

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**T**HE ABILITY and the recklessness with which the African misleaders of their people in Northern Rhodesia have sought to embarrass the Imperial Government were worked up to a

### Working to A Climax.

climax at the beginning of this week, with the manifest intention of influencing Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons, that having been demanded by the extreme wing of the Opposition with the similar aim of adversely affecting the referendum in Southern Rhodesia a fortnight hence. The Commons debate has not begun as these words are written. It may be assumed, however, that some who will seek to catch the Speaker's eye will do so in order to say unreasonable things, repeat arguments which have no validity and reiterate proposals which have no prospect of adoption or of practical success if tried. The Opposition to federation in this country and Northern Rhodesia has been organized by a little clique of men who are bitterly antagonistic to that devolution of power from Whitehall to Africa which is the declared policy of both the Conservative and Socialist Parties. Yet, because it suits their temporary convenience, leading men in the Labour movement disregard that attack on their own policy. It is to stiffen their resistance to the Government's plan—which does not differ in essence from the scheme blessed by the Socialists when they formed the Government—that the manoeuvres of recent weeks have been designed, for those responsible for such activities know that the Cabinet would not be induced by clamour or threat to abandon its duty as trustee for the territories concerned.

If Ministers have stood firm on what they believe to be sound ground, so have their followers. No credence need be given to the

statement in some newspapers that ten or more Conservative backbenchers are so much out of sympathy with the federal scheme that they would abstain from voting if the debate were pressed to a division, as it may well be, for Mr. Griffiths, who has dictated the course of his party in this matter (clearly to the regret of several of the leading members of the Shadow Cabinet), has no willingness to describe the damage which may be done. If he insists on a division, as we expect, not one Conservative member is likely to abstain from supporting his leaders. But about a score of Socialists are known to have decided to invoke the conscience clause, and many more may be persuaded to follow their example if the speeches destroy the airy sentimentalities of the opponents of the plan and emphasize that this really is the last chance of building in Central Africa on the basis of interracial partnership a liberal-minded union of States which represent a natural economic and political unit. Because British policy in Africa should not be, or seem to be, a party political matter, this issue should not be made a question of voting strength. The weal of the territories concerned, not some momentary advantage in the believing for political position at home, should be the only consideration of leaders worthy of the name.

Instigation from this country was certainly behind the demonstration in Lusaka on Monday. The gesture of the president of the African National Congress in publicly burning a copy of the White Paper was characteristic of a certain school of European politics, and not in any sense African. Above the Congress leaders floated a banner

### Demand for Black Domination.

bearing the words "Self-Government, the Ultimate Object." For about two years that has been the manifest aim, the few politically ambitious Africans who have manufactured opposition to federation, and in the main obstacle to that African domination which would give them personal power. But the organizers of the Lusaka display were not very astute to raise their battle-cry again a few hours before the debate in Parliament, especially as their friends here have concentrated during the past couple of months on discounting the impression that there was any thought of black domination.

Again copying bad examples from this country — examples which have been condemned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, and the Bishop of Mashonaland — Congress leaders in Northern Rhodesia have called for

two days of national prayer against federation, implying that the Christian view must be against implemation of the White Paper. That is a scandalous presumption, for many devoted Christians favour federation, not least because they believe that it would bring advantages to Africans which they could gain in no other way. Will the knowledge that the days of prayer are to coincide with a general strike if Congress has its way cause the political parsons of Christian Action and the Africa Bureau to think again? The president of the African National Congress spoke of "action and unrest, perhaps of the worst kind." That presumably means widespread civil disobedience, with consequential risk of violent outbreaks. Cannot Mr. Griffiths, but lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, see in this situation proof of the folly of the course which he has followed since the general election? Even he should recognize the hopelessness of expecting satisfactory results from talks with such people. They want power, not parleys, domination, not discussion.

## Notes By The Way

### Attempt on Editor's Life

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE of Mr. Mervyn Hill provides another indication that terrorist activity in Kenya is organized, not haphazard. For some time Mr. Hill has been writing with welcome freedom in the paper which he edits, the *Kenya Weekly News*, of the anti-social activities and bestialities of the Mau Mau, and with almost equal frequency of the strikingly unsatisfactory record of the African political leaders in the Colony. His exposures have been factual, not smooth generalizations, and the more effective on that account. An African, who was doubtless denied for the talk, has now attempted to kill him while he was motoring from his Nakuru office to his farm.

### Fair and Frank Comment

THOUGH THE KIND OF COMPLIMENT that any man would wish to be spared, the attempt was a compliment to Mr. Hill's influence. It should not be thought, however, that he has campaigned merely against Africans in responsible positions who have revealed their incompetence, cowardice, or both. He has dealt quite as severely with the shortcomings of the Government of Kenya, and has not spared non-official European leaders when their action or inaction appeared to call for criticism. I should judge his policy as entirely in line with that of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which is to endeavour to form a fair judgment on the facts, and then comment with entire objectivity. That, surely, is the only kind of journalism which truly serves the public interest.

### Centenary Park

PHOTOGRAPHS which I have just seen of the transportation which is taking place at Centenary Park, Bulawayo, provide evidence that visitors to the Centenary in Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition in that city in June, July, and August will be surprised at the size and

attraction of the buildings, and no doubt, of their contents also. The standard set by the organizers is evidently the best attainable in the most advanced countries. The quarter of a million people who are expected to visit the exhibition will find no trace of amateurishness about this great undertaking, no concession to the difficulties inherent in such a project in the middle of Africa. The Tanganyika Pavilion, for instance, of which a particularly good picture has now reached London, would cause favourable comment if erected in London. Incidentally, at the time of the last Exhibition in Wembley, a suburb of the capital, almost 30 years ago, all the East African territories shared one modest building, probably smaller than that which Tanganyika alone requires in Bulawayo.

### Changes at Magadi

MR. J. PURSELL, who became general manager in Kenya of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., when Mr. W. H. Billington retired to this country in 1948, will, I learn, retire in a few days, handing over to Mr. Charles Shotton, who has been at Magadi since 1930. Mr. Purcell, his senior in that respect by two years, went out originally as assistant engineer. He was too young to serve in the 1914-18 war, but as soon as he was able he joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. In Kenya he has been a member of the Industrial Research Board since its inception, and a member of the council of the East African Association of Engineers, and he is well known in commercial, engineering, and golfing circles. He has been a Justice of the Peace in Masailand. Mr. Shotton, by profession a chemist, and the son of a Doncaster doctor, first joined the company as a research worker in the Cheshire headquarters. He has been production manager at Lake Magadi for some years, and, like his friend Mr. Purcell, is a keen golfer. Mr. Purcell will remain a director of the Magadi Company, of which Mr. A. E. J. Gawley is chairman.

# Mr. Michael Blundell More Confident of Kenya Measures

He Tells London Press Conference of Talks with Mr. Lyttelton

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, one of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, held a Press conference in London last Friday. He said, *inter alia*—

"Mau Mau, a savage reversion to barbarism on the part of a secret society within the Kikuyu tribe, has diverted attention from the long-term development plans to secure Kenya's future prosperity and happiness. As the measures which the Government of Kenya is now taking against these terrorists get into their stride, action against Mau Mau gangs is becoming increasingly effective.

Recently we have had greater successes in dealing with these gangs because of improved techniques in the anti-terrorist campaign, more experienced tracking through the difficult terrain in which they operate, and much more effectively engaged against the Mau Mau. But the intensity of the war—for it is little less—waged by the Mau Mau leaders, particularly against the loyal Kikuyu, is still very severe, and we must expect still more serious and barbarous incidents against both Europeans and Africans.

### Indeterminate Kikuyu Mass

"There is still no sign that the great indeterminate mass of the Kikuyu people has yet made up its mind fully to support the Government. There is, indeed, some evidence to the contrary, and the terror-propaganda of Mau Mau has hitherto been increasingly successful among this large mass of the Kikuyu. Many of them are bewildered by to-day's events. They do not know which way to turn because the threat of the barbarism of Mau Mau lies heavily upon them. They present a grave problem in reconstruction and rehabilitation.

No responsible European, though in Kenya imagines that this reconstruction and rehabilitation can be carried out by police and military measures alone. We believe that the process of eliminating the effects of Mau Mau and the Mau Mau oath and of reinstating the Kikuyu people to the position of disciplined and self-respecting members of society will take perhaps many years.

Meantime the situation is complicated by a considerable movement of Kikuyu from outside the Kikuyu land unit back into the tribal lands. The problems of reabsorption and resettlement are stretching the resources of the Government of Kenya to the full. The utmost efforts are being made to face this situation fairly and squarely, and to deal with it humanely as well as efficiently. This requires not only the provision of reception centres and food supplies, but also doing everything possible to ensure that these people do not in turn fall victims to the Mau Mau.

### Preparing for Reconstruction

As this grave period of emergency unfolds, we all project thought to the reconstruction period. Bearing in mind the needs of the other tribes who are loyally cooperating with Government, all the resources we can spare—administrative, economic, and social—must be brought to bear in order to prove to the Kikuyu that when they support the Government there is response and benefit.

In some locations of the Kikuyu country the situation has improved in another sense: information is flowing more easily to the authorities. Another sign of this turning away from Mau Mau is that the loyalist home-guards are increasingly in a position to afford greater resistance to the Mau Mau. The greater energy of the anti-Mau Mau campaign has definitely increased morale in this respect.

The great support which we have had from Her Majesty's Government and the extra troops now being sent are factors which cannot be over-estimated in the building up of morale in the troubled areas. I have no doubt whatsoever that Mau Mau will be defeated, even though it would be unwise to predict that this will be a short and quick conflict.

Over the greater part of Kenya life is still normal. For this we must be grateful, because it means that the development of Kenya is proceeding on a broad scale just as it did before. In these other areas good relations exist between the various races, and opportunities for the successful employment of capital in the development of Kenya continue to be taken.

The resolute action which the Government has shown in dealing with such subversive elements trying to operate in these peaceful parts of Kenya, and thus spread the area of disaffection, is heartening. This will, in my view, undoubtedly strengthen and hearten loyal and cooperative people.

My discussions with the Secretary of State have covered a wide field, including the many forms in which our organization can be improved to deal with the present situation in Kenya. We have also assessed the progress which has already been made and discussed a number of possible practical measures which can be taken to defeat Mau Mau.

### Emergency's Heavy Cost

I have also discussed with the Secretary of State the implication of the heavy cost of this emergency, which will create a difficult situation for the Kenya Treasury. This is especially to be remembered in view of our desire to continue unabated the large social and economic development which has been planned for some time past and is in process of being carried out. This development programme is essential to Kenya if we are to raise the standard of life of the African people.

It is not only in the financial sense that the Mau Mau trouble is causing disruption of these essential development plans, for at present half the available European man-power between the ages of 18 and 45 has been mobilized in support of the Government in the forces of law and order. It is a tribute to the European community that this mobilization has been carried out almost entirely on a voluntary basis. This remarkable effort is almost the maximum that any community can produce even in times of war without causing the most serious disruption to the normal life of the Colony.

As an example of what the present effort means to the European community of Kenya, it is greater than the contribution made during the 1935-45 war in terms of man-power, when 44% of the European man-power was engaged in the armed forces.

In my talks with the Secretary of State we considered this position, the long-term prospects of the Colony, and the necessity for social and political reorganization after the emergency period is over.

During this short visit I want to make a preliminary examination of proposals for a 'Voice of Kenya' organization. On the whole we have had the greatest support and understanding from the Press of Great Britain.

The 'Voice of Kenya' organization is designed to show the European community how we are attempting to solve our difficult racial problems and create a happy and prosperous multiracial society. This great task has been attempted before and is being attempted now in many places, but in Kenya we are confident that we shall find a solution which may well create a pattern for the world. That is our ambition and our hope.

### Tribal Structure Facilitated Mau Mau Growth

In reply to questions Mr. Blundell said—  
The Kikuyu are by nature deeply suspicious, quickly intelligent, and very politically inclined. The cellular system of their tribal structure has facilitated the spread of the Mau Mau oath.

A month ago I was worried about the risk of the movement spreading to other areas, and our political effort has been designed to avoid that. Now I feel much more confident. One reason is that our other tribes are more extroverted by nature, more like the traditional happy-go-lucky African.

The exodus of Kikuyu from the European farming areas must reduce production, but I hope not seriously. The White Highlands feed the three territories, and all would suffer if the movement were to disrupt Kenya's farming economy.

Murders and terrible mutilations are no suitable background for moderate and impartial discussions of constitutional problems, but we know that they cannot be solved without some means of meeting, and through these troubles we have kept in being a non-official interracial organization for the consideration of mutual problems.

There are always some people who talk about the partition of Kenya, but the considered opinion of the political leaders

of the Colony is that such a policy would be defeatist and a negation of our moral responsibilities.

The great body of moderate European opinion in Kenya is anxious for the emergence of African political leaders. One of the worst things in the present situation is that we have not the leadership which is necessary and which we should have. All races need leadership which the others can respect.

"One of our disappointments is that young Africans in whom at first there seemed grounds for hope often grow frustrated and soured, and either do not become leaders at all or embittered leaders. We need contact with young Africans, as they need contact with us.

The decent African, with his hopes and fears, must be made to feel that he is part of the system and shares it with us. We must have the imagination to make the evolving African feel that he should march forward with us, not against us.

"Ever since I have been in politics I have been a protagonist of the policy of departure from Kenya's very low wage economy. That is vitally necessary, but the productivity of the African must be simultaneously raised.

"We must have a Government in which all shades are represented, a Government which grows out of us in the Colony, not one which is set on top of us. I firmly believe that we can find the solution to our constitutional problems."

## This Week's Debate on Federation

### Lord Hailey Advocates No Division in the House

ON THE EVE OF THE DEBATE in the House of Commons on Central African federation the feature on the middle page of *The Times* was devoted to that subject, and the first letter in the correspondence column was one in which Lord Hailey candidly confessed his change of mind and pleaded that there should be no division in either House.

#### LORD HAILEY WROTE:

"There are many who will join in deprecating the prospect that the scheme for a Central African federation may during the coming fortnight be the subject of an actual division of votes in both Houses of Parliament. That criticisms and objections should be fully voiced is proper, but little is to be gained and something may be lost by proceeding to a vote. There appears to be a very general feeling in favour of a federation in principle, and the purpose of a division of votes is likely to be misunderstood by Africans.

"Like many others, I felt at the outset some doubts about the scheme, but on the whole it seems to hold out to the Africans of all three territories a future the value of which they have not been able to appreciate. Their view has been obscured by failure to realize that the matters of immediate concern to them (as for example the reservation of Native lands or the operation of the system of Native administration) will remain under local control and will in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland continue to be under the direction of the Colonial Office.

The special correspondent of the newspaper, who returned to London last week after spending several months in East and Central Africa dealt in particular with the nature and extent of African opposition to the federal plan.

"Whatever individual chiefs may think they would scarcely dare express anti-federationist views, even if they wanted to," was his summary after thorough examination on the spot. He also declared that in many villages in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the inhabitants "patently do not know what it is all about," and that his conclusion was that of the survey of African opinion made by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in 1951, namely that "Africans in the bush are on the whole apathetic and waiting for a lead."

#### Meeting at Victoria Falls

He was critical of the settlers in Central Africa for having held their federation conference at the Victoria Falls in 1949 without the direct participation of Africans (though their European representatives in the Legislative Council were present), and still more critical of the decision of the Socialist Government in the United Kingdom that district commissioners in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland might explain the federation scheme to Africans but not recommend it. Quoting Sir Andrew Colvin's words in another connexion, he wrote that that was like asking a dumb man to win an election.

The opposition of politically minded Africans to federation was, the correspondent said, due to their hope of forming an African government on the Gold Coast pattern and their realization that any such plan would be permanently blocked by federation. The chiefs were predisposed against federation by conservatism, and when they needed advice it was withheld

on the orders of the then Secretary of State, but they received advice from the African National Congress.

The most favourable leading article on federation which *The Times* has published appeared on Tuesday. It said:—

"Critics of the scheme have the obligation of proposing a better one that is workable. Those who favour some looser association, on the lines of the East Africa High Commission, ignore the fact that this organization is kept going only because there exists an overriding authority answerable ultimately to Whitehall. Lack of such an authority caused the collapse of its counterpart, the Central African Council.

#### Need for Positive Approach

"If there is cause for hesitation, it lies less in the terms of the scheme than the doubts in English minds as to whether the Rhodesian Europeans really have the will to carry it out in the spirit of partnership which is intended. There are signs of divided will. Plain evidence of a positive approach would smooth away the roughness of many. The establishment in the Bulawayo exhibition of an international club which will know no colour bar is proof that such idealisms exist in Central Africa and can take practical shape. At the same time, the knowledge that a dispute is raging in Northern Rhodesia where the miners are actually trying to spread the industrial colour bar is disquieting. The Southern Rhodesian plebiscite will help to answer these questions.

"If federation should fail, the danger is that Central Africa may experience all the disadvantages foreshadowed by its opponents without reaping the corresponding advantages of the scheme. Power is steadily passing from the centre to the outposts of the Colonial Empire. It is no longer possible to clutch at the strings, whether in Rhodesia or the Gold Coast. The consistent failure of successive British Governments to implement the English Report is sufficient evidence of that.

"It has often been noted that Africans in Southern Rhodesia seem to reach to greater maturity than they do in the two northern territories and the fact that they have had to find their own way more may be partly responsible. As for the settlers, they cannot be forced along paths of rectitude. It is ultimately their own future which is at stake. Unless they can evolve a way of living in the mixed community, it is they who will suffer. They have made bad mistakes in other parts of Africa, but people learn from mistakes, and hitherto the true Rhodesians have preserved an exceptionally sane approach in their dealings with Africans.

"The bones of these problems will remain the same whether or not federation is brought about. The question is whether federation now, with all its risks and drawbacks, will not give the people of Central Africa a better chance of solving them."

A leading article in the spring number of the *British Colonies Review* published by *The Times* stated:

"The economic arguments for federation are not to be dismissed as purely materialistic. They spell also social, educational, and health advances. They are spiritual as well as material in effect.

"That African opposition is real and widespread is true. That it is justified is more than open to doubt. Both the *intelligentsia* and the chiefs in the two northern Protectorates have some grounds for opposing federation. The former, if they are aiming at the goal of an all-African self-governing State, quite rightly see that federation makes it virtually unattainable. But was such an objective ever desirable or intended? Not according to the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government of laying down partnership between the races.

"The chiefs, who are exceptionally powerful in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are afraid that their powers will be curtailed and brought into line with those of the more closely controlled chiefs of Southern Rhodesia. That fear seems unjustified since African tribal chiefs are one of the subjects specifically reserved for the powers of the Governments. What seems more likely is that, federation or no federation, chieftainship in Central Africa will have to be gradually democratized.

"The fact that African opinion has been consulted and proved unfavourable does not mean that the British Government are *ipso facto* obliged to follow it. They would be abrogating their duties of trusteeship if they did. It does, however, mean that Parliament have very carefully to consider whether the grounds of opposition are valid. In this they have to weigh the economic advantages against the political disadvantages, if any.

"They have also to weigh the imperfections of the scheme—and no scheme is ever perfect—against possibly even less perfect alternatives, such as the permanent retarding of Nyasaland's development, the union of Southern Rhodesia and possibly of Northern Rhodesia also, with Nationalist South Africa. There are grave problems, political as well as economic, that would follow the collapse of copper prices in Northern Rhodesia.

### Misconceptions

"The Africans' fear is based principally on the misconception that the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government is identical with that of the Nationalists in South Africa. Than this nothing could be farther from the truth.

"Striking a balance, it seems that the Africans are likely to gain by federation much-needed social and economic advancement at the cost of some slowing down of political advancement at higher levels so far as the Africans from the north are concerned. But that will be to a certain extent compensated for by the accelerated advancement of the Africans of Southern Rhodesia."

Some of the illiberal nations that delight in abusing Great Britain in the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations might profit by studying the display of liberal concern in this country over the federation proposals. *Truth* suggested, adding:

"The alternative to federation is to leave things as they are, if that were done, things would not stay as they are for long. The African Congress leaders are awaiting just such a sign of British weakness to further their own plans for the formation of a unit of black self-government in Africa. This, in turn, would lead to the flight of Western capital, leaving a great part of the continent to certain destitution and chaos.

"Only federation can offer the prospect of political stability, which must exist to attract capital to the northern territories, and without that capital investment, the political, economic, and social advancement of those backward lands will never be possible.

"It is to be hoped that the British Parliament, misled by its proper desire to see no harm done to its African charges, does not so alienate Southern Rhodesian opinion that the federation proposals are finally rejected there in a wave of insulted reaction. The outcome, then, would be a situation giving every cause for liberal concern.

The BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL, chairman of the Overseas Council of the Church Assembly, and SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, chairman of the Tropical Africa Territorial Council of that body, and a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, wrote:

### Removing Inter-Racial Friction

"Would you allow us to draw attention to a resolution passed by the Tropical Africa Territorial Council of the Church Assembly Overseas Council, and endorsed by its executive, reading: 'This council warmly welcomes the views expressed in their letter to *The Times* by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council on the subject of Central African federation. Without attempting to advise for or against federation (an issue upon which individual Christians may have a variety of views), the council attaches first importance to the spirit in which the Governments concerned act, and urges Christians of every race to co-operate in removing occasions of inter-racial friction in industrial and social life.' To this end it considers it most important that Africans should be offered increasing opportunities and responsibility.

MR. E. H. LANE POOLE, writing for the London Committee of the United General Africa Association to the *Observer*, said:

"The dilemma that confronts us is this: is it wise and statesmanlike to yield to an opinion which denies that

principle of partnership to which both Her Majesty's Government and Opposition are pledged? Or is it the proper exercise of trusteeship to rescue the inarticulate and numerically largest section of the community—the villagers—which is said in Northern Rhodesia to be mainly uninformed about federation and in Nyasaland to be too frightened to express its views, from a faction which in the words of a former Governor of Nyasaland, has set out 'to kill federation by every sort of threat and falsehood and fantastic rumour'?"

"You observe that the trend is towards racial strife and the use of force. If that really be so, it is the most cogent reason why a decision should be made at once. Postponement must lead to an exacerbation of inter-racial feeling and to an irrevocable departure from partnership by resolving the issue to one of white or black domination."

### Fallacy of Comparison

MR. HERBERT PEGG wrote to the *Times Weekly Review*:

"It appears to be largely taken for granted that the position of the Africans is analogous to that of the wage-earning classes in Britain. No British Government would force through a measure, say of industrial reorganization, against the solid opposition of the working classes. It is equally inconceivable that any British Government would concede to a demand that no measure for educational reform should be passed without the acquiescence of the infant schools.

"The Africans, with a few exceptions (say one in 10,000), are in a state of political infancy. The territorial Governments are making it possible for them to proceed from the infant class to the university, and with education will come political growth and understanding. But it is unthinkable that federation should be held up until African political opinion has become equal to formulating a considered view of the project."

MR. TED LEATHER, M.P., said a few days ago: "A stable Central African Government will be Western democracy's greatest safeguard and weapon against Communist ideas and influences in that theatre. The Communists are among the most vocal opponents of the scheme, and will do their utmost to obstruct its completion if given the chance."

SIR GILES SQUIRES is reported to have said: "The prosperity of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland depends on federation. We must do what is right without paying attention to the opposition, some ignorant and some provoked by people who do not wish the Government well."

### Sudan Statute Signed

THE SUDAN SELF-GOVERNMENT STATUTE was signed on Saturday by Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, in the presence of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, and Tareb Hussein, of Pakistan, chairman of the Governor-General's commission. Sir Laurence Graffey-Smith, the British member, and Major Saleh Salem, representative of General Neguib. Previously Egypt had objected to references in the preamble to the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly. A compromise was effected by agreement to omit the preamble which, in any case, was not considered essential. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd is continuing meetings with Sudanese party and independent leaders concerning the appointment of the Sudanese members of the Governor-General's commission.

### Railway Rates Too High

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS to the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia, Mr. K. G. Y. Browne, general manager of the African organization of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., said that the railway rate on tobacco of 3.048d. per ton-mile in Rhodesia was 5% higher than the charge in Canada, nearly 20% higher than that of the United States, and almost 70% above the charge in India. India was, he emphasized, becoming a real competitor, the U.K. having taken more than 20m. lb. of India tobacco in the first six months of last year, or 63% of the total shipped. He suggested reversion to the policy of Rhodesia Railways when run by private enterprise, of lower rates on exports, balanced by higher charges on imports.

# Further Press Comment on Causes of Mau Mau

## African Domination Impossible, Says Conservative Survey

THE SURVEY OF COMMONWEALTH AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS issued by the research department of the Conservative Party deals at some length in the current issue with the position in Kenya, writing (in part):

"The East African tribes have adapted themselves with varying degrees of success to the disappearance of tribal life as a normal state, but in none has the difficulty with the younger age-groups been quite so acute as among the Kikuyu. This is partly due to the fact that that tribe has been particularly affected by the urban influence of Nairobi, where Kikuyu young men have drifted in considerable numbers.

"The problem of young and able-bodied men with insufficient socially sanctioned employment, subject to the disturbing influence of an urban civilization and the attractions of urban life, is one to which an answer is still being sought in many parts of the world. Among other things, it means that there is a large number of able-bodied men, living in circumstances which make them ripe for crime.

### Aim of Kikuyu Dominance

"These factors have been recognized and skillfully exploited by ambitious men, and for that reason the Kenya Government is bound to root out the ringleaders who have sought to turn the situation to their own personal advantage. Similar conditions do not obtain among other tribes, many of whom are in fact hostile to the Kikuyu, believing that the Mau Mau and its leaders aim not at African but at Kikuyu dominance in Kenya.

"There is, in fact, in Mau Mau a strong element of tribal nationalism, based not on racial and national pride but on envy and hate. This basis is demonstrated, as in other cases (cf. Hitler's nationalism), in extreme ruthlessness toward the Kikuyu themselves, who have been by far the most numerous victims of the Mau Mau.

"Mau Mau is in one of its aspects violently anti-European, and much play is made in its propaganda with the existence of the so-called White Highlands. The main facts are briefly these. The White Highlands do not constitute the best, or the only good, land in Kenya. Much of the land in the Kikuyu Reserve is as good as any held by European settlers; and much of this latter is poor land. Much of the European land is fit only for rough grazing, often carrying only one beast to several acres.

"The Kikuyu Reserve is overcrowded, but no more so than others, and less so than some. It is inherently more fertile than the Machakos Reserve, inhabited by the Kamba tribe, who, despite proximity to the White Highlands and to Nairobi, have made no move corresponding to Mau Mau.

"The main problem confronting Africans is not so much an absolute shortage of land—much of the land in the reserves is not in fact being cultivated to full productivity—but to effect the difficult transfer from primitive shifting subsistence agriculture to a much more productive system of fixed agriculture, which is essential if higher standards of living are to be achieved. To this end, £3m. have been allocated in the 10-year plan for African settlement and the reconditioning of African lands.

### Reaction Against Industrialism

"Advances have taken place in the Kikuyu Reserves as elsewhere, but the Mau Mau leaders have among other things, stirred up opposition to better agriculture, going so far as to incite people to destroy contour terraces and other improvement works. In this respect Mau Mau resembles some historic reactions against the industrial revolution, such as loom-breaking. Mau Mau stands in the way of the economic advance of the Kikuyu people—and of all Africans in Kenya.

"As to social services, nearly £4m., or 26% of the total expenditure of Kenya, is devoted to these. Expenditure on African education has risen from £400,000 in 1951 to £700,000 in 1952, and will exceed £1m. in 1953. In Nairobi alone about 5,500 dwellings were built for Africans in 1949-51, and upwards of a further £2m. is to be spent on African housing over the next two to three years.

"The problem of reconciling the political aspirations of a multiracial community and of ensuring that the races work and live together in harmony is not easy. There are some

people in this country and some Africans who, ignorant or forgetful of the great differences between East and West Africa, hope to see reproduced on the East Coast the political pattern which is now emerging in Colonies like the Gold Coast and Nigeria. They gloss over the fact that these are Native countries where the European is a bird of passage. In parts of Eastern Africa, on the other hand, the white man has made a home for himself and his children after him. He is there to stay.

"On the West Coast, which has had long contact with Europeans, many Africans have reached a high stage of culture and education and are within measurable distance of managing their own affairs. The African of Kenya is, educationally, not in the same street. Indeed, the bestial crimes committed by the Mau Mau show how little removed are their perpetrators from the savagery and superstition which darkened their country until 50 years ago.

"Any idea of African domination as a solution of the plural community problems of Kenya is out of the question. Only through co-operation and partnership between the races can true prosperity and happiness be achieved. To this end all those who are concerned with the future of Kenya should apply their minds.

### Comments on Odede, Detention

Under the heading "The Roots of Mau Mau," the current issue of the *Economist* states:—

"The detention of Mr. Odede, who has hitherto enjoyed the Government's trust, is an unpleasant shock. He is accused, though no evidence has yet been produced, of conspiring to spread Mau Mau conspiracy to Nyanza Province, where his own people, the Luo dwell. If the charge is substantiated, the hopes of developing a moderate African leadership will be thin, and the comfortable assumption that Mau Mau is exclusively a Kikuyu aberration goes by the board.

"Meanwhile an all-out effort is being made to clear the Aberdares of terrorist and military reinforcements. But even if this is successful it will be only a beginning. The Kikuyu are trekking from the White Highlands, denuding the most productive farming area of labour, and burdening the already overcrowded Kikuyu Reserve. The danger to food supplies for the whole Colony from this migration has caused many settlers to reconsider their attitude to security; to retain loyal servants and labourers becomes a calculated risk.

"The widening area of disturbance, which is already costing £250,000 a day, can only be regarded as a substantial success for Mau Mau. The terrorists in arms will be beaten; but that will not necessarily end Mau Mau—especially if poverty and famine increase African discontent and frustration. Mau Mau may live on; perhaps it plans to go underground. It would be wrong to draw parallels between the campaign in Kenya and earlier Colonial pacification operations in East and West Africa. In those days the white man's military and technological victory was overwhelming; thereafter the tribes return, under the sympathetic guidance of the district commissioners, to their time-honoured pursuits and customs, little modified and with all moral sanctions intact. But in Kenya to-day, no such possibility exists.

### "Unaccustomed Thought Demanded"

"Overpopulation, detribalization, and town life, the loss of prestige by the Europeans—all these will prevent Kenya's society from picking up the lost threads. It looks as if Mau Mau is almost as much a European thing as an African thing: a revolutionary conspiracy taking some of its ideas from Western prototypes, criminal and political. To outwit it will demand, from conventionally minded officials and settlers, some unaccustomed thought, of which there is yet little sign.

"The statement that the cost of the emergency to Kenya is £250,000 a day is entirely unwarranted. The direct charge upon public revenues is rather less than £250,000 a month at present.—Ed., EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

A Kenya African, signing himself "Kikuyu Christian," has written to the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The solution of the Mau Mau mystery will be found only when both European and African are able to see the sins of suspicion, hatred, mistrust, and jealousy which have kept them apart.

"Those of us Kikuyu who have denounced the Mau Mau because we believe in Jesus have been nicknamed 'Athungu'—that is 'Europeans.' We are definitely sure that Mau Mau will

be defeated. But we look forward to the full brotherhood of all who have accepted the Lord Jesus as their personal Saviour.

"The world will perhaps be encouraged to hear from a Kikuyu that, amidst the fears and horrors in the Kikuyu country at the present time, there still remains a handful of cheerful and loving men and women. They are the people, first to the Heavenly King, and secondly to the Queen Elizabeth II and her Government established in this Colony.

"I suggest that if the tragedy facing Kenya is to be overcome the following points should be noted: (1) African and European Christians must show the way by their oneness; (2) real understanding and friendship between the races must be sought and fostered; (3) from this a working partnership may be built up; (4) round-table conferences between Government and people should be held, with full opportunity of free expression on any issue affecting relationships.

**Protests Against Kikuyu Removals**

"The Kikuyu need to undergo a change of heart and of mind," wrote the Nairobi correspondent of the paper, adding: "equally the Kenya Government and those who advise them will have to think hard and clearly, and act firmly and quickly, if the Kikuyu question is not to bedevil Kenya's future.

"During the past three weeks the opinion of the settlers on the removal of Kikuyu from the White Highlands has markedly changed. A group of settlers in Subukia, where there have been several incidents, recently addressed an emphatic protest to the Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley against proposals for the wholesale removal of Kikuyu from their farms. A similar line of thought has prevailed among the settlers of the Kinangop, where the Mau Mau terrorists have been very active.

"Yet the exodus of Kikuyu from the White Highlands continues. Various factors contribute to this movement, which is both crowding the hastily-built transit camps and gravely exacerbating the state of affairs within Kikuyuland.

"First, the Government has failed to give adequate leadership or clear direction on the subject. On the one hand, the Commissioner of Police and senior military officers have persistently stressed the risk of treacherous attacks on European settlers by Kikuyu, even in the unaffected areas, the grave danger of trusting any Kikuyu, and urged constant vigilance and even kind of precaution.

"The reaction of many settlers has been that the risk to their wives and families is entirely due to the presence of Kikuyu on their farms and in their households. Rather than live such a suspicion-ridden life, these settlers have decided to discharge all their Kikuyu. On the other hand, that is precisely what the Governor has asked them not to do on the grounds that the wholesale removal of Kikuyu from the Highlands would swamp the reserve and that hordes of hungry and desperate men, women, and children would soon be wandering about the country.

**Civil Disobedience**

"Second, the Kikuyu Registration Ordinance and the decision to move Kikuyu squatters into villages, have provoked civil disobedience in some districts. The ordinance, enacted in January, required every adult male Kikuyu employed outside Kikuyuland to possess an identity card showing his name, registration number, and thumb-print, a photograph, and a record of employment, since January 1, 1952. The objects are to enable employers engaging Kikuyu to know their record and to aid and protect Kikuyu with good records.

"The decision to move squatters into villages is to provide greater security for the good Kikuyu and to enable a closer control of the rest. From a long-term point of view there are also real advantages. Uptil villages and hamlets are established for African labourers in the White Highlands—in place of small groups of huts scattered like mushrooms about the countryside—it will never be possible to provide the amenities and social services which the labourers and their families need.

"Some settlers have argued that the Registration Ordinance was ill-considered and ill-timed because it cannot be enforced, because the Government cannot protect Kikuyu menaced by Mau Mau, and because it has not made any effective counter to the mischievous propaganda.

"To that argument it is retorted that in some districts 80% of the Kikuyu have agreed to be photographed, that even in a bad district nearly 50% have agreed, and that the first lesson which the Kikuyu must learn is to respect the law. Last week the Government announced that it intended to proceed with the application of the ordinance as fast as facilities allowed.

"A third factor is that many Kikuyu have left the White Highlands on their own account, some for fear of being required by Mau Mau to commit awful crimes. Others have done so at the behest of Mau Mau leaders who apparently believe that European agriculture will thereby be crippled, and that the worse conditions become in Kikuyuland the more will their atavistic cause be aided.

The correspondent stated that there had been "deplorable instances of excessive roughness" during raids on huts by military and police.

The *Economist* has published an article from a correspondent who was recently in Nairobi. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"Whether or not the Mau Mau terrorism is rooted in genuine Kikuyu grievances, what has shaken the settlers is the wide and deep gulf that has been revealed between European and some African minds. One farmer said: 'Before Roger Ruck, his wife, and their child were murdered, the Mau Mau executioners debated for three days whether the victims should be the Rucks or a neighbouring family. This discussion was held in Kikuyu huts on the Rucks' land. Every Kikuyu employed by the Rucks knew what was being discussed. Some of them had been in the Rucks' employment for years. Not one gave the slightest hint of what was afoot.'

"When Mau Mau oath administrators arrived on Mr. Michael Blundell's farm several of his Kikuyu workers were tortured into taking the oath. They were held down on the ground and their hands manacled. These sinister ceremonies were held with the full knowledge of all or most of the Kikuyu on the farm. Only one dared warn the Blundells of what was going on. The chief torturer was a well-mannered and educated young Kikuyu, who had enjoyed the Blundells' full confidence.

**Mr. Blundell's Visit**

An editorial note in the *New Statesman and Nation* expresses the hope that Mr. Blundell will tell the settlers of Kenya on his return from London that "criticism of settler policy is based mainly on the contention—surely irrefutable to-day—that a policy of making the Kukes more frightened of Europeans than of Mau Mau is not rewarding." The paragraph continues:—

"More troops go out; the fear grows, and what began with apparently sporadic outbreak of terrorism has turned into a racial war. Mau Mau appears to us partly a reaction to a very primitive barbarism and partly a revolt against a servile economic, political and racial status. How can troops deal with such a situation? And how do those who rely on present hope to pay for it, find it spreading to other areas, or attract capital for the proposed industrial development of the Colony?"

The Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism has issued through its London office a statement in the following terms:—

"The Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism is shocked to learn of the arrest of Mr. F. W. Odede, acting president of the Kenya African Union, on the vaguest of allegations. He is well known for his moderate views and for his advocacy of non-violence as the means whereby Africans should gain their legitimate rights.

"The statement that for 'security reasons' it is not possible to give the sources of information upon which the allegations are based against Mr. Odede establishes a dangerous precedent, leaving the people in Kenya safe against molestation. The congress urges that Mr. Odede should be given a full opportunity forthwith of defending himself against these charges.

"The congress reaffirms its confidence in the Kenya African Union, and pledges its full support to the new acting president, Mr. W. Awori."

**Desert Locust Situation**

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reported last week, *inter alia*:—

"French Somaliland was reported clear in the second half of January and February. The Somaliland Protectorate was clear of swarms after February 12. Control operations against hoppers in the coastal areas in the north-west were successfully completed by the end of February. No reports have been received from Somalia.

"There were few reports of swarms in British East Africa in addition to those reported in the preceding summary. During the second half of the month scattered swarms were reported at Ramuuti, Thomson's Falls, Subukia, and Nakuru, in Kenya; in Tanganyika there were small swarms between Mwanza and Shinyanga and Mbulumbulu, and near Kondea and Singida, and unconfirmed reports of breeding at Engaruka. There were no further reports from Uganda.

"Eritrea was clear of swarms and hoppers throughout February and early March. The Sudan was clear of swarms during February. The swarms present in eastern Ethiopia are maturing, and breeding may begin in March in Danakil. Some of those swarms may spread east and breed in the Somaliland Protectorate and Ogaden."

## Government Win Federation Vote

### African Treaties in N. Rhodesia

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROVED by 304 votes to 260 on Tuesday an amendment motion for Central African federation. A number of Labour members abstained from voting after a fortnight speech by Mr. Stanley Evans in support of the measure. A full report will appear next week.

Under instigation from the African National Congress, Africans have burnt the White Paper publicly in Northern Rhodesia and threatened a general strike and other operations of the worst kind.

The Ndola correspondent of *The Times* said in the course of a report telegraphed on Monday:

"Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, which has been prominent in opposition to Central African federation, in Lusaka yesterday solemnly burned a copy of the White Paper setting out the federation plans as 'a symbol of the bitter African opposition to it.' He did this in the presence of about 800 Africans, including chiefs, among them Paramount Chief Mpezeni of the Northern Province."

"Leaders of the congress sat under a red banner bearing words 'self-government the only ultimate object' and heard Mr. Nkumbula say that 'the talking stage' in African opposition to federation was being brought to an end by the burning of the White Paper. 'We are now entering upon the stage for action,' he said.

### Chanting Crowd

"He then struck a match and set fire to the White Paper, which had been soaked in petrol. As it blazed the crowd surged forward, shouting, chanting, and dancing. The scene was in marked contrast to the quiet atmosphere in which the meeting started, with a prayer and a hymn sung to the tune of *O God, our Help in Ages Past*.

"Mr. Nkumbula announced that two days of national prayer against federation would be held in the territories on April 1 and 2. He said: 'It has been decided that during these two days no work shall be performed. Christian leaders are asked to conduct prayers for their Christian followers. Non-Christian elements are also asked to pray to God in their traditional way. It has also been provided that no drinking shall take place during the days of prayer.'

"Mr. Nkumbula criticized the Government for 'imprisoning and arresting chiefs in the Northern Province during the recent trouble.' He said that the facts of the case are that the chiefs were not consulted, nor did they agree to the passing of the ordinance in regard to fishing rights. 'Whatever the opinion of the Central Government, no Native authority ordinance can be passed without the consent of the Native authority. In this case the Native authority was not even consulted. The chiefs therefore violated no ordinance.' He went on to say: 'They were told that plans were on foot to dispossess them of their land. In fact, some of the people have been removed.'

"Mr. Nkumbula did not say who had told local Africans that they were to be dispossessed, though it has frequently been alleged in Government circles that spokesmen of the African Congress have alleged in their various anti-federation moves that federation means dispossessing Africans of their land. Mr. Nkumbula did not develop his reference, and his precise meaning is not clear.

### "Chiefs Have Lost Confidence"

"He also accused the Government of interfering with deliberation in the territorial conference of Native chiefs in Lusaka last August. He said: 'During that conference the Secretary for Native Affairs summoned the chiefs to his office and spoke to them as if he was speaking to babies. He accused the congress of the most unwarrantable things, which were sheer invention. The result was that the chiefs got angry, and those who still had a little confidence in the Government of the Protectorate lost that confidence completely.'

"Whatever criticism may be launched against the African Congress, the protectorate Government and the present British Government are alone responsible for the creation of the prevalent bitter violence and mistrust between black and white in Central Africa. The Government's attempt to split African opinion on the federation issue has made things go from bad to worse. Their propaganda to incite chiefs and other peoples against the African Congress has beyond doubt revealed the ill intent of the Federal Government.

"Mr. Nkumbula then said that there would be unrest in Central Africa, 'perhaps of the worst kind,' if federation were imposed against African opposition. He said it had been

decided that, if federation were imposed, measures would be taken to paralyse the industries of the country.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, meeting in Brussels on Saturday, decided to protest to Mr. Churchill and Opposition leaders against the proposed federation of the Central African territories because the plan had been adopted without the consent of the African population.

The Women's Foreign Mission General Committee of the Church of Scotland has passed a resolution reading: "Being convinced that the present proposals for Central African federation are having a disastrous effect on race relationships, not only in Central Africa but also in other parts of the Commonwealth, we earnestly beg H.M. Government not to impose the proposed scheme in face of African opposition."

The Midland Federation of Trades Councils has condemned the Government's policy in Africa, and has asked that "Africans' views on federation be taken into account."

## Slavery in the Present Day

"SLAVERY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY" is the title of a pamphlet by Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge which has been published by the Anti-Slavery Society, of which he is secretary. Admitting that there is no reason for disquietude concerning any of the Colonies of the European Powers, the author writes:—

"Ethiopia abolished the legal status of slavery by law in 1942, but little or nothing is known of how this law is enforced, because all but a few travellers are excluded from Ethiopia, and it has been impossible to observe how the law is enforced. It is one thing to make anti-slavery laws. It is another to enforce them.

"Experience in other countries shows that slavery dies slowly. In British territories the Government takes the strongest possible line against slavery, it has been no easy task to eradicate a system which does not offend the principles of the people and in the continuance of which certain groups have the deepest interest.

"In the Sudan under British administration since 1895 in the 1930's it was discovered that slavery was still practised. In Nigeria to-day cases of pawning of persons and kidnapping occur from time to time.

"Margery Perham in her book 'The Government of Ethiopia' writes: 'It should therefore not be expected that slavery has completely disappeared from Ethiopia, and statements to that effect should be discounted.'

"In tropical Africa south of the Sahara the custom of a man pawning money or goods to the parents of a girl to secure her as a wife without her consent is prevalent. A woman acquired under these conditions usually becomes property, and may be resold by her husband in his life-time and on his death passes to his heir at law. The latter may either take her to wife or sell her to another man. The custom of purchasing wives exists in Asia also, both in India and China.

"The Governments of the French and Belgian African Colonies and those of the Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa have passed laws prohibiting the marriage of a woman without her consent."

## East African Officers for Coronation

MAJOR W. E. B. ATKINSON, 5th K.A.R., Major R. B. Gifton Salmond, 6th K.A.R., Major W. P. McCloud, 156th H.A.A. Battery, and Captain T. I. Mackie Campbell, 2nd K.A.R., will represent East Africa Command in The Queen's Colonial Escort at the Coronation. The other officers of the East African contingent will be Major D. S. B. Sken, 2/6th K.A.R., Major A. W. Hardwick, 7th K.A.R., Captain F. D. Slater, N.R.R., Captain J. A. Powell, E.A.A.S.C., and Lieuts. G. R. and M. T. Wheatley, 2nd K.A.R. The last mentioned are twins.

Scandinavian Airlines are to extend their service beyond Nairobi to Johannesburg, but will not carry local passengers between Kenya and territories to the south.



## State Subsidies for Irrigation S. Rhodesian Committee's Proposal

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN IRRIGATION COMMITTEE should subsidize irrigation development, suggests a report of the standing committee on large-scale irrigation projects. If necessary, unused land should be taxed, loans made, and land expropriated and reassigned.

These suggestions are based on the warning that unless the pattern of production and consumption shows a marked change, the Colony's supplies of maize and small grains will be short of requirements by 2m. bags or more by 1970. Even with extensive irrigation, the maize shortfall might be 1m. bags, and wheat might be 760,000 bags short.

The committee suggests that on the high veld in the over-30-inch rainfall belt there are 1m. acres of undeveloped good and medium soils, of which 200,000 acres would in any case be developed within 20 years. If half of the balance could be used for maize, the extra output would more than meet the expected shortfall. "Much of this land is in European ownership, and prompt action brought under cultivation within a reasonable period, action by the State will be necessary." The committee urges immediate inquiry into methods of expanding dry land food production on developed and undeveloped high veld.

The Colony's sugar requirements for 1970 are put at 70,000 tons. Triangle Estate could provide 40,000 tons at most, and the balance must come from other low veld areas such as the Sabi Valley. An annual Sabi sugar output of 30,000 tons would, however, reduce the water available for lucerne and wheat crops. It was therefore essential to develop both the Sabi Valley and Triangle schemes to the maximum.

Detailed planning is recommended immediately for irrigation development on the Hunyani, Ngesi, and Umfuli schemes, and a fully equipped research station is urged for the high veld.

On tenure, the committee believes that land put under large-scale irrigation should be State-owned initially, or, if already privately owned, taken over by the State for subdivision into irrigation farms of suitable size. These could then be leased to approved settlers. On proving himself an efficient farmer, the tenant could be offered the freehold.

## Students from the Colonies

STUDENTS from East and Central Africa at present in the United Kingdom number 733, of whom 183 are holders of scholarships and 550 private students. Of these two classes respectively five and four came from the Somaliland Protectorate, 100 and 293 from Kenya, 15 and 33 from Northern Rhodesia, seven and 10 from Nyasaland, 20 and 95 from Tanganyika, 25 and 100 from Uganda, and 11 and 15 from Zanzibar. Thus more students in each group come from Kenya than from all the other territories put together.

Of the total, with the addition of 18 from Aden, 77 are university students in London, 22 at Oxford, 20 at Cambridge, 82 at other provincial universities, 44 in Ireland, 56 in Scotland, and 21 in Wales. Of those attending non-university colleges, etc., 125 are at the Inns of Court, 148 in London, 118 in the provinces, 30 in Scotland, and eight in Wales.

There are in all 6,338 students in the United Kingdom from the dependent territories, of whom 1,235 are student nurses, 1,121 studying law, 781 medicine, 656 engineering, 422 education, and 393 arts. Only 78 are taking courses in agriculture, 37 in veterinary science, 11 in forestry, and 10 in theology.

The return of Seretse Khama as chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland is again to be demanded by the Council for the Defence of Seretse Khama and the Protectorates, of which Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., is chairman. He said last week that the recent birth of a son to the ex-chief's wife raised new problems, and claimed that the view of his council had support from members in all political parties and from religious organizations.

## Queen Mother's Visit to S. Rhodesia Engagements in Colony

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER has approved the following programme for Her Majesty's visit to Southern Rhodesia during July. The Queen Mother and the Princess Margaret will arrive at Salisbury Airport by B.O.A.C. Comet at midday on July 1. Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness will drive through Salisbury to Government House.

On the evening of July 2 Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness will leave Salisbury by train for Bulawayo. After the official reception at Bulawayo railway station next morning, they will drive to Government House, and in the afternoon Her Majesty will officially open the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition. In the evening there will be a reception at Government House.

During the morning of Saturday, July 4, the royal visitors will see the exhibition for a second time and in the afternoon attend a garden party to be given by the mayor. On July 6, they will visit Luveve African village in the morning, attend the Rhodesian pageant in the Theatre Royal in the afternoon, and in the late afternoon leave by train for Gwelo. They will drive round Gwelo and attend a tea party given by the mayor next morning.

### Unveiling Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial

The royal train will reach Umtali on the morning of Wednesday, July 8. After The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret will drive through Umtali to Christmas Pass, where Her Majesty will unveil the Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial. In the afternoon the party will visit the Sakubva African township and later attend a garden party given by the mayor. Then The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret will drive to the Zimba Mountains, stay at the Zimba Rock Hotel until the morning of July 10, and then leave by road for Fort Victoria, visiting Nyanyadzi irrigations farms for Africans on the way.

On July 11 the Zimbabwe Ruins and Morgenster Mission will be visited in the morning, and in the afternoon Her Majesty and Princess Margaret will attend a garden party to be given by the Town Management Board, afterwards returning to the royal train, which will depart for Salisbury, arriving on the morning of Sunday, July 12.

Next day The Queen Mother will lay the foundation stone of the Rhodesian University. In the evening there will be a ball for young people at Government House. On July 14 there will be an evening reception at Government House. Next day, Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness will visit the Rhodesian Ruins in the morning and attend a garden party given by the mayor in the afternoon.

On July 16 the royal visitors will drive through Salisbury to the airport to embark in a B.O.A.C. Comet for the return journey to the United Kingdom.

Further engagements may be undertaken.

## African Women in Domestic Service

ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER of African women employed as domestic servants in Southern Rhodesia has trebled since 1946, 90% of Native servants are still men. The chief obstacle to employment of women in urban areas, reports the Commissioner of Native Labour, is lack of suitable living accommodation nearby. "Unfortunately, local authorities appear unable to resist public objections to erecting centrally situated hostels for African women." Shortage of building materials and high costs inhibit private employers from providing quarters. "African women still show rooted objections to performing the heavier tasks, such as scrubbing floors; they consider such duties the work of males, although they commonly hoe lands at home." The report adds that an increasing number of European householders, unable to employ both a man and a woman for the respective tasks, now have only one Native servant.

The official cost-of-living index figure in Northern Rhodesia has risen by nearly 6% in the past year.

## Parliament

## Deputation on Federation

## Mr. Churchill Discourtesy

MR. CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister his reasons for refusing to meet a delegation from the Central African Committee, and if he was aware that his refusal had caused dismay amongst all sections of the community.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I see no reason for any dismay in any quarter that the delegation should be received by the two principal Secretaries of State who are most closely and earnestly considering the problem of Central African federation."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Does not the Prime Minister think that it would have been a gesture on his part and would have helped to cement the ties between the people of Central Africa and this country if he had met the delegation?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think I must in reason follow the principle of devolution in some of these very serious and complicated questions."

MR. DUGDALE: "Is the Prime Minister aware that it is not in keeping with his usual courtesy to refuse to receive a deputation presenting a memorial signed by members of both Houses of Parliament, together with leading members of the churches, including the president of the Methodist Conference and leading members of the Church of Scotland and of the Church of England, including the Bishops of Bristol and Worcester and the Dean of St. Paul's?"

## No Lack of Consideration

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I cannot think that these dignitaries have in any way been treated with lack of consideration and respect by the fact that they were referred to the two principal Secretaries of State who are masters of the whole of this Hon. Members' Not Masters—masters of all the details of this intricate problem."

MR. DUGDALE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether, since the constitution of Southern Rhodesia contained no provision for the taking of a poll to decide upon the alteration of the constitution, he would seek Parliamentary approval for the poll now proposed.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "No. The proposed referendum does not of course operate to amend the Southern Rhodesian constitution. Its purpose is to ascertain the views of the Southern Rhodesian electorate on the federation proposals. The machinery by which this is done is for the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia to decide."

MR. DUGDALE asked whether the Minister would propose that in any new federal public service that might be set up for Central Africa all grades should be open to applicants of all races.

MR. FOSTER: "I refer the hon. gentleman to paragraph 112 of the Federal Scheme (Cmd. 8754), which states: 'No person domiciled within the Federation who is a subject of Her Majesty or a person under Her Majesty's protection will on grounds of race only be ineligible for employment in the service of the Federal Government. In appointing or recommending persons for such employment, regard will be had only to their competence, experience, and suitability, and in determining suitability regard may be had to the circumstances of the locality in which a person would be employed.'"

## Tribal Representatives at Coronation

MR. EMRYS HUGHES asked who was to be invited to represent the Bamanangwato tribe of Bechuanaland at the Coronation.

MR. FOSTER: "In view of the unavoidable limitations on numbers, it is impracticable for all the tribes in the territories to be represented at the Coronation. The Bechuanaland Protectorate will be represented by Chief Kgari Sechele of the Bakwena tribe, the senior chief of the Protectorate. Basutoland and Swaziland will likewise each have one representative."

MR. BESWICK asked the composition and the functions of the Tanganyika Coffee Curing Company, and what representation on the company was allocated to co-operative organisations.

MR. LYTTLETON replied: "The present directors are Mr. W. H. Baldwin, chairman, representing the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association; Mr. A. L. B. Bennet, representing the Moshi Native Coffee Board; Mr. R. S. W. Malcolm, Commissioner for Co-operative Development, representing the Moshi Native Coffee Board; Mr. Casimir Kiwira, an African representative from the board; Mr. H. Marsland and Mr.

F. A. F. Schmid, representing the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association.

The alternate directors are Mr. C. J. McGregor, representing the Moshi Native Coffee Board, and Mr. Pappas and Mr. M. Tsoukas, representing the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association. The chairman is elected in alternate years from the Coffee Growers' Association and the Native Coffee Board. The manager of the curing company is a European, Mr. H. I. Munk."

MRS. WHITE asked by what method Africans were chosen to serve on the standing advisory boards dealing with labour conditions in Nyasaland, and how far those boards had power to fix minimum or other wages.

MR. LYTTLETON: "African members of these boards are nominated by the provincial commissioners. The boards are only advisory; after considering their recommendations, the Governor-in-Council has power to fix wage rates either generally or for specified areas."

MRS. E. WHITE asked what provision was made for workmen's compensation or industrial injuries benefit in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Both territories have Workmen's Compensation Ordinances under which employers are liable to pay compensation to workmen for injuries received in accidents arising out of and in the course of employment. The amount of compensation is related to earnings at the time of the accident and the degree of disability. In Northern Rhodesia, certain occupational diseases are also covered by the ordinance, while there is a special scheme for silicosis."

## Inter-Racial Whitley Councils

MRS. WHITE asked what had been done in Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland to establish interracial Whitley Councils in the Civil Service, as recommended by the commission which reported in 1947.

MR. LYTTLETON: "No interracial Whitley Councils have been established in either territory. Northern Rhodesia has separate Whitley Councils for Europeans and Africans. Nyasaland has no Whitley Councils as such, but various forms of consultative machinery are in operation in different branches of the Civil Service."

MR. D. RENTON (Nat. Lib.) asked the Colonial Secretary what steps he took in 1952, and what steps he proposed to take in 1953, to reduce the cost of carrying out the duties of his department.

MR. LYTTLETON: "On the original estimate for 1952-53 economies exceeding £50,000 p.a. were effected by cutting down staff and curtailing some services. The possibility of making further economies is continuously studied, but another similar reduction would seriously impair the work of the department, which must be expected to increase with the progress of Colonial development in all fields."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked how many African members of the Kenya Legislative Council had applied to hold meetings with their people.

MR. LYTTLETON: "African non-official members of the Legislative Council have been informed several times, most recently in the Kenya Council on February 20, that application to hold public meetings made by them will be considered, so far no application has been received."

## Cement Works for Kenya

AGREEMENT has been reached in principle with the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., for the construction of a modern cement factory at Sultan Hamud, in Kenya, at a total cost of £1½m. Output is expected to be 100,000 tons a year, and the price about £5 per ton less than those that will be ruling in two or two-and-a-half years' time when the factory is completed. The decision, which is warmly welcomed by Government as showing confidence in the future of the Colony despite the present disturbances, was made during the visit of Mr. N. M. Jensen, chairman and managing director of the holding company, the Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd. There will be no public issue, but local shareholders will have an opportunity to subscribe to the capital, most of which, however, will be provided from Great Britain.

In his opening speech in the South African general election campaign the Prime Minister, Dr. Malen, claimed that "money spent on the Natives' education, health, and social services is seven times as much per head as even the mighty and liberal England spends on its Natives in its African territories, including its Protectorates and the Rhodesias."

## Large-Scale Drive in Nairobi Chief's Bodyguard Murdered

NEARLY 2,500 AFRICANS were involved in a large-scale operation by military forces and police in Panawani, the Native location of Nairobi last week-end. More than 1,600 persons wanted by the police, mainly from the Fort Hall and Nyeri districts, were among those arrested.

Six terrorists were killed, six wounded, and 14 captured by security forces in the Fort-Hall area during the same period.

### Death of Mr. Mervyn Hill

Last week, Mr. Mervyn Hill, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, who had previously received letters threatening his life, was fired at when driving home from Nakuru in his motor car by an African. The shot passed through the windscreen, causing injuries on his face by broken glass. Mr. Hill, who had been slowing down in order to give the African a lift when the first shot was fired, stopped and returned the fire. The African fired a second shot, which missed Mr. Hill, then disappeared into the bush.

A gang of eight Africans attacked in daylight Mr. D. Walter Ringrose, a member of the Nairobi Staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and an Asian clerk, who were transferring money from one branch to another. Mr. Ringrose, who received panga wounds on the head, shot one African dead and wounded another, but the rest of the gang escaped with £650 in cheques and cash. Later three Africans were arrested.

A chief's bodyguard between Meru and Embu has been murdered by Mau Mau terrorists, who had escaped from Nairobi through military and police patrols. Six in number, the gang was composed of men of the Meru tribe, one of whom was captured and confessed to participating in the attack.

Two terrorists were killed and three wounded when a police detachment came upon a Mau Mau meeting in the Molo district on Monday. Several witch doctors and oath administrators have been arrested in possession of ceremonial garments and vessels.

Two Africans have been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for an attack on Mrs. Hamilton near Nairobi last month.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, accompanied by Major-General Hinde and the Member for Agriculture, carried out an all-day reconnaissance of the Aberdare and Mount Kenya districts in connexion with the concentration of labourers.

The Kenya Government is reported to have requested air support for operations against Mau Mau. It is thought more likely that the necessary aircraft will come from the R.A.F. training base in Southern Rhodesia, rather than from Mid East.

### Central Province Situation

MR. D. O'HAGAN, Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya, made a statement in Nairobi last Thursday on the progress made in that area by the forces of law and order. This province, with its administrative centre in Nyeri, is the eastern half of the area affected by Mau Mau activities.

During the past three weeks there had, he said, been considerable success against Mau Mau gangs operating on the bamboo forests of Mount Kenya and in the Aberdares, but large gangs of terrorists were still operating and much remained to be done.

The anti-Mau Mau drive had a twofold objective—to hunt down, capture, or destroy the armed gangs of thugs, and, secondly, to restore confidence and remove fear among loyal Africans.

Most Europeans in the most dangerous localities had now taken precautions for their protection, and the Government was helping by establishing new police posts and recruiting farm guards. In the Nanyuki district alone 250 men were already guarding farms. He appealed to farmers to concentrate their African employees into farm villages, so that they could be better protected from Mau Mau gangs.

Three teams of loyal Kikuyu leaders were, he said, now touring the Nanyuki district to assure their fellow tribesmen that, with protection, they had a chance for a change of heart and to appeal to them to come out openly against Mau Mau, and district officers, troops, police, and local resistance groups were doing everything possible to restore confidence.

The formation of resistance groups had progressed well in the Nyeri district and the southern part of Fort Hall and Kiambu.

In his statement, Mr. O'Hagan paid special tribute to the work of the military in the province, stating that effective results had been attained by close co-operation between troops, police, police reservists, and the resistance.

As soon as confidence was restored the plans for economic and social development among the Kikuyu could be pursued, and even during the present troubles much impressive soil conservation work had been done in the three Kikuyu districts.

The Director of Man-Power, MR. MERVYN CAWLE, said a few days ago that of the 9,000 European men in Kenya between the ages of 18 and 45, 4,000 are in the Police Reserve, 300 of them on full-time duties. In Nairobi a meeting is shortly to be held to decide whether the home guard force of Europeans shall be put on a compulsory basis or some other system applied.

### Mr. Awori's Plea

MR. AWORI, acting president of the Kenya African Union, issued in Nairobi last Friday a memorandum which said:—

"We appeal to all Africans and all peace-loving people in this country to stamp out violence. Our policy in the Kenya African Union is to demand our rights through legitimate means."

Whoever does the contrary is a traitor to our cause. Our union will lose face before the world if we do not co-operate in advising the rest of the people to remain peaceful.

"We appeal to the Government to co-operate with the African leaders in planning the future progress of this country. The present policy is that the Government looks at all African leaders with suspicion. They would rather make laudable remarks on the ignorant, fast-dying loyalty of the old African leaders than take the awakened Africans into their confidence. This policy is wrong."

An interracial Kenya League, claiming a membership of 100, has been refused registration because it might be used for unlawful purposes.

A terrorist gang has been broken up by police in the Bogoria Falls area and arms recovered. Four of the gang were sentenced to four years' imprisonment and others to lesser terms.

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## Arrest of Kenya African M.L.C. Colonial Secretary's Statement

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following statement in the House of Commons last week in reply to a question by Mr. Fenner Brockway:

"Mr. Odede, an African representative member of the Kenya Legislative Council, was arrested on March 9 and placed in detention. This was done with my approval.

It has been reported for some time that Mr. Odede had attempted to create unrest in the Nyanza Province. More recently information was received from most reliable sources that he had been in touch with the Mau Mau movement, and had threatened a number of loyal Africans with the fate suffered by some law-abiding Kikuyu. This threat to use violence made it necessary for the Governor to detain him.

### Advocacy of Violence

Mr. Odede was not arrested for his political views or on account of any of his activities as a member of the Legislative Council, but because of his advocacy of violence. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the identity of the people who have supplied information against Mr. Odede. Both the Governor and I are satisfied that the evidence against Mr. Odede comes from most reliable persons, and that his detention in the present situation in Kenya is essential to the security of the Colony.

Those who have come forward must also be protected as far as lies in our power. Mr. Odede has been informed that he has a right to submit his objections to the advisory committee which has been set up under the Emergency Regulation 2, sub-regulation (3), made on February 24, 1953. This committee will follow a similar procedure to that used under Regulation 18B in this country. A distinguished former Chief Justice has been invited to be its chairman, and his reply is awaited. If he accepts, the advisory committee will begin work before the end of next week, and in any case before the end of the month.

The Governor has made an extensive tour of Central and South Nyanza, and reports that there is wide support amongst Africans for the action taken against Mr. Odede. He proposed to appoint a temporary member in Mr. Odede's place, so that the people of his constituency shall not be left unrepresented, and will consult me later about making a definite appointment to fill the vacancy.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does the Minister recognize the very serious implications of the statement which he has made? Would he not agree that four months ago this kind of charge against Mr. Odede would have been quite incredible? Does not this imply that even moderate African opinion, if these charges are true, is now being led to more extreme courses? Finally, will he at least see that Mr. Odede has a public trial where he can publicly answer the charges which are now being made against him?"

### Witnesses in Fear of Their Lives

MR. LYTTLETON: "The supplementary question shows a complete lack of knowledge of what the situation in Kenya is at the moment. What our opinions might have been of Mr. Odede four or five months ago is quite beside the point. The point is that now we have definite information that he is trying to stir up trouble in Nyanza. Of course the use of 18B procedure is serious, as it was in this country in time of acute emergency. It will not be possible to bring Mr. Odede to public trial at this moment because witnesses are in fear of their lives and cannot be persuaded to come forward.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Will the Minister agree, in view of the state of public security and of the terrible atrocities being committed by Africans against Africans, that such preventive detention is not only inevitable but is in the best interests of all races in Kenya?"

MR. HALE: "Is the Minister aware that Mr. Odede offered to broadcast an appeal for non-violence as far back as last October, has constantly asked H.M. Government for leave to address public meetings to appeal for non-violence and non-association with Mau Mau, and that he has constantly tried to help in this matter but has been denied the right to speak to his people?"

Does the Minister realize that the recent statement that African opinion in Nyanza is against Mr. Odede is in entire conflict with the subsequent sentence that witnesses are going in fear of their lives? If opinion is in favour of a trial, let him have a chance of being tried fairly. Is not this arrest without trial of a public representative almost unprecedented?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Let me correct the hon. member on a matter of fact. It has been made known to all the African members of the Legislative Council that any application by them to address public meetings would be sympathetically received, and no application of any kind has been received. That goes for Mr. Odede as well. I have nothing to add to what I have previously said."

MR. ALPORT: "Is the Minister aware that resolute action taken by the Government in Kenya will prevent the extension of murder and terrorism outside its present confines, and will be supported not only by the people of this country, but by law-abiding people of all races in East Africa as well?"

MRS. WHITE: "Will the Minister inform the House whether it is open to Mr. Odede to apply for writ of habeas corpus, as was possible under 18B?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "He can, of course, apply, but whether it would be granted or not is a matter for the Kenya Supreme Court."

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Is the Minister aware that his attempted parallel with procedure under 18B breaks down completely, in that in this country no attempt at arbitrary arrest by the Executive has ever been made except in time of war? Will he bear in mind further that it is impossible for Parliamentary institutions to grow up if individual members of the Assembly are subject to arbitrary arrest by the Executive, and that he will gain nothing by attempting to create a police State in a British Colony?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The supplementary question merely shows how certain hon. members below the gangway are completely out of touch with the situation in Kenya, which is analogous to a state of war or acute emergency. It is for this reason that the putting into force of such a regulation becomes necessary."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the Minister's reply, I give notice that I shall raise this matter on the adjournment at the first opportunity."

## N. Rhodesian Juvenile Offenders

THE JUVENILES BILL, given a second reading in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, was described by the Acting Attorney-General as of transcendental importance, a measure not of pity but compassion, based upon consultation of juveniles' rights and obligations coupled with consultation of society's rights. Juveniles in need of care who were the victims of others would be dealt with by special courts; those who were the victims of themselves by juvenile courts, as now.

Offenders would be imprisoned or sent to a detention camp if he could be suitably dealt with in any other manner. Treatment would include caning, the flogging of the juvenile or his parent or guardian, the provision of security by the latter, or detention in an approved school or reformatory. The Administrative Secretary, Mr. S. R. Denny, said the main principle was training of the offender under a probation officer or in an approved school; the courts would be able to specify a maximum of three years for training and discipline, but the principal of the approved school would fix the actual period. Three years' supervision would follow.

## Never Greater Anxiety

THE MOUNTING TENSION and distrust between the races, the reversion to barbarism in Kenya, the threat of violence elsewhere, the increase of materialism and self-seeking, the resurgence of Islam, the disappointment of many hopes—it is a sombre picture. True, there is another side to it. One knows of the gallant faithfulness in service and in Christian witness of many, both Africans and Europeans, some of them missionaries, some in Government, and some among the settlers. Valiant efforts are being made to bring enlightenment and a better life to Africa. But nobody knows what the outcome will be, and there never was a time of greater anxiety. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Broomfield, secretary to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa,

## Continuity in Administration

### Sir Ralph Furse's Plea

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY or more this newspaper has had time to time to discuss continuity in Colonial administration which results from the frequent reposing of officials.

Sir Ralph Furse, for many years director of recruitment and adviser on training in the Colonial Service, wrote on this subject to *The Times* a few days ago:

"In Tropical Africa to-day one master problem dwarfs the welter of materialist considerations which often attract disproportionate attention—how to eliminate fear, foster trust and develop mutual confidence between individuals of differing race and colour. Succeed here and the rest will follow; fail and expect chaos.

"This human problem must be attacked with human weapons. The most powerful is our magnificent but unobtrusive Colonial Service. Its cutting edge is the administrative staff in the field. The district officer's prime duty is to understand his people, win their trust, interpret Government policy, and secure its willing acceptance. He is also our main source of intelligence.

"No specialist service could cover the vast, sparsely peopled spaces of Africa. To succeed, he should know the local language—as distinct from a *lingua franca* like Swahili, in which most East Africans do not think even if they can speak it. (It is said that only two officers in Kenya are fluent in Kikuyu.)

### District Administration Handicapped

"District administration is grievously handicapped by lack of continuity. Paradoxically, this is largely because tours of duty are long. Long tours mean long leaves. The longer an officer is on leave the less possible it is to run his district in his absence without a relief.

"X finishes a tour in the Masai district of Tanganyika, which earns him five months' leave—too long for his district to run without a relief. So Y, just back from leave after a tour in the Lake Province, is sent there. When X returns it is too soon to move Y from his new district. X therefore goes to Lindi to relieve Z who is due for leave. So it goes on. It is like the marshalling yards at Crew.

"African conditions are so diverse that such moves are more like transferring a local government official from England to

the Ardennes than even from Sutherland to Cornwall. By contrast, in the Sudan an officer's leave is annual, and short enough for his district to manage without a relief. Accordingly, if he ought to return to it, he usually can. Continuity is preserved.

"Can it be preserved in any other way—except by leaving officers in Africa—and surrounded by Africans—so long at a stretch as to risk blunting their edge, endangering their nervous stability—the strain is heavy now—blurring their sense of proportion, and losing the advantage of frequent contact between their practical experience and opinion at home? Should we afford the reserve staffs carried to cover leave reliefs? They have been estimated at 25% of total staff. The Sudan carries no such reserve.

"A recent move towards adopting annual leave for Tropical Africa has run into difficulties. Perhaps there were mistakes of presentation.

"To have a fair chance in his vital role, the district officer should stay in the same district—and, while there, be out of his office and among his people—long enough to know and be known. To get him out of his office one must cure the virulent disease of paralytic routine by devolving it on subordinates. The rest depends on continuity. Why should a system which has worked successfully in the Sudan for 50 years—long before air travel—not work in Tropical Africa to-day?"

### Fallacious Arguments Against Short Tours

Sir Harold MacMichael wrote fully endorsing the letter, adding, "by virtue of 26 years spent in the Sudan, where the principle of the short tour and short leave was practised, and four in East Africa, where, in spite of all advocacy, it was not"—

"The three arguments advanced against short tours and short leaves used to be: (a) that they would destroy continuity; (b) the expense of air travel (or alternatively, the long time taken by sea travel); (c) that the commercial community and the non-official white element in general, whose members frequently remained for several years at a stretch in the country, would not agree.

"The first is nonsensical, for continuity suffers more from the long term than from the short. The second, so far as relates to expense, is fallacious for two reasons—the cost of maintaining a large reserve staff and the fact that a tired man loses his sense of proportion more than a man who suffers from neither disability. The third can be defended only on the ground that two blacks make one white."



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# PERSONALIA

MISS MARGARET SHAW has sailed to revisit Northern Rhodesia.

MR. R. E. STONE is now District Commissioner in Toro, Uganda.

MR. J. H. HUDSON has resigned his partnership in Messrs. Ralli & Co.

MR. G. G. RUSHBY has been appointed Deputy Game Warden in Tanganyika.

MR. D. SWANSON has been appointed officer in charge of broadcasting in Tanganyika.

MR. G. M. MENZIES has been appointed to the board of the Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL will fly back to Nairobi next Monday after his short visit to London.

MR. E. A. J. EDMONDS has been appointed chairman of the Factories Appeal Board in Tanganyika.

MR. and MRS. B. E. PETITPIERRE have returned from Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

MR. ERIC-BRUCE HAY has been elected president of the Sotik Club, in succession to MR. HURLINGH HOPLEY.

MR. EDWIN LAHEY, of the *Chicago Daily News*, is touring Africa, and will visit Rhodesia in late April or early May.

COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON, Commissioner for Development in Tanganyika, has arrived in this country on leave from Tanganyika.

MR. W. H. CHINN, Adviser on Social Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently spent four days in the Somaliland Protectorate.

LADY RENNIE and MISS RENNIE have arrived from Northern Rhodesia, having travelled from the Cape in the R.M.M.V. WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. J. P. ATTENBOROUGH is Acting Member for Social Services in Tanganyika, whilst continuing to perform his duties as Director of Education.

THE RT. REV. NIGEL CORNWALL, Bishop of Borneo, who was for some years in Tanganyika Territory as a missionary of the U.M.C.A., has arrived in England.

SIR FRANK WHITTLE, who visited East and Central Africa last year, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Cambridge University on June 4.

SIR JOHN LAMB has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, whilst continuing to perform his duties of Political Liaison Officer with the United Nations.

SIR PERCY SILLITOE, head of M.I.5, who at one time served as an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory, was the subject of last Sunday's profile in the *Observer*.

ROSALIE PAYNE, aged 13, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is to spend Coronation month in this country as the guest of the Junior Red Cross. She will see the procession.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will pay a two-day visit to Paris at the end of the month for talks with M. JACQUINOT, French Minister for Overseas Territories.

THE MOST REV. DAVID MATHEW, Apostolic Delegate to Africa since 1946, is the author of a new novel, entitled "The Prince of Wales's Feathers." The story is set in a Welsh seaport.

MR. E. R. RUSSELL STARR has been elected chairman of the Society of Yorkshiresmen in London and of the Yorkshire Society. His son, Mr. H. E. N. STARR, served in East Africa during the last war.

MISS RUTH FRANK, who has been nominated by the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross to visit England this summer as the guest of the British Red Cross, has been a member of the local junior branch for four years. She intends to study medicine.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., has left by air for Johannesburg to judge Hereford cattle at the agricultural show. He may spend a day or two in Southern Rhodesia on his way back a fortnight hence.

*Life*, the U.S. weekly, is to publish a feature on MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of Northern Rhodesia's non-officials. MR. ERNEST HAAS, one of the journal's photographers, has recently been in the territory for that purpose.

VISCOUNT SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will visit Southern Rhodesia from July 25 to August 3 as the guest of that Colony's Government, and will see the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo.

MR. J. F. M. MIDDLETON, of Exeter College, Oxford, will lead an expedition of the university's exploration club for three months this summer. Consisting of three or four persons, the expedition will study human and environmental problems in the West Nile district of Uganda.

The Coronation contingent of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment will be led by MAJOR F. SLATER, who served with them in Burma during the war. The only other British rank will be C.S.M. COLLENS, The Sherwood Foresters. The eight Africans include four who saw active service in Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Burma.

MR. F. R. BROWN, the former England cricket captain, and a member of the present Test selection committee, has written a letter of encouragement to African schoolboys of Mungwa secondary school, Lusaka. They are this year to play cricket for the first time. Mr. Brown wrote: "I wish you a very successful first season. Take heed of what you are told, and follow it up with hours of practice."

The Somaliland Protectorate will be officially represented at the Coronation by HAJI ISMAIL ALI, a retired inspector of police who at the age of 16 served with Swayne's Levies against the Mad Mullah, and after retiring from the police in 1938 after 22 years' service, was recalled to act as Somali A.D.C. to the Military Governor. BRIGADIER (now SIR GERALD) FISHER, six years later, retiring finally in 1948. The contingent of the Somaliland Scouts which will take part in the Coronation procession will consist of MAJOR JAMES HEATH, The Gloucester Regiment, and seven Somali other ranks.

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**Obituary**

**Sir Bertrand Glancy**

SIR BERTRAND GLANCY, C.B.E., former Governor of the Punjab, who died suddenly a few days ago at his home in Nairobi at the age of 70, retired in Kenya soon after the end of the war, and had recently headed the commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the murder in hospital of a Kikuyu chief, who had denounced the Mau Mau movement.

Glancy, the son of an Army officer, was educated at Clifton and Exeter Colleges, Oxford, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1905. In 1933 he became political secretary to the Government in Delhi, and five years later was appointed political adviser to the Viceroy. As a particularly troubled period he was made Governor of the Punjab in 1941, when the Japanese threatened to invade India.

In the next five years he was at the peak of his powers and influence, calm in all emergencies and courageous under all circumstances, more than once he restored order during riots by walking unarmed into a mob, securing a hearing, and then by good humour evoking obedience. To this force of character were added wit, gaiety, and habitual light-heartedness. In the I.C.S. he was regarded as one of the ablest administrators of his generation.

THE REV. CANON MALCOLM MACKAY, who has died in Lingfield at the age of 80, was ordained in 1896 and joined the Universities Mission to Central Africa four years later, arriving in Zanzibar in the same year. For 17 years he worked in Zanzibar and Pemba, where he was archdeacon from 1913 to 1917, he was then transferred to Magila, Tanganyika, becoming archdeacon in 1921. He remained in that appointment until 1944. He was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Zanzibar from 1908 to 1924.

MR. ROBERT LLOYD POLLETT, M.B.E., town clerk of Salisbury from 1919 to 1938, has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 75. He went to Rhodesia at 22 to join his brother, a stockbroker. For fourteen years of his town clerkship Mr. Pollett was also treasurer. During the last war he acted for a year as town clerk in Gwelo.

**Southern Rhodesia's Lands**

SO LITTLE IS KNOWN about large tracts of Southern Rhodesia, that, until adequate maps were recently made of over 3m. acres, a select committee was unable to allocate the land. Recommendations were made for 1,135,930 acres to go to the European area from the unassigned area, and 2,205,617 acres to the Native purchase area. Some tsetse-infested areas were discovered. If the final recommendations are accepted, Southern Rhodesia's 97m. acres will be divided thus: European, 49,712,566 acres; Native purchase, 8,042,135; Native reserves, 20,942,831; special Native area, 10,486,427; forest area, 3,203,745; undetermined, 59,753; Wankie game reserve, 2,208,000; unassigned area, 2,562,000 acres.

**Oldest Anglican Church**

CANON A. G. ROGERS, rector of St. Paul's, Fort Jameson, has issued an appeal for funds for the restoration of that church, the oldest Anglican Church in Northern Rhodesia. Built in 1905, it is the central feature in the town. Now, owing to the ravages of termites, the whole building is in danger, and the clock tower has been so undermined that it is no longer safe. About £4,000 will be required for the work of restoration. Gifts should be sent to Canon Rogers at Box 154, Fort Jameson.

**E.A.W.L. Fortnightly Newsletters  
"Kikuyu Children Steeped in Bitterness"**

THE EAST AFRICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE has begun to issue newsletters at fortnightly intervals. The first three naturally deal with the situation in Kenya as a result of Mau Mau activities.

One asks how Kikuyu children are to be rehabilitated after being steeped in anti-Christian and anti-European bitterness in the independent schools, and pays warm tribute to the "steadfastness, courage, and loyalty among the genuine Kikuyu Christians, the best of the tribe's old men, and a proportion of the Asian community, who, with the Europeans, have joined in the common front against the evil threatening us. This united force for good must surely form the rock on which to rebuild our common future."

The latest newsletter to reach London states:—

"The Europeans who work in Nairobi by day are doubling up on the work of their colleagues who have left to do duty in the danger areas, and they also belong to the Kenya Police Reserve or the home guard and spend many tiring hours patrolling the streets at night; others, if they can get away, go to the danger areas for long week-ends and guard the farms while the owners get a good night's sleep.

"The Indian shop-owner, too, has his own home guard at night, and by day has to be constantly on the alert lest the next African 'customer' may suddenly grab his till. The housewife does not know whether a member of her staff has not sworn to knife her, should the opportunity arise; and the loyal African workers are deeply worried by what may be happening to their homes, wives and families in the reserves.

Financially, of course, Mau Mau has dealt Nairobi and the whole country a terrible blow, for not only will the Government's development plans be delayed for years, because much of the country's revenue will have to be spent in paying for the emergency, but if the situation is not brought quickly under control there is a danger of scaring away overseas investors who have contributed so greatly to the progress of the war.

In Nairobi about a third of the European men engaged in commerce are to be called up under the new direction of man-power regulations."

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Uganda Legislative Council is due to meet again tomorrow.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika will reassemble in the second half of April.

The giant tortoise has been added to the schedule of the Zanzibar Wild Animals Protection Decree.

Loans have been approved for 33 Somali farmers under the scheme of Protectorate Government assistance.

Inoculation of all dogs, whether European or African-owned, will have to be made compulsory in Northern Rhodesia.

The British Empire Society for the Blind is arranging a Coronation Ball at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, for Tuesday, June 9.

Of Southern Rhodesia's 14,560 European immigrants last year, 61% were aged between 15 and 39 years. A further 22% were children under 15.

### Institute Displays

During the Coronation period the Imperial Institute will stage seven special exhibitions simultaneously under the title of "Queen and Commonwealth."

The British India liner MANTOLA, which is due to arrive in London shortly, is on her last voyage before breaking up. She was launched in 1921.

A total of 141 Somalis have been flown to Aden for employment as servants in a camp for oil refinery construction workers for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd.

In locust control operations in the Somaliland Protectorate recently more than 1,000 hopper bands are reported to have been destroyed in the Silil area alone.

## Patience, Persuasion, and Perseverance Better African Farming in Kenya

A REPORT ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA, 1946-52, by Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentley, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, while stressing the extreme conservatism of the Africans, reveals slow but steady progress and limited optimism for the future. The writer concludes:

"Agricultural development is advisedly not based on a policy of grandiose and spectacular schemes, but rather on an accumulation of many small schemes adapted to the varying conditions of different parts of Kenya, aimed at the African peasant over the widest possible field. There is no short cut to full productivity of the land, especially in Africa, where patience, persuasion, and perseverance are the keys to progress.

"Nevertheless, during the development period certain major achievements can be recorded: first an ever-widening cover of effective conservation works, and much improved water supplies; then greater technical knowledge of how best to farm the varying zones of the Colony; and lastly, more individual Africans adopting improved farming methods, including the production of valuable cash crops, and the training of more Africans in agriculture at the increased number of training centres.

### General Outlook Greatly Improved

"The basis of better farming is now spreading very widely among Kenya Africans, and ever-increasing numbers, including women, are accepting and responding with good will to advice about their crops and live stock.

"So, despite serious difficulties, such as traditional systems of land tenure in certain areas, the general outlook for the future has greatly changed during the development period, and is now far brighter than it was six years ago.

Details are given of how an African might raise his annual income from £5 to £100 by consolidating his land, growing fodder for his cattle, using manure, and raising high-priced cash crops on a portion of it.

The sale surplus African crops was valued at £3,268,548 in 1951, against £1,376,382 in 1946.

In the Central Province during 1951 new terraces were made over 69,000 acres, terraces renovated over 88,896 acres, grass planted on 42,494 acres, and 1,312,902 trees planted.

Some 5,000 tons of fish were landed at the coast in 1952, against 2,300 tons in 1946; and a further 5,000 tons from Lake Victoria, compared with 4,900 tons in 1950.

The report has been republished in London by the Central Office of Information.

## Mitchell Cotts and Company Report Profit Maintained

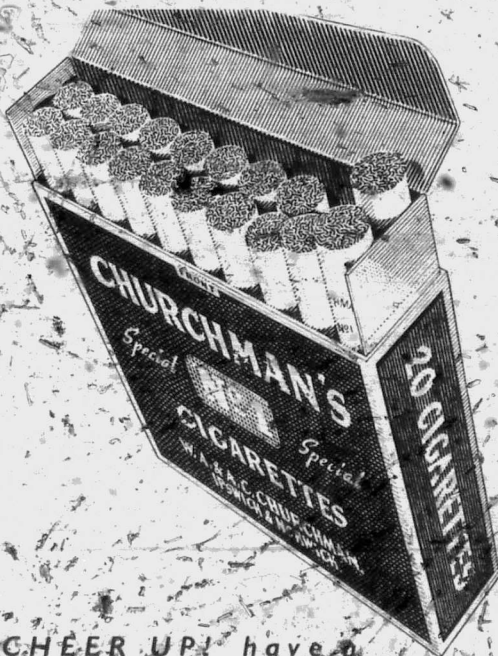
MITCHELL COTTS and Co., LTD., after providing £900,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £719,065 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £713,939 in the previous year. General reserve receives £250,000, contingencies reserve £100,000, and pension fund £50,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £53,250, and dividends totalling 25% (on increased capital) £271,120, leaving a balance of £802,949 to be carried forward, against £657,178 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £150,000 in 51% cumulative preference shares, £1m. in 41% cumulative redeemable second preference shares, both of £1 denomination, and £1,215,000 in ordinary shares of 1s. each. Capital reserve stands at £948,710, revenue reserves at £2,902,949, reserve for future taxation at £68,000 and current liabilities at £1,128,792. Fixed assets are valued at £8,109; interests in subsidiary companies at £7,011,395, quoted investments at £13,177, market value £22,419, unquoted investments at £7,564, and current assets at £373,211, including £25,310 in cash.

Conditions in East Africa since early 1947 are reported to have been increasingly difficult, and there was some deterioration in trading results. Although confidence is expressed in the future of the territories improvement is not expected to be immediate.

The directors are Messrs. H. C. Drayton (chairman), A. A. Hough (deputy chairman), H. J. Burnie, D. C. Holmes, and E. Knight, joint managing directors, T. G. Dann, R. E. Van Der Veen, J. M. Donale, and E. H. Woodhouse. The secretary is Mr. C. W. Coote.

The 33rd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on April 15, and the text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.



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## Of Commercial Concern

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on April 10 to consider a resolution to increase the authorised powers of the directors from the nominal amount of capital to twice the amount of the issued and paid-up capital for the time being.

Dr. E. P. Saggerson, Kenya Government geologist, has recommended the harnessing of waterfalls running into Lake Victoria for electric power, and suggests the investigation of the area near Kisumu as a site for a hydro-electric scheme, and possibly for irrigation schemes.

At last week's auctions in London 2,884 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.97d. per lb. compared with 4,356 packages averaging 3s. 2.99d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price obtained was 3s. 7d. for 90 packages from Kenya.

Excessive rain, inadequate labour, and late application of fertilizer are the reasons for the expected low yield of Rhodesian tobacco this year. Nevertheless, according to the assistant tobacco adviser, some leaf will be of the very highest quality.

### N. Rhodesian Tobacco

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Northern Rhodesia last year totalled 9m. lb., valued at £1,119,000, compared with 10½m. lb. and £1,639,000 in 1951.

Last year 122 local companies were registered in Northern Rhodesia, with nominal capital of £1,712,253.

Crocodile skins may be exported from Uganda to Kenya and Tanganyika only under licence.

Sudan cottons were generally lower in price last week by about 25 points per lb. for all deliveries.

Exports from Uganda in the first 11 months of last year were valued at £43,588,139.

Cash crops sold in organized markets last year by Uganda African farmers were valued at £9m., or £800,000 more than in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the rise in coffee prices. Castor seed realized £620,000. Agricultural marketing societies increased from 144 to 200.

Five Japanese business men and trade officials have recently visited Kenya to study the market for cotton goods in the Colony. They report that Japanese goods cannot compete in price with those from India.

## National Bank of India Report

### Dividend of 16% Maintained

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £44,457 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £441,457 in the previous year. Contingencies reserve receives £140,000, and premises account £75,000. Dividends totalling 16% require £191,625, leaving a balance of £323,703 to be carried forward, against £318,652 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £4,562,500 in shares of £25 each, on which £12 10s. has been paid. Reserves stand at £3,675,000, profit and loss account at £274,980, and current liabilities at £117,227,185. Fixed assets are valued at £4,261,996, subsidiary companies at £1,450,000 and current assets at £120,746,419, including £20,345,056 in cash.

During the year branches were opened in Hargeisa in the Somaliland Protectorate, Eldoret in Kenya, and Moshi in Tanganyika, while the office in Soroti, Uganda, became a full-time independent branch during the year, as did the office at Tororo last February.

The directors are Messrs. J. K. Michie (chairman), A. N. Stuart (deputy chairman), T. T. K. Allen (who is also general manager), E. J. Mackenzie Hay, R. L. Hird, W. G. Lely, A. M. McGiggor, W. H. Miles, J. R. H. Pinckney, Sir George B. Morton, and Sir Robert N. Reid. Mr. N. W. Ghisholm is deputy general manager and Mr. W. Kerr London manager.

The next general meeting will be held in London on April 11, and the text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

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## Sincere Servants of the Sudan Farewell Broadcast of Three Secretaries

AN UNUSUAL PROGRAM was given recently from Radio Omdurman in honour of Sir James Robertson, Sir Charles Cumings, and Sir Louis Chick, the retiring Civil, Legal, and Financial Secretaries to the Sudan Government, who have served in that country for 30, 25, and 12 years respectively.

As their posts will shortly cease to exist in their present form, they are the last of the distinguished line of men upon whom fell much of the responsibility for administrative work. These three were placed the main duty of preparing the way for the self-governing constitution which will shortly come into force.

Sir Louis Chick recalled that the Government's revenue had increased from a mere £200,000 in 1900 to £7m. in 1929, but that it fell to half that figure during the world depression of the early thirties. When the last war started it had recovered to £1m., and when it ended the Sudan Government had spent more on the Gezira cotton growing scheme than it had received from its share of the sales of the product. In recent years the Sudanese has been buoyant but the Financial Secretary gave his Sudanese friends the warning that capital could continue to be attracted only if non-Sudanese were given a fair deal.

### Sudanese Value Justice Highly

Sir Charles Cumings described the Sudanese as litigious people, who value justice most highly. He added that speed in litigation was not very highly prized, and that even the winner of a lawsuit would prefer his triumph to be long drawn out.

Sir James Robertson, retelling how much simpler life was when he arrived in 1922, said that whereas his wife and he had no decent furniture for years, new arrivals now expect wireless sets and refrigerators.

One thing which had not changed was the wonderful loyalty of the Civil Service within itself and to the Sudanese, upon whom he was sure the memory and influence of a firm but kindly administration would last long after the departure of British officials. "The work done in this country by everyone of good intent is like bread cast upon the waters," he said, urging the Sudanese to be careful not to throw away the substance for the shadow. "Guard your freedom, my friends," Sir James concluded. "It is a precious jewel, and can easily be lost. We have tried to give you a chance to gain it; it will be your responsibility to guard it when we are gone."

As the announcer said at the end of the programme, these three men have left the country fine examples of earnest, sincere, and unselfish work.

## Civil Service Commission

SIR DAVID LIBURY will be chairman of the commission appointed to consider salaries and conditions of service of the Civil Service in East Africa, the other members being Mr. W. D. Godsall and Mr. L. H. Gorsuch. Sir David, who was chairman of the commission on the Gold Coast Civil Service in 1950-51, retired in 1947 from the British Postal Service after nearly 40 years in the department.

Mr. Godsall joined the Ceylon Civil Service in 1923, became Controller of Finance and Supply, and was appointed Financial Secretary of the Malayan Union in 1946.

Mr. Gorsuch, recently head of the West African Department of the Colonial Office, joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1920. He is due to arrive in Kenya by air on April 2, the day on which the other two members will reach the Colony in the DURBAN CASTLE.

The secretary will be Mr. J. B. Gould, formerly establishment officer in Kenya, and the assistant secretary will be Mrs. M. Riley, of the staff of the East Africa High Commission.

European women in Southern Rhodesia are marrying earlier than they did 15 years ago. The *Economic Bulletin* points out that nearly half the women between 15 and 24 years are married now, compared with little more than a quarter in 1936. The article adds that few countries in the world have a natural rate of population increase higher than Southern Rhodesia. The average net reproduction rate in the Colony in 1952 was 1.52, indicating that the next generation will be half as large as the present.

## Important Reforms in Buganda Agreement with Kabaka

IMPORTANT REFORMS which are to take place in the Buganda Province of Uganda are designed to increase the responsibilities of the Buganda (Native) Government and give the people a greater say in the choice of their representatives and the conduct of their affairs. These reforms have been agreed in discussions between the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, and his senior advisers on the one hand, and the Kabaka of Buganda and his ministers on the other. They have been welcomed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It has been agreed that the Protectorate Government shall transfer to the Buganda Government responsibility at provincial and lower levels for the maintenance and expansion of certain educational, health, agricultural, and animal industry services, and detailed plans are now to be worked out by the two Governments.

To ensure that suitably qualified staff shall be available to administer the services, the Protectorate Government will second some officials, with their agreement, to the Buganda Government. Those seconded will continue to enjoy Protectorate Government terms of service, and their prospects of promotion will not be affected.

### Kabaka's Three New Ministers

The Kabaka has decided to appoint three new ministers to deal with the additional work resulting from this transfer of responsibility. These ministers, who will deal with health, education, and natural resources, will not rank as officers of State under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, which specifies that there shall be three such officers, namely, the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, and the Treasurer. To emphasize the distinction the existing ministers will be known as Ministers of State or Senior Ministers.

Before making ministerial appointments the Kabaka will consult a delegation of the Great Lukiko (the Buganda Parliament), and will give the Lukiko the opportunity of ratifying the appointment of the new ministers.

In order to broaden the representative character of the Lukiko, the Kabaka has decided that the number of elected members, now 40 out of 89, should be increased to 60 (three for each county); 20 of these will, as at present, be elected by the *saza* (county) councils; the remainder will be chosen from the *muluka* (parish) level through a single electoral college.

The Kabaka has also decided to develop a system of local government which will entail the devolution of financial and administrative responsibility to the *saza* councils.

These developments will involve a review of the financial relationship between the Protectorate and Buganda Governments. The Protectorate Government will ensure that the Buganda Government is left in no worse a position financially than at present as a result of the assumption of these new responsibilities.

The Buganda Government recognizes that it must provide a substantial part of the cost of the services transferred to it, and to facilitate this, proposes in due course to introduce into the Great Lukiko proposals for the establishment of a system of graduated taxation.

The arrangements now agreed will in no way supersede or vary the 1900 Agreement. The Governor of Uganda and his advisers will continue to advise the Kabaka and his ministers, and the Kabaka, his Government, and his people will continue to co-operate loyally with the Protectorate Government in the organization and administration of Buganda in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, conforming to the laws and regulations of the Uganda Protectorate so long as these do not conflict with the Agreement.

## Sacrificed to Teste

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS DESTROYED in anti-teste fly operations in Southern Rhodesia during last year was 25,900, according to a statement made in the Parliament of the Colony by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. J. M. Caldwell, who said that the total was made up as follows: elephant, 25; rhinoceros, seven; buffalo, 356; zebra, 258; eland, 268; kudzu, 3,497; roan antelope, 237; sable, 1,063; waterbuck, 251; hartbeest, 11; tsessebe, 89; impala, 2,293; reitbok, 764; buckbuck, 1,602; duiker, 8,160; Swayne's steinbok, 75; klipspringer, 45; Livingstone's, three; warthog, 3,760; bushpig, 786; baboon, 2,002; lion, one; leopard, 43; cheetah, three; hyena, 14; wild dog, 26; jackal, two; steinbok, 38; oribi, one.

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## Soldiers' Complaints from Kenya

### Commons Denial of Charges

COMPLAINTS made in the House of Commons last week by Mrs. Braddock about the treatment of some British troops in Kenya have been officially denied.

During a debate on the Army estimates Mrs. Braddock read a letter which she had received from 12 soldiers in the 1st Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers, who wrote from Kenya on March 8:

"As serving soldiers of H.M. Army, and believing ourselves to be human beings, we would like to bring to your notice the punishment which is meted out to personnel in this battalion which in no way compares with the regulations as laid down by the Army Council.

"Before starting to disclose the true facts of the battalion we would like to point out that we have in some small way infringed Army law and have been duly tried and punished for our offences. But in this battalion our punishment does not cease on release from the unit guardroom; all personnel being set free from detention have to complete three months' intensive training which is supposed to reform us, but after the undermentioned training agenda, as re-published below for your benefit, we are sure that you will agree with us that it is three months' penal servitude, not training.

"Up to date of this letter being compiled, four men released from the guardroom have been sentenced to this special platoon, total service between these four men is 32 years, two of them having served during the war. The following daily agenda is re-published below and is repeated the same, day after day for three months.

#### Alleged Daily Routine

"06.30 hours, reveille; 07.00 hours, breakfast; 07.40 hours, parade with starched K.D. and full marching order for inspection by the R.S.M. This is followed by 1-hour's drill in full marching order under the R.S.M.

"08.30 hours, parade in same dress as 07.30 parade for inspection by the adjutant. Dress to be immaculate even after having just done half-an-hour's drill in a temperature average of 98° to 104° to 10 hours, drill under Dress, Angola shirts, denim slacks, full marching order, rifle, bayonet, etc.; 10 to 10.15 hours, weapon cleaning and returning arms to stores; 10.15 to 10.45 hours, break (kit to be cleaned during this period); 10.45 to 12 hours, specialist weapon training; 12 to 13 hours, break for dinner.

"13 to 14.5 hours, route march at 140 paces to the minute. Dress: full marching order. At the end of the march a slit trench has to be dug by every individual and then filled in again; 15 to 16.30 hours, advanced 2 to 3 full marching order; 16.30 to 17 hours, clean arms and return to stores; 17 to 17.45 hours, tea break; 17.45 to 19.30 hours, cleaning kit, and regimental history; 19.30 to 21.30 hours N.A.A.F.I. break; 21.30 hours, roll call, every man stood by his bed; 22 hours, bed and lights out.

"To make things rather more awkward every other night the special platoon is to be sent out on raids and patrols in the Kenya jungle, and still to appear on parade the following morning in a smart and soldierly-like appearance.

"The following amenities are granted us: (1) all men sentenced to the platoon are to sleep in small tents which hold a party of six, up to date 18 men have been sentenced to join this platoon, only one tent has been erected, and to top it we are at present having the African long rain period; (2) there are no beds, bedding is just laid on the ground; (3) no lights are available; (4) no man is allowed to leave camp any time

during the three months' training period, this alone is a punishment on its own.

"Do you not consider that after doing a maximum period of 28 days' detention (the average period per person) and losing the 28 days' pay for this period, to be sentenced to three months of hell under maniacs who are undermining British prestige and appearance by making us appear in front of Colonials in a manner worse than any slave period known?

"This idiotic and fantastic notion was stated without warning and came after the great disappointment of the battalion Python being extended until August, that being the C.O.'s fault entirely, this being admitted by the C.I.G.S. on his recent visit to Kenya. If this platoon is allowed to continue it will antagonize men to do things wrong and will only lead to drastic finale.

"The battalion is well below fighting strength and yet the men who are at present undergoing detention and nominees for the special platoons are experienced men who were flown from M.E.L.F. to combat Mau Mau, not to start primary training all over again.

"The men have to do this three months of bestial training and remain a sane man. We even doubt if the instructors can do it. In fact, on the route march the instructor follows in a jeep.

"Therefore, as human beings and furthermore true British citizens who have been brought up to fight for the rights of man and upholders of the truth, we appeal to you to state our case for fair play and justice. We thank you for your kind attention in perusing this letter and hope that it meets with your kindest consideration and attention.

"We remain, unjustified by others who fail to treat us as humans but unbiased against those who are willing to fight for us and of whom little or no notice is taken."

Mrs. Braddock said that she had sent a copy of the letter to the War Office, and asked for a full inquiry.

Mr. George Wigg asserted that the letter showed that a penal platoon had been created in the battalion, contrary to Queen's Regulations, and demanded action against the officer responsible, however senior in rank.

#### East Africa Command Statement

On behalf of East Africa Command, Colonel G. A. Rimbault, Chief of Staff, issued a complete refutation of the charges. The statement said:

"The allegations are completely untrue. A small number of men of incorrigibly bad behaviour who cannot be trusted when out on small patrols have been damaging the good name of the regiment.

"Colonel W. W. Agar decided, as a means of preserving the regiment's good name, to ask company commanders to post such men to battalion headquarters, where they could be kept under the eye of the R.S.M. and the senior N.C.Os. of battalion headquarters. But only four men arrived at battalion headquarters and the idea was abandoned on the first day, as N.C.Os. could not be spared to look after only four men.

"The commanding officer's intention was to give these men special training and there was never any intention to make them carry out a defaulter's programme. The allegation that they slept 18 to one tent is patently untrue, as only four men were posted to the platoon, and the normal allotment throughout the battalion is four men to one tent. Lights are never provided in tented camp on operations, but only in permanent camps. That they were forced out on night route marches is equally nonsensical, as the idea was not proceeded with even on the first day."

When she had read the statement Mrs. Braddock said that she was "unconvinced."

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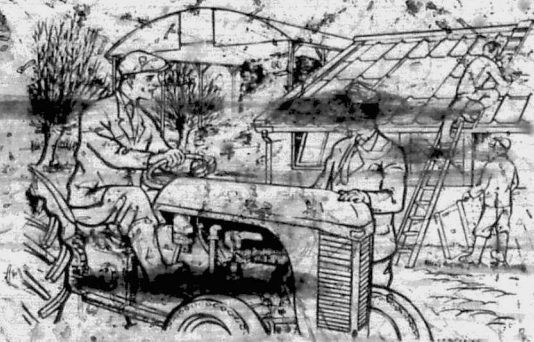
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## Education in Somaliland Protectorate

### Scholarship Holders Eschew Teaching

FOUR MORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS were opened in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1952, according to the report of the Education Department just published.

The staff now consists of 70 teachers, of whom 10 are Europeans. The first secondary school will open in Suqan later this year, starting with 15 boys on a four-year course.

Of his departmental difficulties the Director writes:— "The Education Department not one Somali teacher who has completed his secondary education. It is to the greatest credit of the teaching staff that it has in spite of this, been able to carry on and produce such good results. Nevertheless, it does mean that of the many boys who have received secondary education under Government scholarships in the Sudan, not one has chosen to take up the teaching profession. Four scholarships are to be granted at the new secondary school on the condition that the recipients agree to become teachers.

### New Trade School

Twenty schoolboys who sat for the elementary school-leaving examination during the year, 85 were selected for vacancies in intermediate schools, 35 were admitted to the new trade school in Hargeisa; and 10 obtained apprenticeships in the Public Works Department.

At the end of the year 942 boys were attending the 12 elementary schools and 292 boys were undergoing four-year courses in the two Government intermediate schools. Fifty-two boys sat for the intermediate school-leaving examination, seven were awarded scholarships to Aden College, and six were sent on scholarships to Hantoub secondary school in the Sudan, while others were placed in the vocational training centre in Borama or Government employment.

Forty-two Koranic and private schools, of which six are for girls only, are receiving grants from Government. About 1,300 boys and 158 girls attend these schools, which provide religious teaching; in some cases arithmetic is included.

Of the 24 candidates who sat for the school-leaving examination at the Aden College last-December five were successful.

## Mr. Welensky on Leadership

MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of the non-officials in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, said in that Chamber recently:—

"Someone has to provide leadership in this country. Those on this side of the House have neither the power nor the responsibility. Those who sit opposite have responsibility to some extent. We on this side have power in the sense that we can almost make the government of this country impossible, but that seems to be the limit of our power.

I want an objective power. I want to be able to make policy. It will be argued that we have a non-official majority, but there is no party discipline on this side of the House. The only party in this House is led by the Chief Secretary. He can apply the power of his whip. I have not the power of the whip on this side. That is where party politics exist, and where leadership must come from in this country."

## Passengers from E. Africa

Among passengers homeward-bound from Mombasa in the British India liner LEICESTERSHIRE are:—

Mr. I. O. Arthur, Mr. W. G. Bawden, Mr. & Mrs. N. Burnett, Colonel E. R. Bushell, Sir Richard and Lady Butler, Mr. J. Colje, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Corser, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. D. Diggins, Mr. W. O. Dixon, Dr. G. C. Dockeray, Mr. & Mrs. Glassford, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Grant, Mr. C. Hargreaves, Mr. & Mrs. H. Houlding, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Lay, Mr. F. S. Little, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Martin, Captain & Mrs. R. W. Moir, Mr. & Mrs. E. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. D. Mortimer-Williams, Dr. J. Nutman, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Ridley, Mr. W. Slade-Hawkins, Mr. H. A. Stammers-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F. Turner, Mr. M. D. A. Walsh, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Walters, Mr. J. W. Warby, Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Warner, and Mr. & Mrs. C. Watson-Cook.

Capital totalling over £28m. has been brought by immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during the past seven years. The yearly average of £4m. compares with the pre-war figure of £400,000.

## Mining

### Leonora Corporation

LEONORA CORPORATION LTD., a mining finance company, with East and Central African interests, has arranged to acquire Messrs. John Blackwood Hodge & Co. Ltd., a company engaged in manufacturing, distributing, servicing, and hiring earth-moving equipment. The purchase price is £300,000 in 6% preference shares of £1. and £515,000 in ordinary shares of 6d. each. Leonora's authorized capital is to be increased from £200,000, of which £85,000 has been issued, to £715,000, and the name is to be changed to Blackwood Hodge (Holdings) Ltd.

### N. Rhodesian Strike Settled

AFTER DISCUSSIONS between representatives of the Rhokana Corporation Ltd., and those of the Nkana branch of the European Mine Workers' Union in Northern Rhodesia, the strike which started on March 18 ended at the week-end. The dispute arose owing to the employment by contractors of men who were not members of the union. The basis of the settlement is temporary, pending the discussion of labour employed by contractors in the Copperbelt as a whole.

### Tribal Representatives

WHETHER THE SYSTEM of tribal representatives on the Copperbelt should or should not continue was a matter for the mining companies and their employees to decide, said Mr. R. P. Bush, Northern Rhodesian Secretary for Native Affairs, recently. Private property was concerned, and it was not a matter in which the Government should interfere. He understood the question was being discussed on the Copperbelt.

### Mashaba Asbestos

AN AGREEMENT has been signed granting to Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., of Toronto, an option to buy the Rosey Cross claims at Mashaba for £35,714 at any time up to February 1, 1955. Monthly payments are due to Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd., during the period of the option. If the option is exercised these will be regarded as part of the purchase price.

### Bullion in Bulawayo

BULLION BARS of gold each worth over £10,000 will be manufactured every half-hour at the Transvaal Chamber of Mines pavilion during the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition. The largest collection of manufactured South African gold ever assembled north of the Limpopo River will be on display, worth more than £250,000.

### Sherwood Starr

THE SHERWOOD STARR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on April 15, to discuss resolutions in connexion with the voluntary liquidation of the company and the appointment of Ronald Stuart Walker as liquidator.

### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in January were valued at £132,836, compared with £88,655 in January, 1952. The main items were diamonds, £40,648 (£11,153); gold, £80,905 (£58,453); lead concentrates, £17,325 (nil); and mica sheet, £15,453 (£11,524).

### Consolidated Gold Fields

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announce that underwriting has been completed for an issue of 300,000 new £1 ordinary shares at 48s. per share. Holders of ordinary shares may apply for as many as they require.

### De Beers Dividend

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.—Final 1952, on the deferred shares, making 200% for 1952 (the same). Net profit, after providing £1,825,000 for taxation, was £10,092,399 (£10,338,555).

### Kilombe Staff Reduction

A REDUCTION in European staff has followed reorganization of the Kilombe copper mine, Uganda. Important changes in the mine's layout are under consideration.

### S. Rhodesian Mineral Output

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT in January was valued at £1,644,056, an increase of £351,629 over last year's comparable figure.

### Presentations to Africans

ENGRAVED WRIST WATCHES have been presented to 401 African employees of the Roan Antelope Copper Mine, Luanshya.



HE CONDUCTS his business from a well-built store, a market stall or, simply, from a tray on the sun-baked earth. He sells expensive refrigerators (he sells matches (in bundles of ten plus a proportionate part of the box to strike them on!). In British West and East Africa, in the Belgian Congo and parts of the Middle East, The United Africa Company acts as his importing wholesaler, in keen competition with others. Now almost entirely withdrawn from retail trading in these territories, the Company imports, stores, and distributes wholesale, a rich assortment of manufactured goods from all over the world. Drawing upon its unique experience it forecasts changes in the purse of the territories it supplies, and, by regulating the flow of imports, does much in territories where purchasing power fluctuates with the sale of harvests, to maintain the standard of living — both of the Colonial shopkeeper and his customers.

TEXTILES

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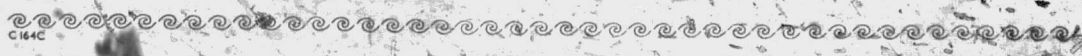
\* Requirements are so varied, and tastes so fastidious in West Africa, that an order to satisfy all wholesale demands.

The United Africa Company deals in over 50,000 'lines.'

**THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD**

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

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA  
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



## Company Reports

# The National Bank of India, Limited

## Satisfactory Progress in A Year of Adjustment

### Mr. J. K. Michie Reviews His Encouraging Tour of the East

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held on April 14 at 24 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by the chairman, MR. J. K. MICHIE, which has been circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952:—

"Before dealing with the accounts I wish to refer to changes in our board of directors and our general

#### Board Changes

"Recently Mr. J. R. H. Pinckney has been reducing his business responsibilities and expressed a wish to retire from our board. He will cease to be a member after this meeting and we part with him with great regret. Mr. Pinckney is the doyen of the board, having joined it in June, 1934, and we shall greatly miss his wise counsel emanating from long experience and a well-stored mind, and in particular his wide knowledge of the tea industry. We shall also miss him as a friend.

"To fill this vacancy we have appointed to the board Mr. T. T. K. Allan, who retires from the position of general manager on March 31. It is our opinion that the accumulated experience which Mr. Allan has gained in 50 years of service should not be lost to us, and you will be asked to confirm this appointment. But Mr. Allan's qualifications do not rest on service alone. As your general manager since February 1, 1946, he has shown a breadth of vision in his approach to the problems of the bank and a calm appreciation of all aspects of a situation which has been of immense value to myself, to the board, to his colleagues, and therefore to the bank.

"We could not have wished for a better chief executive and the staff could not have a head more sympathetic to their difficulties and their legitimate aspirations.

"Mr. Chisholm, who takes his place, needs no introduction to the shareholders or to our constituents, and he carries our full confidence as does Mr. Kerr, who has become deputy general manager.

#### Consolidated Balance-Sheet

"Turning to the accounts for 1952, the total of the consolidated balance-sheet shows a reduction of £3,816,532 to £143,467,142, which in the conditions met during the year is a relatively small decline. The figure relating to the National Bank of India, Limited, alone has fallen by £1,839,229, although the total of deposits has in fact risen slightly. Loans payable on the other hand have fallen from £4,000,000 to £740,663.

"On the other side of the book advances have fallen by over £12,000,000 and, in consequence, cash and investments, including bills of exchange, etc., show an over-all increase of £10,962,165. As I explained last year there were special reasons for advances being temporarily high at December 31, 1951.

"After making full provision for taxation and other necessary reservations, net profits are £381,444, a reduction of £29,229 as compared with 1951 results, which were exceptional. We are therefore satisfied with the results and with the progress the bank is making.

"We continue to have to spend money on premises and housing, but because of the long-term nature of these assets we have decided it is more logical to spread writings-down over a more extended period, and this year we are setting £75,000 for this purpose. As you can appreciate, your properties are worth very much more than the figure at which they stand in the books. We have allocated £115,000 to contingencies reserve account thereby strengthening our inner reserves, leaving the carry forward practically unaltered.

"Grindlays Bank, Limited, again had a satisfactory year and we continue to be satisfied with their progress. There is no special feature requiring comment in regard to the operations of our Finance and Development Corporation.

#### New Branches

"Branches of the bank have been opened at the following places since my last report:

"Hargeisa, Somaliland Protectorate; Eldoret, Kenya; Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.

"The offices at Soroti and Tororo, opened originally as sub-branches to Mbale, Uganda, have now become full time independent branches. Other developments are in train.

"Through no fault of our own we have again been disappointed in our hopes of opening a West End branch in St. James's Square, but since the beginning of the year progress made by contractors—who are not under our control—has been much better, and we can safely promise to be functioning in the autumn. It is regrettable that we shall not be open for the Coronation.

"The expectation I expressed last year that 1952 would be 'a year of adjustment' was certainly proved true, and in some countries and in certain sections of commerce and industry it involved considerable pain and tribulation.

"Hardly a commodity in the finance of which we are concerned escaped a severe fall in value—jute, cotton, and tea in India and Pakistan, rubber, copra, and coconut oil in Ceylon (her tea industry suffered but in a minor degree), cotton in Uganda, and sisal in Tanganyika. Prices of coffee in East Africa and rice in Burma were exceptions, but the rise in the price of Burma rice embarrassed still further her neighbouring consumers, India and Ceylon.

"Consumer buying power inevitably fell and this was aggravated in some countries by the previous excessive imports resulting in a very poor year for the importer. This position, both through Governmental restrictions made necessary by lack of foreign exchange and by the common sense of importers, is now being rectified and if smaller in volume, trade should now be sounder in character than it was.

#### India

"India is our largest and oldest field. Since the General Election which returned Congress to power last spring Government has shown a firmer purpose in economic and labour matters than was obvious in pre-election days, and this must be welcomed.

"The financial policy being followed by the Finance



Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, while recognizing the need for lightening the tax burden of individuals, is anti-inflationary, and interest rates are now being allowed to play their part in a country in whose money markets that commodity is in short supply.

The Government has also helped the export duty on certain jute products and so helped the Calcutta mills to compete with an industry in Europe and elsewhere which need never have been developed to its present extent.

"The tea industry was in 1952 a headache to itself, to its bankers, and to the Government and at the end of the year prospects for quite a large section of the industry were very dim. Fortunately due to a combination of causes and circumstances the picture has since improved radically and there is now reasonable grounds for optimism though not for complacency.

#### Decontrol of Tea

A year ago there was no cloud in the sky, merely the prospect and hope that in the United Kingdom tea would be decontrolled and decontrolled. Unfortunately, a long series of bulk contracts in which quality was not sufficiently discriminated for or against in price, encouraged human frailty to assert itself and in all too many cases coarse plucking was indulged in. When decontrol and free auctions arrived, simultaneously came the inevitable consequences, good teas went up in price, poor teas fell catastrophically.

"I am glad to say that the industry took immediate steps to rectify its policy while the Government of India has given valuable assistance in lightening the burden previously imposed on the industry in the form of subsidies on food, although they have as yet done nothing by way of reducing the imposts of excise and import duties.

"Fortunately also the stock position in this country is not so heavy as was feared, and the cumulative result has been a steady recovery in prices which we hope will be maintained. My excuse for writing at length on the subject of tea is that because the lesson has been short and sharp I hope it will not be quickly forgotten. We cannot dissociate ourselves from the problems and policy of one of our largest interests.

"Food production in India remains its biggest and most intransigent economic difficulty, and although by better agricultural methods, by irrigation schemes, and by encouraging the use of artificial fertilizers real if unspectacular progress is being made, a continually growing population largely if not entirely negates the gains. Government's five-year plan aims particularly at meeting this crying need.

#### Pakistan

"The year 1952 was almost as disastrous for Pakistan's economy as the previous year was favourable.

"Her food grain crops were poor, while prices of cotton in West Pakistan and jute in East Pakistan fell steadily and steeply. She had also in the flush of previous prosperity allowed imports on far too generous a scale.

"To help the situation the Government—I think mistakenly—indulged in price support schemes which in the event left it with stocks on which it has lost considerably. Earlier realization would have saved their Budget from losses and would have benefited the country's external trade balance.

"The Government of Pakistan is now taking energetic steps to rectify the situation, which fundamentally is quite sound, by limiting non-essential imports and by stimulating exports, though I regret to see a modern State reverting to barter as a method of trading. This I fear is another consequence of non-convertibility of currencies.

"Trade between India and Pakistan is not dead but it is far from being alive as it should be, and even though a mere and obvious truism one must point to the enormous mutual advantages that would derive from a free flow of commerce within the sub-continent.

#### Ceylon

"Ceylon is another country that has had to adjust its ideas of importing and Governmental spending to a reduced income. Her major problem is the cost of the necessary imports of foodstuffs, mainly rice, and as her yearly needs are not less than 450,000 tons this, if imported entirely as rice at present world prices, would cost over £30,000,000.

"Further, Ceylon was subsidizing rice to such an extent that it was cheaper to the consumer than wheat products, which in fact cost less than half. Obviously, the Government cannot afford such a policy, and I am confident it will amend it in its coming budget.

"The feature of Ceylon's economic year has been the barter deal with China of 50,000 tons sheet rubber for 270,000 tons of rice, both at prices which seem favourable to Ceylon. Each side will try to assure that shipments balance as nearly as possible, and this may well interfere with the smooth working of the agreement. Already the rubber market in Colombo is suffering from the lack of Chinese tonnage.

"Another and possibly serious obstacle is the decision of the United States of America and of Great Britain not to allow the use of its tonnage and to forbid the bunkering at its stations of any tonnage used for the transport to China of strategic materials—under which rubber falls.

"If a little slowly, the reconstruction of Colombo is proceeding steadily.

#### Burma

"During 1952 the control of the Burma currency previously vested in a Currency Board sitting in London was removed to Rangoon under the Union Bank of Burma, and the name of the rupee changed to the kyat, a name by which it was always known in the Burmese language, and now it is a decimal currency. Under the Union Bank of Burma Act the value of the international reserve maintained by the bank shall not be less than 25% of the bank's liability on account of deposits, and the currency in circulation. The present ratio is 90.26%.

"While there are definite and sore irritations, such as the activities of Chinese Nationalist troops in the Shan States and of Red and White Communist guerrillas whose sporadic raids are most unsettling, not to forget the continued lack of a firm settlement of the Karen question, the past year has on the whole been one of progress politically and economically.

"The very high prices obtained for her rice surplus have assured Burma of an extremely favourable trade balance—which shows every sign of being increased in 1953—and as Government insists that 300s. post-war kyats—less expenses—is at least as good a price to the cultivator as was 125s. to 150s. pre-war rupees, this means that the Government's policy is anti-inflationary—that it is piling up balances which so far it has hardly begun to spend while the purchasing power of the cultivator remains low. True progress through the increase of law and order will only be reflected in a higher production, and it is confidently expected that 1953 will see a larger surplus of rice for export.

Now that the constitutional position has been cleared by a reference to the Supreme Court it is expected that negotiations for the projected 'joint venture' in the oil industry will be resumed, and others may follow.

"ADEN has inevitably suffered in trade from the suffer, and merchants have had to face considerable losses on their stocks of imports, but on the whole trade is remarkably active, and is undoubtedly being aided by the erection of the A.I.C.C. Limited, refinery in Little Aden.

"SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE. Our branch at Hargeisa only functioned for nine months in 1952, but the volume of business done is encouraging.

#### East Africa

"KENYA. The economy of the Colony has been gravely disturbed by the tragic emergence of the Mau Mau organization created by a small but fanatical section of the Kikuyu tribe.

"There are in fact two tragedies; one that the crisis was not forestalled, the other the aftermath of fear and bitterness it will leave behind however soon the present emergency may be resolved. This will want all the statesmanship and good will at the command of the Governor and his advisers, to whom our sympathy goes.

#### Effect of Mau Mau

"So far the effects of the Mau Mau activities on agriculture and industry have been less than was to be expected, but they may well increase and last for a long time; for Government are being forced to postpone certain schemes of development they had in train.

"UGANDA. Although cotton prices fell, production was good and coffee did well.

"The Owen Falls electricity scheme can already sell its potential production, and the formation of the Uganda Development Corporation to take over such-like projects as the Tororo Cement Works is a sound move. Considerable mineral development in the Kilelesh district is in prospect, and a rail link with that area is under construction.

"TANGANYIKA. Although sisal and cotton prices have fallen they are still adequate, and on the whole the territory had a satisfactory year. As with Uganda, the lack of adequate road and air communication remains the main obstacle to development, particularly of mineral potentialities.

"ZANZIBAR. Cloves, the principal source of income, made satisfactory prices.

"I have just returned from a tour of the east, during which I visited all except four of our branches east of Suez.

"What I saw of our business and our staff was encouraging. Our relations with the various Governments and with the central banks, which in our sphere of activities represent them, are excellent, and the spirit of service which is a well-kept tradition throughout the staff is appreciated by our customers.

#### Adjustments in the East

"The changes caused by the achievement of political independence in India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon have demanded a reorientation by British businesses operating in these countries, but I think the necessary adjustments, mental and otherwise, have been made very successfully.

"One cannot but be struck by the initiative being displayed by the new governments, made up in some cases by names previously quite unknown to the political scene.

"That their dynamic urges, spurred in varying degree by nationalism, have led to actions and policies which have not been particularly successful they themselves would probably admit, but the past two years have at least brought first-hand experience which I hope will be heeded in future.

"Extreme nationalism, I fear, often regards its aims as justifying themselves irrespective of their economic

results; on the other hand, all these countries require and want foreign aid in the form of capital, and I hope that a mutually happy *modus vivendi* for British capital and its necessary British personnel will be found. Good will and tolerance will be necessary on both sides.

"I was struck by the calibre, *esprit de corps* and enthusiasm of our staff of all ranks wherever I went, and once again we owe them genuine praise and sincere thanks for their work during the past year.

"I will end by reference to an issue about which I am often asked and with which all countries in the sterling area and we as an Exchange Bank are deeply concerned—free convertibility of sterling. It has been my view that this most desirable consummation can only come by being worked for, and that to experiment with such a measure before ensuring adequate safeguards in the form of gold and dollar balances would be catastrophic.

#### Washington Talks

"At the time of writing the means to a solution of this question are under discussion in Washington, and it is to be hoped that the result will be a positive contribution. Until then barter arrangements with their restrictive effects are likely to continue.

"The bane of our economic existence to-day is 'autarchy,' a policy bred by fear out of nationalism. When, for instance, rice can be grown at less than half the cost of buying it in world markets, it is surely plain common sense to put capital into agriculture rather than into industries the products of which have to be subsidized. That may be an over-simplification, but it is nevertheless basically true.

"In spite of the difficulties of the times through which we are passing I have complete faith that your business will grow and expand, and I believe our prospects for 1953 are quite favourable.

E. A. & R.

### 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!

Does your family have the chance to see the paper each week? If not, let us send copies home for you. For the Air Edition the cost to East and Central Africa is 70s. a year; for the surface mail edition 30s. to any address.

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E. A. & R.

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on March 23, 1862  
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Subscribed Capital	£4,562,500
Paid-up	£2,281,250
Reserve Funds	£3,675,000
Number of Shareholders	3,039

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

## BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1952.

	1952	1951		1952	1951
Capital—Authorized and Subscribed—182,500 Shares of £25 each	4,562,500	4,562,500	Current Assets—	£	£
Paid-up £12 10s. per Share	2,281,250	2,281,250	Cash on Hand at Call and Short Notice and at Bankers	26,345,096	17,369,212
Reserve Funds—Including Share Premium Account £1,128,750 (1951—£1,128,750)	3,675,000	3,675,000	Investments—		
Profit and Loss Account—Profit unappropriated	274,980	275,161	British Government and other Securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange	11,483,985	13,779,610
	6,231,230	6,231,411	Indian, Pakistan and Ceylon Government and other Rupee Securities quoted on Overseas Stock Exchanges	9,876,253	8,811,390
Current Liabilities, Provisions and Other Accounts			East African Government Securities amounting to 1966,200 and other unquoted Investments	991,488	1,132,521
Current Liabilities—			Bills of Exchange, including Treasury Bills	23,722,144	16,362,679
Overseas Current Accounts, including provision for Doubtful Debts, Taxation on profits to date and reserves for contingencies	89,004,213	89,803,997	Advances, Loans Receivable and other sums due to the Bank	53,317,597	66,476,404
Fixed and Short Deposits	31,927,618	20,156,131	Customers for Acceptances per Contra	1,010,296	1,962,702
Amounts due to Subsidiary Companies	2,364,042	1,267,704	Total Current Assets	120,746,410	122,895,467
Loans Payable	746,863	1,000,000	Subsidiary Companies—		
Bills Payable	1,584,541	1,779,884	Shares at cost less amounts written off	1,450,000	1,450,000
Acceptances for Customers	4,016,336	1,962,702	Fixed Assets—		
Second Interim Dividend less Income Tax for the year ended December 31, 1952	96,814	93,811	Bank Premises, Property and Furniture at cost, less amounts written off	1,281,996	932,171
T. R. K. ALLAN, General Manager.	117,227,185	93,811			
D. A. DUNLEAVY, Accountant.					
J. K. MURPHY, Directors.					
A. N. STUART, Directors.					
R. L. HIRD, Directors.					
	£123,458,415	£123,297,644		£123,458,415	£123,297,644

- NOTES:
- Securities to the nominal value of £642,600 (1951—£612,500) have been lodged as security for Government accounts and for guarantees issued to Indian Government Departments.
  - Bills receivable rediscounted £115,814 (1951—£14,880,169) of which up to March 12, 1953, £66,700 have run off.
  - Forward contracts outstanding for the purchase and sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers £6,929,166 (1951—£13,834,771).
  - Liabilities have been incurred in respect of business contracts for new premises amounting to approximately £565,162 (1951—£516,689).
  - There are contingent liabilities in respect of confirmed credits outstanding amounting to £9,233,620 (1951—£28,886,847).
  - There are contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees entered into in the ordinary course of business.
  - Overseas Current Assets and Liabilities have been converted at the rate of 1s. 6d. per Indian Rupee, 1s. 6d. per Ceylon Rupee, 1s. 6d. per Burma Rupee, 2s. 2d. per Pakistan Rupee and £1 per 20 East African Shillings, and other currencies at the rates of exchange ruling on December 31, 1952.

### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches and offices by the Bank. We have examined the above balance sheet which is in agreement with the books of accounts and returns. In our opinion the balance sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1952.

We have also examined the annexed consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account of the Bank and its subsidiaries dealt with thereby with the audited accounts of those companies. In our opinion such consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account have been properly prepared from such accounts in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, in the manner thereby authorized for banking companies and, on this basis, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the profit ascertained in the manner therein indicated of the Bank and its subsidiaries so far as concerns members of The National Bank of India, Limited.

COOPER, BROTHERS & CO.,  
W. A. BROWNE & CO., } Auditors.  
Chartered Accountants.

London, March 13, 1953.

**JGA**

P.O. Box 681  
NAIROBI

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REPRESENTING LEADING UNITED KINGDOM MANUFACTURERS

We are prepared to sell your lines as sole agents and stockists for East Africa.

KENYA COLONY

# Mitchell Cotts and Company, Limited

## Group's Record Results

### Mr. H. C. Drayton's Review of Widespread Interests

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 15 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The following is the statement by the chairman, MR. H. C. DRAYTON, which has been circulated with the report of the directors for the year ended June 30, 1952.

"In June last we had to record the death of Mr. Leonard Aldridge, the late chairman. Mr. Aldridge had joined the board of this company in 1936, became managing director in January, 1942, and chairman in October, 1946. It is not too much to say, and I am certain all my colleagues will agree with me, that the expansion and progress shown by this company over the years were largely due to his inspiration, initiative, and foresight.

"He was a man who never once, to my knowledge, spared himself where the interests of the company were involved, and I think it probably as near the truth as may be that his death at such an early age was due to the hard work he put in for the shareholders of this company, who owe him a debt of gratitude which they have no means of paying.

"My colleagues, some of whom had been associated with him even before they were connected with this company, have suffered the loss of a great friend.

"For myself, as for them, this has not only been a business loss but the loss of an intimate and personal friend which every one of us knows cannot be replaced.

#### The Accounts

"The accounts before you, and in particular the consolidated profit and loss and balance-sheet, show a satisfactory position. In the few comments I have to make on these I shall refer to the consolidated accounts.

"When the issue of 1,305,200 Ordinary 5s. shares at 13s. each was made in May, 1952, your directors expressed the opinion that the results for the year to June 30 would not be less than those for the previous year.

"The accounts show that this forecast was justified, the trading profit having increased by £240,528 to a new record of £1,767,208 and, after providing £900,000 for taxation and making the necessary adjustments for minority interests, capital profits, etc., the net profit at £719,065 is the highest yet achieved by the group.

"It is a fitting tribute to the work of our late chairman that the company made a record profit during the last year in which he held office.

"After providing for the preference dividends and the ordinary dividend of 25%, of which the second interim of 15% was paid on the increased capital, the sum of £548,771 was available for appropriation. You will have noted that your directors decided to transfer £250,000 to general reserve and £100,000 to contingencies and investment reserve, and to recommend the payment of £50,000 to the trustees of the staff auxiliary pension fund. The balance of £148,771 increases the carry-forward to £302,949.

"You will appreciate that in making the above appropriations we had in mind the substantial increase of over £1,000,000 in our stocks and work in progress, nearly all of which are situated in countries overseas.

"The proposed allocation to the staff auxiliary pension fund, to which no contribution has been made since 1945, and which now stands at approximately £45,000, is considered necessary in order to provide retirement benefits for some who would not be

adequately covered by the existing pension schemes.

"This fund, as you may recall, is administered by trustees who have the power to grant pensions, supplementary pensions or allowances on or after retirement, to directors, officers or employees of the company and its subsidiaries. Further allocations to this fund may be recommended from time to time.

"No provision has been made for excess profits levy. Those companies of our group to which the tax applies have favourable profit standards and should not be affected.

#### Value of Stocks

"The increase in the value of stocks and work in progress deserves special comment because a number of factors have affected this item in the balance-sheet in different ways. During the year under review there was a fall in the value of a number of commodities but with the exception of textiles, manufactured goods of this type currently dealt in by our trading subsidiaries was not greatly affected.

"The actual volume of stocks increased to some extent owing to a recession in sales which made itself felt in some areas in the first half of 1952. At the same time shipping delays, particularly for the Sudan and for British East Africa, continued to get worse, increasing the total of goods in transit which are included under the heading of stocks. Furthermore, the turnover of the group as a whole is a group the chief item accounting for this increase being the contracting work engaged in by our South African subsidiaries.

"I consider that the reserve and provisions for taxation made by the various companies of the group are sufficient to cover the current and future liabilities of all profits earned up to June 30, 1952, and I would also mention that subsequent to that date we reached a final settlement of our British excess profits tax liability, which will result in a further small amount being released from tax provisions during the current year.

#### Review of Activities

"Turning to the different branches of our group's activities and to more recent developments, those companies operating in the United Kingdom, including the parent company, have all shown good results.

"Our exports from the United Kingdom totalled about £8,650,000. Efforts are being made with the help of our overseas companies to develop new trade which we hope will more than offset any reduction in exports to those territories which are adversely affected by economic conditions and by currency restrictions.

"Our London shipping companies' profits were satisfactory and, while the group's accounts for the current year will also include good shipping figures, present rates of freight leave little margin for depreciation and profit.

"The decline in turnover in our coal business, to which reference was made last year, was partially offset by diversion to other sources of supply, as a result of which the profits in this section did not suffer to the extent which might have been expected.

"Our South African group has continued to progress and again made the largest contribution to the year's results. Reference was made last year to contracts undertaken by one of our South African companies for uranium plants for several of the gold-mining companies.

"Additional orders have been secured and it is hoped that the leading position attained by our subsidiary will

provide them with substantial work in this field alone for several years to come. They also have under construction a large extraction plant for diamond mines in Tanganyika.

Conditions in East Africa since early in 1952 have been increasingly difficult, and the trading results in that region showed some deterioration from those of the previous year. Although we have confidence in the future of this territory, no immediate improvement is looked for, particularly in view of the fall in the prices of sisal and other commodities produced in the territory. Our staff in Kenya deserves particular mention in recognition of the excellent results obtained in addition to special duties.

**Sudan Trading**

Our Sudan East company has suffered from unsettled political and economic conditions. In the Sudan trading was adversely affected by the fall in value of the produce and also to a considerable extent by congestion in Port Sudan and on the railways, which I am pleased to say has been somewhat relaxed in recent months.

Our business in the Far East through our London subsidiary trading in that area, and through our company in Malaya, constituted a record both in turnover and in profits, but these have not been maintained during the current year.

Our Canadian companies continued to operate as hitherto, with the American and Italian subsidiaries, although working under difficult exchange conditions, continued to fulfil their primary duty of service to the other members of the group. Our company in Saudi Arabia is now showing satisfactory results.

**The Current Year**

From the foregoing remarks you will understand that some of our overseas companies are having to adapt themselves to changing trading conditions and the results may be unfavourably affected for a time but, in previous years, temporary setbacks in some territories may be compensated by improvements elsewhere.

As regards the current financial year you will appreciate that we have figures for only six months and it would be rash to make any forecast of the results to June. I would wish you to count on another record but from the experience so far received I have no reason to expect unsatisfactory results.

Our strong position enabled us during the past year to meet without difficulty the big change which took place in world trading conditions, and should give us confidence in our ability to face whatever new developments the future may hold.

In conclusion, I wish to record our appreciation of the work done by the officials and employees of all our companies at home and overseas, and our thanks for their efforts which have been an important factor in achieving the results now before you.

**Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited  
Captain Charles Waterhouse's Review**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Alderman Lane, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, March 19, 1953.

CAPTAIN THE RT. HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.F.C., Chairman of the company, had the pleasure of chairing the report and accounts for the financial year 1952, a statement from which follows in abbreviated form.

"My first duty at this meeting is to thank my fellow directors, and in particular Mr. C. G. Alexander for his untiring efforts to see that our company has been able to carry out its duties with its resources so far as possible limited and in a position similar to that of other companies.

"The results of the financial year before us show a profit before taxation of £106,926, compared with £106,926 in the previous year. The profit after taxation was £106,926, compared with £106,926 in the previous year, and the investment company, Limited, had a profit of £167,769, compared with £167,769 in the previous year.

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"After making provision for current taxation, after providing for previous years under-provision, £106,926, the balance brought forward from 1951 of £167,769 remained available for distribution in the parent company. An interim dividend of £106,926 has been paid and a dividend made for payment of £167,769, and a new dividend of £106,926 has been distributed.

The profits of the investment company, Limited, after provision for taxation, was £167,769, making a total net profit of £167,769, compared with £167,769 in the previous year. The profit of that company has been carried forward from the previous year, thereby increasing from £24,043 to £167,711.

**Profits Tax**

"The charge for profits tax on the accounts of the Zambesia Investment Company, Limited, for the year 1952, is £106,926, at the rate of 21%. While the basis of calculation of profits tax remains unaltered, this will be a minimum rate payable so long as profits are not distributed to the company. Such net undistributed profits may be regarded as equivalent to a dividend to be received by the parent company. The investment company has advanced a further sum of £106,926 to the Zambesia Investment Company, Limited, to enable it to increase its holding of Tanganyika Congress ordinary stock.

"During the year the range of securities held by other companies has been further extended, and at December 31, 1952, the market value of the quoted securities held, £160,292, was considerably in excess of the book value of £455,965.

"The increase in income from investments, both in the parent company's accounts and those of its sub-

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... can largely be attributed to increased dividends from Tanganyika Concessions, Limited. Stockholders are now reaping the benefit of more than 50 years' close association with the company, and of the support given to it in the various financial crises in Central Africa which it has weathered.

**Tanganyika Concessions**

The principal assets of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, consist of shares and debentures in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga and the Benguela Railway Company Limited. The consolidated results of the company for the year ended July 31, 1954, show a profit of £1,827,390 for taxation of £1,827,390. Provision was made for the payment of £1,000,000 on the preference shares and £1,000,000 on the ordinary stock, both gross, leaving a balance appropriated of £827,390. In addition, a special dividend of 10% gross on the ordinary stock was paid from the reserves, making a total dividend for the year of £1,827,390 with 25% for the year ended July 31, 1951.

The company holds 50% of the share capital and has retained 50% of the share capital of Tanganyika Holdings Limited. The main interests of Tanganyika Holdings Limited are in Kenya, Kinyua Mining Company, Ltd., Kenyan Gold Mines, Limited, Kenya Gold Mining Company, Limited, and Kenyan Minerals Limited.

The church congregations in the Southern Rhodesia, which were the first to be organized, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Salisbury, I am convinced that there is a strong religious life in the Colony. H. Wilson, Bishop of the Roman Catholic and in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which is held in the cathedral to be a...

**S. Rhodesia Financially Sound**  
**Sir Godfrey Huggins' Assurances**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS absolutely sound, declared Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, in reply to allegations made in a letter to the Press, by Mr. Cecil Dinnella Burney, a business man in Ndaba. Mr. Burney had written:

We in Southern Rhodesia are fully aware of the financial sacrifices which we shall make in joining the Federation as proposed in the White Paper. We are, however, prepared to make these sacrifices in order to obtain the benefits of a more stable political system and to participate actively from the Colonial Office. The extent of our sacrifices and the consequent financial gain for Southern Rhodesia should be fully appreciated by the electorate who will cast their votes in April 5.

Sir Godfrey replied that it was a mockery of the facts to say that Southern Rhodesia's finances were not sound. "We are financially sound at the expense of considerable sacrifices. The country wants billions spent on it, and the extent of rapid development would be very different under federation than by our own means."

**World Bank Loan**

He denied what the World Bank had refused to lend Southern Rhodesia. "I am glad to see that the money to Southern Rhodesia is not available to countries such as Northern Rhodesia and to have the money available by the British Government. It is a pity that more money was available and Southern Rhodesia would have received more than 10% share, having received 5% of the investments. It is a pity that Northern Rhodesia is not a member of the Commonwealth."

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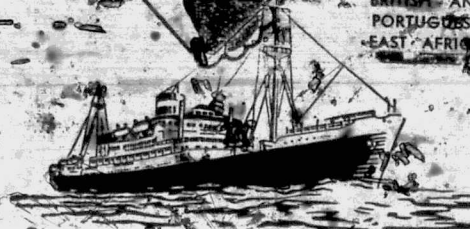
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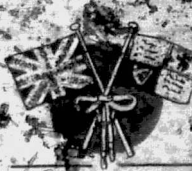
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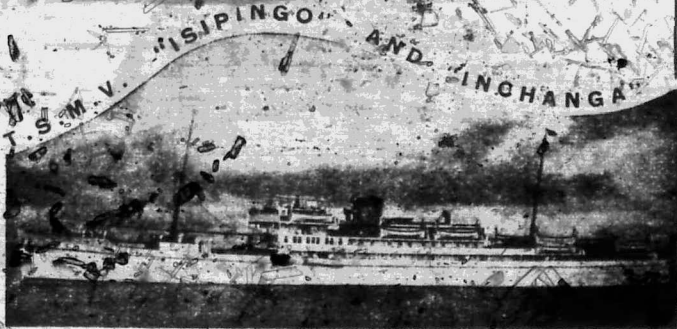
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THIS GOVERNMENT** can count on a majority in the House of Commons of no more than sixteen, but it made a margin of forty-four votes in last week's debate on the **Three-Line Whip**—and that despite the most strenuous efforts of the Labour and Liberal leaders to compel their followers to vote for an amendment which objected to the White Paper proposals on the grounds that they regarded Africans were inadequate, and that it would not be right to "impose the scheme against the will of the African people." Both Opposition parties issued a three-line whip, the strongest formal injunction to any Member of Parliament who, whatever his party, knows that to disregard it is a breach of discipline, and that the displeasure of his superiors may even take the extreme form of withdrawing support from him at the next election. Now that so many Parliamentarians are whole-time professional politicians, that would mean the loss of the main, or often the sole, source of income. A three-line whip therefore constitutes a most powerful sanction.

Last week it was reinforced by personal persuasion. Those Socialists who were known to feel that the federal plan should be implemented were summoned to meet privately Mr. Griffiths, Sir Frank Soskice, and Mr. Whiteley, the **Unhappy** Chief Whip, who did his best to discourage these independent-minded men from following the dictates of their conscience. That any of them would vote with the Government was most unlikely; they were disposed to enter neither lobby. Yet everything possible was done to deny them even this measure of freedom on a matter on which they felt most deeply, and matter moreover, which should in any event

have been kept on a non-party basis. That was indeedly the prevalent view in the most responsible Socialist circles, for half a dozen members of the last Cabinet declined to vote with their party, others who did go into the lobby with Mr. Griffiths are known to have disliked the whole business, and no better spokesman could be found for the concluding speech than Sir Frank Soskice, who repeatedly revealed his inadequate acquaintance with the subject under discussion. He must have been very hurriedly briefed for his part, for otherwise so able an advocate would have given a better account of himself. That Mr. Attlee and some of his chief lieutenants have been unhappy is evident from their conspicuous silence throughout the exchanges of recent months.

Not knowing what pairing arrangements had been made for other reasons, it is not possible to say exactly how many Socialists abstained in order to register their disagreement with the majority. The **Courageous** number was between sixteen and twenty; they did not remain in the Chamber during the division. Among the Socialists who abstained were Mr. Gordon-Walker, R. R. Stokes, Mr. Maurice Webb, Mr. A. Barnes, Mr. George Brown, and Mr. Bellenger, all members of the last Labour Cabinet; Messrs. Stanley Evans and C. R. Dawson, who were for a while junior

## QUEEN MARY

The British East and Central African Dependencies of the Crown will have learned with sorrow of the death of Queen Mary who throughout a long life set and insisted upon the highest standards of personal and public behaviour. The Empire mourns a great and good Queen.

Minister of the Colonies who, with Mr. Mans, visited Central Africa with a Parliamentary delegation. Mr. Thomas Reid, a Labour member, and Mr. E. G. Pease, a Conservative member, Mr. S. Courtney, Mr. G. H. Oliver, Mr. H. C. Osborne, Mr. J. Thurtle and Mr. Phillips, I. C. Sir Harry Shaw, were also present. Mr. Reid, who had been in Africa, sympathized with the objectors. These were the Socialists who have felt that their fellow-countrymen in Central Africa intend to build a federation on a genuine interracial partnership.

Not a good speech was made against proceeding with the proposals for federation, but two Conservative and two Socialist speeches of the White Paper were particularly successful in revealing

### Poor Speeches of Opponents

the fallowness of the opposition. The Secretary of State for the Colonies opened with a statement which was modest and fair, but so liberally phrased even when it dealt most searchingly with the weakness of the anti-federalist case. Mr. Lyellton destroyed in advance most of the contentions which Mr. James Griffiths was to voice with mingled emotion and exaggeration, and Mr. Stanley Evans, Mr. C. R. Hobson, Colonel Walter Elliott, and Mr. Hopkinson dealt faithfully with the rest. The intervention of Mr. John Dugdale, a former Socialist Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was wholly unhelpful and largely irrelevant. A similar speech came from Mr. Leslie Hale, who, claiming a desire to serve the cause of conciliation, proceeded to expound his unflattering view of Southern Rhodesia's history and his distrust of Sir Godfrey Huggins. Mr. Ronald Williams, a Socialist barrister who recently spent a few days in Northern Rhodesia, admitted meeting many Africans who did not know the first word about federation, and then argued that the federation *de jure* Government was set on introducing the amalgamation *de facto*, which appeared unjustifiable. This was not the only federation speech which was largely legalistic.

Perhaps the greatest surprise was the speech of Mr. C. R. Hobson, Labour member for Keighley, who described federation as advantageous from the African standpoint, and regretted his party's insistence on such a debate. On "Imposition" before the referendum in Southern Rhodesia, and dismissed the plea that federation ought to be opposed against African wishes, and reply that all Colonial Government was an

imposition. To accept the accusations of "imposition," he said, would be equivalent to renouncing our trusteeship in every Colonial possession — remarking a lighter vein that Her Majesty's present Government was a very in-some imposition. He reminded the House that millions of Africans were still less advanced than the ancient Britons, and that to do what the few Africans with European education wanted would leave tens of millions of their fellows to the mercy of a small and self-appointed caucus which would be far, far less trustworthy than the Colonial Office. Mr. John Dugdale denounced, as intolerable the assumption of Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Dugdale that the Europeans in Central Africa were solidly against African interests, and prophesied that to postpone federation would be to give "the worst type of propagandist the opportunity to do their very devilish worst." Sir Robert Grimston affirmed that many of "our white blood brothers" in Central Africa had ideas as liberal and statesmanlike as those of members of the House of Commons.

Those who had expected Mr. Griffiths to make one of his most notable speeches in his Parliamentary career must have been sorely disappointed. He was emotionally effective, but that is the worst that any objective assessment could allow, for during the thirty-five minutes he was on his feet there was little but emotion and exaggeration. Having charged Southern Rhodesia with a breach of faith, he made unfounded or distorted statements on such matters as the extent of African opposition, African participation in executive councils, the political advancement of Africans, and the difference between "detrimental" or "disturbing" measures. On all points he was given an answer. His most reckless action was to quote at length from a speech made in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature nearly a year ago by Mr. John Moffat, a representative of African opinion, whom he claimed to be opposed to federation, when he could easily have discovered that several subsequent speakers indicated Mr. Moffat supports the present amended plan. Mr. Griffiths's oration was no happier than the body of the speech. He declared that "connected with federation was a volcano existing which could be built on a volcano which caused Mr. Walter Elliott to inquire if it would be less foolish to do that a year or two hence." Mr. Griffiths's Secretary of State had not produced one sound argument for the date which was demanded.

Mr. Lyttleton presented the plan as a great political conception for progress built on interracial partnership, warning the House that "objections or delay would be a shabby and dangerous thing to leave Mr. Lyttleton's proposals in the hands of the **Firm Advocacy**." He pointed out that he had claimed progressives and the anti-federalists as reactionaries. He described how the safeguards for African interests had been improved and how the earlier criticisms had been met in the present scheme, emphasizing that the African Affairs Board had been made a much better instrument. He effectively quoted Mr. Gordon Walker against Mr. Griffiths in that connexion. He was at pains to describe the sincerity of the opposition organized by the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and referred to the "pre-fabrication of views in this country for export to Africa and return to the United Kingdom as indigenous objections." He quoted a recent telegram from the Governor that whereas half the chiefs in Nyasaland were dominated by the Congress, the other half were wavering, "with a good proportion believing in federation, but fearful of coming into the open." The Government could not evade its duty because a minority had raised a clamour and the Secretary of State, adding that acceptance of that attitude would render his office an "ignoble sinecure." Having disposed of a number of valdly inaccurate accusations, he roundly accused a recent Labour Party publication of lying when it declared that "the intended safeguards for African interests are almost all removed." The speaker's speech concluded on the note that to reject or defer federation would be to resign our responsibilities as a Colonial Power.

Mr. Stanley Evans, the Labour Member for Wednesbury, can seldom have spoken so better than now. He declared yet again his acceptance of the principle of federation, his pride in British achievements in Central Africa,

**Sincerity of Mr. S. N. Evans.** His faith in the good intentions of the great body of local Europeans, and his conviction that the opposition organized by a small minority of Africans must not be allowed to deflect Her Majesty's Government from what is honestly believed to be the right course. Not once did Mr. Evans exaggerate. There were risks either way, he conceded, but those of withdrawal would be far greater than the

risks among Africans. It was largely due to the failure of his own party when in office to give inquiring Africans that guidance about the plan which they had the right to ask with the consequence that the Congress members thought that they could defeat the scheme by mere presentation and intimidation. Not black domination, but partnership was the only way forward, one of the partners being our own people, who do not suddenly become sadistic monsters when they go out to Africa. Those who had quoted statements by Sir Godfrey Huggins, a very vigorous creature, living in a vigorous part of the world, were reminded that equally exuberant sentences could be trotted from speeches by front-bench Socialists. Evans declared that in Central Africa "we have been given another chance to carve out a new civilization based on the best in both races and dedicated to the principle of equal rights for all civilized men." He could scarcely have performed more ably a duty which greatly annoyed many of his party colleagues who must, however, have appreciated his manifest sincerity.

### Statements Worth Noting

- "Federation means progress. Postponement means stagnation."—Mr. E. H. Lane, P.M.
- "The goat is still the greatest menace to the rapidly diminishing forests of Africa."—Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker.
- "Interracial secondary schools are the official policy in the Belgian Congo."—Mr. A. N. Maimi, M.L.C., Uganda.
- "Acres of paper, miles of red tape, and oceans of ink seem nowadays to be regarded as the criteria of a well-run Government department."—Mr. C. J. Holcom, M.L.C., Uganda.
- "Education will not be a success if children are not taught from the very beginning to respect their people's property."—Mr. A. N. Maimi, an African member of the Uganda.
- "The Kenya hydro-electric scheme is the biggest thing in Northern Rhodesia since the discovery of copper."—Mr. Rex L'Ange, Chairman of Northern Rhodesia's Electrical Development Commission.
- "The development of Kenya must be regarded as a joint effort of all those who live here. Any party in the joint enterprise which does not pull his weight towards healthy development should have a smack on the back."—Mr. E. Mathy, an African member of the Kenya Legislature.
- "We have not had a tithe of support from the African members of this Council on the measures necessary to deal with terrorists. By accepting a place in this Council they pay tribute to the benefits of civilization. They must also accept the responsibilities of civilization."—Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C., Kenya.
- "Wealth in itself is of no avail, and it is essential to keep political, economic, and social progress in step. We must be careful not to create a vacuum in peoples' lives, hence the importance I attach to the development of literary broadcasting and the cinema. The friendliness, tolerance, and understanding which mark human relationship in our Territory are priceless assets."—Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, addressing the Legislative Council.

# The Case for Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Turning Point in African History, says Secretary of State for the Colonies

BY A MAJORITY OF 41 VOTES the House of Commons has approved the proposals for Central African federation made in Command Papers 8,753 and 8,754.

MR. OLIVER ST. J. PHILLIPS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced when introducing the motion of approval.

"The Government present this scheme to the House as a new political conception. By it we, the British, are seeking to build a society founded upon partnership between the races that inhabit Central Africa. Most of the political and economic life in a Central Africa entirely and always dominated by one race or another. We have in this scheme a wider vision, and we believe in a new framework within which the idea of partnership and the British views about the relations of the races can take root and grow."

### Dangers of Rejection or Delay

"There is a tendency to think that if we did nothing, and rejected or delayed federation, everything would remain as it is, and that no other opportunities would present themselves. In fact, rejection or delay would lead to dangerous forces being unleashed. The handful they are no force of European extremists would be encouraged to articulate the policy of European domination, and African extremists would imagine that rejection or deferment paved the way for African nationalism and a wholly African Government within the next year or so.

Both these extreme groups aim at keeping the races apart. That is why I believe that to be against federation today is to be reactionary.

"Our aim in this scheme is to foster a partnership of the races upon which a great and prosperous State will grow. The political and economic advancement of all its inhabitants can be secured only by the races working together, and to federate is to try to bring them together. That is why I claim that to be a federationist is to be a progressive.

"When I first had the opportunity of reading the papers about Central African federation, I said that we should run the risk of political troubles. In this House, the use both parties approved overwhelmingly in favour of federation in principle. That shows how difficult it is to do in the mouth of a prophet with honour, but the prophecy was that made without any bad intentions.

### Socialists Seek to Kill Their Own Scheme

"The principle of federation has been endorsed in the most categorical terms by two secretaries of State in the Labour Government who were concerned, namely, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They were apparently supported by the overwhelming majority of their party, but the Labour Party were committed to the principle of federation, they were at that time commending a different scheme, one at which the House is debating to-day. Nevertheless, I thought that if their scheme were not materially altered, particularly with regard to the safeguards for Africans, mentioning the same proportions of African representation in the Federal Assembly, we could count upon their support.

"At the present time, however, I have also noticed Mr. Griffiths and some of his friends have been indulging in trying to find reasons for opposing or killing the scheme of which they were themselves so largely the authors.

"I claim several improvements upon their scheme, the safeguards are much greater. They have been driven back to the emotional appeal, to the sole remaining objective of the scheme is to be 'imposed.' That word shows a profound misunderstanding of the issues involved—misunderstanding of the meaning of a progressive Government, misunderstanding of the meaning of sovereignty by the three constituent

territories. The Federal Government is strictly limited. Protectorate status of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia is specifically reserved. All matters which touch the daily life of Africans remain within the jurisdiction of the territorial Governments, not of the Federal Government.

### Federal and Territorial Responsibilities

"The first main category which falls within the federal sphere of responsibilities is external affairs and defence. The second, fiscal, gives the Federal Government power to raise taxes centrally and redistribute the receipts in accordance with the needs of the constituent territories in proportions which they may agree. The territorial Governments, Customs and Excise duties are a federal subject, and a customs union will be an essential part of the federation. The third is a Federal Supreme Court. The fourth category concerns a number of common governmental services—posts, telegraphs, telephones, wireless, railways, shipping, aviation, agricultural research, and so forth, which become federal.

"Unusually wide powers of legislation are left to the territorial Governments. Land, land tenure, and all those subjects which concern the daily life of the African are left precisely where they are now, with the territorial Governments.

"Phrases like 'heading over the northern territories to the domination of the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia' are wildly inaccurate, almost hysterical to any dispassionate student of the subject.

"When federation has been established, I doubt whether an African will be aware that any change has taken place at some time. He will see the same district commissioner, the same agricultural officer; he will remain in undisputed possession of the same land, go to the same courts to redress of his claims or the settlement of his wrongs. After some time has elapsed he will begin to feel the economic benefits which flow from federation, and the more backward the territory in which he lives, perhaps the most, will be the benefits to his standard of living.

"Nothing in federation can impair his prospects of political advancement, which remain in the first instance the responsibility of the territorial Government; but he will find by federation a way to a wider field for political advancement than he could ever have looked forward to, where these territories were separated. He can look forward, too, to the central authority improving the general health and standards of education throughout the territories.

"With federation we cannot expect development of communications open, the most efficient, as economic lines. The pattern of development over the three territories must be looked at as a whole, and now.

### Economic Inter-Dependence

"Secondly, we cannot expect to see the water power of the Zambezi harnessed and distributed to the best advantage. It is done with by all three territories on a common plan. In the country we have the example of the best of the best. In the case of developing countries, it is desirable to start the supply of one of the vital sources of energy and motive power to industry in the most economical way.

"We must recognise the economic interdependence and the individual lack of balance of the three territories as they now are. The Northern Rhodesian copper fields rely for their output on the Wankie Colliery in Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland is overpopulated and the poorest of the three territories, and it has for long been accustomed to send its labour to earn its living in the two other territories. I think I have challenged the economic argument.

"Mr. Stedule has asked why political federation is necessary to the successful co-ordination of the three economies. Economic federation or integration without political federation is found to be at the best half-hearted, as is possible in the East African territories, to have some success, but in Central Africa we have three territories at very widely differing stages of development.

"We have the great potentialities of a modern industry, the copper mines, which are superimposed upon an agricultural economy in Northern Rhodesia. It has a modern economy in Southern Rhodesia in a more advanced stage, with more diversity, but still largely based on agriculture, but with modern industries as well. We have in Nyasaland a much more primitive economy, dependent entirely upon agriculture and the export of labour.

To bring these divergent elements together and make the best of the common assets to fill the deficiencies of one territory without sacrifice to the other, requires something from the Commission which the Government can only see the best advantage in. If proposals for a scheme as the argument were required, it could be found in the comparative work of the Central African Council, not from any fault or lack of energy on its own, but from the very nature of the conditions with which it has had to deal.

The Federal economic developments are bound to be uneven. We have stressed in Africa more than once since the war the difficulties which attend even partial economic union, and about political federation.

The original composition and functions of the African Affairs Board were not unreasonably good, an unprecedented constitutional device was evolved, and provided for a Minister of African Affairs supported by an African Affairs Board. The Minister was to be a member of the Cabinet, not subject to any of the rules affecting his colleagues. He was not to be chosen by any democratic process or election and represented no constituency, but was to be nominated by the Government-General with the approval of the Secretary of State. He was not to be affected by the changes and changes of a government, and subject to none of the rules and was immune from the influences which affected them. He was entirely removed from the theory and practice of collective responsibility upon which alone, was in this House, the Cabinet Government can be carried on. He alone would not have to seek re-election if the Government were defeated.

**The Cuckoo Minister**

For these reasons he became rather disrespectfully known as the cuckoo minister. Her Majesty's present Government rejected this exotic device. They thought it would have made executive government in the Federation impossible, and consequently would have provided no safeguard for Africans, but rather a means of their domination.

In the next scheme, propounded after the first ministerial conference in London, the board was divorced from the life of the legislature, it was designed as an extramural body, and its members were to be drawn from outside the legislature. The extra-mural body was also open to objections. It was claimed by opposition speakers that the functions of the board would become almost entirely negative, that owing to the rejection of other grounds of the cuckoo Minister, the board could take no part in the daily life of the Government, could only certify and arrest legislation already framed. There was some force in those arguments.

It was also felt that the board would have something to do only on comparatively rare occasions, when they were able to show to the public that the Government was doing for Africans before the legislature. In some respects, the extramural body would have remained in a state of horticultural vegetation for a large part of its life, and such bodies are very vulnerable to criticism.

The last point is that in these developing countries, which are almost in the infancy of their political institutions, it is difficult to find enough suitable men to fill all the positions.

**Workable and Womanlike Scheme**

I cannot imagine why we did not think of the system which we now propose at the first ministerial meeting, because there is no doubt that the present scheme is by far the most workable and womanlike of any. It brings the board within the life of the legislature, and the members of the board are drawn from those who have directly or indirectly been elected to represent African interests.

Above all, the board now has a floor, the floor of the House. Its objections to legislation either for or against the public, and will be able to give such influence upon public opinion as the force of the arguments would warrant. It saves finding more men in circumstances in which they are difficult to find, and it does not require that, if the members are not engaged upon their statutory duties, they in like a fashion take the life and discussions of the legislature.

If the board, certainly, is not discriminatory against Africans, it has to be elected to the Secretary of State in London for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure. Again such a background phrases like "handing over the reins of the northern territories to white domination" appear to me wildly inaccurate. For can I describe the author of the Labour Party's talking points as such as anything but utterly dishonest. He emphasises the carefully thought out and general scheme of safeguards in these words: "The intended safeguards for African interests are the most far-reaching and greatest diversity of the British Empire."

be difficult to find. The power vested in the board under the first scheme, commended by the Labour Government has been altered in any respect whatsoever.

The present scheme offers in three principal matters from the original scheme presented by the Labour Party. First, the constitution cannot be changed unless by a two-thirds majority in the Federal Legislature. Even then changes in the constitution have to come from the Government or by the Federal Parliament and the Orders in Council have to be laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, to be passed and be subject to a negative resolution procedure. This was a new safeguard against constitutional change, and from the African point of view, is an added safeguard.

The argument is then advanced that by making constitutional changes difficult, we tend to perpetuate the exact proportion between those elected to represent African interests and those elected to represent non-sectional interests in other parts of the Empire, and the African interests against the other interests of the Empire.

Such a conception of the working of the Federal Parliament of Government is completely unjustified. There is absolutely no reason to suppose that the Federal Parliament will resolve itself into two blocks of black and white, and that something which we should all agree to try to avoid, and I think that the Federal Parliament would take the same view of its responsibilities. In all these matters we must look, and I think we can look with complete confidence to the legislature voting in the federal interest, not in the sectional interest.

It is an insult to the new Legislature to imagine that every matter of policy every member will vote on a constituency ticket. Nothing in the record of these territories or in any recent British history in other parts of the world would enable such an assumption to be made. Our fellow countrymen will not vote on matters of policy solely upon their own interests, but more than any member of this House votes on a matter of policy solely upon a constituency ticket, or if he does, he is a very rare bird in our midst.

There is nothing simpler than to say that, but, particularly, some Europeans representing African interests, discussed in the House and afterwards stopped, and were not by the workings of the African Affairs Board, an unfortunate psychological effect would be produced upon the majority of Africans, who are, and are likely to remain for a long time, ignorant of the balance of the constitution as, indeed, are the public in almost any part of the Empire.

**Power Reserved for Ten Years**

The Europeans said that if such a bill was discussed, Africans might feel that they had been tricked, and therefore we have introduced a provision which freezes the federalist responsibilities for ten years. In other words, the Federal Government cannot acquire further powers than those laid down in the first ten years, and can even be pinned which seeks to vary the responsibilities of the federal territorial Governments during these preliminary 10 years, unless the legislatures of the three territories in the federalist agreement.

We are humble enough to believe that no constitutional scheme framed by good hands can prove perfect against the changing and dynamic forces of developing countries, and that as they pass from primitive societies into new and modern states.

At the last time the view was well held that there should be another conference of all five Governments to review the working of the constitution, not earlier than the seventh or later than the tenth year, and to report on these ideas in the scheme. The conference is not a dead, whether federation has succeeded or failed, or whether it should be held at one or another. It is a conference to which such alterations in the working of the constitution as experience of its working has shown to be necessary during this first decade in its life.

**MICHAEL DUCHALE:** "Supposing the British Government or the African representation were a change to which there should be further African representation, could that work about without the agreement of the white populations of both countries?"

**SIR JOHN SELTON:** "Any changes in the constitution would have to go through the constitutional machinery which I have outlined. There is no machinery which to protect people from changes in the constitution without introducing some rigidity in the scheme. We hope that this opportunity for review in the working of the constitution will support the degree of flexibility which we think desirable. I hope that this opportunity of review will do a great deal to relieve the anxieties of those who are doubtful about the scheme. I commend these proposals to the House as an improvement."

Unjustified fears were entertained that if the Federal Government were ever allowed to acquire land for public purposes, for instance the laying of a telegraph line or a line of telegraph poles or pylons, they might use their powers in a manner which would be written all through the Constitution concerning the land. We therefore introduced a clause in the Bill which would require the Government to acquire land compulsorily for public settlement, and this must be done in such a way that the land required for public purposes, such as for a Native Trust or Native reserve lands are concerned, they are subject to the provisions of the relevant Order in Council. Under the Federal Government had such powers we might reach the anomalous position in which the African could be deprived of such services as electric light or telephones by the Government.

**Conditions Vastly Improved.**

I claim that the constitution movement to be in every respect an improvement on the first constitution, and a further improvement on the second scheme which was the result of the first conference. It is a thorough, comprehensive and liberal document, and as far as human foresight can see, it provides a means by which a partnership between the races can be established and sustained.

The measure of opposition against the vocal opposition has largely been worked up by the Congress party in the territories, and the Congress is a highly organized body. They have used all the powers of misrepresentation which are so much more powerful in a largely illiterate society, to damn the federal scheme and to spread intimidation, and those who have been in favour of the scheme have been intimidated and headed off in a hasty manner. Moreover, some of the more energetic members have been exported to other parts and returned to this country as if they were of alien origin.

I have received telegrams from all Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Northern Province, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia, all of whom, as I am informed, regard the federation scheme as containing an sincere effort of officials to explain details of the scheme. This is a laudable employment.

**MR. WILFRED PALING: Propaganda out there.**

MR. LYELL: I know no way in which the scheme can be explained in detail to Africans except by using Government officers. They have been accustomed during the life of these territories to help the Africans in matters such as agriculture, health, and so forth, and was the natural instrument by which to make no mistake whatever.

The Government emphasize that the intrinsic difficulties of the subject are very great and that they are far beyond the mental grasp of the majority of Africans. It is again emphasized how wild has been the misrepresentation of the subject put about by the Congress.

**Wild Misrepresentations by African Congresses.**

"I have one or two of them here," Mr. Lyell says. At the present time the federation is the wish to get our land, Chingwa, as August said. Federation means domination and slavery. The Government of Northern Rhodesia says: 'The Federal Government will grasp land from the territorial Governments to account for the immigrants.' The African will surely lose his land."

MR. JULIAN SNOW: In this matter of extremist African opinion, which is of course set up with extremist European opinion, would the right hon. gentleman say whether he considers the opinion of Sir Godfrey Huggins to be extreme or not? I ask because there is evidence that the proposal is causing the extreme inquiet felt.

MR. LYELL: It is not my duty to defend the Government of Southern Rhodesia, but if any defence is wanted it can be found in the records of the Government. Sir Godfrey Huggins, whom I know very well, is a man of very liberal tendencies.

"The Government of Nyasaland reports in the same general sense. In that territory the avowed object of Congress is to bring about self-government for Africans and Africans alone within five years. This would mean taking back most of the economic hopes which we entertain for that territory."

"The Government's summary is that Congress elements which include a high proportion of the educated classes, are unshakably opposed to federation. They are divided, but they are dominated by the Congress party, and the other half are wavering, with a high proportion believing in federation, but fearful of coming into the open."

"I am glad that I want to do is to raise controversy this afternoon about the methods by which the subject of

federation has been handled by our predecessors. I must, however, point out the dangers which attend the kind of methods which were pursued. The Africans of a complicated question like federation, have been accustomed for the British Government to make up their mind where African interests are at stake where the interest of the party lay, and to act accordingly.

There are dangers in proceeding to canvass without leadership, and while I do not state that these large numbers of Africans are not wise, when some of the leaders there are not even a word for, reasons are advanced, and one of the reasons would deny the good intentions of the Africans who are canvassing in this matter, but each canvassing is coupled with a manipulation of the expressed or unexpressed, that there is no opposition, the scheme will be dropped, the canvassing becomes a hindrance, not an advantage.

"These methods allowed the Congress to wrest the initiative of leadership from the Government, and, as I have said, the Congress consists of only a very few people. It left them to go and tell the Africans that if they shied away from federation, Her Majesty's Government would not do a scheme. I say, however, that the words 'imposition' is misapplied, it misunderstands the nature of a protective Power and of a protective status."

**Duties of a Protecting Power.**

"Both sides of the House have placed themselves to preserve the Protectorate status of the Northern Territories under the protection of our Majesty. That pledge we have honoured to the full in this case. If by all possible means can be protected, Power be said to be a protecting Power, if it is to be turned aside from what is considered to be the best interests of the population of the Protectorate by a majority, and a minority of the Protectorate, however it is calculated?

"The protecting Power's duties and responsibilities cannot be dismissed or laid aside just because of some opposition. Once it was known that a few votes raised against a scheme were sufficient to stop it, the office of Secretary of State would become an ignominy. Few things happen in any government without some opposition. It is all a matter of debating in its place.

Lastly, I must commend out of hand the kind of spirit which appears to pervade the ranks of some of our countrymen who are opposed to federation. They seem to regard the word 'British' as synonymous with reaction. This is to do with our great Colonial record, of which we have every reason to be proud. That point of view is, however, the lack of the present day, with increased African representation, and it regards the African territories, was being created and promoted not by the Africans but by the British themselves.

There is nothing party political in these matters. These are matters of principle, they are not the creation of African pressure. They have been informed as an enlightened view of how the races should work together, and it is not the tendency of the race in this country to suppose that whatever is done in the name of our Crown will be done in hands which will arrest and throw back the course of progress. Nothing could be more deserving of this humiliating argument.

**Racial Partnership or Inglorious Inaction.**

"I ask the House to approve the scheme, and to do so on the basis of the following point: the history of Africa, and to show this is home. I believe that it will be the best course of partnership between the races."

"To reject or defer it now is to sign our responsibilities as a Colonial Power; it is to sink into inglorious inaction, and to leave that to the hands of our history as they see fit, if it will lead to peace. It will not; it will lead to discord."

"I am struck by the way in which the history of Africa is being judged. It is those who are set aside from the principles advanced by the two great political parties in this House by the clamour of a small minority."

"I ask the House to approve the scheme, and to back it with human and moral courage, and above all with the unique experience with which centuries of the practice of Parliamentary government, and a long history of Parliamentary institutions and reforms have endowed the British nation."

# Africans Must Learn to Accept Fair Criticism

Professor M. Macmillan on Fundamental Problems of Africa Today

There is still a feeling, as if the trouble is great pain or lethal disease. Much wild talk and apologetic even for Man's sin, and no evidence of systematic African initiative or operation come forward toward banishing the idea that there may be poison at work threatening death to all our hopes.

When we do not want to take stock, we include very expressly those representative Africans who seem impatient of the need to find things out. Salvation may depend above all on the truth and effectiveness of African leadership.

If good leadership is to have its chance, there must be wider recognition in British thought that the onus lies squarely on these Africans. The question is not of clearing the path for them, but of their taking responsibility.

## Better Standards Essential

The essential problem is to get better standards—social, economic and moral—among the African peoples generally. Raising to the general level has undoubtedly proceeded further in South Africa than anywhere else. In West Africa, the remains behind the walls of ardent intellectuals a mass of poverty, ignorance, and ill-health. Mr. James Griffiths, in his most broadcast speech, himself more impressed by the need than by the achievement, and was making an appeal to the people of this country to shoulder their fair share of this responsibility. Africans react and willing to accept our help, but they lack the necessary confidence and the suspicions of West Africans are against our efforts to bring them such help. There is need for the two to think together. African leaders consistently underestimate the complexities and dimension of the task of bringing their countries to stand alone in the modern world.

The ferment in Africa springs basically from the effort of so many of its people to escape from the old life; they think they have seen the light. The conditions in Africa present a staggering opportunity, a world of new interest, requiring the concentrated effort of men and women of all colors and of any and every race. Much is at stake of great social complexity, and it makes hard work to approach the task. It must combine a spirit of cautious and finding. Nothing is there to be done, and nothing that calls for firing blanks.

By a perversion of our great virtues, there are those so sure of their own election that the rest of the world is not right for even if anyone shouts loudly enough about wrong. They must turn to denounce someone else's sin. In Europe two wars have left such a strong self-neurosis that many are ready to have it imputed to them, or even impute it to themselves.

But Africa's problems may not be seen in the light of European self-righteousness or self-condemnation. It is a shared and self-regarding European conscience allows unworthy suspicions to be a good purpose. It is a task that encourages self-criticism as a deliberately intended racial discrimination is the root of all that needs remedy or that bows to the demands of Colonialism preferred by American means and echoed round the rest of the world.

Being a man abbreviated part of an address to a conference in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

Abstracts are stories like "The transition from subsistence to a money economy, here, out of fashion. The fine phrases are really that meeting of the race was a clash of the new with the old. They assumed that the clash would be clear cut, wide in fact, old and new, and to cut into each other's side."

An artist friend, M. Meyerowitz, gave his life to an attempt to jink West African art with modern economics, and he used to say even in the advanced West Coast that the general level of culture was that of the "average". His plea was for one full-trained instructor for every 10 of his pupils—practical evidence that it is too widely and readily taken for granted that West Africa is in any way simple, and its progress likely to be faster chiefly because it has no white settler competition. It is true that West Africa suffers a lack of standards and facing examples to measure progress.

The strains and stresses of the times are fundamentally due to the same causes, most conspicuously to the urbanization of Africa. Even the so-called beginnings of industrialization. It is no light thing for country folk to have to learn the few ways in the conditions of towns where the male are to women as six or seven to one; where lax standards must be adapted to the imperatives of survival; where the teachers reach illiterates speaking six or seven different languages in a strange tongue like English; where expenses are high; and new hopes apt to be disappointed.

It would at least ease the strain and stop the darkening of counsel by the appointment of blame. We are steadily kept in mind that the best features of Salisbury, Kampala, and Nairobi are only better, and their worst parts no worse, than those in African Lagos or Freetown, or even Kampala. It is for African leaders to play a fuller part in thinking out the practical ways and means of meeting a situation which has arisen so largely by the choice of their own people.

## Land and Population

The present land question has been even more productive of confused answers, arising from such a built-complex on the European side as has got all the attention and effectively prevented Africans from appreciating the fact that the days of the old-style farming are everywhere numbered. What chiefly matters to-day is not to get more land allocated for African use but to get better use of the land that is.

This is not to say that while Southern Rhodesians, for example, can sit back and let their Land Apportionment Act find a final and definite settlement; there and elsewhere there may have to be readjustment. None the less, much of the most attractive land in the whole of Africa is in a fateful state because it is so attractive, not because of European greed but because Africans naturally cling to the waste slopes of the mountains, the lake basins, and are unwilling and ill-equipped to tackle the arid rigours of the plains.

Witness the lands and the Paes near Tanganyika or the tribes at the head of Lake Nyasa. The Chagga of Kilimanjaro and the people of Usambaras have certainly suffered from European alienation, but without that they would still have been faced, as would the Kikuyu, with the problem of over-cultivation. None of these matters look to European lands as a solution. There are no more even to Kilimanjaro as a cultivable home.

In the long run there must be much redistribution of the African population, and this can only be if tribes learn to sink their own rivalries, tolerate considerable translocation, and give all hands and better things. It will also involve very different proportions of land reclamation and water development, the practice of hunting which scapes is a very distracting from the necessary reconstruction. And I have said not one word about the work and status of the women.

The complexities of town life and the facts of rural congestion have become tangled, and the question of how to get Africans playing an increasingly full part in unravelling such tangles and in the functions of government. Certain traditions of British policy make us prone to add to caution about the method and the change. The most creditable part of our record is of work done for weak backward peoples, of whom the strongly political among them lack no title. There are solid results to show that our less than 50 years, and undue concern how far the years of the new Africans may be a serious cost to the interests of the order order if it hinders or upsets work that progress itself may. The foundations already laid can be built on, and must not be everlastingly dug up.

Our pioneers concentrated on establishing the bones of a new and better school in these days are often insufficiently appreciated. With an assured self-confidence, uninhibited by the neuroses of these times, missionaries set up the foundations of education and made services and private courses brought to them. The black and white staff of the Central and East Africa Technical College and the African Agricultural Experiment Station in the population and an exclusively white African-inspired political movement could be achieved only at the cost of an economic collapse which would blight the future of Africans themselves.

In groping for a policy, where *laissez faire* was a dog in the way, we seriously off the rails on an unusually delicate issue. There was some tardy recognition that Africans had made their own contribution to their development. To this end we were to lay the foundations, nurturing native African political institutions. Do you remember the slogan "Find the chief" who was nevertheless functioning?

**No Imitation Europeans**

Since we must make genuine African citizens, not "imitation Europeans," we must foster vernacular training in elementary schools and follow up with an African *lingua franca* in high schools, on no account yielding to their own demand for English. Education must not westernize too much of it. Adapted to cover the whole of the field, the motto was "Go slow," the operative word being always the lingering verb, never the active verb—contrast indeed to the whirl of going and driving and being driven, we find ourselves lagging. The fashion looked away wise on paper, but the mistakes become clear enough.

We were going to do it all. We largely ignored the fact that Africans had wishes and aims of their own. There was staid (and disastrous) by-passing of the *intelligentsia*. We were for working through traditional institutions. The *intelligentsia* others did not fit into these institutions or deliberately subjected to them, just because the chiefs might be dead weight hindering when it was modernization above all else that this class wanted.

Whenever the defects of the *intelligentsia* the disturbing effects of education were to be remedied only by making them the exception that is by the education. To do the machinery of education in every corner. This being done to break a point to produce over the men needed to fill responsible posts. The position is catastrophic. Nigeria's 20 odd millions—with 1,000 senior Civil Service officers to fill and a man secondary schools to have more than 10,000 holders of the Senior Certificate, and the Central African exists between them hardly as many as 1,000.

**Chiefs Dominated by the Semi-Educated**

The political consequence is that the perilously isolated educated class is now being shouldered out of the way by a push of the sophisticated semi-educated, but politically conscious, who are easily led by adventurers. For instance, it was manifest that the worthy old chiefs later protesting in their courtly against federation were, as they in the hands of the Congress potter.

About 1952 I remember speaking up in an important committee for the more general use of English and getting not the same voice in support. Only now the Cambridge Summer School quietly backs the recommendation of the 1953 report that Swahili should give place to English and take its chance with the rest as a vernacular.

Educated Africans, once surprised to see a new way of thought told them foolish and being soured by neglect of those they had once admired, they eagerly took the flattery which told them that they really had the furthest to go. Jomo Kenyatta drank up this teaching at a London University seminar, not only in Kenya, but from the Gold Coast to Basuto and there has been recent evidence of modernist Africans have learned to lay on the ancient superstitions of their own conservatives for their own political ends.

The by-passed intellectuals, being in with those of Lagos, to whose needs the first able intellects have admittedly unsuitably never applied, have evolved a new attitude of their own. Adapting our teaching that modernization was not good for them, they have taken the western culture alien to them, glorifying in it and in the past and all things African, which has led to the order and the attacks on Mau Mau.

The experience of total war has made us realize that the peoples were a danger. The Government of 1940 had to be organized, the necessity of a centrally organized and centrally organized, but the new plans for the future to be thought of as our own after 1945 the Gold

Coast took the lead in making it clear that we should be on our guard against their making.

But by that growing body of research work which does so much to let us know how far better than anyone could know in the past the shape and dimension of the work needed and some of the lines of which it may be done. Our financial resources are gravely impaired. Our power to influence are short of our physical might, and while we would perhaps wish to enforce a policy, we must at least to some extent be prepared to be neglected element in the education. Worst of all, we have not only to read, and moral conviction, even a ready degree of self-confidence, so that in discussion of political views to a string of *chefs*, afraid even to question them.

So much false sentiment is finding the most deplorable effect on the modern and adult Africans whose responsibility it is to help think things out and shape the future. The charges that pass for (or cloud) reason are some 20 years out of date. Being chanted in print, the old slogans become a kind of enthusiasms of some who have become used to read seriously or the lively first impression of others who have only just begun.

Meanwhile in America the campaign against the survival of the fittest among Negroes has been responsible for a new blending of race and colour, this being widely read by black and white collectors in Africa and made the basis of the ideology which makes racial domination the root of all evil, underlying them conditions, white settlement, land questions, and all the rest.

It is the more difficult for Africans to break free of a contagious example because history has provided a gigantic sounding board at the United Nations for the *chefs* and this racial doctrine. We in British colonies success in wearing Colonial legislatures from the fruitless habit of irresponsible talk by swinging them responsibility.

**Irresponsibility in the United Nations**

Many in the United Nations make African affairs a plaything of talk, without responsibility for action, by a host of critics who have not the knowledge, whose interests are unaffected, and who cannot claim to understand. In the name of self-government they intrude their own ideology into the affairs of intimate local affairs to the detriment of all good immigration. They and their colleagues forget that local minority interests which they distrust, cannot and will not be pushed aside, but left to themselves, if Kenya and elsewhere, have the strongest possible factors for seeking peaceful and harmonious local operations.

At the same time the maintained attitude on so-called colonialism is derived from the new-fangled Asian States, and the doctrine clearly derives from the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, who, with a shrewd eye for British susceptibilities, to help the campaign for Indian independence, adapting our traditional respect for self-government, its basic claim is that all people have a right to freedom even with chaos.

The answer is that freedom and chaos are contradictory terms. We must take note of the influence of this false doctrine. An outstanding African leader like Mr. Kenyatta is to be seen of their *chefs*, assuming the sacred right of Africans, if they take charge, then to mismanage their affairs in their own way.

The time is ripe for us to summon up the moral courage to denounce this teaching as misguided, and to challenge African leadership to a more collectively approach to the immensely difficult work of African reconstruction. Freedom with chaos is dangerous and ill-considered.

The unthinking reassurance of the great world states, though in the appropriate reaction expressed and freedom Gandhi, that this was the climax, the reverse swing of a pendulum, would have us from reflecting and losing what was to be done to our pre-occupations. The paternalism of the "imperialist" to advance on the "helpless" and "backward" were not only absorbed in their own education, these Africans are even potential partners, but they had a strong sense of the new things being the recent order, and sustained the interests disinterested Civil Service, which had foundations of freedom might be based on our wishes. But we are out of date, the anti-imperialist of the critics of the *chefs* and the people, being the reverse.

The issues which make cooperation essential are as wide as the field touching economic, education, morals, politics. Education is dependent on help from outside Africa as economic development certainly is. Some would say that healthy political growth supplies a surer economic foundation. Plans will feel that there should be the presence of a *chefs* so far as the political control of whole people by a habit of falling into the hands of their own political control, authority in which during the



# Statement Soldiers' Grievances in Kenya Allegations Refuted

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MRS. BRADDOCK asked the Secretary of State for War if he had investigated the grievances made by men of the 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, now serving in Kenya, as set out in a letter sent to him by her on March 10.

MR. ANTHONY HEWITT replied: "I have now had a full report from Kenya and I am glad that the allegations made in the letter were inaccurate, misleading, and unjustified by the facts."

The Lancashire Fusiliers have been carrying out duties which have called for dispersion into very small detachments. This type of work demands the highest level of discipline to ensure that exemplary standards are shown by all men in dealing with the African population.

The committee found that a few men, mostly with bad records, had not maintained the high standards demanded. He therefore decided to bring them to battalion headquarters where they would be under close supervision. They would not go on patrol but would carry out military training. In the event, the names of only four men were put forward as being unsatisfactory. In view of such a small number, it was decided, before the hon. lady raised this matter, to abandon the project.

"I am writing to the hon. lady fully about this to make an opportunity of expressing my regret that, when the Army is carrying out so many difficult duties, we cannot and good sense the hon. lady should have had such wide publicity to this very misleading account without allowing myself a few departmental minutes for investigation."

MRS. BRADDOCK: "In view of the very great similarity between the statements made in the letter from the hon. lady and the information which the Minister has now given, does not he think that it is time for a court of inquiry to be set up to inquire into the whole of the circumstances?"

## Project Abandoned

MR. HEWITT: The hon. lady initiated this matter by writing to the War Office and the signal sent to Kenya was based on that letter. My answer disproves entirely the allegations of these 12 men because at least eight of them never had anything to do with the matter. Only four men were nominated and the project was then abandoned. The particular events, such as the route march and the overcrowding in the tents, never occurred.

"I agree that it is absolutely right to insist that matters such as these are taken up immediately by my department. But I suggest that, when so many wild allegations are voiced in the House without anybody verifying them, it is impossible for anybody to catch up with the story once it has been published, however false it may be."

MRS. BRADDOCK: "I did ask the Minister whether, in view of the very disquieting statements that have been made, he should bring public inquiry. I shall not let the matter drop unless the Minister is prepared to take some steps in that direction."

MR. HEWITT: The allegations made are not correct. Even more if any officer found a number of men behaving in an unbecoming way to the Native population, he would be perfectly entitled and militarily correct to withdraw them to battalion headquarters to avoid the occurrence of such incidents.

MR. SPENCER (Levens) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why the International Bank was to be used as an alternative for the expenditure of the £60m. which the Government will provide for Congo-Kinshasa development.

MR. MAUDLING: Because in this way we can, through our subscription to the International Bank, help the Commonwealth and at the same time continue the usefulness of the bank, which has proved a valuable source of dollar capital for development in the sterling area. As the Chancellor has made clear, however, these arrangements will not usurp the normal function of the London market.

MR. RUSSELL: Did the Minister say whether his £60m. was part of or in addition to our normal capital subscription to the bank?

MR. MAUDLING: "This is a regular part of our capital subscription to the bank to be used for the development of the Commonwealth."

# Egyptian Mistatements about the Sudan Government Gives the Facts

*Sudan News and Features*, issued by the Public Relations Branch of the Sudan Government, gives the true version of several incidents of which exaggerated or inaccurate accounts have been spread in Egyptian propaganda broadcasts.

At the Aweil meeting the official statement says:—  
Dr. Ahmed El Sayed and three other Sudanese politicians held a political meeting to unveil mistatements which attracted a large crowd. In the absence of the district commissioners or trek, the senior police N.C.O. knowing that such meetings are prohibited, only had been permitted to allow the provincial capital and other towns. The crowd was becoming excited and a clash of the police was imminent.

When he was unable to stop the politicians speaking, he confined all the politicians to the night. The district commissioners then informed, ordered them released on bail pending an inquiry, from which no prosecution resulted. The party remained in Aweil and arranged a political meeting in private premises for the next night.

## Rumour Exposed

Referring to the rumour that Chief Jambô had been arrested and favouring Egypt when Major Salah Salah visited the district, the statement gives the following facts:—

"The chief was not arrested. The rumour probably refers to Samson Jambô, the foreman, a son of chief Jambô, who was arrested for driving a Government vehicle without a licence in the district on December 10. He was convicted and fined £3. On information received, he was at a later date arrested for forging a pass sheet, but was released on bail the same day. Cairo—from General Neguib downwards—seems to have turned him into political persecution of someone else."

Along a new official African Airways route from Nairobi to Blantyre, a second, with a crew of eight passengers, is reported en route.

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# Appalling Mau Mau Outrages in Kenya Large Numbers of Dead and Missing

A MAJORITY of almost unbelievable barbaric and bestiality a massacre of loyal Kikuyu in the Uplands area near Upi, carried out by Mau Mau terrorists on Thursday evening. Reports of casualties state that 71 persons are known to have been killed, 50 are missing and 50 wounded.

The view of the police is that three gangs of terrorists struck simultaneously at the loyal Kikuyu, most of whom were Government servants, in the location of Chief Makinet, which has taken a prominent position in the area. The chief, undoubtedly one of the greatest of the race, escaped with the help of his bodyguard but the elderly Chief Lilia, who had been attacked several times previously was cut to pieces, and his whole family destroyed, including eight children.

### Outside Direction

The gangs, each believed to have been about 20 or 40 strong, consisted for the most part of local Africans, assisted by some of those recently repatriated from European farms. They are believed to have been directed from outside.

At the same time, while the members of the home guard were away on patrol, one gang barred the doors of the loyal African's huts with a second, with torches, set fire to the thatched roofs. The third gang hacked to pieces those who sought to escape from the burning huts.

Horrible stories have been told of babies being beheaded before their mothers' eyes and pregnant women being disembowelled.

Of 150 Africans arrested in connexion with the outrage, 120 have been identified by survivors.

Several courts are to be established in the area for the trial of suspected terrorists.

On the same evening a police station at Upi was raided and 34 rifles and 10 machine gun magazines were stolen from the reserve armoury together with a large quantity of ammunition, some of which was recovered. Two lorries containing about 50 terrorists arrived at the station and opened fire, a constable and a prisoner in the charge room were killed.

After the door of the reserve armoury had been forced, firearms and ammunition were loaded on one of the lorries but it was abandoned by the terrorists as the engine would not start. The other lorry was found some distance away. The terrorists, who wore overcoats and slouch hats like those of the police, broke into a detention camp and freed about 150 prisoners, one of whom was killed by a constable and another by the police on duty and 30 in reserve fired at the raiders and gave the alarm.

### Pursuit by Motorized Patrol

Major J. Shaw with a detachment of Lancashire Fusiliers was quickly on the scene and engaged the raiders, who fled 20 minutes after they attacked. He organized a motorized patrol to follow up the gangsters throughout the night and the following day. A large force of police and two companies of Lancashire Fusiliers were searching the environs of Nairobi. A motorized patrol in the Uplands near Naivasha containing some 2000 Kikuyu was untraced.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who described it as the most damnable phase of the emergency, added: "If the matter is not put up, filter back to the reserves and into their huts, arms and ammunition, it is a matter to think what may happen in the future."

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said in Nairobi: "I am horrified by the lengths to which Mau Mau fanatics are going in terrorizing and killing innocent Africans and in slaying the whole story of the Mau Mau movement has been the main sufferers. I wish to express my deep sympathy for the relatives of those killed and injured. Every possible step will be taken both to follow up the criminals and prevent a recurrence." He visited the scene of the outrage near Upi and St. Lady Mary Baring visited the wounded in Nairobi hospitals.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett wrote in the *News Chronicle*: "Lack of co-ordination and preparation revealed by the massacre in Kenya has destroyed complacency in London. In the opinion of people with an intimate knowledge of Kenya one or two more successes of this kind would encourage the Mau Mau to launch a mass attack on whites."

There is decreasing confidence among the settlers that the officials are trained to deal with such emergencies. The appointment of an equivalent of Malaya's General Sir Gerald Templer would almost certainly lead to the resignation of Sir Evelyn Baring, a highly respected Governor, but the immediate need would seem to be the appointment of an

emergency Government bringing in a full range of officials and private citizens most likely to take vigorous action in their own districts. Without measures of this kind the situation may rapidly get out of hand."

The Daily Nation, the Daily Nation special correspondent now in Kenya, telegraphed: "The double attack on the blackest in Kenya five months-old emergency seems to have caught the Kenya Government largely by surprise. There has been considerable criticism of the alleged slowness of the part of the Nairobi authorities to initiate firm measures on the scale called for by the gravity of these audacious Mau Mau attacks."

In Nairobi the Information Department appeared to be attempting to minimize the tragedy. For nearly 20 hours after the Upi massacre began the information service refused to issue any figures of the numbers killed. The first official estimate issued is at least 150 dead, including a large proportion of children.

The Mau Mau have executed these outrages in a way which may cause some criticism of the official attitude that it is incapable of organized terrorist action in those areas where it broke the local situation by a minimum of military force and police were left to handle matters. The Mau Mau have not struck towns as far as present reports on the other (eastern) side of the Aberdare Mountains, in the Nyeri and Fort Hall areas and north of Naivasha.

The timing of the outrages was also well chosen, coming just before the arrival of the 39th Infantry Brigade.

On Friday 13 African home guards were killed by a gang of about 100 terrorists from the Aberdare forest. Another three African home guards were shot and mutilated on Sunday by a party of terrorists who drove from Nairobi to Kiambu in a taxi for the purpose.

### Weapons Discovered

Police have thwarted a plan for wholesale escapes from detained camps in the Mt. Valley and a search of camps near Nakuru has resulted in the discovery of half a ton of knives and other weapons. Two Africans who while under guard volunteered to show the police where the weapons were hidden, tried to escape and were shot dead and another wounded by accident on Saturday when the police, by mistake on lorries containing prisoners.

On Sunday morning some 15,000 persons were questioned by the police in the Bahati area of Nairobi, of whom 1,200 were named.

Sir Claud Seton, a former Justice of the Peace in New Zealand and Chairman of an advisory committee established under the Kenya emergency regulations to hear appeals by detainees, and Sir Vincent Glendon, a former British Resident in Zanzibar, and at one time an administrative officer in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, is the other member of the committee. Mr. S. H. Fagan, a former President of the Commission, is the executive officer. The committee will assemble this week. Mr. H. O. Davies, a West African advocate, and one of the counsel for the defence of Jomo Kenyatta, said on his return to Lagos that racial antagonisms would persist in East Africa for many years unless checked by wise statesmanship. It was therefore all the more necessary that the experiment in self-government in West Africa should prove the African's capacity to manage his own affairs and live in peace with other races.

## The "Queen and the Commonwealth" Exhibitions at Imperial Institute

COMMONWEALTH EXHIBITIONS in London for the Coronation will have the opportunity of seeing at the Imperial Institute something of the extent and the essential unity of the Empire and of the values for which it stands. Seven special exhibitions will be staged simultaneously from May 27 under the general title "Queen and Commonwealth."

They are: (1) "Focus on Colonial Progress," arranged by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Colonial Office; (2) "Parliament Past and Present," sponsored by the Hansard Society; (3) "The World Encompassed," sponsored by the National Maritime Museum; (4) "Go Ye and Teach All Nations," sponsored by the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the Practical Mission Aid Societies; (5) "Britain and the Colombo Plan," arranged on behalf of H.M. Treasury; (6) "Young Artists from the Commonwealth," sponsored by *The Artist*; and (7) "Diamond Jubilee of the Imperial Institute, 1893-1953."

### Corona Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Corona Club will be held on Thursday, June 18, at the Coppenhall Rooms, London, W.C. Application for tickets should be made to Mr. A. R. Thomas at the Colonial Office.

### Mr. Awori Said to Have Been Warned "Accumulating Accusations"

NAIROBI.—CORRESPONDENT OF THE *New Statesman and Nation* reports as follows in the current issue of that journal:

"Mr. Odele had been under arrest for some time when Mr. Awori was arrested and now, in the Kenya African Union, was summoned to Government House. At the interview which followed His Excellency emphasized to Mr. Awori that Mr. Odele's arrest and detention had nothing whatever to do with his legitimate activities as acting president of the K.A.U. or as member of the Legislative Council. He went on, however, to warn Mr. Awori himself that serious accusations against him were accumulating, and that if the Government found those accusations substantiated by evidence it would not hesitate to take action against him."

"Later in the day Mr. Awori's request to visit Mr. Odele, and to be allowed at his disposal to fly to Mombasa, where the African leader is being kept in detention at Kwale, about 20 miles away. As a result of his visit Mr. Awori is satisfied that Mr. Odele is being given physically good treatment, he has a small but a servant is provided, and newspapers and books are made available to him."

"I gather that Mr. Odele will take advantage of a recent Government invitation to appeal against his detention to an advisory committee that has been set up for such purposes. The appeal will be presented by Mr. Dudley Thomson, the West African lawyer in Tanganyika, who recently acted in the case against the late Mr. K. O. Odele."

"So far as Mr. Awori is concerned, there have been no developments following his Government warning. He is still anxious to persuade Evelyn to permit him to hold at least one experimental meeting with his people, so that he can impress upon them the utter futility of the path of violence. He has, I understand, already made such a request to the Chief Secretary, who has promised to think over the matter."

#### Horrified at Uplands Massacre

Mr. Awori said in Nairobi last Friday evening that the K.A.U. are all now moving Africans would see the Uplands massacre as a great horror.

This is definitely the work of Mau Mau gangsters, and this shows the necessity of even stronger resistance against Mau Mau. He said, adding that peace-loving Africans are not likely to associate with murderers who are bent on the killing of African freedom and that they are not men, women and children. Agents had, he claimed, done more than ever the necessity of the Government to allow African leaders to speak to the people personally and he was still prepared to go into the reserves and try to do so.

### Progress in Tanganyika

FIGURES showing the enormous progress made in the United Kingdom Trusteeship territories were recently given by Sir Alan Burns to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

In 1919-20 Tanganyika's revenue and expenditure were respectively £469,000 and £490,000, compared with £9,450,000 and £19,380,000 estimated for 1950.

Railways covered 1,325 miles in 1921, compared with 1,000 miles in 1920, during which time there was an extension of roads from 2,900 to 10,000 miles of township roads.

There were no manufacturing or commercial scale except oil salt, but in 1921 there were 2,274 industrial establishments employing 45,000 persons.

Only 5 Government district schools, providing for 3,800 pupils, and one subsidized European school were established in 1921, but in 1951 there were 27,055 pupils attending native authority and voluntary agency schools, and 100,000 at bus schools. The Government's annual expenditure on the department had risen to more than £2m.

During the same period in 1921 in- and out-patients in hospitals rose respectively from 12,000 and 100,500 to 36,000 and 4,300,000.

"I like to think that Dr. Williams sees in the diamonds not only the glory and dignity of mankind but a small trace of the glory of God." — Mr. F. L. Gee, vice-principal of Makerere College, Uganda.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB has flown to Kenya for a visit of three weeks.

MR. MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM-REID arrived in London on Monday by air for Kenya.

MISS JOYCE GREENELL, in the Rhodésie, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

LORD CREWELLER is in a nursing home in Ipswich, suffering from a poisoned leg.

THE REV. JAMES MACRURRY has been inducted first minister of the Church of Scotland in Uganda.

MR. W. F. STUBBS are on their way home from Northern Rhodesia in the BAETORIA CASTLE.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, director of the Imperial Institute, spoke on Monday on "Colonial Prospects."

MR. HARRY GREENELL has arrived by air from Northern Rhodesia, which he will return early in June.

SIR TERENCE DORNE, who has spent three months in East Africa taking films of big game, has returned to London.

MR. JOHN GUNTHER is now in Kenya, which is also being visited by MR. CASSIDY, representing the Philadelphia Bulletin.

MR. JOHN S. ELTON, international commissioner of the Salvation Army, and representative of GENERAL ALBERT OSBORN, is visiting East Africa.

LORD MURVERTON, chairman of the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, has this week returned from a visit to the West Indies.

MISS LISBETH BRUNBY, of a Norwegian travel bureau, and MISS I. BROBERG, of the Swedish Railways Travel Bureaux, are making an extensive tour of East Africa.

Owing to the funeral of QUEEN MARY, MR. LESTER DUNN, Colonial Secretary, did not visit Paris this week, as planned, for talks with the French Minister for Overseas Territories.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE, brother of the late QUEEN MARY, and PRINCESS ALICE, who were to have sailed from Cape Town on Wednesday of last week, flew back to London in order to attend the funeral.

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD-STOKE, Governor of Sierra Leone, has just left that territory on the conclusion of his term of office, and LADY BERESFORD-STOKE and he are now resident in East Molesey, Surrey.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. J. STIRLING has sold five paintings by William Blake to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, for £5,000. They were bought by his family about a century ago.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING spent only a couple of days in London last week on his way back from the United States to Southern Rhodesia. He is expected back in the latter country in a few days.

GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVENPORT, for many years a director of important East African companies, who served under Haig in the 1914-18 war, has just written a book entitled "Haig, Master of the Field."

SIR CHARLES HAMILTON, a director of the Bank of England, Hambro Bank, and other companies, and LADY HAMILTON, are expected to return to London from Central and East Africa shortly after Easter from a visit to the Union.

MR. JULIAN DARRELL BATES, since 1951 Deputy Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Omdurman Protectorate, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary in Gibraltar, joined the Tanganyika Administrative Service in 1936. After serving with the forces from 1940 to 1943, he was seconded to the Colonial Office for three years. He returned to Tanganyika in 1947 and was seconded to the Seychelles in 1950 to administer the Government.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, and LADY COHEN, have arrived in England for a visit of two months. Sir Andrew attended a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board on Tuesday.

MR. MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM-REID was arrived in London from Kenya, where he has a farm. He is the eldest son of the present LADY DELAMERE, who was formerly the wife of Captain Cunningham-Reid, a one-time M.P. for Marylebone.

MR. B. H. MEARS, who some time ago organized the East African agencies of the Associated British Oil Engines group of companies, has been appointed sales director of Messrs. Mirrlees, Bickerton and Day, Ltd., another member of the Brush-ABE group.

COLONEL F. STEWART MODERA has been appointed chairman of a central exemptions tribunal established in Kenya in connection with the Compulsory National Service Ordinance. The other members are MAJOR F. DE V. JOYCE, MR. J. J. HUGHES, and CAPTAIN A. DUFFY ADAMS.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL has been elected president of the United Kenya Club, Nairobi, of which MR. E. H. NATHOO is chairman, MESSRS. D. O. EBERKINE and J. M. CHURU are vice-chairmen, MR. S. H. SHAMSI hon. secretary, MRS. M. ALDRIDGE hon. assistant secretary, and MR. A. G. FRASER hon. treasurer.

The board of management of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank consists of the Financial Secretary (chairman), the Secretary for African Affairs, the Commissioner for Commerce, and MESSRS. E. M. CARTER, J. W. FISHER, B. W. HARVEY, M. E. KAWALYA KAGWA, S. N. LUSOLE, B. J. MUKASA, M.L.C., W. B. MWANGU, and A. OPWA.

COMMISSIONER E. BIGWOOD, of the Salvation Army, has been appointed chairman of the newly formed Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association of Kenya, of which CAPTAIN H. FRASER is secretary and executive officer, and MR. L. C. DEADMAN hon. treasurer. The inaugural meeting was held in Government House, Nairobi, when SIR EVRLYN BARING, the Governor, moved the formation of the organization, of which he agreed to be first patron. MR. JOHN WHYATT, Member for Law and Order, and MR. LAWIS, Commissioner of Prisons, were among the speakers.

## EXPERIENCE FOR SALE: WHAT OFFERS

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## SITUATION WANTED

ACCOUNTANT with considerable African experience, available through organization, seeks administrative and/or accountancy post in East Africa. Married, with no children. At present on leave from United Kingdom, where could be interviewed. Potential employers will supply excellent references and provide outward passage. Write Box M.881, 100 STREETS, 110 OLD BROAD STREET.

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**Obituary**

MR. GEORGE BERTRAM SHIELDS, father of Mr. Bertam Shields, of Kiambu, Kenya, has died in Nairobi at the age of 81.

MR. REGINALD CHARLES TUCKER, a British crane driver employed on the construction of the Falls Dam, Uganda, was killed when a crane fell on him.

MR. J. A. PARK, who has died in Harare, a few months after his retirement from Tanganyika, went to the Lupa gold field in the early twenties, for some time engaged in gold panning, and was later in partnership in a mica mine.

MONSIGNOR LUKA SERWANGA, believed to be the first African to be made a pontifical prelate in the Roman Catholic Church, has died in Uganda. He had been a priest for 25 years, and at the time of his death was superior of the mission at Mulhij.

MR. WILLIAM FISHER HOWE, who was killed in London at the age of 86, had had business interests in Southern Rhodesia for many years. A former member of the world Sports Club, he was a member of the committee for more than 30 years, and was well known to many East Africans.

FATHER BEN ROBINSON, who has died in Uganda, went to the Protectorate in 1931, after having served with the first party of Mill Hill priests to go to the British Cameroons. After appointments in Nyenga, Bidama, and Isoro, he became chaplain to the Franciscan missionary sisters at Nkokonjeru in 1940.

Mrs. JOHN KINAY SMITH, who has died suddenly in Scotland at the age of 52, was manager in Lilongwe, Nyasaland, for the Esabe Trading Co., Ltd., which she joined in 1936 after 10 years in the service of the African Lakes Corporation Ltd. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son at school at Southern Rhodesia. One of his two sisters is Mrs. J. G. Withers, of Blantyre.

**Mr. Ben Potter**

CANON W. J. WRIGHT has sent the following note: "After an illness of two years, in which there were frequent rallies, there passed away on February 17 in Whiteleaf, Surrey, quietly in his sleep, a well-known Kenya character, Mr. Ben Potter. The late sergeant-major traveled a hard road, but always marched with cheerful courage, and won the respect and affection of all ranks and races. His was the faith that moves mountains. On that faith this gallant old soldier will stand at the last rally."

**New Programmes for African Listeners**

"MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK" programmes have been started by the Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka, "to meet the large number of requests received from employers of African labour who have asked for something of this sort." Another programme, initiated this month, is a weekly discussion between African and Europeans in the "African Forum" series. Among the topics for discussion are: "Is *Ushoba* a hindrance to progress? Should African women take on paid jobs in European households? Is European liquor bad for Africans? Should politics or economic development come first for Africans? What should be the function of Native trade unions in Southern Rhodesia?" Those taking part include Dr. J. D. Mphahlele, Curator of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, Mr. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labour and Industries, Mr. Ballingall, Senator for Native Interests in the South African Senate, Mr. Verdon Brelsford, Director of Information, Northern Rhodesia, and several African teachers, trade unionists, cooperative workers, students, and welfare workers.

**Mr. Troup Optimistic about Kenya  
Four Months' Survey of White Highlands**

THAT THE PRODUCTION of the Kenya Highlands could be increased within 10 years by 100% by intensive agricultural methods, that the cultivated acreage in the areas with heavier rainfall could be doubled in the same period, and that the production from the remaining areas could be trebled in 20 years, were among the encouraging views expressed by Mr. L. G. Troup when he addressed journalists recently at the East African Office in London.

Mr. Troup, who was appointed last year by the Kenya Government a special commissioner to inquire into (a) the prices and structure of cereal crops and (b) the general farming economy of the Colony, is a bursar of Lord's Wardworth College, Hampshire, and a member of several Government committees dealing with agriculture in this country, besides having long experience of farming.

His report, which is the first of its kind, has already been adopted by the Kenya Government. Mr. Troup left his report with the Governor before returning to this country on January 25 after spending four months in the Colony.

In the course of his comprehensive inquiry, which even included consideration of income tax increases, Mr. Troup travelled some thousands of miles by car and low-flying aircraft, which he found a particularly useful means of survey, and visited nearly 90 farms, including African farms.

He pointed out that European farming in the Colony had been carried on for only 50 years, and during that period there had been two world wars and a long period of slump. Indeed, only during the past 10 years had conditions made real progress possible. The first chapter of pioneering was over, and the chapters of stabilization and intensive development had begun. There was no reason to believe that sufficient labour would not be available for expansion.

**Dependence on Agriculture**

Kenya had no resources of its own, apart from agriculture, except the possibility of oil in the Northern Frontier District. He believed Kenya would become the food-bowl of East Africa, and that Africa, or possible in the world, had more favourable conditions for food production than the districts of the Kenya Highlands, which enjoyed the heavier rainfalls. There was a very reason to be confident that Kenya could compete in the world's markets.

He saw little chance of any considerable export of beef; indeed, production would need to be increased to meet the local demand. Native female stock, particularly Boran cattle, crossed with imported bulls, would form the basis of Kenya herds. There was room for improvement in the cattle on many farms.

Pig production could be largely and rapidly expanded. The pig-breeding factory was increasing its capacity from 1,000 to 4,000 pigs a week. There was already a contract with the Ministry of Food, and London meat traders were very satisfied with the quality of the produce, which ranked only slightly below Danish in the market for Kenya Eggs had been established in Aden. Poultry production was another promising line.

As farming became more intensive, farms would inevitably decrease in size, but be able to get more than 1,000 acres. Labour, however, highly trained technically, would require European supervision for a long time.

Questioned about Maasailand activities, Mr. Troup said he had travelled through the Maasailand areas without escort, and was in the Nanyuki district when the movement of cattle was carried out. Farming was, however, going on normally, and crops had been harvested, though precautions were taken at night. Native labour which had been recruited had mostly been replaced, and the chief concern was in European supervision, as so many of the younger men were on patrol duties.

He had encountered no hostility from Africans. All he met had been friendly, although those in the North Harar area had looked worried.

There was no sign of any European preparing to leave their farms, and this was not difficult to see, as there were 20 years younger than Mr. Troup, and would seriously consider going to Kenya to take part in general farming. All of the younger generation in Kenya, whom he met were determined to remain and develop the country.

His tour had included visits to the various progress of which had been sufficiently good. Some of the officers had had a difficult task, one that required infinite patience, but their efforts were beginning to bear fruit, and it would be a snowball effect. All the native reserves had been given to European title.

### More Support for Federation Round Table Conference Proposed

THE QUAKERS in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia have publicly declared their support for the plan for a federation of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Asking that the names of the signatories should not be published, representatives of the Salisbury Society of Friends wrote recently to the *Rhodesian Herald*.

The members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), resident in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are fully conscious of their special responsibilities in a multiracial society, mindful of the backward state in which the African people are, and are greatly concerned by the attitude of some political groups and religious bodies in the United Kingdom, and fearful of the consequences of a wrong decision in the great issue of federation, state:

(1) We accept that any efforts to maintain the supremacy of one ethnic group over another by any means is wrong and is bound to fail.

(2) We consider that the great advantages to be expected from federation offer the liveliest hope for the future development and progress of black and white alike in this part of Africa.

We do not see more than one African in 2,000 who understands the great issues behind the federation question. We are convinced that to defer further the decision on federation would gain nothing and would probably add serious complications.

#### Future of Africans Safeguarded

(4) After the fullest examination we hold that the proposals at present before the electorate of this Colony entrench all the present privileges and safeguard the future position of the African peoples of these territories in many cases to the great disadvantage of the multiracial society as a whole. The economic advantages as well as these political safeguards are such that we believe its adoption to be justified in spite of opposition.

(5) We fear the rejection of federation, either by this Colony or by the United Kingdom will result in a number of years in an effort to maintain a status quo, white supremacy which will inevitably be followed by a return to Apartheidism.

(6) We, as a body deeply interested in the building up of a Christian social order in this part of the world, place on record that we are in favour of federation and pray that God may guide all who are concerned in determining the future of Central Africa.

The interesting point was made by the *Bulawayo Chronicle* that those Africans who discuss federation are nearly always Nyasalanders and Northern Rhodesians. The indigenous Southern Rhodesian Native looks on smiles and carries on with his game of *netela*. Although Euro-peanized and of a better standard he is less politically anxious than his northern brethren.

#### White Paper Insufficiently Known

Mr. Welensky said last week: "If only the Southern Rhodesian electorate know the facts they will vote the right way in the referendum. The contents of the White Paper are still not sufficiently known, and there is a great deal of ignorance about Northern Rhodesia."

Lord Farington, a leading Fabian, said in a recent speech in Slough:

"Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to have 17, 11, and seven seats respectively in the Federal Parliament. Their tax revenues are £97m, £11m, and £2m. When we suggested to the Colonial Office that this was a possible reason for these representation figures they hotly denied it."

The national executive committee of the United Nations Association has proposed that "before federation is established a round-table conference, representative of all political parties, Africans, and white settlers should be called by the Government to secure a much wider agreement."

The Free Church Federal Council has asked the Government to make a further attempt to create that interracial trust which the Council deems to be markedly absent.

five ministers in Carnoustie, the Revs. J. W. Cumming, R. I. C. Davidson, W. H. Devoil, G. A. Hardy, and D. Lister, have telegraphed to Captain Duncan M.P. for South Angus, that they will campaign for the Africans and against the Government.

Six hundred African civil servants decided at a meeting in Lusaka last Friday to absent themselves from their duties on April 1 and 2 and to devote the two days to prayer. The Northern Rhodesian African National Congress recently called for prayer against federation on those days and urged all Africans to stay away from work. The Lusaka meeting is understood to have decided that African civil servants should volunteer to work on Good Friday and April 4, both of which are public holidays.

#### Duty of Civil Servants

When the acting provincial commissioner, Mr. ... stated that the first duty of civil servants is to the Government which employed them, and gave the warning that any African civil servant who neglects his duty will be dealt with according to the ordinary regulations, he was shouted down.

Bacon, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, said when speaking in Salisbury that those Rhodesians who thought that they were accepting a liability by bringing Nyasaland into the proposed federation overlooked the fact that the Protectorate had never been properly developed owing to lack of funds and that there had never been even a primary survey of its economic potentialities. While in the early years Nyasaland might receive rather than give handsome dividends would eventually cease to be a Federal State.

Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a deputation last week from the Central Africa Committee, led by Lord Stansgate, who presented a memorial on federation.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, received a deputation from the Federal Peace Council which was led by Mr. ... M.P. The Minister emphasized that the federal scheme would involve conditions in Central Africa both economically and racially.

Africans wearing badges depicting Gandhi were among those who met in both Rhodesia and Nyasaland who met last week-end at Fort Jameson. They included African Congress leaders, chiefs from the northern territories, and representatives of native organizations in Southern Rhodesia. Their aim, according to spokesmen, was to co-ordinate plans for "peaceful non-co-operation" with the Governments should Central African federation be established. Mr. ... Nkomo, leading the Southern Rhodesian opponents, alleged that federation would "perpetuate the domination of the small white community over Africans in all Central Africa." The badges worn by some of the Northern Rhodesian Africans were inscribed "Gandhi, Lover of Peace" and were apparently supplied by Indian traders.

#### Chartered Company

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM'S address in the meeting of the British South Africa Company appears in full on other pages. His ... shows the immense burden of taxation borne by the company, which was then left with a net profit of £674,776. Investments of almost £11m. were made for the year, and the market value is nearly £31m. above the book value. Sir Dougal expressed himself as strongly in favour of Central African federation.

A full-grown lioness was seen at night by two Salisbury motorists recently about 11 miles outside the city on the road to Lake Malawi.

# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Members of the East African Royal Commission are due in Uganda on April 9. They will remain in the Protectorate until May 9, when they will fly to Mwanza. The first full-length feature film to appear in stereo is now on show at the cinema. Entitled "Bwana Bova" it is based on "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo".

The board of Rhodesian railways will visit Lusaka on April 15-16 to discuss matters of railway policy and administration with the Northern Rhodesian Government.

The commission of inquiry into the murder of hospital porter Joseph Hinga, a local Kikuyu, has reported that better protection should have been provided by the district commissioner.

### Air Service

The "Cambezi" weekly air service between London and Rhodesia will begin from Salisbury on April 4. The return fare from London is £207. Vikings (23 seats) will be used stops in the three-day journey will be at Harare, Bulawayo, and Nairobi.

A letter dated April 16 by General Gordon to his sister on a leaf torn from an Army order book was sold in London last week for £85. Saying that he had proposed a treaty recognizing the independence of Uganda, the note was dispatched from Mrooli, now in the Uganda Protectorate.

A Viking airliner of Central African Airways which left Nairobi on Sunday for Blantyre, Nyasaland, crashed in a swamp about 100 miles from Dar es Salaam, killing the crew of five and eight passengers, including Dr. Guthrie Wilson, a civil engineer associated with the building of the Festival Hall in London. Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Louis Yudkin, stage director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, who was on his way to Bulawayo to advise upon the new theatre

Owing to Easter this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will be pressed one day earlier than usual. Flying eight miles high over Uganda on February 8 a B.O.A.C. Comet completed the corporation's first 10,000 hours of Comet flying. By reducing most transit stops, B.O.A.C. will accelerate the Comet jet further to twice between London and Johannesburg. On the onward journey the flight will be scheduled to take 21 hours 20 minutes, and the return journey 24 hours 35 minutes.

## Award to African Constable Courageous Devotion to Duty

CONSTABLE MAJORE (probationary corporal) MAJORE SIO WAMBURA, of the Kenya Police, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. The citation reads:

"On the 12th of January 1933 Constable Majore, a member of the Kenya Police, was on duty in the Masai district when he saw cattle being illegally grazed there by two members of the Tende tribe. He tried to seize the cattle, but the herdsmen started driving them back. When they reached the Tende border Constable Majore insisted they go to the police station at Kihancha. The herdsmen refused, and one of them threw a *simu* (sword) which Constable Majore was trying to arrest his companion. The other herdsmen then shot an arrow at the constable which penetrated the brim of his hat. Seeing that his assistant had further arrows, he shot and killed him.

He recovered the dead man's bow and 11 arrows, and succeeded in driving the cattle to Jirdi Kihancha, but was overpowered by a hostile crowd of about 100 men. One of the crowd made ready to shoot an arrow at the constable, and Majore used his rifle, wounding the man in the left hand. Another member of the crowd shot an arrow at the constable from behind, but he turned around, fired, and wounded him in the leg. The cattle were then removed to Kihancha.

At the inquest proceedings the resident magistrate found that the deceased died as a result of being shot by a rifle bullet fired by Constable Majore, while the latter was defending himself.

The citation concludes with a tribute to Constable Majore's "courageous devotion to duty."

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# Courage of Kikuyu Christians Mr. Blundell on the Situation in Kenya

THE ANCHORING VALUE of the Christian Church has been shown at its true value in recent months in the Kikuyu. MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL when he addressed the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board last week. General recognition of that fact is indeed the best thing that had emerged from the Mau Mau troubles.

Where much was obscure, one manifest fact was that it was the Kikuyu who were real Christians who had directed against all the tribe who did not conform with the wishes of the Mau Mau men who organized the revolt against law and order. The Mau Mau had dealt almost all cases privately among Christians Kikuyu, who had shown great courage in standing by their faith and the values which they knew that British Colonial administration was determined to uphold.

### Eliminate the Thugs

These brave men represented perhaps 5% of the population. The evil men who organized the movement and administered the law probably represented 15%, and the remaining 80% were bewildered and submissive to the orders they were given by the gangs. The best way of achieving that compliance was to eliminate as quickly as possible the thugs who were beyond redemption.

The prospect of breaking their power had improved considerably with the recent adoption of new techniques, and recently the casualties among the terrorists had numbered 40 or 50 per week, but they, unhappily, were still murdering about one Kenyan a day.

The most effective means of dealing with the terrorists in their forest lairs was by small patrols, consisting mainly of five young European Kenyans and 10 or 12 Africans who travelled light, were supplied from the air, and kept up the pressure on the gangs, giving them little respite. Encouraging results had already been obtained from this new policy, which was expected to be still more successful when heavy rains drove the terrorists lower down the mountains.

### Quell Civil War in Kikuyuland

Moreover, there were plans for new chains of police posts manned by police reserves and askari in the settled areas and the African land units for the purpose of encouraging the people to back the law rather than the gangs. In some parts of Kikuyuland there was virtually civil war between resistance groups and Mau Mau, but, no doubt, with some people on both sides using the opportunity to pay off old personal scores.

About one-fifth of Kenya's revenue, or £3m, was likely to be absorbed this year by measures against the terrorists and some hundreds of thousands of pounds would be needed by way of recurrent expenditure to meet the extra police requirements of the situation.

An extremely heavy strain was being placed on the young Europeans between 18 and 25 years of age who were being called up for military or police or other duties, and Mr. Blundell very much hoped that it would be possible to recruit the units of management for six months or a year, young men who had served in the commandos or parachute battalions, so that these young Kenyans whose absence from business life was affecting the economy of the country could be released.

The present situation had interrupted the flow of capital in some directions, but there was no reason to think that that was other than a temporary precaution. Indeed, there were good grounds for believing that the Shell group still intended to proceed with their great scheme for an oil refinery near Mombasa, one of the leading company groups in the United Kingdom had just decided to build a big factory, and demand for goods in the Nairobi area was as active as ever, and outside the reserves, among the Kikuyu reserves there was no sign of any check on development of many kinds.

The long-run difficulty of dealing with the Kikuyu was aggravated by the paucity of Africans with political capacity. There could be no doubt that it had been a mistake to appoint to the Legislative Council Africans who were lacking in the requisite experience, and that it was highly necessary to take young Africans of promise and bring them to the district and provincial affairs, so that they might learn by handling practical measures how to play a useful part later in dealing with wider issues.

Mr. Keegan clearly recognized that mere repression of Mau Mau, though a matter of short-term urgency, would solve nothing, and that the discipline which has to be established through the law must be accompanied by the right kind of material benefits for those who respected public order and contributed to the general progress.

### Separate Civil Service for E. and C. Africa

There was a strong case for a separate branch of the Colonial Service to cover East and Central Africa, for the major problems were very much the same from Uganda in the north to Southern Rhodesia in the south.

It had been dealt with to work a closer co-ordination with Uganda and Tanganyika, for it was quite obvious that the future for each of the three territories lay in close contacts on policy and thought.

In some quarters what was happening in Kenya was depicted as a black vs. white struggle. Nothing could be more untrue, as was proved by the fact that the black thugs had murdered far, far more Africans than Europeans and Asians combined. The conflict was between a relatively small number of wicked Africans seeking personal power and the normal forces of law and order, which Europeans, Asians, and good Africans alike were determined to uphold. Race relations between those elements were excellent and upon them might be built something enduring and most valuable.

The European community did not fail even now to discriminate between good and bad Kikuyu, and would not succumb to the temptation to lump them all together. That would inevitably create a misery complex in the Kikuyu mind, a risk which had to be avoided. That did not mean, of course, that there should be appeasement of evil-doers. On the contrary, a great mass of the population had to be brought back to recent standards only by discipline and wise policies imposed upon them for their good.

It would not be easy, but Mr. Blundell was confident that it could succeed, especially if a member of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation were appointed with special responsibility for Kikuyuland. He ought to be a non-official of great moral courage, good judgment, and wide experience of Africans.

### Letter to the Editor

#### Mr. Pritt's 'Monkey Skin'

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR—On his return to Kenya would Mr. Michael Blundell use his influence to secure for the history the historic monkey skin with which Mr. Cade is said to have adorned Mr. Pritt recently? The skin, appropriately stuffed and suitably inscribed, might be presented to the Coryndon Museum.

Dr. Leakey should be requested to subscribe to an oath binding him to ensure that it is treated with the respect it merits. The precise terms of the oath might be devised by Mr. King's College and Mr. Pritt, of the Daily Worker, and administered by a member of Kenya Legislative Council nominated for the purpose by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta.

Yours faithfully,  
London, N.W.1. H. W. AWON.

"Most of the Africans who have gone to Britain and returned to Kenya are not doing anything constructive."—Mr. W. W. Awon, an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.



# Egypt Approves Sudan Commission Minister of State's Visit

A DECRÉE setting up the Governor-General's Commission in the Sudan has been approved by the Egyptian Government. This represents the first step towards holding a general election in the Sudan.

The text of the official Egyptian decree follows:

"In the name of the people and temporary in accordance with article 4 of the agreement signed on February 28, 1953, between the Government of Egypt and the Government of the United Kingdom for the self-government and self-determination of the Sudan and with articles 3 and 6 of the first annex to the said agreement, it is decreed:

(1) Pending approval of the Sudanese Parliament when elected, Ibrahim Ahmad and Dardiri Mohamed Osman are appointed members of the Governor-General's Commission.

(2) Wing Commander Hussein Zulfikar Sabry and Sir Lawrence Craffley-Smith are appointed members of the Governor-General's Commission. Tawfiq Husain is appointed permanent member.

(3) Until the Pakistan member has been appointed the chairman of the commission will be Tawfiq Husain.

(4) The Prime Minister shall execute this decree, which shall come into force from the date of its publication.

### Press Discussion

This decree was approved following a meeting of the Egyptian civilian Cabinet and the members of the "Council of the Revolution" held earlier in the day. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, with whom there has been "a full and frank discussion" of the difficulties of carrying out the agreement in the Sudan. It is a long hope that the way has now been cleared for an improvement in the situation. The British Ambassador was in and unable to accompany the Secretary of State to the presidency in Cairo. Mr. Lloyd has now returned to London.



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The Egyptian decision to approve the commission followed the ending of a deadlock over its Sudanese members. The British Ambassador formally notified the Egyptian Foreign Minister that Great Britain was prepared to nominate Ibrahim Ahmad and Dardiri Osman as the two Sudanese members. Earlier Mr. Lloyd had said that Dardiri was not supported by the Sudanese.

That the Cairo Press had distorted the facts of Mr. Lloyd's talks was alleged by the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent; he had, he said, preserved the local fiction that Osman was the preferred choice from the outset.

The question of Commonwealth membership again prompted the Egyptian Press to attack Mr. Lloyd. At a Press conference in Khartoum the Minister of State had said that membership of the British Commonwealth was not inconsistent with independence; and that the original difficulty had arisen from a genuine misunderstanding of the question of Commonwealth membership, that had not been discussed with Sudan party leaders; but he had told them that an independent Sudan could sustain any relationship it wished.

### Commonwealth Membership

An Egyptian spokesman thereupon alleged that raising the question of Commonwealth membership during the transitional period was an "insult" to the Sudan as a "young State". The Sudanese Minister had agreed that the question of joining the Commonwealth should be ruled out.

In a statement to the people of the Sudan issued last week Mr. Lloyd said: "I have listened from propaganda speeches and attacks to other Governments. Lead us the people of the Sudan to disregard the wild accusations now being bandied about, and to concentrate on the holding of free and fair elections. In spite of all difficulties, Great Britain intends to honour the agreement of February 22, 1949, and to see that the Sudanese retain self-government and self-determination."

"The British Government," he added, "has maintained throughout that the wishes of the Sudanese should prevail in the selection of the two Sudanese members of the Governor-General's Commission. They were therefore prepared to accept Mohammed Hassan Diab and Ibrahim Ahmad, the two candidates named first on the list of five received from the secretary of the joint committee of political parties on February 25. The Egyptian Government agreed to the nomination of Ahmed, but did not agree to Mohammed Hassan Diab, and finally the name of Dardiri Mohamed Osman was substituted for one of the other three names put forward, and the Egyptian Government indicated that he was acceptable."

Mr. Lloyd could not agree until the Sudanese had found Dardiri acceptable. He has been informed by those who supported Diab that to avoid deadlock and to facilitate the holding of early elections, they are prepared to accept Dardiri. They have made it clear that they regard his nomination as provisional and that it will have to be reviewed by the new Sudanese Parliament.

The decision followed discussions between Mr. Lloyd and the four Sudanese parties, the United Socialist Republicans, National and National Unionists.

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* commented: "Reports here say that Mr. Lloyd and Major Salem have reached full accord on the execution of the agreement, and Major Salem is not at all likely to disguise his opinion in any way. He will now conform to the agreement and proceed to the Sudan."

### Sudan Coalition Committee

The recently formed Coalition Committee for the Sudan, in which the four Sudanese political parties are represented, is composed as follows:

- United Party - el-Sayed Suddiq el-Bakri, Abdulla Khair, Abdel Karim Mohammed, Yasoub Osman, and Abdel Rahman el-Taha.
- National Unionists - el-Sayid el-Azhari, Mohammed el-Ed Din, Dardiri Mohamed Osman, Hanamad Tawfik, and Mirghani Hamza.
- Socialist Republicans - Ibrahim Bedri, Dardiri Mohamed Osman, Ahmed Zein el-Abdin Saleh, Ahmed el-Sayid, and Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed Abu Sinn.
- National Party - Yahia Mohamed Abdel Gador, Dr. Abdel Gadir Mustafa, and Salah el-Din el-Atabani (who may be replaced by el-Sayid Ibrahim Yousof el-Findi).

The inner committee of this coalition consists of one member from each party, namely el-Sayid Osman, Mohamed el-Ed Din, Ahmed Gador, and el-Sayid el-Azhari. The outer committee consists of el-Sayid Osman, Mohamed Osman, Mirghani Hamza, Dardiri Mohamed Osman, Ahmed Gador, and Yahia Abdel Kadir. They have been asked to discuss the present situation and to deal with the problems of the northern Province.

Strong criticisms of conditions in the Sudan and European hospitals in the Jamek area have been made in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by Captain F. B. Robertson.

# Press Comments on Federation Mr. Griffiths's Speech Criticized

THAT VOTERS in the Southern Rhodesian referendum will be "strongly influenced" by Parliamentary approval of the federal plan is the view of the *Spectator*, which has emphasized that "most people who had initial doubts have understood the 'small process' as that eminent authority on Africa, Mr. Hailley, who has now concluded that federation will offer to the Africans of all three territories 'a future and the value of which they have not been able to capture'. The leading article argued that it was the duty of every South African citizen to try to make federation a success now that the decision to proceed has been taken.

The *Spectator* criticized the "compromise amendment" issued by Mr. Griffiths, showing "either too little principle or a disturbing lack of political confidence" and that at least 16% of the 22 million voters absent from the division sustained this view.

It blamed Mr. Griffiths for failure to reconcile Africans to the original scheme by his refusal to show the local Governments to persuade them of its advantages and concluded:

It would be a grave mistake to avoid a clash between the extremists on both sides. Africans will not be sitting in Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council, and it is not for the willingness of moderate European leaders to accept them. Though federation moderate opinion in all three territories will be given a chance to assert itself and prove itself worthy of leadership. If thwarted by outside dictation it will be discredited.

The *Spectator* opposed to the federal scheme, going through should remember the history of Palestine under the mandate. Scheme after scheme was talked out of existence until the two sides settled the matter for themselves, and the weaker went to the wall.

## Verdict of Parliament Should Be Accepted

The opponents of federation, said *Time and Tide*, had a false picture and obstinate misapprehension of our kind and of the Africans in the Rhodesias, and believe in the African Negro nationalism. In fact, the African Negro nationalism is not a threat to our progress and the progress it is the right of the Africans to progress and progressive statesmanship.

It is the hope of the opponents of the scheme would now accept the verdict of Parliament and put their ability and good will behind the effort to make it a success. Reconciliation is not merely a one-way gesture, it must be a genuine and steady impulse in States all.

Mr. Griffiths was said by the *New Statesman and Nation* to have expressed the view of all but a small cantankerous minority in the Labour Party.

In *The Times*, Mr. J. P. Mallalieu, M.P., wrote that his instincts rebelled against Mr. Griffiths:

"That play with his spectacles, that studied pause, that earnest use of the handkerchief, that premeditated reckless use of phrase! It left me with doubts."

"Dick Stokes and Stanley Evans are good men, frisky, courageous characters. If they disagree with their party they do not walk to the downsides. Stanley waits all day on the back bench to make a speech about Stokes. Dick, though not quite so zealous as that, is yet sufficiently devoted to his party to sit on the bench and heckle the official spokesman of his party."

*The Manchester Guardian* considered that the Government are to keep in the forefront and have carried the territorial Governments so far with them that if they simply step back there is a risk of creating a vacuum into which will rush who knows what.

*The London Evening Standard* referred to Mr. Griffiths and the talk at Victoria Park in which he had indicated a step either towards federation or the submission of the Rhodesias in Malaisian. Loathsome into the white man's hands the ideal of partnership between the races, but the alternative is apartheid.

The earlier editions of the *Daily Telegraph* on Wednesday of last week contained a long leading article headed "Federation or Chaos". In later editions it was

dropped to make room for tributes to Queen Mary's 60th birthday.

Unless it were designed to unite squabbling factions among the Socialists in a single overriding hostility, it is difficult to see what purpose yesterday's debate on Central African federation was supposed to serve. Even so, the ground was unevenly chosen. Many prominent Socialists, including Messrs. Gove, Walker, Stokes, Philips, Price and Sir John Evans, have indicated no uncertain terms that they favour the scheme. In his able speech for federation, Mr. Griffiths was able to make telling use of ammunition supplied by these and other orators to the cause.

## Opposition from Disaffected Intellectuals

The scheme was conceived under a Socialist Government and is opposed by nearly all those who now sit in the present seats of office, all from former drafts of the safeguards for African interests have been notably strengthened. If Socialists condemn the present safeguards as inadequate, what must they think of their own? The power of the Federal Government to promote the African's welfare will be wide; its power to restrict his rights will be away from the land non-existent.

The Socialists' trump card is their conviction that the African will be practically universal and unanimous in his opposition, a proposition is well known. Equally well known is the reality that opposition, how it springs from a tiny nucleus of disaffected intellectuals, how it has been carried to fear and falsehood, and how it spreads like wild fire through people mistakenly self-leaderless and without guidance.

If we retreat in the face of such a body, if we do, let there be no mistake about the consequences. The ambitions of the African agitators are no more to be satisfied by continuance of the status quo than by federation itself. Thus, if we retreat we shall have forfeited the advantages of federation, not to speak of our own prestige without gaining stability thereby. It would be a far siser to go straight ahead. The truth about federation in the quiet is the only thing which can possibly split the African extremists from those they have so grossly misled.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS is expected to debate Central African federation on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

## Britain's Pavilion in Bulawayo

THE OTHER DETAILS of the new pavilion at the forthcoming Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo, have been given by Mr. Alexander Gibson, one of the architects, and Mr. Gerald Hill, Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Extending the main avenue, the building will cover 12,000 sq. feet, the remainder of a one-acre site being terraced gardens, with a 90-ft. pool. Exhibits of heavy machinery in two open will illustrate part of Britain's contribution to Central African development. Models of the latest road-making equipment for road-building and 50-ton and 100-ton bridges will be displayed, and there will be a special section for water transport. The always section will feature models of the Comet helicopter, the Breda 171 helicopter, and other aircraft.

The pavilion will also show the development of natural resources, showing agricultural machinery, a model of a fertilizer plant, and one of the new atomic piles. The works of the London and Liverpool schools of Tropical Medicine will also be illustrated.

## Threats to Zanzibar Cloves

DR. G. E. HERKLOTS, Secretary of the agricultural research division of the Colonial Office, said in a recent overseas broadcast of the B.B.C.:

"The wealth of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba is based on the successful cultivation of the clove tree. During the past two decades mysterious diseases called sudden death and dieback have played havoc with the plantations, and the majority of the trees on Zanzibar and Pemba are now diseased and are not so rampant on Pemba Island, from where most of our cloves now come. A team of experts was sent in 1948 and has tackled the problem energetically."

Experts who were sent out to give an opinion on the problem suggested that both the diseases were caused by fungus spread by insects, rather than by viruses. The work of the team was she was quite clearly that they are caused by a virus, but two different described species of fungus. Successful has the research been that simple, and that most of the measures for dieback have been evolved, and the hope is that of sudden death disease to obviate the necessity of the existence of this research unit."

# Of Commercial Concern Uganda Iron and Steel Project

## Doubtful if Industry Would Be Profitable

About 60 representatives of commercial interests met in Tanga last week under the auspices of the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, the Tanga Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to discuss railway and port problems. Mr. E. F. Whitehead presided and the president of the Chamber and the chief operating officer of the East African Railways and Harbours were among those who spoke. It was then unanimously resolved to inform the Governor of Tanganyika of the profound dissatisfaction with the services of the Tanga railway and port. The resolution expressed the view that "control of the railways and ports in Tanganyika should revert to the Territory, whilst making provision for a co-ordinating body between the two territories on matters of common concern."

The indications obtained by financial circles in Uganda of the establishment of a substantial iron and steel industry in the Protectorate have been discounted by the exploratory investigations of The Uganda Development Corporation, which issued the following statement a few days ago:

During the past months the corporation has been investigating the possibilities of setting up an iron and steel industry based on the magnetic deposits at Sukulu, near Jinja. These investigations have shown that the scheme originally envisaged may not be practicable.

To establish an iron and steel industry would necessitate very heavy capital costs, and hence heavy recurrent capital charges. Moreover, it seems doubtful whether the industry could be run at a profit. It is believed in industrial circles that during the next two or three years steel will be much more abundant than at present and the price is likely to overtake consumers. It is likely to be reduced. The corporation considers that it would be unwise to inaugurate an industry on present prices.

B.C.A.C., before payment of interest, made a profit of £1,100,000 for the 10 months ended January 31 last compared with £1,154,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Revenue from mail fell below expectations by an annual rate of £100,000. Reduction of imports into Australia and East Africa in connection with the expansion of international trade, the American oil strike, and the withdrawal of the State cruisers contributed to the disappointing results.

It is generally experienced that it is obviously necessary in a project of this kind, but most of the British companies likely to participate are at present fully engaged in denationalization and are unable to undertake new commitments.

For these reasons the corporation considers that it must refer the whole matter back to the Governor-in-Council.

The chairman of the corporation, Mr. J. T. Simpson, said that a commercially satisfactory industry might well be established by deferring steel rolling and concentrating on pig iron, which could be used in East Africa for malleable castings and forgings, and that investigations into that possibility were proceeding.

## N. Rhodesian Capital Works

Capital works completed by the Northern Rhodesian Government between 1948 and the end of last year have been listed as follows: By the Development Secretary: buildings, £8m.; roads, £1,075,000; aerodromes, £970,000; plant and vehicles, £1,225,000; Lusaka water supply, £402,000.

In the last five years Rhodesia Railways have built 1,349 European staff houses and 164 single quarters and rest-rooms, costing £4,628,600 in each place as Bulawayo, Salisbury, Beitbridge, and Ndola townships have been designed and built.

Bank Mistrust. The Arab Bank and Credit Institution have been informed by the Government of the intention to object to an application for opening branches in the Sudan. Barclays Bank (Cairo), the National Bank of Egypt and the Colonial Bank already operate in the Sudan.

At last week's auctions in London 1,740 packages of African tins were sold for an average price of 3s. 5d. per lb., against 2,884 packages averaging 3s. 3 1/2d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest bid was 10s. per lb. for a tin of 20 lb. from Tanganyika. One of the worst tobacco diseases, scab, is common in brown spot, which in the past attacked only second-year tobacco lands, is now also common to first-year plots, according to Mr. C. Collins, Northern Rhodesian chief tobacco adviser.



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A haul of 9,500 square feet was occupied at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition this summer by the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, whose secretariat will transfer temporarily to Bulawayo. East African Ventures Ltd. is in voluntary liquidation.

## Dividends

Colonial Securities Trust, Ltd.—Gross revenue for year ended January 31 last £16,007 (£41,731). Balance available after deduction of tax and management expenses £2,271 (£19,408). Preference dividend £6,232; preference ordinary dividend £7,269.

Uganda Plantations, Ltd.—22% for 1952 (compared with 25% plus bonus of 5%). Profit amounted to £53,427 (£92,737 before tax of £36,019 (£56,542)).

Kakum (Ireland) Sisal and coffee growers Kenya Plantations dividend of 10% less tax for year ended January 28.

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd.—12% interim dividend for year ending June 30, 1953, payable to shareholders registered March 9.

The National Bank of Egypt Ltd.—10% for 1952 less tax (the same).

### Professor Macmillan's Address

(Reprinted from page 9-14)

...ourage... the stand... of... Christians... against... M... A... is something new and inspiring!

Can we guide... these things? If... with... the... alone, events may... us... Europe... where... of their... and of the... African majority... are willing to play a full and unselfish... political development... All depends on African... quickly... and shouldering responsibilities...

Can Africans... their suspicion of European intentions and believe our interests...? Will they give their minds to the question in hand, whatever it be, and... in their tents, as so lately... Central African... Can Africanization... of the... Africa... come...

...and integrity... must... education be pushed... regardless of any lowering of standards... none too high... now...

Whether the... is to see a... back on all... holds Africa back or a struggle... the death... of the balance... African... danger of... back for... real and... European and instituting a colour... campaign... federation... made clear that there is a technique... This may be inspired... perhaps from...

### No Machinery for Educating Public Opinion

African public opinion is still at a stage... with honourable exceptions, it is unlikely that an unpopular or minority view will gain champions... success... It would greatly simplify things... African opinion which understood... engaged, not on problems with exact... but in fixing a working policy; that there is room... of opinion and that the only way... is by the dialectic of debate. Unfortunately we have... the machinery for educating public opinion... it gets late.

Our own... necessary... operation is far from... Our strongest... has been... simple... of acting... brother... simple and... self is another... to revise our attitude... with the intellectuals. The handling of this class has been the very Achilles heel of our Colonial administration, and now, in spite of us, they are... man's estate, when... will not do... have the... friends at home... for which... is oversimplified by distance... to see things in... light. Africans demand... equality, but have... the meaning of it. They still expect a sort of special... than even the best students get... sympathy... understanding. Discipline, having in the past... from without, can now only be self-discipline. Yet one... I found it quite impossible to explain to one champion of African rights what I meant when I charged his sort with treating Africans as protégés rather than equals.

Giving them the benefit of frank and equal criticism is perhaps the root of the matter. We owe them... which refuses to depart from our own highest standards, trusting that their capacity to take it will grow that they

will cease to assist anyone who disagrees with them being an enemy.

Remember, however, the very sharp but always friendly exchanges I had in Nyasaland last year, even in federation. I would conclude that if and when a larger number of Africans begin to take criticism, as the whole we must learn to take it, the battle will be as good as won.

### New Development Finance Company

THE COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO., LTD., a concern for financing the development and resources of the Commonwealth which was envisaged by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference last December, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of £15m., divided in 8,250,000 ordinary shares and 6,750,000 preference shares, both of £1 denomination. The former will be subscribed by leading industrial and mercantile, banking, mining and financial interests, and the latter by the Bank of England. In the first place the board intends to call up only 10% of the capital.

The company has power to borrow up to an amount equal to twice its issued capital, but at present it is intended that operations should be financed mainly through such borrowing facilities. The intention is to sponsor projects, which will include the resources of the Commonwealth and strengthen its financial position, and that will be the primary test of the company's applications for assistance.

### Directors

- The first directors of the company are to be: Sir Frederick Cavers, (chairman), chairman of Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., "Shell" Transport and Trading Co. Ltd., Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd., and United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.; Mr. R. E. F. Long, managing director of Robert Fleming and Co. Ltd., deputy governor of London Assurance, and a director of Barclays Bank Ltd. & Coy., and other companies; Sir Geoffrey Leworth, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., and vice-chairman of Unilever and Director of United Africa, Ltd.; Mr. H. G. Myers, an executive of the Bank of England; Sir Ernest D. S. Heineken, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. and a large number of mining and other companies; Sir Edward Peacock, managing director of Bagnall Brothers and Co. Ltd., and a director of Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways Co., Ltd.; Sir Robert Sinclair, chairman of Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., and a director of British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., and the Finance Corporation of India; Mr. J. A. Redford, chairman of Tube Investments, Ltd., and South Wales Aluminia, Ltd., and a director of the National Provincial Bank Ltd., Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., and the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.

New cars registered in Northern Rhodesia last year totalled 2,631, in addition to 1,000 commercial vehicles and 500 motor-cycles. Over 60% were British-made.

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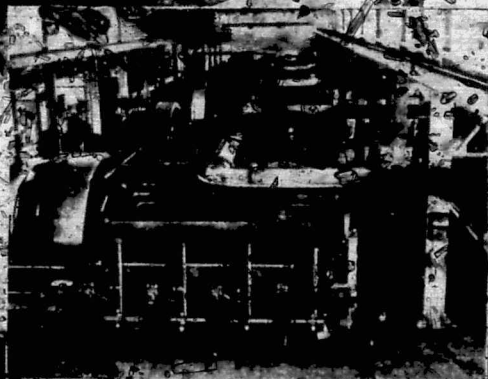
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Mining

Mining Dividends

Union Copper... 10s per share... net profit was £8,145 (£982,744)

Rhodesia... 10s per share... net profit was £1,712,664 (£3,007,436)

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD... £2.015,000 (£2,000,000)

RHODIANA CORPORATION, LTD... Interim 10s per unit on ordinary shares for the year ending June 30, 1953.

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN, LTD... Interim 1s. 6d. per unit of stock for year ending June 30 next.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD... Interim 10s from reserves (£1,000,000)

Copper Price Reduced

The CUPRUM MATERIALS has announced a reduction in U.S. price of electrolytic copper from £285 to £280 per ton delivered consumers' works.

Pyrochlore in N. Rhodesia

RESIDUES OF PYROCHLORE, a rare mineral composed largely of niobium and tantalum, which are used in the exhaust systems of jet engines, have been found at Mumbwa Hill in Northern Rhodesia.

Gold Production

WORLD OUTPUT OF GOLD in 1953 is estimated at 66.4m. oz. compared with just over 26m. oz. in the previous year. Southern Rhodesia produced 497,000 oz. and Tanganyika 65,000 (the same) oz.

Rhoanglo Group

THE RHOANGLO GROUP Bill, providing for the transfer of the registration of five copper mining companies from the United Kingdom to Northern Rhodesia, has been given an unopposed second reading in the House of Lords.

Claim for Higher Gold Price

H. H. HANCOCK, South African Minister of Finance, in an election rally in Johannesburg last week that during his recent discussions in Washington the Chancellor of the Exchequer had pressed the U.S.A. to agree to a higher price for gold.

Sherwood Starr

SHERWOOD STARR GOLD MINING CO., LTD. ceased operations at the end of last month. In future the property will be worked as a farm. The net profit for February was £194, compared with a loss of £30 in January.

Bushtiek Mines

BUSHTIEK MINES (1934) LTD. will hold a meeting in Bulawayo on May 29 to consider resolutions that the company be voluntarily wound up and that Mr. P. Morgan, of Bulawayo, be appointed liquidator.

Mining Personalia

DR. WALTER CAMPBELL SMITH, who has retired from the leadership of the Department of Minerals at the British Museum after 42 years' service, was particularly interested in the study of East African rocks.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in 1952 were valued at £6,230,319, compared with £1,623,723 in the previous year. December exports were £209,191, against £249,710.

Over-subscribed

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. report that the recent offer of 300,000 ordinary £1 shares at 48s each to shareholders has been over-subscribed.



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Table with 3 columns for years 1922, 1938, and 1951. Rows include statistics for undertakings operated, number of consumers, annual consumption, and capital. Includes company names and addresses for Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Morogoro, and London.

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## Company Reports

## The British South Africa Company

## Maintenance of Strong Position

## Long-Term Investment Policy of the Company

## Sir Dougal O. Malcolm on U.K. Taxation Burden

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 26 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, Sir DOUGAL O. MALCOLM, K.C.M.G. (the Chairman) presiding.

The secretary (Mr. E. D. Hawley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: "You will notice that our meeting to-day is being held some two months earlier than last year."

"As you are well aware, the United Kingdom's fiscal year ends on April 5 each year and, unless a company can have its accounts approved by the shareholders and actually paid before that date, it is necessary to wait to calculate the tax on the dividend in accordance with the provisions of the new Budget, which are, of course, not known until later in April."

"In fact, after allowing for the printing of the accounts and the statutory 21 days' notice, it would not be possible to hold our annual meeting and pay our final dividend until the end of May if we followed this course."

"We appreciate that the production of our accounts for the earlier date means that this year we shall pay our final dividend in the same fiscal year, which might possibly have the effect of putting a few surtax payers into a higher bracket. If this does in fact happen, we extend our apologies to any shareholder who is so hit."

## The Year's Results

But we feel sure that the great majority of our shareholders will prefer to have their dividends as early as possible, and so we have decided to do our very best to produce our accounts and hold our annual meeting in time for the final dividend to be paid in the current fiscal year, and we very much hope that we shall in future be able to adhere to this policy.

Our net profit at £2,674,776 is less by nearly £50,000 than last year, but this is much more than wholly due to the grievous burden of United Kingdom taxation. Our profit before taxation was indeed no less than £1,850,000 greater than that of last year, the great bulk of that increase being due to the growth of more than one and a half millions in our revenue from Northern Rhodesian mineral rights.

From that profit before taxation of £8,309,930 there falls to be deducted £2,632,336 for Dominion income tax, nearly £600,000 more than last year. No complaint can fairly be made about that since it is more over than our great revenues are so very abundantly drawn.

"But the burden of United Kingdom taxation grows by nearly £1,200,000, after allowing for Dominion relief, from £1,788,000 odd to £2,978,000 odd; and there is little indeed in the way of services rendered by our Government at home to our overseas undertaking to justify such a tribute as that."

"The Government of the United Kingdom itself indeed seems to some small extent to have realized that there is something not quite right with a system which produces such results—that, and the *Financial*

*Times* in its issue of February 9 has performed a public service in calling attention to the matter."

"Commenting on a Treasury announcement that it will place £10 million a year on deposit with the International Bank until 1959 in order that it may be loaned for Colonial development, the *Financial Times* suggests that seeing that the Treasury's receipts from businesses operating in the overseas Empire must amount to far more than £10 million a year, there would be more sense in allowing those businesses to provide out of their own profits what they need for development than in allowing them, as a small palliative for the Treasury exactions, to queue up outside the doors of the International Bank."

## A Paradoxical Arrangement

"Nor under a Government non-socialistic and supposed to favour private enterprise is there lacking an element of paradox in an arrangement under which the time and energies of public servants are used to deal with the Treasury's deposit in the International Bank while some of our House are using other public servants to extract far larger sums from the savings of ourselves and other companies in this country engaged in Colonial undertakings."

"As it is, our net profit for the year under review amounts, as I have said, to £2,674,776."

"I am sure from our mining operations, which I shall return in a moment, the other figures in our accounts need not, I think, detain us long."

"Our estates made a satisfactory profit of just under £80,000 as against a trifle over £24,000 last year."

"Our income from investments, interest and underwriting commissions and interest on tax reserve certificates, at £1,268,000, exceeds by more than 50% last year's figure of £825,000. Our income from subsidiary companies shows a small increase, but our losses on realization of investments at £19,932 show a substantial reduction from last year's figure of £200,000."

## Increased Costs

"On the other side, after again providing for the winding-up of £100,000 in the form of £100,000 of mineral rights, the balance sheet shows a figure which of course is a valuation at full of the real value of our mineral rights, reduced by the amount drawn from them, our expenses of £297,797 show an increase of rather over £50,000 on last year's figure. This is due in the main to a general increase in costs of management, including such items as salaries, maintenance of offices and properties in Africa, and the like."

## Balance Sheet Features

"Let us turn now to the balance-sheet. I shall deal with the unappropriated profits in a few moments."

"As regards the reserve for United Kingdom income tax 1953-54, which has increased by nearly £1,000,000 compared with last year's figure, I think that I have said enough already. The increase in the figure of current liabilities at £6,322,772 from £4,933,941 last year is attributable only as to about £240,000 to credits. The



remainder of the increase, amounting to about £1,400,000, is due to taxation.  
 "On the other side, the figure for fixed assets shows no very material change. The unclaimed dividend fund stands at £158,615, as compared with £514,204 last year, and there is only a small decrease in the figure for subsidiary companies.

**Investments**

Our investments at £11,241,344 show the large increase of over £2,000,000 as compared with the year's figure. Quoted investments account for very nearly £1,600,000 of this increase. The market value of the quoted investments, just under £13,000,000 at the date of the balance sheet, reflects appreciation of over £4,000,000 at that date. The latest figure which I have indicates that our quoted investments now show an appreciation over their value of about £3,400,000.

When I last addressed you on May 29 last year our comparable figure showed an appreciation on quoted investments of just under £3,800,000, and having been a heavy fall in security prices between September, 1951 and May 1952, when I was speaking. This year's figure, then, is better than that by about £600,000, but it does reflect a fall of about £600,000, since the date of the balance sheet of the year under review.

**Wide Range of Mining Securities**

"Our investments during that year have been partly in Rhodesian mining, but mainly in a wide range of South African mining investment companies. Here there has been a widespread all-round fall in market values, but the outlook for the Western Rand and Orange Free State properties is, we consider, such as to warrant good hopes of recovery and satisfactory future profits.

"Our unquoted investments at directors' valuation are or under cost at £2,359,516, as against last year's figure by rather over £500,000, due mainly to loans to associated companies.

"Current assets at £7,707,857 exceeds last year's figure by nearly £1,200,000 and cover an increase of nearly £1,800,000 in tax reserve certificates, and nearly £600,000 in the balance at bankers and cash in hand.

**Dividend Maintained**

"You may remember that when I last spoke to you this time last year I expressed the hope that shares should remain at par as they were then, particularly in regard to the output and price of minerals from Northern Rhodesia, especially copper, we should be able for the year now under review to maintain our dividend of 6s. notwithstanding that the excess profits level on the average of the year now under review, and of the year current might cost us something in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 a year.

"That anticipation has been approximately borne out, excess profits levy for nine months of the year under review having cost us £950,000. The output of Northern Rhodesian copper for the year, amounting to 233,284 tons at an average price as calculated for our royalty purposes of £216 12s. per ton compares with an output for the year ended September 30, 1952, of 297,380 tons at a price for royalty purposes of £186 7s. per ton.

**Zinc and Lead**

"There has been a substantial fall in the value of zinc, and of output and value in the case of lead; but the importance of the figures for these minerals, though they are not reliable in themselves, is for us, a minor matter as compared with the copper figures. And we are enabled, as I hoped, to propose a renewal of last year's dividend, while maintaining our policy of such modest distribution as will still enable us to build up a great body of long-term investments in Rhodesian

and other South-African enterprises, especially mining enterprises, such as may to some extent replace the 23 years which we still have left out Northern Rhodesian mineral rights, which must come to an end in 1980.

**Copper Values**

"For the year now current the average value of the Northern Rhodesian copper output has been £253 a ton. Output was diminished by strikes on the copper belt for the months of October and November last year but is now proceeding at the rate of 25,000 tons monthly, so that once more I feel able to express the hope that we shall be able to maintain our dividend in spite of the great burden of British taxation on which I have perhaps said enough already.

"But we must never forget that we can no longer rely on the permanent continuance of the present very high price of copper, than experience has shown that we can rely on the permanence of peak prices for zinc and lead.

**Dividend**

"For the year under review the maintenance of our 6s. dividend equal to 40% per unit of stock or share of 15s. will absorb, as last year, £1,379,779, year to year with £1,294,997, as compared with £1,343,430 last year, to add to our figure of unappropriated profits which will then stand at £4,614,357, as compared with £3,319,560 last year.

"I can claim that we are maintaining our very strong position but this is a period of quite unprecedentedly high copper prices. And such are the burdens laid upon us that, as with the case of Alice in one of her adventures through the looking glass, it is taking all the spinning we can do to stay in much the same place.

**The Federal Scheme**

"During the year under review and so far during the year now current we have been living through a critically important period in Rhodesia from the political point of view.

"I refer, of course, to the scheme for federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and thealand which has been, and still is, the subject of so much anxious public discussion. For the moment it seems as though the issue for or against the federal scheme will turn mainly on the result of the referendum to be held in Southern Rhodesia on April 25 very soon now.

"This is not the time and place for political argument, and I will content myself with expressing the earnest hope that in the general economic interests of the great territories with which we have been so long and so intimately connected, and, not least, in the best interests of the white African peoples, the federal scheme may be safely brought to pass.

**Mineral Rights Agreement**

"To-day there is only one point in connection with the federal scheme to which I wish to draw your attention, and that is its effect on the provisions of the formal agreement of September 14, 1950, between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Northern Rhodesian Government and ourselves.

"The federal scheme, published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8754) contains the following clause:

"Where immediately before the establishment of the Federation, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is bound by any written agreement affecting any territory or any rights exercisable therein, being an agreement under which that Government declares that it regards itself as responsible for securing the carrying out of the agreement by the Government for the time being of that territory, then the Government of the Federation will, so far as the matters dealt with in the agreement are within the executive or legislative competence of the Federation, be bound to observe the provisions of that agreement."

Our legal advisers assure us that the Mineral Rights Agreement of September 14, 1950, falls within the category of agreement described by the paragraph. The effect of this clause, therefore, when it is inserted in the Federal Constitution, will be to make our agreement binding upon the Federal Government in the same way and to the same extent as it is now binding upon the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Northern Rhodesia.

This, I am sure you will agree, is very satisfactory and in accordance with the obligations of all parties concerned.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend of 40% was approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. Duke of Ashcorn, K.G., F.R.P.C., and Mr. A. Comar Wilson, were re-elected, and the other formal business having been duly transacted, the proceedings terminated.

## Plantyre and East Africa, Limited

### Mr. J. W. E. Steedman's Review

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the company's offices, 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Friday, March 27, 1953.

Mr. J. W. E. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts ended September 30, 1952, a statement from which the following are extracts:

During the early part of the season climatic conditions were favourable on all the tea estates with the exception of Limbali, which experienced a continuance of a prolonged dry period with a severe effect on the output. As the season advanced, very wet and dull conditions were recorded on the estates, which adversely affected returns.

#### Tea Crop

The company's total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,193 lb., compared with 2,063,320 lb. last year, a decrease of 1,44,136 lb.

The tea gardens on all the estates were kept in good state of cultivation despite seasonal labour shortages.

Abnormally heavy rains affected the tobacco crop during the growing season, and the amount of fired and blue-cured leaf delivered to the factory and purchased on the auction floor was 417,073 lb., a reduction of 85,039 lb. compared with the previous year. Prices averaged out on a lower basis.

The tung trees yielded an excellent crop of nuts, and the plantations were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

#### Marketing Difficulties

The main factor operating against the company during the year, in common with the majority of tea concerns, was the severe and sudden recession in tea prices on the London auction market. The withdrawal of the subsidy, accumulation of low-grade stocks, and the maintenance of the tea ration all contributed to a situation which from March onwards completely clouded the company's prospects in the year under review. To add to our difficulties, a shipping hold-up at Beira delayed the arrival of early tea consignments until after the market had slumped.

The situation became progressively worse, and offering on the London market were unsaleable or had to be withdrawn owing to unacceptable prices. Broken Bales, which prior to the set-back was averaging 2s. 2d. per lb. to 1s. per lb., and other grades were similarly affected. There was a slight recovery when the season was increased in July, but thereafter prices again deteriorated.

As had previously been arranged, the secretary, Mr. Alan Stark, visited the company's premises in Nyasa-

land shortly after the last annual general meeting. In consultation with the general manager he immediately endeavoured, wherever possible, a reduction in capital and estate expenditure, and a policy of finer plucking to improve the quality of the tea.

#### A Year of Anxiety

The year has been one of great anxiety for the estate, and the strain on the financial resources of the company has been reflected in the accounts now before you. There was a loss on the year's working, which, after taking into consideration the fall in Government securities, amounted to £1,157. The accounts follow the usual form, but no doubt you will notice that our cash resources are fully employed. Sundry debtors in Africa and Great Britain at £21,202, as against £5,374, are appreciably higher, but this amount includes proceeds of tea sales made prior to the end of the financial year and due for settlement at a later date.

In view of the results, it is with much regret that the directors cannot recommend a dividend on the preference or ordinary shares of the company, for, although the balance sheet figures, considering the unfortunate year through which we have just passed, are not unfavourable, our available cash resources have been greatly depleted. Since the end of the company's financial year we have had to finance the present tea, tobacco, and tung crops, and there is a long interval before sale proceeds become available to the company. You will recall that the directors had formulated plans to make an issue of bonus shares to the ordinary shareholders of the company, and will no doubt understand that, in view of the situation which developed, they had no option but to defer further consideration of the proposal.

#### Selective Plucking Policy

It is very difficult to make any prophecy as to the future trend in the tea market, upon which much of our prosperity depends, except to say that by sacrificing quantity for quality we are now placing on the London market greatly improved teas, which are meeting a favourable reaction from the buyers. Expenditure, both capital and revenue, is being kept at a minimum, and every endeavour is being made to run the estates as economically as possible commensurate with their well-being. It should be remembered, however, that our selective plucking policy will have a depression on the output and will raise the cost of production.

The year has been one of stress and strain for our general manager, Mr. Rasnor, and the staff in Africa, and the directors are much indebted to them for their services in the interests of the company.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, was re-elected

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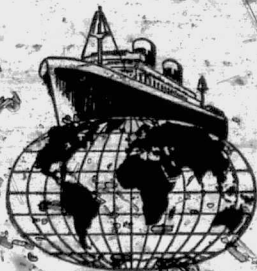
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