

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 16, 1952

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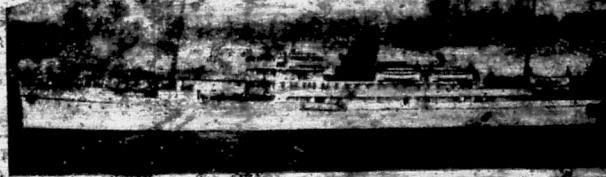
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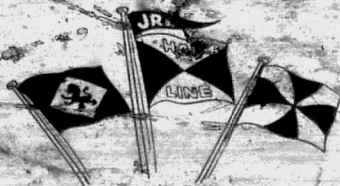
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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the granddunt scheme in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

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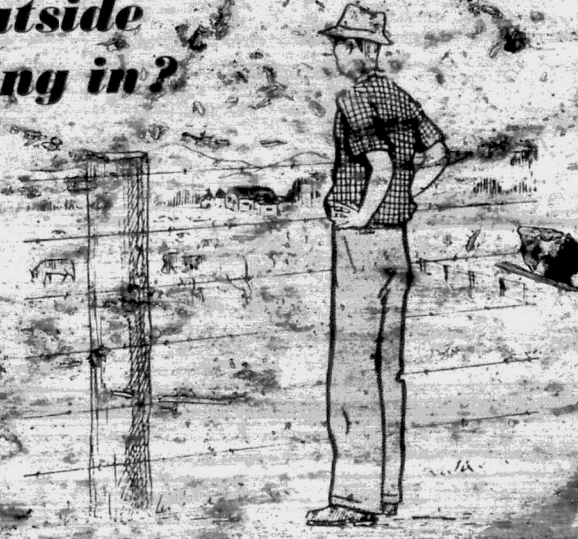
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT have announced its decision to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the wider aspects of land use in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, "in relation to the economic, industrial, social and demographic problems of the East African region as a whole." It is known to be seeking the service of distinguished men for this important, difficult, urgent and highly responsible duty. Because many months must be devoted to travel, the examination of witnesses and documents, and the compilation of a comprehensive report, some men, possibly many men, who would be high on the list for consideration may have to excuse themselves. Whether that fear be warranted or not, the need is quite clearly for a Commission of the highest available calibre, picked solely for its individual and joint competence.

Yet last Sunday *The Observer* thought fit to suggest in an editorial note that "the first essential in the composition of the Royal Commission is that it should reflect the multi-racial character of the territories; the second essential is that the quality of the individual members should help to establish general confidence in the Commission as a whole." That order of priority will, we imagine, appeal to nobody except the little group of busy publicists who are happy only when they magnify out of all proportion what might reasonably be expected at this stage from non-Europeans in East and Central Africa, and happier still if they can simultaneously depreciate, or cause their hearers or readers to disregard, the immeasurable contribution of European enterprise, settlement and administration. But even the impartiality of a Royal Commission is, it seems, assumed nowadays by *The Observer*. Postulating a multi-racial body, the paper which

the late J. L. Garvin made a force in the land south of the inclusion of Sir James Coussey, the Gold Coast judge, and Sir Mohan Singh, at one time Indian High Commissioner in South Africa, as especially likely to "make a great contribution towards tackling the problems of the plural society, the most intractable of all Africa's problems." Why an exceptional contribution should be expected from these two individuals is not clear (which is not to underrate their work in their respective spheres).

Commission representative by all means, but not necessarily or even preferably from India, if only because that would inevitably offend Pakistanis, whose loyalty should be remembered, not affronted. Better, far better, an eminent New Zealander, Australian, or Canadian of prudent judgment and robust common sense. It would obviously be in-

judicious to include a South African, however impartial and wise, for partial and unwise commentators would promptly arouse public suspicion, especially among African and other extremists. But might not Southern Rhodesia provide a former High Court judge? Such a nomination would be free of the objection attaching to any African from the Gold Coast—that his membership would encourage some Africans in the territories to be visited to hanker for constitutional development on Gold Coast lines. Disregarding these serious issues, *The Observer* has injudiciously suggested that the Royal Commission should be multi-racial. Not for a moment would we question that principle. Our view is that it should be only as good enough, and not selected solely on the grounds of competence, not for the colour of their skins, or to appease some political passion or fiction. East Africans, regarding a Royal Commission, will, we have no doubt, trust the Colonial Secretary to find the best team.

Notes By The Way

Mau Mau

SEVERAL EXCELLENT AUTHORITIES on the Kikuyu and their language whom I have consulted have been unable to say with confidence what the words "Mau Mau" mean, but all agree that the repetition is for purpose of emphasis, all regard "Mau" as a code word, and the last two letters are considered to be almost certainly selected to indicate the close connexion between this Kikuyu secret society and the Mau Mau dominated Kenya African Union. It is true that the K.A.U. has held a public meeting at which some thousands of adherents denied all connexion with Mau Mau, but that demonstration can have deceived no knowledgeable person. What the initial letter in the name denotes is still, I believe, a mystery, but one suggestion made to me is that it stands for "Mumbi." Why is not explained. If any reader can carry the theory further or make other suggestions, it would, I have no doubt, interest a wide circle.

Legalistic

MR. E. NREP, a Queen's counsel who recently settled in Kenya, is the first nominated non-official member on the official side of the Legislature to criticize a Bill introduced by the Government. He argued against the provision in the new emergency legislation that depositions made in strictly defined circumstances might be used in evidence in charges of subversion. The Government's case is that intimidation is so widespread that there would be no prospect of securing convictions against men responsible for breaches of law involving even murder. If all African witnesses had to be brought into court, and that disclosure of the identity of a witness would be tantamount to a death sentence on him. Few readers of this newspaper will be likely to side with Mr. Nrep, who thought in terms of an old civilization, not of a country still close to the primitive, as is shown by the murders, burnings, and other outrages of Mau Mau and similar societies. Stern justice and legalism is evidently essential in such circumstances.

Socialist Unconcern for Colonies

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS AND WRITERS have so often claimed in the last few years that their party had almost a monopoly of concern for the Colonies, some indeed presuming that Colonial advancement really dated from the formation of the Labour Government in 1945, that it is refreshing to have the truth fairly told by a well-known member of the Opposition. Speaking in Bolton on September 29, Sir Richard Acland, Labour M.P. for Gravesend, said that when his party was in power he regarded a Colonial affairs debate as "a day for getting off early," he added that "we just didn't care a damn." Anyone closely in touch with Parliamentary matters will recognize the accuracy of that confession.

"Didn't Care A Damn"

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA criticized Conservative and Coalition M.P.s. year after year for their extremely poor attendances when Colonial subjects were discussed, and likewise noted that the Chamber was no better attended when Labour attained power. "We just didn't care a damn," testifies Sir Richard Acland, a man whose sincerity is recognized throughout the country. That candour is healthier than the protestations of people who know far less than he about African topics, but are nevertheless far more prone to play politics for their own reasons, even if the Colonies suffer from their antics.

"Purposeful Moderation"

PURPOSEFUL MODERATION is now publicly recommended by Lord Trefgarne, of all people, the man who from 1947 to 1950, as first chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, demonstrated his curious conception of moderation, and planned so unsoundly that his successor, Lord Reith, has had to refer publicly and repeatedly to the gross follies committed under Lord Trefgarne's stewardship at a cost of many millions of pounds. Yet not one publication in this country, so far as I know, printed a word of comment on the case now that Lord Trefgarne has decided to resign. A Labour Party whip in the Upper House, before Lord Trefgarne, Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones was Liberal M.P. for South Hackney from 1924 to 1929, and then Labour M.P. for Aberdeen North from 1935 to 1945, being for the last three of those years Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production. Then he was chairman of the Television Advisory Committee for three years, part of that time overlapping with his chairmanship of the C.D.C. He was made a peer in 1947 on Mr. Attlee's recommendation.

Lord Trefgarne

IN VIEW OF HIS COLONIAL RECORD, it is worth noting what he wrote to Lord Jowitt, leader of the Labour Party in the House of Lords: "For some time I have been unable to give positive support to the Labour Party in the House of Lords or in the country. I have felt increasingly that wise policy is not to be found wholly within the limits of any one party's doctrine. Of late years it seems that party zeal requires each of the larger parties to overthrow or pledge itself to overthrow, the far-reaching legislation of its predecessor. Thus the swing of the pendulum, formerly a healthy feature of our political system, has come to involve obvious harm to the national economy, and may even play havoc with vital industries. I wish now to state my view that in present conditions the more extreme policies of both main parties, if the national interest is to be served, need to be tempered by purposeful moderation, exercised especially by a body of opinion not tied to any party. To place myself more fully in accord with this conviction I ought no longer to receive the party whip, and I should be grateful if you would arrange accordingly." So his lordship's words of wisdom will now come from the cross benches.

Congo Basin Treaties

ONE OF THE SILENT ARGUMENTS against Central African federation appeared a few days ago in the *Manchester Guardian*, not, strangely enough, from someone wholly uninformed of African affairs, but from that newspaper's Southern Rhodesian correspondent. While admitting that there was growing support for Rhodesian federation in the general interests of all in Central Africa, he suggested that the Congo Basin should be excluded by the Convention, of which the Congo Basin should exclude all Negroes. He suggested that a customs union could be arranged, and that spending could be applied to the Congo Basin area. The short answer is that the whole of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika lie within the conventional basin of the Congo, that they achieved a customs union as recently as 1947, and that they limit dollar expenditure with no more difficulty than the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. These are the practical proofs that the message to which the *Manchester newspaper* gave considerable prominence has no validity.

Sir Philip Mitchell—Journalist

BEFORE HE FLEW BACK TO NAIROBI last week, Sir Philip Mitchell, lately Governor of Kenya, wrote feature articles for *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* on the progress, present position, and problems of that Colony, including reference to the "gang or gangs of thugs and scoundrels calling themselves Mau Mau." Of course, he gave his report in fair perspective, and with the efficacy which would be expected by all who had heard or read his speeches during his years of senior office in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. This newspaper wrote more than once that he was Kenya's best publicity officer, and in these contributions to public enlightenment he did further useful service when it was badly needed.

Scholarships for Colonial Students

FEW PEOPLE SEEM TO know that the Bureau of the Conservative Party awards political scholarships to Colonial students. For some time, an Easter conference near London of the Conservative Undergraduates' Society awards scholarships, which cover most of the expenses incurred. Similar arrangements are made for the national summer school of the Conservative Political Centre, usually held in Oxford in July. Bureau scholarships have in the last three years brought men from East and West Africa, the West Indies, Malaya, Fiji, Hong Kong and Cyprus for one or other of these conferences. Incidentally, a sixpenny booklet, entitled "Conservatives and the Colonies," published by the Overseas Bureau recalls that there were 21 Secretaries of State for the Colonies between Joseph Chamberlain and Oliver Stanley, that is to say, in 39 years. In the same century there were only four holders of the important office.

Conservation

TO AROUSE PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS of the importance of conserving soil and water is the main task of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, which has already done much more in that direction than any other agency in any other territory in East or Central Africa. The Government which created the N.R.B. is now supporting its work by printing across the front of official envelopes in large capital letters the behest: "The Soil Is Our Greatest Asset: Help To Conserve It."

The type selected is little smaller than that used for "On Her Majesty's Service," and the same size as that in which the name "Southern Rhodesia" appears. Greater emphasis could thus scarcely be given to this point of publicity, which must powerfully reinforce other efforts to persuade the public to conserve the soil.

Sordid

THE OBLIGATION of a man never to be absent from the minds of his countrymen, if his words are accepted without question by the members of people who would not abandon him for a moment, is the same words were uttered by a man in the same way. The Rev. G. H. Hughes has asserted that the discovery of gold in Northern Rhodesia has attracted to the mining belt all the most sordid influences of modern civilization. An industrial agglomeration anywhere has its drawbacks, of course, and the Copperbelt is no exception, but to describe it so harshly is much less than fair. Nor is it true to say that "all the most sordid influences of modern life have been at work; pools, dirt tracks, dog tracks, and the like would presumably be found in any list of sordid influences, and they at least do not hold sway in the mining areas, as they do in too many places in this country."

Emergency Measures Against Mau Mau Terrorists in Kenya

Opposition by African Members of Legislative Council

ALL THE AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya have opposed all the emergency legislation introduced by the Government.

"On the second reading of the Evidence (Temporary Provisions) Bill, the MEMBER FOR LAW AND ORDER said:

"There has been an increase in crime, in subversive activity, in intimidation, and generally in a spirit of disobedience to lawful authority. This has occurred in certain parts of the Colony.

"The situation has never been out of control. During the past few weeks intensive police action has, subject to certain exceptions, brought about an improvement and an increase in public confidence. The operations by the police may be described as pressure on the perimeter.

Nairobi Police Drives

As soon as adequate police reinforcements could be made available from non-affected parts of the Colony, particularly from the Northern Frontier District, strong police drives were launched in Nairobi city area, in the Nairobi rural area, and in the Laikipia area, and as a result a great number of the criminal and subversive elements in those areas have been arrested and convicted, whilst others have returned to their Native reserves, particularly to Fort Hall, which is, in consequence, the worst affected area at present.

"Steadiness, coolness, a sense of urgency, and sound judgment have been required, and I take this opportunity of

acknowledging the manner in which both the senior police officers and the administrative officers have displayed these qualities during this difficult time. (Applause.)

"District officers have been given the powers of Supreme Court judges to deal with Mau Mau cases, curfews have been imposed, restriction orders proceedings have been instituted, forest rules have been made, and so forth. But experience has shown that in some respects the Statute Book is deficient to deal with the situation with which we are confronted.

Witnesses Intimidated

"A most serious difficulty has arisen with regard to the examination of witnesses in certain classes of cases, and the effect of this Evidence (Temporary Provisions) Bill is to deal with this problem. Within recent weeks charges against over 20 persons for administering or participating in the administration of Mau Mau oaths have been made, but witnesses have been intimidated and have refused to engage their story.

"Non-members will not be surprised that witnesses are afraid to come forward with the evidence when they are subjected to the brutal methods and treatment which the Mau Mau leaders use against anyone who is suspected of being connected with the movement. In view of the fact that the Government has led to there must be many more such cases.

"It has been notified—Africans who have taken the Mau Mau oath have had ropes tied around their necks and have been strung up from rafters until they were unconscious, and have been dragged from their homes and beaten by thugs and bullocks until they agreed to take the Mau Mau oath.

"When these appalling methods have sought—as local citizens should seek—to report these matters to the police, the Mau Mau oath administrators have pursued them with reprisals. Recently an African in the Kitale area informed the police that he had been forced to take the Mau Mau oath, and two weeks later he was found murdered. A short while ago two

at Nyeri made a report to the tribal authorities about Mau Mau activities; shortly afterwards they, too, were murdered, and the man was subsequently discovered, the bodies and reported that fact to the police was likewise murdered soon afterwards.

Another African complainant in a Mau Mau case, in which he accused was murdered and convicted, was murdered by strangulation shortly afterwards, and was found with his mouth stuffed with grass. Last week a tribal policeman's hut in Fort Hall was set on fire, and three members of his family who were inside it were incinerated. His daughter, a witness in a recent Mau Mau case, is missing, believed killed by the Mau Mau criminals.

A week last Thursday a African hut was set on fire in the Mau Mau Reserve. The owner had been a witness in a recent Mau Mau case. As he ran from his hut he was fired on, but, fortunately, the bullet hit him in the arm and passed right through. Four days ago several cattle were hamstringed in the Kikuyu settlement in the Mau Mau Reserve. The owner had given evidence in the Mau Mau case.

Four days ago a headman was murdered in the Fort Hall Reserve. He was cycling home at 5 a.m. and was about a quarter of a mile from his home when he was ambushed by three or four men. It is believed, from a statement procured, that a person whose name I do not propose to disclose is implicated, as the dead man had denounced this person as a member of the Mau Mau ten days previously.

"I could go on multiplying these instances of reprisals and intimidation. The plain truth is that a number of thugs, leaders, and adherents of the Mau Mau are committing brutal and vicious crimes against loyal, law-abiding, respectable, peaceful Africans, and they are not being arrested and punished because witnesses are afraid to come to court to give evidence."

The stringent safeguards under the Bill were emphasized by the mover.

Mr. Neep's Criticisms

MR. NEEP, O.C., attacked the Bill as affording scope for "frame-ups, vendettas, the payment of informers, and the informer," and complained that the Bill was so widely drawn that it would affect thousands of innocent people apart from Mau Mau. He concluded:

"The Attorney General suggested that the Bill had some additional quality because it had been approved in London. My view is that a little less London would be a good thing. It is a Kenya Bill; it is going to be dealt with by Kenya, not by London. While I have every admiration for civil servants, I do not think a collection of civil servants 5,000 miles away—not practical lawyers—ought to be allowed unduly to sway our deliberations."

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied that British justice was being brought into disrepute by evilly disposed elements; that the law officer was charged to serve the interests of justice; not to get a conviction at all costs; and that what were to-day Mau Mau cases might to-morrow be the Jo cases if the legislation were limited to Mau Mau.

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE pointed out that one of the African members, Mr. Gikonyo, had made remarks which would foster racial hatred, which was "playing the game of the people with whom we are at war."

Murders and Arson

The MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS gave details of Mau Mau atrocities.

"In January we had 10 huts burnt down belonging to headmen in the Nyeri district. Most of those efforts involved attempted murder because the assailants tried to burn the huts down with people inside. In February we had four more huts burnt down, a headman, an ex-chief, a chief's messenger, and a location councillor were the owners of these huts. In March in Fort Hall in February a headman's hut was burnt down, a chief's office was attacked, a chief's messenger and two agricultural instructors were beaten up, and one of them died.

In April we had a chief's office attacked, a chief's messenger was beaten up, a tax collector attacked. In June we had two police officers shot and their bodies found in the river. That was in the Kiambu district. In Nyeri we had two huts burnt down and an African court clerk attacked.

"In July a chief's messenger was murdered and his body found in the river; a headman and chief's messenger assaulted; a headman, also in Kiambu, was attacked that month and wounded, and two huts belonging to African court clerks were also burnt down in July.

"In August we had a headman, again in Fort Hall, burnt

down and his hut burnt and messenger beaten up. Another hut belonging to another headman burnt down and an attempted murder of inmates was included. An agricultural instructor's hut was also burnt down; he had given evidence in a Mau Mau case. Two police informers were murdered, two more in Kiambu. And two or more African witnesses were murdered in the Laikipia district.

"In September, before we went home, the children of an agricultural instructor were abducted, a small child, one of them, found dead. That happened before anybody went to England to discuss with the Colonial Office the possible legislation we might hope to impose."

Church Desecrated

"Altogether I think we have had 3000 years' 23 murders, including two women and three children, 12 attempted murders, four suicides because these wretched people, who are terrified of this kind of performance going on around them, give up hope. The only thing they can do is string themselves up to a tree or throw themselves into the river. We have had 24 hut-burnings this year and 12 assaults. We had a church desecrated and attacks on missions. That is the state of affairs—with 10 murders and three suicides in September."

When the Special District (Administration) Bill was discussed the MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS said:—

"Government is quite convinced that a good deal of this unrest and violence is locally organized by elusive, clever, but comparatively well-known persons, at least well known locally, and those people are either members of the Mau Mau or Dini, ya Msambwa or both societies, particularly Mau Mau, or they assist in the management thereof, or they permit meetings of these societies on their premises, or they are active supporters of the aims and objects of these societies."

MR. MATHU, the senior African member, compared Government's plan with the ideas of Machiavelli, Lenin, and Hitler.

Mau Mau and Kenya African Union

MR. ODEDE, another African member, said later: "The Kenya African Union is entirely a different organization from Mau Mau; if Mau Mau is an organization at all. The Kenya African Union has membership embracing the whole of this country, while Mau Mau as an organization has very localized membership; if there are members of the organization at all. I am a member of the Kenya African Union, but not of Mau Mau.

"The name Mau Mau might have been formed from Mau Escarpment. Some people say that it might have been an African name *muma*, which means oath-taking."

The MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS said: "If the Kenya African Union gets itself straight—because at the moment it is anything but straight—there is nothing to prevent it continuing. Government considers a sound African political organization as absolutely essential.

"There has been debate about the relation between the Kenya African Union and that apparently nebulous society called Mau Mau, which may have something to do with a society known as Gukuyu in Mumbi, or may not.

"I understand that part of the oath given to Mau Mau is allegiance to the Kenya African Union, which may be very different from the Kenya African Union; but the sooner they put that right the better."

The MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS said: "That is the

Later Mr. Odede said that the Kenya African Union had been in existence for some months, bringing the publication of these new papers and a good many of the other things exacerbate racial discrimination and dislike. Some go on in their way to foster hatred.

MR. AWORI, an African member, who was himself an editor, asserted that not one African editor in Kenya can describe what a serious matter is.

MR. V. V. GOODE said that the African editors were often illiterate and that what they produced were broadsheets devoid of news, not newspapers.

African Affairs Board A Condition of Federation

Sir Godfrey Huggins Puts Case to Opponents

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, spoke on federation in Unstaiton Friday to an audience of about 1,000 people. Among them were many anti-federationists, said Sir Godfrey, who spoke in his capacity as president of the United Central Africa Association, was freely heckled.

He had, he said, indicated steps in the direction of federation because he was an unshamed imperialist, who believed that Great Britain, with all her failures and faults, had done great good in the world by being imperialistic; Central Africa still had the opportunity of preserving a British way of life which would be valuable to the world at large, not only to the Commonwealth. Neither Europeans nor Africans could do much alone, but a great deal in partnership, though Africans must not be expected to jump from pure savagery to Parliament.

If Southern Rhodesia did not accept the proposed African Affairs Board, there would be no federation; having conducted the negotiations, he knew that that must be the result. Nor would demands for Dominion status, a Southern Rhodesian majority in the Federal Parliament, or a right of secession be granted.

He advocated acceptance of the African Affairs Board, though it would be "rather like Gilbert and Sullivan without the music"; it could in any case do no harm, and if it served no useful purpose it could be abandoned.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, M.P., Speaker of the United Kingdom House of Commons, presided.

Following the meeting it was noticed that 26 Africans vacated seats in the two front rows while European women were standing. The chairman pointed that out to the Africans, who vacated their seats.

Federation or Racial Struggle

MR. ROY WELSKY spoke in Salisbury on the following day under the auspices of the Rhodesia National Affairs Association. He emphasized that federation was being opposed for diametrically opposite reasons, African extremists and their European friends fearing that it would prevent the black man from dominating Africa, while European extremists feared that it would "see the end of the white man in Africa." The truth was that federation could produce interracial harmony, whereas if it were frustrated "we should condemn Central Africa to a racial struggle as big as that in another part of Africa."

A resolution tabled but not passed at the Morecambe conference of the Labour Party and remitted for consideration to the central executive committee, he considered, a setback for the cause of federation, since it gave rise to fresh anxiety among a large section in Southern Rhodesia who felt that legitimate European interests in Central Africa would be jeopardized under federation if the Labour Party proved the next Government in the United Kingdom.

Capital from Overseas

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, said when addressing the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce and Bulawayo Chamber of Industries jointly that the Colony could carry on without federation, but at a tempo reduced to a point which would be met without making taxation penal with federation, however, there would be a great influx of capital from overseas.

"It will be a considerable relief, so far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, to shed more than half our national debt to the Federal Government," he said,

adding that Northern Rhodesia was already willing to play a fair share of the defence bill, which now cost Southern Rhodesia £2m. annually. He suggested that Nyasaland had "untouched resources of aluminium which could make her the foremost producer in the sterling area."

Addressing the National Affairs Association, Mr. Whitehead said that representatives of the British Government had told him that, but for the "stunt" of Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister over the last 19 years of the Labour Government, it could not have come to the point where the 4m. Africans in their territories completely agreed to do.

"We need a central bank for that. As long as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are under completely separate political administrations from ours, the United Kingdom would never send a Southern Rhodesian reserve bank to control the monetary system of the two countries north of the Zambezi. If we want a central bank for all three, the quickest way to get it."

When Sir H. FLETCHER, Minister of Native Affairs, addressed 30 Mashonaland chiefs, he told them that federation would have absolutely no effect on the Native Police of the Colony, and would touch neither land nor their cattle.

As to the nonsensical claim that the African did not get his share of power, he said that the chiefs knew the tremendous work which was going on in their reserves, in soil and water conservation and instruction in better agricultural methods.

British Labour Party and Federation

The Labour Party conference in Morecambe adopted the following resolution on Central African federation:

"The conference commends that the decision of the Labour Government about the proposed federation of Central Africa between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be regarded both in this country and in Africa as the acid test of the sincerity of its Commonwealth policy, and having grave doubts about the trend of present negotiations, resolves that there be no federation in Central Africa without education, full consultation, and agreement of the population of these territories."

After resolution, moved by delegates from Marylebone, seconded by Dorking, and supported by Deptford, was not reached, and was therefore remitted to the executive of the party for consideration. It read:

"That this conference wishes to place on record that (a) it is opposed to the incorporation of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland into the Union of South Africa unless it is wish expressed democratically of the Africans of these territories;

(b) it is opposed to the federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland unless the consent of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland goes to the point of federation; and (c) it is of the opinion that, to help the Africans of all these territories of British Southern Africa along the road to self-government, constitutions similar to that granted to the Gold Coast by the late Labour Government be progressively but rapidly introduced."

Seretse Khama

To press of the opinion of Seretse Khama as chief of the Bamangwato tribe, (a) That this conference places on record its abhorrence of the racial segregation in the Union of South Africa. This is the main reason why the Parliamentary Labour Party in Great Britain has supported His Majesty's Government in its opposition to the proposed federation before the Assembly of the Union of South Africa.

When questioned by Premier of Northern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia said that he did not think it had materially altered the situation. People in Great Britain and in Central Africa knew that if the Europeans of the two Rhodesias decided to get together, nothing could stop them in the long run.

Asked how thought there was any possibility of reconciling the views of Africans with those of Europeans and of getting their acceptance to federation, Sir Godfrey said that this might have been possible had it not been for the Labour recommendation that there should be more Governments in Africa on the Gold Coast pattern. "They must encourage Africans to

intensity their opposition to federation. The Prime Minister said that he agreed with the statement made in the federation debate in July by Mr. Gordon Walker that Britain could not maintain her connexion with Central Africa without federation.

A discussion on Central Africa federation is to hold at the Central Hall, Bristol, on October 27, under the auspices of the Liberal Association. Sir George Meleod, leader of the Free Community, Sir Gordon Letham, vice-chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association and at one time Governor of the Seychelles, Mr. Fred White, a speaker from the Labour Party, and Mr. J. L. Dabell Payne, speaking on behalf of the Scottish Unionists, will be the speakers.

Mr. Rex Reynolds' Views

MR. REX REYNOLDS has written in a letter to the *Malawya Chronicle*:

"At a recent meeting of the United Central Africa Association Sir Godfrey Huggins said: 'If people who object to his White Paper read our own constitution they would be horrified.' There certainly would be many Rhodesians, for example, to seize that section of the present constitution reads: 'We do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend Section 26, 28, 39-47 and 55 of these Charter Letters Patent as to Us or Them shall see meet.'"

This means that, without consulting the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, the United Kingdom Government could now change existing provisions as such matters as the reservation of lands and Native administration, but could retain the very power of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to make any laws whatsoever. In fact, this power has been invoked only at the request of Southern Rhodesian Ministers to improve the 1923 constitution.

It is an optimistic but well-founded people who seriously maintain that the Federal constitution would be inferior to that of Southern Rhodesia today. It represents on balance a very real advance in status on the part of Rhodesia in the region of only one reasonable step towards a retrogressive in spirit if not in fact—the constitution of the Federal Affairs Board.

The Southern Rhodesia Constitution (Section 29) in fact has the power to return Bills to the Legislative Assembly with suggested amendments, and is, actually to initiate legislation. There is no such power in the federal constitution.

In the Southern Rhodesia constitution the following are subject to the approval of the Secretary of State: the dismissal of the Chief Native Commissioner, restrictions on Natives by subordinate legislation, the appointment of the chairman and the rules of procedure for the Board of Trustees for Native reserves, the alienation of Native lands, and the control of revenues from them and alien reserves in them.

The right of the U.K. Government to veto laws within 12 months of their passing appears in the Southern Rhodesian and the federal constitutions. Such a provision was in the constitutions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa until the Statute of Westminster in 1931. In Southern Rhodesia it has not been exercised since 1923. In the Dominions between 1873 and 1926 it was exercised once, after consultation and with consent.

Apart from a couple of minor matters requiring the approval of the Secretary of State (who will be the one for Commonwealth Relations) and some administrative machinery necessitated by the composition of the parliament and British Protectorate obligations to the Natives, the federal constitution is in all other respects a step up in the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

N. Rhodesia's Aerodromes

FOURTY-THREE GOVERNMENT AERODROMES in Northern Rhodesia were kept serviceable, says the 1951 annual report of the Department of Civil Aviation, and private airfields were increased to nine by the addition of a further three, at Blue Lagoon, King's Ward Mine, and Kafomo. Additional safety in Barotse bush areas will be provided by the reopening of six emergency landing-grounds. The four main airports (Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola, and Kasama) are now equipped with very high frequency direction-finding apparatus.

The Beira-Livingstone telephone trunk service has just been extended to Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, and Chingola.

Mr. O'Donovan's Generalizations

Africa: Which Way Now?

MR. PATRICK O'DONOVAN, who visited East and Central Africa a couple of years ago, has written for the Africa Bureau a pamphlet entitled "Africa: Which Way Now?" (1s) for the purpose of raising further funds for St. Faith's Mission, near Rusape, Southern Rhodesia. Some time ago that mission began an experiment in industrial farming, and young English agriculturist labouring alongside Africans and accepting the same wages and much the same conditions of life.

Europeans Severely Criticized

But Mr. O'Donovan's plea for support for the mission is prefaced by several pages of severe criticism of European administration and settlement throughout East and Central Africa. He generalizes over-easily. His first sentence declares that "it is hard not to feel sick at heart when one happens to British Africa to do a day's work in any paragraph he asserts that most Africans, perhaps all Africans, who have had any education dislike our intentions, disbelieve our promises, and have wrapped themselves in misconceptions. That is an exaggerated assessment of the position.

It so happens that the author of this review has recently talked to a number of well-educated Africans from East, Central, and West Africa, and was struck by the fact that those who were most inclined to trust British policy and promise in Africa were those parts of West Africa which had been under a non-government are almost at that stage. In the Federal Central Africa I visited quite recently that they have a right to learn, that they can learn only from British policy and that the final choice of their choice are British policy scarcely surprised me with Mr. O'Donovan's argument.

He suggests that the Africans who will initiate change will be the schoolmasters, Native clerks, foremen, socialists, professional politicians, and trade union leaders, who will, he says, be the most bitter of their people. That pessimistic prediction implies the complete failure of the education which these men have received, and in the case of the Native clergy at any rate also a breach with the faith which they profess.

S. Rhodesia's Example

British residents in the African Colonies are slightly described as the most exclusive and unimaginative societies left in the world today; but Southern Rhodesia's treatment of the African majority is admitted to compare favourably with that of the other British plural societies.

"It is foolish to suggest that the Africans will wait until they are ready for political responsibility; that they will accept timing fixed by others for their advance. Subject nations do not behave that way. Their political desires far outstrip their technical knowledge and social development," writes Mr. O'Donovan, without pursuing such statements to any conclusion. "Those statements, even if accepted as broadly true, do not constitute a valid argument for the grant to unreliable men of power which they would use to the detriment of their own countries."

Coronation

THE APPROVED DESIGN for the new stamps to commemorate the Coronation consists of a three-quarter bust portrait of The Queen, with a black background, a medallion framed with the words "Coronation" at the top and "2nd June 1953" underneath. The colour of the frame will be that of the current stamp of the same value. One stamp only for each of the participating territories will be issued, following the lead of the United Kingdom, which has announced the issue of a single stamp for the occasion.

Development Possibilities in Tanganyika Territory

Kilombero Valley and Southern Highlands Plateau

VALUABLE DATA on the development possibilities of three areas of Tanganyika Territory are given in the report of the Central African Rail Link Development Survey, made for the Colonial Office by Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners and Overseas Consultants, Ltd. From that report, extracts from which have appeared in recent issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, we take the following further passages:

The Kilombero Valley has long been recognized as a potential source of agricultural wealth. In 1930 a preliminary survey was made to Ifakara, the then district capital, and a report on the agricultural possibilities assessed the area of fertile soils available for development at 250,000 acres.

Rice, Cotton, and Other Crops

Our choice of the alignment for a north-south link joining the Central Tanganyika Line with the Rhodesia railway near Broken Hill was influenced by the potential productivity of this area: the African population of which is about 120,000.

The valley proper is dominated by the flood waters of the Kilombero River. During low level conditions this flows some 12 feet below bank level at an estimated velocity of 3 ft. to 4 ft. per second, its discharge being perhaps 10,000 c.f.t. per second; during flood it is said to overflow its banks from 3 ft. to as much as 10 ft. permanently flooding a large area from July to December to June.

In spite of this, rice growing in patches on the edges of the flood area, the Africans migrating to temporary settlements soon as the waters subside. Other crops are also grown on the higher land, each family being compelled by the Administration to grow two acres of food crops as an anti-famine measure. They grow on the average about 14 acres of rice each, together with a small area of cotton, grains, oil-seeds, and various fruits and vegetables.

The total annual rice crop from the district is estimated at 8,000 to 70,000 tons of paddy (unmilled rice), but only about 2,000 tons of rice are marketed, much of the remainder being turned into an alcoholic beverage. The only rice mill is situated at Ifakara, which is also the centre of commerce and trade.

Two cotton ginneries are operated in the valley and a third is about to be opened shortly. The level of cotton production is low, about 3,000 bales (400 lbs. per bale) per annum, and yields are poor, due generally to African methods of cultivation.

Future Possibilities

Three suggestions have from time to time been put forward to reduce the flooding of the valley:

- (1) Lowering the bed level by removal of rock obstructions which occur some 20 miles downstream of Ifakara and increasing the velocity by canalization;
- (2) Holding back part of the flood waters by construction of reservoirs in the upper reaches of the principal tributaries;
- (3) retaining the main river within comparatively narrow limits by a system of flood levees and embankments.

We do not recommend any of these proposals as being economic or practicable at least for many years to come, neither do we support the proposals that have been made from the time of the Germans that the valley is suited to the construction of a major irrigation project.

Instead we think that economic and practical development should first be directed to the strips of land varying from two to 10 miles in width which lies above the main river-flooded level on the foot of the slopes of the hills enclosing the valley, including the strip along the M'wero-Ruaha Plain.

Intersecting the slopes are the minor tributaries rising on the north and west in the Southern Highlands Plateau and on the east in the Mafinga mountain massif. These streams have built-out deltas, raised above the general floor level of the valley; they form fan slopes, and during the flood season overflow their banks and spread laterally, causing considerable local flooding.

It is the control of this secondary flooding, combined with limited irrigation, which in our view should form the basis of initial development, and which holds promise of gradually bringing into profitable cultivation a large area of good land without the burden of excessive overhead expenditure.

No accurate levels are available, but over-all gradients indicate that the flooding may be controlled by the construction of drains, escape-ways, and embankments. Detailed examinations of these areas should be the first step towards development.

New Settlers and Capital Needed

Development of the kind envisaged must come essentially from the introduction of new settlers and capital. Some large as well as many small enterprises will be called for; there are required to introduce new methods and practices.

Large areas of unoccupied land exist which could be opened up to European settlement to the overall benefit of the valley and its inhabitants.

Government has already begun a vegetation and soil survey of an area south-west of Ifakara with the intention of demarcating suitable blocks for alienation. The area has been chosen because it is relatively unpopulated and adjacent to existing communications.

While agreeing with this decision, we would stress that, with flood control and irrigation involved, it would be wise to carry out a comprehensive survey extending well beyond the limits at present envisaged. Development would come in stages, but it is important to study the valley as a whole, particularly from such aspects as drainage control and human and animal health.

A hydrographic survey will be required and a topographic survey with special emphasis on detailed levelling. The vegetation and soil survey at present under way should be strengthened and extended.

An agricultural experiment station should be set up near Ifakara, the purpose of which would be to study the various problems of crop and live-stock production and management under the conditions of the valley.

Associated with this experiment station there should be an enlarged extension service. Its main function would be to give agricultural advice and assistance to farmers and in addition take over and expand commitments such as in the mechanized rice scheme.

The rate of development must depend upon the amount of capital and labour available. The latter may well be the limiting factor and it would not be realistic to budget for a high rate of development. A figure of perhaps 100,000 acres added production might be taken as the target for the next 30 to 45 year period.

To protect this land and to bring at least part of it into irrigation might cost up to £25 or £30 million, but this would be borne by the users of the land, through the purchase of land and irrigation facilities. They must be encouraged to do this, if it is not to be done by the Government.

Up to £8,000,000 Needed to Develop 100,000 Acres

Of the 100,000 acres envisaged, perhaps one-third to one-half might be used for sugar cane, the remainder for such crops as rice, cotton, oil seeds, etc. Such development, including costs of land clearance, equipment, factory and working capital, might require an investment over a few years of between £4m. and £5m.

(Continued on page 179)

Federation Debated at United Nations Association Meeting

Mr. Stanley Evans, M.P. vs. Mr. Colin Legum

MR. STANLEY EVANS, M.P., and MR. COLIN LEGUM debated the case for Central African federation at a recent conference in London, held under the auspices of the United Nations Association. Most of those present were regular speakers for that organization.

Mr. Evans, who led a Parliamentary delegation of two Socialist and two Conservative members to Central Africa in August last year, said that the meeting was a responsible organization and having discussions with hundreds of Africans they had come to the unanimous conclusion that, while everything possible must be done to safeguard African interests, the opposition of Africans ought, in the last resort, not to prevent federation, which was manifestly in the interests of the three territories and generally of the Africans themselves.

Too many people took the "penny ante" view, assuming that the problems of Lagos and Freetown were the same, though they were thousands of miles apart and quite different. Much confusion resulted from well-meaning people approaching Central African problems in Gold Coast terms. Whereas in West Africa there was no indigenous European population, Central Africa had nearly 200,000 Europeans, many of the second or third generation of residence; they were there to stay, and regarded themselves as true Africans as were the Masai.

Africa's development could be accelerated only by economic development for which very large amounts of money were needed, and that capital was not coming only if political stability and economic security were assured by federation. If, at the behest of a few fanatical and ambitious Africans, federation were to fail, racial tensions could be sharply intensified.

A politician without ambition is like a hand without wheels, so I make no complaint about African politicians having ambition; but some of them have no more than three years' experience.

'Apartheid' Would Spread

"The inevitable consequence of federation would be that Southern Rhodesia would within five years become the fifth province of the Union. 'Apartheid' could not be arrested at the Zambezi; it would reach to the Belgian Congo.

In all our thinking we must put first the well-being of the black African; and one result of the White Paper proposals is that this country will lose a say in regard to two million Africans in Southern Rhodesia.

We should not examine this problem as a vacuum. Some think that the Commonwealth could be one's third force in the international system, that threatens two billions out day, and offers that we must balance a billion between East and West. Only in these African territories can a means be found to accelerate advancement and procure highly important minerals for them. If we develop our African potentialities we shall be able to manage and have a foreign policy of our own. The emotional, propaganda, minority disregard these considerations because of the Parliamentary mission were unanimous that federation is needed now.

Mr. Legum disagreed with Mr. Evans on two main grounds: that people are more important than material, and that no political method is sound that can succeed unless it possesses moral power.

This was the age of the resolution of the coloured races, the age in which men thought more and more in terms of international agencies in which the majority were non-white. The Commonwealth, itself, in its racial, could hope to succeed only if superior relationships were established between white and non-white.

"Africa will be completely transformed within the next 20 years," he continued. "Whatever happens in

any multi-racial society has repercussions in Central Africa and elsewhere.

I am in favour of a Federal scheme, for closer association of these three territories is vitally necessary, but a scheme which has to be imposed is not worth having. It is politically ineffectual and morally insupportable to talk of disregarding the overwhelming opinion of a country white or black.

The white man has done great good in Central Africa, but the reason Central African federation should not be allowed to go through is because of the attitudes which have developed among whites in their daily relations with Africans.

No Confidence in Europeans

The overwhelming majority of Africans in the three territories have no confidence in the words or wisdom of the white men in their midst. The sole responsibility for that situation is upon the white people in Africa. Africans have to have more respect for the Colonial Office than for the whites among whom they live. There is no doubt that the overwhelming mass of Africans oppose federation, not only the intellectuals, but the players, the chiefs, and the political leaders.

Europeans are divided. In a referendum were taken in Southern Rhodesia to-day many think that the majority would vote against it for reactionary reasons. The hope is in Godfrey Huggins, with his considerable statesmanship and liberal phrases, backed by a campaign which white men are being told to support federation because of its financial and economic advantages. I think it is time to stampede the whites by telling them that their money and other life capital will go in if they can be persuaded to support federation.

Why do the Africans not like partnership? Well, trade unionism is prohibited in Southern Rhodesia; the Industrial Conciliation Act introduced the colour bar; and many laws have been introduced apart from the Union. On the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, which has a white trade union of miners numbering 4,000 and a trade union of black miners numbering 28,000—there is an industrial colour bar as bad as the South African apartheid about which this country pretends to be so indignantly concerned. In Northern Rhodesia the incidence of racial discrimination is no better than Malan's apartheid.

Africans have seen all this and the steady growth of European self-government. Mr. Welensky, the real architect and chief of the federation—Sir Godfrey Huggins has been unwillingly pushed into it—wants to break Colonial Office control because he does not agree with their liberal policies.

If we were told, there is a sentiment in Southern Rhodesia in favour of going to South Africa, then it is not safe to trust Southern Rhodesians with the powers under federation; but I do not believe that Southern Rhodesians will make any truck with Malan, for in their allegiance to the Crown they are as loyal as any people anywhere. This talk of joining the Union is being used as a dishonest threat to African people like Mr. Evans.

Mr. Crech Jones's Plan

Mr. Crech Jones, now that here can be no federation for some time, must be found to put in its place. I have no plan but in Mr. Crech Jones's recent pamphlet there are some indications of what we could do. If we adhere to the best British principles we can, convey what seems like a permanent trade into success.

The Imperial Government will not be imposed on a population is of the territories to convince the white man is sincere about partnership. If I were in charge I should not be convinced, and I should not be as hard as any of the leaders are now going down the same.

Except in Tanganyika very little has been done to solve the problem of a multi-racial society.

F. S. JOELSON asked whether Mr. Legum believed that the 27 senior officials of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the three African territories

concerned who had unanimously recommended federation would have been likely to underrate the importance of protecting African interest, and whether he was aware that Professor W. M. Macmillan had reported after a recent study tour to the three territories that the great majority of Africans who were vocally opposed to federation did not understand the matter.

MR. LEGUM replied that the officials would, he thought, report differently if they were given the same task again, and that Professor Macmillan, an admitted authority of liberal outlook, was not necessarily right.

When Professor Macmillan and Mr. Legum had been in Bechuanaland together a year ago, the latter had concluded that the overwhelming mass of the Bantu-nyats were not opposed to the return of Tshekedi, but that opinion was not shared by Mr. Macmillan. Now Tshekedi had been admitted to the tribal reserve with no difficulty or trouble.

Harmony in S. Rhodesia

MR. JOHN WALLACE asked Mr. Legum to what he attributed the harmonious relations during the past 50 years between Europeans and Africans in Southern Rhodesia, in which there had been no bloodshed, as there had been in the British Colonial territories to the north and in the Union.

MR. LEGUM considered that the good relations was superficial only, and due to the relatively low level of African development, as a consequence of which Africans had not yet come into social or economic contact with the pattern of white domination. Moreover, Sir Godfrey Huggins had taken wise precautions over urbanization and Africans in Southern Rhodesia had so much land that they had only recently begun to feel that threat to their land which was at the heart of all African suspicion.

In conclusion, Mr. Legum said that the late General Smuts was much shrewder in private conversation than often was supposed, and had said that unless a spirit of generosity, wisdom and understanding was displayed by Europeans in Southern Africa, the whole experiment of white settlement would be swept before the rising tide.

If a situation were allowed to develop in South, Central, and East Africa in which the white bloc and the black bloc treated each other as enemies, white settlement must disappear. Imposition of federation would create rampant African nationalism, which would be countered by a European nationalism, ignorant of liberal leadership, and a white man to dig his own grave would help dig the grave of the black.

MR. EVANS rejected the attitude of his opponent that our kith and kin in Central Africa were unworthy to be trustees, and emphasized that 95% of the Africans would know nothing whatever about federation until the benefits began to reach them.

Mistakes at the Outset

Fair consideration had been bedevilled from the outset by the strange departure of the Colonial Office from its normal procedure of doing what was good for Africans. Instead, in this highly complex matter, we had asked for the opinions of Africans, and when they indicated that federation was good, administrative officials had had to answer that that was for the Africans to decide. They inevitably concluded that it would be bad for the selfless, devoted men in the Colonial Service who at that stage not allowed to point out the benefits.

As to the suggestion that it would be a bad thing to impose federation, must authority always wait for the consent of the governed? It was nonsense to suggest that you should not impose something for their good on backward peoples.

"I deplore conditions on the Copperbelt," continued Mr. Evans. "But I remember that the miners of Great Britain agreed that Italian colliers should be brought to the Congo, and that the relations here were such that the Government had to face to send them back to Italy. If that thing was in this country, it surprises that there is a problem in Southern Rhodesia."

We do not think in terms of partnership for in that may be the only means among other things, of giving fresh heart and new opportunity to our friends in South Africa who are opposed to apartheid.

New Governor's Broadcast to Kenya Patience, Imagination, and Courtesy Needed

BEFORE US ALL LIES A HARD TASK—to end the present troubles and gradually guide Kenya towards greater harmony and greater prosperity, said the new Governor, the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, in a broadcast talk to the country shortly after his arrival.

"I hope you will not think it presumptuous of me to suggest that for this perhaps all of us require three qualities. The first is certainly patience. Another is imagination, the power to see the country's problems through the other man's eyes. The third is perhaps courtesy, since no Government policy, no political movement towards national unity will succeed in a country where that policy is founded on the basis of bad personal relations."

In all African territories the exercise of these qualities is desirable, in Kenya it is essential. I believe that they can be exercised. I think that the existence of problems very difficult of solution may with bad management and bad luck bring out the worst in people, but may also, with wise management and good fortune, bring out the best in men and women of all races. We may bring out the power of decision and may kill complacency. This can happen in Kenya. Indeed to some extent it has happened.

May I illustrate this point? A short time ago a question arose of an important Government settlement in an African territory with which I was concerned. The leading Africans there, including one of singular ability and good sense, suggested to me that the Government Minister in question might come to Kenya, saying that their experience in the past of officers from other territories was that they were patient and could make wise decisions. Here is a personal experience of mine giving to my mind, an example of good personal results arising from the very acuteness of the country's European, but I am sure that the same is true of many others who are Africans or Asians.

Time of Opportunity

A time of trouble is a time of opportunity. At such a time the importance of exercising the qualities I have mentioned and of working together comes out of the back of the minds of men and women of all races and becomes a living and an immediate need.

It is clear from the history of the last few years that Kenya can have a fine future before it. That future can be one of developing industry if the country able not only to feed itself but to export food. It can lead to a steadily rising standard of living, to Kenya's prosperity grows, it can become possible for more money to be used to improve social services and to give all in the country a decent and happy life.

It is possible to have peace here in East Africa if European, Asian, and Africans will thrash out their problems by discussion and by persuasion. None of it can happen if a tyranny is made by any part of any community to gain its needs by violence. The end of all tyrannies is the absence of law and the rule of violence.

The Government must and will in all and any circumstances strive to prevent the establishment of that tyranny and to protect the lives and property of innocent men of all races. To this end we will use all our united resources, but let no man think that this is our only aim, since at the same time I hope that adequate measures will be taken as an attempt to remedy what is wrong in this country, for in all countries some things are wrong.

"I see before Kenya the immediate danger of violence—especially innocent. No one can be innocent if he is in a situation that he is not to be short."

There is also, as more permanent things, the need of reform where reform is needed, and all the time a active thrust by all in Kenya, by men and women of all races, by Government servants, and by private individuals to develop the resources of the country and to help it to take a worthy place in the modern world."

At the luncheon on the day of his arrival, Sir Evelyn Baring said: "I believe in forming opinions from ascertained facts, not in trying to fit the facts into preconceived opinions."

Politics the Key to Multi-Racial Problems

Dr. Rita Hinden's Proposals

WHEN DR. RITA HINDEN spoke at a conference in London organized by the United Nations Association, she began by stressing that Kenya's new Government had been met at the airport by a strong police guard and driven to Government House by a circuitous route which avoided the crowded African areas in the fringe of Nairobi. It seemed that he had been greeted by officials only, not by members of any of the other three or four communities. She continued, *inter alia*:

"Kenya is in a state of ferment. *Mau Mau* is only symptomatic of something lying much deeper. The communities are unsettled, distrustful of the future, and unhappy with the Government. The Europeans would like to see the end of Colonial Office rule. The Indians have been in a state of non-co-operation, their representatives refusing to take their seats in the Legislature. Africans are becoming increasingly anti-European and increasingly vocal, and now there is terrorist activity with attacks on farms."

"Basically Kenya's problems arise from a multi-racial society with three or four communities living largely in water-tight compartments. There were many injustices in the past."

Land Injustices

"Land is so divided as to give the greatest dissatisfaction to Africans, who, whether rightly or wrongly, feel that the land has been snatched from them and that they have too little. Uncultivated land in European hands is a constant temptation to Africans, whose own areas are being encroached upon."

"Racial segregation is nothing like that in South Africa, but there are areas for Africans only, and in social life *apartheid* is present in a modified form. In the Legislative Council six Africans represent 54m. people, while 13 Europeans represent the 30,000 compatriots."

"Relations between the communities has become largely ossified, and there is discontent on all sides. There is discrimination against Africans and Indians. Indians are not much liked by Africans or Europeans, and the Europeans feel that they are the people to give leadership, but that they are shackled by Colonial Office administration."

"Kenya is undergoing a social and economic revolution, with industrialization beginning and agriculture becoming mechanized. Self-government would make the position worse, for it would transfer power to one section of the community, and deny it to a second which demands more and more participation. The Legislature must represent everyone. There is no answer in self-government."

Kenya African Union's Petition

"A petition organized by the Kenya African Union asked for abolition of the Land Ordinance and return of their land. That could not be done; and if it were it would merely open the land to bad agriculture, so that good land would soon be ruined."

"Sir Philip Mitchell, the late Governor of Kenya recently said that Kenya needs a strong imperial government. What did he mean by a central government? It can be imperial in Kenya would mean something like dictatorship, and in a British territory government should not be imposed from the top."

"The key to the whole problem lies on the political and constitutional front. You cannot approach land or educational problems or racial segregation until Government control represents the people of Kenya in all their different communities. In other words, some advance to democracy. All the people must understand and co-operate."

"Democratic government for Kenya is the greatest problem in all our Colonial policy. Everyone is bankrupt of ideas about it. How can a democratic Government set these injustices right before moving forward? We do not know how to go about it."

"The Legislature is constituted on a communal basis, with 14 Europeans, six Africans, six Indians and two Arabs on the non-official benches, the European non-officials being equal in number to all the other non-officials of all races. That is an extraordinarily bad way of doing things."

"Representation by community accentuates separatism. It means that the Europeans must stand together, and the Indians must vote for Indians, and that every attempt to break the present parity of the Europeans will be opposed with the greatest violence and vituperation. You cannot move forward without people jockeying for positions. There could be no worse system to divide the races."

"What of the common roll? It is not really satisfactory in a homogeneous population in this country, for instance, the General Party protest that they are left out."

"The constitution of the Labour Party provides a glorious instance of communal representation of trade unionists, women, and party representatives being elected to the executive; and we did not see it working very well at the Morecambe conference. Yet if the principle of one man one vote operated the trade unions would dominate, the method is wrong both in the Labour Party and in Kenya."

"In that Colony you might have a Legislature consisting of two chambers, the lower elected on a common roll, with certain seats reserved to ensure representation of minority races, and the Upper House might consist of equal numbers of the three main races."

"Sir Philip Mitchell tried while he was Governor to do all the right things, and he was frightened. Yes, consider the state of the country as the new Governor takes over. That has often happened after strong, efficient Governments. It is a good thing that a Royal Commission is to visit East Africa, for we need completely new minds to examine the problem."

Parity Will Not Last Long

"Though Tanganyika is a number one colony, as Kenya, feelings there are less exacerbated; but there are as many Europeans and less land has been alienated. Thus representation is to be introduced. That is a good thing, a first step, but it will not last long, for 64m. Africans will ask why they should have the same number of members as 10,000 Europeans. Parity will not last long, and we must have a more radical solution."

"There is one happy, optimistic area of British Africa, West Africa, which has no problem of mixed communities. There is one area, the Union of South Africa, which gives cause for pessimism. Over Central and East Africa hangs a great question mark to which no answer is offered from any quarter."

MR. F. S. JOELSON, referring to a remark about expenditure on the education of European children, asked if Dr. Hinden held the opinion that, in the circumstances prevailing in the country, the Government of Kenya should adopt the principle of spending the same sum per head per annum on European, African, and Asian children undergoing education.

Dr. Hinden replied that she considered that that ought to be the practice.

Association of Tanganyika

AN ASSOCIATION OF TANGANYIKANS has been formed in Dar es Salaam by European, Africans and Asian leaders.

The purpose is to bring together the peoples of Tanganyika of all race, colour, or creed who subscribe to the following articles of belief:

(a) To enjoy the soil of Tanganyika for its amenities and privileges, but chiefly those of any one racial group, and are committed to Africans, Europeans and Asians in Tanganyika, to have their own Government.

(b) The only basis for the social, economic and political disturbances of people now in Tanganyika is the principle of *apartheid*, wholly within the principle of *apartheid* set up.

(c) The plan for progress must be based on the ideals of western civilization, together with the retention of Tanganyika's place within the Commonwealth of Nations and on its unwavering allegiance to the British Crown.

Apartheid is not a human remedy, and certainly not a divine remedy. —The Archbishop of Canterbury

Importance of Imperial Preference

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Statement

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON said when addressing the Conservative Party Conference in Scarborough last week:

"Any body who presses for further co-operation in trade within the Empire is knocking at an open door. However, the sterling area does more than half its trade with countries outside the sterling Commonwealth, and we are very far—and shall be in the lifetime of anyone here—from being able to form an economic plan which would make the sterling area self-sufficient. We must pursue the aim of multilateral trade while we try to expand Imperial production. No country would benefit from the restoration of multilateral trade more than our own and our sister nations in the Commonwealth.

"The days when a great consuming market like Great Britain could call the tune are past, at least for a long time. Now the producer of primary products is in a position of economic predominance. With this fact much of our thinking must move in harmony; and all these problems will be thrashed out at the Commonwealth Economic Conference next month. So we welcome any resolution which urges us towards further and speedier development of our resources in the Commonwealth and Empire.

Key to the Prison Door

"Here is the key which should—and I say will—unlock the prison door. In 1970 the demands of the United States are expected to be more than twice what they are to-day. Think what that means to the economic future of the British territories overseas, to their expanding social services, wider education, better health, greater purchasing power and prosperity. There can be no higher target than that of Empire and Colonial development.

"Let me beg you not to believe that the policy of Empire and Colonial development is in palsied hands or that we have muddled thinking about it. The whole pattern is, however, very complicated, and many Governments are involved in the development of the primary facilities, the railways,

ports, aviation, shipping, which is perhaps the most important development. It is very easy to push out beyond the capacity of these facilities to deal with production.

The conference is invited to reaffirm its belief in the principles of Imperial Preference and to seek amendments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in order to ensure Empire trade and development. I hope the conference will unanimously approve this proposition. These amendments clearly require the fullest discussion with our partners in the Commonwealth. We intend to seek a common basis of agreement in the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, entered into by the previous government, has a clause which prevents any effective increase in preference margins. That provision is hampering, even crippling, the development of our own commercial policy, and it tends to retard and depress development and trade within the Commonwealth.

Grievous Dilemma

"G.A.T.T. faces us with a grievous dilemma. To put another aspect of it, we may want to raise the tariffs on foreign goods in particular cases, or to get rid of rigid import restrictions and replace them by a more flexible system. Under G.A.T.T. we cannot charge any additional duties on foreign goods without imposing them likewise on Commonwealth goods"—and for emphasis Mr. Lyttelton repeated that statement three times.

"Some of our friends in the United States are fearful lest we should use preferential methods to build up a narrow, self-contained block of trading nations midway between Russia and America. Such fears are unfounded. Such is not our purpose, or, I am sure, that of any of our partners in the Commonwealth. The more we and the rest of the Commonwealth sell to the United States, the more we can buy from her. We believe in Imperial Preference not for the purpose of cutting ourselves off from the United States, but in order to develop the trade and resources of the Commonwealth.

"One of the reasons why we must submit gladly to the hardships which my colleague Mr. Butler will no doubt impose upon us is that by that means we shall get the savings which we can invest in developing resources

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PERSONALIA

MR. A. H. KNELLER, Deputy Labour Commissioner in Kenya, will shortly retire.

MR. LAWRENCE WILLIAM NEALEN has been appointed to act as honorary consul for Norway in Zanzibar.

MR. H. H. COLE has been appointed Chief Education Officer in Southern Rhodesia, vice MR. R. MORGAN.

DR. K. E. EIBENSCHOTZ, Austrian foreign trade representative in the United Kingdom, is shortly to visit East Africa.

CANON and MRS. J. RAMPLEY are due to leave again for Karvya in the DUBNOVAR CASTLE on November 22.

MR. E. R. GREENE, Director of Coffee in the Ministry of Food, has resigned, but will act as adviser on coffee to the Ministry.

LIEUT. COLONEL N. S. SANDEMAN has been appointed game ranger in Uganda, where he has been serving for rather more than a year.

MR. G. M. GREENWOOD has been promoted Administrative Secretary in Uganda, where MR. J. V. WILD becomes Establishment Secretary.

MR. A. MCD. B. HUTT, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, and MR. J. DAVIS, Accountant-General of Nyasaland, are on leave in this country.

MONSIEUR A. J. MOELLER DE LADDERSON, Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, and MRS. MOELLER DE LADDERSON have arrived in this country in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

CANON H. J. DUFF has resigned his office as assistant priest at St. John's Church, Bulawayo, and the REV. F. H. LANG has resigned the rectorship of Filabusi and Shabani, Southern Rhodesia.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to WARRANT OFFICER PLATOON COMMANDER KIBEREN ABU ERABU, The King's African Rifles, for gallant and distinguished services in Malaya.

MRS. ARTHUR FAUCUS has been presented with a leather brief-case by the England Branch of the East African Women's League in recognition of her services as its president for so many years.

MR. G. GODFREY PHILLIPS, a partner in the law firm of Linklaters & Partners, who is a director of the East African Finance Corporation Ltd., has been elected a director of the English Electric Co. Ltd.

Among passengers outward-bound for Beira in the LLANDOWERY CASTLE are MR. R. AWDREY, MRS. H. L. BAKER, MR. H. BRADFORD, MRS. & MRS. E. RING, MR. & MRS. O. ROYAN, MR. & MRS. L. SHEPPERSON, and MR. & MRS. S. N. SMITH.

CAPTAIN G. E. S. PITMAN, former Game Warden of Uganda, will address "The Balance of Nature" at the general meeting of the Fauna Preservation Society at the offices of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, N.W., on October 28 at 6 p.m.

M. ANDRE MORICE, French Minister for Transport and Public Works, M. ARMENEGAUD, Chief Civil Engineer for Public Works, and M. PELLETIER, French Director of Harbours and Canals, broke their journey from Paris to Madagascar with a brief stop in Nairobi.

MR. E. W. G. JARVIS, Solicitor-General in Southern Rhodesia, has accepted the position of Chancellor of the diocese, following the resignation of MR. L. M. N. HODSON, O.C. M.P. The duty of the Chancellor is to act as legal adviser to the Bishop and his diocesan board.

SIR ROGER MAKINS, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, who is to follow SIR OLIVER FRANKS as British Ambassador to Washington, was on the staff of LORD SWINTON when he was Resident Minister in West Africa in 1942, and during that year he travelled widely in West Central and East Africa.

On his return to Uganda as secretary for Social Services and Local Government, MR. G. B. CARLELAND has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council.

The EARL OF SCARBROUGH, who is to succeed the EARL OF CLARENDON as Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, is Grand Master of English Freemasonry. He recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR PIERS LEIGH, Master of Her Majesty's Household, who has visited East Africa, has joined the London board of the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., in the place of SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, who will shortly leave this country to take up residence in Southern Rhodesia as chairman of Tanganyika Commissions, Ltd.

MR. DENNIS TOWLER, of the B.B.C. Television Film Unit, has paid a short visit to Northern Rhodesia to obtain photo coverage for a series of documentary television programmes which are being prepared by MR. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, M.P., who recently visited the territory. Mr. Towler, who took some specially posed shots in the Council Chamber of members of the Legislature, will visit Kenya, the Sudan, and West Africa.

An expedition sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York is touring the Rhodesias, East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and West Africa. Three members who recently visited Lusaka and the Copperbelt were MR. WILLIAM HANCE (Professor of Economic Geography, Columbia University), MR. STAFFORD MOSK (Professor of Economics, University of California), and MR. ERIC LORRAINE, associate editor of *Harper's Magazine*. In Elizabethville they joined MR. KINGSLEY DAVIS (Professor of Sociology, Columbia University).

SIR HARRY LINDSAY, since 1905 Director of the Institute, South Kensington, who will retire in 1953, has been chairman of the Dominions and Colonies Committee of the Royal Society of Arts, a member of the Colonial Products Research Council, the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, and of the Council of the Royal African Society, and editor of *British Commonwealth Objectives* (R.S.A.). He retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1919 and was knighted in 1934.

VACANCY: MANAGER, SPORTS STADIUM KAMPALA, UGANDA

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment to the vacant post of Manager for a Sports Stadium which is being developed on an existing sports ground at Nakivubo, Kampala.

A salary of £750 per annum fixed will be paid, in addition to a temporary allowance at current rates (at present it is 25% of the basic salary, with a ceiling of £250 per annum). The appointment will be made on contract terms of service for a tour of 30-36 months in the first instance. In the event of housing being supplied, a nominal reduction for rent, not exceeding 10% of basic salary, will be payable. Generally, the appointment will carry conditions of service similar to those for Protectorate Government servants.

The person appointed to the vacancy should possess a practical interest in sport and in all phases of its administration. He should possess a good knowledge of simple castings and accountancy, especially in regard to catering arrangements. He should be able to compile and keep all forms of records pertaining to sports management, and he will be expected to attend for the day-to-day revenue work. It will be an advantage if the candidate has had previous knowledge and experience of handling matters in relation to the erection of sports grounds. Knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Protectorate will be an added advantage.

Applications giving full particulars of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, duly supported by certificates where applicable, should be submitted to reach the Protectorate Agent, P.O. Box 352, KAMPALA, not later than November 8, 1952.

Obituary

Captain R. J. D. ("Samaki") Salmon

CAPTAIN ROY JOHN DEGBALL SALMON, M.V.O., M.C., of whom an obituary notice appeared in our last issue, had been a wattle farmer in Natal since he retired from Game Department of Uganda in 1935.

He accompanied the late King George VI and the Queen Mother (then Duke and Duchess of York) on their safaris in Uganda, the Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) on his two visits, the Duke of Gloucester on his visit in 1938, and Princess Alice, the Earl of Athlone, and Lady Mary Cambridge when they were in East Africa on their way back from the Union.

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS writes:

"He was not rattled and was completely fearless. More than 1,000 elephants had to be killed every year to prevent crop destruction. Samaki often had to kill some of them; he did not like the job, but someone had to do it and he was the man who could do it most mercifully. In all his shooting career he personally shot over 3,000 elephants, and it would be safe to bet that 90% of them were killed with one bullet in the brain.

Advocate of Game Reserves

It is perhaps unfair, though inevitable, that the elephant hunting business at which he was so extremely good should be so much better known than his other work. But he was a keen photographer of wild life and intensely interested in its preservation, ever striving to increase the space allotted to reserves of parks. He was specially interested in the Lake George and Lake Edward Reserves, which I gazetted in 1932, of which I hope are by now a national park.

"In the beginning," writes his wife, "constant work had to be done to curtail the Native poaching, but in a few years, our small game, and birds became less shy; elephant could be seen near, and indeed on, the road; hippopotamus featured on the land in daylight, and buffalo grazed unconcernedly in the open under the midday sun—a thing which gave Samaki pleasure and a sense of achievement.

"I felt a great liking for and confidence in Samaki from the first days I knew him. He was a steady companion on safari, never at a loss or upset or bad tempered. His African game scouts, moved him, would do anything for him.

He married in 1931, Elia de Kroot, a lady whose adventurous spirit and love of wild life accorded well with his own, for he met her while she was on a journey alone in a small motor-car from Cape to Cairo. She was an ideal companion for him, and accompanied him often on safari. They had one daughter.

Unrivaled Skill

CAPTAIN C. R. S. PRIME, lately Game Warden of Uganda, writes:

"Samaki was for more than 20 years the outstanding personality of the Uganda Game Department, and his skill as an elephant hunter was unrivaled. Probably he did not know how many elephants he had killed, but the total may well have been 4,000 or even more. His achievements were unique; no one has ever surpassed or equalled him as an elephant shot, and no one ever will.

"Of his many amazing performances, the one which is evergreen in my memory is the occasion when on three consecutive days, in the course of a special elephant reduction campaign, he killed single-handed a total of 10 elephants. Only the few who are familiar with the high velocity heavy rifle will fully appreciate

the magnitude of such a feat, which, apart from other considerations, is well-nigh incredible when judged in terms of discharge and recoil.

"Samaki did not emerge unscathed from his long years of hunting, and there is no doubt that a disastrous encounter in 1921 with a wounded elephant—the only time that an elephant ever worsted him—eventually hastened his end. He possessed an elephant sense which enabled him to survive experiences which would have been the end of others, and to see him illustrate in the field how to deal with a charging elephant frontally—either to kill, stun, or turn it—was a real treat, though nerve-racking for the inexperienced.

"He had many years of elephant hunting to his credit before he became a Government servant, and once when an infuriated Government suddenly closed down on the so-called 'cultivation protection' measures of the planting community he had to hand in to the local authority some 96 tasks for which he could not properly account!

"His patient, painstaking, and thorough training of his African hunters—an exceedingly dangerous business—afforded an example which others could emulate, and the integrity and faithfulness of his personal staff were proverbial. He was an excellent companion and breezy raconteur, and amongst his host of friends in all walks of life could be counted several members of the Royal Family.

"Few but he knew that since 1933 he was not 100% fit, but undaunted he carried on with the life he loved, and it was not till 1946 that the red light which he had seen for so long blazed as a beacon which could no longer be concealed.

"Many will honour Samaki's memory. There is no fast-fading band of the great past.

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VIROL—THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Terrorist Attacks in Kenya New Governor Threatened

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR KENYA were offered in the Cathedral of the Highlands on Sunday especially for those who have been threatened with death, and all who have suffered through the violence of law-breakers.

The new Governor attended the funeral on Thursday afternoon of the murdered chief, Waruhii.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed: "I have learned with very great regret of the murder of Senior Chief Waruhii. Please convey my deepest sympathy to relatives. Those guilty of such a crime must be accounted enemies of the whole law-abiding community of Kenya, not least its African members. The Government of Kenya, with the full support of H.M. Government, will not rest until they have been brought to justice."

Settler and Wife Badly Slashed

When Lieut-Colonel R. M. G. Tulloch and his wife, who live near Kabete, 10 miles from Nairobi, were at home last Tuesday evening, two African servants told them that a armed gang was approaching. Almost immediately Africans armed with bush-knives entered and attacked the two Europeans, who are aged 75 and 72 respectively.

Both were seriously injured, and Mrs. Tulloch's condition still causes anxiety. Colonel and Mrs. Tulloch were badly slashed about the face and arms, and then the gang left after taking all they could carry from the house. Before collapsing the injured man managed to telephone the police, who arrived quickly with dogs.

Colonel Tulloch, who won the D.S.O. for his war, lived for some years at Stamford Court, London, and later in Brighthelm, Devon.

The house of an Italian who lives outside Nairobi was attacked the same night by armed Africans, who are believed to have arrived by car, he hurled sticks of dynamite and put them to flight.

Ndere, a senior Kikuyu headman, aged 60, who disappeared from his home in the reserve near Nairobi a month ago, is now believed by the police to have been murdered by Mau Mau. Shortly before his disappearance he caused the arrest of 27 Mau Mau suspected of membership of Mau Mau.

On Thursday of last week, the police arrested 10 Mau Mau suspects who were being received at a camp in the neighbourhood of a European estate near Kiambu.

By Inspector Kenneth Price, the police party overpowered a number of guards armed with staves and turned into thatched huts and caught 100 Kikuyu men and women. They found one of the most complete collections of Mau Mau initiation apparatus yet discovered.

In the stem of a banana tree, hollowed to form a trough, were seven pegged thorns at one end and the eyes of sheep and goats pegged by thorns. There were seven mud balls, seven brass rings, two sticks on which seven Sodon apples had been stuck, bracelets, bangles, buckles and a gourd containing animal blood.

Elected Members' Declaration

The European elected members of the Legislature have issued a statement saying:

"In the last few days serious crimes have increased and the period from the Timau outrages to the time of the dastardly killing of Senior Chief Waruhii has been unprecedented.

"European elected members now ask the Government to restore the situation with the least possible delay, and to this the Government must use all the resources at its command, including military and where necessary.

"Further, if the Government find the powers already granted by the Legislature insufficient for this purpose the Governor in Council must acquire such powers as are necessary.

Following the outrages on Europeans, many have applied for permission to carry firearms for self-protection. It was reported from Nairobi on Saturday that at one time a queue of Europeans nearly 400 yards long waited in the city that day for such permits. By

the middle of the morning almost all stocks of rifles, guns, and ammunition had been sold by the gunsmiths.

Heavy sentences have been passed on Africans of the Kikuyu tribe who were convicted of slaughtering cattle on farms in north Kenya in recent raids by Mau Mau adherents. Two ringleaders were sent to prison for nine and seven years respectively, with orders to report to the authorities for five-year periods. A third ringleader was shot dead when he attacked a police officer during the investigations.

Of the 65 other Africans accused, eight were sentenced to six years, eight more to four years, and 27 to one year each. For wantonly interfering with a witness, a Kikuyu owner of two vernacular newspapers has been imprisoned for three months.

The funeral of senior Chief Waruhii said to be one of the biggest ceremonies of its kind ever held in the Colony, was attended by thousands of Africans and representatives of all communities. At the conclusion of the service the Governor said: "We are here, men, women and children of different races and all walks of life—to say good-bye to a great man." He added that Chief Waruhii was a great Kikuyu, a great African and a great citizen of Kenya. He had worked all his life for justice and better understanding between the peoples of Kenya. His example was one to be followed.

As we close for press, we learn that a letter threatening the life of the Governor of Kenya has been sent to Government House by a so-called "Mau Mau High Court of Justice."

Two Kikuyu were arrested on Tuesday and charged with the murder of Chief Waruhii.

News About Southern Rhodesia

THE REV. PERCY IBBOTSON sails to-day with Mrs. Ibbotson for Southern Rhodesia after a holiday of three months in the United Kingdom and Germany, and in a broadcast to the Rhodesian and Nyasaland last Friday:—

"The visitor from Central Africa is besieged by questions regarding Native policy, and particularly the proposed federation of the territories. The interest taken in African affairs by people in Britain is remarkable, and must be greater than ever before. There is a good deal of ignorance and inaccurate knowledge regarding Southern Rhodesian affairs, and very often one finds a lack of understanding in connexion with the problems of a multi-racial society in Central Africa. This is natural under existing circumstances.

Southern Rhodesia is frequently criticized, and there is often confusion between Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. I have used every opportunity, both in the Press and through the medium of addresses to Rotary clubs and other movements, to correct some of the wrong impressions and much of the inaccurate knowledge.

"There is, I think, a strong case for better and more efficient propaganda work here which will publicize the true facts of the present position and set out clearly what is being done for the Africans, and the policy we hope to follow. The pamphlets issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government do not meet the existing needs, and more should be done.

"We should be more open to criticism in African affairs, and we should listen to our critics. There is a large and able opinion in Britain which wants to know facts, and this is an encouraging sign. I will endeavour to deal with this situation on my return to Southern Rhodesia."

A weekly sheet of wireless vernacular programmes is published gratis by the African Information Service in Kenya, under the title of *Habari za Radio*.

Sudanese Delegations in London British Attitude Unchanged

MR. EDEN had talks with two Sudanese delegations at the Foreign Office on Saturday. The first, led by Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el-Mahdi, was accompanied by Sayed Sadiq el-Malik, his son-in-law, the Minister of Education. Ali Taha, representative of the Independence Party. Mr. Eden explained that the Government intended no departure from the undertaking already given.

A delegation from the National Struggle Front stated that while the present regime lasted they would refuse to co-operate with the British Government, they wanted all troops and civil servants to be evacuated before the plebiscite was held. The British representatives replied that such action would result in administrative chaos.

The British Government has repeatedly stated that there will be no change in the status of the Sudan without prior consultation with the Sudanese. Elections are due to be held before the end of the year.

The delegations will return to the Sudan this week via Cairo, where they expect to see General Neguib.

Talks in Cairo

Talks in Cairo between General Neguib and the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, have continued, and statements by both Governments of the proposed self-government statute are believed to be imminent.

The British Government favour the creation of an international commission to supervise the elections, which will be carried out partly by direct ballot and partly by indirect voting through an electoral college. According to present proposals nearly two-thirds of the members of the Chamber of Deputies would be elected by direct vote, it being considered unwise to increase that proportion at present, in view of the political backwardness of the southern and some of the lying districts in the north.

Sisal Research in Tanganyika Planters' Day at Mlingano

PLANTERS' DAY was held recently at the Mlingano experimental station, Tanganyika Territory, and was attended by a large number of growers from near and far.

The exhibits dealt with the results of cultivation trials, soil fertility problems, deficiency diseases and plant breeding, and there was a demonstration of spraying against sisal weevil infestation.

Mr. E. F. Hancock said that the industry, which had spent £250,000 on research in the last six years, looked to Mlingano for practical results which would make the industry more efficient and economic. Experimental work of the utmost practical value had been done, and the problem was now to transfer results from the market garden conditions of the experimental station to large-scale plantation operations.

There were even more control plots at Mlingano than at the great Rothamsted station in England, which pointed to the importance of extending work on estates. In a few months Dr. Paul Wilson's encyclopaedic report and another on weevil investigations would be available.

"We have to test our work by its commercial results. If the additional cost of an improved fibre were greater than the extra price obtainable for it, then, however good the technical results, it would be of negative value to us."

It might be possible by plant breeding to discover a plant giving double the amount of fibre, and its gradual introduction might be of great economic advantage, but if this merely resulted in over-production, our second state might be worse than our first.

"We might produce a plant with finer fibre, but as it is sold by weight the economic results would first have to be carefully considered."

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Town & Country Planning Bill Dropped New Legislation To Be Presented

A SELECT COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL that the Town and Country Planning Bill, 1951, should be dropped and a new Bill prepared has been adopted by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

The Member for Health and Local Government, COLONEL E. M. WILSON, said that because of extensive criticism last year it was decided to appoint a Select Committee to obtain opinions on certain principles. The first was that a landowner's freedom to do as he pleased must in some cases be controlled by public need. That was accepted practically without objection by those who gave evidence.

The second principle was that there should be territory-wide control of the subdivision of land, but this had not been accepted in its entirety. Many witnesses, particularly farmers, maintained that control should not extend to agricultural land. Most people had agreed to the next principle, that privately owned land should be compulsorily acquired by the Crown where necessary.

The chief objection concerned the fourth principle, that no person should be allowed to make undue profit from the sale of his land at the expense of the taxpayer.

Injustice to Landowner

It did seem right and proper that the taxpayer should not have to pay an inflated price for land necessary for town development or for Government purposes, but the Select Committee had admitted the justice of the contention that if the Crown acquired land from a private owner at less than its real value, the landowner suffered an injustice and the Crown profited unreasonably. The committee held that the landowner rather than the Crown should benefit from the increased value.

In recommending that the existing Bill be dropped, the committee suggested certain essential principles for new legislation: provision for the preparation of flexible planning schemes; assessment of compensation on the market value, not the use value of the land; sub-division to be controlled only in urban and peri-urban areas; power under the Bill to be vested in the Governor-in-Council, the Member for Health and Local Government, and an appeal tribunal; and adoption of a simple planning procedure.

Most Baffling Social Disease

UNLESS THE WORK of the people in Africa could be made more effective by changes in social patterns, the outlook for the future was disturbing, said Professor S. H. Frankel last week when giving the Hoernle memorial lecture at Witwatersrand University. Ignorance, habits, customs, laws, and institutions prevented the development of resources, and methods based upon past hierarchical relationships were no longer adequate for the increasing population. One of the modern social diseases the most baffling was the "mass uprootedness" created by urbanization. Against this disease Africans lacked the European resistances provided by gradual evolution from earlier associations, loyalties, and social relationships. Mutual respect of the free personality and human dignity of all peoples of Africa was an essential prelude to the creation of full creative freedom and peace.

Special Police in Tanganyika

THE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY FORCE in Dar es Salaam is being reorganized in the light of the experience gained in the past year. The members will be grouped into three wards and divided into three categories: (A) the active group, who offer to serve in normal times and carry out patrols and other duties throughout the year; (B) those who undertake to serve in emergencies only, and who for this purpose are prepared to undergo initial training in normal times; and (C) those whose services will be called upon to guarding in times of emergency the premises in which they work.

N. Rhodesia's Land Bank Bill Passed Over 100 Amendments

THE LAND BANK BILL, 1952, has been passed by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Moving the adoption of the Select Committee's report, containing over 100 amendments to the original Bill, the Financial Secretary said that most were of a technical nature.

MR. E. I. G. UNSWORTH, the Attorney-General, said: "Broadly speaking, the Bank will be given more discretion; the conditions under which money is lent have been made slightly less onerous; and the Government is more or less unaffected either way by the changes."

CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON said that the farming community sought confidence on a long-term basis. The Land Bank should be a cushion against the sudden and probably short-term vicissitudes that might befall any particular area. He quoted from personal experience a case of land purchased 19 months ago at a valuation of 88s. per acre on which it was impossible to-day to raise 8s. per acre through normal commercial banking.

Broad-Minded Approach Essential

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN hoped that the Land Bank would not be "a glorified Land Board," and that it would display a fairly broad-minded approach, with faith in Northern Rhodesia's future. As the first manager the Government should appoint an ex-commercial man of experience at not less than £2,000 a year; give him fairly wide discretionary powers, and so facilitate quick decisions on the spot.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY doubted whether the Bank could be started by January 1 next, but thought it should be ready by April 1. He did not agree that a commercial bank manager was the type needed to manage a Land Bank; some of its business would be "quite horrifying" to an ordinary bank manager. A man of experience was needed, but it should be experience in agricultural banking. The Government hoped to engage a man from one of the mortgage corporations in the territory.

It would be decided by the board, but he hoped it would steer a middle course between the miserly and the enlightened outlook. Risks taken must not be foolhardy; the very reason for the Land Bank's existence was to try to fill a vacuum in a risky field which private enterprise would not enter.

Community Centres in Tanganyika Not Understood by the Africans

IN A NOTE ON COMMUNITY CENTRES and associations in Tanganyika the annual report for 1951 of the Social Development Department comments:

"There is still a long way to go before any of the 36 institutions which have been set up throughout the Territory as welfare centres can be regarded as in any way comparable to community centres as we understand them in the European sense.

These welfare centres are almost all administered by Europeans, and they seek to cater for two very different classes of Africans—the educated, usually clerical, other Government employees, who are leading a somewhat detribalized life away from their home area; and the virtually uneducated who are more likely to be local tribesmen living in the true, ancient semi-urban conditions but still in close touch with their family and tribal institutions.

Seeking Leadership

It is among the former class that the leadership is essential to make the centre thrive, and the knowledge how to make it thrive will be found, and is being found, among the latter. One is more likely to find the indigenous leadership among the latter associations which might be regarded as more like true community centres.

It had been hoped that the war with all the benefits of mental and social development might be used to bridge and provide by using the centres a link between the two classes but in most cases they have preferred to go back to their old agricultural life.

So the present centres remain as something foreign which perhaps neither class properly understands, unattractive to the uneducated when compared with their customary relations, and not really satisfactory to the educated, who regard welfare as a mere means to an end which Government should continue to supply.

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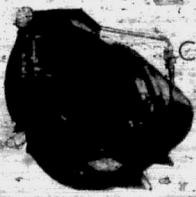
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Three Employed Each Day Points from Uganda Labour Report

THE EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR will be improved only by the efforts of the employer; Uganda's biggest labour problem is not the labour supply, but labour utilization, says the annual report of the territory's Labour Department for 1951. Many employers are criticized for too frequently following traditional methods of employment based on large numbers of poorly paid labourers, but some are already putting money, thought and effort into incentive schemes and the provision of better living conditions, balanced diet, and amenities.

In some tasks, such as tractor driving and work in factories, there is less difficulty in persuading Africans to work hard than in outdoor labour, in which the individual output is deplorably low. Few Africans are yet compelled to seek employment by economic circumstances, and incentive schemes need careful preparation.

Only One Sixth Work Permanently

In a labour census held in March of this year, 1,000 adult male Africans were shown in employment, but it is estimated that not more than 30,000 are in permanent work. The total does not include the large number of men employed by African farmers, some of whom in Buganda offer as much as 20s. per month for a daily task of little more than two hours, which enables some men to work for two or even three employers on the same day. This form of labour has proved so congenial that more than 40,000 men from Kigezi and Ankole left their homes to seek employment in the hilly plot in Buganda.

During 1951 Government wage rates were raised by 20%, and in most forms of non-agricultural work there were similar increases. Unskilled farm labourers received from 15% to 36% more than in the previous year in a few areas where the increase was 50%.

There are now 30 joint staff committees operating in various parts of the territory. Some improvement in working conditions in factories was made during the year, but they remain of low standard.

Central African Airways' Deficit

UMTALI TOWN COUNCIL is to join other local authorities in Southern Rhodesia in opposing proposals to discontinue or curtail the Beaver service of Central African Airways. The announcement that these services would be withdrawn temporarily to allow C.A.A. to recoup its losses was made last month at a meeting in Salisbury attended by the mayors of all the smaller towns. Subsidies to C.A.A. by the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland total £120,000 this year, but for the first half of the current financial year the airways had an estimated deficit of £85,000, the increase being caused by the grounding of Viking aircraft and by the American oil strike, which restricted supplies of aviation spirit. The Umtali-Salisbury Beaver link was the best patronized internal service in Southern Rhodesia, but its annual loss is over £2,500. Capital expense, lack of aircraft, and the difficulty of obtaining essential equipment prevents Central African Airways from increasing other local services to cover the deficit.

Now that the history of the King's African Rifles is being written, past and present officers and all others who may have information of special interest in the form of diaries, letters or photographs are requested by the Colonel Commandant, General Sir George Clifford, to forward them on loan to the historian, Major Colonel H. Myase-Bartlett, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, W.C.1. All documents will be returned.

Trade with the Colonies Imperial Government's Future Policy

A NUMBER OF MEN CONCERNED WITH COLONIAL TRADE including Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Messrs. Cooker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., wrote in the course of a letter to *The Times* recently:

"In the course of recent negotiations concerning Colonial commodities the undersigned have formed the impression that the present Government are anxious to abandon the principle of guaranteed markets at reasonable remunerative prices for Colonial commodities, except in the case of sugar.

"As Mr. Oliver Stanley recognized, tariff preferences alone do not provide adequate safeguards for Colonial producers. In any case, the means of fostering Commonwealth trade by tariff preferences has been sacrificed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"As the Government of the United Kingdom seemed to be unwilling either to denounce G.A.T.T. or to continue to purchase Colonial products with the exception of sugar at negotiated prices consistent with the maintenance of reasonable living standards, we cannot see where lies the future stability of Colonial economies, let alone their development.

Providing Assured Markets

"What Colonial policy will the present Government pursue? Will it be a return to cut-throat competition, or is there a genuine intention to provide an assured market for our produce on a basis which will secure social and economic advancement in Colonial territories? Are the Colonies to be sacrificed to doctrinaire objections to buy, purchase at reasonable prices?

"We are told that financial and trading policies affecting the living standards of millions of people are to be discussed at the forthcoming Commonwealth Economic Conference. At this conference the Colonial people can be directly represented. It is true that the Colonial Office is responsible for safeguarding the interests of Colonial policy laid down by the Government of the United Kingdom.

"What this policy is, whether it is to be a return to reasonable prices for our exports, we do not know. We seek an early and unequivocal statement.

Consultation in the Commonwealth

"CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH," by Heather J. L. Hart (Oxford University Press, 30s.), excludes the Colonial Empire, but it has almost no reference to Southern Rhodesia and it provides most useful information about the workings of Commonwealth consultation and co-operation. How it has developed in modern times, not least through Imperial conferences, meetings of Empire Ministers, daily telegraphic contacts between the Government meetings of Dominions, High Commissions, and trade with United Kingdom, is an excellent description. If the book stresses the importance of disintegrating self-governing territories to strengthen their links to any form of supra-national organization, it shows how strong has been the link between New Zealand and New Zealand, and Canada and Southern Rhodesia, in Empire relations.

The address of the Imperial Ethiopian Embassy is now 17 Princes Gate, London, W.7. (Tel. Kensington 721234.)

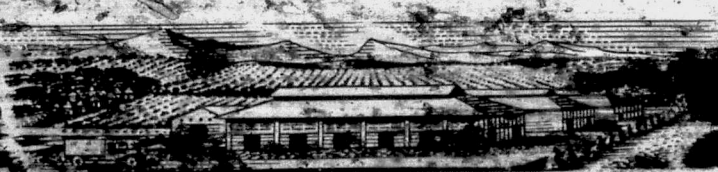


COFFEE: "For what is coffee but a grizzly berry
 Born to be used, up Londoners awake" wrote C.S. Calverley
 in his panegyric on beer, and the tonic effect of coffee on the
 system has been known from very early times. Indeed there
 is an old story which tells how an Arabian goatherd named
 Kaldi once noticed that whenever he fed his goats with a certain
 shrub the effect on their behaviour was immediate and
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Letters to the Editor

More Important than Politics Africans Misguided by Left Wingers

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—Your analysis of Mr. Creech Jones's pamphlet on Central African federation makes it quite clear that that former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies considers that to give Africans large doses of politics now is at least as important as, probably more important than, to improve their economic contribution to the advancement of their own countries.

Is it an exaggeration to say that the influence upon the African intelligentsia of the preoccupation with politics of the Labour leaders to whom they look for guidance has done more harm in Africa in recent years than any other single aspect of affairs? These inexperienced emergents, thrown off balance by the promptings of a nascent nationalism, are peculiarly susceptible to the suggestion that an easy cure for all problems is to be found in politics.

But is it surprising that they should listen when millions of working men in Great Britain are prepared to accept the suggestions of Mr. Aneurin Bevan that more and more politics will make it possible for them to do less and less work for higher and higher wages? The whole burden of that extremist's speeches is that economics are unimportant and that what counts is "the fight against capitalism."

Similarly Africans are being misled into believing that the "struggle against imperialism," as it is termed by their misguided European advisers, matters most when in fact the great need is for them to improve their agriculture and live stock, make themselves better clerks and artisans, and apply themselves to the jobs they hold. The essential problem is to increase the country's earnings, so that an ever greater amount may be available for the good of the community in general.

Politics will not help in that matter; the introduction of matters which practically no Africans really understand will, on the contrary, divert attention from the main need and the main hope—that Africans may be persuaded to produce more than they may consequently be provided with more services designed to improve their conditions of life and understanding, and so gradually fit themselves for political responsibility.

That is a long-range matter, as at most a medium-range matter in some advanced areas, and certainly not a short-range matter anyway. By suggesting that to say short-range matters Left Wing speakers and writers do much harm, some may be ignorant, others I fear from impure motives.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BARBER

London, S.E.

Dangerous Propaganda among Africans Testimony of Native Speakers

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—A local newspaper report of Mr. Humphrey Slade's meetings of all races in his constituency of Aberdare, Kenya, states that several African speakers at the meeting said that they were well aware that a great deal of the present trouble would never have occurred had not interfering people in Britain put ideas for which they were not ready into the Africans' heads, and expressed the view that such people should not be allowed to visit Kenya and cause trouble.

When speaking in Naivasha Mr. Slade is reported to have said that he attributed some of the troubles to propaganda from outside which had as its object the promotion of racial hatred. He added that this propaganda emanated from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

We of this organization are convinced that the African speakers and Mr. Slade are absolutely correct in their statements. One might even go a stage further. Certain individuals from outside East Africa might be called X, Y, Z. They support the Kenya African Union. Witnesses in court have admitted a connexion between that union and the Mau Mau. We have, therefore, this simple situation:

If X.Y.Z = K.A.U.
and K.A.U. = MAU MAU.
then surely X.Y.Z = MAU MAU.

Whether this is in fact the case or not, it provides food for thought, and the Governments of East Africa cannot continue to close their eyes to the appalling danger of allowing political extremists to enter East Africa to carry on propaganda against the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government or to try and impose their own party politics on the indigenous people of these territories.

The appeal made by the Africans of Aberdare should immediately receive the response from Government which it deserves, and no entry permits should again be given to people, whether M.P.s or not, responsible for putting "ideas for which they are not ready into Africans' heads."

Your faithfully,
IAN DUNDAS OF DUNDAS,
Hon. Director-General,

Fort Portal, Uganda. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ORGANISATION.

Points from Letters

Capricornia

ONE OR TWO JOURNALISTS in Rhodesia have written a great deal about what they call "Capricorn Africa" or "Capricornia," a seemingly new word. The word "Capricornia" has long been used in Australia for part of the continent. In fact, a well-known literary prize was won by a novel entitled "Capricornia." I have never seen these facts mentioned in any African publication, but they ought, I think, to be made widely known. It has always seemed to me that "Capricornia" or the other variant is unattractive, and I have probably not been alone in regretting widespread use of the term as a means of describing a very indefinite area of Africa. Some people appear to think that an adequate alternative for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, others use it when they mean all the British territories in East and Central Africa; one friend insists on adding the Belgian Congo; and some people appear to assume that all Africa south of the Sahara and north of the Tropic of South Africa is comprehended. Quite evidently there is no agreement as to what is meant. I suggest that it would be a good thing to discard a word with so many meanings that it really means nothing.

Nyasaland's Disappointing Air Services

GROWTH OF NYASALAND AIR SERVICES has been retarded by lack of funds and by shortage of skilled personnel, technical and domestic accommodation, states the 1951 annual report of the Protectorate's Civil Aviation Department. "The internal air services therefore got away to a poor start. An ambitious programme of operations was drawn up by the Central African Airways Corporation, but this had to be abandoned for the reasons given above. The service to Lusaka, operated by the Government, is to be developed to the extent that it will be the major domestic flying activities, and it has been found that this is the biggest problem which is a suitable subject provided to service the lake-ships. The internal operations should be possible for nine months of the year.

Rail Link Development Survey

(Continued from page 165)

From the aspect of flood control and irrigation an expenditure of between £2m and £3m might be involved.

We believe that capital investment of this magnitude either by Government and/or private enterprise should prove to be economically justifiable, but, obviously, it calls for thorough preliminary studies.

Apart from expenditure on land development itself, Government must accept further obligations and be prepared to give increased assistance in such matters as fundamental agricultural research, public health, etc., and game problems, and so on.

A variety of problems, technical and social, arise over and their co-ordination is essential to successful development. It will be wise to draw up a plan with a specific target in view. Such a target to be reached at the end of a 10- or 15-year period might be taken as:

Raw sugar	30,000 to 100,000 tons per annum.
Rice, cotton, sisal, and miscellaneous produce	30,000 to 40,000 tons per annum.
Hardwood from natural forests	7,000 to 30,000 tons per annum.

(This might be replaced later by eucalyptus pulp export amounting to 20,000 tons per annum.)

Southern Highlands Plateau

The Southern Highlands Plateau, 30 to 40 miles wide and about 140 miles from north to south, extends over part of both Iringa and Njombe districts.

It is mostly rolling grassland at an elevation of 5,000 to 6,600 ft., with occasional small clumps of relict rain-forest on the plateau proper, and remnants of the original rain-forest in protected ravines on high land. Ground cover consists of a wide variety of grass species of only medium height with weeds, legumes and perennial herbs.

The climate is admirable from a European point of view, though strong easterly and south-easterly winds are a feature of the dry season and cloudy, misty conditions are not uncommon. Summers are pleasantly warm, with cool nights; winters are cool but not cold. Only occasionally does the temperature drop to or near freezing point.

Rainfall, which occurs mostly during the six months November to April, averages 40 to 45 inches with sometimes 50 inches in the southern part of the zone. Along the top of the escarpment towards the east it rises to over 80 inches.

There are opportunities for specialized crops in limited areas, but on the plateau itself the soil point to the zone as being one primarily suited for grazing.

Iringa Area

The area around Iringa has long been a centre of European settlement, and it is here that the bulk of existing agricultural production occurs. In Iringa District the European and Asian population amounts to some 1,300 and 1,500 respectively and the African to some 180,000.

The light coloured sandy soils in the warmer areas at 3,700 to about 4,500 ft. elevation have been found suitable for tobacco and this has become the leading crop. It is hoped that 4m. of flue-cured leaf in 1952.

The second main cash crop in the zone is tea—an industry started by the Germans on the Mufindi escarpment which overlooks the Kibombo Valley. Here, with an rainfall up to 80 inches, gardens of some 1,000 acres have been planted. The annual output of processed tea is presentlly about 100,000 lbs. per year to be used in full production.

In Njombe local agriculture has been developed to a certain extent. The African numbers a little under 200,000. In the west of Njombe in the Uvumba area, where there is a small settlement of European settlement is planned. This area may well be expanded as the land seems suitable but potential traffic is not significant.

The most important development in the Njombe area is the project of the Colonial Development Corporation, who have recently acquired an estate of 30,000 acres, where they are planting black wattle (*Acacia mimosifolia*) for the production of tannin extract. The annual yield of extract is expected to reach 6,000 tons by 1957, with an ultimate target of 7,000.

On the Mufindi ridge the Forest Department have surveyed areas suitable for afforestation, and planting of softwoods has already begun. There are prospects of developing these plantations up to at least 35,000 acres. Based on experience in South-East Africa, the annual offtake of 10,000 tons of timber from thinnings should be realized 15 years from planting, rising to 160,000 tons of mill-size scantlings from the main crop after a further 25 to 30 years.

The principal line of development for the greater part of the plateau area must, in our opinion, lie in improving pastures for live stock, particularly for meat production. The area is devoid of any parasite diseases, such as East Coast fever, can in time be controlled. In addition to the possibility of cross-bred cattle from the plateau, stock could be reared for fattening on agricultural development schemes in the Kibombo Valley and Usoga Plain.

The area itself is not suitable for extensive grain production.

Pasture Work in Sao Hill Region

We recommend that the existing experimental pasture station at Msinga should be reorganized, and that pasture work be started in the Sao Hill area.

We estimate conservatively that at least 1m. acres of land could be made suitable for cattle ranching, which should support initially a cattle population of not less than 20,000 and produce some 1m. lbs of meat per annum. In the long term this output could be doubled.

Apart from the improvement of grassland, we feel that settlers should be encouraged to plant windbreaks extensively, with major emphasis on black wattle. With 20 or 30 settlers each planting 1,000 acres or more, the supply of bark might be sufficient to warrant setting up an extraction factory in the Sao Hill area.

There is a centre of relatively dense African settlement around Makimbako-Malangali-Wang'ombe. In common with other areas, an increased extension service for European and African would promote increased agricultural production.

(To be continued)



He stands at the Cross Roads

Every mother knows how vital it is to provide correct and reliable food for babies. So much depends on a health and happiness in childhood, success at school—success at business. All these are founded on a sound and healthy start. The child's nutrition is the mother's responsibility.

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Agents for British East Africa: Gill & Co., Ltd., 100, Broad Street, London, W.1. Agents for S. Rhodesia: D. J. Blumberg, 100, Broad Street, London, W.1.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

In a two-month tour of the Middle East, No. 2 R.A.F. regional band has visited Kenya and Tanganyika.

All inn named after General Smuts has been opened on the London County Council's new estate at Shepherds Bush.

An inquiry into the efficiency of civil servants in the Belgian Congo has been ordered by the Governor-General.

A rent control advisory committee has been appointed in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, with W. M. A. McLaren, the rent controller, as chairman.

Coffee Week

From October 27 to November 1 a Coffee Week will be held in Great Britain. Organized by the Coffee Buyers' Association, there will be coffee-making demonstrations and special window displays.

A party of hunters led by Mr. D. N. K. Gielink recently returned to Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, after an unsuccessful hunt a few miles up the Kafue River for a hippopotamus which had killed an African fisherman.

The Member for Social Services in Tanganyika has been re-elected chairman of the Trustees of the Tanganyika National Parks. Several camps are to be built for tourists as now being turned away for lack of such accommodation.

Mombasa's new water supply piped from Mvua Springs, which is expected to be in operation in 3½ years, is expected to yield 8m. gallons a day and meet all foreseeable requirements of the town for the next 15 or 20 years.

Three men, three women, and three children of the Karamojong tribe of Uganda were killed during a raid believed to have been carried out by 100 British soldiers and men from Kenya, who escaped over the border without loot. One arrest has been made.

Publications by the East African Literature Bureau include "East Africa's Weather Service," by D. A. Davis, in English at £2.50; "English-Kikuyu and Kikuyu-English Dictionary," at £2.50; and "Tales in Kamba," by David Mwangi, at 2s.

Central Africa Airways have made official application for a licence to operate a regular weekly service to London from Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Livingstone. The aircraft used would be 27 seats wings, and the fares would be £118 single and £212 return.

Kenya Red Cross Raffle

A raffle with seven prizes, including three motor cars, is being organized by the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross in aid of its services in the Colony, among which are a motor ambulance, a centre for the training of disabled Africans, and a blood bank for races with a mobile transfusion service.

Very high frequency radio communications for trunk routes having been introduced into Nyaland with success, officials are investigating the possibility of small unit, working on similar principles from batteries for outlying subscribers. A trial of prototype equipment may be made in a few weeks.

Of 92 criminal appeals dealt with in Tanganyika last year, 83 decisions were made in 348 cases, including 103 convictions quashed. High Court cases increased from 25 in 1951 to 31 in 1952, the greatest rise being in criminal appeals, which rose from 55 to 94. District resident magistrates' courts were also busy, with 3,542 criminal cases and 1,000 civil cases, and 122 personal cases. Sentences of death were imposed on 27 persons, of whom 24 were executed. In 38.6% of criminal prosecutions there were 30,462 convictions.

Twenty African farmers of proved ability are to be selected by the Native Agricultural Department in Southern Rhodesia to grow Turkish tobacco on small acreages next season. Seedlings from the two Government experimental stations, Muengezi and Marakohi, will be issued to the Native farmers, many of whom have completed a nine-months' training course and are farming lands in Native purchase areas.

Comparisons between the number of motor vehicles in the countries of the world at the beginning of the years 1948 and 1952 are given in the current issue of *Road International*. Out of a world total of 52,872,900 and 73,148,500, Africa had 731,500 and 1,289,800. The figures for British Central Africa were 40,000 and 67,700, for British East Africa 31,400 and 56,800, for Ethiopia 6,300 and 8,100, for Somalia 3,100 and 9,900, and for the Sudan 3,200 and 9,300. The largest percentage increase (506.2%) was in French Equatorial Africa.

Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, president of the Tanganyika European Council, has suggested to the Government of that Territory that Members in charge of groups of Government departments should be appointed from outside the ranks of the civil service, and, if necessary, from outside Africa. "My reason," he writes, "is that the introduction of men of the calibre I have in mind would bring a broader outlook to territorial Governments than can be expected from personnel trained in the civil service to carry out administration in accordance with a set policy."

Bulawayo Cycle Theft

Cycle thefts in the Bulawayo district have risen alarmingly. In one month the police received 100 cycle frames which had been hidden or discarded in the veld. In the next seven months of this year 1,000 were reported stolen—253 by Europeans and 496 by Africans. In the same period 80 persons were convicted, 100 persons being responsible for 427 cases, four Europeans for seven cases, and the others most cycles stolen from outside shops, post offices, beer halls, and large stores. Usually the thief transferred all movable parts to another frame legitimately licensed and owned.

Books printed by the Government Printer in Uganda totalled 31,043,123 in 1951, compared with 22,393,261 in the previous year and 16,716,957 in 1947. Totals supplied to the main departments for the three years respectively were: Stationery stores, 4,239,986; 5,266,640; and 3,203,285; Accountant-General's, 4,990,018; 2,435,400; and 1,570,200; Medical, 4,082,439; 2,390,480; and 4,617,474; *Gazette* and supplements, 3,118,166; 2,603,300; and 1,214,518; Public Relations and Welfare, 3,393,414; 1,551,070; and 204,050 (1948); African local governments, 2,215,399; 2,159,757; and 1,607,537; and Police, 1,467,226; 1,130,250; and 700,080. Expenditure was £129,510, £67,328, and £21,987, and revenue £3,452, and £3,427.

Posthumously Commended

THE QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVERY has been posthumously awarded to a village headman, Mwangungu, aged 60, of Nyaland, West. After returning home last February he became a hero for help from people on the banks of the Rufiji river. He had been seized by a crocodile and was struggling to realise that she had entered his body. With his hands entering the water he was able to hold the crocodile. Another crocodile attacked him, and Mwangungu died from his injuries five months later. The citation concludes: "He well knew the difficulties but displayed quite outstanding initiative, courage, and leadership."

East Africa High Commission Lower Estimates for 1953

THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the East Africa High Commission services for 1953 is £3,313,955, or about £387,000 less than for the current year, the reduction being due mainly to lower expenditure on the locust campaign and the building programme. Personal emoluments, however, will cost an additional £65,000. Kenya's contribution will be reduced by £45,369, that of Uganda by £16,669, and that of Tanganyika by £12,214. H.M. Government will contribute a further £10,000 to next year's anti-locust campaign.

The income tax authorities have added about 15,000 new names in the past year, bringing the total to 56,000. In the first eight months of last year 23,612 assessments were issued in respect of £4m. of tax. In the first eight months of this year the assessments totalled 29,541, representing tax of £7,770,000. The income tax revenue for the current year is expected to be about £24m. above the estimate, and the cost of collection has been only 2.9% of the revenue produced.

The estimated expenditure of the High Commission for 1953 is £2,105,000 on personal emoluments and other charges and £1,208,000 on extraordinary expenditure.

The Finance Member, Mr. Mundia, told the Assembly that for 1956 the Government of Kenya would, he computed, be contributing £37,000 a year, Tanganyika £570,000, Uganda £420,000, and Zanzibar £15,000, while Colonial Development and Welfare schemes financed from the United Kingdom would receive £259,000 and H.M. Government would contribute £131,000 to aviation services.

If the United Kingdom did not continue assistance which the Colonial Development and Welfare Act secured in 1956, it would cost Kenya an additional £92,000, Tanganyika £86,000, Uganda £77,000, and Zanzibar £4,000.

Scientists Now 'Glorified Clerks'

SIR ALFRED VINCENT complained that many of the top scientific men had been "turned into glorified clerks." He thought that the East African Office in London should have a show window and inquiry office in a main thoroughfare.

Mr. E. C. PHILLIPS hoped that more services would be transferred from the territories to the High Commission.

Mr. P. H. MURPHY, Uganda, held that all commercial laws should be made by the High Commission, so that the same commercial legislation would govern the whole of East Africa. He hoped that the High Commission would be a stepping-stone "not only to economic co-operation, but to co-operation in other spheres, so that the interests of the three territories are advanced on an East African basis."

MR. J. R. FRASER considered it a mistake to have a scientist at the head of a scientific division, and that the East African Government were contributing far too large a proportion of the cost of the Desert Locust Survey.

MAJOR ALBERT KEENE held that the territories should be treated as far as possible from support by the British taxpayer.

CHIEF KIDAHU MAKWITA supported the view that the territories should pay as much as possible of the cost of their research service, and said that everyone capable of paying income tax should contribute his fair share to the development of the country.

Recently the Kenya Government put up their cost-of-living allowances for their Civil Service. Wax in Tanganyika were not prepared to increase the cost-of-living to members of the staff, but by the fact that our friends here have done that, no doubt for very good reasons, and that they have consulted us before they took that particular step, we are forced in Tanganyika to think quite seriously of increasing the cost-of-living allowances.

"If you take the case of the railways, a number of their servants are in Tanganyika as well as Uganda and of course Kenya. Now, having thus increased the cost-of-living allowances to the railway servants in Kenya, and the servants of the Railway Corporation in Kenya, somehow you are bound to increase the cost-of-living allowances to similar employees in Tanganyika, and once you do that employees whether Government or private, are more or less bound to increase allowances. Here is a strong case for having uniformity or centralization of such things as the cost-of-living allowances on an East African basis."

MR. A. F. KIRBY, Acting Commissioner for Transport, emphasized that there had been more devolution or decentralization of executive management in Tanganyika since amalgamation of the two railway systems than in any other

A thrice-weekly coach service between Nairobi, Arusha, and Moshi has been started.

Call for An East African View-Point Mr. R. V. Stone's Presidential Address

MR. R. V. STONE, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said when addressing the 1952 session in Kampala:

"Not the least of our troubles in East Africa in our development efforts and in attracting capital is the lack of Empire unity in the political view-point and its effect on our economies.

Indeed, we do not have to go outside East Africa where, in spite of a costly High Commission, which we all hoped would achieve full East African unity, we have political pronouncements in one territory which postulate—rightly or wrongly—a principle which can only be an embarrassment to another territory in the same High Commission zone.

The effect of this political uncertainty on the capital flow, on the encouragement of settlement, and on discipline in these young territories, must be borne in mind, and from the purely economic angle it should at least be possible in High Commission territories to reach agreement prior to such pronouncements.

The over-all potential of East Africa is surely such that, in the common weal and in our urgent desire to develop and improve the lot of the African, there is sufficient incentive to brush aside the territorial view-point.

Overcoming Territorial Differences

It seems that we need something more than the High Commission to establish the confidence and co-operation so necessary to our future prosperity, and so necessary in our future long-term development planning. It would appear inevitable that, so long as we have three Secretariats in revenue matters and taxation, there are certain to be these territorial differences, with the tendency away rather than towards that economic unity which we desire.

"We have probably in these territories the finest personnel available to obtain in our Government departments but in East Africa there are a variety of views instead of an African view which in our opinion is so necessary."

With the right leadership from the Government side and from Legislative Councils, much can be done to lay the foundations of complete trust, confidence, and co-operation in an East African economic objectives.

Mr. F. J. Blake, manager of the Arusha branch of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., was elected president, and Mr. Stanley McKnight, since 1947 managing director of the East African Produce Group of the United Africa Co., Ltd., vice-president.

Fish and Rice

EXPERIMENTS have been made in combining fish production with paddy on the same land in Tanganyika. This done in Bengal and in the Far East generally, and constitutes as productive a use of the land as can well be imagined. It is believed that the fish and the paddy benefit each other, as the fish eat the algae slime which grows on the under-water stems of the paddy, thus obtaining their food, and they also manure the ground on which the rice grows. The difficulty in the Territory is to find rice varieties which will grow at the same rate as the fish, and experiments to this end are proceeding. Tanganyika Report on the Development of Fisheries.

East African Shippers' Association

MR. W. A. N. JONES, a director of Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co. (London) Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association. The deputy chairman is Mr. J. G. Durrant & Murray, and the committee are Messrs. Hill & Co. (Ed.), Hill, Stuckland & Co. (Ed.), E. Trembath, Stairs & Partners (Ed.), and G. W. Walker (Walker & Co. (London) Ltd.).

A National Hunters and Game Preservation Association is in process of formation in which

Of Commercial Concern

The pilot sugar venture of the Northern Rhodesian Government in the Gombe Valley will require three years before a decision can be made whether to initiate a full scheme. The latest annual report of the Department of Agriculture says that after over two years' investigation and discussion the Native Authority agreed to co-operate and the Government voted a sum to develop the scheme in 30 acres on the Lambert north bank, 10 miles up-river from Chipundu. Water is to be pumped from the river for irrigation purposes. The experiment is being carried out by Rhodesia Sugar Refiners Ltd., under the department's supervision.

E. African Import Licences

Fending final decisions on the 1953 programme, specific licences for imports into the East African territories for the first quarter of 1953 from countries outside the sterling area, other than Japan and those in North America and the Americas account group should be kept to a maximum of 5% of imports for the same period of 1951. Goods which have been ordered in 1952 but do not arrive before the expiry of that year will be admitted to 1953. It is not expected that a restriction of this proportion will be applied to the importation of cotton and rayon piece-goods, shangas, and cotton blankets.

Pointing out that recent changes in rates of royalties and methods of assessment in Kenya have in some cases quadrupled the amounts payable per unit of sawn timber, a meeting of 30 sawmillers held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold W. Gill has passed a resolution requesting Government to honour an assurance given by the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources that the method of assessment would not be nullified by departmental action. Another resolution asked that sawmillers might appeal to an impartial tribunal against assessments and allowances granted by the department.

Last week's auctions in London 3,545 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold for an average of 1s. 4.9d. per lb. (highest price 3s. 4d.; lowest, 2.1d.), 1,014 from Kenya averaging 1s. 2.5d. (highest 1s. 7d.; lowest, 8d.) 852 from Portuguese East Africa averaging 1s. 8.3d. (highest, 1s. 9d.; lowest, 1s. 1d.), 60 from Tanganyika averaging 2s. 2.5d. (highest, 2s. 4d.; lowest, 2s. 2d.); and 80 from Uganda at 1s. 1.9d. per lb. The total was 5,551 packages averaging 1s. 5.0d. compared with 8,041 averaging 1s. 4.79d. per lb. in the previous week.

Tanganyika Customs Duties

Landing charges are now excluded from the value of imported goods in computing customs duty in Tanganyika. This to some extent counteracts the increase in port landing charges by which the present charge of 14s. per ton has been replaced by a *valorem* charge of 1% plus a handling charge of 3p. per ton.

The *Construction Works in the Colonial Territories* is the title of a new publication by H.M. Stationery Office. It provides information on the estimated costs, the agencies employed, and the dates of beginning and completion of approximate date of completion of Government works in British dependencies.

Recent agricultural bulletins published by the South African Department of Agriculture include "Factors Influencing the Cost of Production of Bacon and Porkers" and "An Introduction to Textile Fibres." These appear on 63rd bulletin.

The terms of reference of the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board have been extended to include the provision of financial assistance for the construction of hotels and boarding houses.

The subsidy payable by the Northern Rhodesian Government on all fertilizers with a nitrogen content of less than 3% has been increased from £4 15s. to £5 3s. a ton.

An economic mission is being sent to East Africa by the World Bank to make a broad appraisal of the position, prospects, and development plans of the Government.

British East African castorseed has been sold to the Continent at £72 5s. per ton c.i.f. Eritrean rapeseed is easier at £56 10s. c.i.f. U.K.

Zanzibar cloves have risen another 9d. to 10s. 9d. per lb. for spot parcels. The price for forward shipments is up by 7d. to 10s. 1d.

Fair Continental demand has raised the price of No. 1 East African sisal to £110 per ton, c.i.f. U.K., a gain of £2 on the week.

Seira's new £1,125,000 quay, the sixth built since the local authorities took over the harbour installations, will shortly be opened.

Kassala Railway Co. Ltd., reports gross traffic receipts for last year at £223,590 (£198,880) and net profit at £79,581 (£40,422).

Nine locomotives and tenders have arrived in Port Sudan and a further ten are expected shortly for the Sudan Railways.

Hybrid maize seed issued to farmers in South Africa is reported to have resulted in 40% increases in yield. Oil cake has been freed from price control in Tanganyika.

Sisal Outputs for September

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 153 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kinyolwira estates, making 404 tons to date.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., 764 tons, making 764 tons for the first nine months of the financial year.



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Mining

**African Miners Vote for Strike
Copperbelt Europeans Lift Overtime Ban**

STRIKE ACTION by Africans in Northern Rhodesia's Copper mines, in support of their demand for an increase of 2s. 8d. a shift, has been approved by ballot. Nearly 24,000 of the 30,000 members of the African Miners' Union voted in favour, only 113 disapproving. Until the union executive has considered the ballot result, it is uncertain what action will be taken.

A full strike by Native workers would bring Copperbelt production to a standstill, since only essential services could be maintained by Europeans. The full total of African mine workers in the region is about 37,000.

European mine workers have simultaneously lifted their ban on overtime. Agreement has been reached with the mine owners following their demand for a 25% pay increase, but details are not yet known.

**Urwira Minerals Promising Report
Surplus of £52,719 Earned by Pilot Plant**

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., report a surplus of £52,719 for the year ended March 31, after providing £84,668 for development and £64,195 for depreciation. The whole of the surplus has been ploughed back into the business. Of the 3,032 dry metric tons of lead concentrates produced during the year only 2,407 tons were raised. The pilot plant was not run to capacity owing to continual adjustments. The second pair of producer units has been installed.

The issued capital is £7,001,000 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £17,294, 5% convertible and redeemable unsecured loan stock at £49,000, and creditors at £60,777. Fixed assets are valued at £1,227,292, and current assets at £453,779, including 189,109 in cash.

The company has undertaken to carry out capital development costing \$1,640,000 and £584,000, the first named sum being provided by United States Government credits.

The directors are Messrs. R. Brasseur (chairman), J. Vellin Poussin (managing director), J. R. Desmarais, Koenig, H. H. Merrif, J. R. Leslie, and Prince A. E. de Ligne. Messrs. G. C. Hutchinson and G. F. Webster form the London company's secretaries and Messrs. Cooper Brothers, Lesing, and Co., Dar es Salaam.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on October 23.

Company Progress Reports

Kagera. 44 tons of tin concentrates were produced in August and 101 tons in September, the increase being due to finding a rich pocket on the 600 ft. level.

Ehelen Alannah. Tribute royalty in August making £1,779 for eight months.

Wankie Colliery. 223,097 tons of coal and 10,177 tons of coke were sold in September.

Motapa. 22,300 tons of ore were treated in September for a working profit of £724.

Mining Personalia

MR. I. W. ALLEN, M.I.M.M., has relinquished his position as assistant manager at Nchanja Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. to become manager of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust
Shares Fall on Dividend News**

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUSTS LTD., which holds 64.07% of the issued capital of Mutitira Copper Mines, Ltd., earned (subject to completion of audit) a profit of £1,117,572 in the year ended June 30, 1952, compared with £1,123,723 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 2s. per share (including a final dividend of 1s. 6d. to be paid on December 11, 1952) require £1,111,707, leaving a balance of £16,783 to be carried forward against £27,918 brought in.

The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1952, will be posted to members on November 8, and the annual general meeting will be held on December 4. Mr. R. L. Prain is chairman.

The shares fell sharply on the London Stock Exchange when the results were announced. The *Financial Times* commented:

There was one of those reactions to dividend news having neither real reason nor valid excuse. Ostensibly the fall was caused by disappointment with the mere maintenance of the dividend at 2s. a share, but anyone with even a superficial knowledge of the background of the company could not have expected a higher distribution.

Mr. Mutitira's results relate the dividend of R.S.T., which is the controlling company. Mutitira's figures for the year aggregated from the published quarterly results have been known for six weeks. They indicated a profit only £371,000 higher, at £8,269,000, which is now confirmed, and the only doubt was the amount of the increased tax liability which would have to be provided for from that sum.

Actually the additional tax provided has been offset by tax credit adjustments, but a more liberal dividend policy was not to be expected on the known figures and pending a reply to the application to transfer control to Northern Rhodesia. If the result of the company's application is favourable and other things remain equal, it may be a different story.

Intimeantime the latest news of the Native labour situation may be expected to sway sentiment in this market. R.S.T. finished no better than 18s. 3d. against 11s. 9d. the previous day.


Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, recently held that mineral assets should be left in the ground until the indigenous inhabitants of the country had acquired the skill to work them. That view was based on the fallacy that mineral deposits were finite and limited, whereas all experience showed that in highly mineralized areas new deposits were progressively found as technical knowledge improved and that the complete drying up of mineral fields was rare. That view also ignored the need to develop the country's natural resources in order to raise the national income and provide the ever-increasing sums needed to expand the social services.

Zambesia Exploring

ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD., announce an interim dividend of 4% in respect of 1952 (the same). Last year's total distribution was 20%. The directors state that, as a result of representations made to the Treasury regarding E.P.L., the company's standard for 1952 is calculated at approximately £175,000.

Mining Obituary

MR. W. J. ("BUSTER") BROWN, who has died in Kampala at the age of 63, had for many years been engaged in mining in the Ankele and Kigezi districts of Uganda.



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Roan Antelope Copper Mines Net Profit Up by Nearly 50%

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD. report (subject to completion of audit) an operating surplus of £9,635,736 in the year ended June 30, 1952, compared with £7,296,422 in the previous year. Administration and loan stock interest amounted to £104,000, provision for replacements and depletion to £1,000,000, and taxation to £3,886,787, leaving a net profit of £2,642,914, compared with £1,796,672 in the previous year. This is added to £3,000 from taxation adjustment. Appropriation of £1,000 to loan stock redemption reserve, £40,000 to general reserve, £72,836 for additional alliosone compensation for past years, £689 unappropriated profits capitalized pursuant to reorganization scheme, and £2,123,342 for dividends, equivalent to 10s. per unit of stock and share (including a final dividend of 5s. 3d. payable on December 10, 1952), there is a balance of £14,224 to be carried forward, against £194,976 brought in.

Copper production for the year amounted to 21,262 long tons, compared with 20,000 in the previous year. The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1952, will be placed to members on November 18, and the annual general meeting will be held on December 10. Mr. R. L. Frain is chairman.

Subsidy for Gold Mines

MR. G. A. BRVENPO, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, told the Mining Federation at Bulawayo that the Government planned to subsidize gold mines in the next financial year. The industry had declined alarmingly during mining in the past year. What percentage of mine closures was due to the fading out of values was up down, but it did not last for ever, and it was no longer easy to get an exhausted mine with a new one. The provision since the R.M. sale had been sold on the free market had risen from 11s. to 14s. per oz., with the last price at 19s.

Antelope Mine Closing Down

THE ANTELOPE MINE in Northern Rhodesia, started in 1911, has been operated until 1919 by the Antelope Mines (Rhodesia) Corporation, Ltd., which was then taken over by the Government. The mine is now being closed down, and the Government is to close down soon. The price of working costs in relation to the price of copper is

Mufulira Copper Mines Slightly Lower Profit

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. announce an operating surplus of £7,336,517 for the year ended June 30, 1952, compared with £8,669,133 in the previous year.

Administration and loan stock interest and provision for replacement total £1,066,794 and taxation absorbs £3,651,277, leaving a net profit of £2,617,816, compared with £2,764,795 in the previous year. This is added £655,000 from taxation adjustment. Provision for additional alliosone compensation for past years amounts to £210,491, transfer to loan stock redemption reserve £3,700, and transfer to general reserve to £1,200,000, and dividends, equivalent to 8s. 3d. per unit (including a final payment of 5s. 3d. payable on December 10, 1952), require £1,764,578, leaving a balance of £99,581 to be carried forward, against £81,534 brought in.

Production Down

Production of blister copper was 76,369 long tons, compared with last year's record figure of 80,000. The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1952, which will be placed to members on November 18, and the annual general meeting will be held on December 10. Mr. R. L. Frain is chairman.

Coal Fire in N. Rhodesia

MR. W. H. REEVE, Director of Geological Surveys in Northern Rhodesia, has revealed the discovery of a coal seam estimated at 7 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness in the valley of the Kanyawo River about 20 miles from the railway. Though it is impossible to assess the quality of the coal until analysis is completed, it appears to be excellent.

Copper and Lead Prices

A SHARP RESURGE in tin prices has been recorded this week, and at £95 per ton the metal has reached its highest level since last February. Though demand for nearby production has been slack, tin prices were held up by a sharp rise in the price of tin ore, which is now 12s. per ton, after its earlier weakness. Lead prices are also up, and are now 12s. per ton, after the beginning of the week.



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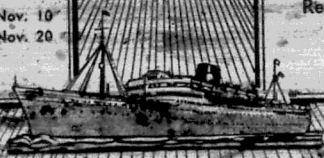
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