

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Tanganyika

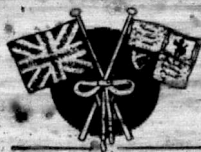
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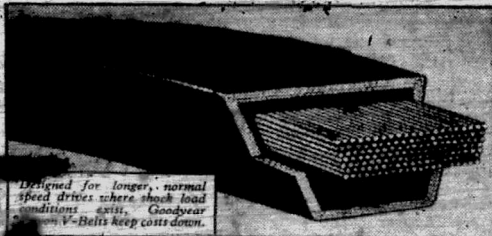
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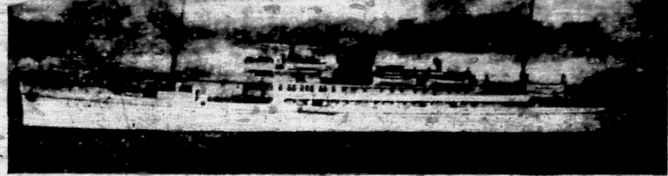
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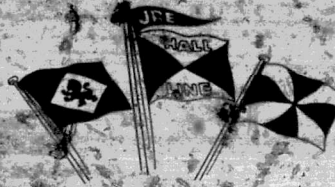
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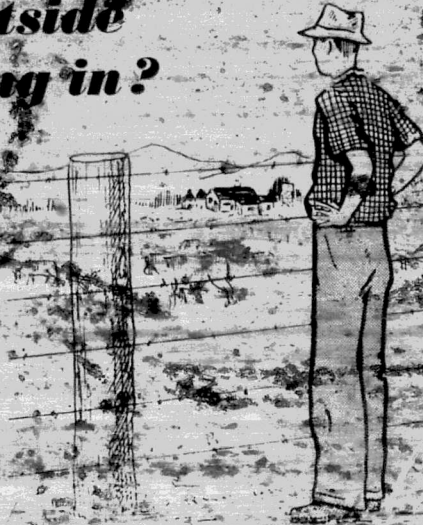
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Founder and Editor:

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1952

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1466

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. OLIVER LYTELTON, who had returned to England from Kenya only just before Parliament debated Colonial affairs last Friday, told the House that months of unrest were likely because the "horrible poison" of Mau Mau runs deeply through the Kikuyu tribe. He was emphatic that the movement is anti-Christian, the enemy of law-abiding Africans and all Europeans and Asians, and definitely not the child of economic pressure. The Secretary of State confessed candidly that that fact had not been clear to him before his visit (which must mean that he was badly advised by his own department), and that his doubts about the Kenya African Union have increased. He said bluntly that many of its leaders were implicated in Mau Mau, that there could be no question of giving the organization a clean sheet, and that it might still have to be proscribed—thus abundantly justifying our protests when we wrote: "More than a score of the leaders have had to be arrested. That surely imposes on commentators the obligation to abstain from statements which are tantamount to a clean bill of health for the union. Its spokesmen have repeatedly proved its extremism. Its chairman, Jomo Kenyatta, has said that Africans, because they form the bulk of the population in Kenya, must have self-government. Is it too much to suggest that the K.A.U. has long been the political partner in a plan for which Mau Mau has lately developed the terrorist organization?" The Secretary of State's change of emphasis is proof that there will be no appeasement of malefactors. "We shall deal with terror, and we shall restore The Queen's Peace," said Mr. Lyttelton in the peroration of a speech which clearly impressed the House.

For the Socialists, Mr. James Griffiths conceded that in restoring order the Government had done no more than its paramount duty, but he somewhat neutralized that support by proposing that an all-party delegation of M.P.s. with war-time experience of emergency legislation should be sent to Kenya. Why? Are the authorities in the Colony not to be trusted? That would be the deduction immediately made by the world. Moreover, a mixed bag of United Kingdom politicians, apart from being an embarrassment to Kenya, could scarcely be expected to contribute anything useful to the solution of problems which demand good judgment based on local knowledge—in a generally sympathetic speech Mr. Griffiths made the extravagant assertion that Mr. Odede, the new president of the Kenya African Union, "is a real, courageous leader." It is premature to judge whether he has shown courage in accepting the position, for the step may have been taken with the approval of some of the extremist leaders; but it is not too soon to say that he has still to prove his capacity for leadership. Be it remembered that, with his leader, Mr. Mathu (who is another Socialist speaker, Mr. J. Johnson, stupidly credited with "statesmanship"), and all his African colleagues in the Legislature, Mr. Odede withheld support from the Government during the critical debates on law and order and the emergency legislation. Such lack of courage is not to be lightly purged, and the public should not be given distorted pictures of men who have failed in the obligations of leadership in critical circumstances.

In an intemperate speech, Mr. Griffiths declared Kenyatta to be "the man whom the Africans in Kenya would follow."

To prove his ignorance of his hero, he made the fantastic affirmation that when he was in Britain Mr. Kenyatta was in-

fluenced by no other consideration than the good of his fellows, and to emphasize the party political character of his intervention the member, a Socialist Whip, said that "the minimum demand made by the Labour Party is that Kenyatta must be brought to trial or released," prefacing that ultimatum with the suggestion that the Commissioner of Police must have been aware of Kenyatta's activities. Doubtless, but that does not necessarily mean that the evidence suffices, or recently sufficed, to hope for a conviction at law. The speaker disregarded the fact that the Mau Mau oaths bind members not to testify against other members, and, in particular, to defend Kenyatta. But Mr. Wigg stressed that Kenyatta "has lectured for the Workers' Educational Association." What higher testimony is needed?

For some unexplained reason two Opposition speakers imagined that the temporary absence in Canada of Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentick, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, contributed to the Mau Mau outbreak and weakened the action of the local Government. Mr. Wigg deemed his absence a tragedy, because "he is a man of vision, who realizes that if the black and white nations are to live together they have to live in harmony and friendship," and Sir Leslie Plummer (Groundnuts) Plummer echoed regret that "Cavendish-Bentick, that wise and capable administrator, was not in the country." In fact, he was absent for a short time only, but had he been in Nairobi the restoration of law and order would not have been his concern (except as one of the members of the Executive Council). And Major Cavendish-Bentick would be the first to deny that his convictions in regard to good race relations are keener than those of his official and non-official colleagues. Mr. Wigg said, ridiculously: "He was missing, and his place was taken by a crowd of men who are not so politically wise and experienced." Will he name "the crowd" of political apprentices who are supposed to have failed? If he meant settlers, both the Secretary of State and his Socialist predecessor have paid warm tribute to the European non-official leaders, on whose behalf Mr. Blundell has borne, and borne admirably, the main burden. If he meant officials, it can be said that Mr. Pottef, the Acting Governor, acted firmly, seemingly

and some senior officials at head quarters. It remains to be recorded that Mr. Wigg accused the Secretary of State of lying and was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw his offensive remark.

Sir Leslie Plummer declared Mau Mau to be born out of grinding poverty. Why, then, has this outbreak occurred among a relatively rich tribe, not among an exceptionally poor tribe even by African standards? Another manifestly false statement was that "the district labour officers are the only friends the Africans have got." What of administrative, agricultural, veterinary education and other officers, missionaries, and many settlers? Mr. Dodds-Parker, having disdainfully dismissed the speech as disgraceful, advocated more education for African women and development of the High Commission. Mr. Alport emphasized that the real African leaders are the chiefs and elders, not the Odedes, attributed the trouble to a mental breakdown among the Kikuyu; and declared that the spiritual vacuum among millions of Africans could be filled only by Christianity (adding that those spokesmen for the Churches who had opposed the plan for Central African federation had done a great disservice to the African objective in Africa).

Mr. J. B. Hynd, returned from Communist influence, objected to the idea of sending out a Parliamentary mission, crushed an interjection by

Mr. J. B. Hynd, and An Interview described a meeting with With Kenyatta. Kenyatta shortly before his arrest. In the presence of Mr. Mathu, Kenyatta had said that he was convinced that the Europeans were in Kenya to stay, and that he did not object to the highlands remaining a white area if they were developed by the Europeans. Then, somewhat surprisingly, Kenyatta declared that there was "outside influence" in the organization and arming of Mau Mau. Mr. Thomas Reid asked why it had not been possible to get at the Mau Mau ringleaders. Evidently because they have worked behind the screen of other people, not scrupling to use intimidation on the widest scale. Mr. John Dugdale (who thought Sir Leslie Plummer's speech "very fine indeed") spoke unhelpfully, and Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said categorically in reply to a debate that Kenyatta was "behind the activities of Mau Mau."

Notes By The Way

European Leadership

WHAT KIND OF LEADERSHIP in Africa would satisfy the *Observer*? That journal declared on Sunday that the leadership of the Europeans who have made their permanent home in Africa will not prove acceptable to Africans, whether sophisticated or primitive, and that the Colonial Office "risks losing its Colonies if it loses sight of this fact." It must be apparent to all that Africans have a great deal to learn before they can hope to provide their own responsible leadership, and that during the intervening period, whether it last decades or generations, the territories must depend upon the guidance of Europeans, since they are so much more experienced. That being so, the only alternative to the leadership of Europeans resident in Africa is that of Europeans resident outside Africa. Probably not even the *Observer* would consider Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Leslie Hale, Kingsley Martin, and Colin Legum safer guides than, say, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Mr. Welensky, Sir Alfred Vincent, and Mr. Michael Blundell. Be that as it may, no wise African would prefer distant and superficial commentators to men who have spent their lives in public work in Africa, and not least for Africans.

Just Punishment

THE SAME NEWSPAPER has alleged that moderate Africans "are in danger of being alienated by the police round-ups in Kenya." Truly moderate Africans must, on the contrary, be glad that strong action has at last been taken to counter terrorism which has not hesitated at murder and other malpractices which are a disgrace to the Kikuyu tribe. Africans who have been associated with the organizers of disaffection naturally dislike the incarceration of their friends and acquaintances, especially if they know that their own actions, if fully known to the authorities, would justify their own arrest. Guilty men, not the innocent, resent a disciplined police force acting in the defence of law and order. Africans, in the Kikuyu country no less than elsewhere, under British East and Central Africa, know that they must not act arbitrarily; they are also well aware that the guiltless (and too often the guilty) have nothing to fear under British administration. It is only among the Kikuyu that Mau Mau, the Kenya African Union, and other subversive agencies have embittered race relations, and it may be assumed that all tribes other than the Kikuyu feel that their evil-doers are getting no more than they deserve.

America and Africa

MR. JOHN WEBB, who served with the 9th South African Horse under General Smuts in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, and has for the past seven years done a great deal of professional lecturing in North America, has arrived in this country from California to discuss with representatives of British industry and commerce practical measures for the increase of United Kingdom exports to the U.S.A. He tells me, however, that as he goes about the country talking to business and other groups he hopes to deal with African subjects, as he did whenever opportunity offered in Canada and the U.S.A.

Public Interest Expanding

CONVINCED OF THE IMPORTANCE of British East and Central Africa in world economy and world strategy, he holds the achievement of Central African federation to be vital to Africa, to the Commonwealth, and even to the United States, which must, he says, become more

and more involved in African development. His experience that realization is making rapid headway among thoughtful men in all walks of life in the United States, where newspapers, business organizations, universities, and other organizations influencing public opinion have shown unprecedented interest in Africa this year. After speaking to audiences ranging from 4,000 down to small groups, his verdict is that Americans will listen to the story of British achievement in Africa if it is told in the right way.

Imperial Institute's New Director

HIS MANY FRIENDS in and connected with East and Central Africa will cordially congratulate Mr. Kenneth Bradley on his appointment to be Director of the Imperial Institute when Sir Harry Lindsay retires at the end of January. His task will not be to follow a set routine, but to introduce the new policy and reorganization of the galleries recommended by the Tweedsmuir Committee. Mr. Bradley, who is still only 48, spent 23 years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, the Falkland Islands, and the Gold Coast before he became the first editor four years ago of *Corona*, the professional journal of the Colonial Service. The author of "The Diary of a District Officer," "The Colonial Service as a Career," "The Story of Northern Rhodesia," "Africa Notwithstanding," and text-books for African schools, he has done a good deal of broadcasting and lecturing. In the first half of the last war he was the markedly successful Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia.

Novelty

IT MUST BE A RARITY for political leaders in Africa to receive statistical information in the pictorial style adopted by modern-minded advertisers, and the members of the Kenya Legislature may therefore have been surprised at the booklet presented to Council a few days ago by Mr. Eric Vasey, the Member for Fingert, and the East African Statistical Department. The data, the pamphlet was designed by Miss Betty Haddon-Cave, and the photographs were done by the Government Printer. Whether intentionally or not, humour breaks through. For instance, the earnings of Government departments (totalling £797,000 in the 1953 budget) are depicted by a dripping tap, and social services (which require £4,338,000) are represented by a blackboard and a bed. But such incidental entertainment should not divert attention from the solid fare, even if it is presented in a digestible form.

Generous Gesture

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of Transport, and formerly Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has asked an East African chief and his family to visit London as his guests at the time of the coronation. Since the Minister told newspapers inquirers a few days ago that he preferred not to give the name, I will not speculate. I should imagine, however, that more than a few readers of this journal could readily guess the identity of the recipient of the invitation. If my conjecture is right, Mr. Lennox-Boyd's gesture will be widely welcomed not only on general grounds, but because the person concerned has shown qualities of leadership, balance, tolerance, and courage.

Fashion Note

MR. LESLIE HALE, M.P., writes a Kenya friend, disembarked at Eastleigh Airport, Nairobi, without a tie or socks, which fact, he says, was noted by at least one local newspaper.

Restoring The Queen's Peace in Kenya

Secretary of State on his Visit to the Colony

A FULL SCALE DEBATE ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS was held in the Commons last Friday, when the Colonial Secretary, just returned from Kenya, spoke of Mau Mau atrocities.

MR. LYTTELTON said that Kenya had enjoyed advances on the economic, social, and political fronts. Political progress was partly attributable to the confidence inspired by Mr. Griffiths's visit as Colonial Secretary 18 months ago, memories of which were still green and appreciated by all races.

One result of that visit had been agreement to hold an all-community conference on constitutional advance, but Mr. Lyttelton did not think it could be held at this stage. Nevertheless, Mr. Griffiths's views were shared by this Government, and all communities hoped for a meeting in favourable circumstances. Among more precise steps would be the first appointment of an African to the Executive Council.

Kenya's 10-year development plan envisaged expenditure of £40m. by 1955. Great advances had been made in human health, cattle rinderpest had been almost eliminated, and the Government, £1.2m. would be spent next year on African education, compared with £400,000 in 1951. For these startling advances Kenya's great prosperity was the primary reason: the price of maize was about nine times the 1938 figure. The picture sometimes painted of frightened Africans kept down by grasping Europeans and Asians was entirely false.

Shadow of Witchcraft and Savagery

Across the page of Kenya's history had now fallen the shadow of Mau Mau witchcraft, savagery, and crime. Briefly outlining the measures taken, Mr. Lyttelton said that if witnesses would not testify the rule of law was paralysed. Over 100 witnesses to crimes had disappeared before courts could investigate charges. The murders of Chiefs Nderi and Warufu led to quick additional measures, and Mr. Lyttelton said that he had been decided to go and see for himself.

From the Mau Mau is clear—it was not clear to me before—that Mau Mau is not the child of economic pressure. The only point at which it impinges on economics is that its promoters make money out of it. A substantial fee is charged for each oath administered. Mau Mau is the unholy union of dark and ancient superstitions with the apparatus of modern gangsterism.

The greatest impact of these atrocious crimes has fallen on Africans. It would be a curious page in history if the body impelled, as suggested, by poverty, to improve economic conditions should carry out its mission by murdering the law-abiding element. We might as well suppose that a trade union should seek to improve the level of wages and living standards by murdering members of the working classes. Death and the standard of life are curious bedfellows.

Mau Mau is the enemy of the law-abiding African. It is anti-Christ, and feeds not upon economic discontent but upon perverted nationalism and a sort of nostalgia for barbarism.

K.A.U. Leaders Deeply Implicated

There is quite clearly the need for some political body to represent African opinion. But the hopes that the Kenya African Union could fill this rôle have been shaken by finding that many of its heads were deeply implicated in Mau Mau. The term 'Kenya African Union' was something of a misnomer, because the society became entirely dominated by the Kikuyu. It is idle to suppose that to day we can give K.A.U. a clean sheet. It has not been proscribed, but if evidence is forthcoming that it is deeply implicated in Mau Mau we shall have no hesitation in proscribing it.

Many Africans had been arrested on suspicion, including Jomo Kenyatta, but he (Mr. Lyttelton) was as reluctant as

anybody to see people detained upon suspicion. The Labour Government had faced the same harsh duty, and in Malaya had quite rightly used regulation 17D to detain without trial. The number of detainees in Malaya at the end of 1951 was 2,663; to day it was only 63. He quoted those figures merely to show his anxiety to use such powers as little as possible.

He hoped that M.P.s realized the appalling ferocity of Mau Mau crimes, and was placing in the library of the House a number of photographs illustrating the depths of bestiality to which Mau Mau members had plunged.

Although Kenya is now quiet, the country is not settled, and I think this horrible poison runs pretty deeply through the Kikuyu. Mere arrests of those whom we suspect will not be enough to end Mau Mau and I see some months of unrest ahead; whether many of few depending on whether law-abiding Africans support the Government whole-heartedly and come forward as witnesses. Even the faint-hearted are now beginning to pluck up their courage.

European and Asian Restraint

I pay tribute to the restraint shown by Europeans and Asians. The imagination boggles at what would have happened had they acted with less responsibility, or allowed instincts for reprisals to gain the upper hand. The Kenya Police Reserve, K.A.R., the police and the Lancashire Fusiliers have shown once again the value of discipline and humanity in dealing with these outrages.

The Colonial Secretary paid tribute to those law-abiding Europeans, chiefs and headmen, who under the threat of murder had carried on working. It was difficult in Westminster to realize the powers of witchcraft which retained a terrible potency over the African mind.

We shall restore freedom to Kenya, and I make that statement all the more confidently because of the attitude of Labour members, who have supported us in what has been done and for which I thank them. I hope they will continue to support us, so that law-abiding Africans will realize that they are dealing with a united British people.

Turning to economic problems, Mr. Lyttelton said that he did not underestimate these. He hoped to recommend the names of the forthcoming Royal Commission quickly enough to secure that it began work with the utmost speed. The Commission would inevitably take a considerable time, perhaps a full year, but the Government would do all it could to affect the lives of Africans.

When reminding ourselves what is the idea of examining land tenure. Here is an actual case; a chief with 43 direct descendants—most of them his own sons—now cultivating about 80 acres of land. Under the present tenure system those 80 acres would be divided equally among 43 direct descendants, and one would reach an agricultural unit making efficiency of cultivation and good husbandry impossible. But everyone should understand how complicated it is to impose a new system of land tenure on a primitive society.

Whatever one does there will one day be insufficient land with present standards of cultivation to satisfy the needs of Kenya's rising population. It is rising because of improved health brought largely by Europeans and Asians, and because of peace and freedom from tribal warfare which British rule has brought, and the great achievements made possible to Africans through the agricultural advisory service.

Only economic disaster could result from such an "overcoat action", as raising Africans wages by 30%, as was often mentioned. Where work warranted it higher wages should be paid and they were not always paid, but sweeping statements on wages overlooked the fact that there were great differences in the work given and the attitude.

Wages and Leisure

Everybody familiar with the Kenya scene will know of many instances of extra money offered for overtime and so forth, which was refused. The African very often places a high value on leisure as perhaps I do myself.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The right to be lazy."

MR. LYTTELTON: "Exactly. If we are to avoid the well-known pitfalls in the promotion of local industries, they must be based first of all on the primary industry of agriculture—to which, in Kenya, I would add the building industry, because so many bricks are burned locally that could be added and put side by side with agriculture."

Other industries should naturally be encouraged. The Shell Company in Mombasa, there was an annual meeting, requiring a huge volume of labour.

To the African education was the key to the future. It was encouraging, even exhilarating, sometimes touching, to see

how largely it loomed in his mind. Though he perhaps expected more from it than the experiences of our distracted century would seem to justify, it should nevertheless be a binding force among the races, providing the technical skill for Africans to reach higher living standards.

My friend the late Oliver S. ... always said that there is no way to bypass the challenge of the 20th century for the ... cannot withdraw into the jungle. We have great ... for Kenya, and it is indeed sad and frustrating to feel that the present discontent, however good our will, must to some degree be a brake on this progress. I do not say that with any idea of artificially punishing or restricting economic or social development.

Even in the Kikuyu Reserve there are many developments proceeding under handicap. But it is important to know from this House that all those threatening law and order are doing it at the expense of some progress. Every pound spent on more troops and police must be a pound not spent on Kenya's peaceful search for prosperity. We have ... and are not to be turned aside by terrorists.

"We are in Kenya to develop it for everyone. ... all, we are in the country to stay; let there be no doubt about that. We shall deal with the terror. We shall restore freedom from fear, and we shall restore the Queen's peace. We shall go on building up the country once this emergency is over and the danger is past, and we will do what we can while it exists. We shall go on with our task of helping the races to work together; if we succeed, new horizons will open up for all three races in Kenya."

Mr. Griffiths's Speech

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.) said that the House was grateful to Mr. Lyttelton for reporting so promptly after an exhausting journey.

Referring to the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference, he hoped that the House might one day discuss fully the relationships of those Colonies at the half-way stage to self-governing Dominion status. In the years Colonies had been represented by the Colonial Secretary or one of his Ministers. To-day some advanced Colonies had their own Cabinets and Prime Ministers who would seek direct association with Commonwealth conferences.

Mr. Griffiths asked three questions on Central African federation; would the Government bring Europeans and Africans together in Central Africa before the conference next January; was it proposed to invite African representatives and upon what terms; and had the Government considered the criticisms and modifications suggested for the draft scheme?

Describing the situation in Kenya as "a very great tragedy," he said our prime duty was to ascertain the underlying causes. The Labour Party supported the Government in its responsibility of restoring order and peace. Certain steps must be taken which were regrettable, and the administration of such powers must be watched with vigilance.

Objections to Ordinance 35

I hope that we shall be able to remove the ordinances long before 12 months have elapsed. But there are one or two which are of almost unprecedented character. Ordinance No. 35 makes inadmissible as evidence statements made on oath by an undisclosed witness subject to two safeguards: first, that no one shall be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of a single undisclosed witness; and, secondly, that evidence in such a case is confirmed by the Supreme Court. This confers enormous and dangerous powers upon the Executive. I admit the force of the reason given—that witnesses were being terrified. At the same time this is so open to the abuse of victimization and people venting their spleen on one another. I ask the House to carefully watch.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Convictions by the magistrates can have all to be confirmed by the Supreme Court."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "A weakness is that all the Supreme Court is called upon to confirm is the sentence. Would it be an extra safeguard to ensure that the Supreme Court has to decide whether it is safe to act upon the corroborated evidence of an undisclosed witness?"

The speaker asked the Colonial Secretary to reconsider a proposal that an all-party delegation, selected from members

with knowledge and experience gained during the war in watching emergency legislation, should go to Kenya to help and guide Government officers in administering these powers.

The Societies Ordinance, which was permanent, gave the Registrar power to issue licences for the formation of societies of persons and made unlawful any political organization which did not bear his stamp of approval. It even enabled the registrar to ban existing organizations. That permanent ordinance had no relevance to existing circumstances. That permanent ordinance may refuse to register a local society where he is satisfied that it is a branch of or affiliated with a political organization or group outside the Colony. What has that to do with the emergency? Political parties will be forced to do with the emergency on the lines, it may be of our Kenya, as elsewhere, on the lines, it may be of our Kenya. My own party is affiliated to a Labour and Socialist International. This permanent ordinance would prevent any Kenya political party or association having any kind of association with a like body abroad. Does this include the United Nations Association? This ordinance is very dangerous, and I hope the Secretary of State will be asking for revocation."

Mr. Griffiths said that the Mau Mau outbreak had brought everybody off guard.

"I was in Kenya 18 months ago. I heard a word about Mau Mau. On July 17th this House had a debate which centred on the problems of Kenya. There was no mention of Mau Mau. Until June Kenya's Governor was Sir Philip Mitchell, with an almost unrivalled knowledge of East Africa. As far as I know when he left there seemed to be no hint of any difficulty or trouble. When the Kenya Government officers came to see the Colonial Secretary they made statements which seemed to be reassuring. Then suddenly there was this violent outburst."

Those detained in Kenya should be brought to trial quickly, otherwise the suspicion would spread, particularly in regard to Jomo Kenyatta, that the arrests had been political.

There was a vital need for a responsible political organization to which Africans could look for leadership. Had we not learned the lesson of who filled vacuums in the world?

Mr. Griffiths read with pleasure the courageous statement of Mr. Odede, the new president of the Kenya African Union, repudiating Mau Mau. He deserved our support and moral backing, and should be given the opportunity of publicly addressing Africans, to steady and rally them.

The effectiveness of the proposed Royal Commission would be largely determined by the reaction to the names of its members. The Colonial Secretary should consider appointing non-European members.

Economic Conditions

Whether Mau Mau is directly due to the fact that there are people who exploit every grievance, there are agitators—not always on the left; we may call them by other names when they come from the right. My old trade union chief told me: "If there is trouble, don't be led away by the fact that someone exploited it. Find out why he was able to induce the men to do it."

"The Colonial Secretary says that unscrupulous people have exploited this situation. There was something to exploit; we must find out what it was. The three problems are land hunger, rootless proletarians in the towns, race relations.

How can we introduce better methods without immediately disturbing the old, primitive system of owning the land? There is only one answer, co-operative producers. It would be possible to link up smaller pieces of land into that larger area which is required for introducing better cultivation methods."

Mr. Griffiths agreed with the idea of the Kikuyu Reserve as a special area. He said it was not as having special problems; but it would be a mistake to allow the provincial commissions to have special powers.

There were in Nairobi to-day about 100,000 unemployed Africans, living on their wits, driven from the overcrowded land, an easy prey to crime. That was a problem of the greatest urgency.

He was glad the European elected members stood by their agreement with him 18 months ago. At the moment a multi-racial meeting might prove disastrous. At the right time such a gesture would go a long way towards restoring harmony.

Preparing for the Future

I took a new teaching, Christianity, to Africa. I must live up to it. Better not take it than not live up to it. I have talked to some of these Europeans, isolated far away from this island, from their wives and families. It has been as terrifying as it has been for Malaya planters. There was no telephone and no policeman nearby. They have no friends and a great regard for them. They have no friends."

"When the whites came to Kenya 50 years ago, they found the bush, primitive, savage. One also sees the other side."

One day I went to Makerere College and spoke to African students; it was exactly like speaking to university students anywhere else. There were the same questions and the same political arguments. Two days afterwards I was in Nyanza Province and saw dances in the bush. In 24 hours we had met thousands of Europeans, to Europeans, to Asians, and others. Remember that in another 50 years your grandchildren will live with a different kind of Africa. How they behave then will depend

upon the memories which you leave to your children now. I plead that at a time like this, when the tendency is to throw up one's hands, we should say: "No, we are not defeated. We will put this terror down. But we shall not be diverted from our goal of building in all these territories democratic institutions to take their place in this Commonwealth."

[This report will be continued next week. Editorial comment appears in "Matters of Moment."]

Late News from Mau Mau from Kenya and Tanganyika

Paire's Statement that 95% in Fort Hall Area Have Taken the Oath

A CONSOLIDATED REPORT on Mau Mau outrages was issued by the Kenya police last week. Of 37 persons brutally murdered in the Colony during the past five months, 34 have been killed since August. Hundreds of the abiding Africans have been assaulted, injured, or killed by death or injury. Many had their homes burnt or destroyed for refusing to co-operate with Mau Mau. Many others have been intimidated into taking Mau Mau oaths.

About 2,100 persons have already been convicted by courts and more than 850 are held in custody by the police, and more than 500 have been remanded for trial in custody.

Reconnaissance flights by day and night have been made by aircraft since the start of the Mau Mau disturbances.

Generally has improved during the past week. The Colonial Secretary having done much to restore confidence. The European Elected Members' Organization has urged Mr. Litchton's realistic approach to the Kenya problem. Some Africans expressed dissatisfaction that the Minister did not release some of the imprisoned leaders of the Kenya African Union. They are not yet understanding the basic problems of land, wages, and education.

Operations against Mau Mau suspects are continued by police and the King's African Rifles, with patrols of the South H.A.A. Battalion, the East African Independent Company, the Central African Regiment, and the Leicestershire Regiment assisting. Incidents were fewer than in the previous week. A Roman Catholic school at Kambirwa in the Fort Hall district was broken into and pictures damaged.

Four Kikuyu were charged with the murder of Senior Chief Nderi and of two policemen.

Chief Refused Cleansing

Chief Njiriri, in the Limuru area, who had been called upon by the district officer to denounce Mau Mau and to institute oath-cleansing ceremonies starting with himself (Njiriri) refused and was arrested. He had for some time been suspected of being a Mau Mau adherent.

On Saturday a large crowd of Kikuyu assembled near Nyeri on a report that Jomo Kenyatta had been released and would address them. A number were detained for questioning, and the others dispersed. Ceremonies for cleansing Africans from the Mau Mau oath have increased.

A Kikuyu in the Nyeri district was shot dead when resisting a military patrol.

For the first time robes worn by Mau Mau leaders at oath-taking ceremonies have appeared in a police court. They are described as long white garments edged with blue at the neck and wrists, with a blue cross and a belt of the same colour.

Mr. Peter Wright, an education officer temporarily employed by the Kenya Government in an Asian secondary school, is due to leave Kenya to-day, having had his appointment terminated. The police searched his residence on Friday and took custody of some papers. A Government spokesman said that he had no knowledge of any charges being preferred against Mr. Wright.

Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Leslie Hale, two M.P.s who have been visiting Kenya to collect information about the

disturbances, said before leaving the Colony that they had acquired a mass of material which would be collated in London. They again complained that the police escort which accompanied them in the Native reserves had prevented free expression of opinion. They deplored the wholesale arrests and urged a new system for the appointment of tribal chiefs.

Messrs. Brockway and Hale were en route late for a conference with European farmers at Thika. On arrival they found that all but one had left, saying that farmers had no time to waste.

Pupils are now returning to Government schools in the Nyeri and Fort Hall districts, which has been almost empty when the Mau Mau campaign was at its height. One of the Mau Mau tenets was that all Government schools in these districts should be closed by 1953.

The Very Rev. Hugh Hopkinson, Provost of Nairobi Cathedral, addressed the Africans in Nairobi last week said: "I do not think we should have any idea of the underlying dislike on the part of 95% of Africans for Europeans." He thought that 90% of the Kikuyu in the Fort Hall area had taken the Mau Mau oath.

The chief of the Kikuyu in the North Tetu, near Nyeri, has recruited 300 Mau Mau fighters and tracks. They have orders to arrest any Mau Mau suspect.

Police and troops have rounded up some 4,000 head of cattle owned by Kikuyu tribesmen in the Thigonge location, near Senior Chief Nduku, who murdered. Most of the young people have left the area. Government state that in this district no evidence which might lead to the arrest of Mau Mau's murderers had been offered, and that the aim of the operation was to impound all cattle owned by residents in the area.

A force of white hunters' game wardens and native park wardens has been enlisted as part of the Kenya Police Reserve to discover if the groups of Africans in the Aberdare forest are on their lawful occasions. Two non-Kikuyu women, who had been slashed in the face, and a small child have been rescued from a Mau Mau ceremony in the Fort Hall area.

In the Thomson's Falls district a 12-bore shot gun has been fired through the bedroom window of a European member of the Police Reserve.

Police and K.A.R. made 18 arrests at a farm in the Gilgil district while a Mau Mau meeting was in progress. A blood-stained knife was confiscated.

The cruiser KENYA has been replaced in Mombasa by the freighter LOCH QUOICH.

Mau Mau in Tanganyika

The Tanganyika Government issued the following statement on Monday:

"There are signs that the Mau Mau cult has been gaining ground among immigrant Kikuyu in the Northern Province. There have been cases where intimidation has been used to compel the taking of Mau Mau oaths. In these circumstances the Government judged it necessary in the interests of law and order and for the protection of individuals to take action against certain persons whose activities in connection with the Mau Mau society have come to notice. Orders under the Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinances have therefore been made in a number of cases and the persons concerned have been arrested prior to expulsion from the territory."

Tanganyika Africans have been demanding action against Mau Mau adherents among the Kikuyu immigrants into the Territory, and police detachments have arrested some 50 Natives in the Northern Province. Some of the immigrants have crossed the border to escape from Mau Mau persecution, but there was a conviction of a Mau Mau oath-taking in Mochi as long ago as last year.

A black list of Mau Mau sympathizers has been prepared by the Tanganyika Government, and a staff of 300 police, who defined 120 Africans, returned to Kenya during a search of Mau Mau sympathizers on the slopes of Kilimanjaro.

A report from the Nyeri district states that after some 200 Kikuyu had received the "cleansing oath" to release them from the Mau Mau oath which had been forcibly administered, they handed over to the authorities 22 tribesmen who had intimidated others on behalf of Mau Mau.

THE CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER of Kenya said in a recent broadcast in Swahili:

"I want to talk to the men, women, and children of all tribes, but particularly to the Kikuyu.

"Some of you are bewildered, some of you are frightened, and some of you do not understand what is happening in your country. I know that evil people are still telling you lies about what is happening. Because of this many of you are frightened on the one hand of these evil people and on the other hand of the Government.

"You see many askari going about the country, and some of you wonder why they are there. All of you know that during the last year or two many Kikuyu have taken a secret oath and have joined a secret society. Many of you call this the Mau Mau and some call it Kijama cha Kikuyu na Mumbi. Whatever it is called, you all know very well what it is.

"Some people joined the society willingly. Others were forced to join, some men, women, and children; many were beaten before they agreed to join, and most of those who joined had to pay money to do so, whether they liked it or not.

Murder and Intimidation

"People who did not join it were punished by the evil men who were organizing it and carrying out the orders of their society. Houses were burnt down; sometimes people and their stock were burnt inside their houses. Other people were murdered, and had their heads cut off, or their bodies were thrown into the rivers. Not very long ago one of the bravest of your warriors, Chief Waruhiu, was shot during daylight, and last week another great Kikuyu leader, Chief Ndero, was murdered by a crowd of people who had taken this horrible secret oath. Again this murder was done during daylight.

"Although this evil work began more than a year ago, the Government hoped it would be able to stop it without calling in very large numbers of askari. But during the month there were more murders, and it became obvious that the evil men who had led the way to do these bad things must be removed; that peace must be restored; that fear of this society must be destroyed; and that the great number of loyal, peaceful Kikuyu citizens must be enabled to go about their business, till their gardens, attend their markets, and do their work in peace of mind and freed from the terror which had enslaved them.

"So on Monday night last week the Governor declared a state of emergency. Those who had been connected with this wicked society, or had tried to stir up hatred between the peoples of this country, were seized, and many askari, both Police and K.A.R., were brought into the Central Province. British askari were also brought in case there was big trouble.

"That is why you see so many askari around, for the strength of the Queen and her Government is great, and the Government is going to see that peace is restored.

"When the Kikuyu saw all these askari, some of them were frightened and many of them ran away, particularly the young men. Many of the people felt bitterness. Some even continue to go on with this wicked secret society, and some have even taken the oath within the last few days. This is amazing, for they will not escape, and the evil works of this society will disappear and pass as the wind.

"Nobody wants to have large numbers of askari in the country; they have other important work to do, but so long as these evil men continue to do their bad works and to spread fear in the land, so long will the askari have to stay. And the more you help to stop their work, and the stronger you are in your action against evil people, the sooner will peaceful conditions return to this area, and the askari will be able to go home.

"The work of this society has done terrible damage to the Kikuyu people. All over the world their name is linked with that of this evil society. This is a very sad thing for the Government and all faithful and honest Africans, hate and despise the name of people who murder, burn houses, and kill innocent people, and tell lies to others.

faithful people want these things to stop. Members of Government in your districts are there to help you. Your chiefs, headmen, location councillors, village elders, tribal and district officers are there to lead you back to peace, order, and happiness; to restore the days when men and women are no longer frightened of hearing a knock at the hut door; it might be the knock of the Mau Mau men who have come to drag you away to force you to take an oath, and to force you to bring bloodshed into the country.

They are there to restore the days when children go to school and be taught the truth, no longer to be afraid of taking baths of to be taught to hate their fellow men. Nobody wants these happy days to return. The askari are there to give all good men confidence, to persuade them that they need not fear, and to break this wicked society and seize those who are responsible for it.

"If the Kikuyu or other people have any grievances or difficulties, they can give voice to them in the proper way through the African district councils or their legislative councillors; if they are so voiced, Government will listen to them and try to help to solve their problems. But if the cry of the people takes the form of murder and arson, no one will listen. No grievances or difficulties can be heard or solved until peace and order have been restored again.

"I hope that the rains will soon be here so that new crops can be planted; I hope that the seeds that are planted will be seeds of peace and plenty, and that next year you may enjoy those fruits, and that happiness will return to the Kikuyu, that evil men may be uprooted, and that the people may be soon smiling and singing once more."

MR. HAROLD SOREF, Conservative candidate for the Dudley and Stourbridge Division in Dudley recently said that almost all Socialist publications in this country had found excuses for the violent subversion and terrorism of the Mau Mau in Kenya. He continued:

"In rejoicing at the firmness of the Government in suppressing this order in Kenya, it is distressing to contemplate the fate of the Colony had the Labour Party remained in office.

"It is common knowledge that leading British Socialists have openly consorted with the fomenters of the present disorders.

"It was very significant that on the very day a state of emergency was declared in Kenya to enable the authorities to deal with the Mau Mau terrorism the Socialist International, to which the British Labour Party is affiliated, expressed support for the freedom movement of dependent territories and the desire to remove all forms of colonialism.

"There was no evidence of Mr. Attlee, who was present, or any Labour leaders deprecating this mischievous resolution."

in-Dar es-Salaam

THE COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements for the celebration in Dar es Salaam of the Coronation has agreed that the object must be to ensure that the importance and significance of the ceremony is appreciated in full by all members of all communities, and to ensure that the maximum number of people can participate in the celebrations and that the occasion will create a lasting impression.

Coronation Day will be on Tuesday, June 2. It was originally decided that from Sunday, May 31, to Saturday, June 1, should be celebrated as Coronation Week, which the heads of religious communities should be invited to open by services of prayer and dedication.

On June 2 it is planned to have a military parade and to ring the colour in the morning. From noon until 5 p.m. will be set aside for those who wish to listen to the B.B.C. reports of the Coronation service and procession. It is hoped to relay this from the Dar es Salaam Broadcasting Station, setting up community loudspeakers at suitable points for those who do not possess their own sets. From 7 to 7.45 p.m. there will be a fireworks display.

Next morning there will be a proclamation of the Coronation in Dar es Salaam, followed by a parade and march past of boy scouts, girl guides, and school children.

It is hoped to arrange a combined hawk military and police tattoo in the afternoon of the Thursday and Friday, to be preceded on the Wednesday afternoon by a dress rehearsal to be attended by school children.

On the morning of June 6 a carnival procession and pageant are proposed, and a special sports programme in the afternoon will include a regatta and harbour races.

As Coronation Week will fall during Ramadhan (which ends on June 13) certain sports fixtures and *ngomas* which customarily be held during that period will take place on June 19 and 20, ending with a Coronation procession which will close the celebrations proper. These special sports programmes are as yet merely tentative.

Kenya Europeans Enterprising, Confident, and Competent

But Some Leaders Misguided about Six-Territory Federation

MR. A. E. BALDWIN, M.P., chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, told the executive council at a recent meeting that he had been immensely impressed during a month recently spent in Kenya with the progress made since his previous visit in 1946.

There had been astonishing developments in the towns and in the countryside; it was evident that the settler and commercial communities were enterprising, confident, and competent. The standard of agriculture on many of the European farms—and he spoke as a practical farmer himself—was excellent in the case of crops and animal husbandry alike.

In areas in the Highlands with good rainfall or permanent water there had naturally been much greater development than in other localities with great possibilities, but not yet provided with enough water. It was lack of that need—in other words, lack of enough capital to bore and pay the cost of pipes—not lack of any desire to improve their properties which had handicapped many settlers.

European and African Use of Land

That had led superficial observers, mainly African but including some Europeans, to assume quite wrongly that there was abundant land which the European owners were not utilizing but which Africans could put to good use. That they could not do without heavy capital expenditure on water supplies.

In the Machakos Reserve there had been striking extension of measures against soil erosion. At first the Africans had been apathetic and unco-operative, but they had noted the benefits of the work, and now they were eager to accept the advantages of it, that for contour ridging and terracing on slopes of the necessary measures could be continued throughout a whole locality.

The African resettlement at Makueni, an area of low rainfall, had made encouraging progress now that water had been provided from boreholes and the bush cleared. There had been uninhabited previously, now Africans queued for the allocation of land—on the strict condition that there must be no fragmentation of holdings. Mr. Baldwin had no doubt that one urgent need in Kenya was to change the whole system of land tenure, for now that tribalization had broken down it was anachronistic to adhere to the old method when Africans were clamouring for individual rights over land.

Good School of Citizenship

At Kabete there was a school for middle-aged Africans who were instructed in citizenship in a course lasting from two to three months. The results had been good, and Mr. Baldwin had no doubt that public money would be far better spent on the multiplication of such facilities than on sending immature young Africans to this country, from which most of them returned with entirely false ideas.

Kenya did not know what to make of Mau Mau as yet, for it was by no means clear whether all the thugs and gangsters were being used by Mau Mau as instruments or whether they found in Mau Mau a convenient cover for their own designs. It was clear, however, that the movement was wholly evil—as was indicated by the fact that those who were suspected of giving news to the authorities were often buried to the waist, head downwards.

There could be no doubt that the flow of immigrants and capital had been checked by this serious threat to law and order. There were two schools of thought in East Africa about the treatment of the subject in British news papers; whereas some people made accusations of damaging and widespread misrepresentation, many other Kenyans held that, with the exception of one or two publications, the reports had been justified.

Nothing is more important than improved housing for Africans on a great scale," continued the chairman. "Owing to the rapid rise in the African birthrate many Natives have now to earn their living in the towns. Kenya ought to follow the lead of Southern Rhodesia, which has dealt with this problem most effectively, and make Africans understand that they can have a secure future in the towns, with a house of their own.

Polygamy must go; they must recognize that, if only for economic reasons, they can have one wife only, and it must be possible for her to live with her husband, thus breaking with the pernicious system of men working in industry and leaving a couple of wives in the reserves scratching a living by ruining the soil.

Similarly there is urgent need to establish villages throughout the European farming areas as a means of abolishing the system of migrant labour, stabilized agricultural labour resident near the farms can be the only sound solution.

In answer to questions, Mr. Baldwin said that he had heard a number of European political leaders express confidence that, quickly following the achievement of federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, that federation could and should be joined by Tanganyika and Kenya (for those who advocated such a policy appeared to assume that Uganda would not co-operate in such a matter).

East Africa Must Settle Own Difficulties

MR. F. S. JOELSON suggested that the new federation in Central Africa would have so many urgent problems to solve that the Federal Cabinet and Parliament would certainly not be prepared to add the complications involved in the adherence of East African territories for some years, and not until East Africa had gone further to settle its own difficulties.

He said that he had reason to know that this very practical point of view had been expressed by leading Rhodesians to those who represented the European community, and that stubborn refusal of Africans to accept such guidance could lead only to severe disappointment.

It was highly desirable, he felt, that the general public in Kenya, and in Tanganyika Territory also, should not be misled in this matter, but should recognize that there could be no easy short cut. He did not believe that it would be possible to skip the stage of still closer union in East Africa, the success of which would, he hoped and believed, lead to eventual union of all the British East and Central African Dependencies.

MR. BALDWIN entirely shared that point of view. He had been astonished, he said, at the refusal of some people in influential positions in Kenya to recognize the obvious fact that a Central African Federation would have far too much to do for some years to be able to take in other great territories even if they wished to adhere, particularly as there was no physical connexion by rail, and could not be for a long period.

Develop the High Commission

He was sure that there ought to be development of the present High Commission structure, and that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda must make mutually satisfactory arrangements in their general interest and operate them for some years before there could be any expectation of what was now called six-territory federation.

That was the general view of the executive council. It was not questioned by any member present. Some emphasized that East African interests were seriously damaged, not least by the failure to endeavour to follow a policy of closer co-ordination between the three East African territories.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY said that an extremely interest-

ing and successful experiment had been made in the creation 15 miles outside Bulawayo of a township for Africans who apart from one European supervisor ran the place as they wished. The first surprise was a decision to keep it a dry town. One of the earliest indications was the growth of local pride, similar to that of an English village; it looked as if a new local patriotism might take the place of tribal attachment.

Mr. F. J. ... thought housing the crux of African

urbanization, and suggested that millions of permanent houses for Africans were required in East and Central Africa. Colonel W. K. ... said that nine years ago when it was heretical to speak of decentralization the Kenya and Uganda Railways had built hundreds of houses in Nairobi for Africans, encouraged them to follow almost a European style of life, and offered future safeguards through a provident fund. He had been for many years a member of the Railway Council; he could testify that nothing but virtue had come from such far-sighted arrangements.

Sir Evelyn Baring's First Address to Kenya Legislature

Reinforcement of African Confidence The Primary Need

THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST CONCERN must always be the maintenance of peace and good order. At the moment the greatest need in the country is the reinforcement of confidence among the very many peaceable and loyal Africans of all tribes in the reserves and in the settled areas, and the support of a sound public opinion among all Africans opposed to violence.

If this process is to be successfully encouraged and assisted, an increase in the establishment of district officers in the field is essential, and accordingly financial provision is being asked for this purpose. The positive measures which the Government have in mind for the furtherance of economic, agrarian, and social progress cannot thrive in an atmosphere of unrest and anxiety. Nor can the economic development of Kenya proceed at a steadily quickening pace, and it is on that development that the future prosperity of all people in Kenya, and particularly the less wealthy, depends.

As in the past, a determined attempt will be made to encourage personal African effort, at both the district and parochial level, to develop the countryside.

Information Services To Be Improved

The scope of the African Information Services has been widened, and the Government intends in 1953 to take measures for the spread of positive and factual information and a better understanding of the Government's policies and intentions through the medium of the Jeanes Societies and the Information Services organization.

As regards the development programme, the chief factor governing the rate of progress is no longer shortage of staff and equipment, as was the case two years ago, but the rate at which funds can be made available to finance that programme. During the present year the Development and Reconstruction Authority expects to carry out works to the value of about £53m., and my financial advisers have agreed that the Authority may be permitted to spend up to £62m. in 1953. The proposed expenditure will be largely met from loan funds supplemented by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and contributions from the Colony. Once again half the provision in the programme to be placed before you is required to finance the many building projects which are now being undertaken by the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

A further contribution will be made to the Road Authority to enable work to continue *inter alia*, on the complete reconstruction of the Great Trunk Road to Uganda now being routed via Eldoret and Tororo, the construction of a new link between Thika and Sagana on the road to Nyeri, and the reconstruction and bridging of sections of the Nairobi-Mombasa road.

The Road Authority also proposes to increase its maintenance allocation from the Public Works Department and to European and African district councils.

Work on the Mombasa-Mt. Kenya project to supply Mombasa with 500,000 gallons per day from the Mzima Springs will be

started towards the middle of 1953. A major water supply scheme for Thika township is under consideration, and the work of providing other townships with piped and purified water supplies will continue, though at a reduced tempo, the emphasis shifting to supplies in rural areas, as most township schemes have now been completed.

Water Supplies and Research

As regards rural supplies, it is expected that the Rongai River tunnel scheme will be completed during 1953, while the possibilities of the piping of other tapering streams are being explored. Development of water supplies in African reserves by means of boreholes and dams will continue in 1953, as will also the work on the Dixey scheme designed to provide water supplies in the Northern Province by means of boreholes and dams.

In the field of agriculture the loss to be regarded as recruitment of young officers is easier to bear, unfortunately the Colony will almost certainly lose in the near future several valuable senior officers who have been offered appointments elsewhere at terms more attractive than Kenya can at present provide. However, as regards research officers, the situation in future should improve by the decision to offer to all suitably qualified men transfer to the Colonial Research Service with effect from the beginning of 1953 on terms applicable to research officers throughout the Colonial territories.

The most important branches of the specialist facilities provided by the research department are pasture research and plant breeding. In pasture research development along the lines of the Davies report will receive high priority, and in plant breeding the wheat programme will be continued, and work on the construction services will be

continued with the object of preventing further deterioration of the land; it must, however, be remembered that our main aim is increased productivity, which can result only from sound farming systems.

African Land Utilization and Settlement

Expenditure of £328,000 is proposed in 1953 to continue the programme of general agriculture betterment in areas already settled and of settlement of Africans in areas rendered fit for settlement by anti-tsetse clearing, the provision of water and roads, and other similar works. One quarter of the expenditure will be incurred in the Machakos District for the work of bettering eroded land and of encouraging the adoption of better farming methods.

£30,000 will be issued by way of loans to African district councils for various projects, such as water schemes, a tea scheme in Nyeri, and a ranching scheme for fattening steers in the Samburu.

Three African instructor-training centres, in the Nyanza, Central and Coast Provinces are in operation, and a number of farm institutes are being developed in Nyanza Province, where the African farmer and his family spend a year in learning improved methods of agriculture.

Proposals are under consideration for the development of the Egerton Agricultural College as a self-governing institution on an East African basis.

The Agricultural Bill will soon be presented to Council, and a Seeds Bill and a Bill to provide for the establishment of statutory boards to market cotton seed and lint cotton are under consideration.

On the veterinary side new and more efficient vaccines against both pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest are being tried out on a field scale. If these trials continue to show the promise they so far have shown, the vaccines will be issued for general use.

In consequence of arrangements for the importation of Ameltea of avianized rabies vaccine, it is proposed to take the compulsory measures and vaccinate certain rabies affected areas during 1953.

As soon as the Kenya Meat Commission was

River are opened, which it is hoped will take place in the early part of 1953, the African livestock marketing section of the department will extend its operations so as to ensure an adequate supply of slaughter stock from the African pastoral areas.

The reclamation of unsettle-land country in the Machakos, Kisumu and the Chepalungu districts will be continued, in collaboration with African land utilization and settlement.

The planting programme of the Forest Department will be maintained in 1953 at the rate of 8,000 acres, including 6,000 acres of exotic conifers, in order to minimize the danger of disease the number of species being planted is being increased.

Poaching

The Game Department plans to intensify its drive against poaching and the trade in illicit trophies, especially ivory and rhino horns, and it is hoped that certain weaknesses in the legislation will be amended so as to enhance the prospects of success.

The Fish Branch proposes to increase the pond capacity of its fish culture farms so as to facilitate increased production of the weed-eating fish, *Tilapia Melanopleura*. The 1953 plans of the Fish Branch include the testing of new trawling grounds in Formosa Bay, the investigation of the fish in Lake Rudolf and the Tana River as a source of food, and a study of indigenous fresh-water fishes, with a view to the fuller exploitation of the Native fisheries.

A number of new hospitals are under construction or will be started shortly. In particular, a new Asian wing of the King George VI Hospital, which is being built by the Government assisted by a generous bequest under the Walji Hirjee Trust, will be opened in the near future, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Nairobi for all races has been started. The foundation-stone of the new European Teaching Hospital has been laid.

Plans for the construction of the new African and Asian Hospital in Mombasa are ready, and work will be started as soon as permission is received from the Colonial Office to apply C.D. and W. funds for this purpose. Special attention is being given to the development of health centres in the African areas, and several more are to be established.

The training of all grades of medical auxiliaries is being vigorously carried on, and new training centres have been opened in provincial centres. At Kisumu, in North Nyanza, a leprosy hospital is being built.

Local Loans Authority

The £1,800,000 allocated by the Planning Committee for loans to local authorities will within a short period, all have been earmarked for specific projects. To ensure that future capital projects will not be delayed by lack of funds, the Government proposes to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a Local Loans Authority, with borrowing and lending powers of its own. This will relieve the Colony of the need to seek further money when the present allocation made by the Planning Committee is exhausted.

Government and the local authorities are alive to the importance of providing adequate housing for Africans in the urban areas. The stabilizing influence exerted by the provision of adequate permanent housing on our urban population cannot be over-emphasized, and the Government is determined to do everything in its power to see that its own and local authority African housing programmes are vigorously carried out.

My technical advisers have continuously under the methods of construction and design with the object of reducing costs, and two senior officers will visit South Africa next month to attend a technical conference which will deal with all aspects of African housing south of the Equator.

The pilot scheme at Thika, known as the Nyanza scheme, under which Africans are encouraged to build their own houses with assistance from Government loans, has proved a marked success. The scheme is fully economic. All the available plots have been taken up, and some 120 houses have been completed and are occupied. Many more are under construction. It is proposed to provide loan funds for similar schemes in the smaller townships where sufficient demand exists.

The development of African education is proceeding according to schedule. . . . But the advances which are being made in this field, and which are vital to the balanced progress of this Colony, cannot continue as they should so long as large areas of the country are in a state of political unrest. Unless conditions in those areas improve it is inevitable that in spite of all efforts the education services will be adversely affected.

The very healthy revival of interest in Arab education which has followed the establishment of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education continues.

As regards European and Asian education, the demand for accommodation is such that, although there is an impressive list of new works for 1953, there will still remain a serious shortage of accommodation, particularly of boarding places in European primary schools and of classrooms in Asian primary schools.

It is expected that the industrial development which has

been so marked in recent years will continue during 1953. It is hoped that, among others, new factories will come into production for the manufacture of cement, matches, metal drums, and soft drink containers, as well as a new brewery and an aluminium rolling mill. The Government has been approached concerning the construction of an oil refinery at Mombasa and the position should become fully clarified.

The Government is at present carrying on negotiations concerning the grant of an oil exploration licence over a considerable area of the Colony, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to carry out this important investigation at an early date.

1953 should see the sale of Kenya-produced graphite on the commercial market and the exploitation of the important asbestos deposits in the Tetta Hills. Work on the Geological Survey will continue as a first priority.

The prospects for development are good, but in order that the necessary finance and skill may be encouraged to come to Kenya, in the interests of all it is essential that local conditions should be such as to ensure confidence.

The Colony will continue to play its part in the defence of sterling. This will inevitably impose some restriction on purchases from other than sterling sources, but owing to the greater availability of many types of goods from the United Kingdom and the Dominions it is not considered that this should cause undue shortage or dislocation of trade.

New Airport

The Legislative Council will be invited to consider proposals in connection with the possible construction of a new airport at Embakasi to replace the present Eastleigh aerodrome.

It is the Government's intention to table a White Paper dealing with the recent settlement of outstanding problems which have arisen between H.M. Government and the Governments of the East African territories concerning expenditure on civil aviation.

It is proposed to introduce legislation to remove certain anomalies in connection with rent control, to encourage new building with a view to reducing the shortage of residential accommodation and so moving towards a further stage of decontrol.

Two Bills will shortly be introduced dealing with hotels. The first will revise existing legislation and remove certain restrictions which are now out of date. The second will revoke the present Defence (Control of Hotels) Regulations and re-enact certain of its provisions which are still required on an annual basis.

Agreement has been reached between the three East African Governments to introduce new legislation to replace the existing provisions in each of the three territories, and to make it practicable to amalgamate the present various departments of supplies and control offices into one department to be known as the Department of Trade and Supplies.

Good progress has been made in collaboration with the Service authorities and the Imperial Government, in planning for war or any other major emergency. Much of this work is necessarily secret, and I cannot disclose its nature or extent, but the House may rest assured that the position is steadily improving.

Plans are in train for the expansion of the Royal East African Navy, the establishment of the Royal East African Navy Reserve and the Royal East African Navy Volunteer Reserve, the revival of the King's African Rifles Reserve, the expansion of the Kenya Regiment, and the reconstitution of the Kenya Regiment Reserve and the Kenya Regiment Special Reserve.

Defence Plans

Plans are in hand for the construction of a military training centre at Nakuru, which will enable Kenya youths to do their compulsory training in the Colony instead of, as at present, in Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that it will be open for training, though not completely finished, in January, 1954.

During 1952 some 7,000 men have gone to the Canal Zone for service as Pioneers, all were, of course, volunteers. Favourable reports of their discipline and usefulness have been received.

The policy of the Prisons Departments of dispersing convicts from the security prisons to temporary prison-camps from which convict labour is employed to the economic advantage of the Colony has been to an extent interrupted by the necessity to make *ad hoc* arrangements for the reception and segregation of the considerable numbers of prisoners who are detained as the result of the activities of the proscribed Mau Mau society. The policy has not, however, been changed and will be extended as soon as circumstances permit. It has already proved its value in road-making, quarrying, and building against the Mau Mau and other ways.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the members of the Legislative Council for their interest and support for the future. I am sure that your deliberations with that courtesy and wisdom which are

essential if those high traditions of parliamentary procedure are to be followed upon which any true democracy is necessarily founded.

In this chamber will be debated many problems, the successful solution of which may well determine the

future of Kenya for decades to come. May God assist you in your onerous task.

"This report has been slightly abbreviated owing to pressure on space."

Federation Now or Never, Says Sir Godfrey Huggins

Some Africans in Northern Rhodesia See Advantages of Plan

FEDERATION must be achieved within the next year if it is ever to be achieved, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when speaking in Que Que at the week-end.

Admitting that he did not consider the White Paper proposals ideal, he said he hoped they might be amended at the London conference in January, but that if that aim were frustrated he would still recommend federation because he believed it to be essential to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He gave an undertaking that the next White Paper on federation would not contain a provision bringing into line the industrial laws and conciliation machinery of the three territories.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, expressed his pleasure when opening the ninth session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature on Saturday that a number of Africans had lately shown a willingness to examine the federation plan on its merits despite the fact that some of their leaders had given them misleading information on the major proposals affecting Africans. The Government had done its best to explain the scheme fully, and "I am sure that many Africans now realize the value of the safeguards proposed and the advantages of federation, although they are not yet willing to say so in public."

Professor Macmillan's Testimony

Professor W. M. Macmillan writes in the current issue of the *Spectator* that the federalists are alone in having a new and co-operative plan for the future of Central Africa. In the course of his letter he said:—

"Northern Rhodesia may possibly get along by itself so long as its copper industry booms; but with eyes wide open to African interests, two or three days in Nyasaland were enough to convince me that for the two and a half million Africans in that most populous of the territories there is no conceivable hope of well-being without federation in some form.

"Well aware at the same time that bread alone is not enough, I looked also for evidence that the people of these mixed societies are prepared to work together for common purposes—and found some strange contrasts.

"On the one hand African spokesmen were professedly united against federation for fear it meant white domination; yet those Crown Colonies had no sense of responsibility for their allegedly 'oppressed' brethren in Southern Rhodesia and these last never looked north for help.

"On the other hand the Europeans were sharply divided: an uncertain number of Southern Rhodesians agreeing with the Africans in opposing federation, but for the opposite reason that closer association with the Crown Colonies would bring them under 'black domination'.

"From this conflict of evidence it stands out that federalists, despite their critics, are alone in having a new and co-operative plan for the future. The one hope now is that in the next weeks all concerned give their undivided attention to the specific and limited proposals for the unified direction of common services and of economic development in these three, arbitrarily and illogically divided, neighbouring territories.

"It is clear that their rejection now must bring about the fall of the present European leaders and leave the field to less co-operative successors."

In the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations

Judge José Inglis of the Philippines, who was the spokesman for a group of 13 members of the Arab-Asian bloc (including both India and Pakistan), criticized the plan for Central African federation on the ground that it would "perpetuate the pernicious doctrine of white supremacy"; and Dr. Joseph Winiewicz, of Poland, declared in the same committee that for the past 40 years Kenya had been the scene of "the most shameful acts of land-grabbing in the interest of European settlers."

Churches and Federation

Mr. C. J. M. Alport said during the Colonial debate in the House of Commons last Friday:—

"Those spokesmen of the Churches who on various grounds have opposed Central African federation are doing a great disservice to the Christian objective in Africa. I am extremely encouraged to realize that they do not fully represent the opinion of organized Christianity.

"I now realize that the leading representative of the Methodist missions in the Rhodesias is a strong supporter of federation and that the Church of England—and I have very good evidence for saying this—is in favour of federation. The Scottish Churches, which have played a big part in the missionary work in Africa, are beginning to alter their view, which was formerly and is now more in favour of federation."

"This point should be properly understood, because the Churches have an essential part to play in the future of Africa. The fact that I seemed to see their influence being used against the progress and development of Central Africa struck me with great alarm. I realize now that my impression was wrong, and the fact that leading spokesmen of the Churches are behind federation surely gives us encouragement and a new prospect of bringing to a successful conclusion what to me is an essential enterprise in the development of Africa."

Africans Invited to London Conference

John Foster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in the course of his reply for the Government:—

Mr. Griffiths asked what meetings were being arranged by the Governments in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with regard to the forthcoming conference on federation. At first there was reluctance by the Africans to come to any meeting, but there have been signs that the reluctance is disappearing, and meetings are taking place and will take place in both territories.

"In Northern Rhodesia certain individual Africans have expressed their willingness to meet representative Europeans and discuss these questions. The Governor has reported that certain meetings have been successful in clearing away misconceptions, and I think we can take comfort from the fact that the willingness to discuss is growing. That is the situation both in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

"In Nyasaland the meetings take the form of round-table discussions, and a federal movement is growing up in which there is an anxiety to discuss the actual details.

"The Secretary of State has expressed the hope that Africans should come to the next conference, and that they will be invited, and it is hoped that they will not be committed to anything. They can examine proposals, and they are quite at liberty to make constructive suggestions to the Secretary of State. If constructive proposals are made they will undoubtedly be before the conference."

Major LEWIS HASTINGS has contributed to *Tory Challenge*, the widely distributed monthly publication of the Conservative Party, an interesting article in support of the White Paper proposals for Central African federation.

He emphasized that 60 years ago the total contribution of the whole region to the world's food and raw material requirements was nil, but that now, thanks entirely to the courage, enterprise, capital, and know-how of British settlers, the territories produce more than £250m. worth of goods each year.

It was in the thirties, he recalled, that he moved the original resolution for closer union at the conference at the Victoria Falls which was attended by representatives from all three countries. Major Hastings continued:

Economic and Political Necessity

"Federation has become an economic and political necessity. Everyone with intimate knowledge is aware that a stage has been reached when the springs of financial and industrial progress will dry up unless there is a radical change. What is needed for a further advance is, first, political stability, and, second, central planning and co-ordination of power, transport and production—in short, a single economic unit under a single administration.

"Britain's people have never been inward-looking or self-

sulising. If they had, the British Empire would have ended at the end of the last century. We have to get back to the aim of an expanding economy, and the only real prospect for economic expansion lies in the markets to be created in the Colonial Empire and the Commonwealth.

Prophets of Doom

"These sentiments do not appear to our home-grown prophets of doom. They prefer making fun of ideas about national decadence. One well-known oracle of the Left Wing Press has announced with gloomy relish: 'We are witnessing the twilight of the British Empire.'

"It would be most unwise to underestimate the danger of extremist doctrines in Africa. The cult of unrestrained nationalism, of black ascendancy and of hatred of the Europeans is being sedulously fostered in the African Colonies, and is stimulated at all times by clever Communist propaganda. Not all African opposition is of this order, but no one can doubt where this driving force comes from. Wherever they can get a footing the irreconcilables proclaim that the British have lost their sense of purpose and can be scared out of the continent.

"Mr. Hopkins made an exact diagnosis when he said after his return to England from Central Africa: 'If federation does not come about to-day I can see only bitterness and frustration, depression and despair, with all that it may involve.' So far from postponement of granting the African extremists, it would be seen by them as an abject surrender by the British Government."

Questions and Answers in the House of Commons

Mr. J. Foster Denies Allegation Against Capricorn Society

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons, Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if the Secretary of State was aware that an organization in the Rhodesias, the Capricorn Society, which supported Central African federation, was paying 2s. 6d. to every African who signed a statement supporting federation, and employed several Africans who went about trying to win support for federation from other Africans; and if he would take steps to end that practice.

Mr. JOHNSON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations: "The Colonial Secretary understands that this society, like other independent political bodies elsewhere, employs paid agents, some of whom are Africans. Inquiries have not disclosed any evidence to support the allegation in the first part of the question; nor has anything to support it come to the knowledge of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, or (I am informed) of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked what parts of the Dalglish Report had been implemented by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Implementing Dalglish Report

Mr. J. FOSTER: "These parts of the report concerned with advancing the African work in the mining industry can be implemented only with the agreement of all parties concerned, which has not so far been forthcoming. In the sphere of Governmental action (e.g., in developing technical training and trade testing facilities, and wage-fixing machinery) there has been good progress. Some of the commission's proposals about better housing and consolidated wages for higher grade African workmen were embodied in an agreement between the African Mineworkers' Union and the employers in 1949."

Mr. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what was the composition of the African Provincial Council of Nyasaland, how often it met, and for how long the agenda was circulated before the meetings.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "There are three African Provincial Councils in Nyasaland. In both the Northern and the Central Provinces 13 chiefs and 12 non-chiefs are members; for the Southern Province the figures are 10 chiefs and nine non-

chiefs. The councils meet twice a year. The Colonial Secretary is consulting the Governor on the last part of the question."

Mr. J. RANKIN asked in what ways the African Press, Ltd., would be of benefit to the African tobacco and cotton producers; and what information would be given in the next paper, and in what language, as a result of the loan approved

by the Government. The Colonial Secretary is obtaining further information from the Governor of Nyasaland about the African Press, Ltd.

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked whether the Colonial Development Corporation, before deciding to abandon the Seychelles fisheries scheme, had procured vessels propelled by wind, with an auxiliary motor to be used when becalmed; and whether they used the German device called ECLA for determining the presence and quality of fish in the sea by sound.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I am informed that the corporation considered using sailing vessels with auxiliary engines, but no suitable vessels for the type of work required were available. The corporation inform me that the German device to which the hon. member refers, and which I understand is known as ELAC, is unsuitable for use in Seychelles waters."

Policy in Tanganyika

Mr. E. TELLER (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of the demand put forward through the Governor of Tanganyika by European settlers for an amplification of the British Government policy announced in June which would indicate to them the extent of security offered under the new constitution, he would give an assurance that no further constitutional changes would be considered without equal consideration being given to the views expressed by all races in the territory; that European settlement in Tanganyika was to be regarded as a permanent feature essential to the territory's economy; and that, bearing in mind the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, Her Majesty's Government would not be a party to any move towards self-government without full security of the right of the non-indigenous peoples resident there.

Mrs. J. FOSTER: "The Colonial Secretary can readily give an assurance that the views of all communities in the territory would be ascertained and taken fully into account before any further changes in the constitution were decided. It is reasonably assumed that future constitutional changes will follow the same procedure. The Colonial Secretary's statement of June 25 was the subject of questions in the last two parts of the question."

Mr. H. HYND (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary how many trade unions had been formed in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "There are three registered trade unions."

Mr. J. B. HILD (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was satisfied after another season's operations at the Kongwa, Lumbo, and Nachingwea centres of the East African groundnut scheme, that the large-scale experimental development proposed in Command Paper No. 322 of January, 1951, was practicable, and if the policy and financial provisions then decided for the scheme had been adopted by H.M. Government.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "I am the board and chairman of the corporation for the Colonial Secretary are satisfied with the scheme as laid down. The experimental data which it was the object of that scheme to provide can certainly be obtained, and the board consider that there are fundamental agricultural problems in Lumbo and Nachingwea which should be worked out on a lesser scale. The board are considering revised plans for this purpose which will keep the cost within the balance remaining of the fund. These should be available by December, and the Colonial Secretary will then make a further statement."

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked how many houses were built in Nairobi in years 1949, 1950 and 1951, and how many were for Europeans and for Africans.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "In 1949, 1950, and 1951, 2,263, 2,012, and 3,201 houses (including flats) respectively were built in Nairobi; 1,009 were for Europeans and 5,335 for Africans."

Mr. F. HARRIS (Cons.) asked if during the present emergency the Kenya Government would take steps to stop potential agitators from entering the Colony.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "The Colonial Secretary is confident that the Government of Kenya can be relied upon to exercise wisely their powers under the law to withhold permission for entry to the Colony."

Royal Commission

Mr. E. GARROND (Lib.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would recommend appointment of a Royal Commission to consider some other form of inquiry to report on the disturbances in Kenya.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "The Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa, the appointment of which has already been announced, will consider a very wide range of the basic problems affecting Kenya and the other East African territories. In view of this the Colonial Secretary does not consider that a separate inquiry into the disturbances in Kenya would serve any useful purpose."

Mr. W. B. HYND asked the Colonial Secretary the number of Africans among the 13 members of the Uganda Coffee Industry Board.

Mr. J. FOSTER (Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations): "I have been asked to reply. According to the proposals which the Uganda Government has published for consideration, members of the Uganda Coffee Industry Board, which has not yet been set up, will be selected as representatives of the interests concerned and not of racial groups."

Mr. HYND: "In view of the basis upon which this representation has been announced, is it not quite clear that there is going to be an overwhelming number of officials who are non-Africans? In view of the fact that the African producers produced 29,000 out of 33,000 tons of coffee last year, can the Minister give us an assurance that they will be adequately represented, and that they will be properly democratically elected by African bodies?"

Mr. FOSTER: "No statement about the composition of the board can be made until the local committee reports. Undoubtedly there will be Africans on the board."

Taxation in Uganda

Mr. HYND asked for a statement on the taxation proposals for the reorganization of the coffee industry in Uganda, and the reasons for continuing income tax on non-African producers and introducing a production tax on African producers.

Mr. FOSTER: "The scheme as a whole is now being discussed by a local committee, and until they have reported the Colonial Secretary is not in a position to make a statement on any part of the taxation proposals."

Mr. HYND: "Do we understand that it has been decided that the Africans shall pay production tax and the Europeans income tax? Does the Minister realize that there is a feeling amongst the Africans that this separate form of taxation will merely perpetuate racial differences, and that they would much prefer that everything should be under the export tax?"

Mr. FOSTER: "The evidence on the taxation proposals has been put before an *ad hoc* committee of the Legislative Council. Undoubtedly many of the proposals will be considerably changed; but one cannot anticipate what those changes will be."

Mr. BALDOCK (Cons.) asked the Minister of Food what increase in sugar deliveries was expected from the Commonwealth and Colonies during the next three years.

Dr. HILL: "It is difficult to make accurate forecasts of increases by calendar years, but we expect half a million tons more sugar by 1955."

Mr. BALDOCK: "Is my hon. friend aware of the satisfaction that the public will obtain from this announcement of an increase in food produced in the Empire?"

Dr. HILL: "I am certain that the satisfaction will extend also to the Commonwealth and Colonies producing sugar."

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if H.M. Government would recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to work out the workings of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. FOSTER: "No."

Mr. LLOYD DAVIES asked the President of the Board of Trade what steps were being taken to reduce imports of tobacco from dollar sources and obtain greater supplies from the sterling area.

Tobacco Imports

Mr. P. THORNEYCROFT: "The import of dollar tobacco has for many years been severely restricted because of a balance of payments difficulties, and this policy will be maintained. U.K. manufacturers have brought increasing quantities of tobacco from the sterling area, and I expect this trend to continue."

Mr. DAVIES: "Is not the figure still disproportionate in view of the difficulties which we have with our import-export account? What can the Minister tell us about the development of the imports of tobacco from Rhodesia and other parts of the Commonwealth and Colonies to offset these difficulties?"

Mr. THORNEYCROFT: "I think the figures quite satisfactory. Our imports of dollar tobacco in 1952, by weight, should be only 40% of those in 1938, while our imports of sterling-area tobacco, again by weight, have nearly doubled since 1938. In 1952 the comparable figure should be about 170%."

Mr. H. GATSKELL (Lab.): "Does not the Minister agree that this is a question of expanding tobacco production in Southern Rhodesia and other places? Would he say what steps the Government are taking to encourage the further development of this tobacco?"

Mr. THORNEYCROFT: "As I think the right hon. gentleman knows, there are long-term purchasing arrangements between manufacturers here and Southern Rhodesia."

(Continued on page 314)

Your Family Also Want "East Africa & Rhodesia"

MANY MEN who have appreciated this newspaper have read it in their office, mess, or club. They have not yet ordered a copy to be sent home.

Yet that would give pleasure to the family. The wives of many East Africans and Rhodesians read the paper as thoroughly as their husbands do, and often with as much enjoyment. Indeed, some write that father is allowed to see E.A. & R. only after mother has finished with it!

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Letter to the Editor**Strange Notions of Kenya
Dr. Richard Pankhurst's Reply**

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—As the author of what you are pleased to call the most outrageous comment on the Mau Mau movement, I would reply that, following the "solemn pledge" of the MacDonald Labour Government that lands within the boundaries of the Native Reserves were reserved for the use and benefit of the Natives for ever, evictions took place on lands then actually reserved for the exclusive use of Africans. For instance, there were evictions from the Kavirondo Reserve within one year of the pledge, from the Trigoni district in 1937, from the Wakamba Reserve in 1938, and from the Ol-Enguone settlement in 1948.

You state that the "white highlands" are reserved for Europeans and that therefore there "cannot be eviction" of Africans from them in any fair sense of the term. This, of course, is a highly legalistic argument devoid of both economic and moral content, for although the Kenya Government has framed the law in such a way as to preclude evictions in the "white highlands" on paper, the reality remains that African populations have been moved to make room for European settlers. For example, when in 1939, following the Order in Council designating the highlands as white man's country the Wataita people were forcibly removed from the Taïta Hills, they doubtless felt that the reality of their removal was of more significance than the argument that they were not being evicted because the situation had been previously legalized by the vote of a few dozen Europeans in Nairobi!

Any unprejudiced observer must regard it as iniquitous that the highlands, the best land in Kenya, should be reserved for a small body of white settlers to the exclusion of the 5,000,000 Africans. You ask where is land hunger? Surely it is not too naïve to suppose that the "white highlands" were not reserved for the exclusive use of new-comers there would be more land available to the original inhabitants.

You seek to rule out the economic causes of Mau Mau by saying that the movement is restricted to the Kikuyu, but you forget that the Kikuyu are the most developed group in British East Africa and that it is likely that what they are doing to-day the others are doing to-morrow. You declare that it is all a conspiracy organized among the Kikuyu by "ruthless Africans avid for power," and acting on the same theme the Kenya Government has arrested Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders of the Kenya African Union. Yet after all K.A.U. with a membership of 100,000 is three times as big as the whole European population!

As Miss Margery Perham wrote a decade ago in "Race and Politics in Kenya," the point of view of the settler, which, as she wrote, is defended with "desperate tenacity and skill" is merely the special pleading of "less than 2,000 white farmers." The settlers have become somewhat more numerous since then, but they are still so negligible in numbers that their voices should not be allowed to drown those of 5,000,000 Africans.

You call my letter to *Tribune* "outrageous" but you offer no reply to my complaint that the 5,000,000 Africans have not a single elected representative in the European-dominated Legislature. Doubtless you would regard the suggestion that the Africans should be represented in proportion to their numbers as equally outrageous. The settlers appear to echo the views of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederate States, who declared the abolition of Negro

slavery "the most execrable act recorded in the history of guilty men."

Woodford,

Essex.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD K. P. PANKHURST.

[Dr. Pankhurst's letter will not impress Kenyans, for his superficial knowledge is evident both from his assumptions and his incorrect rendering of place-names. For instance, the evictions four years ago from what he miscalls the Ol-Enguone Settlement were made after repeated warnings because the Africans concerned deliberately and persistently disregarded the good husbandry conditions on which they had been granted occupation rights. His references to the Kavirondo and Kamba Reserves have no bearing on the White Highlands, and he appears unaware that the Taïta country is not within the highlands. It is strange to find an Order in Council dismissed by reference to "the vote of a few dozen Europeans in Nairobi."

Strange though it may seem to Dr. Pankhurst, it is naïve to suppose that if the productive highlands were not reserved for the exclusive use of new-comers, any notable contribution would be made to Kikuyu land requirements; for if the present standards of land usage among that tribe were transferred to the areas now reserved for European agriculture, good land would speedily be ruined. As was written in last week's issue, "given reasonably good husbandry, some redistribution of the population, and expenditure on the provision of water supplies, there is, and enough in East Africa for all who will cultivate it fairly," a point which our correspondent prefers to disregard.

His belief that "original inhabitants" farmed the white highlands before the white man's advent is unwarranted; when the early European travellers traversed those areas of East Africa they were virtually unoccupied, owing primarily to the ceaseless inter-tribal raving. The "original inhabitants" were savages, and not "noble savages."

The assumption that what the Kikuyu are doing to-day will be done to-morrow by other tribes is without justification, so far as can be judged. The Kikuyu are in general a politically inclined, contentious, secretive, and resentful people who are highly unpopular with many other tribes, which certainly do not look to them for leadership.

Readers must put their own construction on the statement that the membership of the Kenya African Union is three times that of the European population of Kenya. If it means that the writer accepts the average level of character and capability among the two societies as being approximately equivalent, his comments of his on East African affairs must

be considered outrageous that in their present stage of backwardness Africans should be represented in the Legislature on an arithmetic basis. Democracy by the counting of heads may appeal to Dr. Pankhurst and other theoreticians, but so irrational a notion will not be accepted by anyone with real experience of the government of peoples still largely primitive. Men who have spent their whole life in the Colonial Service and in Christian missionary work are at one with settlers and business men in this regard; and there is no question of the voices of a few thousand white farmers drowning those of millions of Africans. Their best friends are the Europeans in their midst, missionaries, officials, and settlers, not fanatics at a distance with ready-made solutions which have no relation to the local circumstances.—Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

Internationalization Again

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" was for many years almost the only publication anywhere which was vigilant on behalf of East Africa against the plotting of the Germans. It is to be hoped that there will never again be need for you to utter warnings almost week by week over a long period, but disquieting incidents are beginning to cause some alarm. There is the report, for instance (in a very few papers only, so far as I can discover), that Herr Johannes Semmler, leader of the German Christian Democrats, has argued that all dependent territories in Africa of the Western European Powers should be welded into one international economic whole. It is an absurd idea, but there is too much evidence of the dangers resulting from widespread discussion by politicians of impractical schemes. Even the relatively unambitious suggestion of a union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is being discussed in the weather. Yet here is a man (with no personal knowledge of African affairs) who dreams of federation of all the British, French, Belgian, Portuguese, and Spanish dependencies in Africa.

To Christians of All Races in Kenya Text of Statement by the Christian Council

THE CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF KENYA has issued the following statement:

"To Christians of all races, whether represented on our council or not, we send our cordial greetings.

"To those African Christians who have suffered or are suffering because of their faith—because of their resistance to intimidation, and because of their refusal to deny their Lord and Master, we send our council's sincere sympathy. We call on them to lift up their hearts and remember that the Church of Christ has triumphed over every persecution in the past. Faithful is He who has promised who also will do it."

"We say: 'Do not believe those who would pervert your minds and souls. Stand fast in the liberty where with Christ has made you free, for you shall surely triumph over those whose brutality and inhumanity have disgusted us all.'

"To Christians of the other races we say: 'Remember in prayer those who suffer. Give thanks to God for them, for it was they who by their stand prevented worse things befalling us and brought to light the evils that were flourishing in our midst. Let us in gratitude to them re-examine our attitudes on these things, small as well as great, which have contributed to the growth of those evils, and let us be ready to co-operate with all men of good will.'

"To all we would say:—

"(1) This is no struggle between white and black. It is a struggle between good and evil, between those who seek the way of peaceful growth and those who seek by violence to gain their own ends at the expense

of all others. These violent men must be dealt with, that in peace the rest of us may by peaceful and constitutional means seek the welfare of all."

"(2) The sooner men of good-will of all races come together to remove this stinker from the body politic the sooner this emergency will be over and the resources that are being devoted to the restoration of law and order will be set free to be used for the common good. Let all therefore unite to help His Excellency the Governor in restoring that law and order, and then let all unite in advancing the true progress of this land in dependence on the guidance of Almighty God."

"(3) These present troubles have their origin in many grievances, some real, some imagined, and some partly real and partly imagined. These grievances must be dealt with. It is the declared intention of Government that, having suppressed the present disorders, it will encourage all right development and seek to remove all genuine causes of discontent. Let all play their part in forwarding such a constructive programme."

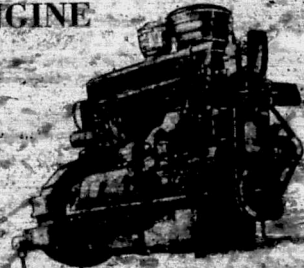
"(4) Lastly we say: 'Let us all pray that God will overrule and in His mercy bring good out of present evil.' Out of Calvary He brought our salvation, and His arm is not shortened. Let us pray also that God will so direct our hearts that, recognizing the abyss, to the edge of which our human failings have brought us, we will resolve, rich and poor, black, white, and brown, employer and employee, Christian and non-Christian alike, to turn our backs on evil and march forward under His guidance towards a richer and better future."

Mr. W. S. Kajubi, former teacher at the Kakiro junior secondary school in Uganda, has flown to the United States to take up a scholarship at Chicago University.

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

Refinements usually associated with truck engines only in the top price class are now being built into the new Extra Duty Bedford engines. The Extra Duty engine is a rugged engine; built for hard work and to endure. Power output is up to 84 b.h.p. for O models.

PERSONALIA

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER has resigned from the board of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

MR. ELDREIF F. HITCHCOCK has arrived in England from Tanganyika Territory.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS has returned to London from his short visit to Kenya.

MR. J. W. BECK, secretary of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., has been elected to the board.

EARL WINTERTON left in the QUEEN MARY last Thursday to undertake a lecture tour in the United States.

MAJ. COLONEL G. BARRY has been appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Cotton Research and Industry Board.

MR. C. F. CUMBERLEGE has ceased to be Director of Tea in the Ministry of Food, but will continue to act as adviser.

MR. TED BEBINGTON, aged 22, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has spent a year hitch-hiking through southern Africa and Europe.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. BAERLEN has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, following the resignation of Mr. J. T. SIMPSON.

MR. A. LALE MARTEL, general secretary of the Tanganyika Sisat Growers' Association, has been appointed a temporary non-official member of the Legislative Council.

KING BAUDOUIN of BELGIUM broadcast an address to the people of the Belgian Congo when he opened the new broadcasting station at Wavre-Overysel, near Brussels.

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD-STOORE, Governor of Sierra Leone, has returned to Freetown after leave in this country. He will retire from the Colonial Service next April.

The members of Southern Rhodesia's new Dairy Marketing Board will be MESSRS. S. W. SANDFORD, Mayor (Chairman), T. PASCOE, K. N. MAXWELL, R. T. GARVIN, E. ESTLER, and H. SHIFF.

Films of a journey through Kenya, Uganda, and western Ethiopia will be shown by MR. G. C. SCHULTER at a meeting in London of the Royal Geographical Society at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, November 24.

DR. J. F. E. BUSS, Assistant Director (Hospitals) in the Sudan Ministry of Health, has been appointed Assistant Director (Public Health). His functions will be held by DR. MOHAMMAD KAMAL HAYED.

MR. CHRISTOPHER L. EASTWOOD, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, on behalf of which department he has visited East Africa and the Seychelles, has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE REV. DOMINIC CHERUBIN NCHETE, who has been ordained a Roman Catholic priest in Northern Rhodesia, is the first member of the Tonga tribe to enter Holy Orders. He is a son of the Paramount Chief Mtonze.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Leslie Buxton on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Lord Mayor of London. Sir Leslie was at one time a member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board.

DR. R. L. WELLMAN, a plant pathologist, and DR. W. H. COWGILL, a horticulturist, both of whom work in improving coffee production in Latin America, is well known, have visited East Africa in the course of a five-months' world tour.

MR. CHIN DUTTA, who for the past three months has been in Egypt drafting legislation for the new Government, has been asked to remain for a time. He is a former Chief Justice of the Sudan, from which he went to India as a High Court Judge.

MR. J. PARFALL is chairman of the censorship panel on stage plays and cinema films in Zanzibar.

COMMANDER COLIN BLIST, who has visited East Africa more than once, has been elected to the board of Phoenix Assurance Company. He is chairman of Cooling and Chemical Products, Ltd., and of the Low Temperature Coat Distillers' Association of Great Britain.

MISS AVA GARDNER and MISS GRACE KELLY, two film actresses, have arrived in Kenya to take part in a picture with MR. CLARK GABLE, who has been in Nairobi for several days. MISS FRANK SINATRA, Miss Gardner's husband, has accompanied her, and will stay in the Colony for about a week.

MR. PATRICK CRAEME, T. W. EDIE, deputy chief inspector of accidents, has been appointed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation to be chief inspector from January 1, 1953. Aged 50, he served for seven years as an aircraft captain with Imperial Airways flying until 1947 on the East African and other Empire routes.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES has been elected president of the Kenya branch of the Royal Engineers' Old Comrades' Association, of which COLONEL G. A. P. MAXWELL, COLONEL J. COCHRAN, and MAJOR THE HON. AS J. NAPIER are vice-presidents. MAJOR R. A. HAWKSWORTH is hon. secretary and CAPTAIN MCNEVE hon. treasurer.

Of five candidates for election as rectors of St. Andrew's University last week, four had East and Central African interest. But it was the other contestant, LORD CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, on whom the choice fell. He polled 608 votes. The REV. MICHAEL SCOTT received 321, LORD REITH, 305; MR. HUGH FRASER, 104; and SIR MILES THOMAS, 63.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG THE PASSENGERS ONWARD bound for East Africa on the P&O liner CASAB, which sailed from Southampton on November 10, are the following:

P&O Sudan—The Rev. S. C. Ausfield, Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Bondell, Dr. C. Clarke, the Rev. H. Tansey, and Mr. C. A. Willis.

Mombasa—Mr. & Mrs. L. N. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Andrews, the Rev. W. S. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. V. C. L. Bradshaw, the Rev. J. Brannigan, Mr. C. Clough, Mr. G. Gordon Dennis, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Dewhurst-Smith, Dr. J. Dillon, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. F. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. D. Howard, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Humphreys, Colonel & Mrs. F. Hutchison, the Rev. W. Jenkinson, the Rev. R. Joyce, the Rev. N. Killian, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Knight, the Rev. & Mrs. A. Lindley, Mr. R. E. Measures, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Perckx, Mr. J. C. North, Mr. S. Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Oliver.

The Hon. & the Hon. Mrs. W. J. L. Palmer, the Rev. & Mrs. W. J. Rampley, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Raymond-Penny, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. T. W. G. Robertson, the Rev. T. Roche, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Mr. P. E. Scarisbrick, Major F. H. Scovill, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Scrimgeour, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. H. Seamark, Mr. & Mrs. P. Sercombe, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Sherrin, Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Stabbs, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Swiss, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Tyceny, Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Wallace, Mr. J. R. Warburton, Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. D. F. Watson, the Rev. W. L. Way, Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Weston, Dr. E. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Williams, and Mr. W. Williams.

Zanzibar—Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Scotchman.
Dar es Salaam—Mr. M. T. Avery, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Gedge, Dr. D. E. W. Knight, Dr. Ellen Knight, the Rev. J. Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Robinson, Mr. C. H. Rowe, and Mr. & Mrs. H. Watkins.

Beira—Mr. & Mrs. J. Fischer, Mr. A. Monteiro, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Pretty, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Robinson, Mr. P. Stourton, and the Rev. J. Winterhalder.

APPOINTMENTS

REGULAR SOLDIER, 33, P.S. Othman, 10 years' commercial and planting experience, seeks admin. position in East Africa. Energetic, resourceful. Excellent references. Available immediately in U.K. Replies please to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 266 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Obituary

Sir Reginald Coupland

SIR REGINALD COUPLAND, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., who died suddenly in Southampton on Sunday, was well known as an Imperial historian. Born in 1884, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he became Beit Lecturer in Colonial History in 1913, was elected to the Beit chair seven years later, and held the position until 1948. He was a member of the Palestine Commission of 1936-37 and of Sir Stafford Cripps's Mission to India in 1942. From 1917 to 1919 and from 1939 to 1941 he edited the *Round Table*. His publications included "Kirk on the Zambesi," "The American Revolution and the British Empire," "The Empire in These Days," "East Africa and its Invaders," "The Exploitation of East Africa," and "Livingstone's Last Journey." Sir Reginald visited East Africa in 1928. He was unmarried.

Mr. Robin Haskew Robertson

MR. ROBIN HASKEW ROBERTSON, C.M.G., who died in this country last week at the age of 54, joined the Sudan Railways in 1924, became general manager in 1946, and retired four years later. He took a great interest in the Boy Scout movement and in local sporting activities. A member of the Governor-General's Council from 1946 to 1948, he received the C.M.G. in the latter year, and was also awarded the Order of the Nile, fourth class.

MR. FRANK BROOKS, who recently died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was a former Under-Secretary of the Lands Department, first chairman of the Farmers' Debt Adjustment Board, and manager of the Land Bank, from whose board he retired five months ago. As a member of one of the Colony's best-known sporting families (his brother, Mr. Fred Brooks, was an English Rugby international), he was once described as the finest men's doubles player in Southern Africa. He held the Rhodesian championship for the remarkable period of two decades from 1910 to 1931.

MR. J. J. KILLINGBECK, who became Assistant Postmaster-General in Kenya in 1910, after having served in the Posts and Telegraph Departments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and retired in 1928, has died in Bournemouth. He is survived by Mrs. Killingbeck and a grown-up daughter.

THE REV. WILLIAM WRIGHT, first rector of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Cape Town. During the 1914-18 war he served with the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Passengers from East Africa

THE S.S. MANTOLA, of the British India Line, which sailed from Mombasa on October 29, carries the following passengers among others:

From Beira.—Mr. L. A. N. Bennett, Mrs. & Mrs. T. G. Bradley, Mr. A. J. W. M. Glasgow, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Halkney, Mr. R. F. Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Noble, Mr. J. P. Reynolds, Mr. W. D. Waters, and Dr. J. Waterspon.

From Dar es Salaam.—Mr. J. R. Alcofi, Mr. & Mrs. M. Cranfield, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Gowers, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Jeffries, Mr. & Mrs. G. Swaine, and Mr. & Mrs. G. W. O. Tonkin.

From Lamu.—Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon, and Mr. R. Adler.

From Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Altridge, Mr. & Mrs. M. Bullen, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. G. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Kennell, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. D. F. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. K. Garrett, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. R. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. Macleod, Mr. & Mrs. P. McCann, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Mountain, Mr. H. Olsson, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. F. P. O'Connell, Mr. W. H. Pearce, Mr. F. S. J. Pound, Mr. & Mrs. E. Redett, Mr. & Mrs. J. Spetch, Mr. & Mrs. O. A. Wade, Mr. H. A. G. Watkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Woodall.

Kenya's Past Folly Now Apparent

FOR YEARS THIS NEWSPAPER has criticized, usually alone, the official and non-official leaders of Kenya for their tolerance of a policy which continued to deprive the Colony of reasonably efficient information services. Now the *Nakuru Kenya Weekly News* has written in a leading article:

"Kenya has now bitter cause to rue the lack of an efficient Press Office with experience of dealing with visiting journalists. For that lack the European elected members of the Legislative Council, who opposed the vote for the Press Officer during the last budget debate, are largely responsible. It was petty and cantankerous opposition, and now the folly of it is clear enough."

It is very certain that one of the major causes of Kenya's troubles is that the demagogues and agitators have had an almost clear field to spread their mischief. There has been no effective effort to their propaganda.

Mischief has seeped into Kenya from the pen and tongue of Mr. Fenner Brockway and his ilk. Mischief has been spread beneath the cloak of democratic liberties by Hindu demagogues. Devilish mischief has been spread by Mau Mau, and the evil has been aided and abetted by precocious African politicians on the fringe of Mau Mau. Maybe they sought to use Mau Mau as a tool; in the upshot Mau Mau used them as tools.

Meanwhile Mr. Mathu and his fellow African members of Legislative Council complain that they have been placed in political cold storage. Elud Mathu must realize that some of his recent speeches and actions do not suggest that he is yet either a responsible leader of his people or worthy of the high office which he was the first African to achieve in Kenya.

"Only last August Elud Mathu spoke to the Kenya League in terms which were unworthy of a member of the Executive Council. He then said that the European community of Kenya was 'the sixth century, when from East Africa we shipped our slaves and sold them as slaves and selling us like sheep and goats.' He spoke of the British being 'chased' out of Asia, the Near East, Egypt and other places."

In July Elud Mathu opposed a motion on law and order in Legislative Council. In September he issued in London one of the most fantastic statements that has ever been made about affairs in Kenya. Elud Mathu then declared that there was no convincing evidence to establish the existence of Mau Mau, and that if it did exist, there is no doubt that its significance can be only minimal, and that its importance is being exaggerated for political and economic reasons. He alleged that there had been a concerted propaganda campaign, led by Kenya Europeans, about growing unrest and a 'revolt' among the African people; and when he returned to Kenya he opposed all the measures which the Government deemed necessary to cope with the situation.

That is not a record which suggests that Elud Mathu is yet a sound influence in the affairs of Kenya. He has much to repair. Many citizens of Kenya will take a lot of convincing that Elud Mathu warrants the public confidence which he now claims, and which should be an essential quality for membership of Executive Council.

Secondary Industry Vital

DEVELOPMENT of secondary industry is essential to a balanced economy in Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, recently, adding that if Europeans were to remain, their population must be increased by hundreds of thousands. That could not be better done than by employing them in secondary industry, since the land is barely, was totally, made good to the extent of about 100,000 acres, and the vast majority of them would become agriculturists. The vast majority of the population would be attached to those industries which could exist mainly by fabricating locally produced goods, and particularly Government support was being given to the Que Que steelworks and the Gatooma cotton spinning mills, both of which would double their output capacity within a year.

Kenya "Damnably Misrepresented"

Mr. Blundell Denounces Mr. Brockway

FORTHRIGHT criticism of Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., was made in the Legislative Council of Kenya by Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members, who said:

"An element of responsibility must rest on Mr. Brockway for the events and situation with which we are dealing in Kenya by reason of the ideas, advice, and immoderate suggestions he has made to some Africans, particularly to some of those now under arrest.

"In 1929, 1930, 1942, and 1946 Mr. Brockway was engaged in what I should call near-subversive activities in other parts of the Empire. In 1931 he was under temporary arrest in Poland with 300 comrades; in 1933 he attended a Communist conference in Sweden, and for many years he was a member of the Independent Labour Party.

"I must make it clear in fairness that he states he has never been a member of the Communist Party. However, he travels so far to the left that he must inevitably be splashed by the mud from the wheels of Communism.

"So far as Africa is concerned, in 1942 he wrote a letter to the *Glasgow Forward*, and these are some of the words which appeared in that letter: 'Slavery has been officially abolished in the British Empire, but what other terms can describe the conditions of the Natives in Kenya?'

Europeans Accused of Land Robbery

"Quite recently a pamphlet was published in London, and the foreword was written by Mr. Brockway. These words signed by his name appeared: 'I am particularly glad that the Union of Democratic Control has published this pamphlet, bringing up to date the story of the way in which the Europeans have robbed the Kenya Africans of their land.'

"Mr. Brockway is a damnably and near-seditious liar. (Applause.)

"Again, quite recently he made this statement: 'In general the European settlers in Southern, Central, and East Africa form the spearhead of white domination. They often oppose even indirect rule. They beligerently demand full, direct domination, the all-repressive colour legislation of which the South African system serves as a perfect example.

"That is a damnably misrepresentation in so far as the equality is concerned. (Heat, hear.)

"I have a translation from a Kikuyu paper in which an appeal is made on behalf of the Union of Democratic Control for the Kikuyu Africans to supply funds in order to aid Simu Zuka, a Communist in Northern Rhodesia, in his capacity as the Privy Council. In that appeal, these words appear:

"The thing to note in this affair is that in any country where there are European settlers, as Kenya, a European, arriving with every intention of supporting Africans is given good pay, house, etc., by the settlers, and he eventually becomes an enemy of the African. The same applies in Central as in East Africa.

"I suggest that that is as near sedition as we are likely to get. I regret that the Member for Law and Order has seen fit presumably to issue a visitor's pass to this gentleman. He is a danger to Africa.

"Lastly—and in my submission the most damning thing of all—the cheque which paid for Mr. Brockway's passage to the country was signed by a man called Kenyatta. Kenyatta is under arrest.

"Those are the facts from which I base my statement that the way of this gentleman and the country is undesirable.

"Mr. Brockway, in my submission, he would never have got his entry permit into this colony with his records. It has probably been granted, if it has been granted, only from the fact that he is a Member of Parliament. I resent and I believe all my colleagues resent that because the people of Eton and Slough retain a man in the Mother of Parliaments, that man has immediately the right to interfere in our affairs.

"Had a member of the great trade union wing of the Socialist Party, a man of the calibre of Mr. James Griffiths—who in my view is a person of statesmanlike outlook when he

visited the country, expressed an opinion favourable in this country, in fact of our affairs, we should have welcomed it. We have nothing to lose whatsoever.

"Brockway is the arch embodiment of racialism and racial animosity. I end by recording my very great regret that those responsible have not seen fit under the provisions of our Immigration Ordinance, to refuse a visitor's permit to him.

"The danger of his visit is twofold. First, he will inevitably tend to encourage subversive sections to further actions. Secondly, he will equally discourage a constructive approach to the problem by other communities.

"It is my view that the Government should have prevented this student of racialism, falsehood, and misrepresentation in racial matters from coming to this country.

Contributory Cause of Violence

Mr. L. R. M. WELWOOD said that Mr. Brockway's arrival at the same time as the Secretary of State would inevitably give the impression to the agitators, who were causing murder and violence, that their side was to be heard by this gentleman who has so repeatedly come here and made statements which are near-subversive. He continued:—

"This Government appears to be absolutely powerless to prevent the entry of this man because he is a member of the House of Commons, despite the fact that what he has said, and the attitude of life he uses towards ignorant people, have been a contributory cause of the murder and bloodshed that have taken place in this country.

"We here are trying to help the African to bridge the gulf that lies between us and his near past. Why should we allow this ignorant man to make our task more difficult?"

Mr. F. W. ODEDE, an African member, did not agree that Mr. Brockway was trying to instil racialism. He understood that he travelled the world to get rid of racialism.

Mr. W. W. AWORI, another African member, said that he welcomed Mr. Brockway's visit so that he could learn the truth.

Truth says in the course of a page article in the current issue:—

"There is something nauseating in the thought of the preposterous Bloomsbury circus of Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Leslie Hale and Kingsley Martin on 11th

November projected into a situation in which the capacity to understand, but which they are highly qualified by ignorance and self-assurance to worsen. It would have been a sign of grace had they consented to stay at home at least until it had been put to the hacking to pieces of men, women, and children.

Administration Failed by Surprise

That Kenya has an administrative problem to solve is proved by the former Governor's claim, as recently

stated, that the country was thriving and peaceful, his unawareness of the hellish brew being concocted shows that the district officers in the Central and Rift Provinces must have been completely out of touch with the truth. The foul conspiracy being plotted among the Kikuyu took the Administration by surprise. Nor can the political branch of the Nairobi C.I.D. be held blameless.

Exemplary as its subsequent conduct has been, it cannot argue that it was keeping under close surveillance those leaders of the Kenya African Congress who on the outbreak of trouble had to be taken into custody. If the arrested men were indeed implicated, it is surprising that they were accessories after the fact without being also accessories before the fact.

The visit of the Bloomsbury circus is an impudent irrelevance. These people are not concerned with building the living bodies of human beings, but with cramming their bawled minds with a modern mumbo-jumbo as fantastic as anything conceived by a witch doctor—a mumbo-jumbo about racial equality which every known fact flings derisively in the face.

The Bantu has evolved quickness of eye, a keenness of nose. What else could be expected of a crafty, but not a crafty, nature, a creature bred by the fiercest and most barbaric customs. Apart from the art of the hunter, he has imperfectly acquired, he has none. What of the white man? He has had waste no comment by its incontinence.

Where, then, is his equality? It does not exist, and never will exist. The African, in spite of his many staggering defects, still remains for the most part a lovable and tractable human being; but, by a hideous irony, these are the very

qualities which are those of the Brockway found in the past, need for their ignorance and conceit, are helping to destroy it. What happens to the African when he becomes into Jaha let Mau Mau attest. The final result will not be a radiant Fabian Utopia, but mass slaughter and mass starvation.

"Intelligent Africans understand their limitations and faithfully cooperate with the white man on the full knowledge that only under his leadership can their people prosper. Mr. Kingsley Martin so completely fails to comprehend this truth that he describes such men between contemptuous quotation marks as 'loyal.' Bloomsbury has no use for such reactionaries. It zealously seeks those Africans whose sole desire is to become synthetic Europeans and who can chatter its own progressive catchwords. It was always Indians, in fact, of Messrs. Brockway and Martin.

He pets thus patronized, have been so glibly to repeat the jargon expected of them that the innocent emissaries fail to see that they are dealing with black trash. The favourite is an oily creature called Jomo Kenyatta, who was trained in Moscow, married in England a white woman whom he deserted, and returned to East Africa as the Black Hope of Bloomsbury's and, perhaps, Moscow's Reds and Pinks.

"This flamboyant wretch once impressed gullible Europeans by wearing a kaross and brandishing a spear—Rousseau's noble savage—but now impresses Africans by indulging his own tastes in European clothes and shoes which would appear flashy even in Addis Ababa. When the troubles began in Kenya the authorities, convinced that Kenyatta was indulging in the subversive game of 'double speak,' arrested him as a public menace; yet his was the signature on the Kenya African Congress's cheque which defrayed the expenses of Messrs. Brockway and Hale.

"Another darling of Bloomsbury is ex-Chief Koinange, with whom Mr. Brockway has stayed on previous visits. His services are not available as usual on this occasion, because of his regrettable absence in prison on a charge of complicity in the murder of Senior Chief Waruhiu, but so into headful of the implications are the Members of Parliament that they actually proposed to stay at his home, an act so wildly irresponsible that it can only be called an abomination.

"The third creature beloved by Bloomsbury is Eliud Mathu, a moderate whose chief contribution to the present reign of terror has been a statement that Mau Mau is a figment of the white man's imagination. Yet the late Governor thought so highly of this posturing person, that he made him a member of Kenya's Executive Council."



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Prosperity and Poor Social Standards Tolerance of Drunkenness and Immorality

WITH THE PROSPEROUS COTTON never seen in the district selling at 45 cents of a shilling per lb, this was a prosperous year for Letia. The average farmer's cash income was doubled, and there was no need to work for a wage or to sell other primary produce to obtain more money. What normally had to be sold for cash could now be eaten, and there is little doubt that the Iteso themselves consumed far more meat, milk, fish and vegetable foods than in previous years. Says the annual report for 1951 by the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda who continues:

"This rise in the standard of living was not accompanied by any improvement in social standards. Drunkenness and immorality are still tolerated by public opinion. The excellent 1951 clove harvest meant that there was plenty of material for the production of alcoholic beverages, and more fights and brawls were the result. Despite this, the district council in one stage considered reducing the penalties for drunken brawling.

"The many homicide and assault cases which reached the courts showed that women were frequently the victims of the attacks.

"At the dispensary, in particular, the number of women with varying wounds or bruises could be seen any day waiting for treatment. It was in Usuku that a woman had her tongue deliberately burnt by her husband, but even this was surpassed by the husband who tied up his wife for an imagined trivial offence, heated a hoe, and then proceeded to brand her across the face and chest.

"One local council raised its lone voice in passing a resolution that men who pledged their daughters for life should be punished."

African's Appeal for Racial Harmony Freedom from Fear and Primitive Ideas

MR. TOM MBOTELA, a nominated member of the Nairobi City Council, told the African Advisory Council in Nairobi, *inter alia*:

"This is a very important period in the social, economic and political advancement not only of Kenya but of the whole of the African continent. It is a dangerous period in the sense that the destiny and future prosperity of this country depend on what happens now. It is of the utmost importance that all people here should work together in harmony and understanding.

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"I earnestly appeal to all members of this council and other leaders to adopt a more progressive and enlightened idea, and to try their best to drive home to their people the dangers which lie ahead if we choose to take the wrong path.

"I have no doubt in my own mind that there are some members here who are anxious to take the right path, but they are probably overwhelmed by fear and threats by those who perhaps believe in violence and intimidation. But because we are living in a democratic country we must do all we can to rid ourselves from such fears.

"We must free ourselves from primitive and outdated ideologies like tribalism, racialism, and superstitions which used to exist since the time when present and Stanley came to Africa. Such things have no place in our present world, and any attempt to maintain them is nothing but the putting back of the clock to some one hundred years.

"Therefore let us each shine in our own little corner towards creating a better atmosphere and building a better Kenya for the future."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Uganda Legislative Council will begin its new session next Thursday.

The cost of living in the Seychelles is stated to have risen 46% in the past five years.

Two Kipsigi tribesmen have been executed in Kenya for the murder at Gilgil last year of Mr. Robert Hall. Removal of the power to award corporal punishment for military offences will be sought in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment (Amendment) Bill.

The new St. Clare's Home for Girls in Bulawayo is to be opened this month. The Northern Rhodesian Government has made a grant of nearly £3,000 towards its cost. The home will have accommodation for 15.

The radio officer of the British tanker CALDEX LANGANYIKA, Mr. J. Stewart, fell 50 feet from a mast near Dar es Salaam and lay injured for 17 hours before being discovered. He is making a good recovery in hospital.

Eritrean Federal Council

Two of the five names submitted by the Ethiopian Government for appointment to the new Eritrean Federal Council have been rejected by the Eritrean Assembly with the request that two fresh names be submitted for consideration.

Many Rhodesians now serving in Malaya and the West Indies will return home next month. Among them will be 59 men of C (Rhodesia) Squadron, 22 S.A.S. Regiment, and 25 Europeans and 400 Africans of The Rhodesian African Rifles.

There are five vacancies for the two-year course at the Indian School of Agriculture in Morogoro, Tanganyika, which begins next January. Particulars can be obtained from the secretary of the Indian and Arab Settlement Board, P.O. Box 325, Nairobi.

More than £1,000 were raised at a garden-party given last night when in the presence of Government House, Entebbe, for the Uganda War Widows Fund.

The Council of the Princess Margaret Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, will hold a reception at the Belgian Institute, 6 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, from 3 to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, December 3, when gifts from the Empress and other donors will be sold in aid of the hospital funds.

Christmas Gifts for Troops

An appeal in Uganda for funds for sending Christmas gifts to East African troops overseas has been sponsored by the Bishop of Uganda, Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, Major A. S. Din, and Mr. George Mawanda. About 13,000 East African troops are serving in Malaya and the Middle East. A similar appeal in Kenya has been highly successful.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia said in the Legislative Council last Saturday that the external trade of the country in 1951 had reached the new record figure of £102m, an increase of 26% on the previous year, imports reaching £45m, and exports £67m. By the end of this year £17m. would have been spent on the 10-year development plan, which envisaged a total outlay of £36m, but would probably cost an additional £10m, owing to rising costs and urgent new requirements.

New lands are being opened up and planned in conjunction with the conservation officials, and not in the rather erratic manner of earlier pioneer development. This comment was made by Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, when he recently concluded a four-day tour of the Karoi and Donga farming areas. He praised the "tremendous enthusiasm" for proper conservation farming which was widely evident. These two areas are developed largely by ex-servicemen.

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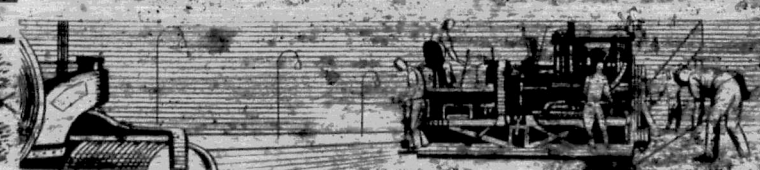
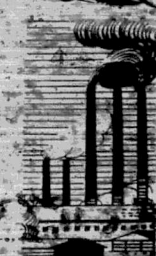


ASPHALT: A local legend at La Brea, Trinidad, describes how the famous pitch lake was once the site of an Indian village. The villagers offended the local deity by their persecution of the humming birds (which were animated by the souls of dead Indians) and as a punishment they were engulfed in the pitch lake.

In 1595 when on his ill-starred expedition to South America in search of El Dorado, Sir Walter Raleigh called at Trinidad. He made use of the pitch for caulking his ships and reported that he found it "most excellent good"—an opinion which has since been endorsed by [redacted] in Great Britain and in many other parts of the world.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Trinidad on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is available [redacted]. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London, 1,517 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold for an average of 1s. 6.41d. per lb. (highest, 2s. 0.1d.; lowest, 7.1d.); 972 from Portuguese East Africa averaging 1s. 8.76d. per lb. (highest, 1s. 10.1d.; lowest, 1s. 0.1d.); 174 from Tanganyika at 3s. 3.75d. per lb., and 66 from Uganda at 3s. 1.48d. per lb., making 2,729 packages averaging 1s. 9.03d., compared with 1,432 packages averaging 2s. 0.87d. per lb. in the previous week.

A show and sale of cattle by the Friesland Society of Kenya was arranged at the end of last month by Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. The top price was 300 guineas for a bull of Barclay Estates, Ltd., which won the Dalgety cup for the highest priced animal in the show, and entered a cow for which 100 guineas were paid.

An intensive campaign to encourage private investment in the 35 countries of President Truman's Point Four programme has been announced in Washington. A new high record of such investment from the U.S.A. is reported, and the State Department will do what it can to foster the trend.

East African sisal is quoted £107 per ton c.i.f. U.K. for No. 1 grade, a reduction of about £3 during the past week.

Dividends

Eongthab Green and Co., Ltd. (a company with interests in East Africa)—15% (the same) and a distribution of capital profits, not liable to tax, of 5% (31%) on A and B ordinary shares. Profit for the year ended May 31 was £138,699 (£142,504).

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. Final 4% on capital increased to £4,851,110. An interim dividend of 2% has already been paid on capital of £2,113,333.

Dalgety and Co., Ltd. Final 6% and bonus of 4%, making a total distribution of 14% less tax (the same). Net profit for 1951—£667,541.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—12½ (10%). Profit to June 30 £38,687 (£41,273) before tax of £26,403 (£26,255).

Sisal Outputs for October

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—185 tons of sisal and tow from the Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 589 tons to date.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—655 tons of fibre, making 4,080 tons for seven months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,360 tons of fibre compared with 1,130 tons in October, 1951.

Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—96 tons of fibre, making 860 tons for 10 months.

Bechuanaland Cattle-Raising Mission

A SMALL EXPEDITION to survey cattle-raising possibilities in the western part of Bechuanaland Protectorate is to include Mr. Arthur Gauskell, lately managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board in the Sudan, and Tshakedi Khama, former Regent of the Bahangwato, and other members are Colonel L. van der Post, who will organize the expedition, Mr. Brian Currie, a Kenya rancher, Mr. C. Pickrell, Director of Extension to the State of Arizona, U.S.A., and Chief Bathoen of the Bangwaketse tribe, Bechuanaland. The mission is now assembling in the Protectorate. In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Foster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said that they would consider, among other questions, whether capital expenditure on development of water supplies, both surface and underground, would be justified, and if so, in what areas initial efforts should be concentrated.

Increased Tobacco Output Urged

Mr. R. B. Harland's Broadcast

TOBACCO GROWERS in Southern Rhodesia have been urged in a broadcast talk to do their utmost to produce a crop next season of at least 125m. lb.

Mr. R. B. Harland, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, said: "If we fail we shall be the chief losers, and may well have to watch other producing countries edging in or something we ourselves should have. With a concerted effort by every producer, this need not happen."

Increased yields were essential next season, said Mr. Harland, in order to honour existing agreements with British and Australian manufacturers, and on account of the narrowing margin between costs of production and selling prices.

This factor of narrowing profit margin is extremely important and will become more so when world-currency problems diminish and we are in direct and keen competition with the dollar producing countries. The only way we can offset this danger is by increased yields of better quality. The cost of producing 1,000 lb. an acre is a little more than that of 500 lb. The former will show a fair profit; the time is already here when 500 lb. an acre cannot show any profit at all.

Need for Steady Supplies

Many countries were looking for larger supplies of sterling tobacco, and to Southern Rhodesia in particular for good flue-cured leaf. Had last season not been so climatically disastrous, the figure of 125m. lb. would have been achieved. "If our industry is going to be a big one permanently, we cannot afford to go on having these short crops."

Southern Rhodesia was regarded now by the world's users as the most promising alternative market to the dollar tobacco producing countries, but they did not yet regard the Colony as a certainty for the necessary amounts in steady supply. That must be Southern Rhodesia's objective.

Mr. Harland was introducing a new series of broadcast discussions, which aim at showing how the countrywide average yield could be raised to at least 700 lb.

The average had varied between 400 and 600 lb. in the past few years, though many individual growers have consistently averaged over 900 lb.

Sena Sugar Estates

THE DIARIST of the *Financial Times* wrote a few days ago:

On the news that Incomati Estates, Ltd., had sold all its properties in Portuguese East Africa for £1m., the shares bounded from 17s. to 47s. 6d. At the same time the 10s. stock units of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., made a modest advance, climbing 9d. to 15s. Sena is also situated in P.E.A., though it owns a sugar refinery in Lisbon as well.

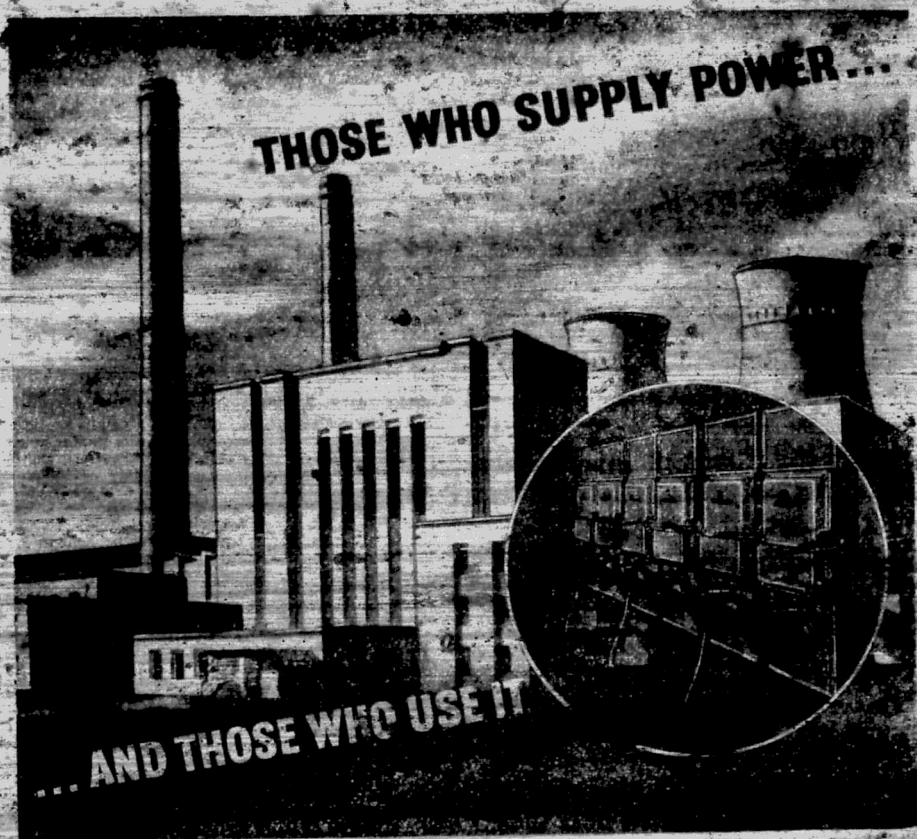
Incomati has been bought by Portuguese interests, and it is in that quarter that we should probably have to look for any change in the status of Sena. Of course, Sena is a much larger concern than Incomati, and it is probably safe to say that no buyer could acquire it for less than four times what it paid for Incomati. Nonetheless, Portugal is a persistent creditor of this country, and it may be that her authorities would like to encourage the use of her sterling balances to buy out other foreign interests in her Colonies.

Disregarding the chances of a deal, look at Sena simply as an investment. The company's record shows a substantial increase in earnings power since the war, and more particularly in the last three years. Last year the dividend of 12% on the 10s. ordinary shares was covered by profits of 77.5%.

The Portuguese Government has recently passed a law guaranteeing the price of sugar for the next 15 years at a level 25% higher than the previous figure, and Sena stands to benefit from this as much as any other enterprise in the Portuguese Colonies. In addition, the company is building up a useful trade in the export of its products to Southern Rhodesia. This depends on a supply of raw tobacco, and the prospect here is improving.

"Sena's dividend has been in excess of 10% for the last three years. Now that we have had a year's experience of the valuation of concerns of this kind it may be worth a look for some increase next June or thereabouts. It is probable that the yield at the current price would be about 7.8%."

"That is not in itself an adequate return on a commodity share, even with a guaranteed market for much of its produce, but it would sweeten the vigil of anyone waiting for a deal to materialize."



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Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Dinner Governor's Confidence in Territory

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association was held this year aboard the British India liner KENYA in Tanga Harbour. More than 200 guests were present.

Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, said that he believed that country would become the largest producer of wealth in East and Central Africa. It was disturbing to learn that on many sisal estates soils were becoming worn out, but he was glad that a number had interested themselves in dairying, for cattle could greatly increase soil fertility. The future of the industry was in capable hands.

The full text of the speech of the chairman, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, is reported on other pages.

Mr. O. B. Soskice, who replied to the toast of "Other Industries," expressed his confidence that within a few years mining would run a good second to sisal.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments

THE LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS, LTD., earned a profit of £67,628 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £32,186 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £45,988, interest and bonus on the preference stock shares requires £2,253, and a dividend of 10% plus bonus of 5% on the deferred stock £14,802, leaving £14,110 to be carried forward against £9,525 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £17,165 in 10% participating preferred stock and £187,957 in deferred stock, both in units of 1s. 8d. Capital reserve stands at £3,098, revenue reserves at £22,963, and current liabilities at £57,722. Quoted investments appear at £38,240 (market value £33,454), unquoted investments at £176,823, and current assets at £73,842, including £33,133 in cash.

The company's chief investments are in Amboni Estates, Ltd., in which it holds 37,275 shares at £1 each. The gross income from this source in the year under review was £63,367, which included a dividend of £18,637 distributed earlier than the other investments include shares in the Kikuyu Sisal Growers' Ltd., and Kavu Estates, Ltd., in Tanganyika.

The directors are Messrs. A. L. Miller (chairman) and C. W. S. Temple. The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on November 28.

"The Bechuanaland Protectorate," by A. Sillery (Oxford University Press, 30s.), is the first authoritative book on the country for available information has hitherto been scattered in many volumes. That Mr. Sillery, who was Resident Commissioner from 1946 to 1950, has, however, not produced very full documentation is evident from the fact that in the historical section no more than eight pages are given to the last half century. The Seretse Khama problem is similarly dismissed in five lines.

Brooke Bond and Company, Limited

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., after providing £412,906 for U.K. taxation, earned a consolidated group profit of £1,150,126 in the year ended June 30, compared with £1,059,515 in the previous year. To this year's figures must be added £22,100 for over-provision for taxation. Transfers to reserves for replacements are £100,000 in respect of the company and £375,604 of subsidiary companies. General reserve receives £716,954 and group development £900,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £31,500, and dividends to shareholders 1s. 6d. per share £140,230, leaving a balance of £1,207,123 to be carried forward against £1,598,823 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1, £150,000 in A ordinary shares, and £350,000 in B ordinary shares, both of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £894,836, revenue reserves at £1,138,317, profit and loss account at £1,053,586, £12,600, staff funds at £774,880, and a mortgage at £1,000,000 and sundry provisions at £200,000. Current assets are £693,739, subsidiary companies £1,000,000, and current assets at £3,293,426.

The profits earned in the U.K. were clearly lower, but the reduction was more than counterbalanced by the satisfactory results of the overseas companies.

Accompanying this year's report and accounts is a leaflet with coloured illustrations of the company's tea estates in Kenya.

The directors are Messrs. John Brooke (chairman), T. D. Rutter (deputy chairman), L. E. Gray, Neville Brooke, V. Blackwell, A. D. Dorrington, C. D. Dorrington, L. G. Green, David Brooke, W. Payne, and C. W. Temple. Messrs. T. D. Warner and L. G. Green are joint secretaries.

The 40th annual general meeting will be held on November 28, and will be followed by the 41st annual general meeting at which it will be proposed that the general reserve be capitalized and distributed in the form of one ordinary B share of 5s. for every 14 A or B shares held.

Questions in Parliament

(Report continued from page 303)

MR. CROOKSHANK: "Will the Prime Minister, if he would be pleased to refer to the Royal Commission to visit Kenya, and in view of the urgency of the situation in Kenya, if he would make arrangements for such a commission to begin its survey immediately?"

MR. CROOKSHANK: "The Prime Minister is not yet in a position to make an announcement. The importance of this inquiry is fully realized."

MR. PEART: "Would the Leader of the House convey to the Prime Minister that there has been too much delay, and would he consider making the composition of the Commission multi-racial?"

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "May I ask the Leader of the House if he will convey to the Prime Minister two things? First, since there was a suggestion in the debate in another place yesterday that the Royal Commission would not begin work until January, will he represent to the Prime Minister how important it is that it should begin its work forthwith? Secondly, will he ask the Prime Minister to bear in mind, in choosing the personnel of the Commission, and in view of the multi-racial community in East Africa and Kenya, the advisability of including people other than Europeans on it?"

MR. CROOKSHANK: "I am sure those expressions of opinion will be noted."

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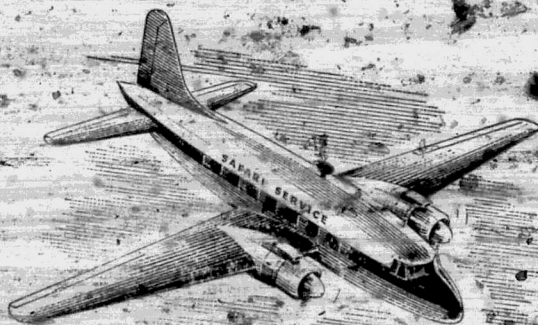
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Company Report**Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited**

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. B. L. Prain

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGMENT of the statement made by the chairman, Mr. B. L. Prain, O.B.E., on October 7, 1952, circulated to the members.

Production and Costs

"The year was a record one from the point of view of both the tonnage of ore hoisted (4,368,000) and of blister copper produced (81,027). The rate of hoisting towards the end of the year was running at about 5,000,000 tons per annum, which makes Roan at present the largest underground copper mining operation in the British Empire.

"The results for this year were achieved in spite of shortages of fuel from time to time, which in the aggregate accounted for a loss of production equivalent to about 5,000 tons of copper.

"Production for the current financial year should reach about 90,000 long tons of copper assuming no stoppages on account of fuel or other reasons.

"Costs increased during the year by £9 8s. 8d. per ton of copper; they will probably continue to show an upward trend during the current year.

Financial Results

"The increased output and the higher price received for our product resulted in a record year financially. The average selling price received for our copper increased from £176 3s. 7d. in the last financial year to £200 10s. 0d. for long ton blister copper f.o.b. Beira in the year ending 30.9.1952. The gross profit before taxes and reserves amounted to £9,531,681. Of this, £1,000,000 was transferred to the replacements and obsolescence reserve and £450,000 to general reserve. Taxes absorbed £5,888,767, equivalent to about 62% of the gross profit.

"The board recommends a final dividend of 1s. 7½d. making the total dividend for the year 2s. 3d. of stock or share.

Prospecting

"Members will recollect from my last statement that there are now four different companies in this group engaged on prospecting in four different areas in Northern Rhodesia, namely, Chisangwa Mines Limited, Kadola Mines Limited, Luapula Mines Limited, and Mwinilunga Mines Limited. In the first of these this company has a 30% interest and in the other three a 45% interest. Prospecting work on these properties is proceeding except on Kadola, where it has not yet started. This work is undertaken on behalf of these companies by Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Limited.

Fuel

"The chairman's statements in the last few years have all dealt with the problem of fuel supplies, and there is little I can add other than to say that while the production of coal by Wankie Colliery has materially increased, especially in recent months, rail transport facilities have not kept pace, and it looks as though inability to move the full tonnage of coal produced will be the problem for some time to come. It will only be possible for us to maintain full production of copper by continuing to burn wood as fuel, and the day when

Power

I have referred in my previous statements to the agreement between the four copper companies and the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation Limited, for the interconnection of the Copperbelt power stations. The first stage of this agreement reached completion when, in August, the grid was used for the first time.

"During the year negotiations proceeded with the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga for the supply of power from a hydro electric station to be constructed on the Luaba River. An agreement between the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, in which the company has a 50% interest and the Belgian company has the remaining 50%, has been reached and will provide for the supply of 100 million KWh per annum beginning in 1957 from this station. The power corporation is also closely concerned with the investigations on the development of further hydro electric power from either the Kafue project or the Kariba project.

"Negotiations have also started between representatives of the Power Corporation and the Export-Import Bank in Washington for the provision of finance to cover much of the cost of the extension of the thermal power station at Copperbelt, as well as the cost of

Labour

"Since the end of the year claims for increased wages have been submitted by our three employee organizations. Following a claim by the Salaried Staff Association for a 15% general increase and the adjustment of certain anomalies, the other two salary schedules have been made to conform with an over-all flat increase. The other two organizations of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and of the Northern Rhodesia African Mine Workers' Trade Union, are at the time of writing under discussion or negotiation, so it would not be proper for me to comment on them. In any case, we hope they will have been settled by the time you read this.

"I must content myself with the general observation that the total remuneration accruing to our employees under the various headings is high by any comparable standards. All employees share in the prosperity of the industry through cash bonus schemes which are related to profits, and all enjoy cost-of-living allowances which vary according to an official price index.

"Employee relations, in any industry, must be one of management's first concerns. We have tried to make them so in our industry and not, I think, entirely without success. We are now finding what other industries have found, namely, that these relations can become more difficult in times of prosperity when apparently large gross profits of the industry are being shared by a large number of employees.

"I must emphasize what so many of you are doing today are emphasizing, that the industry is of misleadingly. For an industry to maintain its production power and efficiency year after year requires the provision of very large sums which have to be set aside in the form of reserves. These reserves are

profits, whereas, in fact, they are nothing but an additional operating cost, which under a more enlightened accounting system would show an increase in cost and a correspondingly smaller so-called profit.

"It is almost a certainty to say that circumstances leading to higher copper prices will also lead to higher costs of equipment, materials and supplies which we have to purchase to keep the business going year after year by means of replacements and new capital ventures.

Copper Price

"The company has continued to sell its output of blister copper to the Ministry of Materials throughout the year. For the first eleven months of the year the price was based on the f.o.b. New York export price for electrolytic copper, as reported in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* which has been considered as representing the world price. This price was stable at 27½ cents per pound throughout the period. At the end of May, however, the agreement which previously existed between Chile and the United States for the sale of Chilean copper in the American market was terminated and, as a result, the New York price immediately increased. For the month of June the average quotation was approximately 34½ cents per pound, but it was not considered that the price of Chilean copper resulting from the termination of the agreement was fully representative of market conditions. A period of instability was introduced and at the request of the Ministry of Materials negotiations took place between the Ministry and the Empire producers. These negotiations resulted in an agreement to try to stabilise the position until further notice, and to day the price basis stands at 33½ cents per pound electrolytic. This is equivalent to £268 per long ton electrolytic copper c.i.f. while for our copper we receive, of course, a somewhat lower price due to the blister and shipping differentials.

Taxation

"I referred last year to the new legislation which the Northern Rhodesian Government then proposed to introduce to enable new mines to amortize their capital expenditure rapidly. This legislation has now been enacted though, under present United Kingdom law companies resident in this country do not benefit from it. Any tax relief given to them by the Northern Rhodesian Government would merely reduce the double taxation relief available to them in this country, and they would still be subject to the higher United Kingdom tax rates.

"In the United Kingdom the past year has seen the introduction of a new and dangerous tax, the excess profits levy. Not only does this add to an already excessive tax burden suffered by industry as a whole, but it is particularly inimical to enterprise and new development.

"While the Finance Bill was before Parliament it was amended so as to moderate some features of the new tax as originally drafted. These amendments have materially lessened the impact of the tax on overseas mining companies but it remains a severe impost even on an established company. Its worst feature, however, is its effect on an expanding production, and, at a time when base metals form so vital a part of the national economy and defence programme, it is clearly wrong to impose a tax which inhibits the development of new overseas mines. So long as the present level and structure of tax in this country prevails, it is exceedingly unlikely that money for Colonial mining enterprises will be invested through the United Kingdom

Domicile

"In my last two statements I have dealt at some length with the question of domicile. In the statement I made last January I stated that events were now moving towards a shift in the centre of political gravity for Northern Rhodesian affairs from the United Kingdom to Rhodesia. As a result of the discussions on the subject of the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and of the political developments both to the south and to the north of Rhodesia, the tempo in this matter has increased rapidly.

"Your board, which has been watching the position closely in recent years, decided in May that the time had arrived to carry out the transfer of residence which had been under consideration for so long. Under the existing United Kingdom laws it is, as you know, now necessary to obtain permission for such a transfer and, accordingly, on May 23 application was made to H.M. Treasury for permission to transfer residence to Northern Rhodesia. This decision was thus the logical outcome of the board's previous views on the matter and will have come as no surprise to members.

"There is much I could say on this subject, but since the matter is now *sub judice* it would be inappropriate for me to do so. We expect to receive a decision in the near future, and that will be the proper time to make any comments.

Federation

"We are naturally closely concerned with the question of the possible federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The talks on this matter have now gone so far that it would be dangerous if finally should not be reached. A successful completion of federation would represent a condition where investors could be confident of their investments in the Rhodesias.

"Without such investment it is not only difficult to see how some existing enterprises can be carried on, but also a great opportunity will have been missed of opening up these potentially rich territories for the benefit of the Commonwealth and free nations as a whole.

"While the copper companies have not taken any direct part in this question of federation, it is interesting to reflect that their enterprise in developing the mines in Northern Rhodesia has perhaps been the outstanding factor making this development possible. Without the copper revenues of to-day, Northern Rhodesia would have little to contribute towards a joint federal enterprise with its southern neighbour. The companies can take pride in their contribution to this great Imperial development, the outcome of which they will watch with the greatest interest and sympathy."

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Company Report

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited

Mr. R. L. Prain on the Year's Progress

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGMENT of the statement made by the chairman, Mr. R. L. Prain, O.B.E., dated October 7, 1952, circulated to the members:

Results for the Year

"Despite an increase in mill grade, the blister copper production fell by 10,312 tons from the record figure of the previous year. This was due, of course, to a reduction of about one-eighth in the tonnage of ore hoisted, and this in turn was due principally to shortage of fuel. It may be said that this shortage caused a loss equivalent to some 36 days' output of blister copper altogether during the year.

"Production during the last few months has, however, been running normally, and during the current financial year production should reach about 85,000 long tons of copper, assuming no stoppages on account of fuel or other reasons.

"Since costs are shown on the unit of one ton blister copper produced, an increase due to the lower smelter output was to be expected. In addition, materials and supplies continued to show an upward trend and there were increases also under the heading of salaries and wages. Furthermore, royalties and cash bonuses, the former based on the selling price of the metal, and the latter based on the prosperity of the industry, both naturally showed considerable increases.

"Costs during the current year will probably continue to increase because, in spite of the estimate of an increased output, the trend of costs for materials and supplies and of wages, royalties and bonuses continues to be upward.

"Despite the lower output and the higher cost per ton, the increased price received for our product resulted in a record year financially. The average selling price received for our copper increased from £174 18s. 1d. in the last financial year to £205 per long ton blister copper f.o.b. Beira in the year to June 30, 1952. The gross profit before taxes and reserves amounted to £9,269,743. Of this, £1,000,000 was transferred to the replacements reserve and a sum of £250,000 to general reserve. Taxes absorb £5,651,927, equivalent to about 61% of the gross profit. The board recommend a final dividend of 5s. 3d., making the total dividend for the year the same as last year, namely, 8s. 3d. per share."

Mr. Prain referred to the amount of construction work which is taking place at Mufulira and to the progress on the new refinery. After dealing with the company's participation in the prospecting of new areas in Northern Rhodesia and the development and financing of Chibuluma Mines, Limited, he continued:

Fuel

"The chairman's statements in the last few years have all dealt with the problem of fuel supplies, and there is little I can add other than to say that, while actual production of coal by Wankie Colliery has materially increased, especially in recent months, rail transport facilities have not kept pace, and it looks as though inability to move the full tonnage of coal produced will be the problem for some time to come. It

of copper by continuing to burn wood as fuel, and the day when we shall be able to abandon this expedient is still distant.

Power

"I have referred in my previous statements to the agreement between the four copper companies and the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Limited, for the interconnection of the Copperbelt power stations. The first stage of this agreement reached completion when, in August, the grid was used for the first time.

"During the year negotiations proceeded with the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga for the supply of power from a hydro-electric station to be constructed on the Luabala River in the Belgian Congo. An agreement between the Northern Rhodesian Power Corporation, in which this company has a 25% interest, and the Belgian company is in the final stages of negotiation and will provide for the supply of up to 500 million kwh. per annum, beginning in 1957, from this station. The Power Corporation is also closely concerned with the investigations on the development of further hydro-electric power from either the Kafue project or the Kariba project.

"Negotiations have also taken place between the Northern Rhodesian Power Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of London for the provision of finance to cover the cost of the extension of the thermal stations on the Copperbelt, as well as the cost of Luabala power.

Labour

"Since the end of the year claims for increased wages have been submitted by our three employee organizations. Following a claim by the Salaried Staff Association for a 15% general increase and the adjustment of certain anomalies, increases in the salary schedules have been made without, however, any over-all flat increase. The other two claims, those of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and of the Northern Rhodesia African Mine Workers' Trade Union, are at the time of writing under discussion or negotiation, so it would not be proper for me to comment on them. In any case, we hope they will have been settled by the time you read this. I must content myself with the general observation that the total remuneration accruing to our employees under the various headings is high by any comparable standards. All employees share in the prosperity of the industry through cash bonus schemes which are related to profits, and all enjoy cost-of-living allowances which vary according to an official price index.

"Employee relations, in any industry, must be one of management's first concerns. We have tried to make them so in our industry and not, I think, without success. We are now, however, in a position to have found, namely, that it is more difficult in times of large gross profits of the copper mining companies to attract the attention of employees.

"I must emphasize what so many other chairman today are emphasizing, that the word 'profit' is often misleading. For an industry to maintain its productive

power and efficiency year after year requires the provision of very large sums which have to be ploughed back into the business. These cannot be charged to working costs and have to come out of the apparent profits whereas, in fact, they are nothing but an additional operating cost which under a more enlightened accounting system would show an increase in cost and a correspondingly smaller so-called profit. This year nearly a quarter of the gross profits were ploughed back. It is almost a certainty to say that circumstances leading to higher copper prices will also lead to higher costs of equipment, materials and supplies which we have to purchase to keep the business going year after year by means of replacements and new capital ventures.

After referring to the copper price, Mr. Prain continued:—

Taxation

"I referred last year to the new legislation which the Northern Rhodesian Government then proposed to introduce to enable new mines to amortize their capital expenditure rapidly. This legislation has now been enacted though, under present United Kingdom law, companies resident in this country do not benefit from it. Any tax relief given to them by the Northern Rhodesian Government would merely reduce the double taxation relief available to them in this country, and they would still be subject to the higher United Kingdom tax rates.

"In the United Kingdom the past year has seen the introduction of a new and dangerous tax, the excess profits levy. Not only does this add to an already excessive tax burden suffered by industry as a whole, but it is particularly inimical to enterprise and new development.

Effect on Expanding Production

"While the Bill was before Parliament it was amended so as to incorporate some features of the new tax as originally drafted. These amendments have materially lessened the impact of the tax on overseas mining companies, but, as you will see from the report and accounts, it remains a severe impost even on an established company. Its worst feature, however, is its effect on an expanding production and, at a time when base metals form so vital a part of the national economy and defence programme, it is clearly wrong to impose a tax which inhibits the development of new overseas mines. So long as the present level and structure of tax in this country prevails, it is exceedingly unlikely that money for Colonial mining enterprises will be invested through United Kingdom companies.

Domicile

"In my last two statements I have dealt at some length with the question of domicile. In the statement I made last January I stated that events were now moving towards a shift in the centre of political gravity for Northern Rhodesian affairs from the United Kingdom to Rhodesia. As a result of the discussions on the subject of the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and of the political developments both to the south and to the north of Rhodesia, the tempo in this matter has increased rapidly.

"Your Board, which has been watching the situation closely in recent years, decided in May that the time had arrived to carry out the transfer of residence which had been under consideration for so long. Under the existing United Kingdom laws it is, as you know, now necessary to obtain permission for such a transfer and

Treasury for permission to transfer residence to Northern Rhodesia. This decision was thus the logical outcome of the Board's previous views on the matter and will have come as no surprise to members.

There is, I think, I could say on this subject, but since the matter is now *sub judice* it would be improper for me to do so. We expect to receive a decision in the near future and that will be the proper time to make any comments.

Federation

"We are naturally closely concerned with the question of the possible federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The talks on this matter have now gone so far that it would be dangerous if finality should not be reached. A successful completion of federation would re-create conditions where investors could be confident about further investments in the Rhodesias. Without such investment it is not only difficult to see how some existing enterprises can be carried on but also a great opportunity will have been missed of opening up these rich and rich territories for the benefit of the Commonwealth and free nations as a whole.

Importance of Copper Revenues

"While the copper companies have not taken any direct part in this question of federation, it is interesting to reflect that their enterprise in developing the mines of Northern Rhodesia has perhaps been the outstanding factor making this development possible. Without the copper revenues of to-day, Northern Rhodesia would have little to contribute towards a joint federal enterprise with its southern neighbour. The companies can take a pride in their contribution to this great Imperial development, the outcome of which they have every reason to expect with interest and sympathy."

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Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association

East Africa's Sisal Production This Year Worth £25,000,000

Review of Prices and Prospects for the Industry

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Speech at the Annual Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION took place at Tanga, Tanganyika, on October 30 when 200 members and guests were present.

MR. EDWARD TWINE, K.C.M.G., Governor of Tanganyika, was the chief guest.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, C.B.E., who presided, spoke on the sisal industry as follows:

Sympathy with Kenya

"Before I speak on my subject I would like to refer to our fellow sisal growers in Kenya. A number of them were to have been with us tonight, including the chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, Mr. Jack Blowers, and that stalwart Joe Dwen. We had also asked one of the oldest pioneers among them, Colonel Ewart S. Grogan, to visit Tanga after many years, and to respond to the toast of 'The Guests,' and he had promised to do so. We greatly miss them all. We wish them and all the peoples of Kenya a good issue from the present grave events.

"We also very greatly miss our chairman, Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, and we reciprocate with affection the message he has sent us from New York."

Sisal Production

"Since Sisal Control was discontinued at the end of 1948, East Africa has produced almost 700,000 tons of sisal of a total value of over £400,000,000, of which over \$100,000,000 went to reduce the dollar gap of the sterling area. That is an achievement, and a considerable contribution to the economy of East Africa, especially of Tanganyika, which has contributed 80% of the total.

"This year production is likely to reach 196,000 tons, an increase over 1951 of 6%, although there will be a substantial decline in the Kenya output. The total 1952 value is likely to be £25,000,000, or £6,000,000 less than in 1951.

"During the year to the end of August, 105,000 tons were shipped from Tanganyika ports, showing a short fall on production of 10,000 tons. The railage and port facilities have not kept pace with the increase of production, and this we regret.

The Price Structure

"**Fall in World Sisal Prices.**—The dramatic fall in the world sisal price from March to August of this year took most people by surprise.

"Just over two years ago, in July, 1950, at our annual dinner I said that 'the equilibrium of world hard fibre supply and demand was being approached, and that within two years, or even sooner, we should experience a rapid and even spectacular fall in the world price.'

"**World Inflation.**—What in fact happened? Almost before the ink on my statement was dry, world values of all primary commodities swept upwards, and with them, I may add, also all costs, especially of machinery, equipment, and stores, which we need for our production.

"The intrinsic supply and demand position of commodities had little to do with the case. Certainly the real world consumption of sisal did not appreciably alter. This followed the outbreak of war in Korea, and the increase in world armament programmes which

led to a great expansion in world credit, and a further diminution in the value of the pounds which we receive for our sisal.

"The quoted rise was certainly spectacular—from £130 to £250 a ton—and the price in the sterling area temporarily outstripped the price level in terms of the dollar, thus making British East African sisal dearer to the American consumer than dollar-produced hard fibre. The quoted fall—from £250 to £90 a ton—was even more spectacular.

F.O.B. Prices

"**Price Fall as it Affects Growers.**—How was the sisal producer affected?"

"The East African customs returns show that in 1951 growers received an average f.o.b. East Africa port price for all their sisal of £167 a ton; during the first six months of 1952, £179; and during the three months July, August, and September of this year, £126—comparable to the pre-Korean price established early in 1950, as a result of the devaluation of the pound some months previously in September, 1949.

"I may add that the difference between the f.o.b. East Africa port and the c.i.f. United Kingdom port price was £15 a ton, and the differential between the highest and the lowest grade £23.

Price Quotations

"The main trouble is that the price received by growers has at no time been on the high level of prices which have been publicized throughout the world, and which have involved a good deal of criticism of the producer. Nor indeed was the producer in any way responsible for the rise in price, caused by world influences outside his control.

"These extreme price quotations applied in practice to a negligible proportion of production, owing to the established policy of forward selling, which on a rising market is to the advantage of the buyer, the average price to the producer being well below current market quotations.

"But such price quotations undoubtedly had an undermining influence on the market, and the financial risks feared impeded normal buying. This was the main factor in the price fall, and everything that followed, only aggravated the position, including irresponsible offerings, due to needless anxiety on the part of a few sellers, and on the whole producers have kept their heads above water.

Normal Production

"The price fall, buying being largely for current requirements, and by August touched a c.i.f. United Kingdom quotation of £90 for No. 1, or £83 for No. 2, equivalent to £65 f.o.b. East Africa. This figure some estates find in their sale receipts, and this is a fall in marginal production.

for b. East Africa port price of £90, a fall of almost 50% off the average price received by growers at the top of the market.

Decline in Production. However, salutary in some respects, a rapid fall in price has mixed blessings both to consumers and producers.

Production in Central and South America

One of them is the effect on future production in which I have already referred so far as East Africa is concerned.

"It is not always realized that 40% of the world's hard fibre is now produced in Central and South America, although North America consumes over 50% of the total world output. Most of this production was established under conditions of inflation, and to a large extent under Government subsidy. At the present price level a decline in production is being placed in spite of schemes of subsidization, including exchange manipulation.

"At the same time the Manila production of the Philippines, which is a complementary fibre, also shows a decline, whilst the price is now proportionately higher than sisal. Conditions are such that manila production is unlikely to reach its pre-war output in this decade.

Growers Averse to Inflationary Prices

The Price Outlook.—Sisal producers in East Africa wish to make clear to spinners that they have no desire for prices above the level which makes for sound and economic consumption and production. They want no inflationary prices, for they realize the financial risks involved. There is a point, however, below which production is likely to decline.

"The price of £110 for No. 1 c.i.f. United Kingdom port, or 144 cents per lb. New York, is in present circumstances low, having regard to the marginal costs of production, the high costs of capital replacement, as well as the social and political need of sustaining expenditure on the sisal, especially of our African staffs, for unless this is provided for Colonial territories will pay the price in other ways more disturbing and far less economic. The wages of indecision on this matter are great.

"The fall in price had the temporary effect of drying up demand; for no buyer will willingly operate on a falling market, and this affected finished goods as well as the raw material.

Commodity on Sounder Bases

"This, combined with abnormal weather conditions, has temporarily caused a substantial carry over of baler and binder twine surpluses, especially in the American market, and the difficulty of Mexico in selling her henequen, which is weaker than the type of sisal that we produce, added to the difficulties. Mills in America have even been on short time, or have had to dispense with a margin of their labour, and have even been compelled to manufacture for stock.

"But I have evidence that these positions are gradually clearing up.

"Moreover, there is no world commodity in which stocks bear a lower proportion to production than hard fibres.

"Real demand for the variety of basic agricultural and industrial needs for which sisal as a necessity must still go on, and will not be greatly affected by the price level if it is reasonable. Demand which has been withheld owing to the fall in price is now beginning to assert its influence on the market. I am therefore by no means pessimistic with regard to the sisal outlook.

"The commodity is, in fact, now on a sounder and more economic basis than it has been for years, and

I hope that that position may be maintained with sufficient encouragement both to consumers and to producers.

A Sisal Cartel

Earlier in the year certain representations were made to the Government of the United States to the effect that high sisal prices were caused by a cartel of East African producers.

I need not tell you that in East Africa itself there are no competing sellers, and also competition from a dozen other producing countries. It appears to me that the recent price history itself is a sufficient reply to such allegations.

It has been suggested, in fact, from more than one buying quarter that a little less than the selling on our part would have better served the interests of both consumers and producers.

Anyone knowing conditions of pre-war sisal marketing must, on any logical consideration, endorse the view that present selling arrangements are more satisfactory for all concerned. They contain the essential factor of competition with a more orderly arrangement of these affairs. All British East African sales have deliberately been made to meet consumer demand and not for speculation. If these allegations are pursued, which we very much doubt we shall take up the issue on behalf of growers.

Stockpiling

From other quarters it has been stated that stockpiling by the American Government exercised an important influence on the sisal price. I know of no evidence sustaining this view. It has amounted to less than 5% of world production.

"In spite of relatively large operations, I am aware of no strategic commodity in which the market was less disturbed than that of sisal, which has resulted from the residue and information in the sisal market.

Pre-War Comparison

"I have been associated with the Tanganyika sisal industry for over 30 years, and I know, as many of you know, the conditions which we had to sustain between the two wars. We have been told that sisal was then produced at £15 a ton or even less. I agree that it was sold at that price, but as the cost and often by the bankruptcy of the primary producer, as well as at the expense of all employed, especially the African.

"The world to-day has changed, especially in the East, where before the war Native wages were much lower than we paid. Peoples throughout the tropical world are seeking higher standards of life. Apart from the reduced value of money, which inevitably means higher prices for goods, increasing the standard of living involves higher production costs.

"On economic and political grounds I hope that never again shall we see the sub-economic prices which before the war were paid for primary products to the Colonial producer.

Point Four Aid and Commodity Prices

"There is much talk to-day of Point Four aid by America to the undeveloped and backward countries of Africa. I imagine we are supposed to be in that category. The countries of the free world have reason to appreciate the stupendous contribution of the American people to their security and economic resuscitation.

"But I confess that in Tanganyika we are not to look first to the soundness of the strength of our economy, which we have built up ourselves, and to regard outside technical and financial advice and large schemes, especially those sponsored by Government with the taxpayers' money, with some degree of suspicion. For we have experience in these matters

Men of Troy trust not their base. Be what you may, Hear the Danaans, though their hands proffer gifts.

Western Standards and African Society

Apart from technical considerations of efficiency, I am not sure that we have ever counted the cost or considered the price of imposing Western standards and experience upon the tradition and pattern of African society in human terms, in the harsh and extreme physical conditions of this part of tropical Africa. If we do so we may well be doing for these people of Africa which we shall disregard at our peril.

Unless our present economy is on a sound basis, and that depends upon the price received for Colonial products of which sisal is only one, any expenditure for Point Four or other aid will be so much the less. In our view the existing economy comes first. Of course, as Lord Chesterfield said, advice is seldom welcome and those who need it the most like it the least.

I notice that a number of important reports on Tanganyika development, prepared by a London civil engineering firm, together with New York consultants, and also one by the East African Railways, have been issued, but are not available to us in Tanganyika, although they are available at the Colonial Office. I should have thought that we might have been the first people to be informed and consulted.

Unhappy Legacy

I would remind you that before the war the low prices of tropical primary products made it impossible for Colonial producers—or their Governments, whose public revenues depended upon the economies of their respective countries—to make an adequate contribution to the welfare and the development of the Native populations for whom they were responsible.

The bad history of the past was basically due to economic causes, and not to original sin on the part of Colonial producers or of those who ventured as pioneers and engaged in risks under free enterprise in colonial agriculture and development. We are left with a legacy the evidences of which are to-day all too obvious in different parts of the world. In a large measure the consuming countries of the West—on both sides of the Atlantic—must share this responsibility.

I see that Mr. Churchill is in March next visiting Washington to confer with the President, and the question of stability of raw material prices is on the agenda. We wish the discussions every success.

The Colonies and the Sterling Economy

During the last two years the sterling area has been largely supported by the dollar exports and the dollar import restrictions of Colonial territories.

The trade surpluses of the Colonies, and particularly their dollar surplus, thus financed to a considerable extent the overspending of Britain and the Dominions during the critical 12 months just ending, and in this sisal has played its part, and we have been glad of the opportunity to make that contribution. There is more than one aspect of this issue of high prices for Colonial products, especially as a large proportion of Colonial sales are necessarily made outside the sterling area.

As members of the sterling block, British Colonial producers are at a competitive disadvantage in offering their products in terms of dollars, for they can always be underquoted by those who base their price offers on free sterling rates. Our position in this matter needs consideration.

The early history of the sisal industry was one of struggle, disappointment, and frustration. But nevertheless, the right spirit was there, and Tanganyika has always been, by contrast, a grand country to work

in, and the people a grand people to work with. We are proud of our inheritance, and we have done, and are doing, our utmost to make our industry one of which we can all be proud.

The new tripartite constitution of Tanganyika, which is only one stage in political development, will, in my view, do much to consolidate the basis for sound future economic development and progress.

Sisal Export Tax

I think that Edmund Burke once said: "To love and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not a good plan."

The sisal industry makes a heavy contribution to the public revenue by taxation direct and indirect. The question of the continuance in 1953 of the additional sisal export tax will shortly be before the Executive Council, and its abolition forthwith in Kenya, where it was adopted a year after it had been applied here, is being asked for by the Kenya Sisal Association, but I understand it is being continued for 1953. I do not suggest that the fiscal policies of Tanganyika and Kenya should necessarily be similar, for their circumstances and economies are different.

Yield of £2,250,000

The tax in Tanganyika has yielded over £2,250,000. It is a tax to which in principle we have always objected. But I must congratulate the Member for Finance for the backbone which he displayed in the controversy. He won; we merely sustained the moral victory.

We hope, however, that now that conditions have changed, and world competition is a growing factor, serious consideration will be given to the discontinuance of this tax. Already all but two grades are substantially free of tax, and which no tax is levied.

The money will be well spent, and I do not think too much to expect that at least some proportion may be used directly to benefit the sisal industry in some special way if such opportunity presents itself.

With regard to the High Commission Income Tax Management Bill, which was published on July 31 as an Act, there are vital principles involved concerning the power of the purse of territorial legislatures. Amendments of importance to taxpayers will, I understand, be published shortly, and I hope that these will be given the attention by the public which they deserve.

Research

Apart from individual estate expenditure, the sisal industry has collectively undertaken great responsibilities, and by cess and fee, has raised over the years, in good times and bad, a sum of over £1,500,000 to be spent for its better organization.

Of this almost £1,000,000 has been spent through the Sisal Growers' Labour Bureau, known as Silabu, and a large part of the balance of £500,000 on agronomic and economic research.

The principles established by our agronomic research have now to be applied to the vastly different conditions within the limitations and the large scale operations on sisal estates.

Our publication, *Hard Fibres*, independently prepared and distributed by the London Economic Institute, now established itself as the most comprehensive statistical survey of the industry, and its value has been generally recognized.

Trade Research

We are also turning our attention to trade research overseas, and a committee of the industry has been formed in London to discuss with spinners and others

how best producers can meet the requirements and needs of consumers.

"Our main aim is to consolidate established, especially rope manufacture, for sisal rope is made quite a different way and less than the traditional make of a manila rope, but it is a fibre of a different structure. I have seen in Canada excellent examples of sisal rope splendidly constructed and adequately finished, but a major problem in which we would find the interest and cooperation of spinners throughout the world, including specially the United Kingdom spinners.

We may even find new fields of use, including the vast unexploited utilization of the valuable by-products. But, apart from research, this will need considerable capital for reorganization of factories, layout and technique which will have to be worked out in East Africa.

Labour

Since the price of sisal became remunerative, individual estates and groups of estates have greatly increased their expenditure on the care, recreation, and welfare of labour, including medical attention.

The £1,000,000 to which I referred has been spent by the industry since 1944, when Sitabu was first formed, to provide better facilities by way of free transport, food, rest camps, etc. to migrant labour, who from the earliest days have been attracted to the industry, not only from vast distances within Tanganyika, but from the adjacent countries. Not only are Africans by this means encouraged, but to an increasing extent their wives and families.

Importance of Industry to Tanganyika

"The sisal industry employs over one-third of all labour employed in the territory, besides contributing 60% of the value of all exports from Tangan-

ya. By the conditions of its employment and the good personal relations which it has established, it continues to attract labour, and already 70% consist of local volunteers or those from a distance who have decided to settle permanently on the estates.

I have had inquiries from overseas as to whether the present boom in Kenya will affect Tanganyika. At least, those who know that Tanganyika is not like suburbs of Nairobi or Johannesburg put it that way. I can only reply that one never can tell. On such matters none of us can afford to be complacent and certainly not superior. I can only say that in many ways, as well as distance, Tanganyika is far removed from Kenya. We are not affected yet, and I do not think our industry will be.

Many Incentives Do Not Appeal

A dilemma of tropical economics, which we must face is the fact that progress by increases alone leads too often to a reduction in production—an increase in the wage rate results in a corresponding decrease in output. This applies to a lesser extent to an increasing margin of skilled and semi-skilled Africans, for the African is a highly adaptable person, but it nevertheless remains true that for over 90% money incentives do not appeal, whatever consumer goods may be available. That will gradually change, but within the tempo of Africa.

"We not only produce sisal in order to earn a profit, but are responsible for the development and contentment of those who serve our industry. That is our responsibility to Tanganyika. When we are unable to do both these things, then someone else will have to produce your sisal."



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Mining**Rhodesian Selection Trust****Profit Higher at £1,125,381**

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £1,125,381 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,122,631 in the previous year. The former figure includes £1,874 profit from Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Ltd., a subsidiary which started operations on October 1, 1951. General reserve receives £17,000, taxation requires £7,809, and dividends totalling 2s. per share £1,117,707, leaving £16,783 to be carried forward, against £22,318 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £5,293,346 in shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £63,893, revenue reserves at £29,076, and current liabilities at £708,716. Fixed investments are valued at £5,225,863 and current assets at £869,688, including £124,674 in cash.

The company, which has applied to transfer its domicile to Northern Rhodesia, holds £5,220,320, or 64.07% of the issued capital of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., of which Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., is a wholly owned subsidiary.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (vice-chairman), alternate, T. H. Bradford, C. W. Boise, N. Hickman, W. Hochschild (alternate), C. E. Nisbet, J. H. Lascelles, R. M. Peterson, Sir Douglas O. Malcolm (alternate), C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, and Brigadier R. Mickleton. The 24th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 4.

Mufulira Copper Mines**Profit of £2,617,816 after Tax**

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £5,651,927 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,617,816 in the year ended June 30, compared with £2,764,795 in the previous year. To the former figure must be added £655,000 for taxation and adjustments.

Provision for silicosis compensation amounts to £210,490, general reserve receives £125,000, and loan stock redemption reserve £35,700. Dividends totalling 8s. 3d. per share, less tax, require £1,764,578, leaving £39,581 to be carried forward, against £27,435 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company stands at £5,339,118, 47% of the stock at £700,000, provision for replacements at £2,153,133, and current liabilities at £9,543,355. Fixed assets are valued at £7,729,821 and current assets at £18,507,958, including £7,499,192 in cash.

The production of blister copper for the year amounted to 76,369 long tons, compared with 86,681 long tons in the previous year. Sales were 76,369 tons. Fuel shortages, in spite of the use of coal substitutes, continued to cause anxiety, which was increased by the threat of flood damage to Kafue bridge in the third quarter of the year.

Ore reserves were estimated at the end of the financial year at 185,927,000 short tons, containing 3.48% copper.

Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, has issued capital of £600,000 in shares of £1, and current liabilities of £885,223. Fixed assets are valued at £306,866 and current assets at £377,025, including £259,586 in cash.

Application has been made to the Treasury for leave to transfer the domicile of the parent company to Northern Rhodesia.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman and managing director), A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (vice-chairman), alternate, T. H. Bradford, E. C. Baring, C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, W. Marshall Clark, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, D. D. Levin, D. P. C. Neave, R. M. Peterson, K. Richardson (alternate), C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, A. C. Wilson, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier R. Mickleton.

The chairman's statement appears on another page in this issue.

Northern Rhodesian Miners' Strike Wage Dispute Goes to Conciliation Board

THE STRIKE of members of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union on the Copperbelt ended on November 9 after meetings had been held between the representatives of the union and the mining companies under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Labour and Mines, Mr. C. E. Cousins. The wage dispute will be referred to a conciliation board.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines**Profit Increased to £2,642,914**

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £5,888,767 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,642,914 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,796,672 in the previous year. To the figure for the year under review £73,000 must be added for taxation adjustments. A sum of £99,689 was capitalized last July. £72,836 is provided for silicosis compensation, and £450,000 is transferred to general reserve and £51,000 to loan stock redemption. Dividends totalling 2s. 3d. per share, less tax, require £2,123,341, leaving £514,023 to be carried forward, against £194,976 brought in.

The issued capital is £8,987,688 in stock units of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £3,890,096, loan stock at £1,000,000, provision for replacements at £1,679,978, and current liabilities at £9,551,567. Fixed assets are valued at £7,081,080, and current assets at £17,828,249, including £7,390,955 in cash.

Production of blister copper during the year amounted to 81,027 long tons, against 74,520 in the previous year. Despite coal shortages records were established in the tonnage of ore hoisted and milled and of blister copper produced.

Ore reserves were estimated at the end of the financial year at 92,067,141 short tons, containing 3.19% copper.

The company's trade investments include a 30% holding in Chisomwa Mines, Ltd., 45% in Kadola Mines, Ltd., 45% in Lupula Mines, Ltd., and 45% in Mwinilunga Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman and managing director), A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (vice-chairman), alternate, T. H. Bradford, C. W. Boise, N. Hickman (alternate), J. H. Lascelles, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild (alternate), C. E. Nisbet, Dr. D. Irving, I. E. W. Lomas, R. M. Peterson, C. F. S. Taylor, Sir Douglas Malcolm (alternate), C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, and Brigadier R. Mickleton.

The 25th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 3.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Government Lead Stocks

THE GOVERNMENT of Northern Rhodesia, after providing for a reserve of lead, made provisional arrangements for the disposal of its commercial stocks after the end of public trading. These arrangements, agreed with the lead producers and the London Metal Exchange, were intended to apply to the period during which Government stocks would be the sole or main source of prompt lead.

This transitional period is coming to an end, and producers and merchants should be able to supply requirements for prompt delivery. As originally contemplated, the Ministry will no longer guarantee to sell for prompt delivery through the Government broker as soon as it is satisfied that there is sufficient prompt lead available from normal trade sources. The Ministry expects this to happen in the course of the next few weeks.

Arrangements have now been made for the sale to the producers of most of the remaining Ministry commercial stocks. Pricing will be on the basis of the monthly average London Metal Exchange quotation over a period of 14 months. This will leave the Ministry with a residue of about 9,000 tons, available to meet current needs of consumers to the extent that they cannot be supplied from normal trade sources. The balance will be sold gradually over the next few months as opportunity offers.

Progress Reports for October

Clon & Motor.—24,000 tons of ore were treated for a total working profit of £40,750 (including £5,750 premium for August), against £39,289 in September.

Rezende.—A total working profit of £2,763 (including August premium gold of £1,261), against £3,252 for September.

Kentem.—3,508 oz. gold were recovered from 23,300 tons of ore milled at the Gelta mine.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,050 tons of lead and 1,825 tons of zinc were sold.

Wankie Colliery.—17,392 tons of coal and 1,000 tons of coke were sold.

Kagera.—201 tons of tin were sold, against 100 tons from tributaries.

Mining Dividends

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.—15% (the same).

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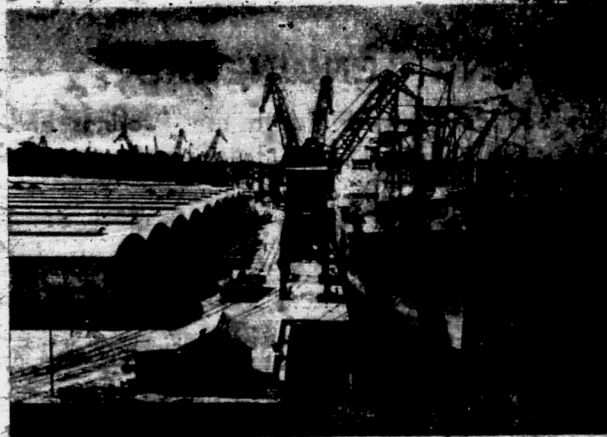
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HARBOURS OF EAST AFRICA

It is little more than 50 years since the old port of Mombasa was superseded by the new harbour of Kilindini ("the place of deep waters"). The only port serving Kenya and Uganda, it handled 24 million tons of import and export cargo in 1951, an increase of 28.5 per cent per lineal foot of quay, as compared

with —. Nevertheless, development in Kenya and Uganda has outstripped the capacity of the port and an ambitious programme of expansion, including three new deepwater berths, is being undertaken.

In Tanganyika, the principal port, Dar es Salaam ("the haven of peace"), which also serves the Eastern part of the Belgian Congo, dealt with 647,000 tons of imports and exports in 1951, almost four times the amount of cargo handled in 1939. The capacity of the port, at present served entirely by lighters, will be substantially increased when three deepwater berths now under construction are brought into use.

Tanga, also a lighterage port, serves the sisal growing Northern Province of Tanganyika. 234,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1951, more than twice the amount dealt with in 1939, and plans are in hand for building a new wharf to meet the increase in traffic. Further to the South, the new deepwater port of Mtwara will assist in the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

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