their lives because of the pigment of their skins. Earnest attempts are being made in Kenya to diminish the operation of the colour bar.

Abolition of the colour bar is not just a matter of legislation, though it is true that an immediate step forward could be taken by removing discriminatory legislation and proscribing sanctions against some of the public aspects of the colour bar. Legislation alone would not destroy the colour bar. To do that requires the deliberate collaboration of all races, determined to end the colour bar in the spirit rather than merely in the letter.

We do not forget that in the United Kingdom, as in many other metropolitan countries, the colour bar has by no means disappeared. Nevertheless, we think there must be a rapid progress in Kenya towards destroying the colour bar. Without such progress there can be no prospect of developing a harmonious multi-racial society.

The time is ripe for an examination of laws, with a view to eliminating discrimination. It is also at Government level that a lead may most appropriately be given in the economic sphere, by payment for the job rather than the occupant, by the encouragement of a higher standard of living among those who earn it, and by leading the way in social and economic reforms. Responsible Europeans and Asians could do much towards the abolition of the colour bar by giving an example in their social activities.

The basis of life in Kenya is agriculture and its dependent industries. Good husbandry is therefore of the highest importance. In some African areas there is serious over-population so that the land as at present used (and in some cases no matter how it is used) is unable to support the people, save at a level of poverty.

On all the aspects of land and land use a Royal Commission is now at work. We have no desire to put across the labours of that body or to anticipate its conclusions, but we note some of the more obvious facts. For example, there are areas in the African lands in which there is serious over-population. Much can be done by more rational grouping of peasant holdings, by better and more intensive cultivation and the opening up of areas not now farmed, like the extensive bracken lands of the Kikuyu country. There are, both in the European areas and in other under-developed areas, comparatively small areas which are undeveloped.

The most important thing so far as land is concerned in Kenya is that it should be removed from the political sphere and be recognized as an agrarian problem.

**Need for Cadastral Survey**

No cadastral survey has yet been undertaken in Kenya. The rights of landowners, individual or communal, and the rights of tenants or occupiers of land are alike unrecorded, as are the boundaries of their holdings, the areas of cultivated and uncultivated land, the quality of the soil, and the nature of the crops sown. In other undeveloped countries with a predominantly agricultural economy records containing information of this kind have normally been considered an indispensable basis of administration. We do not see how, in the absence of a cadastral survey, progress can be made with the consolidation of holdings or the development of village communities.

Other consequential advantages would follow the completion of such a survey. The poll tax could be replaced by an expanded source of revenue, derived from a tax on the land and its products, which would be remunerative to the Government and fair to the governed. Administrative officials would be brought by the very nature of their duties into that direct contact with the people for which opportunity has in the past been lacking. We have no doubt that the Royal Commission are considering this and similar problems.

A cadastral survey would also make it possible to move towards a more flexible land policy. This we believe should be designed to encourage the utilization under suitable safeguards of undeveloped areas by competent farmers of whatever race. The problems of land are intricate and intimately linked with those of the social and economic difficulties of Kenya. We recognize the urgency of reforming land use and of relieving congestion in the overcrowded localities of the African reserves. These are among the questions which have no doubt been studied in detail by the Royal Commission, whose report will, we trust, be made available at an early date. Bearing this in mind, we refrain from more detailed comment on land adjustments in Kenya, but we naturally reserve our individual positions in this matter.

Whatever adjustments in this field are eventually made as a result of the work of the Royal Commission, there should be a declaration once more of the determination on the part of the United Kingdom that in Kenya the objective is a multi-racial society in which the rights of all men are safeguarded, and not the domination of one race by another, or of the whole country by and for one race.

If this is made sufficiently clear, we believe that a great deal of political tension in Kenya would be allayed and the future structure of the Colony begin to emerge on lines which are in the interests of its inhabitants as a whole.

**Choice of the Federal Capital**

CHOICE OF A SITE for the Federal capital of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to be considered by a select committee appointed by the Federal Parliament. Its members are Messrs. J. C. Goldberger, J. C. Graylin, V. T. Joyce, J. D. Smith, G. M. van Eeden, P. F. Britton, R. C. Bucquet and W. A. E. Robertson, all Federal Party M.P.s, and the Rev. G. A. Abbottson (specially elected European member for African interests, Southern Rhodesia).



# State of Emergency Proclaimed in the Sudan

## Bloodshed and Rioting Follow Arrival of General Neguib

A STATE OF EMERGENCY was declared in the Sudan on Monday after rioting had broken out in Khartoum, following the arrival from Cairo of General Neguib to attend the opening of the Sudan Parliament. Thirty persons were killed and 200 wounded, 32 of them seriously.

The dead include Mr. H. S. McGuigan, British police commandant in Khartoum, and Supt. Mustapha el Mahdi, both of whom were knifed early in the rioting, and 15 other members of the police force. Mr. McGuigan, the only British police officer left in Khartoum, went to the Sudan from India in 1947, and was popular with the Sudanese police.

Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, Ismaïel Ahmari, Prime Minister, and Major-General Scoones, Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, were among a distinguished gathering awaiting the arrival at Khartoum Airport of General Neguib, accompanied by Major General Saleh, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance and Minister for Sudan Affairs. Troops of the palace guard formed the bodyguard.

Sweeping aside the police cordon, enthusiastic supporters of the general surrounded the reception party. So great was the confusion that reporters could not see what occurred until the Defence Force made it possible for General Neguib hurriedly to inspect the guard of Honour before departing with the Governor-General for the Palace by a round-about route to avoid massed tribal supporters of the Independence Party who had gathered outside the airport. They carried banners and chanted slogans in favour of complete independence both of Egypt and Great Britain, and were with difficulty prevented by troops from reaching the airport.

### Rioting Outside Governor-General's Palace

They marched to the house of Sidi el Mahdi, where Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, his father, patron of the independence movement, saluted them from the roof. Then they went on to the palace, where supporters of the pro-Egyptian National Unionist Party were collecting. The inevitable clash between the two opposing political groups followed.

When tear gas failed to hold attempts by the tribesmen to scale the walls and break open the gates, the troops had to fire. The rioters used spears, knives, and clubs, but the police succeeded in driving them off by the use of tear gas. Thousands, however, continued to parade the streets shouting independence slogans. Units of the Sudan Defence Force were sent to restore order in the town, and Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi was told to send his supporters out of the town, and that he would be held responsible for the day's acts of violence. Among the many persons arrested was Sayed Amia el Tom, assistant secretary-general of the Sudan Party.

The opening of the Sudan Parliament will now take place without ceremony on Wednesday of next week. General Neguib and Major Saleh have returned to Cairo by air.

These events followed the resignation and restoration to power of General Neguib during the previous week-end.

At 2 a.m. on Thursday last, February 25, the Revolutionary Council in Egypt announced that General Neguib had resigned the offices of President and Prime Minister, that Lieut.-Colonel Nasser had become Prime Minister, and that the presidency would remain vacant until democracy had established itself in the country. An official statement read, in part:—

"Neguib suffered, and continued to suffer, from a psychological crisis that caused the Council much trouble. While we

were making our best efforts to present him to the world as the real leader of the revolution, Neguib was persistently asking the Council to grant him more power than those other matters were allowing. The Council always rejected these demands and never agreed to violate the regulations.

"We have made every possible effort to restrain him from his demands that would draw the country back to absolute dictatorship, something which we will never permit. We failed to persuade him, and he repeatedly isolated himself in an effort to force us to consent to his demands. A crisis culminated three days ago when he submitted his resignation."

Major Salah Salam, Minister of National Guidance, having said: "We could have killed him, but we wanted to do it cleanly," added that the General had no power within the Army, in which the Council of the Revolution still retained the organization it had created when an underground movement. He accused General Neguib of exploiting his popularity and criticizing decisions of the Council to which he had previously agreed.

### Sudan Reactions to Deposition of Neguib

On learning the news Ismaïl el Ahzari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in Khartoum: "I learned with regret about General Neguib's resignation when making ready to receive him to attend the opening of our Parliament. I am still studying the situation, but have no doubt that the motive is honest and sincere. In spite of everything I am confident that Sudanese and Egyptian aspirations will be achieved."

Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, the Opposition leader, said that General Neguib's dismissal killed confidence in the Army movement and helped anarchy. The Council appeared to be actuated by personal interests. Learning from this incident, the Sudanese should cease all support for Egypt and unite to declare the independence of the Sudan.

A crowd of about 500 demonstrators in Khartoum in favour of General Neguib dispersed when advised by the police to do so.

Early on Saturday morning a revolt of Army officers in Egypt was reported to have been suppressed after 40 had been arrested, but later an announcement was broadcast over Cairo radio every five minutes that General Neguib was once more President of Egypt and chairman of the Revolutionary Council with Lieut.-Colonel Nasser as Prime Minister.

The announcement was received with enthusiasm in the streets, and a crowd of some 5,000, shouting "No President but Neguib" and other similar slogans, went to the General's house. He appeared on the balcony and said he was happy to respond to the wishes of his friends, his officers, and his people, adding that the dissension had been a storm in a teacup.

### Learning a Lesson from Instability

Major Khalid Mohamed, a member of the Council and leader of the Army revolt, who advised Neguib to return as President, declared that the restoration was on the same conditions as previously prevailed. General Neguib had suggested that Major Mohamed should become the Prime Minister. Colonel Nasser called a meeting of the Council, which Major Mohamed attended, and during its session he made several journeys to General Neguib.

His salary was reported that 10 deaths had been caused by police firing on pro-Neguib demonstrators. An official announcement referred to 13 students and one police officer being wounded. Cairo, Ibrahim and Alexandria universities were closed indefinitely. There were large demonstrations in almost of the larger towns in Egypt and in the Sudan, where the news of Neguib's restoration met with satisfaction.

The Sudanese Prime Minister expressed his pleasure at the news, and Sidi el Mahdi, leader of the Independence Party, said: "We should learn a lesson from this instability and stand firm by independence. The National Unionist Party flew a delegation to Cairo in support of Neguib. It arrived in time to congratulate him on his restoration."



# House of Commons and the Future of the Kabaka

## Cabinet Decision Final, Says Secretary of State for the Colonies

WHEN THE COLONIAL SECRETARY had made his Commons statement on the future of Uganda (as reported in our last issue), MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS said for the Opposition:—

"May I say how much we welcome Mr. Lyttelton's reaffirmation of the long-term policy which he and Uganda's Government outlined some time ago. In particular, we welcome the assurances contained in his statement, and amplified in the speeches to which he has referred, that in the progress of economic development there will be such measures taken as will allay the fears expressed by Africans."

"May I ask a question about the discussions on the future relationships of the Great Lukiko with Buganda and Uganda? Could Mr. Lyttelton tell us the name of the expert who is to accompany the Governor? Whether that he will have no terms of reference, but will discuss the situation generally, having regard to any necessary revision of the old agreements. I hope that the Secretary of State will be able to assure us that those discussions will take place in the immediate future."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not in a position to give the expert's name. We are conducting a very violent courtship of an expert, and we hope that he will succumb to our blandishments. The idea is that he should go out there shortly, perhaps in two or three months."

MR. J. DUGDALE (Lab.): "Will the Minister consider having further discussions with the Kabaka in the light of the admirable statement which he has just made, which might possibly alter the Kabaka's views?"

### Decision Final

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. I must make it quite clear that our decision in the matter is final."

MR. THOMAS REID (Lab.): "Knowing, as he does, the grave defects in the Kabaka's character, will the Minister see that on no account is this man imposed as a ruler in Buganda?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "There is a legal action pending, and the less I say about the matter the better, but I must make it quite clear that the decision of H.M. Government is final."

MR. R. A. CLAND (Lab.): "Can the Minister indicate now, or publish a statement later, showing what are the points on which the Kabaka is unwilling to share H.M. Government's views about the future development of the country? If those points turn out to be quite unimportant, could not this matter be reconsidered? Must the door be closed in view of the most serious representations which were made by the able deputation which came to see us from that country in recent weeks?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. I am afraid that the matter is now closed as far as H.M. Government are concerned."

MR. BROOKMAN (Lab.): "I appreciate the general principles of the Colonial Secretary's statement. May I ask him whether, at the end of the discussions about the relationship of the Kabaka to the Uganda, the Government and the Lukiko, it will be possible for the Lukiko to have the choice of their Kabaka?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "We must await the outcome of the discussions. I have frequently asked the hon. member not to cast me for the role of a prophet."

MISS E. WHITFIELD: "On the economic side, can the Colonial Secretary say whether steps will be taken to see that those in managerial positions in industry and commerce in Uganda underwrite publicly the principles set out in his statement?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "That is quite another question."

### Kabaka's Personal Character

The Buganda delegation in London—consisting of Messrs. A. K. Karonde, T. A. K. Malumbi, E. M. K. Mubira, and A. K. Sempa—thereupon issued the following statement to the press:—

"We protest against the remarks made by Mr. T. Reid, M.P., in Parliament yesterday, when, under the special privilege of Parliament, he made a grossly unfair attack on H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda. By such this detestable attack made

against a person unable to defend himself would have been bad enough, but what makes it much worse is that it is part of a slander campaign which has been going on for some time with the apparent intention of undermining the case of the Kabaka."

"The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, expressed himself against this campaign in a letter sent to H.H. the Kabaka in which he said: 'I deplore the idea of any campaign against your personal character, and readily give you my assurance that neither I nor any of the officials under my control will countenance or lend ourselves to such a course.'

### Whispering Campaign

"This view of the Colonial Secretary will, we trust, end once and for all the pernicious whispering campaign against the Kabaka."

"The Buganda delegation, already deeply disturbed about the attitude taken by the Colonial Office on the question of the return of the Kabaka, feel that these attacks made on their beloved ruler, are more likely to harm relations between the Buganda and the British people than anything else, especially in view of the deep feelings of national grief which are being shown at present by the Buganda people."

"We take this opportunity of reminding the British people that the Buganda people resent any slur on the Kabaka as deeply as would the British people if any responsible African representatives were to make similar statements about any person of the British Royal Family."

"Before leaving London for Uganda at the end of last week, the Buganda delegation said in a statement issued through the Africa Bureau:—

"We were sent to this country by the Lukiko to press on the British Government for the return of our Kabaka. We are profoundly disappointed that, even though the possibility of achieving a negotiated settlement existed, the Government refused to listen to the unanimous demand of the Lukiko and the will of the people that the Kabaka should be allowed to return."

"The Government's offer of constitutional reforms does not satisfy our urgent demand for the return of the Kabaka. We are convinced that the people of Buganda will not cease to press for the Kabaka's return."

"As the representatives of the Lukiko, we have no mandate to express our opinion on the proposals made by the Government. We shall report our views to the Lukiko, which will decide what policy will be adopted with regard to this question."

Mr. A. K. Sempa, secretary of the Lukiko, and of the delegation, is remaining in London for some time."

Commenting upon the statement issued by the Buganda delegates, the *Manchester Guardian* wrote:—

"We hope that the Lukiko members will agree with Mr. Lyttelton's proposal that the position of Buganda within the Protectorate should be reviewed and discussed with the help of an independent adviser. If Mr. William Hancock is the adviser, they will surely find him a good friend, sagacious, sympathetic, and on no way tied to Colonial Office policy. If they cannot bring themselves to consult with him at present, Mr. Lyttelton should not be put out. The Buganda have suffered a severe emotional shock and may still be slow to appreciate the advantages of a process which cannot harm and may further their interests."

### Labour Party and the Kabaka

The London diaries had reported a few days earlier that, after Sir Andrew Cohen had addressed the Colonial group of the Parliamentary Labour Party, they met for a private discussion and decided by 14 votes to nine to recommend that the party should not officially identify itself with the policy of the restoration of the Kabaka to Uganda, but should devote its efforts to helping forward the political, economic, and social changes now being considered."

"It is intended to establish a modest inter-racial school in Uganda in 1954. I hope that adult education may develop on inter-racial lines."—Mr. D. S. Miller, Director of Education in Uganda.

# Mr. Amery's Plan for Commonwealth Development

## A Declaration of British Independence Advocated

**A DECLARATION OF BRITISH INDEPENDENCE**, freeing the Commonwealth from all limitations upon its right to develop its resources, is proposed, in effect, by the Rt. Hon. Mr. S. Amery in his latest book "A Balanced Economy" (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.).

In a most stimulating, challenging volume, Mr. Amery argues his case with clarity, persuasiveness, and characteristic fervour. What he has written will be anathema to defeatists, appeasers, and politicians with closed minds and cold feet; but it will be hailed with joy by men and women eager for action to strengthen the whole Commonwealth.

This work contains the distilled essence of the economic and political convictions of an elder statesman whose knowledge of the Commonwealth is unsurpassed, and whose record of prescience in imperial affairs is unrivalled. For men engaged in the public life of the Commonwealth, including Great Britain, no more important book has appeared for a long time. It ought to be studied by every member of a British legislature who takes his duties seriously and by other public leaders with a conscientious recognition of their responsibilities.

Incidentally, though it deals with fundamental matters which demand the inclusion of statistics, the book is so well-written that the reader finds himself swept along in the author's mastery of all aspects of his subject.

### Commonwealth Co-Operation

The chapters dealing with Commonwealth co-operation will, of course, most interest East and Central African readers, but leading up to those sections are brilliant studies of United Kingdom agriculture, coal, industry, and finance. Though he recalls past blunders, Mr. Amery is generous in his judgments, and highly optimistic for the future if only right courses be now adopted.

Something quotable appears on almost every page. The character of this splendid work may be judged from the following passages from the chapter entitled "A Commonwealth Policy":

"Whatever the outcome of discussions with our European neighbours and the United States, it will still be necessary to find a permanent solution of the present unbalance in the world economy resulting from the disproportion between the immense, highly-gear'd, self-sufficient economy of the United States and a number of isolated, unorganized, weaker units. It cannot be found on the lines hitherto pursued under American pressure—by perpetuating the isolation and lack of organization of these weaker units.

"The only effective remedy lies in the creation, by mutual economic support, of economic areas or nation groups capable by the development of large and varied resources of matching the United States in productive power, and so able steadily and permanently to reduce their dollar purchases to the level of their dollar sales. In no other way will it be possible to re-establish a world-wide automatically-working system of multi-lateral trade based on freely exchangeable stable currencies.

"For this purpose it is essential that nations that wish to work together should free themselves from the ill-effects upon mutual economic co-operation imposed by the misleading catchword of 'non-discrimination' and embodied in the articles of the Geneva Agreement. This does not mean that the nations concerned should set up rigid, exclusive trade barriers against the outside world. It means only that they may assert of their economic policy, including their tariffs, they

should be free to stimulate the balanced development of their own resources and widen their common market by such 'preferential' and 'priority' arrangements as may serve their purpose.

"In no other way will it be possible to liberalize an expanded world trade. The veto on discrimination has broken, and must drive the isolated economies to resort to self-defence to the most drastic measures of trade and currency restriction even when they have nominally subscribed to low tariff agreements.

"Such group systems cannot be created arbitrarily. They must grow out of a pre-existing community of tradition and underlying political or geographical unity which only need developing to be effective. In the present world situation two such groups stand out as fulfilling these conditions, and indeed, already moving, tentatively but consciously, towards closer co-operation. One is Continental Europe with its dependencies. The other is the Commonwealth. Each of these is potentially capable of some day equalling the United States.

### Relations with Continental Europe

"The Commonwealth can supply more foodstuffs and raw materials than the U.K. can absorb. Europe is badly in need of them. Our partners in the Commonwealth need even more equipment than we can supply in reasonable time. Europe has industrial resources which could usefully supplement our contribution to our partners' present requirements.

"Such a measure of co-operation would, through the European Payments Union, greatly enlarge the scope and strength of sterling and bring general convertibility nearer. The resolutions of the Strasbourg Assembly in favour of the interlocking of preferences, presumably on the basis of an exchange of secondary preferences, indicates one workable line of advance. This country, at any rate, has a direct interest in securing such a preference in the European market in iron and steel, and not leaving a monopoly of that market to the Schumann combination.

"We could not ourselves directly enter a European customs union. That would not only preclude the effective development of Commonwealth co-operation, but would aggravate the existing unbalance in a Western Europe which is already over-industrialized. It might, indeed, result in an industrial contraction in which we, with our higher wage standards, would be more likely to be squeezed out than to squeeze on our Continental competitors. The main economic basis on which we must aim at building up a balanced and continuously expanding economy must be the Commonwealth.

"There is no question of any cut-and-dried uniform scheme so much as the partners are to be invited to subscribe. Each must be the judge of the method and the extent to which it is to its interest to co-operate.

"What is essential is that the policy should be comprehensive, covering all the various inter-related aspects of economic life. It is not merely a question of trade and tariffs, but of development as a whole, a question of finance and capital, of man-power and its better distribution, of transport and communications.

### Men, Money, Markets, Movement

"Lord Bruce, when Prime Minister of Australia many years ago, popularized the slogan of the three Ms—Men, Money, and Markets—as his policy of Empire development. I would add Movement—the effective linking up of the three others by cable and wireless, by sea and air, by migration of men and industries. None of these factors can function effectively unless balanced and matched by the others.

"One of the strongest psychological obstacles to effective Commonwealth co-operation has hitherto been the hesitation of the younger nations to be too closely associated with so unduly preponderant a partner as the United Kingdom.

"Some redistribution of our population in the Commonwealth would naturally follow of itself as the result of other economic measures encouraging Empire development. But there is every reason why they should be supplemented by direct measures of encouragement. The experiment of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, so grievously frustrated by the world depression, needs to be resumed, and on a larger line.

"I have always believed that the best system of Empire migration would be on the lines of Rowland Hills' imaginative simplification of our present system. Namely, that there should be a one-price ticket, single or return, for any destination in the Empire, purchasable at any post-office on production of evidence of the migrant's suitability.

"There should be far less hesitation than there has been in the past here, and in the Dominions, in accepting healthy

and while immediate stock from outside. The present state of Europe affords a wonderful opportunity for us all to infuse new blood into our system without danger to the supreme importance of maintaining our national traditions and way of life.

If the Dominions want the investment, it is to their interest to help to create that surplus by their own purchases from this country. On the other hand, the more will be justified from your point of view only if the investment pays its way and produces the goods needed. To assure the market for the production resulting from the investment by giving preference to those products is only a prudent insurance on our investment.

**Clear-Cut Policy Will Attract Money**

The same general considerations apply to securing money from outside the Commonwealth, whether through the International Bank for Reconstruction through President Truman's Point Four policy, or through private investment. If we and our partners show our confidence in the projects for which capital is needed, and if we see to it by our policy that their products have a reasonably assured market, American capital will be only too eager to come in on the ground floor in our development—as in the last century British capital came in to build up the United States.

The mistake is to think that American loans can dispense us from the necessity of having our own clear-cut policy of Commonwealth development. Once we have the policy, it will draw in the money by its own momentum.

I see no reason why we should not go back to the earlier policy of the Navigation Acts, or copy the American practice which reserves as "coastal traffic" all traffic between New York and Hawaii or Alaska, by reserving for British ships, as we have already done for British aircraft, the internal traffic of the Colonial Empire in the narrower sense which covers only this country and the Colonies.

Even a more comprehensive scheme for shipping preference or reservation within the Commonwealth might not be beyond the range of mutual agreement, more particularly in respect of civil aviation. The vital part our shipping has always played, and always must play, in our defence need hardly be stressed.

It is equally important that, whether for police work or major war, our Army should be both airborne and supplied by air, and this can be done only if we can mobilize a vast existing civilian air fleet.

**Supremacy at Sea and in the Air**

The development of our Empire by sea and air routes will naturally carry with it, as it did in other days, the development of a wider world carrying trade. One way or another we must restore our ancient supremacy at sea. One way or another we must win world supremacy in the air. Both are the logical corollaries of a Commonwealth and Empire distributed over the Seven Seas.

Last, but far from least, of the four Ms. comes the market. A reasonable assurance that enterprise and energy can secure their market for new undertakings is essential to tempt both capital and individual effort.

Government bulk purchase, inevitable in war-time, has been largely followed since as a method of evading the obligations of non-discrimination imposed by G.A.T.T. But it has many disadvantages. Even where there is a long-term contract, changing conditions are apt to lead to serious misunderstandings. The same can occur if, as has happened in its dealings with Australia and the Argentine, our Government buys at one price from a Commonwealth country and then, because of supplies, pays a higher price to a foreign competitor.

A Government is always liable to be criticized for paying too high a price, for fear of that it is no less apt to fix a price which tends to secure a sufficient volume of production. In any case it naturally tends to look to existing producers, and offers little incentive to new men to enter the field with improved methods, or even to existing producers to compete as regards either price or quality.

Long-term guarantees of a minimum price are open to some of these objections. But they have attractions for producers, enabling them to calculate the return they can expect on their capital. They tend themselves most conveniently to articles of definite uniform quality, like sugar or minerals, or other easily specified raw materials entering into industry where the imposition of preferential duties might be objected to on the ground of cost or of the necessity of arranging for drawbacks on export.

In some instances there may for similar reasons be a case for subsidies, either directly paid to the producer or in respect of transport charges. In many cases, however, such subsidies or price guarantees can meet the demand for a certain quality in quality or for the infinitely varied range of goods which constitute this country's exports.

By and large, the preferential remission of customs duties is by far the most convenient, and of the long run in most effective, method of stimulating mutually complementary trade and production between a group of nations. It calls for no limitation of national sovereignty beyond what is implied in any commercial agreement. It involves no bureaucratic machinery other than that already existing for customs purposes. It imposes none of the irritating delays, the handicap to new competitors and the opportunities for favouritism, inherent in any system of quantitative control and licence. It is not open to the political misunderstandings which arise almost invariably from inter-governmental contracts.

It retains all the advantages of private initiative, and stimulates competition in respect of price and quality not only as between producers enjoying the preference but as between them and the outside world. Its principle is, in fact, the same as that of the handicap in a game or race. It thus promotes efficiency which is the final test of any policy. A world where some measure of direction is inevitable, it is the only alternative to more cumbersome, restrictive and bureaucratic methods. It is, in fact, the only policy of relative free trade available in the world of to-day.

**Markets within the Empire**

It has the advantage that duties can be raised or lowered without special negotiation, and that a raising of the duty for the sake of local protection, whether against foreign or Commonwealth competition, automatically increases the preferential effect.

This country will continue to be the world's largest market for foodstuffs of all kinds, and a reduction in the total volume of some of our food imports can easily be made good, once our hands are freed by a higher degree of preference to our partners.

Our partners, for their part, will no doubt take less from us of certain stock lines of consumer goods. But their development will call for a steadily increasing volume of the kind of capital equipment which we are in a position to supply. At the same time the general growth of their prosperity will provide a growing market for consumer goods of quality and of special lines.

More Vampire jet fighters for the Southern Rhodesian Air Force are soon to be ferried to the Colony

**E. A. & R.**

**"I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover"**

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness, many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 70s. the surface mail edition 50s. to any address.

*East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1.



## Dr. J. R. Gregory's Policy for Kenya Importance of Leadership in All Activities

DR. J. R. GREGORY, last year's Mayor of Nairobi, who has been in private medical practice in Kenya for 25 years, has sent EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the following draft of a policy for that Colony.

**A Common Goal** which can be reached by all three races, even though the routes may be different. As rivers flow to the sea, so must all the people be enabled and encouraged to flow towards a common goal. Those who join the broad, easy, sluggish river will take a long time to arrive. Some may get lost in the swamps and eddies on the way. Those who follow the narrow, brisk, and at times risky way, will arrive more quickly. The important thing is that there shall be a goal which all who try may reach, and inevitably mingle together in equality. Our duty in Kenya is to create a co-operative multi-racial society.

**A Common Language** will remove much misunderstanding. It must be a vital, living language, capable of expressing every refinement of thought, possessing a great literature, a large supply of textbooks, and widely spoken throughout the world. English is the obvious choice.

**A Common Electorate Roll**, reserved for those with high qualifications, possessing an adequate material stake in the country, and with the necessary education to make proper use of the privileges and powers that the vote bestows. This should be an immediate target in order to show good will. It would result in better representation than we have to-day.

### Need for More Efficient Workers

**A Common Economic Policy.**—Economics dominate everything we do and say. History shows this. The stimulation of human wants results in the stimulation of human effort. The most important present aim is to create conditions in which every member of the community is encouraged to give of his best to the total wealth of the country. Provided a man really contributes according to his intellectual and material means, all such contributions should be regarded as common contributions, notwithstanding disparity between them, and no contribution which is on such a basis should be criticized on account of its magnitude only. The Creator in his infinite wisdom has not made all men equal. It is the sum total that counts. United action springs from an idealism, with its feet firmly on the ground, would enormously increase the economic potential of Kenya. It largely depends on a greatly increased supply of efficient workers of every degree of skill.

**A Common Opportunity.**—There should be common opportunity, with every avenue open to every man. Let the best man win, without prejudice of race, creed, or colour. Each should be proud to carry a record of his service. The removal of this privilege from the Africans has thrown them into confusion, and is preventing the best men from attaining their rightful place in the community.

**Common Education.**—Let every child be given equal opportunity to acquire an elementary education, and let those who display special aptitude proceed to higher education. Tests should be carried out for all races at the appropriate stages, without prejudice or privilege for the colour of their skins. Allowing youths to continue elementary education to the age of 12 years is wasteful; if they cannot keep pace they should be directed into technical training, and by the age of 18 years be sufficiently skilled at a craft to earn their living at it. It might be necessary to adopt measures to encourage the achievement of special educational abilities in Africans, until such time as the numbers possessing such abilities are greater.

**A Common Ethical Standard.**—A high standard of ethics should be the aim and be judged by men of good will

without reference to any particular form of religious belief. To suggest that those who profess and call themselves Christians "have no need" to be led into the way of truth" is a fallacy.

**The Common Weal.**—Emphasis should be on economic advancement and not on political advancement, which would inevitably follow. *Mao Mao* is the result of political ambitions outstripping economic ambitions in the Kikuyu tribe, and will result in setting back the genuine advancement of that tribe for generations.

Loans for economic development, including communications, water supplies, and power supplies, should be readily available. If the money lost on the groundnuts scheme had been invested in railways, roadways and airways, all the nuts required would have been forthcoming, and a great deal besides.

The White Highlands should be developed to produce the maximum of which the land is capable. This implies the breaking up of many estates (though not necessarily the largest estates, which may be best used for ranching) into holdings that a man can utilize. Enclosure is a *sine qua non*.

### Wind Erosion

A lot is said about erosion through the land being washed down to the sea. Equal emphasis should be placed on wind erosion, which enclosure would do much to reduce. Enclosure makes the proper rotation of crops a possibility. The African reserves will continue until such time as all the Africans are able and willing to accept the opportunities of western civilization.

**Common Friends.**—Kenya cannot stand alone. Therefore she must have an agreed policy with her neighbours, so that all can advance together. In this modern world it is essential to be a good neighbour and have good neighbours.

A propaganda to educate all the people as to who are our friends and who are our enemies would remove misunderstanding, and correct the idea so often propounded that to be the friend of one section of the community is to be the enemy of the other.

When we reach agreement as to who are our friends we shall move forward together, united in the same direction with federation as our eventual aim.

**Leadership.**—No policy is worth the ink with which it is written unless it can be operated efficiently, and the efficient operation of any policy depends on leadership. Leadership at all levels determines failure or success.

Since Kenya is a part of the British Colonial Empire, and the United Kingdom Parliament is ultimately responsible, public opinion in the U.K. cannot be ignored in relation to activities in Kenya. Leaders on the spot must not find their legitimate aspirations continually frustrated, because under such circumstances leadership breaks. A test so searching calls for the best possible understanding between the people of Kenya and the people of the U.K. Leadership must be solid and united both here and in Britain. We must stand together. We need good work by men of good will at all levels.

### Opportunities in All Spheres

Opportunities for leadership exist in every sphere of the country's life—in the central Government, in local government, in tribal tribunals, in the churches, schools, societies, and all other organizations. In fact, it is not possible to think of any sphere in which opportunities for leadership do not offer. The difficulty is not to find the opportunity but the men to grasp it.

The African peoples take readily to western civilization and show themselves capable of adopting the social, cultural, political, and economic advantages of it. The economic potential of Africa is enormous, and provided it is intelligently directed with all working to a common goal, it is available for all to share.

While it is true that the rich man (or community) should know how the poor man (or community) lives, it is equally true that the poor man (or community) should know how the rich man (or community) works.

"There is a tendency now to think only about more soldiers, more aeroplanes, more rifles, more ammunition and more barbed wire, when the real answer to the quick end of the war in Kenya is more information."—Mr. J. M. B. Butler, district commissioner in Kenya, addressing Nyeri African District Council.

## "China" Advises Gangs To Surrender Pointless To Continue Struggle

THE COLONIAL OFFICE issued the following statement yesterday:—

"As a result of the interrogation in Kenya of General China, it appeared that there was a fairly widespread feeling amongst the terrorists that further armed insurrection would bring nothing but hardship to the Kikuyu people and that there was little to be gained by continuing the struggle. It was decided that if this appreciation were correct it afforded an opportunity of hastening the end of the emergency which should not be missed."

"On Sunday, February 14, China was moved to a closely guarded building in Nyeri. From there, largely by means of personal letters from China, touch has been established with Mau Mau leaders in the forest and the reserves. There has also been personal contact between China and the individual leaders. Special Branch representatives have always been present at these meetings."

### Movements by Armoured Car

"China's movements in the reserve have been by armoured car and under police guard. The result of such contacts cannot be clear for some time but, should any organized meetings take place, safe conduct arrangements to all parties will be guaranteed."

"Meanwhile there has been and there will be no relaxation of the impact of the security forces upon terrorist organizations. Indeed, during the past three weeks security forces have had some of their most successful operations. These operations will be continued and intensified."

China, a Mau Mau leader, who controlled gangs operating in the south-west areas of Mount Kenya, was

captured on January 16, tried in February, and sentenced to death.

## African Wins the George Medal

ERASTUS MIGWE CHEGE, of the Kikuyu tribal police, has been awarded the George Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty of the highest order. The citation states:—

"Single-handed he repelled an attack on a camp by an armed gang of Mau Mau terrorists in the Fort Hall area. When the attack began the Kikuyu guards and the only other armed member of the camp ran away, leaving Chege alone. He shot a terrorist and immediately became the target for the attackers' fire. Chege killed two more terrorists and wounded others. The attackers withdrew, and Chege's outstanding courage prevented arms and ammunition in the camp falling into the hands of Mau Mau."

Sergeant Mzee Sharibad, of the Kenya Police Reserve, and Police Constable Kibrop arap Keter have been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for killing a dangerous European gunman in a running fight.

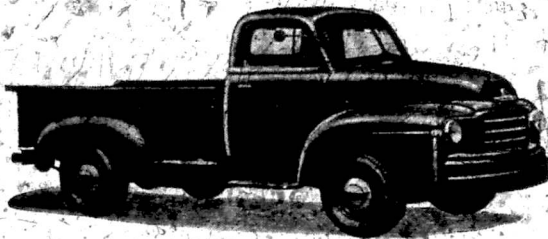
Chuma Ole Gishore, a Masai tribesman, receives the British Empire Medal and the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for courage when taken prisoner by a Mau Mau gang.

Mr. William Shillito, a postmaster in Nairobi, has won the M.B.E. for great personal courage in preventing the theft of money.

## Federal Motto

MAGNI ESSE MERIAMUS has been chosen as the motto of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federal Cabinet picked it from 174 suggestions. Before the full coat of arms and motto are adopted, they will be considered by the College of Heraldry. Some critics in Rhodesia have suggested that either *mereamus* or *meriamur* would be better. Others preferred the English rendering, "Let us serve to be great," for an inter-racial Federation.

# Seven reasons why . . . this thrifty BEDFORD is today's best buy



25 cwt. ALL-STEEL PICK-UP

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by  
Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru,  
Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam,  
Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

**BRUCE LTD**  
P.O. BOX 951  
NAIROBI

1. 53 cu. ft. all-steel welded pick-up body; steel tail-board with chains.
2. 6-cylinder O.H.V. "Extra Duty" petrol engine with 6-phase economy carburation.
3. Easy ride suspension—long springs—double acting shock absorbers.
4. Synchromesh 4-speed gearbox—smooth, silent gear changes just like a car.
5. All-steel 3-man cab on 3-point rubber mounting.
6. Light, positive steering and powerful hydraulic brakes.
7. Easy service access to cut down maintenance time.

# PERSONALIA

LORD MILVERTON has reached Rhodesia after his visit to Kenya.

MR. D. C. SHARPSTONE has joined the board of the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY will leave England next Monday for another visit to East Africa.

MR. HENRY SWANZY has returned to London after his visit to East and Central Africa for the B.B.C.

MR. PHILIP BROADBENT and MR. F. S. JOELSON have been elected to the council of the Royal Empire Society.

LORD VERULAM has resigned his position as managing director of Enfield Cables, Ltd., but will retain his seat on the board.

MR. C. COLINVAUX, of A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., is president of the first produce exchange to be established in Tanganyika.

LADY BARTHELOT, SIR EGERTON & LADY HAMOND-GRAEME, and LADY RAIKES are passengers for Malta in the s.s. KENYA.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for the Colonies, has been admitted to a London nursing home with gastro-enteritis.

SIR ALLAN GRANT has resigned from the board of John Brown and Co., Ltd., a company with a Rhodesian subsidiary.

The REV. MICHAEL SCOTT'S request to the United Nations to use its good offices, to assist his return to South West Africa has been rejected.

MR. C. R. MELVILLE, assistant general manager of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. MELVILLE sailed last week for the Cape in the WARWICK CASTLE.

Among recent arrivals from Southern Rhodesia are MR. W. L. BIRT, MR. A. L. DONALDSON, MR. BASIL KAUFMAN, MR. R. G. MELVILLE and MR. RALPH SIMON.

MR. NORMAN R. KINGSTON, formerly Scripture master at Reigate Grammar School, Surrey, has been appointed supervisor of schools for the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EWART GROGAN has resigned from the European Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, owing to disagreement with MR. BLUNDELL on constitutional matters.

MRS. JEGER, Socialist M.P. for Holborn and St. Pancras, who recently visited Uganda, made her maiden speech in the House of Commons last week in the debate on the recent Berlin Conference.

SIR PERCIVAL LIESCHING, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who went to Southern Rhodesia to attend the opening of the first Federal Parliament, is now in South Africa.

MR. A. M. S. NEAVE, Conservative M.P. for Abingdon, has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of Transport, and formerly Minister of State for the Colonies.

SIR FRANK ENGLEDDOW will retire from the chairmanship of the Food Investigation Board at the end of this month. His place will be taken by DR. R. HOLROYD, Director of Research, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Two Beit fellowships in Britain each worth £425 a year have been awarded to MR. J. R. RYDZEWSKI, who after working on hydro-electric projects with a Glasgow organization joined a Southern Rhodesian firm of consulting engineers, and to DR. J. E. P. THOMAS, who will study medicine.

Passengers for Mombasa in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE include MR. & MRS. R. S. BENTON, MR. F. MAGNER, MR. F. EGANS, MR. & MRS. A. F. GURDEN, MR. R. J. SMITH, MR. & MRS. W. R. WHEWY, and MR. F. WILSON.

MR. E. E. CASSELL, lately Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, sailed a few days ago in the HIMALAYA for Australia, on his way to take up his new appointment as Postmaster General in Malaya.

MR. JUSTICE HATHORN has been sworn in as a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. He comes from Natal, where is father and grandfather were judges. The appointment fills the gap left by appointment as Acting Governor of the Chief Justice, SIR ROBERT TREGGOLD. MR. JUSTICE THOMAS, the Acting Chief Justice, will retire shortly.

A select committee to consider the remuneration of Federal M.P.s, has been appointed by the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with the following members: MESSRS. W. H. EASTWOOD, J. FOOT, R. F. HALSTED, L. M. N. HODSON, and F. S. OWEN, all Federal Party M.P.s., DR. A. SCOTT (Ind.), and the REV. A. B. DOIG (specially-nominated European member for African interests, Nyasaland).

COLONEL G. E. WELLS, who has been appointed Clerk of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, assumed the comparable office in Southern Rhodesia in 1950. He is 51, was born in the Cape Province, and joined the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service at 16, becoming Public Prosecutor in Bulawayo 11 years later. During the last war he served in East and North Africa and Italy, being second-in-command of the Rhodesian African Rifles, and being awarded the American Bronze Star. Since 1950 Colonel Wells has commanded the Territorial Troops in Mashonaland. The Clerk Assistant to the Federal Parliament is to be MR. E. GRANT-DALTON, who has also held the comparable appointment in Southern Rhodesia.

## SWITZERLAND

INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAY offered by young couple in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Wonderful view, walks and flowers, swimming pool, riding, tennis, fishing. Sightseeing tours. Every comfort. WINTER SPORTS.—Ski-fields, ice rink on dooSTEP, ski-lifts, ski-schools. Brochures—C. B. Whitot-Aillstone, Châlet Bon, Accueil, Château-d'Oex.

## PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Boys from 5-10 prepared for Preparatory and Public Schools and, in particular, The Wells House, Malvern Wells. Absolutely inclusive fees, with generous reductions for sons of serving officers, younger brothers, and boys under 8. Qualified staff. 45 acres, regular games, swimming bath, most modern equipment. HEADMASTER, THE WELLS COURT, NR. TEWKESBURY, GLOS.

## PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

CONSULTING ENGINEERS have vacancies for qualified engineering assistants in their Nairobi office, with experience in the following: (a) Survey, Drainage, Water Supply, Roads and General Estate Development. (A knowledge of structural engineering will be an advantage.) (b) Design of reinforced concrete and steelwork structures, with site supervision. (A knowledge of surveying will be an advantage.) Varied projects with scope for initiative and opportunities for advancement. Candidates should be single, and between the ages of 24 and 32. Salary, leave facilities, and other terms of appointment in accordance with experience. Air passages for applicants from abroad will be paid. Applications, which should be made in writing, giving full particulars of age, education, qualifications, and experience, with some recent references, should be addressed to: MESSRS. PETER M. AMCOTT & PARTNERS, P.O. Box 6,505, NAIROBI, KENYA.

## DEATH

STEWART.—On February 25, 1954, suddenly, Colonel Malcolm John Stewart, O.B.E., dearly beloved husband of Doreen, and ever to be remembered. R.I.P.



## Obituary

### Colonel Malcolm J. Stewart Devoted Servant of East Africa

WITH DEEP REGRET we report the death in London last Thursday from thrombosis of Colonel Malcolm John Stewart, D.B.E., Acting Commissioner in London for East Africa. He had collapsed in the Strand on the Tuesday evening and been taken to Charing Cross Hospital, where he passed away peacefully.

Since joining the East Africa Office as accountant five years ago he had become widely known to East Africans in and visiting London, and his friendliness, cheerfulness and thoroughness were widely recognized and valued. He was his natural self in all circumstances, and an unusually wide and varied circle of people will feel that they have lost a real friend.

No man had done as much as he for East Africa House, the inter-racial club in London, of which he was acting chairman at the time of his death. One of the little group of enthusiasts who worked for its establishment, he willingly undertook much of the detailed planning and negotiations, and thereafter every aspect of the task engaged and held his interest. He was prudent in counsel, meticulous in detail, and generous in contriving for the well-being of the members.

The East African Office and East Africa House will miss him greatly, for he had served them both devotedly and so will many East Africans who, having first met him in one of those places of in East Africa, came to be numbered among his many friends.

#### Career

Born in Greenock in 1893, he was educated at St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Colleges, Glasgow. Commissioned in Lovat Scouts Yeomanry in 1914, he transferred to the Indian Army in 1916, was posted to the Imperial School of Instruction in Cairo in 1919, became a company commander in the 53rd Sikhs two years later, and retired from the Army in 1922.

In the following year he joined the Colonial Service and went to Tanganyika as assistant treasurer, and after 10 years in that Territory was transferred to the Somaliland Protectorate as Treasurer and Chief of Customs. In 1935 he became Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar-General in the Falkland Islands, and soon afterwards was given command of the local Defence Force. On two occasions he acted as Colonial Secretary and on two others as deputy for the Governor. In 1938 he went to Sierra Leone as Deputy Treasurer.

In the last war he served from 1941 to 1945 in Italian Somaliland and with the 8th Army in North Africa, for part of the time as deputy director in the Civil Affairs Department of the Military Administration. He was Accountant-General in Tanganyika from the end of the war until 1949, when he retired from the Colonial Service and joined the staff of the East African Office in London.

As a young man he had been a keen footballer, swimmer, and hockey player, and he had always been interested in the theatre.

#### Mr. F. de V. Allen's Tribute

Mr. F. de V. Allen, a colleague of his in the East African Office, writes:—

"I first met Malcolm Stewart casually in Africa during the last war, but did not come to know him really well until he joined the staff of the East African Office in London in 1949.

"Having worked with him for many years, I came to value his advice and admired him greatly, because the longer you knew him the better you liked him. Always cheerful and good tempered, never ruffled, and always ready to be consulted on any matter, however important or trivial, he became my great friend. When

acting as East African Commissioner in London he still remained a helpful friend and adviser. He was the most unspoilt person I have known:

"Malcolm Stewart had a great sense of humour and dearly loved a yarn, a good story, and a joke. Never did I hear him speak unkindly of anyone.

"Arriving at the office on the morning of his death, and seeing the sorrow of the staff, was to realize how dearly loved he was."

### Mr. Frank Samuel

#### Chairman of United Africa Company

MR. FRANK SAMUEL, chairman of the United Africa Co., Ltd., and a director of Unilever and Unilever N.V., died at his home in London last week at the age of 65 after a long illness. The originator of the East African groundnut scheme in 1946, he became in the following year an executive director of the East African Groundnut Corporation (later renamed the Overseas Food Corporation), and was deeply distressed by the series of calamities which followed. Had he had control, a very different result would assuredly have been achieved.

After leaving a Clifton College, and studying in Switzerland and Germany, he joined the family business of musical instrument makers, and in 1914 invented and patented one of the first portable phonographs. He formed the Decca Gramophone Company to market his invention, and when it was sold in 1928 an old-school fellow and business associate, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, who had created the United Africa Company from two West African trading concerns, invited him to become merchandise manager in the Gold Coast. He was appointed successively joint managing director, managing director, deputy chairman, and chairman when Lord Trenchard retired last September.

#### Vision, Initiative and Generosity

A man of wide vision, initiative, and courage, he made the United Africa Company a great enterprise in West and East Africa, which he had often visited. In East Africa the interests of the group include local U.A.C. subsidiaries of importance and such well-known enterprises as Canley & Roberts, Ltd., Riddoch Motors, Ltd., and Kenya Advertising Corporation, Ltd.

No controller of a large business in Africa had been more ready than he to seek out Africans capable of undertaking responsibility, to entrust them with new duties, paid them generously, and increased their responsibility as it was earned. He was an enlightened realist who sought merit wherever it was to be found and rewarded it without consideration of race or colour.

He was president of the United Synagogue in London, joint treasurer of the Association of Jewish Youth, a member of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and an active worker for other Jewish causes. In the 1914-18 war he was a machine-gun instructor, and in the last war he served in the A.R.P.

Mrs. Samuel (née Esther Benjamin, of Toronto) survives him.

Lord Trenchard said of him at the beginning of the week:—

"By the death of Mr. Frank Samuel we have lost at the height of his powers, a man of outstanding qualities. I have been privileged to be his colleague for over 16 years, and in that time I have come to realize that he was not merely a great man of business but a man of great ideals. To improve the standard of living was a cause which was always close to his heart, above all where Africa was concerned, and he fully realized that by doing this he was also strengthening the principles of civilization.

"Few people appreciate the true worth of the contribution which Frank Samuel's industry, integrity and breadth of vision have made to the development of the

British Commonwealth. He had earned from colleagues and subordinates not only loyalty and respect but deep affection. Each of them knew that if he were ever in difficulty he would find in Samuel a steadfast friend, quick to help to the utmost from the store of his wisdom and humanity.

MR. P. J. BURWICK, a temporary field officer (agriculture), has died in Tanganyika.

MR. GEORGE RENNIE AIRTH has died in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 82.

MRS. PHYLLIS ELLIS, wife of the Postmaster-General of Nyasaland, has died in Zomba hospital.

MR. ARTHUR JOHANNES KRIEG, an agricultural officer, in Tanganyika, has died while on leave in Germany.

BANDMASTER GULAB SINGH, since 1946 bandmaster of the Tanganyika Police, has died in Dar es Salaam at the age of 62.

DEAN INGE, who died last week at the age of 93 at his home in Berkshire, was the father of MR. EDWARD INGE, of the Sudan.

MR. THOMAS PRIBI MARGACH, who had lived in Uganda since 1911, has died in Masindi from gunshot wounds. Foul play is not suspected. He was 82.

MR. W. R. MENKE, who has died from drowning in Tanganyika, went to the Territory 23 years ago. He was at one time a member of the surveys and town planning staff.

MRS. SMUTS, widow of General Smuts, who has died in South Africa at the age of 82, was the great-granddaughter of the Voortrekker leader, Piet Retief. She was married in 1897.

MR. HANNA THEODOR, a building contractor who went to Tanganyika 50 years ago and has been resident there ever since, has died in Dar es Salaam. He is survived by a daughter and two sons.

MR. A. G. NOURSE, who has died in Mombasa at the age of 80, went to Kenya from South Africa in 1914. He was interested in mining and prospecting. Lately he had an estate business at the coast.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. TOOVEY, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., who has died in Godalming, Surrey, served as liaison officer at Middle East headquarters in 1940, and in the following year was put in charge of lines of communication in Eritrea.

MR. P. D. THOMAS, district commissioner in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, has died suddenly at the age of 45. Educated at Clifton College and Exeter College, Oxford, he entered the Colonial Service 22 years ago as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. THOMAS LYNCH, a Southern Rhodesian pioneer, who has died in Port Elizabeth, aged 86, went to the Colony in 1893 and served with the Victoria Column in the Matabele War. Later he took part in the relief of Mafeking. Eleven years ago he was made a Freeman of Bulawayo.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND ETHERIDGE, who has died in Kenya at the age of 85, spent some years in Nyasaland before going to East Africa, where he established in Eldoret the company bearing his name and the local weekly paper which began as the *Plateau Explosion* and later became the *Uasin Gishu Advertiser*.

MR. A. G. BARBARI, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 48, was president of the Ismailia Association in Uganda and a member of the Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Africa. He had many business interests in the Protectorate, including Kirima Estates Ltd., Tamiyalo Tea Estate Ltd., and the Ismailia Corporation of Uganda, Ltd.

MR. P. H. NIGHTINGALE, Financial Secretary, said that the new ship to replace the *AL-SAM* would be ready about the middle of 1953 and would carry nine first-class, 16 second-class, and 350 deck-class passengers, and about 275 on the upper deck. The purchase of a second vessel was under consideration.

## Northern Rhodesia's New Governor Career of Mr. A. E. T. Benson

Mrs. ARTHUR EDWARD TREVOR BENSON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria, whose appointment as Governor of Northern Rhodesia was briefly recorded in our last issue, was born in Johannesburg in 1907, son of the late Rev. A. H. T. Benson; then curate and preacher of St. Mary's, Johannesburg, and later rector of Ilam, Derbyshire.

After being educated at Wolverhampton School and Exeter College, Oxford, Mr. Benson joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1932, and seven years later was transferred to the Colonial Office. From 1940 to 1943 he was on the staff of the office of the Prime Minister and War Cabinet, and then returned to the Colonial Office for a period before going back to Northern Rhodesia.

He went to Uganda as Administrative Secretary in 1946, was Chief Secretary of the Central African Council from 1949 to 1951, and then went to Nigeria as Chief Secretary in succession to Sir Hugh Foot.

The new Governor is a keen angler.

## Professor Hancock to Advise on Uganda

PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM HANCOCK, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Professor of British Colonial Affairs in the University of London since 1949, is the expert whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited to visit Uganda to advise on constitutional problems generally, and in particular those affecting the kingdom of Buganda. Sir William, an Australian, was Professor of Modern History at the University of Adelaide for three years, Professor of History at Birmingham for 10, and Chichele Professor of Economic History at Oxford for five. Among his books are "Argument of Empire" and "Wealth of Colonies." He is a Fellow of All Souls.

## Mr. Stanley Barr

ON COMPLETING 50 years of service with the company, Mr. Stanley Barr, general manager of the Union-Castle Line, retired last week, but he will retain his directorship of the company and of African Lands and Hotels, Ltd., and his chairmanship of Beira Boating Co., Ltd., and Beira Engineering Co., Ltd. He became head of the Union-Castle freight department in 1924, an assistant manager in 1935, manager in 1947, and general manager last year. For the past 19 years he has been chairman of the South and East African Shipping Conferences, which have made him their honorary chairman, given a luncheon in his honour, and presented him with a memento in recognition of his service. Mr. Barr has also served on the council of the Chamber of Shipping, the British Liner Committee, the National Maritime Board, the executive council of the Shipping Federation, and the Refrigerated Cargo Research Council.

## Sudan Senate

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, with the prior approval of the Governor-General's Commission, has nominated as members of the Senate: Sayed Abdel Rahman Abdou, Abdel Salam Khalifa, Abdulla Mirghani, Ahmed Mohamed Saleh, Ahmed Gulli, Dr. Fadl Babiker Ibrahim, Beari, Khalafalla Khalid, Khalifa Mohamed Ismail, Mohamed Hassan, Khidir Ali Kamair, Mohamed Ibrahim Farah, Mohamed Saleh Suwar El Dahab, Osman Abu-Sala, Peter Muryel, Spirico Iro, Tahir Abdel Meshih, William Gagan, Yoseppa Swokiri, Lokwe, Yusuf Habbani, and Ziad Osman Arab.



Parliament

Commons Questions on Mau Mau

Kwabaka's Hotel Bill of £50 Daily

MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT KENYA were asked in the Commons last week.

MR. W. BENN (Lab.) and MR. R. PAGET (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would institute an inquiry into the allegations made in a newspaper article against the Kenya police by an ex-officer of that force, Mr. Peter Bostock.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have seen the article by Mr. Bostock, and by no means accept the implications in it. The writer spent less than two months in Kenya, and out of this time only 11 days in an operational area. During these 11 days he took part in two sweeps and one ambush, and, according to his own signed report, each of these operations resulted in nothing to report."

"On the general question whether there should be an inquiry into allegations of misconduct against the police and Home Guard, I am not prepared to take a decision until after Colonel Young has taken up his duties as Commissioner of Police."

MR. BENN: "Is the Minister aware that, when these horrifying stories come out of Kenya, written by those who have at one time or another been on the spot, they do an immense amount of damage to the campaign which the Minister himself is waging, and that the impression of the Government's sincerity would be made very much greater if he took immediate action when such reports are published?"

Re-Organisation Might Be Delayed

MR. LYTTELTON: "The action which we have taken is to prosecute on every occasion those against whom these charges have been preferred. There is another question which I would bring to the attention of the hon. gentleman, and it is that continual inquiries into cases which do not appear to have anything like the same significance only serve to delay the reorganization that we hope will take place."

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "In view of the Minister's reference to the length of time that Mr. Bostock spent in the country before making the statement, can he say whether Mr. Bostock's report differs very substantially from the report on the same matter by six M.P.s. of this House?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The six hon. members have made recommendations with regard to the police which do not include an inquiry, and I would regard the results of their labours, for which we are all very grateful, as an entirely different thing from an unsubstantiated account by this ex-assistant inspector of police."

MR. SILVERMAN: "I did not ask the Minister about a request for an inquiry. I asked him whether there was any substantial difference between statements made by Mr. Bostock and those made by the six M.P.s. If it is true, as I quite believe it is, that the statements made by the members are of greater authority, it is difficult to see whether they are of the same kind."

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member must answer that question himself. He can read the article written by Mr. Bostock and the White Paper and come to his own conclusions."

MR. BENN asked the Colonial Secretary if he would place in the library of the House copies of all surrender leaflets distributed in Kenya designed to bring in suspected Mau Mau adherents.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Only one such leaflet has been issued. A copy has already been put in the library, together with a copy of the statement issued by the Governor at the time."

Surrender Leaflets

MR. BENN asked under what authority surrender leaflets were offered to Mau Mau suspects, how far they were binding on the Kenya Government, and on whom.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I refer the hon. member to the answer I gave on February 17 to Mr. R. Sorensen."

MR. BENN: "Does not the Minister agree that it is of the very greatest importance that the word of the Kenya Government should be taken by those for whom it is intended to be binding? Would the Minister also make it clear that, when a surrender leaflet offers an amnesty to a prisoner, the Attorney-General, the judge, or whoever is involved in the processes of justice, should recognize that that word is binding upon him?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I certainly would agree to that. It would be the conditions laid down in the amnesty leaflet that

fulfilled. It rests, I think it is correct to say, upon prosecuting counsel to enter a *notte prosequi* if the conditions have been fulfilled. What has to be ascertained is whether those conditions have been fulfilled."

MR. BENN: "Is the made clear in the surrender leaflet? If there is uncertainty about this, it is bound to have most undesirable results."

MR. LYTTELTON: "The surrender leaflet does lay down the conditions under which a man who surrenders can obtain an amnesty. I think the hon. member will find that clear if he will read it."

MR. E. FERRIS (Lab.): "In view of the need to bring about an early settlement in Kenya, would not the Minister agree that to forgive even those who have been guilty of serious crimes and not prosecute them if they surrender would be helpful if they promise in future to play the game?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman's question touches on a number of policies, of which I could not possibly give a detailed answer."

MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.) asked what extent, other than by offering Mau Mau members were offered a future freedom if they voluntarily surrendered to the authorities.

MR. LYTTELTON: "They are not offered freedom if they voluntarily surrender. The only offer made is that they will not be executed for carrying arms or consorting with armed terrorists. The offer has been published by all means available, including broadcasting and loudspeaker."

Mr. Brockway and a Banned Journal

MR. E. BROCKWAY asked on what grounds the *African and Colonial Worker*, a monthly journal published in this country, had been banned in Kenya.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Governor of Kenya has prohibited importation of this publication in the public interest, because of its subversive character. This is within the Governor's powers, and I do not propose to intervene."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that this responsible journal has been sponsored by many hon. members of this House? If European papers published in Kenya have the freedom to incite racial subversion, why should there not be an opportunity for those who seek inter-racial co-operation?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am quite unaware of the circumstances in which the hon. gentleman says that these newspapers are sponsored in some way by hon. members of this House. I can only deal, and the Governor can only deal, with a newspaper as we find it. I would point to an article published in September, 1953, which contained entirely irresponsible and unconfirmed statements by alleged witnesses of activities said to have been committed by administrative officers and security forces. It is apparent—according to my advice—that the editors are prepared to print any malicious inventions or rumours that might suit their purposes."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that that statement is quite untrue?"

SIR H. WILLIAMS (Cons.): "On the point of order. The hon. gentleman has alleged that a statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies is untrue. Is that not an improper observation?"

MR. SPEAKER: "A statement can be untrue without being intentionally so."

Crimes of Assault and Battery

MR. J. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would consider making crimes of assault and battery in Kenya punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. The circumstances in which these crimes are committed may vary so widely that in my opinion it would not be proper to deprive the courts of their present discretion."

MR. DUGDALE: "Does the Minister recall the case of a settler who was convicted of a particularly brutal assault and whose fines were paid on the spot by another settler who presumably thought that he was performing a fitting act? Does the Minister think it right that people should be able to band together to pay each other's fines so that the guilty can escape justice?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "This is an attempt on the part of the right hon. gentleman to bring forward a particular case, many of the particulars of which I should deplore, in order to make a general argument. If he will read my answer, he will see that I consider that the discretion of the courts should not be altered in these cases. There is no means by which one can secure in all cases that the courts arrive at the right decision. That is impossible."

Mrs. WILSON (Lab.) asked the minimum age for recruitment to the Kenya Police Reserve.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Normally 18 years, but as in the regular force, cadets are accepted from the age of 16 years subject to certain stipulations; for example, they are not permitted to carry firearms."

Mrs. WILSON: "Can the Minister elaborate a little? Public opinion has been very much distressed to find that very young recruits for the police reserve have been used on screening



operations. Does not the Minister agree that it is entirely unsuitable for boys under 18 to be used on any duties other than messenger duties and so on?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am not clear from the advices which I have received upon exactly what duties the young man—ho is described as being 16 years of age, but I think he was something over 17—was employed. I have called for a report on the matter."

MR. DUGDALE: "The ft. hon. gentleman has stated that these young men may not themselves carry firearms but will he also assure the House that they are not in a position to order others to use arms?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have the case under investigation. I think Mr. Dugdale might wait until I get further advices."

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked the present selling price of Kenya sisal, and the present rate of African wages on the plantations.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The price in London varies between £71 and £100 per ton of sisal, according to quality. Of this about £12 is the cost of freight and insurance. The lowest wage paid on the estates is 60s. per month with free rations, housing, medical attention, and welfare, together with bonuses for extra work performed."

MR. HYND: "Does the 60s. include the additional amenities or not?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The 60s. is the cash."

MR. E. L. MALLABE (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would take steps to ensure that when next the Governor had talks with non-official members of the Legislature on constitutional matters the African non-official members would also be consulted.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I can assure the hon. member that before any decision is taken on constitutional changes the African non-official members will be consulted."

### Kenya Report, 1953

MR. P. WILLIAMS (Cons.) asked for a further statement on the document entitled "Kenya Report, 1953."

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have the matter under urgent consideration, but I can say as yet nothing to my previous reply."

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) while expatriating British forces in Kenya of responsibility for irregular acts against Kikuyu suspects, asked what further disciplinary action had been taken against the police reserve or others involved in such irregularities.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Disciplinary action or prosecution in the courts is always undertaken whenever the circumstances require it."

Mrs. L. PEGER (Lab.) asked how much money the ex-Kabaki had accepted from public funds since November 30, and whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that collections for the ex-Kabaki were being taken among Baganda who believed him to be in impoverished circumstances.

MR. LYTTLETON: "He has received £1,333 6s. 8d., and in addition £1,892 18s. 3d. has been paid from Uganda Government funds to meet his hotel bill in December. I have seen reports that such collections were being made. Any doubts should now have been removed by the announcement made by the Uganda Government on February 14 that an allowance of £8,000 a year was being made to him from Protectorate Government funds."

MR. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked on what grounds Joseph William Kiwanuka, vice-president of the National Congress, had been detained under the emergency laws in Uganda, why he was subjected to solitary confinement in the central prison in Kampala, and whether an advisory committee to hear appeals had been appointed under the emergency laws.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The terms of the detention order provide that Mr. Kiwanuka shall not communicate with any person except with the written consent of the Resident, Buganda. No advisory committee has yet been appointed, but it is intended to do so if the state of emergency cannot be terminated shortly."

### Arrests in Kenya

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) asked how many people in Kenya had been arrested in connexion with the disturbances; how many had been screened and tried; how many released; and how many were now in custody and where.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The number of persons arrested up to January 30, 1954, was 165,482; 29,345 were released after preliminary questioning; 436,717 screened; 66,615 released after screening; 68,084 tried; and 518 were awaiting trial."

Mau Mau prisoners and detained persons on January 30, 1954, were numbered as follows: Embu, 1,917; Meru, 2,977; Kiambu, 912; Mern, 632; Nyeri, 892; Nairobi, 1,034; Kajiado, 257; Langata, 288; Ngong River, 38; Kwana, nil and one; Odendaibe, Lamu, 236; Mandi, nil and 21; Mandi, 22; Mlambo Ya Simba, 266; Mackinnon Road, 1,836; Mandi, 503; Thompson's Falls, 32; Kericho, 79; Kisumu, 768; Siaya, 503; Nyakach, 502; Kajiado, Mile, 27, 756; Narok, 106 and 100; 61 and 1,402; Lodwar, 544; Lokitang, 118 and 100; Mandi, Wejir, 26; Kabarnet, nil and one detained; Mandi, nil and one detainee. Totals: 12,924 convicted and 4,612 detainees.

## Secretary of State in Kenya European Opinion Divided

MR. LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies and his Parliamentary private secretary, the Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.P., arrived in Nairobi on Sunday. He said he had not been in Kenya for eight months, and that was too long an interval. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had arrived on the previous day.

The Kenya Electors' Union has been canvassing support for the proposal for a War Cabinet to combine civil and military efforts, a proposal which is supported in principle by the European elected members of the Legislature. Local reports say that Mr. Michael Blundell, influential as Leader of the European elected members has deteriorated, but not so much as would appear. There is division among his colleagues on the inclusion of Asian members in the Government, and on their attitude to Colonial politics has changed. Others urge no change in the constitution until the emergency is over.

The report of the Parliamentary delegation will also be discussed with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lyttleton and Field Marshal Sir John Harding have started discussions on future policy which it is hoped will result in the termination of the military emergency. Sir John visited the operational areas with General Sir George Erskine last week.

On Monday Mr. Lyttleton was present at a meeting of provincial commissioners to gain an up-to-date assessment of the position in all parts of the Colony.

## Kiwanuka Guilty of Sedition, Fined £50 in Kampala Court

JOSEPH WILLIAM KIWANUKA, proprietor of the Express Newspaper Services, Ltd., Kampala, has been fined £50 for publishing a seditious article in the *Uganda Express*.

The magistrate, Mr. Ashley Greenwood, said that the main theme of the article was that Africans were inferior beings without rights, and that Native rulers lost their thrones if they did not do what Europeans wanted. The article had criticized the Secretary of State and the Protectorate Government, and was certainly calculated to stir up hatred against the Government of Uganda. A reference to the transfer to Kenya in 1926 of the Lake Rudolf area was most seditious in itself and its context.

To criticize the Government and suggest peaceful remedies was one thing; to launch a virulent attack on a particular class of people and accuse them in the strongest terms of trampling on the rights of another class, must inflame any existing differences.

Though the accused was in England when the offending article was published, he was responsible for the acts of his agents and servants, and had left in charge of his paper a very inexperienced sub-editor to whom he had given no instructions. He had not even bothered to read the offending article after its return.

The defence of innocent dissemination was invalid, that might apply to newswriters, but not to the publishers of seditious, who were criminally liable for the acts of their agents or servants.

MR. M. J. STARTBUSH, Crown counsel, said that Kiwanuka had been convicted previously for slandering the Katikira and on another occasion for sedition.

MR. ROBERT WILSON, defence counsel, pleaded in mitigation that the article had not contained incitement to violence, and that Kiwanuka had received a certificate of loyalty from the Governor after his 1949 trial.

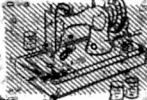
Kiwanuka said that an English editor in Uganda would reprint without checking for seditious phrases anything sent out by a news agency in England. When he was first told that he was to be charged with publishing something sent from an English news agency he had thought it a joke.

# Colonial Customer

IT IS NO reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, cutlery — remain a real responsibility only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of staple commodities. "Market Mammies" are the countries' principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods, and, frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



BICYCLES



SEWING MACHINES



CLOTHING



ENAMELWARE



MEDICAL SUPPLIES



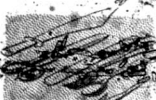
CROCKERY



PROVISIONS



TOBACCO, CIGARETTES



CUTLERY

The "Market Mammies" of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and country alike. They deal extensively in provisions, haberdashery, textiles, enamelware, crockery, glassware, etc. They may vary from a simple stall to a considerable display of goods.



## THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

15 MILVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 7474



## Trial of European Officers in Kenya

### Maui Ammunition Sold to Mau Mau

THE TRIAL of two European officers of the Kenya Police, Rescove, Michael John Sawyer and Dennis Lewis Charles Pharaiza, who pleaded not guilty to charges of assault on a Mau Mau suspect, opened in Nairobi on Friday before Acting Justice Goudie and a European jury. Pharaiza faces seven other charges of beating Mau Mau suspects.

After evidence had been given by Kimwana Kahuru, squatter employee on a European farm near Narayasi, that he had been twice held over a fire by African police in the presence of the accused, the case was adjourned on the application of the defence counsel, Mr. O'Brien Kelly, who said that a remark made in court by a jurymen might require a submission in regard to retention of the jury. The jurymen had said: "Well, you cannot expect us to place any great weight on it," when an African witness had denied that he had taken the Mau Mau oath.

Major-General G. L. Firbank, commander of the 43rd (West) Infantry Division, will preside at the court martial convened for tomorrow to try Captain G. S. L. Griffiths on charges of ill-treatment of Africans. Lord Russell of Liverpool will attend as Judge Advocate General.

### "Disgraceful State of Affairs"

During the course of three railway employees on charges of concealing and conveying ammunition and other articles to terrorists, the Crown counsel, Mr. D. E. Kennedy, said: "The facts you will find in this case point to a most disgraceful state of affairs. You will find that Africans are buying ammunition in considerable quantities from African soldier ranks in the King's African Rifles and that other rounds, bought from an Army, are delivered to the Mau Mau. I think you will agree that persons engaged in such nefarious practices must be punished."

A letter found on the engine driver, one of the accused, was signed "Brigadier Leicho". For the prosecution a witness said that he had found a parcel wrapped in packing in an engine driver's box and that the engine driver had admitted it was his and that it contained bullets. A track inspector, another of the accused, had jumped off the train when it slowed down and received the parcel from the driver.

Dennis Pharaiza, a patrol officer, letters and other evidence revealed that large quantities of ammunition were being received from Nairobi by train. The principal prosecution witness would say that when he was fireman on the same engine driver he had written letters at his station to "General China", one saying that 385 rounds had been bought. The witness had claimed that he had not wanted to write the letters but knew what he signed to those who did not help the terrorists. His application for a transfer had been refused.

The accused engine driver had told the police: "If I refused to carry anything for the Mau Mau I should be killed because I have to do my night duty and because I had fired ammunition in October from the Mau Mau to Nyayo."

During the four days and last Saturday security forces killed 25 terrorists and captured 10 wounded. About 300 suspects were detained. Casualties of the security forces were one European and 10 Africans killed and one Asian and 12 Africans wounded.

The total number of firearms lost in 1953 was 325, and losses in the previous year number 528. In the two years civilian losses amounted for 425. In January this year civilians lost a further 19 firearms, the police seven, and Kikuyu guards, tribal police, etc., 12. Security forces recovered 586 weapons, but 231 of these were home-made guns. An additional 201 weapons were recovered in January of which 160 were home-made.

"General China" has lodged an appeal with the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa against his conviction.

There had not been a single incident in the Northern Province of a Mau Mau round-up of male Kikuyu, which was virtually complete in the previous commissioner, Mr. Moloney, has said. Of more than 2,000 detainees, 300 were being returned to Kenya, 100 sent to Uganda and 700, and 400 retained in the province. The authorities are dealing with the 10,000 detainees in 31 institutions. The 100 Kikuyu who had been promised 10% was understood to probably they would be taken to another part of the territory and compensated for any loss.

A Bill requiring all Kikuyu in Uganda to register with the police, and empowering Government to detain and arrest any Kikuyu suspected of complicity with Mau Mau, has been passed unanimously by the Legislative Council.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Four Africans were killed and 30 injured when their lorry crashed into a main arterial road level-crossing Northern Rhodesia.

The name of the vessel commissioned for the inter-island service in the Seychelles is M. V. JANETTE and not James Silver as previously reported.

£575 has been allocated by the Iron-Clad Line to King George's Fund for Sailors from collections on board the company's vessels in the second half of last year.

Silver coins found in an earthenware pot near Aw Burreh in the Somaliland Protectorate by Lieut. Colonel Ingle were minted in Damascus and Cairo in the 14th and 15th centuries.

A wooden mace will be used by the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland until when the one to be presented by the House of Commons will be ready. The Southern Rhodesian mace has been temporarily used, but the two Chambers will soon sit at the same time.

The Central School of Arts and Crafts of London County Council, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, is showing paintings and sculptures done by boys at Cyrle Mission, Southern Rhodesia. A larger exhibition of such work is to be held in May at the gallery of the Royal Water Colour Society.

The Council of Ministers in the Sudan have directed that until they have considered the question of the future employment of expatriate officials in Government service there shall be no more recruitment of expatriate officials, and that no contract of an expatriate official shall be renewed or extended. Exceptions to this rule will be approved by the Council only for very urgent reasons.

## British Score

### London's THE TRELAND

In a magic mix, flavoured by Alcock and Shattersbury Avenue, is London's THE TRELAND, one of the finest pictures in the British film scene. This week they way through London traffic to drop their

pleasure-seeking passengers before the brilliant foggy inside awaits a seat in the stalls, a good evening's entertainment, and of course the rich satisfying flavour of Player's Cigarettes. For, wherever the occasion, these fine cigarettes always make your pleasure complete.

The advertisement features a black and white illustration of a film scene. In the foreground, a man in a suit is seated in a car, looking towards the camera. Behind him, several other people are visible in the car. The scene is set against a backdrop of a city street with buildings and traffic. Below the illustration is a pack of Player's No. 5 cigarettes. The pack is shown at an angle, with the brand name 'PLAYERS' and 'NO. 5' clearly visible. The text 'Extra Quality Cigarettes' is also present on the pack. To the right of the pack, the words 'Player's No. 5' are written in a large, stylized font. Below this, in smaller text, it says 'First class enjoyment'.



ALL THE POWER YOU NEED



FOR ALL THE JOBS YOU HAVE

All over the world farmers are increasing profit from the Fordson Major's constant combination of *power plus versatility*. The Major has the six-gear power to tackle any job, and to do it on the minimum amount of diesel. Your Fordson Dealer will give you all the facts about the Major's he can prove to you that this powerful, versatile tractor will bring you all the results you want at the price you want to pay.



For further details contact: **John Deere Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia** **Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya** **The Agricultural Machinery Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda**  
**African Lakes Corporation, Harare, Nyasaland** **Riddoch & Co. Ltd., Salisbury, Rhodesia**

**FORDSON  
MAJOR**

**MORE FOR YOUR MONEY -  
MORE MONEY FOR YOU -  
THAT'S A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT**

A FORD PRODUCT MADE IN ENGLAND

## Colonial Plantation Products

### Fifteen Years' Progress

INTERESTING COMPARISONS in the production, export, and consumption of sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco, and rubber between 1937 and 1952, the war years excepted, have been compiled by the Commonwealth Economic Committee and published by H.M. Stationery Office at £5.

While the sugar output of British East Africa has increased over the period from 59,000 tons to 87,000 tons, exports from Kenya and Uganda (the only two territories mentioned in the table) have declined from 14,000 tons to nil.

Production of tea has increased in Nyasaland from 9m. lb. to 16m. lb., and exports from 9m. lb. to 15m. lb.; in Kenya the respective figures were 11m. lb., 15m. lb., 9m. lb., and 11m. lb.; and for Uganda and Tanganyika (combined) 6m. lb., nil, and 5m. Imports of tea into the Sudan rose from 7m. lb. to 18m. lb.

While coffee production rose in Uganda from 258,000 cwt. to 320,000 cwt. and in Tanganyika from 318,000 cwt. to 372,000 cwt., in Kenya it fell from 341,000 cwt. to 322,000 cwt. Exports, according to trade returns, were: Uganda, 38,000 cwt., and 789,000 cwt.; Tanganyika, 272,000 cwt., and 39,000 cwt.; and Kenya, 4,000 and 388,000 cwt. Uganda exported in 1952 more than half the total exports of coffee from the Commonwealth.

Production of leaf tobacco in Southern Rhodesia rose, from 22m. lb. to 100m. lb., in Nyasaland from 17m. lb. to 23m. lb., in Northern Rhodesia from 1m. lb. to 10m. lb., in Tanganyika from 1m. lb. to 4m. lb., and in Uganda from 2m. lb. to 5m. lb. Southern Rhodesian exports increased from 18m. lb. to 88m. lb., those from Nyasaland from 15m. lb. to 21m. lb., and from Northern Rhodesia from 1m. lb. to 9m. lb.

Exports of clove and nutmeg declined from 21,000 cwt. to 18,000 cwt.

## Posts and Telegraphs Report

THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONES in use in East Africa has more than doubled in the past four years, rising last year by 6,000 to rather more than 35,000. The waiting list is still about 7,300.

A total of 2,600,000 telegrams were dealt with during the year. There was a slight decrease in inland messages, but international traffic increased. Telegraphic services were extended to four new offices, improvements effected at others, and greater use made of teleprinters for transmission of messages between the larger centres.

At the end of the year there were 423 post offices and postal agencies in East Africa, an increase of 16. The total of letters, postcards, and printed papers handled reached 92m., including 3,094,000 registered and insured articles. Parcels dealt with numbered 1,341,000. Customs duties collected amounted to £36,000, against £27,000 in 1952.

During the year 244,580 money orders, valued at £1,273,817, and 579,725 postal orders, valued at £543,472, were issued in East Africa.

At the end of the year there were 178,900 savings bank depositors in Kenya, 89,400 in Uganda, and 43,800 in Tanganyika, the respective total credit balances being £8.8m., £2.25m., and £2.285m.

## Prospects for Uganda Cotton

MR. JAMES LITTLEWOOD, General Manager of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who is making an extensive tour of Africa, said that Uganda had now a golden opportunity to enter the cotton market of Lancashire with its B. 52 type cotton, but that far more attention must be paid to purity of seed, grading, ginning, and marketing. The present system of sampling one bale in 50 was inadequate, and in the early stages it would make too much to ask that every bale in a 20,000-bale lot should be sampled. Ginning left much to be desired. He urged the establishment of an office in Liverpool as liaison between the Uganda Lint Marketing Board and merchants in B.P. 52 might be free in the manufacture of tire fabrics. Nevertheless, the most important of the corporation's research relations was, he thought, the best in the world.

## Uganda Electricity Board

### Annual Expenditure Estimated at £23m.

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD'S annual report for the year ended December 31, 1953, is published to-day. Since 1949 the number of consumers has increased from 4,143 to 10,400, units generated from 10.7m. to 59.5m., units sold from 10.8m. to 51.1m., capital expenditure from £1.7m. to £14.7m., and the new hydro-electric station, which The Queen is to open at the end of April, will earn with an estimated revenue of £700,000.

Mr. Charles Westlake, the chairman, expresses his confidence that by 1962 the Owen Falls scheme will be fully self-supporting. The total direct cost, including provision for the civil engineering works required to accommodate ten 15,000KW. generating sets and the installation of six of them, is estimated at nearly £11m., almost double the original estimate, and the addition of capitalized interest and head office management charges will raise the total above £13m. By the end of 1956 almost £21m. will have been spent on capital account, not including a further 30,000KW. of plant costing £11m. and needed to supply electricity in bulk to Kenya and the new textile factory in Jinja.

The revenue account for 1953 shows a surplus on trading of £62,054 compared with £21,927 in the previous year. In September tariffs were raised 25% without decreasing demand. Indeed, the indications are of continuing increase.

The staff consists of 164 Europeans, 57 Asians, and 1,239 Africans. The Owen Falls Construction Company employed at the end of last year 47 Britons, 39 Danes, 35 Hollanders, 49 Italians, 126 Asians, and rather more than 2,000 Africans. Very full information is given in the report. In addition to statements of revenue, capital expenditure, head office charges, and the balance sheet, there are tables showing capital expenditure from 1937 to 1953, full details of tariffs, comparative statistics for five years, analyses of consumers and departmental income and costs, graphs of units generated and sold, and many photographs, sketches, and plans showing the progress of the hydro-electric scheme.

The directors are Messrs C. R. Westlake (chairman), H. R. Fraser (deputy chairman), C. H. Bird, A. N. Maini, Sir Douglas Harris, W. Padley, C. C. Spencer, and S. S. Tindan. The stock is chief electrical engineer, Mr. H. W. Povey, chief accountant, Mr. E. H. Wilson secretary, and Mr. F. J. Laitin representative in London.

## Tobacco Research

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS and administrative building of the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Research Board at Kutsaga was recently opened by the Federal Minister of

seven and four university students who will spend their vacations there. The triple aims are to obtain higher average yields, better quality, and more economical production.

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

To EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA  
 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please send me  One Year,  Two Years,  Five Years (single copies 6d.)  
 SEND NO MONEY NOW. I WILL SEND YOU A CHECK FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.  
 NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_  
 ORDINARY EDITOR: 140 pp. per annum.  
 (Postage as necessary.)

Name of Bank \_\_\_\_\_  
 Branch \_\_\_\_\_  
 Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Block Capitals, please)

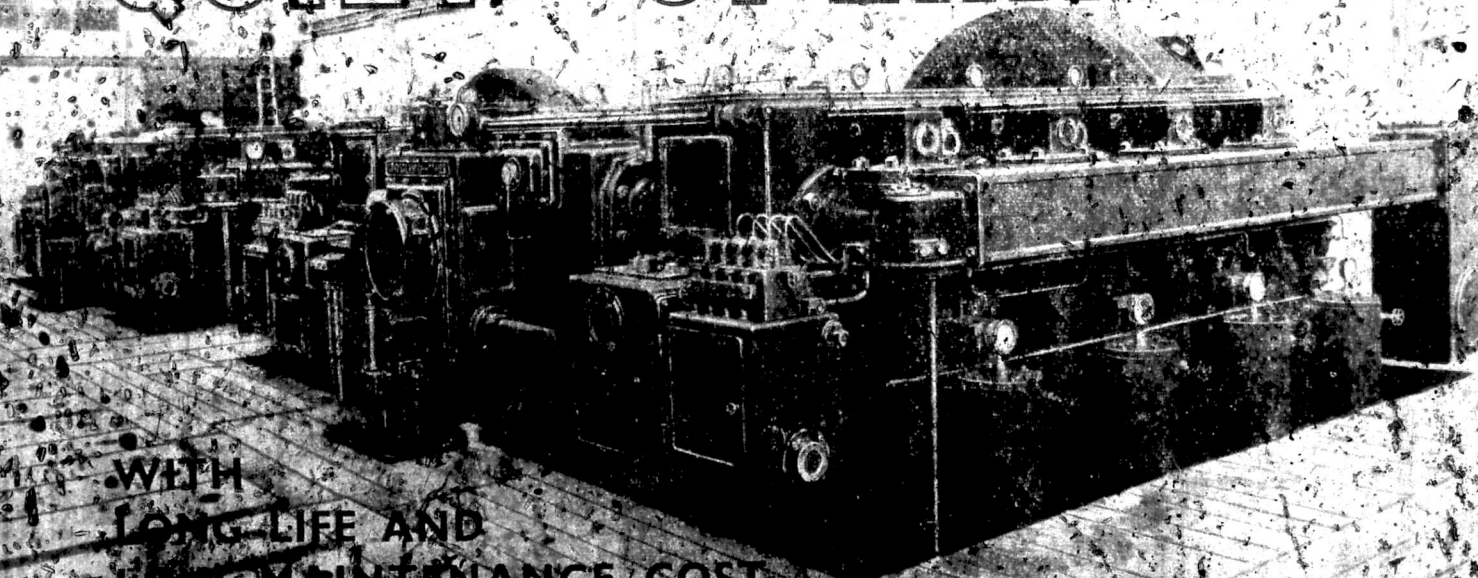
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# CROSSLEY-PREMIER

ENGINES

FOR

# QUIET OPERATION



WITH  
LONG LIFE AND  
LOW MAINTENANCE COST

CROSSLEY-PREMIER ENGINES LTD · SANDIACRE · NOTTINGHAM · ENGLAND

London Office: Loughan House, 301 Regent Street, W.1



## Of Commercial Concern

Revenue of East African Railways for December is estimated at £1,160,454, compared with £1,098,984 in the same month of the previous year. The approximate revenue for the year is £12,584,176, an increase of £13,065. Total railings from Mombasa in December were 114,293 tons, against 95,242 in December, 1952. Export tonnage was 130,000 lower in 1953 than in 1952. Exports ran at a lower level on the Central Line in Tanganyika. Harbour revenues for November were £23,907, and for 11 months £2,584,159.

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., a company keenly interested in mineral developments in Uganda, reports a group trading profit for the calendar year 1953 totalling £2,354,084, compared with £1,476,400 in the previous year and £2,889,330 in 1951. Taxation will require rather more than £860,000, and after meeting depreciation, loan interest, etc., there is a consolidated net profit of £750,059, against £276,108. Distribution for the year on the ordinary stock is 20%. This is a British subsidiary of a great American corporation.

The effectiveness of the K.A.C. inoculation against rinderpest was strikingly proved during the recent epidemic of the disease in the Lake Province of Tanganyika. In the Maruku area, where the people co-operated fully in bringing their cattle for inoculation, no deaths occurred after the inoculation had been carried out. In Kishanda, where nearly all the stock owners refused to have their beasts immunized, 2,399 cattle died out of a total of 3,219.

### South African Trade

South African imports from Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of last year were valued at £6,132,136 and exports to that Colony at £21,620,710. For the same period the corresponding figures in the case of Northern Rhodesia were £3,034,144 and £12,130,592; Nyasaland £47,015 and £445,180; Tanganyika £2,231,076 and £1,378,218; Uganda £1,238,795 and £1,58,075; and Kenya £687,752 and £1,853,222.

Estimates of expenditure at £1,199,000 (including £146,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act) for the Somaliland Protectorate for the year 1954-55, and revenue at £493,000 from the Protectorate, £560,000 from the U.K. and £146,000 from the C.D. & W. fund, have been submitted to Great Britain for approval.

The latest estimate of the 1953-54 Sudan cotton crop totals 3,845,236 kantars, compared with 1,784,489 kantars in the previous season. Sale type accounts for 1,580,900 (4,532,623) kantars and American for 264,336 (251,866) kantars. The total area planted is 628,214 (596,946) feddans.

At last week's auctions in London 1,354 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 4.63d. per lb., against 878 packages averaging 4s. 3.58d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 6.1d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Twenty-three tons of ivory have been sold at the largest sale of ivory and animal skins ever held in Dar es Salaam. The average price for good quality was 13.48s. per lb., and the highest price reached 18.40s. Rhino horns fetched up to 70.25s. per lb.

Anyone claiming to own land in Tanga township must send his claim to the district commissioner, Tanga, or the Registrar General, Dar es Salaam, before May 31.

Last year's maize crop in Uganda, which totalled 1,395,906 bags, was not only the largest yet recorded, but three times that of the previous year.

Several hundred tons of frozen beef have been exported to Russia from Kenya.

Sisal has fallen back on the London market to £90 a ton for No. 1 grade.

### Dividends

National Bank of India, Ltd.—Second interim 8% in place of final dividend.

Saunders Valve Co., Ltd.—Interim 6% less tax for the year ending April 30 next.

Sherwoods Paints, Ltd.—Final 5/6%, making 4/12% for the year to November 30. Net profit was £39,391 after tax of £51,114.

Corquodale and Co., Ltd., printers and stationers.—Net profit of £375,572 (£426,950) after tax of £285,286 (£642,977). Ordinary dividends take £62,656 (£59,235).

Uganda Co., Ltd.—Final 7 1/2%, making 15% (the same) for the year ended August 31. Net profit £96,052 after tax of £48,000, against £101,392 after tax of £30,738.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd.—Interim dividends of 1 1/2% (the same) on 1,520,000 ordinary £1 shares, and 33.44% (the same) on 200,000 A shares. No further dividends will be recommended for the year ended August 31 last.

Banyere and East Africa, Ltd.—20% for the year to September 30 last (the previous payment being 25% for 1951). It is proposed to capitalise £30,000 in a one-for-four scrip issue. Profit was £104,950, compared with a loss of £14,157.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Final 7d. per 105 unit (1s. 3d. per £1), tax free, on capital increased by 60% scrip issue. Interims of 1s. per £1 (the same) on smaller capital and 4d. per lbs. unit (1s. on smaller capital) already paid. Interim for 1953-54 5d. per 10s. unit (1s. per £1). Group net profit for year to September 30 last £20,147,000 (£18,606,523) after U.K. tax of £6,442,000 (£8,025,646), and overseas tax of £12,752,000 (£12,803,854).

SISAL, SUGAR CANE CARS  
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES  
RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.  
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALEIGH HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
London: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. ABB 7127-4

Tanganyika: International (East Africa) Ltd. P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania: Collins & Roberts, Ltd., P.O. Box 547, Nairobi  
Kenya: Messrs. Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Street, Nairobi

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings  
between NORWAY,  
SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUS

KELLEN BRYANT and CO.  
22, Billings Buildings,  
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO. LTD.

TO COMBAT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS  
FOR PROTECTION & DECORATION  
EMPLOY



AGENTS —  
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.,  
DAR ES SALAAM · KAMPALA  
MOMBASA · NAIROBI  
TANGA · ZANZIBAR

MANUFACTURED BY  
THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.  
75 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

GRAMS  
SALES: PHONE LONDON

# Viol.

## its value and use

VIROL is a concentrated food prepared from Malt Extract, specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugars (including Glucose) and Orange Juice, with added Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIROL is designed to provide, in carefully-balanced proportions, those essential food factors (not Vitamins alone, but also many others just as important), which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIROL is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence—in fact, in all conditions where a supplementary food is required—its growth-promoting and restorative properties are of proved value.

## VIROL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH



**IMPORTS**

**BUILDING EQUIPMENT  
& MATERIALS, HARDWARE**

**TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.**  
P.O. Box 410 · Mansion House · Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:

**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,  
NNJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO,  
and MWANZA**

U.K. Correspondents:

Reynolds and Gibson,  
23, Exchange Street East,  
Liverpool, 2.

The science of plant protection

## The Modern Way to healthy coffee crops



The most effective way to fight fungus diseases in coffee and to ensure a healthy crop is to use

# PERENOX

The Modern Copper Fungicide

Full details and supplies are available from your  
usual dealer.

REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES  
(EAST AFRICA) LIMITED



P.O. BOX 5480, NAIROBI



**Mining****Kentan Gold Areas New Issue  
Debit Balance Now £1,165,031**

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., a company with interests in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and East African Concessions, Ltd., incurred a loss of £9,308, including £8,850 lost on the sale of shares in Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., in the year ended June 30 last, compared with a profit of £1,043 in the previous year. The cost of shares in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., transferred free of cost to New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., amounted to £44,680, and cancellation of debentures in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., appears at £37,031, making the total debit balance £1,165,031. Reduction in share capital amounts to £875,000 and surplus on revaluation of equity in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., to £290,031.

The issued capital is £675,000 in shares of 1s. unsecured loan stands at £306,705, and current liabilities at £89. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £970,194, and current assets at £11,600, including £9,045 in cash.

**Geita Mine**

Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in which Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., holds 76.38% of the share capital, earned a profit of £2,380 in the same period compared with a loss of £54,100 in the previous year. Provisional royalty refund amounted to £9,017, and £433,749 was written off capital. The issued capital is £867,460 in shares of 5s. and current liabilities stand at £100,856. Fixed assets appear at £65,027, expenditure on properties at £293,424, and current assets at £409,465.

During the year 252,000 tons of ore were milled and 36,885 oz. of gold recovered producing a working profit of £41,698, including £6,450 from the sale of 21,081 oz. of silver and £30,012 additional revenue from the sale of gold at enhanced prices. Working expenditure was £452,500 and depreciation £31,818.

The directors of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., are Earl Grey (chairman) and Messrs. M. T. W. Easby, G. F. Webster, and G. C. Hutchinson (managing director). The secretary is Mr. A. C. Herricks.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on March 24.

The company is offering to shareholders 6m. new shares of 1s. each at par. Although there are at present 74m. shares of 1s. each in issue, Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., who are underwriting the issue, and Rhodesia Katanga Co., Ltd., have

signified that they do not intend to apply for new shares, thus enabling the provisional allotment to be made to other shareholders on the basis of one new share for every share held.

**Falcon Mines**

FALCON MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £62,769 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £66,910 in the previous year. General revenue receives £50,000, leaving a carry-forward of £22,835, against £10,066 brought in. The issued capital is £453,903 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve stands at £259,030, revenue reserves at £372,835, and current liabilities at £42,197. Fixed assets appear at £1,010,866, stores at £63,400; unquoted shares at £19,146, and current assets at £37,900, including £7,267 in cash.

At the Dalny mine 142,000 (62,300) tons of ore were treated for 17,535 oz. of gold; at the Sunace mine 28,500 (27,100) tons for 7,249 oz.; and at the Bay Horse mine 12,200 (9,600) tons for 2,654 oz. Ore reserves are respectively 565,600 tons averaging 4.5 dwt. per ton; 25,700 tons averaging 5.7 dwt.; and 20,760 tons averaging 5.7 dwt. The Falcon mine was under tribute and yielded £1,667 to the company.

The directors are Messrs. E. B. Pappas (chairman), I. G. Pain, S. F. Dench (alternate), F. E. Wigley, C. P. Osmond, P. L. Wigley, and Sir Digby Barnett (alternate, B. W. Dinnam). The London committee consists of Messrs. F. R. Peters, G. I. Furnis, and J. F. Ince.

The 44th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on March 30.

**Wankie Inquiry**

THE MEMBERS of the board of inquiry which, under the chairmanship of Sir Bent Low, has been constituted by the Southern Rhodesian Government to enquire into the recent African miners' strike at Wankie, are Messrs. E. G. Harding, L. J. Jowett, and S. McDougall.

**Company Progress Report**

**Tanganyika Diamond and Gold.**—At Alamasi mine 2,971 carats were recovered in the December quarter from 63,172 loads treated. The estimated revenue, less royalty and realization charges, amounted to £20,900, against working costs of £13,179.

**Mining Dividend**

ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD.—15% (the same) for the calendar year 1953. Net profit £30,537 (£29,101) after tax of £70,906 (£62,798).



## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

1938

1952

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

3  
1,704  
11 million units  
£76,600

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

11  
11,073  
21½ million units  
£845,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

19  
47,324  
142 million units  
£6,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House,  
Hardinge Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 491. Telegrams: "Electric".  
Branches: Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Ghale, Nairobi. System: A.C. 415/240  
volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams:  
Tanganyika 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 723. Telegrams: "Darassa". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora,  
Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230  
volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE

6, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Tel.: City 2044.

Tel. edd. RUOFAB, LONDON



Company Report

# Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited

## Reorganization and New Capital Have Turned Losses into Profits

### Importance of Increasing Revenues from Road Traffic

#### Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell's Statement

MR. H. ST. L. GRENFELL, M.C., J.P., chairman of the company, circulated the following statement in the directors' report and accounts of Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited, for the year ended September 30, 1953:

"This is the first chairman's statement to be issued since the Northern Rhodesia Government decided in July 1951, to purchase all the ordinary shares in Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited. Although the purchase was not completed until July, 1952, the company has been operated on Government's behalf as from October 1, 1951. It is thus appropriate to review the events of the two years to the end of September, 1953.

#### Capital for Modernization

The company was operating at a loss in 1951, and was unable to obtain on terms acceptable to the Northern Rhodesian Government the large capital required to modernize its fleet and provide adequate workshop facilities. Hence Government acquired Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited, because otherwise the company would have gone into voluntary liquidation.

"Having agreed to acquire it, Government decided to operate it as a normal commercial company. It nominated representatives to the board of the company; left the management undisturbed, but accepted the responsibility of providing the company with essential capital subject to the approval by Legislative Council of capital appropriations.

#### Task of Management

"The task given to the board and the management was to reorganize the company to provide on all the main routes in the territory reliable and efficient road services without requiring a subsidy. This could be achieved only by replacing the fleet with modern diesel vehicles, standardizing the fleet, building and equipping new workshops and depots, and providing staff housing to reduce the wastage of staff recruited partly from overseas. Such a programme required heavy capital expenditure over several years.

"The task was not made easier by the limitation of capital appropriations to annual votes in the territorial budget. However, a plan having been approved by the board, it was embarked on boldly, and Legislative Council approved loans of £120,000 in 1951, £175,000 in 1952, and £150,000 in 1953, all of which loans have recently been converted into ordinary share capital.

#### Motor Traffic Ordinance Revised

"Meanwhile the Motor Traffic Ordinance was revised towards the end of 1951, bringing the licensing and control of public service vehicles substantially into line with legislation in force in the United Kingdom. Under this legislation powers for the co-ordination of transport were vested in a Road Traffic Commissioner. Sir Eric Moss, C.I.E., was appointed Road Traffic Commissioner and took up his duties in August, 1952.

"Since the appointment of a full-time Road Traffic Commissioner great strides forward have been made in the application and enforcement of the Motor Traffic Ordinance. Passenger fares, freight and mail rates have been revised realistically. New services have been introduced and old ones increased in frequency. Unquestionably the public is receiving better service to-day than at any time in the past.

#### First Year's Difficulties

"During the first year, to September 30, 1952, the company had to operate with its old fleet of small vehicles of many makes. Fares and rates were uneconomic. Costs were still rising. The financial result for the year, after appropriations to write off deficiencies which may have accumulated over a longer period, was a loss of £55,502, as shown in the accounts.

"The result of the second year, to September 30, 1953, is very different. The company earned a net operating profit of £35,560, and, after appropriations, has reduced the accumulated deficit on profits and loss account from £77,709 to £35,052. The board and the management and staff are proud of their claim that the confidence shown by Legislative Council in appropriating £445,000 during the last year and a half years to enable the bold plan of reorganization to be carried through has been justified.

#### Plans for the Future

"But, having recorded satisfaction with the marked improvement in the fortunes of the company, I must strike a new note of caution. The task is by no means completed. The plan approved by the board requires further capital expenditure of £150,000 in each of the next two years, without tackling the problem of rebuilding the company's head office and main workshops. The further heavy capital expenditure, which is essential if the full benefits of the reorganization are to be reaped and maintained, can be justified only if the company is assured of keeping its present fleet employed and is granted licences to operate additional services for which there may be a demand.

"The Northern Rhodesia Government, which has invested so much money in the company, has a strong interest to support its own and by giving it its custom. The more vehicles the company has employed, the greater the area over which its fixed charges can be spread and the cheaper its services. There is not enough traffic in this sparsely populated territory to support more than one concern with adequate depots and workshops. The distances are great, the roads away from the line of rail are poor, on the minor routes there are uneconomic weight restrictions caused by inefficient ferries or bridges made of bush timber.

#### Uneconomic Routes

"The company operates several routes which are uneconomic as part of its duty to the public utility to assist in development. It receives a subsidy for so

doing, and the paying routes must carry these losers. It is of the utmost importance to Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited, to increase its gross traffic revenues so that they may bear a more economic ratio to its fixed capital investment.

"The company claims that over the last two years it has improved its efficiency; it has improved its maintenance, and thus the reliability of its services; it has checked the rise in operating costs; it hopes to absorb the recent rise in costs due to increased rail charges without raising its own rates. It is giving better service and will strive to improve on its present performance.

#### Alternative Policies

"The reorganization which has been continuous during the last two years has borne fruit. The investment of nearly half a million pounds on new assets has, with other factors, turned a loss into a profit. It remains for the new territorial Legislature, to be elected early in 1954, to decide whether the Northern Rhodesia Government is to continue to find the further capital which the company requires, or would rather, whilst retaining a substantial interest in the company with representatives on its board, pass this responsibility to a financial group operating road transport concerns in many parts of the world.

"Whichever policy may be adopted, I commend the decision to operate this publicly-owned company as a commercial concern. The board has enjoyed complete freedom of action within the limits imposed by the finance placed at the company's disposal. The company's senior executives joined it because they wished to get away from nationalized services elsewhere.

"Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited, has shown that public ownership is not incompatible with normal business methods, personal responsibility, the striving

to reduce costs, and the earning of a fair profit by serving the public.

#### Good Team Work

"The change in the company's fortunes revealed in the 1953 accounts could not have been achieved without good team work throughout the company's organization. Good team work is the response to good leadership. I have no hesitation in giving the credit for this to the general manager, the chief engineer, and the secretary/chief accountant. But the thanks of the board go out to the whole staff, European and African.

"It is fitting that I should also express appreciation of the co-operation given to the company by the Postmaster-General, the Director of European Education, and Accountant-General, and the heads of departments with whom the company has negotiated contracts.

"Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the services rendered to the company by Mr. R. M. Taylor, until recently Financial Secretary and a director of the company. We are indeed sorry to lose him, and send him our best wishes in his new post."

## Prices for Colonial Products

### Government Inquiry Proposed by Mr. Hitchcock

MR. ELDRÉD F. HITCHCOCK, who has left London for Tanganyika this week, wrote in Tuesday's *Times*:

"There is a general desire to raise the living standards of Colonial peoples. Whatever measures may be attempted this object will not be possible without an economic price level in the future for Colonial products. On this depends faith between man and man and between east and west.

"The course of commodity prices cannot but profoundly affect Britain's relations with the Colonial peoples committed to her trust; who do not forget the history of the Colonial primary producer in pre-war days, a state of affairs to which we must not revert. It is commercial practice to buy on a rising market and withdraw support on a falling one; as a result price fluctuations are exaggerated, often with devastating effects on the economy of our Colonies and of their Native populations. The labour trouble which threatens the Malayan rubber industry is a straw in this wind. How could steel or coal operate on so shifting and precarious a basis?

"Supply and demand are too often confused with production and consumption. Sisal supplies an apt illustration. The sharp price fall in 1952, due to world conditions of credit contraction, resulted in a sudden decline in sisal demand in spite of a steady increase in real consumption. For example, for the 12 months to June 1952, American manufacturers sold 85,000 tons of sisal bales twice to American farmers; during the 12 months to June 1953, they sold less than 25,000 tons. Yet consumption of bales (wine, steadily increased during the period. An adjustment of stocks and finance in finished and raw material was taking place at all levels.

#### 14m. Tons of Sisal Exported

"While price in the long run cannot be sustained above a level attractive to the ultimate consumer, the smoothing out of short-term anomalies may be a manageable and desirable objective. Since the war East Africa has exported 1,500,000 tons of sisal at an average price of £90 a ton free on board, but during that period prices have fluctuated between £45 and £235. I doubt whether anyone—producer or consumer—gained by this disparity, or indeed wished it. It wrecked balance sheets far beyond the Colonial Empire.

"A recently published United Nations report on commodity trade referred to Lord Keynes's views on these matters. In 1940 he wrote to me that he thought sisal might well be the first Colonial primary product to which marginal measures to avoid undue fluctuations might be applied with success. I gathered that he had in mind the analogy of Treasury operations on the money market, thus establishing a very respectable precedent.

"Are we entirely and irrevocably bound to the present technique of the commodity market, or is not the issue worthy of further study and consideration, especially on the part of the British Government, who have sufficient Colonial problems to induce them to avoid a further major economic one, to say nothing of the important dollar earnings at stake?"

Tenibles worth about £2,500 were stolen from Uganda Stores Ltd., Kampala, by thieves who drove up in a box-body car during the night, threatened the watchman with a knife, and drove off with the cloth.

**Specialists  
for  
Design & Construction  
of  
Small Ships**

**ALDOUS  
Successors Ltd.**

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA  
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel: Brightlingsea 1

Grams: Slipway, Brightlingsea

# Building Materials

★  
Consult our experienced Organisation at the following Branches:

MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
KAMPALA, NAIROBI, TANGA,  
MBALE, KISUMU, ZANZIBAR,  
BUKOKA, MIKINDANI, LINDI.

for all your requirements in Hardware, Building Materials, etc.

THE  
**AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**  
ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,  
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

# EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioner,  
East African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
Telephone: Whitehall 5791/2/3  
Telegrams: Eamatters, Lond. Cables: Eamatters, London.

# LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Bills of Lading Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Bequaert Railway Company  
Raffles House,  
96 Gresham Street,  
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents,  
Leopold Walford  
Shipping, Ltd.,  
48-50, St. Mary Ave.,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

## Seeing Uganda through Avonmouth spectacles



When the farmer who owns this English calf thinks of oil-cake he thinks of Uganda; and of Avonmouth Docks where much of it is imported. At Avonmouth Docks there are first rate handling facilities, as well as large mills making compound feeding stuffs for rapid distribution by road, rail and canal throughout England's richest pastureland. Send your enquiries to The General Manager, The Port of Bristol Authority, Bristol 1, England.

# Port of Bristol

AVONMOUTH DOCKS

BRISTOL DOCKS

PORTSHEAD DOCKS



# Fifty Years in Uganda

**1903** we introduced Cotton to the Protectorate and began the industry.

**1953** this season's crop is expected to approach and may beat the previous record.

We are proud to have played our part in the Protectorate's development and to be one of its leading: Importers and Exporters; Tea, Coffee and Rubber Producers; Motor Sales and Service Agents; Estate Managers and Surveyors; Cotton Agents, Ginners and Admixers; Electrical and Industrial Representatives; Insurance Agents.



**THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD**

P. O. BOX 1, KAMPALA, UGANDA. Also at: JINJA, MBELE and PORT PORTAL.

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED, 16 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, Telephone: 8041 2222.



for  
**good**

**CONCRETE**

use **ROCK BRAND**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**

★ Thousands of tons of Rock Cement have already been used in construction of Uganda's Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, where only a cement capable of meeting the heaviest concrete requirements of Dam construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA TO B.S. 12: 1952 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LTD.  
LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. E.A.R. P.O. BOX 74, TORORO, UGANDA.





In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is plentiful 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 1952 she exported £12,345,000 worth of raw coffee and £29,954,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,898,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and probably not at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of

its confidence towards establishing Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been the backbone of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED**

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZAMBIA, the Bank has branches in India, Ceylon, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Gona and Fort Retsch)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and correspond trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months at the price of the single fares for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoka Harbour connect with the "Isle II" for Lake Nyasa Ports of Mwanza (for Mboya), Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House,  
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

**NORTHERN**



**RHODESIA**

For Information APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia  
57, HAYMARKET  
LONDON S.W.1

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESGUADE LONDON"  
Telephone: WH1111-2040. Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

**SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO**

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK & FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION, MAURITIUS

SELLER, BRYANT and CO.,  
22, Belfry Building, 7, London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa: THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO., LTD.



**LESLIE & ANDERSON**  
**LIMITED**  
**LONDON**  
 Established 1883

**IMPORTS**  
 Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,  
 General Produce

**EXPORTS**  
 Textiles Hardware

**LESLIE & ANDERSON**  
**(EAST AFRICA) LTD.**

**MOMBASA**  
 Branches  
 Nairobi, Kampala,  
 Zanzibar, Tanga,  
 Dar es Salaam

**IMPORTERS** EXPORTERS SHIPPERS  
**GENERAL AGENTS**: CLEARING FORWARDING  
 AND WAREHOUSING

**CHIEF AGENTS** IN EAST AFRICA FOR:  
 QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO. LTD.  
 L. KEES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

**BOVILL & MATHESON**  
**& CO. LIMITED**

Office:  
 QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
 (P.O. Box 105), NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:  
 KENYA  
 UGANDA  
 TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MOMBASA  
 KAMPALA  
 DARUSHA  
 TANGA

**MANAGING AGENTS**

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,  
 Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the  
 Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining  
 Undertakings.

Associated Companies:  
**J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED**  
 Merchants and Estate Agents  
 NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

**J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED**  
 Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents  
 NAIROBI MOMBASA TANGA

London Correspondents:  
**BOVILL & CO., LIMITED**  
 Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3  
 Tel. No. 4101ion House 7471

**DALGETY**  
**AND COMPANY LIMITED**

**PRODUCE** handled on commission with liberal  
 advances pending sale

**MERCHANDISE** Eye requirement supplied from  
 stock or on order

**SHIPPING** All classes undertaken and passage  
 arranged by Sea or Air

**INSURANCE** Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and  
 Accident Insurance transacted.

**LIVESTOCK** Importers and Salesmen

**LAND AND ESTATE** Agency Business

**BRANCHES**

**NAIROBI** - P.O. Box 96  
 Mombasa P.O. Box 20  
 Nakuru P.O. Box 13

**TANGANYIKA**  
 Tanga P.O. Box 89  
 Dar es Salaam P.O. Box 572

**UGANDA**  
 Kampala P.O. Box 1011

**HEAD OFFICE**  
 65-68, LEADENHALL STREET  
 LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: DALGETY, Dar, London. (M) 11555 (4) lines.  
 Telegrams: DALGETY, Dar, London. (M) 11555 (4) lines.  
 via Branches throughout  
 AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

**TRIUMPH**

**FOR STAMINA**  
**SPEED AND**  
**RELIABILITY**



In every part of the world today,  
 in every climate and road con-  
 dition, there are Triumph motor-  
 cycles giving fast, reliable and  
 satisfactory service. The fine  
 Triumph reputation has been built  
 up by the combination of superb  
 design, first class production and  
 brilliant performance.



**WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LTD.**  
 P.O. BOX 416  
 DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGA



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents  
East Africa  
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL  
AGENCIES, LTD

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED IN THE U.S.A.  
BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN RENFREW & CO. 15, ABNEY COURT, ST. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

## Ship via London

### THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Self-governing Public Trust for Public Service

London - the Premier Port of the  
- Empire - equipped for all types  
of ships and cargoes

For full particulars apply  
THE GENERAL MANAGERS  
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.4



Save time and money  
with *Dixon's* products.

# Rapodee plastic emulsion paint

## 'TUNGOLAC'

Specially recommended for use wherever paint is attacked by sea air or extremes of temperature. 'Tungolac' dries hard in 6 hours, 1 gallon covering 70 sq. yards.

## HALL'S DISTEMPER

Hall's Distemper is the famous and finest Water Paint obtainable. Being oil-bound, ease of application and remarkable covering qualities combine to make it ideal for interiors where a fine flat finish is wanted.



'Rapodee' is an entirely new Wall Paint, based on a plastic resin emulsion which combined with carefully selected pigments, gives excellent coverage and durability.

### Features

- Thin with clean water
- Easy to apply
- May be re-coated 3 hours after application
- Excellent covering power and opacity
- Under normal conditions no special primers required
- May be washed down soon after drying
- Has excellent ton stability

Represented by

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD**

HARDING STREET,  
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Jirani, Kampala, Mbale, Dar-es-Salaam, Moshi, Arusha, Iringa and Tanga.



## To South and East Africa

### WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH EAST LONDON and DURBAN

	From Southampton
1st Durban Castle	Mar. 25
1st Pretoria Castle	Mar. 25
1st Afriander Castle	Apr. 1
1st Athlone Castle	Apr. 8

\*Via Madeira. Via Las Palmas.

Travel between now and June 24 and save up to £78 on the first class return fare.



### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
1st Rhodesia Castle	Mar. 24	—
1st Langibay Castle	Mar. 31	—
1st Bloemfontein Castle	Apr. 1	Apr. 2
1st Dunnottar Castle	Apr. 8	Apr. 9
1st Braemar Castle	Apr. 21	Apr. 22

↑ Out West Coast, home East Coast.  
↑ Out East Coast, home West Coast.  
↑ Out and Home West Coast.

Reduced Fares for the Round Africa voyage on outward sailings May 6 to July 8.

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

3 BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. TEL: MAR 288  
Passenger Dept: 2104  
West End Passage Agency: 11 Pall Mall, London, W.1. WH 1918  
Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.  
Branch Offices subject to alteration without notice.



**CLEAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES**

JOINT

SERVICE

**EAST AFRICA**

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to  
 PORT SWD, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to  
 THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO., LTD.,  
 MOMBASA.

Local Brokers:  
 STAVELEY, TAYLOR & CO.,  
 LIVERPOOL

London Agents:  
 TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,  
 LONDON, E.C.2

THE  
**STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
 LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government, Bankers to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WAER BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.  
 NEW YORK AGENCY: 167 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spessardt.

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

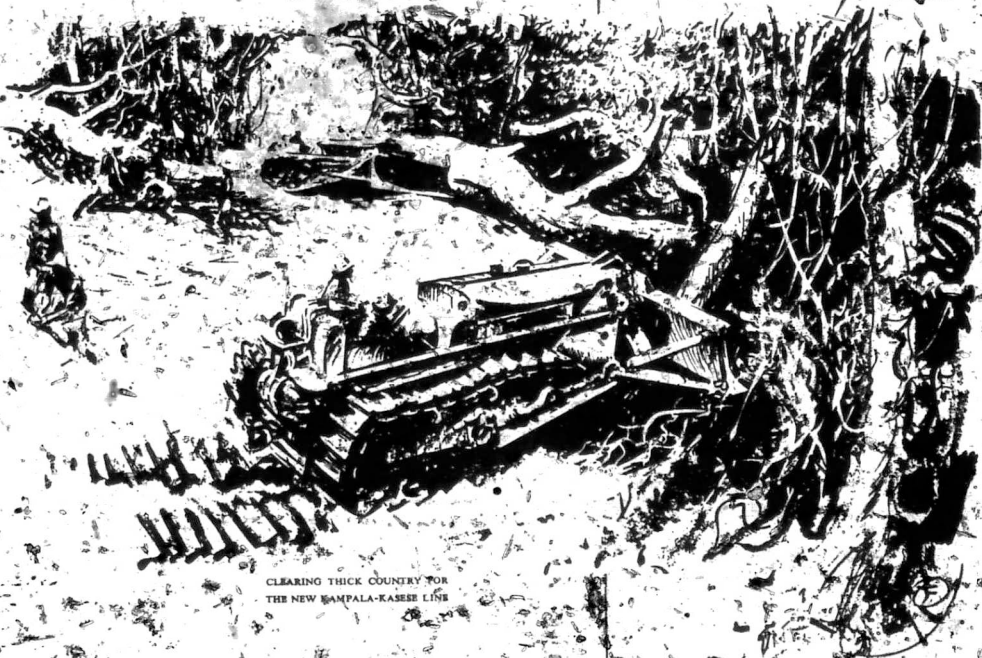
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTHWEST AFRICA, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

**Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.**

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

## Where we lead — prosperity follows

The history of East Africa began with the building of the railways. Where the lines started the way prosperity followed. Today, the Railways and Harbours are playing their part in one of the most dramatic economic expansions in Commonwealth history, and undertaking many new and important developments.



CLEARING THICK COUNTRY FOR  
THE NEW KAMPALA-KASESE LINE

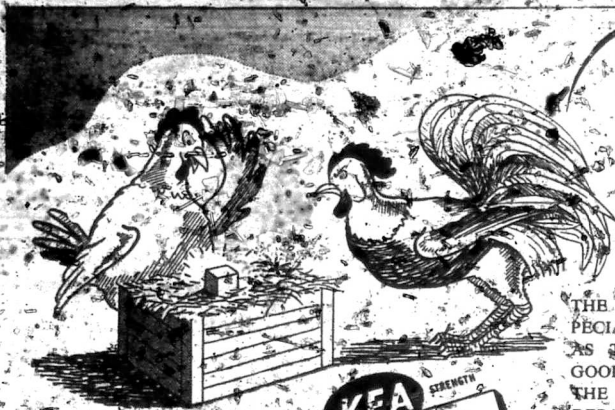
Driving a path through thick bush is one of the tasks now being tackled by the Railways in Western Uganda.

Here a new 210-mile line is being laid through difficult country from Kampala to Kasese, in the foothills of the Ruwenzori Mountains.

The building of this new extension involves considerable feats of engineering, for in the path of the line lie wide swamps, many miles of thick bush and scrub, and the steep escarpment down to Lake George. All materials for bridges and culverts, as well as for the line itself, have only one means of transport: along the length of line already laid.

When completed, the extension will serve the Kilembe copper mines and open up many thousands of square miles of rich agricultural lands.

## East African Railways & Harbours



No Miracles  
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO WASH CLAIMS — ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED. NONE THE LESS, THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION.

UNITY IN **KFA** STRENGTH  
**Clearing & Forwarding**  
Another K.F.A. Service

The Kenya Farmers' Association  
(Co-op) Ltd.  
NAKURU

Branches at Eldoret, Kisumu, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Ridge, Lugari, Mochi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.



— Can a Kudu fly?  
— Could who?  
— A Kudu  
Of course — by Safari. A wonderful service to U.K. and the fare is pounds cheaper.

**Fly SAFARI**  
(COACH CLASS SERVICES)

**RHODESIA to U.K.**

Salisbury, Rhodesia to London: Regular Saturday Service  
**SINGLE £15 RETURN £207**  
\* Equally attractive fares for anywhere else in Rhodesia

**EAST AFRICA to U.K.**

Nairobi to London: Twice weekly  
**SINGLE £92 RETURN £166**  
\* The lowest price of this service



**AIRWORK LTD.**  
P.O. BOX NO. 228  
SALISBURY  
Phone 2539

**HUNGARIAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.**  
P.O. BOX NO. 228  
SALISBURY  
Phone 2539

**AIRWORK (E.A.) LTD.**  
P.O. BOX NO. 228  
NAIROBI  
Phone 2267

**HUNGARIAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.**  
P.O. BOX NO. 336  
NAIROBI  
Phone 2716



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London

Telephone: Holborn 2224-5

Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westminster, London

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	851	Mau-Mau News	860
Notes By The Way	853	Kenya's New Official Attack on Government	864
Sir Andrew Cohen's Speech to Lukiko	854	Parliament	870
Report on Kenya Politics	856	Company Report	874
		Latest Mining News	876

Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1954

Vol. 30

No. 1535

30c. Yearly (Post)

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE AUTHORITIES IN KENYA were, in only a few, fully entitled to exploit and exploit the opportunity of persuading some Mau Mau gang leaders to surrender which arose from the "China's" Approach to "interrogation" of Other Gang Leaders. But why was the whole world told of what was happening? And, if there was to be a spate of publicity, why was Kenya told only part of the news, when greater candour would have avoided misunderstanding? "China" was given means of communicating with other terrorist leaders in mid-February. For more than a fortnight silence was maintained. Surely that discretion should have been continued. What possible advantage could result from broadcasting the news that use was being made of a man who had been sentenced to death for his crimes, and who must have hoped to escape the death penalty by pleading with his fellow-gangsters to cease their activities? Whether "China's" intervention should succeed or fail, it is difficult to imagine what benefits the civil or military authorities could expect from advertising his initiative. If some of the gang leaders surrendered, nothing would have been lost by awaiting that development. If few of them listen to "China," the general conclusion will be that the Governor and the General Officer Commanding misled the public by disclosing their optimistic expectations.

Protests by European elected members of the Legislature against any discussion with any gang leaders have done more credit to their emotions than their reason. Aversion from dealings of any kind with rebels, murderers, and practitioners of infamous obscenities is understandable. But the essential problem could not be evaded by

deciding to have no truck with such creatures. Sooner or later large numbers of terrorists must fall into the hands of the security forces by surrender or capture. "China," who commanded about four-fifths of the Mau Mau still in the field, is genuine and justified in his claim, anything up to four thousand men might stop fighting now, nothing results from his attempt, so such a number may be killed or taken in action in the next few months. Thus the problem, whether today or tomorrow, will be that of dealing with the agglomeration of reprieved Kikuyu, headed by bloodthirsty black guards. According to the surrender pamphlet of last year—which this paper was the first to criticize—any against whom murder cannot be proved (and how difficult it would be to prove it) may give themselves up knowing that they will not be shot or hanged. That being the position, it is surely better to try and induce many surrender now than select "China's" offer and in a few weeks or months have to deal with a crowd scarcely distinguishable from that which may now develop.

Since the insurrection started we have held that the end of the fighting would mark the beginning of the real problem of dealing with the Kikuyu, at least nine-tenths of whom are officially stated to have pledged taken one or more of the Mau Mau oaths. The difficulty of that long-term task would not be substantially increased or decreased by surrenders if they occur, but the short-term advantages of encouraging them are so obvious that it is surprising to find Mr. Blundell leading an attack on the use of "China." He has complained that he was not consulted as a member of the Executive Council. Why should he have been? This was an operational decision to be taken by the Governor (who is titular Commander-in-Chief) and the General Officer Commanding.

They could not have justified a failure to explore the possibilities unexpectedly offered by "China's" attitude; and if any non-official in Kenya had had their responsibility, he would have had to take the same course. Incidentally, not one United Kingdom newspaper which we have seen has sided with Mr. Blundell and his colleagues. All have been very critical of Kenya's colonial leadership, their general view being summarized by the senior writer who asked: "How do the settlers think that war has been brought to an end?"

ANYONE WHO COMPARES the report of the Kenya Police Commission with the statements about the police in the report of the Commonwealth delegation recently in Kenya will find that the two main commissions have been much more lenient than the members of the Kenya Parliament who, having written of "brutality and moral crimes on a scale which constitutes a threat to public confidence" and of "grave implication in brutality and corruption," recommended reorganization of the police from the highest level onwards, accompanied by stern action to enforce proper discipline and the right approach to the general public. The six members of affairs, not the two prominent police personalities, give the impression of being the more acute and reliable investigators. For some unexplained and regrettable reason the commissioners were told not to concern themselves with occurrences since the state of emergency was declared in Kenya in October, 1952, though their inquiry was made almost a year later. That means that they did not deal fully with circumstances as they found them.

Another cause for surprise is that one of the two investigators selected was the Inspector-General of Colonial Police. Part of his duty must be to advise the Secretary of State in regard to vacancies in the higher police ranks throughout the Colonial Empire, and he must therefore tend to regard the senior men in the Colonial Police Service as in one sense his own protégés. How then, could he be expected to exclude personal considerations when called upon to investigate shortcomings for which responsibility must be borne by a man whose appointment and retention were at least partly due to him? The Government of Kenya

would in our opinion have been far better advised to seek the guidance of an experienced police authority from outside the Colonial Service, such as the Commissioner of the British South Africa Police or one of the former heads of that *corps d'élite*.

For the suggestion that its Commissioner of Police should be displaced Kenya has to thank its M.P. visitors, not the professional officers, who neglected the opportunity to make that recommendation need for an month's earlier. As "East Africa and Rhodesia" has already pointed out, when Mr. Lyttelton promptly accepted that proposal by the M.P.s, his department issued an official statement containing astonishingly warm references to the man who was to be removed. Explanation of that strange procedure ought to be obtained by questions in the House. Since the Inspector-General has been unable to assure himself on behalf of the Secretary of State that the police force in every Colonial territory is in reasonably good shape, he must bear some of the blame whereas in the case of Kenya it is seen to have fallen below the standard which ought to have been attained and maintained. The non-official members of the Legislature are also partly responsible, because they refused adequate funds for expansion and improvement; but the main responsibility rests upon the Government and the Commissioner, if he felt strongly enough on the matter, he should have tendered his resignation, and the Government, if satisfied that he was right, should have used its powers to provide the necessary funds. But nobody appears to have been sufficiently serious, despite the fact that warning of trouble had not been lacking.

To take a small but indicative fact, late in 1953 the inquirers could not obtain the crime figures for 1952. Were they shocked into blunt surprise? Not at all; they noted the fact without a word of comment, reluctant. They have catalogued many deficiencies, some really dangerous, but there is scarcely more than implied criticism. The report, which is interesting, thorough, and well written, reportedly stops short of the condemnation which follows logically from the facts cited. Is that because one of the two writers was the Inspector-General of Colonial Police? Is the deduction which will inevitably be made by many people, who will regard his selection for this task as another of the many blunders of the Government of Kenya?



# Notes By The Way

## From Under the Cloud

The effect of the conflict in Egypt, to the consternation of many people in the Sudan, no less than in Egypt itself. Within a few days General Neguib has been stripped of his offices of President and Prime Minister, restored to the first position but not the second after popular demonstrations in his favour in Cairo and Khartoum, and now, for a third move, he has been granted once more the full powers which he had previously exercised. Indeed, he has probably already obtained that right to the decisions of the Revolutionary Council the thought of which outraged the ineffable Major Salama Salem, so-called Minister of National Guidance. The Egyptian Godbets, who so soundly denounced General Neguib, now want the sons of the Nile Valley to forget the misadventure they have been given. He discovered soon Monday that the antics of his colleagues in the dictatorship were "merely a passing cloud." Egyptians have not recognized the inspired, solid leadership given by the Egyptian junta, ready to die for its cause and to die with increased strength and reap the fruits of a revolution! His propagandist chief could scarcely have done better.

## Lessons for Egyptians

WHILE THIS ISSUE is being printed, the first Parliament of the Sudan will be formally opened, postparade having become necessary last week when an angry throng of armed tribesmen killed and wounded many innocent men outside the Governor-General's palace in Khartoum. Their demonstration was not against the British authorities, but against General Neguib as representing a predatory Egypt and against the Sudanese Ministers who have shown themselves subservient to the Cairo conspiracy. Neguib was not counted on a triumphal welcome, owes his life to the British soldiers who guarded the palace on his return to Cairo he vilified the British in his usual way. If he is wise, he will not attend the opening of Parliament this week. He must at least have cleared the untrustworthiness of the reports brought back by Major Salem from his many visits to the Sudan during the past year.

## Politicians Warned

IT IS TO BE HOPED that the Sudanese politicians now in power recognize that many of the toughest of their fellow countrymen are determined that the independence now within their grasp shall not be sacrificed to an Egypt tutelage which would be the very reverse of the British trusteeship from which the Sudan has gained everything. The smooth words of town politicians may yet be matched against the spears and swords of such men inflamed by a sense of outrage. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has held throughout that Egypt could turn the screw in the Sudan only at the risk of armed resistance and what happened a few days ago points to worse things to come if politicians in Khartoum are irresponsible enough to put the interests of Egypt before those of their own country.

## Brockway's Life Act

FOR THE FIRST TIME within my recollection Mr. Leslie Hale, a Fellow, has publicly disagreed with Mr. Fenner Brockway on an East African subject. At reports in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of public meetings in London were made without the deliberations of the one have nothing been endorsed by the other—which is not to be regretted. Since they are the two senior officers of the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism and

other lesser but similarly extremist bodies. It is consequently the more refreshing to find Mr. Hale telling his fellow Socialists through the correspondence columns of the *New Statesman* that "I do not agree with Mr. Brockway that the demand for independence for Buganda was intended to be for Uganda as a whole. It really will not do to say that the Kabaka, a man of first-class education, could not have made this clear to Sir Andrew Cohen." Having made this start, will Mr. Hale extend his objective examination into other aspects of East and Central African affairs? He might then gravitate towards the middle-of-the-road Labour MPs, who refuse to assume that everything done in the Colonies under a Conservative Secretary of State must be wrong, but that is expecting a great deal.

## Canon Collins

CANON L. J. COLLINS, Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral and chairman of Christian Action, has accepted an invitation from a Natal industrialist to visit the Union in order to study race relations. I hope that someone in Rhodesia and someone else in East Africa will ask him to extend his researches into those areas, for otherwise Canon Collins, who has frequently criticized South, Central, and East Africa from the pulpit and the platform, may in future seem to bracket the territories in whatever he may say. He cannot be expected to endorse *apartheid*; and it would be good for him to see the difference between the Union and the British territories in the north. If Canon Collins, who has been criticized in this journal, could be shown the error of some of his impressions, I believe that his sincerity would cause him to admit publicly that he had been misinformed.

## Tanganyika's Needs

THE NON-OFFICIAL SIDE of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika is, I believe, likely to be strengthened in the near future. In so large a territory, in which communications leave room for great improvement, some of the best and busiest men still find it difficult to accept such appointments, but Mr. Edward Twining is clearly anxious to induce more of them to undertake public work. Complaints about the quality of the Legislature have for in recent years resulted from the reluctance of Governors to nominate the most capable men available. Indeed, I have known a number of cases in which repeated attempts were made to induce outstanding non-officials to serve, and I am sure that the Governors who were unsuccessful in their personal persuasions were disappointed. Throughout East and Central Africa it is important to have in each territory as impressive a Legislature as can be assembled. That of Uganda has just been greatly improved, and Tanganyika must hope for similar reinforcement of its Council.

## Room for Improvement

NORTHERN RHODESIAN FRIENDS tell me that the new African Representative Council is composed of men of better calibre than those they have replaced. That is good news for by no stretch of the imagination could the last Council be considered impressive. I made a point of reading the minutes of their meetings, which usually produced dozens of pages of pointless talk, much of it repetitive. A subject worthy of careful discussion often received little of none. The same civility produced long time-wasting monologues. The impression given by the reports was that most of the members had decided in advance what they wanted to say and



that say it they would without regard to previous speeches. The new Representative Council has begun well by electing to the Federal Assembly Mr. Matayau, Kikumbi, who has hitherto been moderate and reasonable in his political activities. He is a carpentry instructor at Onyambo Mission.

### New Federation

Do you know that the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with a total area of more than 485,000 square miles, is larger than the whole of Northern Europe except Scandinavia, and larger than the Union of South Africa? Did you know that the population of 7m. includes about 215,000 Europeans, nearly 6m. Africans, and only 12,200 Asians? Did you know that the national income of the area in 1952 was £196m. that the imports reached almost £140m., and the exports £120m.? Did you know that the value of copper exports was about £75m., and that of tobacco £22m., and that the two Rhodesias have already more than 1,200 factories and the biggest sawmill in the whole of Southern Africa? These and many other interesting facts are given in a pamphlet entitled "The New Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" just issued by the Federal Information Services in Salisbury, and available from Rhodesia House, 439 Strand, W.C.2.

### Tourist Literature

TOURIST LITERATURE about East Africa has been greatly improved in recent years by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, which has now a friendly

coadjutor in the Uganda Department of Information. Its first piece of tourist literature, about Lake Victoria, Hotel, Entebbe, can stand comparison with anything of the same size printed in two colours which has come my way from any hotel anywhere, and if adequately distributed will assuredly attract to Uganda many visitors to East Africa who might otherwise content themselves with seeing something of Kenya and big game in northern Tanganyika. Effective use is made of Sir Winston Churchill's affirmation 45 years ago that "Uganda is a fairy tale. You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end there is a wonderful new world." If any Information Department in East or Central Africa has produced what it considers a better job on one sheet of paper, one foot square, I should like to see it.

### Example for Laggards

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Uganda Electricity Board refutes the excuses of a number of Government departments in East and Central Africa that they need months to compile their annual reports because they contain statistical tables. The U.E.B. report gives much more statistical matter than many departmental reports which are delayed for a year or more, but thanks to the enthusiasm of the men concerned, this comprehensive record of the 1953 operations of the latest enterprise in Uganda was published within two months of the end of the year. It is a most creditable performance, indicating how well a public utility can be organized, informative and prompt.

## Governor's Speech to the Great Lukiko of Buganda

### The Queen Will Not Visit Mengo

I KNOW HOW DIFFICULT recent weeks have been for the Baganda. I have been more deeply grieved than many of you realize that the action of last November and December, unavoidable as it was, had to be taken. I respect your feelings and sympathies fully with you. But now I ask you to think also of the future, of the well-being and advancement of your country, and of the welfare and good government of your children and their children after them.

I came to this country with one object only—to help forward the people of this country, and the Baganda as much as many of them. If you as representatives of the Baganda and I as Governor can work together for the future welfare of your people, we can do much to benefit you and those who come afterwards.

### Problems of the Future

During the last three months, in spite of our sorrow, you have behaved with a calm and dignity which have won my respect and gained the Baganda credit throughout the Protectorate, in England, and elsewhere. Now I ask you to show your political wisdom by addressing your minds to the problems of the future, which will determine the part which the Baganda and the other people of this Protectorate are going to play in the world. It is our duty to make sure that good comes out of this sorrow and these difficulties.

During my visit to London I talked to people in the Government to Members of Parliament and to others wise in African affairs. I found all of them most friendly towards the Baganda and deeply interested in your welfare and progress.

Last week the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the long-term aim of H.M. Government is to build

the Protectorate into a self-governing State. In working towards this he said, we should ensure that Africans play a constantly increasing part in political institutions, in the Civil Service, and in economic development. When self-government is achieved, the government of the country will be mainly in the hands of Africans.

This is the most important statement, I believe, ever made about Uganda in the British Parliament. I was present in the House of Commons when the Secretary of State spoke. So were members of the Buganda deputation. The House and the public galleries were full, and after Mr. Pittelton had made his statement it was welcomed by leading members of the Labour Party. The same statement was made in the House of Lords and welcomed there.

So the British Parliament as a whole is fully committed to building up the Protectorate as a primarily African State. This assures the Africans in this country the future they want. I am glad to have had a part in the preparation of this statement and to have been present when it was made in the House of Commons.

### Preparation for Self-Government

It is not enough to make speeches. Here we must devote all our efforts to the great task of advancing Africans and preparing them for self-government in the future. You know of our great programme of general and technical education, of the training of Africans for higher positions in the Civil Service; of our work to improve farming and cattle-keeping; of the extension of co-operative societies; of the handing over of cotton ginneries to Africans and the establishment of African curing works for coffee.

Remember that African advancement cannot go forward without people other than Africans, people who come here as missionaries or in Government, as doctors, teachers and so on, all of whom are needed to train Africans to perform the skilled work which you will have to perform in the future. Equally needed are

\* Being a slightly abbreviated version of an address by Sir Andrew Cohen on March 3 to the Great Lukiko of Buganda.

those people who have come to this country to work in business and commerce, for this produces the wealth without which public services, such as education and health services, cannot be expanded and improved in the way you want.

African advancement will depend on the harmonious working together of all races, with Africans themselves playing a constantly increasing part. The Secretary of State said in the House of Commons that, when the time for self-government for the Protectorate eventually comes, H.M. Government will wish to be sure that the rights of the other races who live in Uganda are properly protected in the political arrangements which are then made. These other races will be very much in the minority, and, although their rights will be protected, the government of the country, as I have said, will be mainly in the hands of Africans when the time for self-government comes.

**Need for Unity**

Some people may ask what form the Government will then take. We cannot answer this question until the country and the people have developed further. All I can say now is that the country will have to be a united country, so that it can be strong enough and rich enough to give the people the services which they need and enable the country to hold its own with its neighbours.

It is no use trying now to settle the details of what will happen when self-government comes. But it is most necessary that we should examine very carefully now certain political problems which are causing difficulty. The need to examine these problems has been shown by the recent crisis, and we must not let the opportunity pass without profiting by it. An independent expert is to be sent out to help you and us to examine these problems.

First there is the problem of the relation between the kabakashis of the tribes and the Ministers of the Great Lukiko. What is meant by saying that the position of kabaka should be above politics? I think I understand what the people who have said this mean. I am trying to express their view, not my own. I have formed no view on this problem yet. What they mean is that, although the position of Kabaka should be the highest among the Baganda, questions of public affairs should be taken by the ministers after consultation wherever possible with the Great Lukiko. This is a very important and difficult question, and no decisions could be taken on such a suggestion without the most careful thought and discussion by the Baganda.

I should now be prepared to discuss these matters without knowing what the view of the Baganda is, and I should wish as far as possible to be guided by that view. If the leading people among you are the representatives of the public, would a change like this be made? If I was sure that you had fully thought out all that such a change would mean, I should be prepared to consider this most carefully. But not otherwise. The first essential is that you should think out the matter for yourselves.

**Groundless Fears**

The second point which needs to be considered is the relation between the Great Lukiko and the Legislative Council. In the past few years the Great Lukiko has been unwilling to select Baganda members to sit on the Legislative Council of the Protectorate, and very recently I have had to nominate these members myself, although I would much have preferred them to be chosen by you. Why have you not been willing to select Baganda members to the Legislative Council? I have found this difficult to understand, but I think I know two reasons.

The first has been that you have been afraid that somehow the Legislative Council might one day bring you into an East African Federation, to which I know that you are absolutely opposed. The Legislative Council has not the power to do this. In any case, the fear has been completely dispelled by the assurance of H.M. Government in which they recognized that public opinion in the Protectorate generally and in Baganda in particular, including the opinion of the Great Lukiko, is opposed to federation, and stated that they have no intention whatsoever of disregarding this opinion now or at any time. H.M. Government has made it clear that federation will never be imposed on this country while public opinion is against it.

You have also felt doubtful about the Legislative Council, because whereas the Great Lukiko has only Baganda on it, the Legislative Council has Europeans and Asians as well as Africans. I gather that you fear that somehow your interests may not prevail. But the Legislative Council now has 20

Africans on it, more than half the members other than Government members. Since the main duty of the Government members is to protect African interests, your well-being and your interests are securely protected by the Legislative Council. Moreover, the Secretary of State's statement that the Protectorate is to be developed as a primarily African country, and that the Government will be mainly in the hands of Africans when self-government is achieved, means that the number of African members in relation to the others is bound to increase gradually in the future.

Therefore you have nothing to lose and everything to gain by taking part freely in the Legislative Council. Since the Great Lukiko can deal only with matters which affect Africans in Baganda, all matters which affect the other races, as well as Africans and other parts of the country as well as Baganda, must come before the Legislative Council. Many such matters affecting all races and the country as a whole are of vital concern to you as Baganda.

Two of the most important of such matters which had to come before the Legislative Council were the cotton reorganization scheme under which you have acquired ginneries, and the coffee reorganization scheme under which you are to get coffee during works. When the Legislative Council considers education or agricultural development of any matter of this sort, and when it votes money for these services, it is voting money for your benefit and discussing schemes which will affect your wealth and welfare and that of your children. What a pity it would be if there were no Baganda present when these matters are so important to you and being decided.

**Baganda Representation**

Therefore, if you are sincerely concerned for your welfare and future advancement, believe that it would be in your best interests that you, the Baganda, the biggest and most advanced tribe in the country, should be directly represented by elected members on the Legislative Council.

Many of you do not entirely share this view. That is why it is important that you should consider the relation between the Great Lukiko and the Legislative Council. You should examine what functions the Great Lukiko should perform and what functions the Legislative Council should perform, and see whether there is some way satisfactory to all concerned by which Baganda can be directly represented on the Legislative Council. I do not ask you simply to accept my opinion on the subject, I ask you to examine it carefully among yourselves, and see whether you can find a good answer to the problem which will protect your interests and satisfy you and those whom you represent.

If as a result of these discussions you wish to make suggestions for amendment of the 1900 Agreement, the Government will be ready to examine whether they can agree to such amendments.

It has been suggested by some people that these problems ought to be examined by a Royal Commission. I do not agree with that view. A Royal Commission would consist of a number of people coming from outside Uganda, some of whom might know your problems and others might know nothing about them. They would come here, would round the young men and women, take evidence, and go away and write their report, not of course in consultation with you.

I think this procedure is informal. I am not anxious that the Baganda through their representatives should look out the answers to these problems, since it is the Baganda whose system of government is to be examined. I am sure it is much better that you should work out these problems for yourselves, rather than that you should simply give your views to a Commission which might or might not accept those views.

When you have thought out the problem, I, the Governor, should like to discuss them with you in the hope that we can arrive at agreed recommendations which we can submit to H.M. Government. I want to take a personal part in this because of my interest in your problems and because of the importance which I attach to them.

If as a result of examining these problems matters arise up which affect other people or other parts of the country, then we must bring their representatives in as well. But in the first place I should like you, the Baganda, to work out these problems.

**Sir Keith Hancock**

I believe it will help you to have the advice of an outside and independent expert, and I have obtained the services of an absolutely first-rate expert. I should not have been satisfied with anybody who was not absolutely first-rate. He is Sir Keith Hancock, an Australian by birth, who has been a professor at Oxford University and is now a professor at London University. He is a man of wide knowledge, and is now the Director of the Commonwealth Studies Institute in London. That means that he knows about the affairs not only of Protectorates and Colonies but also of other countries in the Commonwealth. As a historian he can tell you how similar problems to yours have been solved elsewhere in the



# Serious Deficiencies in Police Organizations in Kenya

## Special Branch, Crime Reporting, and Rank Structure Unsatisfactory

A POLICE COMMISSION consisting of Mr. S. J. Baker, a Receiver of the London Metropolitan Police, and Mr. W. A. Muller, Inspector-General of Colonial Police, spent on August and the first half of September in Kenya. On December 18, signed a report to the Government which has now been published.

It admits that there was "almost negligible response" to an invitation to the public to submit memoranda. Indeed, during their visit the commissioners received only one memorandum and one letter of inquiry, both from former police officers.

The commissioners were not asked to make recommendations on the emergency disposition of the police or to concern themselves with the overall direction of the force during the campaign against Mau Mau. They do, however, suggest that the police must in future be more widely deployed and that their numbers will have to be substantially increased.

Between the end of 1951 and the middle of 1953 the authorized establishment of the regular police jumped from 6,057 to 8,543, and the Government of Kenya approved the recruitment of a further 576 European inspectors. The latest figures were 2,000 European, 182 Asians, and 8,059 Africans, not including reservists, and the proposed establishment for 1954 is 2,100 European, 188 Asians, and 8,106 Africans.

### CLD Inadequately Developed

Serious deficiencies were disclosed when the Mau Mau rebellion started. Organization, transport, inadequate supply and maintenance arrangements, were such as to enhance the danger created by serious shortages, and neither the criminal investigation department nor the special branch "had been developed as far as was required." The report states, however, that the police and their auxiliaries "rose to the occasion with a valour and enthusiasm which can only be too highly commended."

Infiltration of Mau Mau into Nairobi, the resultant wave of the most serious crimes of violence, has created a situation of the utmost gravity. Unfortunately, the general population of the city is so sprawling and past residential locations, is such as to encourage this type of crime and make it a most serious problem.

The police must assume that even when the Mau Mau movement is stamped out on the surface there will still be many disaffected persons at liberty in the rural areas, and that, particularly in Nairobi, these persons will be liable to form the foci for criminal activities involving the use of firearms and motor transport, activities of the kind which are infectious if not followed speedily.

Comparable figures in urban and settled areas together, which numbered 11,220 in 1947, increased to 13,329 in 1946, 16,188 in 1947, 17,130 in 1950, and 19,200 in 1951. Surprising to relate, the commissioners could not obtain figures for 1952. Road accidents had likewise increased greatly. In 1945 the number reported was 1,444 involving 92 deaths and 283 prosecutions. By 1950 the total had risen to 4,097, fatal accidents numbering 159 and prosecutions 1,488. In 1952 there were 3,744 accidents, 197 deaths, and 1,500 prosecutions.

Having discussed civil disturbances arising from fanatical religious cults, the commissioners say:

"The heavy toll which Mau Mau has levied on the Colony has led some to wonder why its activities were not more closely watched at the outset. One reason may be that, in every section of Society there has been a natural inclination to regard each successive wave of troubles as the last, or to look at them as endemic disorders which could never really threaten to overthrow the system of Government; such things have happened in Africa for years, and each time the tribe or community in disorder has been taken into obedience or acquiescence."

firm footing. It is not astonishing, then, that no one a year ago foresaw either the danger or the character of the present campaign of subversion.

"In order to counter such movements before they have developed far enough to do serious harm, it is essential for the police and the Government to know. The duty of keeping watch on potentially subversive or illegal movements is the traditional function of the Special Branch. Its strength until the emergency was far below the level which could be regarded as in keeping with its responsibilities.

It is laid on the fact that the situation in Kenya is entirely at variance with the English conception of a police officer. In East Africa, the commissioners write, the police are generally regarded as civil servants. Whereas in England a constable exercises his power on his own responsibility under the law, a police authority not being liable for wrongful acts committed by a constable in the exercise of his duty.

### Representative of the Community

The wholly exceptional situation with a police officer who, based upon the ancient office of constable, is a recognition of the fact that the police officer, in the execution of his duties for preserving the peace and preventing and detecting crime, act not as the agent of the Government or of his local police authority, but as a citizen representing the community as a whole, and carrying powers and undertaking responsibilities which in essence are shared by all citizens alike.

"More important still, the status of the police officer is the practical and essential consequence of his complete impartiality; in preserving the peace, he acts as a servant of the public, an officer of the law, and not as the agent of any higher authority.

This question is of first importance from the point of view of the general relations between police and public. A police force can function efficiently only if it has the confidence of the law-abiding public and can rely in case of need on the co-operation of the public.

"The Kenya police force has some way to go before it completely achieves this, but it is more likely to achieve it rapidly and fully if it is recognized as being not the direct agent of the Government, but an impartial organism exercising in its own right the function of preserving the peace and bringing offenders to justice.

"What is of first importance is that it should be recognized beyond any possibility of doubt that in the exercise of their primary duty of maintaining the peace, the police are responsible to the law and are not subject to interference or influence from outside.

### Constable's Personal Responsibility

The concept of the constable's personal and individual responsibility to the law can at first sight appear a little incongruous in its application to an illiterate African policeman, but he does not regard this as a fundamental point. The amount of responsibility a constable in the Colony's police force is allowed to exercise must obviously be adjusted to his capacity and judgment, and this can and should be done by organization inside the force: the less the individual constable can be trusted, the closer must he be supervised by fully competent officers.

"One of our major objectives is to secure a material improvement in the quality of the ordinary constable. This should carry with it from the outset a full appreciation of the dignity of his office, of his identity with the general welfare of the Queen's subjects, and of his personal responsibility for their safety and well-being. On this ground alone there is an excellent case for giving him the benefits and responsibilities which have gone to the making of the British police force. The full achievement of this ideal is very largely a matter of education, training, and example."

The reporters are strongly critical of the multiplicity of ranks in the Kenya force, saying, *inter alia*:

"There are no fewer than 10 separate ranks of inspector. Seniority follows the normal practice inside the ranks structure for each of the three races, but over the whole field race and not rank is the determining factor. Thus an assistant inspector (Asian) is senior to a chief inspector (African) and an assistant inspector (African) is senior to a chief inspector (African). We found it difficult to understand how a system of this nature could ever have been expected to work satisfactorily.

"If the assumption was that all African officers are inherently less qualified than all Asian officers, and that all officers are less qualified than all European officers, what is the background or experience of the individuals who have been more desirable to recognize the possibility of restricting the



appointment of members of various races which fall into a natural order of seniority... African officers access to an assistant inspectorate in various internal grades, Asian officers access to graded inspectorates and European officers to a graded chief inspectorate.

"In practice, however, the allocation of duties within the ranks does not always follow this pattern... For instance while chief inspectors (African) do as a rule hold posts carrying less responsibility than those of chief inspectors or chief inspectors (Asian), it cannot be said that their duties are less important or responsible than those of assistant inspectors or assistant inspectors (Asian) which seems to have been recognized by the Government, since their pay is higher than that of assistant inspectors (Asian).

The segregation of ranks into racial establishments has other disadvantages. The establishments are separate, and when a vacancy for, say, a chief inspector occurs, it must be filled by an officer of the appropriate race, although there may be better qualified candidates of another race. Apart altogether from practical considerations of this character, we understand that Government have accepted as an aim of policy that separate cadres should be abolished.

Ability Should Be the Only Test

"This policy can only be applied at once... We have drawn up a new table of ranks based purely and simply on functions, on the understanding that all ranks will be open to officers of any race, the only test being that of ability. It is, of course, clear that if this new policy is to work the test must be strictly applied, and there must be no temptation to promote an officer who is not fully qualified, either in response to pressure or from a desire to give increased representation to one race or another."

Having proposed numerous changes, the report continues:

"If from the outset every appointment is made subject to the strict rule that no officer of any race must be promoted to a rank which he is not fully competent to fill by comparison with any other officer of that rank in the force and in having been given the rank he is unable to carry out full responsibilities at that rank, we are satisfied that the efficiency of the force will be not merely maintained but materially improved. On the other hand, there is any temptation to the temptation to make appointments which cannot be fully justified on grounds of merit, the whole purpose of the integration of ranks on a non-racial basis will be defeated."

The following extracts may also be quoted:

"Some of the finest officers of the force have been given the status of police officers. Expert mechanics who install and maintain police wireless stations have also been put into uniform and given police ranks... so have the mechanics responsible for maintaining vehicles. This points to us wrong in principle... police officer of any rank should be a trained policeman competent to discharge the general duties of his rank."

"Secondly, the arrangement must react to the detriment of the officers concerned. As technical experts their remuneration and conditions of service should be reasonably related to those enjoyed by other people employed on comparable work, particularly inside the public service. This condition might perhaps be reasonably satisfied at the outset when the appropriate police ranks for these officers are settled but on the course of time police conditions and those applicable to the trade or professions from which the experts come may diverge to a significant extent, and justice could then only be done by overhauling the police rank structure for these posts or by an unsatisfactory expedient of making progressively more complicated personal arrangements by way of allowances."

"We strongly recommend that the earliest opportunity should be taken to exclude these specialized posts from the establishment of the force and to provide for them in the civilian staff."

Overburdened

In general, the provision for the headquarters establishment has failed to keep pace with the realities of the situation, and the result has been seriously to overburden it, and to cause to impair the efficiency and resilience of the overall command of the police under present conditions.

The new system of crime reporting though sound in principle, is not working well in practice, and appears to be defeating its own ends. It involves considerable clerical work and with the high percentage of illiteracy in the force it imposes an undue strain on the police machine.

"Opportunities of corruption, as well as increased efficiency, grow as a policeman acquires experience of the locality in which he does his duty and establishes contacts with the civil population. From this point of view it is wrong that men should not be left too long in one place or on the same job if the job is such as to provide such opportunities. It seems desirable that the subordinate ranks should be retained in

Nairobi for substantial periods but should be able to move outside the area or range of duty with sufficient regularity to insure against the danger of stagnation."

Emergency Supervision Necessary

"We were told that the subordinate officers of the force, to a certain extent, addicted to practices of petty corruption... that unless they were supervised by officers who were not so slack as to be virtually valueless as police officers, while there were deficiencies, and among deficiencies in the organization and equipment of the force, the real picture would not be any means satisfactory... It appeared to me that for the whole of our period the force was vigorously engaged in fighting Mau Mau... to this end the normal work and duties had been violently disrupted, and emergency measures, including the recruitment of large numbers of men and their employment in the field while they are still gradually trained, had taken the place of ordered procedure... It is my considered opinion that the police organization responded well to the heavy strain which was placed on it."

"We think it desirable in this connection to refer briefly to the attitude which has sometimes been taken in the past in proposals for building up the efficiency of the force by placing it in a position fully to discharge its responsibilities."

"At our request the Commissioner supplied us with a list of proposals for improving efficiency which had been submitted in the year immediately preceding the outbreak of the emergency and which had been rejected on grounds of cost. We appreciate the need of the Colony to live within its income, and agree that the police are not more entitled than any other service to indulge in lavish or unnecessary expenditure."

"In the light of events, however, it is clear that in some respects the demands of economy in the field of police expenditure were pressed too far, and that this contributed seriously to the deficiencies which existed at the beginning of the emergency and which to some extent still remain. Apart from proposals for savings and refused, the Commissioner in some cases obtained even from submitting proposals for savings expenditure because he was convinced in advance that they would not be accepted."

"Man-power, equipment, and organization are essential, but they will not achieve their purpose unless relations between the police and the public are based on respect and mutual trust. The Commissioner and his senior officers realize this and that the force still has a long way to go before the objective can be reached."

"The first step is, of course, to ensure that the standard of integrity and bearing of every individual member of the force is such as to earn the regard of the public. This calls for a strict standard of discipline, which will not tolerate corruption or the abuse of office, and for training designed to impress on every member of the force from the day he joins that he is the servant and not the master of the public."

Public Must Co-Operate

"It calls also for a spirit of co-operation from the public themselves, in which they will not hesitate to draw the attention of the police authorities to any abuses which may come to their notice, but will be as ready to acknowledge the good as to condemn the bad."

"So far as the police are concerned, it will be necessary when conditions return to normal to ensure that the outlook and attitude of the lower ranks is that of a civilian police force. At that stage we think that it would be all to the good to make training efforts to stimulate the imagination of the public and the police in this respect, and not merely to try to attain a process of gradual results. Our attention was drawn to the somewhat similar problems which arose in Malaya and the steps taken to meet them; we commend an experiment on the same lines in Kenya."

The report, which runs to 146 pages, contains a great deal of interesting information and comment on the organization, re-establishment, and payment of the force and the conditions of recruitment, training, promotion, education, and welfare.

A tribute is paid to the secretary, Mr. J. F. Burns, of the Colonial Office, whom it is written in a wide field, has to do so, and the comparatively short time as far as time made it necessary for us to conduct our inquiry in the Colony at almost inordinate speed. The arrangement of our programme, the collation of facts and figures, and the recording of verbal evidence subjected him to abnormally high pressure throughout the whole of our tour. The help he gave us after our return to London in the preparation of our report was no less outstanding."

Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.

# Serious Situation in the Sudan

## General Neguib Blames Britons

THE SITUATION HERE, said Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in Khartoum on Sunday, "will be handled by British with care and sympathy during the coming months. It is our policy to help the Sudanese to attain democracy within the framework of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement. But past events and the evidence that has accumulated show only too clearly what difficulties exist for a democratic system of government."

He would not, he added, attend the opening of the Parliament on Wednesday unless other foreign guests were present.

Newspaper correspondents pointed out that many Sudanese would resort to violence in certain circumstances, and that Egypt might view the collapse of law and order in the Sudan with satisfaction, since it would give an excuse to send in troops to restore order.

### Southern Tribal Rising Reported

Sudanese Government supporters were said to fear a coup d'etat by forces friendly to the opposition, which believed that it would never be given a chance of retaining power owing to the infiltration of Egyptians into the Sudan and the probability that the Egyptian Government would support the National Unionist Party against the tribal rising in the south in the next year or two to be considered likely.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Azhari, the Prime Minister, blamed the Umma Party for the disturbances reported in our last issue, and declared that his assistance on some form of union with Egypt was in the way shaken by recent events in Cairo.

The rioting in Khartoum last week, the death roll of which is now given as 33, including 17 policemen, has been attributed by the Egyptian press to an "Imperialist plot." It was even suggested that the trouble had been inspired by Sir James Robertson, former Civil Secretary, in order to justify the continuance of British administration. Egyptians were told, quite falsely, that no slogans hostile to Egypt had been used in the Khartoum demonstrations.

General Neguib said in a broadcast: "In whose interest is this secession in the Sudan? It is only in the interest of imperialist enemies of the country who may use it as a pretext to claim that they remain in the Sudan to maintain order. Sedition could be the result of the inspiration of former British administrators to show the Sudanese dissuaded. Or possibly they fear that any personal contact with the Sudanese would enhance their struggle to wrest their rights. Such incidents throw us backward when we are in the greatest need of unity to march forward towards glory."

### Ranky Swindlers

There were later indications that responsible authorities in Egypt believed that the interests of the National Unionist Party Government in the Sudan and the régime in Egypt would not be served by the continued excitement of public opinion in either country. Prominence was given to a denial by the Sudanese Prime Minister of a statement published in an Egyptian news agency that differences had arisen between him and the Governor-General over his declaration of the emergency, and on the British connexion with the riots in Khartoum almost a week suddenly.

An inquiry into the disturbances has been promised by the Sudanese Government, and it is reported that the police are generally staid, and that the news resources were not against those responsible, as was widely rumoured, that the arrest of Siddiq al Mahdi, president of the Umma Party, and even of his father, Sir Abdel Khaman al Mahdi, had been considered.

Sir Abdel ordered his followers to return to their homes the evening of the disturbances, but many remained, especially in his house. El Sayed Siddiq expressed the regret of

the Umma Party at the casualties, and stressed the peaceful intention of the Ansar demonstration. He blamed the police for an unprovoked attack.

Yesterday Mr. Lloyd shifted the blame for the disturbances to the police, he said, "could have prevented the disorder had they obeyed instructions. He declared that the Ansar sect had been forbidden in the Sudan, and that demonstrators should have been disarmed. Government in Khartoum, however, reported that such orders were given too late, if they were given at all, and that the limited police force could not possibly have disarmed more than 10,000 men. These suggestions that an attempt was made to use the Guiguan, police commandant who was killed during the rioting, as the "scapegoat" in the Sudan, an assistant district commissioner in Fuba, had been suspended at the instance of the Sudanese Cabinet, mainly because he showed lack of respect in failing to provide transport for a Sudanese Minister—when none was available.

Many British officials are confident that they are now required to secure an entirely different form of government, and that they should be permitted to resign before April, 1955, the date to which their contracts are enforceable. Some claim that public safety cannot be guaranteed. There is, however, no indication for reports that British subjects are leaving Khartoum on account of last week's riots.

### British Minister's Statement

Before leaving Khartoum on Monday, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, is reported to have said: "I have stayed in Khartoum to meet the Prime Minister and Sudanese friends. I met the Prime Minister and the Governor-General, and Sudanese committee members. Since my last visit to Sudan has ended upon a transitional period, the Government desires that the transitional period should proceed without interference, and to see an orderly transfer of power to an elected Sudanese Government."

"I believe British officials have rendered good service to the Sudan, and they will continue to do so as long as their presence is required. I am proud of what my countrymen have achieved here and I know they still want to do their best for the Sudan and would like to cooperate loyally with the Sudanese authorities during the present difficult phase. Unfortunately at the present time there appears to be a lack of confidence between the Government and officials. I hope the Ministers' Council will take steps to remedy this situation."

The *Morning News*, of Khartoum, a newspaper supporting independence and controlled by a Sudanese editor, has said that no more visits from Egypt are wanted until the transitional period is over. Claiming that Egypt had frequently violated the Anglo-Egyptian agreement, the paper blamed Mr. Azhari, the Prime Minister, for the disturbances, because he permitted Ansar crowds to demonstrate.

Arrangements for the opening of the Sudanese Parliament yesterday were reduced to a minimum of ceremony. No live broadcast was planned, but recorded descriptions in English and Arabic were scheduled for two afternoons. No official photographs or films were to be made.

## N. Rhodesia's New Political Leader

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, who has been elected chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Non-Official Members' Association and leader of the Federal Party in the Legislature, will reconsider his position if he finds that the two offices conflict. A statement adds:—

"Mr. Roberts stated that while members of his party are pledged to co-operate with the Federal Government in all matters which are a legitimate concern of that Government, they will consider all affairs which come within the sphere of the territorial Government as their first concern, without regard to any outside influence."

"The members of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the Federal Party within the Non-Official Association regard themselves as free to vote and speak in the Legislative Council and Executive Council without direction from any Federal Party caucus, but bearing in mind their allegiance to the broad principles of the territorial Federal Party policy."

Mr. Roberts further stated that it was not the intention of Federal Party members of the Non-Official Association to use their position to impose their views on other members. It was their aim to co-operate in such a manner as to further a free association of non-official members in the territory's best interests.

Mr. Gauni (Confederate Party leader in Northern Rhodesia) accepted these assurances and promised co-operation while reserving the right to take an independent stand if and when the necessity arose.







### General China's Surrender Letters European District Officer Killed

GENERAL TANGANYIKA, one of the principal Mau Mau leaders under the command of "General China," rendered on Sunday as a result of China's "surrender letter." "Tanganyika" gave himself up to a Kikuyu guard post in south Nyeri as a personal gesture instead of China's plan. His real name is Kamotho.

Another well-known gang leader, "General Katanga," was captured on the same day. "General" Gakuma and several of his followers have been killed five miles south of Nyeri in "Ruheni" operation operated in the Maruyak and Nyeri Mau areas. "General Komba" has been captured.

Mr. J. H. Candler, district officer of Fort Hall, was killed by terrorists in an ambush near Kamama on Friday. When returning with an escort of four tribal policemen from a meeting with Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Sir George Erskine, he was hit by the first burst of fire from an ambush. Giving his machine gun to his escort, he urged them to escape, but they remained with him until he was struck again and killed. Later they found that the head had been severed from the body and taken away.

#### Cambridge Rugby Blue

Mr. Candler, who was born in Exeter in 1920, and educated at Sherborne School and Clare College, Cambridge, served with the 14th (Nyasaland) Bn, The King's African Rifles from 1944 to 1946, when he entered the Colonial Service. He played rugby football for Cambridge University. He leaves a widow and two children. He was awarded the M.B.E. in January.

The Kenya Government has imposed a fine of £1 on each of 10,000 adult Africans resident in the Kangema area where Mr. Candler was killed.

More than 40 terrorists were killed by the security forces on Monday. Bombing of prohibited areas in the Babu reserve was also increased to a total of 26 tons of bombs that day. At least 10 of the gang which shot Mr. Candler have been killed, and his pistol and personal effects have been recovered.

A large gang sustained 20 casualties in a fight with security forces north-west of Thika, and in the Kijabe area eight terrorists have been killed.

Two gangsters attacked the farmhouse of Mrs. R. Ginnock when she was at dinner with her daughter and Mr. C. Blixacron, the manager. One terrorist was killed; the other escaped.

Last week's casualty figures show 85 Mau Mau killed and 53 captured, the security forces lost one European and nine Africans killed and four Africans wounded.

It is now revealed that after his capture on January 16, China wrote to the Kenya Government that it was time to stop fighting and start political discussions. He proposed a meeting between members of the Legislative Council and what he called "elders of the forest." During a total of 38 hours cross-examination he did not once contradict himself, though his recorded testimony covered 44 pages.

#### Secret Arrangements

On February 12 the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief decided to take a chance on China's change of heart, and the next day arrangements were made to take him secretly to Nyeri, where he arrived under the supervision of the police security branch dressed as an askari. He carried a weighted cash box to which he was credited £500 on the spot.

In Nyeri he wrote letters to the Mau Mau leaders operating on Mount Kenya. These were delivered to Mau

Mau Mau officers. These letters were used by gangsters for communications. The letters being taken by an armoured car in which China travelled in civilian clothes. He was saluted by all the Mau Mau postmen, and taken with two gang leaders in the presence of special constables. Ten replies received by China are described as "not unsatisfactory." Except for one to Field-Marshal Sir Alan Kimathi, all the letters were addressed to leaders in China's command.

The procedure has been thus described by the special representative of the "Daily Telegraph":

"The normal form of giving talks with the Mau Mau leaders is for a three-day space to be arranged for talking one up with the Mau Mau leader. Mr. Bernard Cook, a 31-year-old police district officer who was in Uganda, drove to the rendezvous. Sometimes both at the rendezvous, usually a hut in a reserve, Mr. Henderson asks for the Mau Mau leader to proceed, the inhabitants deny knowledge of the man. But after five or 10 minutes the leader appears and climbs into the car.

#### Mau Leaders Terrified

Mr. Henderson reports that the leaders are terrified at the rendezvous. The terrorist is transported to China's prison, where the talks continue, either Mr. Henderson or Mr. Ruck, or both. All the meetings between China and the leaders have been friendly, all "shaking hands."

"Since his capture, China has always appeared cooperative and not sulky," claims that he does not dislike Europeans as a whole. He has not asked to see his mother who lives nearby, and she has not asked to see him.

"Throughout his captivity he has repeatedly stated that he is not trying to help the Government, but only the Kikuyu people. He has no religious impulse, but a tremendous 'folk love' for the tribe. He had some 100 men, Kamba and very few Dorobo tribesmen in his gang, but most were Kikuyu."

Mr. Henderson says that China's hold was political rather than military. Many gang leaders were sometimes told by their men: "Take back that order or we'll shoot you." But China was not allowed to get into such a position.

China has so far seen seven Mau Mau leaders, two of whom are believed to command large gangs. He urged them to select representatives to discuss surrender with the Government. It is stated that the terms of surrender listed last year are the only ones referred to in China's letter.

China's appeal against his conviction and sentence has been dismissed by the Court of Appeal in Eastern Africa, but his death sentence has been commuted by the Governor to life imprisonment for life. He is wanted as a witness in the trial of an African for the murder of an Italian family last year for which the trial of China's gangs is alleged to have been postponed. The thing has been postponed.

While many gangs thought to be low, and China's belief that many of his men would come in is not considered probable. He has said that many of his followers feel that the terrorist movement has served its purpose and that the campaign should be transferred to "the political."

Mr. Blundell, leader of the European elected members, has said that the move was not in the best long-term interests of the country, and complained that the appeal of Mau Mau members had not been consulted.

A European meeting in South Kinangop passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of General Erskine and suggesting that the Governor should resign. A resolution declared that any compromise with such a man as China already sentenced to death was not only immoral but would inevitably have the gravest effects on other Africans throughout the Colony.

Mr. E. Mathu, leader of the African members, has welcomed the move.

An authorizing Government to take over land in the reserves held by Mau Mau leaders, which has just received the Royal Assent, applies to land comprised for seven years or more, and those who the Government is satisfied have "been organized, armed or incited to resistance against the forces of law and order, whether or not they have been apprehended, charged or convicted." Other spokesmen urged this action 17 months ago.

#### Kikuyu Registration in Nzabir

Legislation for the registration of real estate in Kikuyu in Nzabir has been passed. Mr. Murphy, Attorney General, said that there were about 300 Kikuyu in Nzabir and that experience had proved that where there were two or more Kikuyu there was Mau Mau. Exemptions would be made in the case of police officers, members of the forces and the aged and infirm.

Ernest Albert West, Seychellois mechanic, was sentenced to 100 days in prison for the months imprisonment in Kenya, pleading guilty to charge of being a thief.

The jury in the case against Michael John Power and Dennis Lewis Chin, married two officers in the Kenya Police Reserve, failed to agree. The judge said that the Attorney General would there would be a new trial. The joint charge of the two officers of assault on a police constable





# PERSONALIA

MR. JUSTICE CRAWSHAY has left in Cornwall from Tanganyika.

SIR JOHN MINNER GRANT has been appointed an acting judge in Zanzibar.

LORD PORTSMOUTH is due in London from Rhodesia at the end of this month.

Mrs. H. H. HUNTER has returned to Uganda from the United Kingdom.

SIR WALTER H. GIBLIN has joined the staff of Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, C.B., has been invited to join the Overseas Migration Board.

SIR GEOFFREY HEYWORTH has been elected chairman of the United Africa Company.

MR. F. E. L. CARTER, Director of Audit in Tanganyika, is in this country on leave.

MAJOR G. N. BURDEN is outward bound for Southern Rhodesia in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER has been appointed to the board of Mululira Copper Mines, Ltd.

MR. R. H. KIRKCALDY, Mayor of Blyth, Nyasaland, and Mrs. KIRKCALDY are on their way home on leave.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, M.P., has left the nursing home in which he has been treated for gastro-enteritis, and is expected to be back at the Colonial Office in a few days.

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, who recently visited Kenya, arrived last Sunday on the STERLING CASTLE from the Cape.

MR. WILLIAM McMILLAN, R.A., the sculptor of the Fairbridge Memorial near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed sculptor for the national statue in King George V.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW, former Apostolic Delegate in British East and West Africa, is expected to succeed ARCHBISHOP GODFREY as the Roman Catholic Delegate in London.

SIR EYEN BARING, Governor of Kenya, is expected to stay in Northumberland for most of his six weeks leave. Lady MARY BARING will be in London during most of May, June and July.

MR. OLIVER BYRINGTON is expected to return to London from Nairobi in a few days. While this issue is being printed he will announce his decisions in regard to constitutional changes in Kenya.

MR. H. N. CLACKWORTH, a director of the Cam & Africa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has been appointed chairman in succession to the late BARRY SOUTHWELL. Mr. C. M. RICHARDS has joined the board.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER has been pleased to assume the appointment of Honorary Commissioner of the British South Africa Police.

MR. R. GRAUFURD-BENSON has been appointed Director of Refugees in Tanganyika while continuing to perform the duties of principal assistant secretary.

GENERAL THOMAS J. WATSON, regional director of the U.S. Defence Materials Procurement Administration, is touring the Rhodesias and the Union. He is attached to the American Embassy in London.

Among arrivals from Southern Rhodesia are MR. MRS. HENRY W. BETHAM, the Rev. ROBERT G. GIBSON, and MR. J. MARSDEN.

MR. E. R. BERK, Mr. D. F. HARWOOD-NASH, and MR. RAYMOND HASSON.

MR. JOHN BLAIR gave a cocktail party last Friday for Mr. ALEX. INGLETON before his departure for Pretoria.

While in the London staff of the South African Tourist Corporation, he has handled much tourist business for Central Africa.

MR. A. E. PROCTOR, Director of Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., has been appointed vice-chairman of Groupair (Cargo) Ltd., a company formed for the consolidation of air freight to certain destinations, offering shippers material reductions in final parcel rates.

The Rev. FATHER O. TOR, Dean of Salisbury for the past 14 years, is to retire next Easter, when he will return to the community of the Resurrection in this country. He has spent 44 years in Southern Africa and for many years trained Africans for ordination.

The debate between MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS and MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., mentioned in our last issue, is to take place in the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 17. Admission will be by tickets only.

SIR ROY WELLSKY, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, has retired on pension from Rhodesia Railways on grounds of ill-health. He joined the railways in 1924, became a main-line engine-driver 12 years later, and was elected M.L.C. in 1938. A few years ago he did a spell on the footplate during a Legislative Council recess.

## ACCOMMODATION

TO LET FURNISHED, in August. Small superb saving house, 50 minutes from London. Television and pleasant garden. 6 Guineas weekly. Sleep 4. Mrs. Crowley, Little Orchard, East Hill, Oxted, Surrey.

## SWITZERLAND

EXPENSIVE HOLIDAY offers by young couple in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Wonderful view, walks and flowers, swimming pool, riding, tennis, fishing. Sightseeing tours. Every comfort. Write for details. Ski fields, ice rink on doorstep, ski lifts, ski schools. Brochure - C. B. James Allistone, Chalet Bon Accueil, Chateau de Vex.

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

12 EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
12, Russell Street, London, W.C.1A

PLEASE SEND ME  ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)  
 AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)  
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank

(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address

(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

## PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

CONSULTING ENGINEERS have vacancies for qualified engineering assistants in their Nairobi office, with experience in the following: (a) Survey, Drainage, Water Supply, Roads and General Engineering Development. (A knowledge of structural engineering will be an advantage.) (b) Design of reinforced concrete and steelwork structures, with site supervision. (A knowledge of surveying will be an advantage.) Special projects with scope for initiative and opportunities for advancement. Candidates should be single and between the ages of 24 and 32. Service leave facilities, and other terms of appointment in accordance with experience. Air passages for applicants from abroad will be paid. Applications, which should be made in writing, giving full particulars of age, education, qualifications, and experience, with some recent references, should be addressed to: MESSRS. PETER H. COOKE & PARTNERS, P.O. Box 6, 505, NAIROBI, KENYA.



The Rev. JOHN RAIDY, Dr. RANA, and Messrs. J. O. DASHWOOD, A. D. GRIFFITHS, H. G. S. HARRISON (deputy municipal African Affairs Officer), A. J. HALL (Ves. labour officer), and COLEMAN SMITH are members of a probation cases committee for the Mombasa district under the chairmanship of the provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province.

COLONEL G. WELLS did not serve with the Rhodesian African Rifles in the last war, as stated in a recent personalia paragraph, but with the Special Service Battalion, the famous Armoured Regiment in the 6th South African Armoured Division, which was commanded by LIEUT. COLONEL "PAPA" BRITS. When he was wounded in Italy COLONEL WELLS took command.

Mr. ABE GELMAN, a Bulawayo business man with extensive ranching and cold storage interests in the Belgian Congo, has been made a chevalier of the Ordre Royal du Lion. The son of a pioneer, Mr. Gelman entered Rhodesia in 1897, but lived in the Congo from 1909 to 1934. He was one of the founders of Southern Rhodesia's Cold Storage Commission, and is at present having held simultaneously the posts of general manager and commissioner.

MR. JOHN HENRY INGHAM, Administrative Secretary in Kenya, who has been appointed Secretary for African Affairs in Nyasaland, was born in Bulawayo. After taking an honours degree as a Rhodes scholar at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1935, he joined the Nyasaland Service, in the following year, was seconded to the Secretariat in 1942, and five years later was appointed secretary to the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya being promoted to his present post in 1952.

MR. JOEL OMINO, who has been nominated third representative of Kenya on the council of Makerere College, Uganda, was educated at the C.M.S. school, Maleno, and became a clerk to the school in 1925. Five years later he joined the Veterinary Department, in which he worked for 16 years before being appointed secretary to the Central Nyanza African District Council. He served as deputy President from 1944-46. Since 1952 Mr. Omino has been a member of the Advisory Council on African Education, and after attending the Coronation, went on a six weeks' educational tour before attending a conference on local government in Cambridge.

**Obituary**

MR. G. N. STURGEON, a former secretary of Wankie Colliery, who died in Lancashire at the age of 76. After service in the Zulu and South African wars, he went to Rhodesia, joining the Native Labour Bureau in 1911. His secretaryship of Wankie Colliery lasted from 1920 until 1925, when he joined the Income Tax Department.

MR. EDWARD VERE LEVINGE, who has died in Mandelas, aged 86, went to Southern Rhodesia two years ago to live at Headlands with his son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess Lehmann. He retired in 1915 from the Lieutenant-governorship of Bihar and Orissa.

MR. EDWARD STACY LAYTON, for 25 years London secretary of African and European Investment Co., Ltd., has died in Exmouth, Surrey, at the age of 73.

DR. P. C. CAVENISHOOD, chairman of W. O. Bush & Co., Ltd., died last week at his home in Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire.

**DEATH**

NEWMARK, BERTIE, widow of the late David Newmark, passed peacefully at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, on 10.3.54.

**Southern Rhodesia's New Governor**  
**Vice-Admiral William Powlett**

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of VICE ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD WILLIAM POWLETT as Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The succeeding MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, whose term of office ends in July, and who has already returned to this country with LADY KENNEDY.

Admiral William Powlett is 56, and for the past 17 months has been Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic. During the 1914-18 War he served at Gallipoli and on land. When the last war broke out he was commanding H.M.S. ROBINSON, and was transferred to H.M.S. JUNO in 1941, and to H.M.S. NEWCASTLE in 1942.

From 1948 to 1950 Admiral William Powlett was Navy Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and in the following year became Flag Officer, Mediterranean Fleet.

**Wage Adjustments**

"WE LOOK FORWARD to the time when both white and black in Southern Rhodesia will receive wages that will establish a civilized living standard for the whole community," said the Colony's Prime Minister recently. "But that day will come only when the African can give a satisfactory return in labour for the wages he deserves." Earlier Mr. Gafield Kidd had told Salisbury African Welfare Society that the gap between European and African living standards must be narrowed as quickly and as sensibly as possible, and that such things, dependent on the production of sufficient goods per capita by an industry to make it possible to pay good wages. It was not fundamentally a question of colour, but of skill and readiness to work hard.

E. A. & F.

*You Can Help Spread Knowledge*

SO SCARCE has paper been in Britain since 1939, that the problem of the specialist newspaper publisher has been to meet urgent demands for copies from those with priority claims. Circulation campaigns have been impossible.

The position seems likely to ease. East Africa and Rhodesia, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues.

Satisfied readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends, who ought to read it regularly but are not yet subscribers? That would help them and the cause for which we stand, and add to our power to do more for our readers. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central Africa. East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & F.

# Heavy Attack on Kenya Government in Legislature

## Vigorous Reply to Mr. Blundell by Member for Law and Order

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA was recently attacked in the Legislative Council by non-official members.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL declared that he expressed not only his own views but those of most members of the public of all races when he said that the Government had been insufficiently energetic and that many high officials were inadequate. He said that even in the presence of an enemy who would eliminate the Europeans if he was not liquidated.

The system of documentation of Kikuyu was still unsatisfactory, movement through the transit camps was so slow, some work ceased on Sundays and recently senior members of the Government had interfered with security arrangements in Nairobi in order to impress important overseas visitors.

The public doubted the real convictions of the Government and the European non-official community had no confidence in the Member of Legal Affairs, who had tried to convince the House that the emergency was not a rebellion by the argument that it was difficult to know how many spies made a heap.

### Defining Rebellion

"We have found numerous firearms made by the enemy, mines, string, wire, wood, pins, turned out of wood, of war," declared Mr. Blundell. "If my colleagues at this side of the House created arms factories, how many weapons would have to be produced, how many people would we have to kill, before the Member hesitated to call us rebels? Because of that inability to call a spade a spade the public are losing confidence in the Government."

"I see the Member for Education and Labour smiling. I am not surprised he has spent most of his long service dealing with situations like this and posing them."

Morale in the security forces had deteriorated owing to legal action against some members. He (Mr. Blundell) wanted bold action, a statement that any member acting correctly and in good faith would be fully supported. The Government had insisted that it was important that no one should be seen to be done. No one had yet seen a man who had played of justice one against the Mau Mau.

Everyone admired the courage of the Mau Mau leaders. Those Kikuyu who were distinguished, integrity, and straightforwardness of character were the men upon whom the tribe must be rebuilt. It would be the grossest betrayal not to build upon those men, who were in danger for 24 hours daily.

These are men whose wives are being murdered, whose families are being dismembered, whose children are being burned, whose houses are being destroyed. There is no future whatsoever unless they win. It is the grossest insult to come from overseas to suggest there should be an inquiry into why they have decided themselves, when they are hourly in danger of death. I cannot help but wonder whether that suggestion did not emanate from a man who, having accepted the order of the monkey skin, might possibly have taken a path for all his people in his anxiety to hinder the efforts of the white man to help in their tribe.

"We have taken into the police force an immense number of recruits from overseas who will take some time to learn the ways of the country and the men under their command. In other words, we have a police force which it would not be wrong to call bottom-heavy. The urgent thing we need in this force is experience, direction and wisdom at the higher level. The senior superintendent and divisional level. Fierce members opposite to find and incorporate that experience into the force."

"I have discussed this matter with all members on this side of the Council and the leaders of all groups, and I think it would be expressing the united opinion on this side when I say the police force needs a more vital direction from the top."

After paying a warm tribute to men of all races of the Kenya Police Reserve, Mr. Blundell said that men of 17, 18, and 20 were engaged in screening suspects, work which involved hearing confessions of the most heinous crimes and assisting in the murders of the most experienced and affect the character of all but exceptional men, and it was wrong to submit young people to it.

### Mau Mau Men as Screeners

How much was wrong with the screening teams was evident from the fact that he knew of two cases in which very bad Mau Mau leaders, men wanted by the security forces, had covered a team and been important screeners. One had been captured after a complaint, but the other had rejoined his gang in the forest.

He was disturbed at some reports in the local Press, and proposed the creation of a committee of experts to suggest how dangerous to public security Mau Mau could be avoided.

Nairobi was the key to Mau Mau, continued Mr. Blundell. "If we can establish law and order in Nairobi, we shall have broken the enemy. We should insist on enforcing the curfew, improve the police beat system, and contract the population. The Government could call on the services of 500 Europeans and the same number of well-educated Asians and well-trained Africans and form voluntary beat patrols which could release the police to deal with crime."

MR. W. B. GIVON, the local Prethre Information Services and Information near Nairobi, had been lost as a result of information or enough enemy had been.

In a recent case of ammunition supply, in 1953, he had devoted to discovering the source of the ammunition, and stopping it. Why should gangsters steal the waste of the Mau Mau, had not been changed until three or four months ago, had he made months to put proposals in the House.

There was still a gross waste of man-power, and loyal elements, especially the Mau Mau, had often been let down. They had been given insufficient leadership, insufficient arms, insufficient training, and insufficient protection. Decisive leadership was needed to knock out the most able savages now holding the country to ransom.

MR. J. WHYATT, Member for Legal Affairs, replied that the weakness of the case against him was evident from the fact that Mr. Blundell had had to go back nine months for his material, and had then torn the matter out of its context.

At the time of which he spoke not one attack had been made on the military. Moreover, important questions of policy were of collective responsibility of the Government. They were not the responsibility of the Emergency Committee, whose secrets he did not share. Whether a rebellion existed was far the military experts to decide. Anyhow, to declare a rebellion would add one iota to the legal powers of the Government, which had all it needed to suppress insurrection.

### Mr. Blundell Omission

As to the complaint about members of the security forces being prosecuted, the Attorney-General ought not to be influenced by political, partisan, racial, or other extraneous considerations when discharging his quasi-judicial functions. Who had Mr. Blundell not mentioned that in every case the allegations of the treatment of the Mau Mau persons engaged in active fighting, but having been captured, were in their custody?

As to charges of delay, the average time since August over a terrorist case in the Legal Department, including preparation and filing in court, was 24 hours. Not once in 28 years had there been a case in which the department because staff often worked all hours of the day and night.

In the case of 67 cases, nearly all capital cases, had been tried with the same speed; not counting the 300 capital cases which had been tried in the 1947 massacre. About 1500 cases had been

**MOTORIST** - Particularly necessary for your motoring conditions.

**GREASE NIPPLE PROTECTORS FOR CARS**

o Easily pressed on - Keep dirt out of grease.



- No clogging or blockages
- No abrasive bearing wear
- Easier and efficient greasing

4s. 6d. per dozen post free to Africa

Use your own greasing, you'll know the type you need. These Recommended by the Motoring Press.

From G. C. M. The Fiches, Knott's Green, Warrington, Cheshire, England.



in the troubled areas handed between 20 and 40 captives weekly.

owing to lack of man-power, there was some backlog in the courts. At the beginning of the year 131 persons were awaiting trial. By mid-February the number had risen to 154. In this period 170 appeals had been summarily allowed. Of 64 appeals summoned for oral hearing, usually before the trial judge, 38 were considered that there was no proper case for appeal. 41 had been allowed, providing a powerful argument for retaining the right of appeal.

Why did the European sector months ago look for the bad, and never for the Government? Why had they not mentioned such a case as that of a man arrested at 1.30 p.m. in Nairobi, caught, remanded without bail, charged at 6 o'clock that evening, and sentenced to death within 24 hours of arrest? Two days later a similar case had been disposed of in 24 hours.

On the facts presented, any fair-minded person must admit that prodigious feats had been performed by the C.I.D., the Legal Department, the registrar of the Supreme Court, and the judiciary. He would be delighted if Mr. Ghesse, Member for Nairobi North, who was accustomed to examining the efficiency of Government departments, and was fair-minded, would examine the Legal Department and say whether any business house in the city could beat its record for the dispatch of business.

**Chief Secretary's Defence**

MR. H. S. POTTER, Chief Secretary, denied Mr. Blundell's statement that no progress had been made with the emergency; there had been considerable success in driving the bulk of the forces into the reserves, where individuals were more easily identifiable and the gangs more easily traced. Denial of supplies, heavy bombing, and the general discomfort of forest life had caused many terrorists to seek asylum in the reserves, and they had largely abandoned general terrorism to selective elimination of loyalists.

A number of Mau Mau leaders had been eliminated, and the capture of "General China" had had considerable effect in the Kerri and Embu areas, where his forces had been harassed and decimated. In some areas, particularly in the Fort Hall district, the strength and resistance of the Kikuyu Guard had considerably improved.

As to alleged lack of co-ordination of the police and the military, the C.M.C. had complete command of the oper-

ational side of the police, and naturally concerned himself with other aspects also. The police generally had done a very fine job. There had been unfortunate positions in the screening teams, and training would be excellent if it could be managed.

He stated the anxiety about itemless local newspapers which had endangered individuals and about ideas to the effect that people, Kenya had always been a wonderful country of rumour and careless talk of the Colony, did not hold water.

MR. TOMMIEY, S.D.F., considered that the end of the emergency depended less on troops and armaments than on a determined, vigorous, relentless Government, supported by determined and confident people. The public would accept anything if only they had confidence in the Government. Unhappily, that confidence had been lacking throughout.

In the constituencies, in many respects what there was three months ago, and very much worse than a year ago. No administrative officer in the area would dispute that judgment.

Though 99 per cent. of the Kikuyu tribe had sworn to aid the rebels, and were busily trying to induce other tribes to do the same, the Government still had to recognize the status of the rebels. The only official responsible for that had indicated the atmosphere which all officials depicted as they reported to the Government. I have known the Mau Mau.

Of all the Africans I have known, I have known the Kikuyu best, and I like them best. I recognize the change of those who have remained firm and whom we owe to them. They would be the first to agree to rid the demonstration to the Kikuyu tribe of rebels, and I believe in continuing to fight.

Mr. Slade concluded with the words, "We need new leaders, a new appreciation, and drastic action."

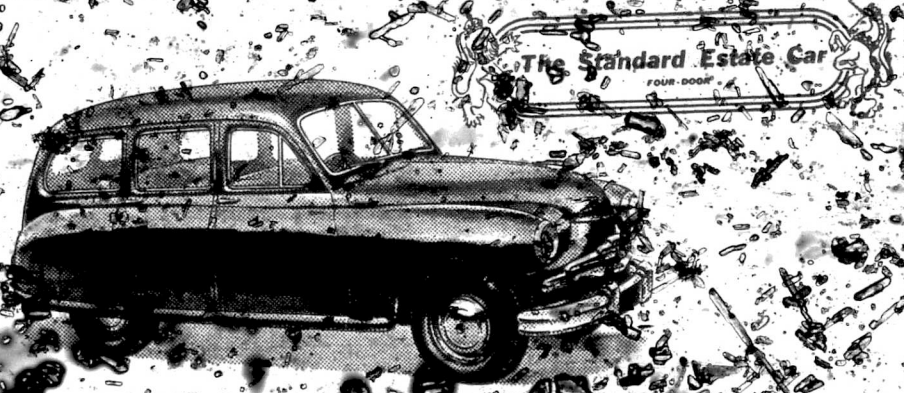
**Mr. Mann Criticizes Non-Officials**

MR. MANN could not see where the new leaders were to be found, and felt that the non-official speaker had done a great disservice to the country.

He wanted the loyalists more better armed and constructive work done in Kikuyu land, not to suppress the fire, but to show the loyalists what they were fighting.

The sternest action should be taken against those from whom the rebels obtained weapons. Who had nobody been

*(Continued overleaf)*



The Standard Estate Car  
FOUR DOOR

2 1/2 hp engine, 55 to 60 m.p.h. Easy parking  
Suspension on all main body. Smooth acceleration  
Four passenger doors. Two doors at rear  
Independent front wheel suspension with coil springs  
Come and inspect the car at our showrooms  
and discuss your requirements with our  
Representatives.

**MACGREGOR-GATES  
MOTORS LIMITED**

NAIROBI  
P.O. Box 406  
Phone 2074

MOMBASA  
P.O. Box 792  
Phone 487

District Agents throughout Kenya



# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

brought to the public for supplying arms to them. Somebody was profiting from the opportunity and did not want the emergency to end quickly. Somebody who knew of the illegal sales looked the courage to act as a regulator which provided the death sentence for such transactions had been closed.

In one area of Nairobi the Kikuyu army had been closed because there had been an incident in the locality, but Arab emissaries were unaffected. All residents in the locality, not merely shopkeepers, should have been punished, wage-earners, affecting their earnings for the period covered by the closure of shops.

Because there was not proper police patrolling, gangsters went to the European and Asian areas by day to prepare for burglaries at night.

MR. CROSSKILL said that the benefits of the successes of the arms forces were being lost through the failure of the Civil Government to prevent continued fifth-column activity throughout the country by Mau Mau, whose cell system was so well organized that new leaders always appeared.

There ought to be much stricter control of the movements of Kikuyus. Decisions were not quickly implemented. Why the government should ask for papers to come and build camps if they had it, or rationed transport to move population.

Great plans had been made for resettlement and irrigation scheme from the Thika River and a big project south of Embu, but they were not being pushed forward with energy.

### Mau Mau in Nyanza

Mrs. SHAW asserted that on the previous day a gang of 200 Kikuyu had marched through the Reserve near Fort Hallows, but let of hindrance to destroy Government property, and that administrative officers in Nyanza were very disturbed at the infiltration of Mau Mau. The D.C. Kericho had said publicly that things were very much worse in the Umbwa area than it had been suspected.

At the end of January the Chief Native Commissioner had asked on steps to make that a special area, but nothing had been done. Such instances of provocation could be multiplied a hundred times in different parts of Kenya.

Postmaster General had just sent the Kikuyu telephone operators to the very centre of the suspected area in Songhor, about 20 mi. Africans in Nyanza were endangered by the presence of 7,000 Kikuyu. Some months ago the Mrs. Shaw had stated that it was unlikely that Kikuyu born in Nyanza unconnected with the Kikuyu Reserve would be discriminated. Now the screening team had found that only 33 per cent were unaffected.

### African Tenant Schemes

THE CHIEF OF THE CHAGGA TRIBE in Tanganyika recently visited Naabongwa with other chiefs to study the Overseas Food Corporation's scheme for African tenant farming, which is assisted in mechanization, seed selection, marketing and other ways. A similar scheme is being considered in order to develop the lower areas of the Moshi district with Chagga tenants, the initial area being 40,000 acres. Plots would range from 10 to 300 acres at a rent of about 50 cents a sliding per acre. The chief was surprised to learn that at Naabongwa by working hard a man, his wife, and two children could produce 36 acres.

Locust swarm 10 miles across is reported west of Masaka. It is the largest seen in Uganda in living memory.

The Colonial touring exhibition has been seen by 1,434,000 persons in this country since its inception in 1949. It will close this month.

The opening of Khartoum's new airport has been postponed until April 15, but the new buildings will be taken into use on March 15.

M.V. TANTRELON Castle leaves Middlesbrough for day on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa via Continental ports and London.

Immigration into Southern Rhodesia last year totalled 10,305, and the amount of capital declared was £3,439,340, compared with £3,272,076 in 1952.

Sir Godfrey Huggins stated in the Central African Federal Parliament last week that no Africans in the Federation would be asked to make income tax returns until next year.

B.O.A.C. will resume Comet jet airplane passenger services on the London-Bananeburg route on March 23. The loss caused by temporary withdrawal of the aircrafts about £500,000.

A Bill to give official recognition to associations of African workers in Southern Rhodesia is to be introduced in July. It will be referred to a Select Committee to hear evidence from employers, trade unions, and industrial councils.

### Archbishop of Central Africa

An Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa will be chosen in Salisbury in May of next year from among the four bishops of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Malawi, and Mashonaland. The candidates are the bishops of Canterbury and Cape Town hoping to attend.

No agreement on wages for Africans employed by Rhodesia Railways was reached by the inter-territorial body set up as a special industrial council under Southern Rhodesian law. African workers claimed a flat rate increase of £3 monthly, plus a 10s. increase for those receiving money in lieu of rations. The proceedings of the abortive meetings have been reported to the two Governments.

The Agriculture Department of Southern Rhodesia has now 519 African demonstrators for agricultural community and forestry work, and 82 African agricultural supervisors. There are 88 European field officers covering European land development, animal husbandry, soil conservation, land inspection, and provincial farming. For future developments the department wants to recruit 350 more demonstrators in the next five years.

## MANICA TRADING COMPANY

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 41

LONDON OFFICE: 61-62, Bow Church Street, London E.C.3

### Payment of Federal M.P.s. Proposals of Select Committee

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT OF Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to be known as M.P.s., not M.F.As., as suggested earlier. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, expressed in the Federal Assembly the view that it would be wise to follow the practice whereby members of legislatures in self-governing parts of the British Empire were designated M.P.s. Southern Rhodesian's representatives had been so called since 1953, and their increased status had now passed to the whole Federation.

#### Tax-Free Allowances

A salary of £1,200 a year has been recommended for Federal M.P.s. by a select committee. If a resident more than 25 miles from Parliament, a tax-free subsistence allowance of £30 is also proposed, with a tax-free constituency allowance ranging from £50 a year if a division does not exceed 5,000 square miles to £250 if over 35,000 square miles. Within the latter category, the select committee suggested that all the African M.P.s. and the European members representing Nyanze interests, and the Nyasaland M.P.s. For members attending select committees during a recess of the House a daily allowance of £3 5s. is advocated.

The Speaker's salary should be £1,750, plus £500 entertainment allowance (tax free), and use of a flat in the new Assembly building and of a Government car. In addition to his normal M.P.'s salary, the Deputy Speaker should receive £350. For the chairman of the African Councils board (at present Dr. L. H. Maseko of Northern Rhodesia) the select committee proposes a special allowance of £450.

### Kenya Court Martial Resumed Six Charges Against Captain Griffiths

THE COURT MARTIAL of Captain Gerald Griffiths, The Buffs, East Kent, attached to the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles, which had been adjourned because a principal prosecution witness had been seen to be in a fit state to be tried in Nairobi on Monday. The accused pleaded not guilty to six charges of alleged ill-treatment of two Mau Mau suspects, both of whom are now dead, in the Embu district last June.

Private Ali Segat, a young Somali, said that he had twice refused to comply with an order by Captain Griffiths to castrate one of the suspects when he was questioned before an operation in the Mount Kenya district. He had already beaten the other. Griffiths, taunting him with being afraid, ordered him to put off the African's ear, which he did.

Also at Griffiths's orders, he made a hole in the ear of an African with a bayonet, a piece of wire was then tied through the hole and the African was led by the wire while acting as guide to a patrol.

In the second another officer in Griffith's company was taken the handcuffs from the African's wrists and told him to run. The subaltern then gave one order to fire, and the African was killed. The witness, 2nd Lieut. Janis Walker, had fired seven bullets into the African after the fact. The evidence was corroborated by Corporal Harold Kimpa. For the prosecution Mr. J. H. O'Connell said that the evidence of 2nd Lieut. Janis Walker should be treated with care as he had been severely reprimanded for committing perjury at a court of inquiry concerning events while under Griffith's command.

Lieut. Colonel L. Evans, Griffith's commanding officer, told the court that at least 20 men of the company had been arrested in connection with the offences.

Mr. O'Connell also said that the witness, complained that Sergeant Hussein, a prosecution witness, had been arrested on arrival in Nairobi. Major-General Esbank, president of the court, ordered an immediate inquiry. It transpired that the man in question had not been arrested, but told that as a witness he should not leave the camp.

### Prices for Colonial Products

MR. C. ASCHAN has replied to the letter in *The Times* from Mr. E. F. Hitchcock which was published in our last issue.

Mr. Hitchcock's "critical of price fluctuations and doubts anyone benefits from them. They may not in themselves be beneficial, but are they not necessary, and what are the better alternatives? The price of sisal has been quoted as £45 was too low, artificially and arbitrarily held down by war-time control, but £1 was worth £4.03. £235 was too high but this was in 1951, during the Korean war, with stock-piling, panic buying, and hoarding, and £1 then bought only \$2.80."

It might be said that Government support prices on the American pattern but with subsidies to maintain ourselves in world markets, might be all the unhappy consequences described in President Eisenhower's address to Congress, or we could have buffer stocks to reduce short-term fluctuations but now loss in the long term to affect prices, which, in the last resort, are inevitably based on supply and demand; or international restriction schemes, to restrain enterprise and development and protect against competition, difficult to enforce and invariably harming those bestoried to stand on their own feet.

The British East African sisal industry is sound, and has hitherto stood on its own feet. Kenya's problems, admittedly require consideration beyond that of commodity prices.

"We find fault with the price mechanism but do not see what other mechanism which have not been tried, can be devised, and consumption be brought together. The commodity markets provide the mechanism, not the cause. We do not protect ourselves by breaking down barometers. Subsidies and restrictions are costly, and who is to pay for them?"

#### Guarantees

A secretary of the British Commonwealth Produce Organization, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, wrote:

"Mr. Aschan is undoubtedly right about the points about the horror alternatives hitherto offered as a price mechanism for colonial products. But the problems for primary producers in the immediate post-war period may be more worthy of consideration than the price mechanism. The commodity markets, one possible solution, is an extension of the commodity agreement system whereby producers on a guarantee of a certain demand over a period of time, together with a price within certain limits."

An outstanding new travel book by the author of *White Man's Country*, Red, Strangers, The Soldier's Apprentice

**ELSPETH HUXLEY**

**Four Guineas**

BOOK SOCIETY RECOMMENDATION

Delightful reading... Anyone who wishes to make a literary journey through West Africa in the pleasantest circumstances and in company with a most entertaining companion could not do better than read Mrs. Huxley's book.

Instant, discursive, sharply-coloured... she writes beautifully... One of the wisest and truest books about Africa that I have read in a long time, and I recommend it unreservedly.

320 pages, 60 illustrations 21s. net

**Chatto & Windus**







**MORE POWER**

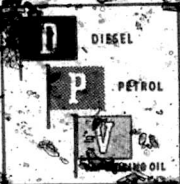


**FOR MORE JOBS**

Here is the important reason for the fast-growing popularity of the Fordson Major amongst farmers everywhere—the precision-built tractor combines abundant power with amazing versatility. What's more—in any type of farming, on any type of holding job, you will discover the cost-saving fact: with a Major, there are less trips to the fuel supply. The Major is backed by the finest service organisation in the world.

For further details contact—

Daly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo & Rhodesia; English Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland; Rhodesia Motor, Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika.



**FORDSON  
MAJOR**

**MORE FOR YOUR MONEY  
MORE MONEY FOR YOU  
THAT'S A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT**

A FORD PRODUCT MADE IN ENGLAND

Parliament

M.Ps' Report on Mau Mau in Kenya  
Full Publication Urged

IN THE COMMONS last week Mr. G. BERSFORD CHADROCK (Cons.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would consider giving greater publicity to the facts in Appendix II of the M.Ps' report on Kenya so that people in Britain might know the real truth of these matters.

[Appendix II of this report, which does not appear in the printed version, deals with the nature of Mau Mau oaths.—ED.]

MR. J. FOSTER: "The hon. member will remember that the Colonial Secretary said that he would be prepared to publish the Appendix if the House so wished."

MR. W. SEFIDU: "Has the Minister considered the possibility of sending embassies for transmission to other governments?"

MR. FOSTER: "I am sorry that I suggest to the Colonial Secretary's notice."

MR. J. RAYNES (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that a great deal of the material covered by the appendix will be found in 'The Golden Bough'?"

MR. N. JOHNSON (Cons.): "Would the Minister agree that the information contained in the appendix is essential for anyone desiring to grasp the true nature of the situation in Kenya, and as it is of such a disturbing nature that it ought to be disseminated with care, will the Minister send it to newspaper editors as well as to everybody else?"

Kenya Police Reserve Irregularities

MR. S. SORESENSEN (Lab.) asked how many members of the Kenya Police Reserve had been struck with serious irregularities; to what extent those had arisen out of vengeance for Mau Mau activities against the wives of those charged with irregularities; and what specific instructions to avoid those irregularities had been given through officers commanding and training the Kenya Reserve.

MR. FOSTER: "The answer to the first part is 42. There is no evidence that the irregularity in any case was the nature of a reprisal. Seven directives have been issued by the Commissioner of Police and submitted to those of the Governor and the Commissioner in Chief."

MR. SORESENSEN: "May we see it therefore that there are now no further irregularities or malpractices to be attributed to the Police Reserve?"

MR. FOSTER: "Forty-two have been charged. One cannot say what may or may not have happened in any place. If there are further irregularities they will be dealt with in the same way, but there have been none further with a knowledge of which should be the subject of a charge."

MR. M. J. JOHNSON (Cons.): "Does the Minister agree that in spite of recent suggestions of irregularities occurring in circumstances of extreme provocation, the Kenya police has always been a very good and a very high standard of traditions of service?"

MR. FOSTER: "The answer must be sought in the framework of the whole of the law and the traditions of the Kenya Police Reserve."

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked how many Mau Mau terrorists had been killed, wounded, or captured in action to the last available date, and for the respective periods during the month previous to that date.

MR. FOSTER: "Up to February 1, 1954, 1,390 were killed and 1,340 captured, of whom 363 were wounded. Comparable figures for last month in that period were 250, 207, and 70."

MR. M. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked how many teams were now screening Kikuyu in Tanganyika, and to what extent the Tanganyika Government had taken over responsibility for screening operations, and for detaining those found to be Mau Mau supporters.

MR. FOSTER: "There are no teams screening Kikuyu in Tanganyika at present. Full responsibility for such operations and for detaining Mau Mau supporters rests with the Tanganyika Government."

MR. M. J. JOHNSON: "Does that mean that the danger of the penetration of Mau Mau in Tanganyika is either very slight or has disappeared?"

MR. FOSTER: "Yes, sir."

MR. M. J. JOHNSON asked to what extent police operations in the Northern Province of Tanganyika had been successful in reducing the danger of Mau Mau activity in Tanganyika.

MR. FOSTER: "The recent police operations in the Northern Province have for the time being extinguished Mau Mau activities there. Small centres of potential Mau Mau infection in the Tanga province are being broken up by the arrest of all suspects. Although there are a few Kikuyu in other parts of the territory, no militant organization is known to exist."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what steps had been taken to implement the sections of the report of the special commission approved by the House in matters arising out of the report of the committee on constitutional development in Tanganyika concerned with franchise.

MR. J. FOSTER: "None, sir. The report was debated in the Tanganyika Legislative Council in October. All members were unanimous in their opinion that the country was not at present ready for the introduction of an elective system and that progress should not be unduly hurried. As regards the latter part of the question, the Local Government Ordinance adopted a great number of the recommendations in the report for decentralizing government and authorized the making of regulations for the instituting of elections to local government bodies where this proves practicable."

Nyasaland Disturbances

MR. H. HUGHES (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would set up a judicial inquiry to report on the causes of the recent disturbances in Nyasaland.

MR. J. FOSTER: "I refer to the reply given on December 2, 1953."

MR. HUGHES: "Does the Under-Secretary agree that where discontent becomes articulate and results in violence as in Nyasaland, the greatest care should be taken in dealing with it and in calculating an appreciation of British law and order. Was that done here?"

MR. FOSTER: "Yes. An inquiry was made into the first part of the disturbances, and when it was thought it was clear what the causes and sequence of events were, and no further inquiry was ordered, no statement was made by the Colonial Secretary in October."

MR. BALDWIN: "The Minister agrees that all is quiet in Nyasaland, though he less wishes to stir up trouble from this end, the better for that country, and that we should allow it to manage its own affairs."

MR. FOSTER: "Yes."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was satisfied that the land owned by the Livingstonia Grace Estates, and British Central Africa Company, and others in the Blantyre district of Nyasaland was being fully utilized, and what unutilized land he was taking over and controlled settlement for a year.

MR. FOSTER: "As the hon. member knows, the Colonial Secretary is not altogether satisfied with the land situation in southern Nyasaland. In answer to the second half of the question, I have nothing to add to the reply to a similar question by the hon. member on February 10, 1954."

MR. JOHNSON: "Will the Minister look at this again, because my figures show that something like 30 per cent of these plantations are not being utilized. Unless we do, I am not too happy about this situation because the time has come when the business can blow up again if we do not solve this problem of land hunger."

MR. FOSTER: "The matter is being looked at now by the Colonial Secretary. He hopes that it will be possible to secure co-operation with the owners."

SHUNT & SUGAR CANNED CARS  
TRUCKS & WAGONS OF ALL TYPES  
RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.  
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



**Hudson**  
RAILWAY MATERIALS

**ROBERT HUDSON LTD.**  
BRISTOL HOUSE, MERRIMAN LANE, LEES, SINGAPORE  
LONDON: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1  
YARBAEY  
LONDON: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1  
KINSHASA: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1  
Nairobi: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1  
Lima: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1  
Lima: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1  
Lima: 10, VICTORIA STREET, W. 1





## Sir Andrew Cohen's Speech

(Continued from page 85)

You will find him a very human man; and one who will be very willing to listen to what you have to say. Some members of the Buganda delegation have met him, and I think that they will agree with this. He will come here as an independent expert; it means that he will form his own views quite independently of myself or the Protectorate Government.

Professor Hancock cannot come until towards the end of June. He hopes to stay three months, and he has suggested that he should live at Namirembe or in some place where the Baganda can be in close touch with him. He told me that I agreed with this. I am anxious that he should spend most of his time with you and have long talks with you to help you decide what your views are before any joint discussions are held with myself.

I suggest that you should form a small representative committee of chiefs and non-officials which would be the body to meet and discuss these problems with Professor Hancock. Although of course he would meet many other people as well. If you agree that it would be a good thing to set up such a committee, I suggest that you should not do so in a hurry, but should think carefully about the membership, so as to make sure that it is a really strong committee.

### Economic Development

There is another important subject which I think might be examined while Professor Hancock is here, although it affects the whole Protectorate, not simply Buganda. The fear exists among some of you that the development of the Protectorate's economic resources through industries and mining might endanger your future interests by bringing in large numbers of permanent immigrants. I do not believe this fear is justified, because the amount of industrial and mining development which is likely to take place will be limited, and the country will, I am sure, always remain mainly a country of African peasant farmers and cattle-keepers.

We have encouraged the development of mining and industries to increase the wealth of the country, so that we can spend more on African education, health, and other services. At the moment we depend too much on cotton and coffee. It is always better, as we say in an English proverb, not to have all one's eggs in one basket. A house which has many strong foundations will stand longer than one which has fewer supports.

To develop industries and mining we must have capital and technical skill from outside the country, and we must give that capital and skill a fair reward. But there will be safeguards to ensure that your interests and those of your children are not endangered. We shall continue to control immigration strictly through a card with African representation on it, and no people will be allowed to come to this country if their entry would threaten the interests of the inhabitants. We shall continue to control land acquisition working with the Buganda Government and the other African authorities in the country. We shall also limit the size of a lot of 80,000 square miles in the Protectorate to only 500,000, and have been allocated outside townships in the last 30 years, and very little of that during the next years.

On technical services we shall train Africans for many of the industries, mining, and shall never permit any foreign technical services to come to such an extent. The Secretary of State and myself are ready to discuss with African representatives any proposals they might make to help allay any fears on this subject. I shall be glad to have such discussions if you like, but I think you may prefer to wait until you have been able to talk over this problem with Professor Hancock.

### Baganda Reforms

Because this would be an important step forward for the Baganda, I should like to see arrangements put in hand now to enable the Buganda reforms announced in March, 1953, to be put into operation. It was then agreed that the responsibility for certain services in Buganda should be transferred from the Protectorate Government to the Buganda Government; these services are primary and junior secondary schools, rural hospitals and dispensaries, and rural health centres, and the agricultural and veterinary field services. It was also agreed that European and African officers should be seconded to the Buganda Government to operate these services, and that three new ministers should be appointed to deal with health, education, and natural resources. They would be added to the existing ministers.

On acceptance of the procedure laid down in the statement of March, 1953, you will have, if you wish, these ministers to be appointed to select a delegation of 16 persons, 10 quarter and three saza chiefs, 4 quarter saza representatives, and 3 half miruka representatives. This delegation will have to meet the Secretary and the Resident, as my representative, to see whether agreement can be reached on the selection of these three ministers. If agreement can be reached, then the ministers can be appointed, but unless agreement can be reached be-

tween the delegation, the Resident, and the Resident on my behalf on the appointment of these three ministers, it will not be possible for the transfer of services to go forward. If the ministers can be appointed, I should hope that the transfer can go forward before the end of 1954.

I have spoken on matters of the greatest importance to the future of your country. I will have a Luganda version of my speech circulated. Most of the matters are complicated, and not easy to express in English or Luganda. It is believed, therefore, that it would be useful if I were to meet you tomorrow in the committee room to answer any questions you may wish to put.

On January 5 the Great Lykoko passed a resolution respectfully requesting that if possible Her Majesty The Queen's visit to Buganda be postponed at this time. I referred this resolution to H.M. Government, and I am now able to give you a reply.

I wish to convey to you my appreciation of the expressions of loyalty towards Her Majesty contained in the resolution. I realize that in present circumstances it would be difficult for you to receive Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Mengo in the manner in which you would wish. Therefore the visit to Mengo arranged for the morning of April 29 will be omitted from the programme. The other arrangements for The Queen's stay in the Protectorate will stand as announced.

### B.B.C. Commission to Kenya

AT THE INVITATION of the Government of Kenya, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the British Broadcasting Corporation has agreed to send a commission to Kenya next month to advise on the development of broadcasting in that Colony. The commission will be led by Mr. J. Grenfell Williams, head of the B.B.C. Colonial service, Mr. R. W. Paterson, head of the external broadcasting administration, and Mr. W. A. Roberts, a senior broadcasting engineer. It will be joined in Kenya by Lieut. Colonel C. G. Merritt, as a non-technical member nominated by the Government. The commission will spend about a month in the Colony. Broadcasting in Kenya is at present conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., under an agreement which came into effect in 1951 and is due to expire on September 28, 1956. Cable and Wireless provide a broadcast programme in English and in some Asian vernaculars, and rent transmitters to the Government to enable it to broadcast to Africans.

B.O. are extremely disappointed over the lack of progress at Salisbury airport. Mr. S. J. S. said Mr. Whitney Siraigh, the former deputy chairman recently. It meant that Salisbury was off the regional air map. The Comet could not fly to Salisbury, had a splendid site. Southern Rhodesian Air Force was a model of its

### GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Soudan) Ltd.

Working Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants  
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wad Halfa,  
El Obeidi, Sennar and Tokar, Khodeidah (Yemen),  
Marsa Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti  
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),  
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia  
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.  
JEDDAH. YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:  
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.  
LONDON-LIVERPOOL-MANCHESTER-GLASGOW



# Playing its part in African development

AN ASSOCIATION of some fifty companies trading under the ensign of the Hunting Group has played, and is playing, an important part in the development of Africa.

The Group has widespread interests in every continent in shipping, in oil, in aviation and in aerial surveys. In Africa, its aerial survey companies have already mapped a great part of the continent in previously uncharted territory.

Its low-cost scheduled air routes link Africa with England and with Europe, and its transport aircraft are

contracted to carry civilians and troops to all parts of the globe. Percival aircraft built by the Hunting Group are preferred in order by Governments and private companies. And to these aircraft flyers there are bases both in Africa and in the U.K. where civil and military equipment is overhauled and serviced.

All these activities spring from the original Hunting enterprise of eighty years ago—the Hunting fleet, whose ships continue to bring vital supplies of oil to the ports of Africa.



## The Hunting Group of Companies

25 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

SHIPPING AND OIL

AIRCRAFT DESIGN, MANUFACTURE, MAINTENANCE, OVERHAUL AND REPAIRS

AERIAL SURVEYS AND AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

### Some recent Group activities in Africa

- ★ Two types of Percival aircraft adopted as standard equipment by the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.
- ★ Safari Service now offers the lowest air fare on the U.K. route.

- ★ Overhaul of aircraft for the South African Air Force and aero-engines for Central African Airways.
- ★ Airborne magnetometer surveys in Tanganyika and Kenya for major Oil companies.

FIG. 42D

# LYKES LINES



REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

	Leaving South Africa	Leaving East Africa
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	mid Feb	mid Mar
s.s. Reuben Tipton	early mid Mar	mid late Mar
s.s. Kenneth McKay	mid late Mar	
s.s. Tyson	late March	mid late April
	early April	
s.s. Charles Lykes	mid late April	
s.s. Mayo Lykes	late April	mid late May
	early May	
s.s. Leslie Lykes	early late May	
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	late May	early late June

Special inducement offers these vessels when at South African Ports.

For further particulars apply—  
 LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.  
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD., MOMBASA, TANGANYIKA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.  
 THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.  
 SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LILONGWE.

HEAD OFFICE: RIJKSHUIS SPUI 10A, AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT MOMBASA, BEIRA, DAR ES SALAAM, JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.



COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

UNION NETHERLANDS NAVIGATIEN CO. LTD.

# HOLLAND-AFRIKALIJN

AMSTERDAM

Company Report

Cable & Wireless (Holdings) Limited  
Opportunities for Small Investors

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE & WIRELESS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED was held on March 5 in London.

Mr. EDWARD WESTAW, K.C.M.G., D.L., J.P., LL.D., C.B. (the Governor), who presided, commented on the completion of 25 years since, as Cable and Wireless, Limited, the company was established as an undertaking embodying "all Government and private wireless and cable interests within the Empire, and provided stockholders that some seven years ago the telegraph part of the business was completely acquired, and they were left only with the other assets which they possessed and the amount of compensation they received.

Edward continued:—

In spite of objections which had been raised in certain quarters as to the continuation of the company as an investment trust company, and after payment had been made to those in a position in what were generally considered as a generous terms, those stockholders who remained with us and showed their confidence have, I think, reaped a satisfactory reward in the way of appreciation in the value of their holdings from 1950 to 1953. At the end of last month the price had risen to 165/168 at the end of last month and from the increased dividends which had been recommended (1947-48, 10% rising to 9% in 1953). In addition it is now proposed to give a free bonus issue of one ordinary share for each £20 of stock held.

Trust Companies' Important Role

"The general policy of your directors is to blend satisfactory present income with investments with a long-term potential, always having in mind that it is desirable to take an active part in the development of the Dominions, Colonies, and this country's overseas territories; but we do not, of course, exclude developments in foreign countries.

It is our firm belief that investment trust companies such as your own not only play an important part in the financial structure of the nation, but, and this is more important, they provide a means of investing the savings of those who are only able to invest in small amounts. A good investment trust company gives the security essential to such small savers by the spread of its investments.

We have in our portfolio a total of nearly 1,000 different investments, which have the widest range not only in this country but overseas. To-day already more than 10% of our stockholders, including a large percentage of our women, are joint owners of our company, and more than 50% of them hold less than £200 stock each.

Appeal To Small Investors

Small savings can be encouraged, the stronger will be the bulwark against disturbing influences. Too frequently such influences result only from lack of knowledge of, and therefore interest in, the part which capital in partnership with labour and management plays in creating new businesses and employment. An indirect stake in the many enterprises which your company through its investments fosters and sustains would, we feel, encourage a greater sense of responsibility.

To this end, we are making an appeal for small investors to buy shares in our company by arranging for the Stock Exchange to quote the company's ordinary stock on the basis of a £1 unit instead of, as hitherto, £100 stock, and this basis will come into force on March 8. We hope that the knowledge of this change

will become widespread, so that through your company many of limited means may become investors. The report was adopted and the proposed bonus issue was approved.

Federal Population Statistics

The following are the population figures for the main towns of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as follows:—

Southern Rhodesia: SALISBURY, 50,000 Africans, 155,000 Africans, and 3,360 Asiatics; BULAWAYO, 40,000, 90,000, and 3,200; UMTALI, 6,800, 17,000; GWELO, 6,100 and 15,000; QUE QUE, 2,200, 3,000; GAZOPOMA, 1,900 and 8,000; SHABANI, 1,700 and 12,000; WANKIE, 1,200 and 13,000; FORT VICTORIA, 1,100 and 1,000.

Northern Rhodesia: LUSAKA, 7,200 Europeans and 40,000 Africans; KILIMANJARO, 7,200 and 35,000; KITWE, 7,200 and 65,000; LUANSATA, 5,000 and 55,000; MUFULIRA, 4,700 and 45,000; BROKEN HILL, 4,000 and 30,000; LIVINGSTONE, 3,700 and 25,000.

Nyasaland: ZOMBE, 500 Europeans, 5,000 Africans, and 400 Asiatics; BLANTYRE, 1,000, 9,400, and 11,600; LIMBE, 1,000, 15,000, and 1,500.

Loan for Film-Making

A LOAN of £10,000 has been approved by the Kenya Government to a local film company with a production and management staff composed entirely of Kenya residents, which will employ local artists for its first production, "No Rain at Timburi." The Chief Secretary told the Legislative Council that there was an immediate demand in Great Britain for second feature films about Africa. If the film production were successful, profits of £20,000 to £30,000 should be realized, of which Government would receive 40%.

Adoption of new pay scales for the Kenya police will cost £233,650 this year.





THE  
**AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.**

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,  
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

BRANCHES:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
Bukoba, Mikiindani, Molele, Lindi.

IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise,  
including Building Materials,  
Hardware, Gunnies, Piece  
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Fully experienced and efficient  
service at East African Ports.

**EAST AFRICA**

**KENYA**

**TANGANYIKA**

**UGANDA**

**ZANZIBAR**

For information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions  
apply to

The Commissioner,  
East African Office

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 3178

Telegrams: 'Ematters, Rand, London' & 'Ematters, London'

Dyestuffs of all types of  
Cotton, Wool, Union Materials, Foodstuffs,  
Waxes and Oils, Leather



Detergents, Pigments,  
Sterilizing and Emulsifying Agents

Backed by the Technical Service and worldwide reputation of  
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
DYESTUFFS DIVISION.

Representatives throughout East Africa

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES  
(EAST AFRICA) LTD., P.O. Box 540, NAIROBI

Distributors:

SMITH, MCKENZIE & CO. LTD. ALL BRANCHES



**SALES AND SERVICE**

IN

**TANGANYIKA**

AND ZANZIBAR



CARS PROVIDED BY

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, TRINGA

**Mining**

**Consolidated Mines Selection**

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD. earned a consolidated profit of £258,723 in 1953, compared with £253,843 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £15,031 general reserve receipts £20,787, directors' additional remuneration amounts to £10,000, and a dividend of 1s. 6d. per unit and bonus of 1s. per unit require £123,000, leaving £143,422 to be carried forward, against £34,180 brought forward. The issued capital of the parent company is £900,000, ordinary stock amounts of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £67,000, and reserves at £293,081, reserve for future taxation at £20,000, and current liabilities at £331,478. Quoted investments appear at £1,460,743 (market value £2,618,746), unquoted investments at £98,541, subsidiary company at £107,800, and current assets at £552,505, including £1,142 in cash.

The directors are Mr. A. C. Williams (chairman), Lord Balfour of Inchrye, and Messrs. E. C. Baring, J. O. Hambro, A. G. L. Oppenheimer, R. H. Oppenheimer (alternate), W. J. Groves, F. A. Rogers, E. D. McDermott, and the Hon. H. V. Smith.

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 30.

**Mining Progress Reports for February**

**Falcon.**—13,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 1,880 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,955. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 2,650 tons, 319 oz. and £605; and for the Bayhorse mine, 1,188 tons, 257 oz. and £286.

**Rezende.**—1,203 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 6,900 tons of ore for a working loss of £124, against a loss of £144 in January.

**Wankie Colliery.**—177,234 tons of coal and 6,422 tons of coke were sold, against 215,502 and 11,962 tons respectively in January.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—900 tons of lead and 1,225 tons of zinc were produced, against 1,800 and 2,250 tons respectively in January.

**Chim & Motor.**—24,000 tons of ore were treated for 7,695 oz. gold. The working profit was £46,073, against £46,171 in January.

**Kentana.**—2,800 oz. gold were recovered at the Beitia mine from 19,300 tons of ore milled.

**Wankie Inquiry**

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT F. ROBERTS, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been seconded to act as liaison officer to the Southern Rhodesia board of inquiry investigating the recent strike at Wankie colliery. Fluent in several Native languages, he is said to have rendered valuable service in gaining the confidence of many strikers, and his task will be to arrange the presentation of evidence. After the mine workers had checked inter-connections. The inquiry board's report was being explained in pamphlet form, and 5,000 copies have been distributed among the mineworkers. The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, said that appointment of the board had been well received, and that the situation now appeared to be happy.

**Mining Personalities**

MR. H. L. TAYLOR, M.INST.M.M., has resigned his position as consulting metallurgist in Northern Rhodesia to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., to return to the United States to engage in consulting work.

MR. F. H. CHAPMAN, M.INST.M.M., has been appointed consulting metallurgist for the Rhodesian interests of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. PHILIP RABONE, M.INST.M.M., is now resident in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, as the metallurgist to London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON has joined the Board of New Union, Goldfields, Ltd.

**London and Rhodesian**

SIR JOSEPH HILL, chairman and managing director of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., has said that the company is expanding its gold mining and ranching activities, and hopes for substantial profits from recent purchase of 60 mining claims in Mazoe Consolidated Mines.

**End of Government Copper Sales**

THE GOVERNMENT BROKER will cease to sell copper on the London Metal Exchange on March 31. The balance of stock held on that day will be retained as strategic reserves.

**Mining Dividend**

FANTO CONSOLIDATED—61% (the same) plus bonus 21% (11%) for calendar year, 1953. Profit £85,792 (£28,055) before tax of £40,442 (£16,392).



**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**

ASSOCIATED WITH  
**TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
**DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

1922

1938

1952

Undertaking operated  
 Number of Consumers  
 Annual consumption  
 Capital

2  
 1,904  
 11 million units  
 5,000,000

Undertaking operated  
 Number of Consumers  
 Annual consumption  
 Capital

11  
 11,073  
 2 1/2 million units  
 20,000,000

Undertaking operated  
 Number of Consumers  
 Annual consumption  
 Capital

19  
 47,324  
 162 million units  
 84,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel. 401. Telegrams: "Electric". Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nairobi. System: A.C. 415/230 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 28. Telegrams: "Tanesco". Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 234. Telegrams: "Darasco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Mtwara, Dodoma, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE:

44, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Tel. City 2040. Tel. exd.: BUOFLAS, LONDON





# Smith Mackenzie

CO., LTD.

1877-1953

GENERAL MERCHANTS



SHIP AGENTS



AIR LINE AGENTS



INSURANCE AGENTS

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: GRAY, DAWES & CO., Ltd., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3. (AVENUE 4680)

## LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR  
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic  
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit  
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN  
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN  
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading  
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Beaumont Railway  
Company,  
Frigates House,  
75 Graham Street,  
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents,  
Jaopold Walford  
Shipping, Ltd.,  
48-50, St. Mary Axe,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

# Lehmann's

THE  
TANGANYIKA  
MACHINERY  
EXPERTS



# Lehmann's

# Fifty Years in Uganda

## 1903

... we introduced Cotton to the Protectorate and began the industry.

## 1953

... this season's crop is expected to approach and may beat the previous record.

We are proud to have played our part in the Protectorate's development and to be one of its leading: Importers and Exporters; Tea, Coffee and Rubber Producers; Motor Sales and Service Agents; Estate Managers and Secretaries; Cotton Agents, Farmers and Advisers; Electrical and Industrial Representatives; Insurance Agents.



### THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

P.O. Box 1, KAMPALA, UGANDA. Also at JINJA, MSALE and FORT PORTAL

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED, 16 Byward Street, E.C.3. Telephone: ROYAL 6486



for

good

CONCRETE

USE ROCK BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Thousands of tons of Rock Cement have already been used in construction of Uganda's Owen Suddie Hydro-Electric Scheme, where only cement capable of meeting the special strength requirements of dam construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA TO S.S. 42, 1952 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY LTD.

LEAFLET ON REQUEST DEPT. E.A. P.O. BOX 4, TORORO, UGANDA