

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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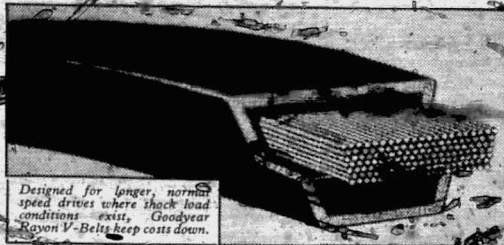
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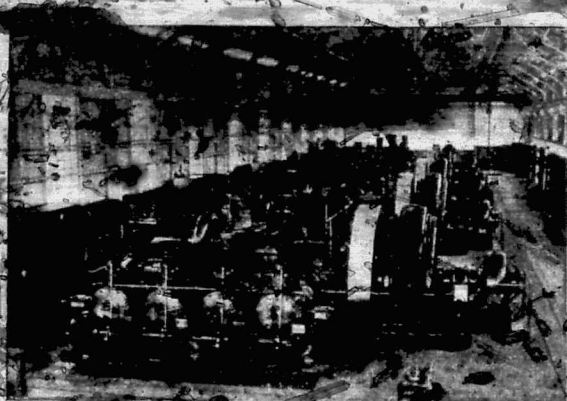
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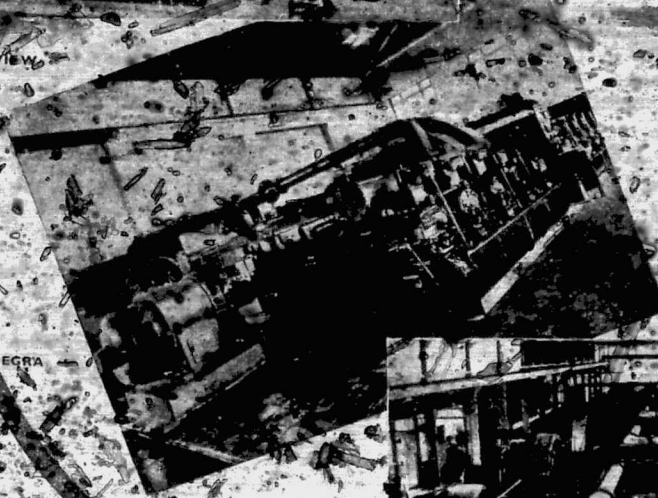
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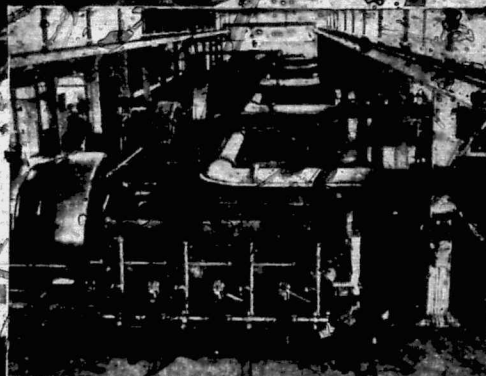
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Founder and Editor:
Jackson

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SKIRNING
 Who left London by air last Thursday to take up his new post as General Officer Commanding the newly defined East Africa Command, is regarded by those who know him intimately as the right man to deal promptly with the unhappy situation in Kenya. General Erskine's task in Kenya is regarded as the most important of his life. The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East have both testified after examining the state of affairs on the spot that some people in the Colony still lack a sense of urgency, and they presumably referred to those in positions of importance. Such unsatisfactory servants of the State are likely to find themselves rudely shaken—and, we trust, removed from the pay-roll of a country which they have failed—for General Erskine is known in the Army to be a staunch supporter of triers but ruthless with slackers. That is the type of senior military officer whom Kenya manifestly needs. It is far better to place responsibility on one competent man of character—as has been done so successfully in Malaya with General Templer—than to expect swift achievements from the inverted pyramid of committees which Kenya established with so much publicity two months ago. That admittedly satisfied some of the political leaders, but not all, and certainly not the general body of settlers, who will gladly exchange political concessions for real action on military lines.

Almost nine months have passed since the emergency was officially declared, and it is shocking that rebellion in one small part of the Colony should have lasted so long. Good intelligence and firmness must be shown. Subversion must be smashed. At the least would have served hundreds of African lives and millions of pounds, and spared British prestige a

succession of damaging blows. When the Mau Mau gangsters began their terrorist activities all other Africans expected them to be quickly crushed. As weeks passed without anything of the kind happening, the plotters, and their accomplices spread their power over the Kikuyu to such an extent that senior officials (the public statements of some of whom have been inordinately stupid) began to tell the world that ninety per cent. or more of the tribe adhered to the fanatical movement either of their own volition or from fear of the consequences of nonconformity. That serious situation could evidently be rectified only by demonstrating that the forces of law and order were to be respected. Yet months after months has made it more manifest that, as a result of muddle and mismanagement, the Government had not the upper hand or even the initiative. Is it surprising that Mau Mau has spread? Quite lately there has been infection among the Meru and Embu, and here we need a bold man, or a very ignorant one, who would deny the probability of similar developments elsewhere unless subversion is now smashed.

Such is the situation with which General Erskine has to deal. All well-wishers of Kenya, whatever their race or colour, must hope that he will take the firmest possible action. Information is, we know, of an intolerable quality and quantity, but in responsible posts were taking only a few days ago of some management in about three months, and again forecasting that the trouble should be over within six months. That frame of mind is intolerable. Having taken nine months to make their preparations, bring out Imperial troops, call up local residents, and increase supplies of weapons, the authorities should be aiming at resounding success in weeks, not months, and syste-

matically scrutinizing day-by-day the activity or inactivity of all in positions of leadership in the armed forces, police, and administration, so that those who fail may be immediately displaced. Whatever the legalists may call it, this is civil war, and a time for exacting standards, not toleration, of mediocrity. If anyone had suggested this time last year that a small number of Kikuyu nationalists could expose the incredible inefficiency of the Government of Kenya as they have done, he would have been regarded as a fool. It is past high time to end a situation in which no excuse can be made and to re-establish faith in British rule.

General Erskine—who dealt admirably with a very difficult situation in the Suez

Canal Zone, not long ago—well—we trust, be quickly successful in his mission.

It is sincerely to be hoped that he, the Governor, will be Faithfully Served, and the new Deputy Governor will all be determined to rid Kenya, and the Colonial Service, of those who have failed so tragically. At long last there are evidences of a rekindling of faith in British ideals and British purpose in the world, a movement which has been strengthened by the Coronation of The Queen; but this faith, however necessary and justified, cannot flourish if incompetent men are retained in posts which they have shown their unfitness to fill with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the community.

Notes By The Way

Strange Press Conference

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT is a practised and practising publicist who must know the difference between an objective summary of a situation and a partial and therefore misleading statement about it. Had it not been for the many questions put to him at his Press conference in London on Monday by the representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the journalists whom he was addressing would have received a dangerously one-sided, even lop-sided, impression. They might have thought that all the virtue was to be found in the extremists who dominate the Nyasaland African Congress—their mentor did not once use the new and revealing title of "African Supreme Council"—and that all the ignorance, folly, and ill-will had their resort among the Europeans. A parson is trained to use words with exactitude. Mr. Scott can certainly not be said to have done that. One of his devices is to make sweeping generalizations, though they must often be misunderstood by hearers who know little or nothing about African conditions unless for their enlightenment someone cross-examines the speaker and gradually extracts admissions which modify the original assertion.

Lack of Candour

THEY ARE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. Mr. Scott said without qualification of the African advocates of that non-violent non-co-operation which he visited Nyasaland to stimulate. In proof of that claim he mentioned two names. He might equally well have mentioned two others who are notoriously disloyal and untrustworthy. I met district commissioners who are opposed to the Government's policy of imposing federation; he declared, giving no indication and questioned that he had also met D.C.s. who hold diametrically opposite views. He was emphatic in condemning notes issued by two administrative officers inviting the people to co-operate in making federation a success; but he withheld the information that his Congress friends had begun the exchange by distributing throughout the whole country a manifesto calling upon Africans to cease co-operating with the Government, refrain from working in Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia, boycott the Coronation celebrations, and generally promote

racial disharmony. Mischievous appeals of that kind to the worst instincts of an emotional people could have gone without mention if Mr. Scott had had his way.

Mr. Scott's Responsibility

HE COULD SCARCELY have been more bitter in judgment of officials who sought only to persuade the people to accept the decision to introduce federation and co-operate in making it a success. Technically, no doubt, it was premature to assert that the issue had been finally settled, for the House of Commons might still vote for Labour amendments to the Bill which would destroy the basis of the agreed plan and so throw the whole matter back into the melting-pot. Yet because of that extremely remote possibility Mr. Scott argues that no official in Africa should plead the case for reason and loyal co-operation in the Enabling Bill has finally passed through both Houses. Acceptance of that suggestion would enable the Congress extremists to continue their misrepresentations without correction. Their aim is confusion scarcely distinguishable from anarchy. That of the federalists, official and non-official, is peace. And Mr. Scott, an ardent apostle of peace, is on this issue on the side of the obstructionist demagogues whose plan, as he admits, might lead to widespread violence. If that should happen his personal responsibility will be grave.

When Is a Rebellion Not a Rebellion?

THE MEMBER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS in the Government of Kenya doubtless gratified himself, if not the Legislative Council, by a recent lengthy disquisition on this topic, prefacing his name-splitting exercise by a courteous reference to Lieut. Colonel Ewart Grogan, a veteran member of the Council who is as old enough to be his father, as "an ancient monument." Mr. Whitford did not, of course, deny that sections of the Kenyan people are in open rebellion, but asked "how many acts of rebellion are requisite to justify describing the situation which exists in the whole country as a state of rebellion?" More than a dozen copies of *Howard* are required to record a speech in which almost the only practical point was the statement that if rebellions were officially declared insurance companies might reject claims which they are now meeting.

Mr. Welensky's Knighthood

GREAT PLEASURE will have been given to an exceptionally wide circle of subjects by the knighthood conferred in the Coronations Honours List on Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. The most prominent political personality in that territory, he is almost equally well known in Southern Rhodesia, the land of his birth; he has met many of the men in public life in the East African Dependencies and on his visits to London he has met no fewer than the leaders of the parties and leading figures in the City and East Street. Sir Godfrey Huggins alone excepted, I doubt whether any other man resident in East or Central Africa has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances.

Twenty Years in Public Life

THE BATTLE FOR FEDERATION, which was only narrowly won, might easily have been lost if not for a few clear-sighted and determined men, of whom so powerfully and so unselfishly for what they knew to be essential to the progress of Central Africa. Welensky was one of the most prominent in that little group, and this official recognition of his signal services has been richly earned. Though now only in his 42th year, he has been active in public affairs for more than two decades, having been first elected to the National Council of Railwaymen of the Rhodesias in 1933. Five years later he was returned to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Broken Hill constituency, and he has since held the seat without having to contest another election. He was appointed to the Executive Council in 1940, and was Director of Manpower during the war.

Achievements

IT WAS UNDER PRESSURE from him that non-officials were first given portfolios (those of Agriculture and Natural Resources and of Health and Social Government), and that a Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed that the Government policy of Northern Rhodesia should not differ from that advocated by the four non-official members of the Executive Council if they were unanimous on any subject. This was a significant achievement. So was his success in negotiating with the British South Africa Company a royalties agreement which has substantially benefited the finances of the Protectorate. Now he will be translated from the territorial to the federal sphere of political activity, assuredly as Deputy Prime Minister at the outset and later as successor to Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Attractive Programme

THE BEST PROGRAMME of Coronation events which I have yet seen from any part of East or Central Africa is that published in Uasin Gishu, where both June 2 and 3 were public holidays. Local celebrations were held at all district headquarters, and the Protectorate Government entertained as its guests one officer and 18 ratings of the Royal East African Navy, a flight of No. 14 Squadron of the Royal New Zealand Air Force, 200 Buzubala chiefs and notable, 500 chiefs and notables from the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces, and 400 boy scouts and 160 girl guides from all parts of the country. A contingent of the Royal Navy and King's Colonials, and of the Queen's Rifles, were attached to the Governor's staff as extra A.D.C.s.

Queen's Initiative

THE FIRST PRECE to the programme happens, by a coincidence, to be that photograph of Her Majesty which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA chose for its Coronation Number last week. Then follow three pages de-

scribing the character of the Coronation Service, two pages illustrating the address sent to Her Majesty by the people of Uasin Gishu, a family of the East of the Coronation in 1937 when Her present Majesty was 11 her parents when she was 11 years of age, three pages giving the programme of Uganda events, and a page listing the members of the Coronation committees and sub-committees to all of which Lieut. Colonel F. S. S. Barlow acted as secretary. It is a production, creditable to the printers of the Government Printer.

Colonel Drummond's Paintings

DELIGHTFUL PAINTINGS are to be seen in Colonel Drummond's gallery, 2 Duke Street, London, W.1, among them faithful and attractive landscapes of East and Central Africa. Nine of the Kenya works have been lent by the Bodleian Library of Oxford University (which is indebted to the artist for more than these gifts from his own brush). His later work has been done in his country, France, and Spain. Colonel Drummond's talent has developed markedly since I first saw some of his early work some years ago. I hope that he will be able to return to East and Central Africa, which stand high in the affections of his family and widely travelled man—commit more of the attractive scenery to canvas, and then arrange another exhibition in London. That would be excellent publicity for the territories, and give special pleasure to those who know them.

C.P.A. for Nairobi

LAST YEAR I predicted a meeting in Nairobi of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Associations and towards the end of last month I suggested that the next meeting of its general council would be held in Kenya, adding that it had never yet met in Africa, or, indeed in any Colony. Now it is officially announced that the 1954 conference and meeting of the general council will take place in East Africa, with the Kenya, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Union of South Africa branches of the association acting as joint hosts. By the time the new buildings of the Kenya Legislative Council will have been opened, and the sessions of the C.P.A. can therefore be held in Kenya's parliamentary building.

Karibu

KARIBU—a Swahili word meaning "draw nearer" or "welcome"—has been registered as the telegraphic address of the East African Club in London, accommodation at which has just been doubled by the acquisition of an adjacent house. East Africa can be assured of a warm welcome at 3638 Great Chamberlain Street, Marble Arch. Bookings for the summer months are already heavy, and those who hope to stay there while in London would be well advised to make inquiries as far in advance as possible.

Odd

LORD REITH, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, is a lawyer in himself. His paper has already noted that the report of that body is written quite evidently by the chairman, in a strange and staccato substitute for normal English. Another oddity is that he signed the annual report to the Secretary of State not as "Reith," as his peerage would demand, but as J. C. W. Reith. Why?

More Goode News

MR. W. A. C. GOODE, son of the late Sir Robert Goode, former Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, is I hear to go to Malaya as Chief Secretary. For some time he has held that appointment in Ceylon. Last week this journal gave an exclusive preview of how his brother will take over the command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in October or November.

Coronation Challenges The Empire to Self-Examination

Press Exhortations to Great People Crown Careless

IMMORTAL GREATNESS has been the theme of many of the Coronation leading articles.

Under the title "And After?" *The Times* wrote on the following day (in part):

"The British people have been rescued from reality long enough. After so great an ordeal, so recent a years war, with its tragic outpouring of the life of two generations and the dissipation of a century's worth of effort and investment, the world for whose freedom they made these sacrifices, owed them a life borrowed time and perhaps even some given money. But the time has come for Britain to find another place in the world earning it not merely by her past example but by her present exertions."

Call for Action to Support Words

"People are dimly glimpsing the exhilaration possible when they speak of a new Elizabethan age. But great as the power of words is, and greater than was the British habit whose genius is to fuse lyricism and action—words can of themselves do nothing. Winston Churchill's speeches in 1940, immortal as they were, could not achieve victory without the blood, sweat, and tears of a united nation. To-day, perhaps because of the exhaustion and tiredness, and the weariness of the victory so far, there is a subconscious hope that some magic words may prove to be enough."

"In the same way some feel that to give the world the benefit of our centuries-matured political wisdom is to build a bridge between east and west—a offer to supply something that with no need for any dynamic action—should be enough."

"A new Elizabethan age is in danger of being an imitation, a magician's hen presto. The words are no more than a challenge. Only years of effort can turn them into a description."

"Britain's economy still sways on a knife edge. Things are better, they are a long way short of being safe against becoming worse than we have yet known them. The nation has made great strides. It is living well, with a better housed, more widely educated, and more amenities, more luxuries, and more leisure than ever before."

"The British people are justifiably proud of their things. They have sprung upon a strange desire to abolish war. They are the fruits of something like a crusade; and it is not in the nature of crusades to count the cost. But when the cost has included, and is still including, a maraging of the future, when to-day's well-being is being nourished from the resources needed to stay off impoverishment to-morrow, then the acquisition can have been made at too great a price, or have been paid for in the wrong currency."

Non-Doers and Half-Doers

"The non-doers and half-doers are to be found in all grades and classes. The main reason why Britain has not yet prospered sufficiently to sit herself above the safety line is that the British people as a whole have not yet had the will to prosper. Present ease is being subsidized by future penury. Yet such is the mind of the nation and the state of politics that neither Government nor opposition allow itself to be exposed fully facing the facts."

"A country made great by resourcefulness and energy is in many places slowly strangling itself with restrictive practices, by a passing of conveniences and comfort before efficiency and production, by a plain disinclination to hard work. A people who profess pride and thrift, dressed imaginatively in a spirit of adventure, built upon the sea, investment is new content to five hand-to-mouth, refuse the ironies, and are trying to replace the industrial equipment (the ships, the factories, the machines) on which it all depends. Great industries have become the playthings of politics. Expediency is often raised above principle."

"Amidst the incessant and strident clamor of rights the voice of duty is only half-heard. A selfishness of spirit, envy, and jealousy sour too much of our national life. In spite of much significant service, selfishly given, there is other work whose obligingness is a discount, and the task of earning a living seems a bare, intolerant imposition. Many people are eager and anxious, but they still profess the cynicism of a decade and declared it could not last."

"Such blunders shock because they are so alien to the British character. They are not inherent in our stock. The British are a good people, crown carees. If these things are depicted

clearly they are these ideas so naturally repugnant that there is a general desire to make an end of them. The trouble is that it is so difficult to do so. Each one looks to someone else. It is a trap for all, and it will not wait. To-day is already late, but not too late."

"This great nation, full with so many virtues—its courage, its devotion to freedom, its steadfastness, its kindness, its intolerance—has descended to deeper troughs and rises to yet greater heights. It can give to the world Elizabethan 'age' a new meaning. Christian values re-established, morals reasserted, consciences aroused, energy renewed, and national unity restored, do not mean that the power is there, given, the will."

The Daily Telegraph writes:—

"The issues which divide our Commonwealth are many and deep; it could not be otherwise in the case of so many nations, many self-governing, and each with their own problems to face and solve. The theory of Commonwealth association under the Crown has been twisted almost out of recognition in order to prevent an open break, leaving foreigners still more amazed at Britain's cheerful inconsistency."

"All these differences exist, and the mere fact of the Coronation can do nothing to disguise or remove them. But the spirit engendered by the Coronation is nevertheless one of reconciliation and of unity. Diversity. We are led to reflect not on what divides us but on what binds us together."

"All the member States of the Commonwealth share to a greater or lesser extent what the Queen has used as a precious part of the British way of life and outlook—the Parliamentary institutions, the free speech and the respect for the rights of minorities, the inspiration of the Crown's tolerance in thought and its expression. We share also a common danger, and this force, upon us a common purpose. Indeed at this moment when many old ties seem to be breaking, the inexorable trend of world events compels us to put new ones in their place."

Practical Shape of Common Purpose

"It is the task of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference now meeting to give this common purpose a practical shape. Inevitably some of the time will be devoted to economic affairs, with particular reference to the solvent of this country. No dramatic Commonwealth economic plan is to be expected as a consequence. It may be emphasized too often that there is no such thing as a free lunch, within or without the Commonwealth, and that we must be prosperous by our own exertions of wit at all."

"While dynasties have fallen all round us, the British Throne stands more secure than ever before."

"If there had been any doubt, it would have been swept by the enthusiastic multitudes who had waited for the streets for hours—many thousands throughout the night—to catch a glimpse of The Queen's radiant features as she presented herself to her people in the capital."

"One reason for this astonishing vitality of the British monarchy is the manner in which the Queen, while cherishing all that is of value in tradition, has ever adjusted itself to changing circumstances. Yesterday's robes were an apt commentary in the way in which the Crown unites the past with the present. The Queen was crowned sitting upon a chair made for King Edward I to contain a stone reputed to be that upon which the patriarch Jacob laid his head."

The London Evening Standard writes:—

"The language, the spirit, the ethic of the service in Westminster Abbey have re-educated this people in pride in their nationhood, re-dedicated them to the firm warm embrace of their history, re-taught them the thing that Britain stands for to herself and in the world."

"Justice, mercy, fidelity, the protection of the weak, the punishment of evil—they are familiar words, the phrases in a well-known liturgy. But to hear these words and phrases as The Queen spoke them, in the setting in which she spoke them, is to rediscover their meaning. Here are the values to which this nation, annately, provocatively committed. Here is its marrow and its essence. To this inheritance are all its subjects, from highest to the humblest, born."

"Though the heart of the Coronation ceremony remains peculiarly English—not British, but English—deeply rooted in the history of medieval England, its traditions have in the last half-century taken more and more of a Commonwealth character." — *Manchester Guardian*, continuing.

"Perhaps the Commonwealth is now bound together, for all its apparent looseness of structure, by something more powerful than the common allegiance to the Crown of which the Balfour formula spoke. It is connected by the dynamic force of movement in a common direction, and the direction is towards a like relation with the Crown or with some ever standing in a particular country in the place of the Crown."

Queen of the Commonwealth

Mr. R. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government, has written the "message" in Lord Balfour's sense now gives place to a distinct but parallel allegiance. Though persuasively argued, that will strike many as academic, but there is no gainsaying the importance of his practical argument—that the United Kingdom, in fact in a new way share The Queen with the rest of the Commonwealth.

"The Queen will have periods outside the United Kingdom. It will become as natural that she should reside at Casbera or Ottawa as at Balmoral or Windsor. Before the end of her reign we can expect her to be, as none of her predecessors has been, the Queen of the Commonwealth."

"Possibly this change may be more distant than Mr. Gordon Walker allows. Is a ruler capable with the best will in the world, of playing the exacting part which he has outlined? Ottawa or Casbera may mean also Delhi and Kuala Lumpur, Nairobi and Lagos and Grenada. Can it be done? The monarch is a symbol; but the monarch is not. He or she, is human, being too."

In the clamorous manifestations of the Coronation said the *Express* there emerged a unity which transcends all political divisions among the British. There is the desire that the family of nations over which The Queen reigns should be more united.

"To achieve this purpose, cheers and tears are not enough. In the end, the future of The Queen's heritage (and ours) comes down to a matter of vision and of willingness to make present sacrifices for long-term gains."

"Nor can the cause of the united Empire triumph through its appeal to self-interest alone. There must be the overriding conviction that a strong, happy, prosperous Empire will serve righteous causes throughout the world."

"The stories of our blood and State are shadows, not substantial things. Shadows unless the commoners and Queen alike, dedicate ourselves to high aims and pursue them with tenacious purpose."

Reality of a Miracle

The *News Chronicle* described Coronation Day as one of those few occasions on which "a great people feels and acts in perfect unity" adding—

"The heart and reality of the miracle lay in the great surge of emotion that swept the country. Even in our history—and we are a people with more national solidarity than most—such moments when our unity is made manifest for all to see are as precious as they are rare. One of the greatest gifts The Queen possesses is her ability to evoke such feeling in her subjects."

"But it is not enough that we should proclaim, only at the moments in our history the consent and agreement which underlie so much of our national life. In the daily conduct of our national affairs we should think and speak and act from the same assumption."

"Nor would it do us any harm to realize how much there is for which we should be thankful. In the person of our reigning Queen we have renewed and refreshed a great tradition that have reached back across the perils and disasters of the past decade to re-establish contact with our past that must often have seemed to our ancestors in less hazardous and disquieting, but which to us seems glorious."

"We have thus strengthened ourselves to face the future. And we now know that, whatever uncertainties may bring, we shall meet them more united than we have ever been."

"If the initiative for Commonwealth purposes is not regularly taken in London, it can come most fruitfully

from anywhere else, the *Economist* emphasized, continuing.

Imaginative Vigour Needed

The first requirement is for this island realm to recover some of the imaginative vigour that has been missing in recent years. From what to many people has seemed to be a stupor of spiritual stagnation. Unless there is a reinvigoration, a recapture of initiative here at the centre, there cannot in any real sense be a Commonwealth of nations throughout the world associated with the British name. Imaginative vigour implies the capacity to see Commonwealth interests from a wider than a purely British angle; it implies a constant readiness to go out and consult with Commonwealth colleagues, to study lines of interest in their problems and to maintain a effort to relate them to the general interests of the Commonwealth as a whole.

In concrete terms, it implies that British politicians may not always expect their Commonwealth colleagues to come to London to discuss their problems. It implies conferences that are held not only in London but in other Commonwealth capitals; it implies regarding the office of Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations as something more than a convenient cover for Western politics; it requires a radical reconstituting of the staff of the Civil Service in Commonwealth relations.

"If the Coronation has stirred in British minds the sense of how wide is the community to which they belong, the necessary movement of imagination may be very far from London's festivities have only anchored it more firmly in self-interest and self-absorption, then, however magnificent, however moving, this is the present of Commonwealth may be the last of its kind."

The Coronation has provided an admirable occasion for the re-statement of our principles. Let us reconsider our responsibilities to the *Sunday Times* adding:

"We enjoy in this country a standard of living higher than that of almost every other country except the United States. Do we deserve it? Do we assume the responsibilities which accompany it? It is hardly possible to think so when men are penalized by their fellows for working too hard; when profitable hours are lost in petty disputes; when great achievements in industry are stifled by lack of enterprise and adaptability."

"Our high standard of living must be justified on practical as well as moral grounds. The Christian faith demands that we should work with our whole heart and mind in the service of God, and the instinct of self-preservation should warn us that if we do not play our full part in the Commonwealth and the world at large, we shall lose what we have."

"The Queen's graciousness startled an earlier generation with the cry, 'Wake up, England.' To-day our malaise lies deeper and is more complicated. It can be exercised only by warm, hot feelings, hard thinking and hard work."

Coronation Medals Presented Wreaths Laid at Cenotaph

Wreaths were laid at the foot of the Cenotaph on Wednesday of last week. The Earl of Yitelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Percy Hopkinson, Minister of State, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir George Gifford, Colonial Commissioner, Sir Kenneth McEwen, Sir Alfred Cooke, Sir Edward Leung, Governor of Tanganyika, His Highness Sultan of Zanzibar, the Paramount Chief of Barotsche, Mr. Mazyo Mugwanya (on behalf of the Khasia of Buganda), Major F. W. Cavendish-Rentford (Kisumu), Mr. Roy Wensky (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. C. W. Footman (Tasaland), Mr. Marcel Lemahand (Senegales), Mr. Haji Ismail Ali (Somaliland Protectorate), Mr. C. H. Thornley (Uganda), and Mr. R. E. Anand (Zanzibar).

On the same day The Queen presented personal souvenirs to commemorate her Coronation to Colonial and Commonwealth officers and men. Each received the Coronation Medal struck in silver, with an effigy of the Queen, crowned and robed on the obverse, and the royal cypher on the reverse. The ribbon is dark red with narrow white stripes at the ends and two narrow dark blue stripes near the

The Rev. Michael Scott's Statements to London Journalists

Support for Nyasaland African Congress Policy on Non-Violent Non-Co-operation

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT was recently reported from Nyasaland by the Government of that Protectorate on the ground that he was an enemy to the escape from lawful custody of Chief Gómáni and accompanied him in a Portuguese territory, held a Press conference in London on Monday.

He declared that he could not support the principles supported by the Government of Nyasaland and other persons prominent in Church and State that once Parliament had passed and authorized the Government to introduce federation with Rhodesias and Basutaland and it was the duty of all citizens to co-operate in making federation successful. On the contrary, he sympathized with the Africans in Nyasaland who were organizing a campaign of non-violent non-co-operation.

Mr. Scott distributed a typed statement headed "Banishment without Trial" which read as follows—

"Since my return to England on May 30 I have addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary asking that Chief Gómáni should be allowed to come to Britain for medical treatment; he is suffering from a nervous disorder, and the happenings of the past few weeks have wrought great mental stress. I feel he has a better chance of full recovery if he could receive treatment in this country.

I asked that my film, which was taken from me before I was deported, should be returned to me. It has also officially been addressed to the Director of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office of these matters and on any proceedings that may be contemplated.

Social Psychology of Africans

There is clearly an urgent need for greater understanding of the part of the police of the methods of non-violent resistance and also of the social psychology of the Africans so that those who desire to remain non-violent may have their method of prosecuting the struggle respected compared for example, with the methods of Mau Mau.

At the time of the arrest of Chief Gómáni had there been any wish on the part of any section of the African leaders to use violence, the affair would have assumed very ugly proportions as soon as the police appeared and tried to remove the chief forcibly. Had respect been shown for his methods, his very genuine piety and fundamental good will towards the British authorities, his resistance could have been dealt with in a way that would have kept the mutual respect that has existed between the authorities and the chief and the people there. Had he been allowed to remain in the position of the police and the intelligent police officers had explained the position of the police the disorders would not have ensued. The detailed questions asked by the Bishop of Nyasaland, and replies, will illustrate the situation that exists in the minds of 'civilized' people on this subject.

There is also the question of non-violence, where there is clearly an urgent need for a reform of the procedure for dealing with cases and their suspension and deportation. These are judicial officers who should be responsible for their own actions and the respect of their own and others' rights by these people who are recognizing the Government as constituting them 'Native authorities'. The blame attributed to them in this respect should be removed. The penalties of loss of their property and suspension from their families, and banishment from any religious or judicial procedure or opportunities should be removed.

In my own part in this matter, I can make no claim to the sympathy I have expressed with the Africans since I am not with Chief Gómáni and others in their resistance to federation by means of non-violent non-co-operation, and the suspension and banishment are the logical result of the Government's determination to change its policy.

I accompanied him to Portuguese territory, and there made a request for him to be allowed to come to England, not only for health reasons, but because I am convinced that an attempt is being done to ruin and drive the people by non-co-operation upon them, and because, as stated above, the grounds for their arrest and for passing judgment on their actions are arbitrary and not compatible with British justice.

If the circumstances of the Government of Nyasaland appeared to me or not to make any specific charges that to deport me without hearing my evidence or the defence of those who may be accused of allowing me to face a trial for my own actions. This only confirms the weakness of the Government's position and the urgent need to provide judicial procedures whereby justice is done and can be done by Africans to be done.

Replies to Bishop's Questions

Following reports on the Bishop's questions and statements appearing in the English and Vernacular Press, the Bishop of Nyasaland has addressed three questions to me about non-violent resistance which are as follows—

"(1)—What good do you think the campaign of civil disobedience will do to the Africans on whose behalf you are acting?"

"Does it think that the campaign is widely adopted as you propose, or do you hope it will be, and appeal to the police for it will for long remain non-violent, particularly in the present tension of Africa, with open violence in the north and smouldering tension in the south?"

"If the campaign leads to bloodshed, do you think that any share of the responsibility for it will rest with you?"

"Do you think that non-violent resistance is a means of awakening the African conscience in a way that other forms of resistance are not, and lead only to frustration and bitterness on both sides and the answers I have given are as follows—

"(1)—Do I think that non-violent resistance is unjust or evil in any form is necessary and compatible with the Christian Gospel and with forgiveness and respect for one's opponents, however misguided they may be? Violence is often incompatible with these and with the dignity and worth of the human person, although Christians are often found exhorting one another to the use of force in a cause which the State has espoused.

"(2)—To prefer to accept the penalty of an unjust law rather than acquiesce in the injustice of its enforcement is not an invitation to violence. For it is necessary to have a means of dealing with the blame that attaches to those who use it and with the resistance.

"(3)—I accept my share of responsibility for the state of affairs that exists, which is more than belongs to the African inasmuch as I and others who have tried to influence policy towards Africa in Britain, have not succeeded in preventing this injustice being done and which I believe to be a breach of faith and an act of duplicity being committed against people who entrusted themselves to our protection in Britain. It is not to be regarded as a result of resistance in any form.

"I do not accept any share of responsibility for it in the same sense. But I hope that both that if resistance is non-violent, it is not a means of leading to bloodshed it is preferable to that resulting from a campaign of violence.

"In a statement of the Bishop's letters published in the Vernacular Press, the Bishop is reported as saying: 'If leaders in England, realizing that we must be federation, and if Her Majesty's Parliament were also, then we must obey, even if we do not like it.'

The Bishop's authoritarian doctrine is very far

removed from the area which almost destroyed Europe and which we force (African) to take up arms to resist. Now that they are faced with what they believe to be a threat to their own country's future, can the British really say that a campaign of non-violent non-co-operation with it is incompatible with Christian beliefs about God and the universe?

Wants to Return to the Evidence

Mr. Scott told the meeting that he had asked to be allowed to return to Nyasaland to give evidence in a legal proceedings, and that he did not therefore wish to comment further about the arrest of Chief Mwaese and his followers.

Asked about the allegation of Chief Mwaese that the police had been at and wounded him, he admitted the arrest, he admitted that he had heard nothing. He had protested when a film made at that time was taken from him, and demanded that it should not be used in any way without his consent.

Mr. Scott declared that a chief who had served for 32 years should be subject to banishment without judicial proceedings. He recalled a promise of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that there should be no deportation without trial. He said that the name who had recently visited Nyasaland (Africans) had had only an hour's notice to leave his own district.

Some of his trustees were in Portuguese East Africa and he had gone into that part of his tribal territory, where the people recognized him as their chief. The Portuguese authorities had raised no objection, and they appeared to recognize him in that capacity.

Asked if the Portuguese had said that they would extradite him, Mr. Scott replied: "They have said that, but it is not what they told me. They said that they would keep him as long as necessary, and take up the matter with Great Britain."

Answering another question, he said: "I told the Portuguese why I had come and wanted to return to Nyasaland, and put them a statement in writing that I wanted the chief to be banished and to possibly proceed to Britain for his attention."

To an inquiry whether there had been any suggestion that the chief should come to Europe for medical attention before he mentioned it, Mr. Scott said: "There was such a suggestion. The chief sent his disease to get easy to diagnose or treat in a hospital in Nyasaland. If it has been diagnosed they have not been very successful in the treatment."

"Did you assist him to escape?" brought the reply: "I had never been to the form of words in my printed statement."

If the British Government pushed through federation, it was difficult to foresee the consequences, he continued, but they would have a serious effect upon good relations with Africans and also upon the white people in Nyasaland.

District Commissioner's Notices

His attention was then called to an Attlee statement that the Labour Party would do everything in its power to make federation successful and that it was passed by Parliament, and he was asked why he did not simply go and invoke the operation of Africans.

Mr. Scott replied that a statement had been issued by Chief Mwaese, president of the Nyasaland African Congress, and that at least two district commissioners in Blantyre and Ncheu had posted notices that Parliament had decided on the introduction of federation, and that continued opposition by Africans was therefore useless.

One of them, Mr. Finlayson, had posted a notice in a public place where a notice which quoted Mr. Scott's statement and said that the time for talk and argument was past, and that federation would be for the good of all and that the people should therefore get together to make it work, and not go to his arguments against it.

Asked what was of a reasonable nature, Mr. Scott replied that it was not a true statement. It was untrue to say that it had been definitely decided to proceed with federation and that nothing could change the plan. Nobody has the right to assume that the Bill would pass through Parliament.

He also objected to a phrase in one of the notices that the British Government and Her Majesty the Queen had decided on federation for the good of everybody. He did not believe that the Queen had ever expressed an opinion on the way or on anything that all district commissioners were happy about because they all favoured federation. They had been called upon to do so as a result of the

change of policy in London which had created mistrust. He had had talks with one or two district officials who were not in favour of proceeding with federation.

"Did you not also meet other district commissioners who believe that the Government are doing the right thing in proceeding with federation?"

"I would not have been able to volunteer that fact," was a question which received no reply.

"If you had refrained from all activity, do you feel that there would still have been this campaign of non-co-operation?"

"Yes," was the reply. "They are a Christian people who realize the need to use a Christian method of struggle. Chief Mwaese is a Christian and so is the president of the African Congress."

Asked whether European missionaries had not disagreed with his activities, Mr. Scott admitted that he had been criticized by the Bishop of Nyasaland, who did not approve of the method of non-co-operation, but he said that several missionaries had written to him privately expressing their disapproval.

"Would non-co-operation become very violent if it were not for you?"

"This has happened before, I would not commit myself further. The authorities have to try to understand the social psychology of Africans."

Comprehending African Psychology

Were you suggesting that the Government of Nyasaland do not understand African psychology?"

"I wouldn't say some of them don't. Everybody here should try to understand the Africans and their love of law and order and desire for proper procedure to express grievances."

Was Mr. Scott's point that to understand African psychology better the administrative officers, missionaries, and others who have spent the best years of their lives in Africa, the finer of these?"

The answer was: "Many people in Nyasaland sympathize with Malindi. Missionaries don't always understand, and then he told a little story off the record. The questioner suggested that that showed only the view of about the 5,000 Europeans in Nyasaland. Did he not agree that sea sickness there had been exceptionally good?"

Referring to an article in the press, he said: "I was very good until the federation issue was raised. Many people agree that they have worsened since then."

Another journalist asked whether Mr. Scott meant to say that the people on the spot did not understand African psychology but that he did. He replied: "Not completely. I know something about the functions of the chief and the regard for his people."

A supplementary brought an admission: "I don't suggest that I know it better than the senior district commissioner."

When another reporter postulated that Kenya resented every adverse statement published in a British newspaper, asked the same attitude prevailed in Nyasaland, Mr. Scott said: "The way usually put in Nyasaland, a point could perhaps be answered by Mr. Tolson. I don't think it is not acceptable to advise about Kenya. That sportsmanlike, colony does not claim that everything in it is right, as does not object to fair criticism."

He added that Mr. Scott, in referring to the notices issued by district commissioners in Nyasaland, had not explained, as he might well have done, that the extremist leaders of the Congress had taken the initiative in issuing notices calling upon the people to withdraw co-operation.

Mr. Scott announced that he had received from the Nyasaland African Congress a telegram reading: "Chibama and Mwaese interviewed by Governor yesterday to obtain assurance that Africans will not break laws after federation imposed, and as guarantees given unless federation imposed Africans will not get all costs."

At the press conference Mr. Scott circulated to some newspapers a statement reading:

"I have recently been able from Chief Mwaese stating that a firing order was given by the police during Chief Mwaese's arrest against unarmed Africans, the majority of whom were women singing hymns. Five African citizens were wounded, two of whom were detained in hospital. Chief Mwaese also states that as a result of these relations had worsened and the Africans were seeking a commission of inquiry, and that the Africans strongly object to my deportation. I am taking up the matter with the authorities in Britain."

Comment on Mr. Scott's statements is made in Notes

Sixty-Nine Amendments to Federation Bill

Correspondence and Comment in the Press

MANY AMENDMENTS to the Enabling Bill for the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were moved in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

The general purpose was to insert in the Bill provisions ostensibly designed to increase the safeguards for African interests, so changing the name of the Southern Rhodesia Bill for reference.

At the beginning of this week there were 69 Labour amendments to the Bill, believed to be an easy target for a two-thirds Bill.

The first amendment was negatived by 731 votes to 214.

Plea for Postponement

In a long speech, Mr. Huggins suggested postponing the introduction of federation for 12 months, and Lord Ferguson, chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, and Miss Marjorie Nicholson, secretary, had a joint letter drawing attention to the Labour amendments, and saying:

"We do not think that acceptance of these amendments would now secure support for federation from the African opposition, but it would greatly strengthen the safeguards for African interests, which have been so weakened by the present Government's policy."

"The most important of the amendments would provide that franchise qualifications for election to the Federal Legislature would be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State—a provision which seems to us to be essential in view of the vagueness of the federal scheme on this point."

"Further, there is a proposal that the Federal Cabinet should include one or more of the African members of the Federal Legislature and one or more of the European members specially appointed to represent the interests of Africans. This would secure a vote for Africans in the place where policy is initiated."

"Finally, it is suggested that the Order in Council should incorporate the prohibition of the amalgamation of the two African territories with Southern Rhodesia unless a majority of all the Africans in all these territories have voted in favour of it."

On Tuesday Lord Tweedmuir replied that there were no convincing reasons for postponement, concluding:

"The time for implementing this statesmanlike measure is now. Leading opponents of federation in Southern Rhodesia have announced their co-operation. Prominent opponents in both Houses of Parliament in Britain have emphasized the duty of all if the Bill becomes law, to combine to make federation a success. The Archbishop of Canterbury has deprecated delay."

"The first fruits of federation are already apparent, in the softening of an interracial university and the negotiation, for the abolition of the colour bar in the copper mines. Those who are in favour of the federal scheme and have pondered on these things will wish the measure speedy passage through our Parliament."

Miss Margery Perham's Views

A letter from Miss Margery Perham, inquired that there must be no impairment of Colonial Office authority, and referred to economic development plans recently mentioned by Mr. Welensky as "truly inspiring schemes."

A leading article headed "A Sign Wanted," said (in part):

"The Government can be confident that federation has the backing of the majority of opinion in this country, but they are grossly in error if they think that their task is simply to be done. The support of the Government is based upon the belief that it can secure agreement between the peoples of the federated territories. It is a racial and political question of the African millions. The doubt even exists among very thoughtful people whether sufficient Africans will be placed in the Government and opportunities for representing the African interest in the scheme. This is a solid substance based on the widespread African opinion."

"This is not an argument for delaying federation, but delay

would only multiply doubt and distrust. The Bill must go on. It is the right course. The responsibility of the Government is to prove their good faith—above all to the great African majority in the territories. It can still be asked whether the European sponsors of federation in Britain or in Southern Africa, really regard partnership and co-operation between the inhabitants as the primary aim."

"These assurances must be made more specifically. Given They must be given by Mr. L. S. P. in the House of Commons to-day, then by the European members in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and finally by the Government in every public place, and foremost in the territories."

"It is not to be thought that the Government will not do their utmost to give effect to the Bill. He must be well stronger than any he has yet used that the decisive part of the new constitution is that it shall preserve and extend the rights of all the inhabitants of the federation, whatever their colour or race, that partnership shall be founded upon equality before the law and of opportunity, and facilities to advance without discrimination."

"It is not enough to say, as officials have been saying in Nyasaland, that federation is surely coming and so discussion must stop. This negative and hostile approach is of a piece with the consistently blundering and maladroit presentation of the federal project to the Africans."

"Nor will the words be enough. The resolve to establish a Central African University for all races is one practical earnest of good faith. Others are urgently needed. The Archbishop of Canterbury has called the days of bad policies which destroy racial harmony. Perhaps the most practical proof to the Africans that the door was open to them would be the application of industry in all the territories of the principles of the Dalglish Report on African workers in Northern Rhodesia."

Colby Criticized

Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor of Nyasaland, was sharply criticized by *The Times* in a leading article which said:

"Although the Government are rightly resolved to carry out the African federation scheme in spite of the known African opposition, it must never be forgotten that the success of the scheme in practice depends on the eventual acquiescence of all the populations concerned. The present attitude, particularly in Nyasaland, when a decision has to be taken but yet it is important to leave no opening for the charge that dissenting opinions are being forcibly suppressed."

"It seems certain that Sir Geoffrey Colby, the Governor of Nyasaland, has suffered considerable provocation from Gomani, and lately an attempt was made which was stated to have been his follow-up to suspend his taxes and to take other measures as a protest against federation. It does not necessarily follow that the wisest reply is to deport Gomani from his district, or to take executive action, as the Governor has done, after previously suspending him from office."

"With so much hesitating and suspicion, however unfounded, about federation in Nyasaland, it is highly important that every Government action should not only be right, but be fully explained to the people in this country and in the African territories. Very many of the Africans have no clear idea of what federation will mean to them, and they tend to fear the unknown, and there is a danger that they will believe simply that Gomani is being deported and the civil disturbances, hence, but for being the spokesman against federation, that they fear the Government also there. In many parts of Nyasaland it is to be expected that the Government has no opinion but to act, if he did. Information is needed, exceptions powers have been invoked, and there is a widespread tradition that when this happens the responsible minister will appear in Parliament and explain to Parliament the full circumstances."

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has written in a special supplement of the *Financial Times*:

"As Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are multi-racial, it is necessary to devise a way of life acceptable to which all the races can live permanently and happily side by side in the same country."

"In the second case, of the territories has an African population which is doubling in numbers every 20 to 25 years. Nyasaland is overcrowded. All the Native

areas in Southern Rhodesia are even now full, and we have to ensure that in 25 years we do not have a surplus African population of 6m. for whom there is no land, no food and no jobs.

"Thirdly, we wish to see a union of Africa in the British Empire, where British ideals and traditions can endure, and where the immense natural resources can be developed for the benefit of the inhabitants and the Commonwealth as a whole.

The opponents of federation who have been so vociferous in their destructive criticism have never suggested any alternative way by which these three objects could be attained.

It is with a full sense of their responsibilities and a just appreciation of the stage which the Africans have reached that our people are prepared to implement a policy of partnership, a partnership which is bound to mean that the Europeans will for the present contribute the vast majority of brains, skills, and money.

The idea that democracy in Central Africa means the mere counting of heads, we equally reject the idea of perpetual domination by an aristocratic minority. We do not believe that our present supremacy rests on the colour of our skin, but on the superiority of our technical skill, our education, our cultural values, our civilization, and our heredity.

We appreciate there is no proof that we have a monopoly of these qualities and recognize that it is in the ultimate interest of the Europeans, no less than the Africans, to encourage the backward peoples to acquire these qualities. Our attitude is that the only supremacy there should be in Central Africa is the supremacy of civilized people.

To Ensure Racial Harmony

With this underlying philosophy we believe that the Federal Government will be able to achieve by its policies racial harmony.

"Among the many heart-warming comments I got on the result of our referendum in Southern Rhodesia in April was one consisting of a Biblical quotation from the Book of Isaiah in my copy. I quoted Ecclesiastes 4: 12, which was read as follows:

"It is better than one, because they have a good reward for their labour. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but too late if that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up. Again, if two lie together, they have heat; but how can one be warm alone? And if one prevail against him, two shall withstand him, and a three-fold cord is not quickly broken."

"This reply, to my mind, sums up the reasons for federation."

The Scotsman wrote recently in a leading article:—"Mr. Attlee, in a speech of studied moderation in the recent debate on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill, ended with the words: 'I have become the law of the land, it is the duty of all of us to try and make it work to the best of our ability.' In the House of Lords on April 1 Lord Hemmingford, speaking of the Africans, said: 'It would be a great benefit if they were to adopt the attitude of trying to make the federal scheme work.'"

Both these sentiments have been throughout the controversy sincere opponents of the federal scheme. Both would have been better pleased at its postponement. But both, realizing the inevitability of its becoming law, have to their great credit appealed, the one to Europeans, the other to Africans, to the sense of duty to co-operate in making it a success.

In another passage Mr. Attlee referred to the liberal-minded attitude of Mr. Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky, to whom more than to anyone else will be entrusted the task of making it work. Many in the United Kingdom and Africa will hope that Mr. Attlee's words about federation and his faith in the good sense of leaders may set an example to the opponents of federation in this country."

Mr. Stanley Everatt, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, wrote in the Left Wing Weekly published by the Labour Party entitled "Why I Oppose Labour's Policy on the African Federation." He wrote, in part:—"The Labour Party is the official Opposition, seeking to take over the reins of government. It is necessary, therefore, to analyse the policy which the Government is pursuing and to sense the responsibilities which are in power."

"During the past few years at Labour government the Colonial Office was the centre of the applicable hostility of several African opposition to federation proposals. Nevertheless, discussions have been going on since the Ministry of Information, James Griffiths, announced in the House of Commons that a referendum on the subject should be permitted to

veto any final proposals. We should never have allowed the discussion to start.

Everybody agrees that the new African's future full consideration should be given to African opinion, but apart from a vociferous minority the great mass of Africans do not raise the issues. Millions live in tribal conditions.

Against this background it is a complete exaggeration to talk of a mass of Africans.

Mr. Griffiths himself told the House of Commons that closer association is urgently necessary for economic and political reasons. No doubt he had in mind not only the economic benefits, but also the ominous shadow of racial strife which now clouds the Union of South Africa.

Need to Raise Material Standards

Aneurin Bevan's "Pillars of Faith" contains its significant passage: "If democratic institutions are to be helped to take root, it can be done not by sending professors to teach the virtues of democratic constitutions, but by sending the means to raise their material standards of living before he can live abundantly."

Applied to Central Africa, the passage means that economic development must precede political democracy, and that federation, which is the essential prerequisite to economic development, should not be delayed.

Kingsley Martin, editor of the New Statesman and Nation, said on March 26: "The final test of the content of a policy is to be sought not in its compliance with an abstract rule but in its effects on human welfare."

"I agree. So apparently does his assistant editor, because, addressing the Fabian Society in 1950, he said: 'The idea that you can take this Parliamentary system and impose it on a backward people is insane. . . The modernization of a backward people cannot always take place under the preliminary forms of the western world. It is a gradual surgical process in which almost certainly dictatorial forms of government will often be required.'"

"This is no Colonial Dump. It is not a reactionary white settler, no front bench Conservative, but a man, Crossman, a member of the Labour Party National Executive."

"African freedom can come only from African economic development, and if that development can be brought about only by federating the territories, allowing this project to be held up by an articulate African minority?"

"What the vast majority of Africans need is not the right to veto something they don't understand, but freedom from Africa's ancient and traditional enemies—poverty, ignorance, and disease. It is an urge to escape from these conditions and improve their living standards which every year drives tens of thousands from Nyasaland to seek employment in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. In a choice between the primitive social dignities of Colonial rule and better food, the Africans by the thousand vote for the latter with their feet."

Our Place in Nyasaland

"Our job is to create conditions in which they can live at home. Well-run experimental schemes are the tricks of the trading trade, but more for Africans than anything else. These cannot be done from Whitehall, as the groundnut scheme revealed."

The decision to federate these territories having been taken, a great responsibility rests upon us to lift the federation above party politics.

In Central Africa there are many British settlers and organizations that compare favourably with any British political party in their zeal for African progress. This is important, because the removal of barriers in the way of African social and economic advancement will do more for racial harmony than any other single step.

"The centre of political gravity for Central African affairs is no longer on the Thames; it is on the Zambezi. Federation is an accomplished fact, and what matters now is the spirit in which the new constitution is launched. That being so, tolerance and moderation should henceforth be the watch-words."

"Federation has been accepted by a big majority, and those who have been defeated should join with those who won for the benefit of the country," said the Rev. R. J. Roke, principal of a Native school in Southern Rhodesia, and superintendent of the Makwira Methodist Circuit, who, criticizing the policy of non-co-operation adopted by the so-called All-Africa Convention at a meeting in itself last month. Such a policy, he said, might bring about the creation of a Mau Mau group in Southern Rhodesia, based on misunderstanding of Africans, who might think that non-co-operation implied open conflict with white people.

A. J. Pointon, Colonel & Mrs. C. E. Ponsonby, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Ravenhill, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rendell, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Roberts, K. Bababasi Omugabe of Ankole, Sheikh Abdulla Sami, Mr. Frank Samuel, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Sedgley, Chief Liwali G. Sherdel, Mr. & Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Stanton, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. D. Franter, and Sir Edward & Lady Twining.

Mr. and Mrs. Welensky

SIR AND MRS. GEOFFREY B. BECKETT, of Esbair gaves a reception party in London last Friday to mark the conferment on Sir Roy Welensky of the honour of knighthood. Mrs. Welensky was also present. Other guests were Lord and Lady Milverton, Sir and Princess Yurka Galitzine, Mr. D. Cole, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Major and Mrs. H. M. M. and Mrs. John A. Mottatt, Mr. H. D. and the Hon. Randal and Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Williams.

Presentation to Mr. John Wallace

MR. JOHN WALLACE, secretary for the past year to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, was presented by the members of that body last week with an inscribed silver cigarette case in appreciation of his services. Lord Milverton, chairman of the committee, made the presentation at a cocktail party held at the invitation of Colonel and Mrs. Alstair Gibb in their flat near Kensington Gardens. Others present were Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bundell, Mrs. A. Fergus, Mr. John Foster, Q.C., Mr. P. Prince and Princess Yurka Galitzine, Major and Mrs. Lewis Hastings, Mrs. Hewitt, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Huggins.

Mr. F. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macdonagh, Major and Mrs. McKee, Lord and Lady Milverton, Colonel and Mrs. Randal Plunkett, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. ... Mr. F. H. Lane Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae ... Mr. ... and Mr. and Mrs. Welensky.

Charge of Discrimination Corrected

MR. R. ALAN PEARSON has written from Nairobi to the *Sunday Times*: "Mr. Philip Mason quotes an African as saying that 'a boy who has been to Makerere College takes the same examination in public health as his European colleague, but when he is appointed a sanitary inspector he gets £10 a month while the European gets £50.' No African in Kenya has at any time passed the examination which Europeans are required to pass before appointment as a sanitary inspector. The local examination for Africans held by the East African Board of the Royal Sanitary Institute is especially adapted for the low educational standard of the African. The only preliminary educational requirement is 'a fair knowledge of arithmetic and ability to write and speak English.' The European health inspector must have at least two years' experience as a sanitary inspector in the United Kingdom before appointment in Kenya. The average age of entry is 27 years. The African is appointed in his early twenties as soon as he has obtained his certificate."

Visitors to Kenya in the first quarter of this year numbered 7,645, compared with 8,476 in the corresponding quarter of 1952. The number of business visitors showed an increase. In Tanganyika the total of visitors in the same periods rose from 1,427 to 1,749. This increase was due to holiday makers as business visitors declined by 10%.

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Lower Running Costs...
in the new Extra Duty
Bedford Truck Engine**

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...ed throughout East Africa by Motor Mark ...
... Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, ...
... Iringa, Mbeya, Mushi.

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. ROY STRENSKY are going to Scotland.

MR. and MRS. E. M. GARE are in England on leave from Kenya.

MR. J. L. RIDDOCH arrived from Kenya on Sunday. Ned has gone to Aberdeenshire.

MR. JOHN B. HYND, M.P., has entered a hospital in Middlesex for three weeks.

MR. F. LIVINGSTON DICKSON has returned from Mombasa in the RHODESIA CASTLE.

MR. HARRY ST. L. GREENHILL has flown back to Northern Rhodesia after leave in the country.

MR. GODFREY and LADY HIGGINS will return by air to Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of next week.

MAJOR and the HON. MRS. SYDNEY GOLDMAN are visiting the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

THE QUEEN, at Edinburgh, received the SULTAN and MRS. SAID on Thursday last.

MR. G. B. CARLAND is acting as Chief Secretary in Uganda while MR. THORNLEY is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. PERCY EVERETT, last year's Mayor of Dar es Salaam, left London by air last week-end for Tanganyika Territory.

MR. ARTHUR W. KENT, treasurer of the City of Nairobi, flew back to Kenya on Friday from a short duty visit to London.

MISS ZENA MARSHALL, the Kenya-born actress, is suing for divorce from MR. PAUL ADAM, a stage leader, in an undefended action.

MR. COLIN MAHER, general manager of the Urambo Division of the Overseas Forest Corporation in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave.

SIR ANDREW and LADY COHEN gave a ball at Government House, Freetown, on Coronation night which was attended by 400 guests of all races.

SIR HARTLEY SHAW-CROSS, B.C., has declined the Kenya Government's brief in the appeal by Jomo Kenyatta owing to previous engagements.

MR. A. J. T. GOLDBY has been appointed a director of Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., following the resignation of MR. A. G. MURPHY.

MAJOR-GENERAL CECIL MURBURY BEDNALL, who received the K.B.E. in the Military Division of the Coronation honours, served in East Africa command during the recent war.

MR. E. P. SHIRLEY, Chief Secretary of the Somaliland Protectorate, and MRS. SHIRLEY, who attended the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey, have returned to Somaliland.

MR. G. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. BECKETT are returning to Lusaka via the East Coast route in the DURBAN.

DR. T. HOWELL, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, who was made C.B.E. in the Coronation Honours List, and MRS. HOWELL have arrived from Dar es Salaam. They came by sea.

MR. R. J. PRAIN, chairman of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and other Copperbelt companies, and MRS. PRAIN are about to leave London to take up residence in Kasasa, capital of Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. ANNE PATTERSON, Principal of Central School near Bulawayo, is to resign in August. Under her guidance the school has become famous for the artistic achievements of some of the African students.

MRS. R. E. NORTON, who has been in London for some weeks, is to return to Kenya by air a few days ago. MR. MARK NORTON expects to take up a commercial appointment in the Gold Coast at an early date.

MR. and MRS. H. R. FRASER have arrived from Kampala. They intend to fly back to Uganda next month, accompanied by their son, MR. HUGH FRASER, who is reading agriculture at Cambridge University.

MR. G. NIXON, who has recently spent some weeks in Kenya in connexion with the marketing of pyrethrum, arrived in London just in time to see the Coronation procession, and left next day for his headquarters in New York.

MR. and MRS. A. J. LE MAITRE have arrived in London from Tanga on leave. They will sail for the Cape in September and motor back to Tanganyika Territory via the Union, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

MRS. L. A. J. BRECKENRIDGE, who has been on holiday in this country since February, is returning to Kenya on June 16, has given a number of talks on Rhodesia the Colony to primary, secondary, and grammar schools in London and the Home Counties, and spoke on "Farming in 'Kikuyu' Country" at the Imperial Institute's "Queen and Commonwealth" exhibition.

LORD SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, have attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which has been meeting in London since the day after the Coronation. The High Commissioners in London for Commonwealth countries have accompanied their Prime Ministers.

MR. VIVIAN OUBEY, who was last in Central Africa in 1939, left London by air a few days ago for a visit of two or three months to the Union of South Africa, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland (where he will spend about three weeks), and the Belgian Congo. He is a director of the Eastland Railways and the Trans-Zambesia Railways, and is now the only English member of the board of the Mozambique company, which was established and for many years directed by his late father, Lionel Oube.

SIR MAURICE HUTTON, who has been appointed to the board of the Colonial Development Corporation for three years, is a director of several important companies. Educated at Kewinside Academy, Glasgow, Glasgow University, Balliol College, Oxford, and Yale University (Commonwealth Fellow), he joined a firm of stock-brokers in 1929, and held many responsible positions under the Ministry of Food, and on bodies connected with food supplies during the war. He also served on U.K. delegations in connexion with U.N.R.R.A. and F.A.O.

MR. E. C. FIELD, of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts (E.A.), Ltd., has been elected to the executive committee of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, to which MESSRS. J. BLOCK, of Block Hotels, Ltd., COLONEL A. BRETT, of Safariland, Ltd., and H. T. JONES, of Shell Co. of E.A., Ltd., were re-elected. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT, of E.A. Rlys., and H. R. W. H. CRADDOCK, Kenya Government, HASHAM INALI, Mayfair Hotel, Ltd., H. S. FEARCE, Uganda Government, C. SMILEY, Union Castle Line, M. SORSBITZ, E.A. Airways Corporation, and G. K. WHITLAM, Kenya Government of Tanganyika.

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East Africa Dinner

THIS YEAR'S GATHERING of the East Africa Dinner Club is likely to bring together an exceptionally large company, and prompt application for tickets is therefore desirable (27s. 6d. to members and 30s. for non-members). The dinner is to be held in the Connaught Rooms, London, on Tuesday, June 30. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary, Miss Young, c/o the African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Lieut. General Sir William Furse

Keen Interest in Eastern Africa

DEEPLY REGRETTED his death at the age of 88 at his home in Buckinghamshire. Lieut. General Sir William Furse, K.C.B., B.C.M.G., D.S.O., who had been for many years deeply interested in East and Central African affairs. He was a past president of the East African Group in London, and had been director of the Imperial Institute.

After leaving Eton and Woolwich, he was gazetted to the Royal Artillery in 1884, and seven years later was one of Lord Roberts's A.D.C.s in India. In 1900 he went with him to South Africa, but was recalled a year later for service in the mobilization branch in the War Office, where he was later employed on intelligence being sent to the Staff College on instructional duties.

When the 1914-18 war started he was G.S.O.1 of the 6th Division in Ireland. He saw some of the early fighting in Flanders, and was in command of the 9th (Scottish) Division, which he led in some of the fiercest actions of the following year. There was great respect in all ranks when he left to become Master General of the Ordnance.

Returning from the Army in 1920, he became director of the London region of the Ministry of Pensions, and on the abolition of that post undertook the work of chief administrative officer for the tattoo at Wembley Stadium during the British Empire Exhibition of 1925. Then he was made director of the Imperial Institute, in which capacity he did much useful work until his retirement eight years later.

He had married in 1899 Jean Adelaide Gordon of Edgham, Kent (who was made O.B.E. in 1920). There were one daughter and two sons of the marriage, one of the sons, Major David Furse, having been for many years a settler in the Molo district of Kenya.

General Furse had a great gift of friendship, keen interest in mission work in Africa, and an intense recognition of the value of the British Empire to the world. In his sincere, unobtrusive way he had long championed the East and Central African territories, and for many years Lady Furse and he seldom missed a London gathering concerned with them.

Mr. Robert Gilchrist

MR. ROBERT DENNIPACK GILCHRIST, who in 1932-34 was Minister of Commerce, Transport, and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Canada. He was prominent in the Colony's campaign for responsible Government. Born 87 years ago in Scotland, he began farming and ranching in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 39, and took an immediate interest in politics. He it was who convened the meeting at which the Responsible Government Association was formed, and was elected to the last Legislature before self-government. Subsequently he sat for the Midlands and Selukwe, and in 1931-32 was Leader of the Opposition. In the general election of 1933, when Mr. (now Sir) Godfrey Huggins was leader of the Reform Party, Mr. Gilchrist was again returned, and accepted the portfolio which he relinquished a year later to become premier of the Rhodesia Commission. He was again elected to the portfolio in 1937, when he took him to British Columbia to settle. As Minister of the Cabinet he sponsored the settlement of the Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. W. M. MAURICE, who was the wife of the late Mr. W. M. Maurice, a prominent member of the Southern Rhodesia Historical Society, died at the age of 77 at her home in London. She was the secretary of the society from 1926 to 1947.

Mr. J. F. Morris

MR. J. F. MORRIS, a non-official member of Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council from 1945 until he died last March, has died in a Mank Hospital at the age of 67 after a long illness. His death occurred a few days before the by-election in his former seat.

He was born in Cape Colony and after qualifying at the South African School of Mines and Technology was for six years chief chemist and metallurgist at the Witwatersrand Technical College. Arriving in Northern Rhodesia in 1940, he soon became president of the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association of the Copperbelt. Later he served on the Advisory Committee of Industrial Development, the Copper Production Committee, and the Factories Ordinance Advisory Board.

He was elected M.L.C. for Mank in 1945, and the re-determination of constituencies having changed this seat to Mufulira-Chingola, was re-elected in 1948. He was a keen advocate of the Kafue hydro electric scheme, but his differences from his colleagues in some of the earlier discussions of Central African federation led to an Executive Council crisis three years ago. Under an agreement of 1949 between the Colonial Secretary and non-official leaders, the Governor had been empowered to name the resignation of any non-official member of the Executive Council whose disagreement with the others impaired the smooth and efficient working of the two councils.

Mr. Morris was accordingly called upon to resign from the Executive Council, and, having refused to do so, he was dismissed by Mr. Creech Jones, then Secretary of State. The differences which caused that action subsequently composed, and during the past year Mr. Morris had made speeches in favour of re-entrance to the Legislature three months ago.

Sir Richard Goode

SIR RICHARD ALLYMOND JEFFREY GOODE, C.M.G., C.B.E., who was born in Cape Town at the age of 80, became Secretary to the Administration of North-Eastern Rhodesia in 1900, and held the same post in North-Western Rhodesia from 1908 until 1911, when he was appointed to the same office in the newly established territory of Northern Rhodesia. Deputy Administrator nine years later, he was appointed Secretary in 1924 and acted as Governor in 1930 and 1931. When he became Railway Commissioner, retaining the post until his retirement in 1937, since 1939 he had been vice-president of the South African Red Cross. He was made C.B.E. in 1918, C.M.G. in 1924, and was knighted in 1928. He leaves a widow and three sons.

MR. ADRIAN SCOTT ROME, former Chief Government Mining Engineer in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury at the age of 71. Educated at Cheltenham College, and the Royal Mining Academy in Freiberg, Saxony, Mr. Rome reached Rhodesia from Johannesburg at the age of 31 and worked as underground manager in the Shanyu and Falcon mines. He later became assistant general manager of Wankie Colliery, manager of the Rezenze and Cain and Victor mines, and was then appointed chief mining officer to the Government. He has farms in Marandellas, and a daughter, now Lady Cotter, lives in Wiltshire.

DR. HERMANN FRIEDRICH PEKSTEIN, a prominent member of the Subukia district of Kenya for many years, died in Natal at the age of 64, was at one time engaged in experiments with earthworms in the soil, and was keenly interested in fishing. He took an interest in the Moria Re-armament movement. He retired to South Africa in 1949.

Kenya African Union Proscribed

Successes by Security Forces

THE KENYA AFRICAN UNION, of which Jomo Kenyatta is the general secretary, has been proscribed by the Government of Kenya. An official statement issued on Monday reads:

"At an Executive Council meeting this morning the Kenya African Union was proscribed as an unlawful organization under the Penal Code. A notice to this effect has been delivered to the Nairobi headquarters of the K.A.U., and steps are being taken to inform the local branches of the organization.

"Continued membership of the K.A.U. therefore now becomes a serious offence. All K.A.U. property has been seized in an officer appointed by the Government, J. N. Evans, African court officer.

The Acting Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. E. H. Windley, will broadcast the news of the Government's action to the African people this afternoon, explaining why the K.A.U. has been made illegal.

"There is no doubt that many members of the K.A.U. who have no connexion with violent movements, but action has been taken because the Government has satisfied itself that there is ample evidence to show that the K.A.U. has often been used as a cover by the Mau Mau terrorist organization, and that both before and after the emergency was declared, there has been connexion between many members of the K.A.U. and Mau Mau terrorists.

K.A.U. Officials Implicated

"Not only have a number of K.A.U. officials been implicated in the organization of Mau Mau, but in many cases local organizations of the two societies have been identical. It is significant that in 1946 the K.A.U. adopted the technique of ritual oath-taking in order to bind its members to secrecy.

"As an illustration of the connexion of many K.A.U. members with the violent Mau Mau movement, two of the most wanted terrorists in Kenya, Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge, are both K.A.U. members. Kimathi having been secretary of the Guimaruti Robinson's Falls branch and Mathenge a member of the Nyeri branch.

"Mau Mau evolved out of the Kikuyu Central Association, which was proscribed in 1939. Both societies relied on similar oath-taking ceremonies to initiate new members, both were subversive. Shortly after its inauguration in 1944, the K.A.U. was penetrated by the influence of the former Kikuyu Central Association and by 1947 it had become dominated by ex-K.C.A. leaders and members."

In his broadcast in Kikuyu Mr. Windley said that the Kikuyu people would fully understand why the Government had taken this step.

"The real organizers behind the K.A.U. were Kikuyu and had Kikuyu, and many had been leaders of the illegal Kikuyu Central Association. They intended that the union would represent Africans all over Kenya, but having one or two from other tribes on the central committee. These men, they were so foolish as to think that they could destroy the Government, and under cover of the K.A.U. they organized violence and the revolting Mau Mau oath. Look at the results now in the Kikuyu country, results for which these criminals are responsible.

"We would not have asked to stop political associations with sincere aspirations for the legitimate development of African interests and progress, but the Kenya Government can never again allow such an association as the K.A.U."

"Moreover the Government cannot permit the formation of any African political societies on the same lines as the K.A.U. while there is still such trouble in this country. We will, however, give assistance and recognition to local associations when they have been reasonable and sincere in their intentions."

"Sensible people will realize that their strength as a nation lies in their unity and that their politics do not again become mainly destructive."

Before leaving for Kenya General Sir George Erskine told reporters that he regarded his task as operational, adding that he had new ideas of use if the Mau Mau trouble persisted. He arrived in Nairobi on Sunday.

Considerable success attended the activities of the security forces in Kenya last week, in which 106 terrorists were killed and 54 captured. A further 30 terrorists were killed at the week-end. Operations, in which troops, police reservists, and home guards participated, ranged over the Nyeri, Fort Hall, Abernare, Uplands, Embu, and Meru districts and the Rift Valley Province.

The most successful encounter was in the Uplands area, where 33 terrorists were killed and 15 taken prisoners in an action in which the Kikuyu guards played a prominent part.

Congratulations have been paid to all branches of the security forces by General Hindle, Director of Operations, who particularly mentioned Mr. J. Campbell, one of the first European officers appointed to the Kikuyu guard.

Terrorist Leader Killed

Among the dead terrorists was "Brigadier Simba" believed to be one of the four chief Mau Mau leaders. He was wearing an Army uniform with a regimental tie and the badge of a tank colonel which had been stolen from the home of a settler. At one time in the veterinary department, Simba, half Kikuyu and half Nderobo, had been operating in the Nanyuki district, where he made a practice of leaving threatening notes.

During the week the farms of Mr. Raymond Hook, a well-known settler in the Nanyuki district, and of Group Captain R. Briggs, European elected member for North Kenya, were attacked the latter twice.

A consular mission at Tusker, 15 miles from Fort Hall, was wrecked a few days after it had been evacuated a 24 hours notice by its staff of two priests and four nuns on the orders of the administration. The senior priest, Father A. Cremasco, who had only recently returned from hospital after having been wounded by terrorists at the beginning of the year, said that he had been visited by several Mau Mau terrorists who had said that they resented the presence of troops but had no objection to the missionaries remaining. The buildings destroyed included the school and dormitories for 54 African pupils.

A number of local Kikuyu have been killed, including a headman and four others who were burned to death in a hut fired by the terrorists.

Incident on Coast

A Kikuyu constable stationed at the coast has been missing for 10 days, and the police chief in Mombasa believes that the incident is connected with the emergency. Two revolvers were stolen from a house in the area last week-end.

Mau Mau activity is increasing in the Meru and Embu districts, where 11 Royal Kikuyu were killed during a raid on village stores.

An advance party of the 5th (Kenya) Bn. K.A.R. which has been operating against Mau Mau since the emergency was declared, have left for Malaya, where they will replace the 3rd (Kenya) Bn.

Harvard aircraft of the R.A.F. have again bombed forest areas in the Fort Hall district.

Death sentences have been passed by 12 courts, charged with being concerned in the Lari massacre. All have given notice of appeal. A further 38 accused were acquitted by the judge, despite the opinion expressed by the Kikuyu association that they were guilty. The judge held that the evidence identification given by Kikuyu women was unacceptable.

Dr. G. S. Hagan, M.L.C., has been appointed Director of Asian Man-Power in Kenya. It is estimated that about one-third of the 1,200 Asian males between 18 and 23 will be called up.

A group of all-in wrestlers from Pakistan (which includes Gamma, a 80-year-old champion who stands six foot four inches tall and weighs 260 lbs and Imam Bux (the 75-year-old Indian Pakistan champion), after touring Uganda have left for Johannesburg East Africa and the Union.

Congress Campaign in N. Rhodesia *Letter to the Editor*
Demonstrations on the Copperbelt

THE AFRICAN CONGRESS of Northern Rhodesia has launched a campaign against the colour bar operating in catering establishments on the Copperbelt.

Coronation Day was selected for the first venture, when, at noon, 20 Africans, watched by a large crowd of their fellows, entered the public bar of the recreation club of the Nkana mine, which was crowded with Europeans on account of the public holiday. They entered the premises, the Africans left quietly and without incident.

Then they went to a hotel bar in Kitwe township, where Europeans stocked the entrance. Shortly afterwards the Africans entered the public bar, but left when Europeans, according to press messages, adopted a threatening attitude. The Africans entered the bar of an hotel and were ejected. Police reservists were called out, but there were no disturbances and no arrests. The demonstrators are described as mainly domestic servants and the employees of business houses, not of the mines.

Boycott

The attempt of the Congress leaders to organize a boycott of Coronation celebrations succeeded only in Broken Hill, where about 200 Africans watched the official march past whereas several thousands had been expected to attend. A sports meeting in the afternoon was so poorly attended that it was abandoned. In all other centres Africans are reported to have participated fully and enthusiastically in the celebrations.

In Masaland also the boycott which was ordered was almost entirely disregarded by Africans.

Messrs. Yamba and Sokota, the two African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, have said that later this month and in July there will be a campaign in every town in the territory to break the colour bar, demonstrations being generally made by parties of 100 or 150, who will visit post-offices, banks, hotels, and shops.

Case for Later Inquiry into Mau Mau

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 It is surely one of the strangest episodes in Colonial history that a few hundred gunmen and Nairobi constabulary should hold up thousands of well-armed soldiers and police for the best part of a year and should still be going strong. When the present state of emergency is over a full inquiry must be held, not only into the genesis of the trouble, but into its handling. It was Mr. Churchill who said that the value of examinations about the past is that they lead to effective action in the future. We must remember that phrase when the guilty men later try, as they surely will to launch a thorough investigation into the Mau Mau murder out here.

Mombasa
 Kenya

Yours faithfully,
 S. V. Coombe

Coronation Indabas

TWO IMPRESSIVE African indabas were held in Southern Rhodesia during Coronation week, both attended by the Governor, Sir John Kennedy. On Wednesday, June 3, at Domboswa Hill, 18 miles from Salisbury, thousands of Mashona massed on the hillside, adding their hand-clapping and cries to the royal salute of the Rhodesian African Rifles. Men in scarlet gowns expressed their loyalty to Her Majesty in brief speeches at the microphone, and presented gifts which included superb animal skins and table mats. Sir John Kennedy expressed his faith that federation would be a great blessing to Africans, and finally presented Coronation medals to chiefs, head police and magistrates honoured for long service. A similar indaba at the Matopos last Friday.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Many of the East African representatives who came to London for the Coronation have left again for their territories, in most cases by air.

An African war memorial hall was opened last Monday by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Robert Rennington, at Burma Road, Lusaka.

Southern Rhodesia's special issue of currency notes for the Rhodes Centenary celebrations began last week. They are of £5, £1, and 10s. denomination and bear a portrait of The Queen.

The draft statute for the Sudan drawn up in May, 1952, provided for direct elections in 10 constituencies in 46 northern provinces, and 24 indirect elections in the southern provinces. The final decision issued by the electoral commission provides for 60 direct and 40 indirect elections in the north, and eight direct and 14 indirect elections in the south.

The senior Government agent in Karamoja and the chief of the main country of Uganda have been killed in a tribal affray which is understood to have arisen from a dispute over land rights. Full reports are not yet available, but it is officially stated that the disturbance had nothing to do with Mau Mau. Other casualties are feared.

All the Elizabeths of Britain and the Commonwealth have been invited by the Women's Guilds of Empire to subscribe to a Coronation gift of money for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The names of all contributors—which may include women and girls called Eliza, Elspeth, Elsie, etc.—will be entered in a bound book, to be presented to the Queen. Contributions should be sent to 9, Dove Street, London, W.1.

No One-Way Traffic of Assistance

Mr. Vasey Lectures at Imperial Institute

MANY PEOPLE IN ENGLAND think that Kenya is completely financed by the United Kingdom, said Mr. E. A. Finance Minister in the Kenya Government, when lecturing at the Imperial Institute, London, last night. "This is not the case; there is certainly no one-way traffic of assistance. Kenya pays for its own Government services, and when we borrow money on the London market we pay the full rate of interest.

"Countries like Kenya are very valuable markets for the U.K. The demand for British goods helps to keep the British working-man employed. We also choose to buy the more expensive British products than the cheaper goods of France, Germany, or Japan.

"With the present world depression Kenya's petroleum, sisal, and copra in the Colony was playing more than a humble part in the solution of Great Britain's balance of trade problems.

Kenya's Human Resources

Mr. Vasey stressed the need to exploit Kenya's human resources. "We just cannot afford not to educate our African people, politically and economically. Their higher standard of living will create an even bigger market, a market that Britain will need in the years to come."

Up to 1939 the Colony's expenditure was from £24m. to £3m. a year. Since then it had soared to £20m., and was still rising.

"You don't get such physical development without human problems in a multi-racial structure like Kenya's," he continued. "Western civilization has been thrown upon primitive people. The Government has to see that this impact can be softened, for it is not easy for a simple peasant to adapt himself to urban life. He instinctively looks back to the only security he knows, his little plot of land in the Native reserve; his thoughts are there even when he is working in a town to earn enough to buy another wife, pay his taxes, or add to his flocks.

"But if Kenya is to progress, we must encourage a true African urban civilization, where Africans take part in municipal government and where permanent residence would encourage civic pride. An important step in this direction is the decision of building societies to lend up to 90% of the purchase price to Africans wanting to buy their own homes."

Mr. Peter Evans

MR. PETER EVANS, a British barrister, who has been declared a prohibited immigrant to both Kenya and Tanganyika, has been refused for 14 days after failing to board the British India ship AMR. He said that his car and some of his baggage had not been put aboard. Judge Wyndham confirmed the magistrate's refusal to grant bail on the ground that Mr. Evans' continued presence in Kenya would be contrary to the interests and safety of the State. He is being detained in Fort Jesus, Mombasa.

Unilever's Interest in E. A. Industries

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE has been reached by which Unilever, Ltd. will become substantial shareholders in East Africa Industries, Ltd., the headquarters of which are in Nairobi. The official announcement says: "Unilever will undertake technical and managerial responsibility for the production of edible oils and fats, and it is hoped later to extend the company's activities to the manufacture of margarine and soap. Unilever representatives are expected in Nairobi shortly to make a detailed examination."



He stands at the Cross Roads.

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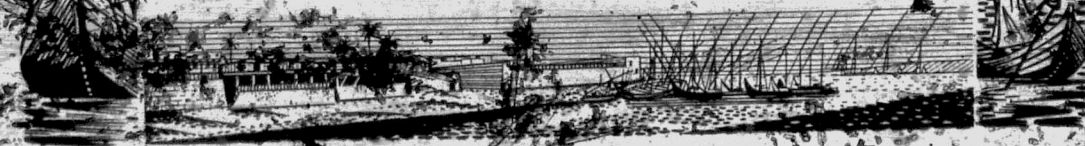
THE GYASSA: The Nile was the nation's highway of Egypt long before oxen-drawn carts or men went on horseback. Even to-day in the face of competition from all forms of modern transport, the great river is still the cheapest means of transporting goods to and from the coast. The gyassa, the boat most commonly used for this purpose, varies in size and ranges seventy-five feet in length. Like some ninety per cent of the craft in use on the Nile to-day it is a sailing vessel and carries a crew of two or three, the captain being frequently the owner as well. The cargo stowed in the bottom of the boat and often raised above the bulwarks: a familiar sight is the gyassa piled high with earthenware jars, another typical load might include cotton, sugar cane and fertilizers. Our branches in Egypt are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions, or local commercial undertakings.



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Awards to East and Central Africans
Coronation Honours List Concluded

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

O.B.E. (Military)
LONG, COLONEL ROBERT EDWARD, British South African Military Forces.

O.B.E. (Military)
FULL, LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE EDWARD LINDFIELD, Rhodesian African Rifles, Southern Rhodesia Military Forces.

JACKSON, COLONEL EDWARD, Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

O.B.E. (Military)
ADAMS, MAJOR CLARENE, Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

BELTON, CAPTAIN WALTER FREDERICK SMITH, Rhodesian African Rifles, Southern Rhodesia Military Forces.

BLACKWELL, MAJOR LEWIS RICHARD ALLEN, ED., Southern Rhodesia Territorial Forces.

CAMPBELL, MAJOR WIRTH, for outstanding services in Uganda.

COCHRAN, MAJOR WALTER, water superintendent, P.W.D., Kenya.

BEARY, BRIGADIER, General Secretary, Mine Workers' Union, Southern Rhodesia.

DUNCAIN, JOHN SPENCER RITCHIE, Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary (Political), Sudan Government.

DUNCHEER-YVON, FELDA, lately Director of Agriculture, Seychelles, now agricultural officer, Northern Rhodesia.

EAST, MISS BESSIE MARY, for services to education in Tanganyika.

PERRY, MRS. MARION BRYDEN, for services to women's self-help organizations in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

FRONZ, DOUGLAS FRANCIS, for services to the tobacco industry in Nyasaland.

REID, RICHARD, establishment officer, Southern Rhodesia.

GOUSEN, CHESTER MEL, for services to the trade union movement in Northern Rhodesia.

GREEN, ALBERT HASSEL, chief engineer, Central African Airways Corporation.

HILL, MISS ELEANORA MILDRED, education, Tanganyika.

HODDY, ARTHUR CYRIL WALTER, lately trade officer, Sudan Government.

HERBST, MRS. JOSE, for social welfare services in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

HITCHEN, CHARLES STANFIELD, resident geologist, Tanganyika Coalfields and Geol. Investigation, Colonial Development Corporation.

MRS. RACHEL, for social welfare services to the African women of Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. CHRISTINE BALCH, for services to the Red Cross Society in Southern Rhodesia.

ALFORD, MRS. HELEN LOUISE, for services to the Memorial Order of The Hats Women's Association in Southern Rhodesia.

KAMU, AHMED, for public services in Zanzibar.

RECOVER, MISS IOHANA, school teacher in Bechuanaland.

LOYD, KENNETH DENHAM, education officer, Somaliland Protectorate.

MACGOWAN, MISS MABEL GERTRUDE, confidential secretary to the director-general and the chairman of the Central Council of the Overseas League.

MARSTON, LIEUT. COLONEL ERNEST, for public services in Kenya.

MURRAY, MISS MARJORIE HELEN, for services to education in Kenya.

NOAKES, MRS. PHILADELPHIA MARGARET, Commissioner for Training, Girl Guides Association, Southern Rhodesia.

OFAPA, AMBROSE MICHAEL, for public services in Kenya.

PAPE, ANTHONY, for public services in Kenya.

PATEL, CHANDRANATH, for public services in Tanganyika.

PETRIE, DR. WILLIAM, M.B.E., medical officer, Nyasaland.

ROSS, FREDERICK, lately of the P.W.D., Sudan Government.

SEGUN, MRS. CHRISTINA AGNES, for services to education in Northern Rhodesia.

SHEPHERD, JOSEPH KENNETH, superintendent, P.W.D., Department, Uganda.

SPRUE, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, for services to education in Kenya.

STANLEY, THOMAS ALFRED FREDERICK SAVILE, Secretary, Sudan Government Agency in London.

STEWART, LESLIE HART, secretary, Natural Resources Board, Southern Rhodesia.

SUTcliffe, CHARLES PAYNE, assistant superintendent of police, Tanganyika.

TYRRELL, MISS JOHN RANER, for services to charitable work in Southern Rhodesia.

WALKER, MISS FLORENCE MARY, for services to education in Nyasaland.

WATSON, OSWALD JOHN, postmaster, Seychelles.

WILLIAMS, ERNEST LYNASTON, for services to the National Youth Council and the Holiday Association of Southern Rhodesia.

WILSON, GERALD HUGH, director, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Publications Board.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

DE SOUZA, CHRISTOVAM DENNIS, special grade, Assistant Secretary, H.M. Government, Kenya.

HAJI BAHAMANI, for services to local government, Somaliland Protectorate.

KAWUKA, YONASH, for services to local government, Uganda.

MATIAS, IPIRWODI, Uganda.

SHESWA, KISALITA, lately, saza chief of Igagwe, Tanganyika.

ZEPANA, ZEPANA, county chief, Buganda, Busoga, Uganda.

AL, senior, Somaliland Protectorate.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

(Military Division)

MAJOR VICTOR DOUGLAS, Territorial Forces, Southern Rhodesia.

SGT. MAJOR NGOMOLI, East African Artillery, Kenya.

MAJOR SIMON, Rhodesian African Rifles, Kenya.

GEORGE EVERARD, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, lately attached to the Kenya Regiment.

(Civil Division)

PARMENAS KIRI, and **NZOU JUSTUS MUEMA**, Tanganyika.—**MUKOBELA**, chief, MUKUPA, BASON, Somaliland Protectorate.

STEPHEN, Tanganyika.

DAVID, son of **NEHAYU**, and **BARNABA LESLIE**, Tanganyika.—**ALI**, son of **KUJI**, Somaliland Protectorate.—**DUALAH, ABBI, JAMA, HAJI MOHAMMAD**, and **MOHAMMAD, JAMA**, Tanganyika.—**MUSSA, SULEIMAN**, Tanganyika.

QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS

In Silver Gilt

YARORO, Uganda.

KAKWENYA PAULO, Uganda.

LUBOGO, NYECHUA KAIRA, Uganda.

SERWANIKO, DANIERI, Uganda.

Kenya—**OWEN**, Senior Sergeant, Chief, MANGENCHA, and **WAMERU**, Divisional Chief, MAGUGU, Tanganyika.—**MAMISI, WAKILI, MAGOGO, CHIEF KIMWERI, MHEMBA, MURATA, NKUGHE, CHIEF MESHUKU, and SENTE**, Uganda.—**ABUWAI, STEPHEN, FADAMULLA, OPI ANDO EYO LIPU, NDAH, MUGENI, YERUHA, WAMU, ENOSI, ODIDA, YOLA, OLWOT, JESZA, RUKIRIBUGA, PAUL, and SENE**, Somaliland Protectorate.—**MUSA, HAJI ASSIE**, M.B.E., Somaliland Protectorate.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES

THOMAS, Somaliland Protectorate.

GRIBBLE, GEORGE RICARDE, Kenya.

HENDERSON, IAN STEWART, Kenya.

POWY, ARTHUR, Tanganyika.

ROBINS, GEORGE HERBERT, M.B.E., Tanganyika.

LEAUBASTON, Uganda.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

SON OF NOOR, Field, ENEEST CAMM; HORNE, JENKINS, TREVOR WESTOVER; LINDSAY, ERIC HUGH; MISSYOKI JAMESON MUYI; LEGG, THOMAS SINGH, JOHN; STEENKAMP, PETER STEPHEN ALBERT, Northern Rhodesia.—**DASH, THOMAS HERBERT, RANDEL, ROBERT**, Tanganyika.—**TEMPER**, M.B.E., Tanganyika.—**YENKIN**, Tanganyika.—**KEIR, CHARLES HERBERT**, MAJOR JOHN WILKINS, ELIOTT, Uganda.—**AGOMA, TOMASI; LOU, SHEN MONTAGUE, and OMBAYI YAKOBE**, Bechuanaland.—**SUNDS, BERNARD ROBERT**.

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Coronation Day Celebrations Naval and Air Force Take Part

IN NAIROBI Sir Evelyn Baring took the salute on a march past composed of members of the forces who a few hours' leave from their security duties to attend the parade. There were contingents from the R.A.F. from H.M.S. NEWFOUNDLAND, and East African naval units, while Meteors from a New Zealand squadron from Cyprus flew overhead. The Governor, in a message to the people said: "In Kenya we are engaged in a harsh struggle with an evil, merciful foe. Many brave people, however, are turning their thoughts towards England. Our loyal message to-day is forged in the anvils of courage, determination, and confidence."

Chain of Bonfires

After Mr. A. M. Bruce-Hunt, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, had announced the crowning of The Queen, he received 40 loyal addresses from communities and districts in the Territory. A chain of bonfires from the interior to the coast. Native dancing took place in more than 100 centres.

A contingent from H.M.S. DALRYMPLE participated in the parade in Dar es Salaam on Coronation Day. A relay of broadcasts of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey was arranged in two cinemas. Five Vampire fighters of the No. 44 Royal New Zealand Air Force squadron flew past in Dar es Salaam and were seen in a "round the houses" flight at Bagamoyo, Zanzibar, Pangani, Tanga, Lushoto, Korogwe, and Morogoro, where a display of aerobatics was given on the following day.

British Scene

London THEATRELAND

In a magic mile, flanked by Aldwych and Shaftesbury, comprises London's Theatreland—one of the gayest centres in the world. Lais waiters bring you through London's traffic to their

pleasure-seeking passengers before the brilliant day-dancers. Inside awaits a world of evening's entertainment—and of course the rich satisfying flavours of Player's Cigarettes. For, wherever the occasion, these fine cigarettes always make your pleasure complete.



Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO. LTD., a concern with substantial interests in East and Central Africa, after providing £41,873 for taxation earned a group consolidated profit (excluding profits received) of £1,142,117 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £957,438 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £300,000 transferred from general reserves by the holding company. Transfers to special reserves amount to £29,680 and to revenue reserves by subsidiary companies to £1,077,726. Interest on the holding company's preference shares requires £58,774 and dividends totalling 12% on the ordinary shares £2,001, leaving £21,057 to be carried forward, against £87,038 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,865,857 in 8% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £3,708,857 in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £2,699,505, and revenue reserves at £3,333,826. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £9,142,229. Fixed assets at £32,208, and current liabilities at £1,748,313, including £9,000 reserve for future income tax, at £748,313, including £427,687 in cash.

Planting of the Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd., estates was maintained, and at the end of the year 37,156 acres of the 60,000-acre programme were established. In Kenya 39,516 acres of plantations had been established in the Usain Gishu and Sotik areas. Supplies of wattle bark from the Native reserves, mostly from Kikuyu, maintained the previous year's level.

The directors are Mr. Gerard d'Erlanger (chairman), the Hon. Maurice P. Lubbock (vice-chairman), Messrs. J. B. Sullivan and R. Darby (managing directors), Lord Glenconner, and Messrs. A. P. van der West, C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, and George F. Taylor.

The 47th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 24.

Clan Line Steamers Higher Profit

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., after providing £1,887,816 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,286,864 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £889,029 in the previous year. The company dealt with in the calendar year of the company, transfers to reserves account for £676,500 interest on the preference shares for £42,521, and dividends on the ordinary shares for £130,500, leaving £618,738 to be carried forward, against £533,779 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative first A preference shares, £500,000 in 5% cumulative redeemable 1955-65 B preference shares, £230,000 in 5% cumulative second preference shares, and £600,000 in ordinary shares. A sum of £600,000 is proposed to be applied in paying up in full 600,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £7,768,729, revenue reserves at £2,568,738, and current liabilities at £8,744,850. Fixed assets are valued at £16,961,167, and current assets at £4,771,150, including £542,595 in cash.

The directors are Lord Roskill (chairman), Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer (vice-chairman), the Hon. Robert Cayzer, Major H. Stanley Cayzer, the Hon. Anthony Cayzer, and Messrs. Fred Bedford, B. G. St. Cayzer, Alexander Macintosh, and James G. Dumsday. The secretary is Mr. Andrew Irving.

Tanganyika Loan

A SMALL LOAN was floated in London on Tuesday for Tanganyika Territory, the Government of which made an issue of £4,410,000 in 4% stock, 1957-72, at 97½. Only £2½m. was offered for subscription in the U.K., £910,000 having been taken up on behalf of Colonial Government funds and £750,000 reserved for subscriptions, already guaranteed, by residents in Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The issue terms were generous, showing a gross yield of 4½% to final maturity. The recent 4½% Jamaica loan, which does not mature until 1978, stood in the market at 98½ when the Tanganyika prospectus appeared. The proceeds of the loan are required for development purposes.

The main conclusion we have reached is that communities no longer believe in government on a basis of the superiority of one race over another. The only hope for East Africa is in the complete partnership of the three races. Sir Hugh Dow, chairman of the Royal Commission on East Africa, on his return to London.



DEADLY DAISY

THE daisy-like Pyrethrum flower certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies is the marketing throughout the world of all exports of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Kenya Farmers' Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

MITCHELL COTTS

Company Limited

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Of Commercial Concern

A crop of between 1½m. and 2m. lb. of tobacco is expected this season from the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. Mr. A. E. Barrett, representing Messrs. Edwards Goodwin & Co., selling agents for the Southern Highlands Native Tobacco Growers' Union, has been visiting the area.

The Senate Appropriations Committee of the United States has "advised" the director of the Mutual Security Agency not to start any new aid programmes until specific funds have been voted by Congress. M.S.A. has provided funds for several East and Central African projects during the past year.

The London address of the Uganda Co., Ltd., is now 16 Byward Street, E.C.3 (adjoining Tower Hill station). The telephone numbers are Royal 6486-7-8.

Payment for the 1952-54 Uganda cotton crop will be less than 45 cents of a shilling per lb. for B.P. 52.

The London telephone number of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., has been changed to Royal 8431.

East African castor seed is now quoted £64 per ton in London a drop of 10s.

Dividends

British Insulated Callenders's Cables, Ltd. (a company represented in the East African territories by Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., and with agencies throughout Eastern and Central Africa) earned a net profit of £3,464,435 in 1952, compared with £3,054,868 in the previous year. The total distribution was 10% (9%). Further orders for the Uganda Electricity Board, including 132,000-volt overhead transmission lines, have been undertaken by the company's contract organization in Uganda.

Book Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd., final 6½%, making 10% tax free, plus 5% tax free bonus. The directors also propose, subject to proposed increase in authorized ordinary capital of £200,000, to recommend the capitalization of £47,042 of share premium account and the issue to ordinary shareholders of one ordinary share for every 25 shares held. Group net profits for 1952 were £67,715 (£660,677) after tax of £1,344 (£186,455).

Low and Bonar, Ltd., are maintaining their final dividend at 12½%, but raising the bonus from 2½% to 7½% to make 25% (20% plus 5% bonus not subject to tax) for the year ended November 30 last. Group profits amounted to £1,008,932 (£1,417,770), of which taxation absorbs £559,738.

Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., earned a net profit of £76,456 in the year ended February 28, compared with £236,066 in the previous year. A final dividend of 10% less tax, makes 10% for the year. The annual meeting of this Kenya company will be held on July 8.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).—Interim 4% in respect of the year ending September 30, 1953, on A and B shares.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.—Interim 2% tax free.

Sisal Outputs for May

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—225 tons of fibre on Pangave and Kingolwira estates, making 2,194 to date.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Limited—186 tons of fibre, making 1,070 tons for two months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—930 tons of fibre, compared with 1,125 tons in May, 1952.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—89 tons, making 462 for five months.



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Capital £70,000

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Mining

Kagera Mines Acquire New Properties Search for Columbite and Beryl

KAGERA MINES, LTD., announced that the Mbarasandu mine is approaching the commercial stage, that investigations in Uganda have been actively investigated, and that subject to Government approval, the company has arranged to take up a special exclusive prospecting licence over about 80 sq. miles in the Kakanene area in Ankole (three separate prospecting licences over about 20 sq. miles in Kigezi, and a further E.P.L. over about eight sq. miles near Kabira, Ankole). These areas are to be explored for columbite-tantalite and beryl deposits.

Some mining locations which were being worked in a small way in the Kakanene district have been abandoned and the company has also recently acquired properties formerly owned by Kikagati Mines Ltd., which for many years has produced tin in small quantities. This mine is only 14 miles from the company's hydro-electric power station at Amahoro and it is felt that power from that source will make the property to be more energetically and efficiently worked.

In the year ended June 30, 1952, the company earned a profit of £7,656, compared with £24,952 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £692, and interest on the preference shares requires £2,997, leaving £4,567 to be carried forward, against £2,275 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £49,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares, and £100,043 in ordinary shares, both of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £18,242, and current liabilities at £20,320. Fixed assets are valued at £16,825, and current assets at £172,426, including £41,160 in cash. Production during the year consisted of 69 tons of tin concentrates and 1.83 tons of columbite ore.

The directors are Messrs. A. M. A. Wijnand (chairman), M. E. Jaques, F. S. J. North, C. J. Endert, and A. E. Speijers. The 16th annual general meeting will be held at the office on June 25.

Company Progress Reports

Coronation.—23,000 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter at the Tebekwa mine for 3,051 oz. gold, a total working profit of £10,057. The respective figures for the Butterfly mine were 1,051 tons, 271 oz., and £425 (£1), for the Murrell mine 2,377 tons, 2,079 oz., and £23,989 (£23,066), and for the Acturus mine 9,498 tons, 2,469 oz., and £10,388 (£9,183).

Rezene.—6,000 tons of ore were treated in May for a total profit of £2,272, including £770 from premium on March output. In April the total profit was £2,275. In the March quarter 33,949 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 20,900 tons of ore. The working profit was £2,215 (£8,374).

Falcon.—12,000 tons of ore were treated in May for 1,474 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,032, the corresponding figures for the Sunace mine being 2,410 tons, 516 oz., and £613, and for the Bay Horse mine 1,252 tons, 255 oz., and £808.

Cam & Motor.—24,000 tons of ore were treated in May for an estimated total profit of £39,922, including £3,922 from premium on March output, compared with £40,273 in April.

Kentia.—3,570 oz. gold were produced in May at the Geita mine from crushing 22,000 tons of ore.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,170 tons of lead and 2,025 tons of zinc were produced in May.

Wankie Prices

THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE of Wankie coal has been fixed at 18s. 6d. a ton by agreement between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the colliery company. Power stations, needing higher quality coal, will pay 1s. whilst Rhodesia Railways will probably obtain their fuel at 18s. There has been widespread criticism in the Colony since January, when new prices were announced which ranged 49s. 11d. a ton. Bulawayo City Council threatened to take the matter to law, many chambers of commerce and other bodies passed resolutions of protest, and some weeks ago the Government agreed to reconsider the current margin of profit for the colliery.

Mining Personnel

PROFESSOR J. A. S. BRITSON has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of which PROFESSOR C. W. DANIEL, MR. A. B. DENNISON, MR. S. ROBSON, and MR. A. R. G. STANLEY are vice-presidents. MR. ROBERT ANNAN was re-elected vice-treasurer.

Union Corporation Report

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £818,300 for taxation, earned a profit of £21,958,145 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £982,714 in the previous year. Exploration reserve receives £400,000, and dividends totalling 1s. 4d. per share, tax free, require £620,000, leaving £251,686 to be carried forward, against £2,541 brought in.

The issued capital is £8,162,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. Capital reserves stand at £4,480,000, revenue reserves at £2,227,915, and current liabilities at £1,356,653. Current assets are valued at £18,066,068, including £4,332,364 in cash.

The directors are Viscount Bracken (chairman), and Messrs. P. M. Anderson (deputy chairman and managing director), C. B. Anderson, E. Fraenkel, G. S. T. Pitt, T. P. Stratton, C. E. Temperley, the Hon. L. W. Douglas, Sir Charles Hambro, and Lord Halifax. Messrs. M. G. Richards and J. S. Walker are alternate directors.

The annual general meeting was held in Johannesburg May 26.

Selection Trust

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., have declared a final ordinary dividend of 3s. 3s. 2d. per share, less tax, for the year ended March 31, making 4s. 3d. (4s. 6d. prior to the year). Income and profit on realization of investments, less expenses, totalled £1,029,718 (£1,903,942), of which taxation absorbs £1,145,877. Exploration reserve receives £1,500, and preference share redemption reserve £2,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £23,625, and dividends on the ordinary shares £517,153, leaving £390,591 to be carried forward, against £311,028 brought in. Taxation, amounting to £4,328 in the value of certain investments, has been added to investment reserve, increasing the balance to £270,774. Expenditure on exploration amounting to £107,831 has been charged to exploration reserve.

SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., report an income, less expenses, of £1,450,120 (£1,340,500), of which taxation absorbs £932,509. Preference share redemption reserve receives £1,123. Interest on the preference shares requires £29,531, and a dividend of 26s. 6d. (27s. 6d.) on the ordinary shares £473,687, leaving a balance of £233,386 to be carried forward, against £225,118 brought in. All the ordinary shares are held by Selection Trust, Ltd.

African and European Investment

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a company with interests in Rhodesia, Mozambique, Asbestos, Ltd., and other enterprises, reports a revenue of £1,980,000 in 1952, compared with £2,277,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £155,000, the costs of various mineral rights, holdings, and shareholdings are written down by £97,000, general reserve receives £250,000, interest on the preference shares requires £430,000, and £229,000 is transferred to the balance sheet.

Bushtick

AT THE GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Bushtick Mining Ltd., the board failed to obtain a resolution to be represented, as required by law to pass the special resolution to put the company into voluntary liquidation, though the had a considerable majority. A further circular is to be issued to shareholders.

S. Rhodesian Copper Mine Reopened

THE OLD BARDLEY MINE, near Hardsands, between Salisbury and Umtali, is to be reopened. The copper reef was worked 23 years ago. The chairman of the new concern, Mr. E. Mallac, a Massachusetts-born financier, with Messrs. Aida and T. Moore as directors, and Mr. J. D. Meigs as mining engineer.

Mining Dividends

REZENE.—Interim 81s. actual 1d. per share (the same) (speculative) for year ending December 31.
CAM & MOTOR.—Interim 20s. actual 10s. per share (the same).

Geometrical Prospecting Course

A 12-SESSION COURSE of applied geometrical techniques in general background in geometrical prospecting will be given at the Royal School of Mines in September.

Taiyacom Debentures

THE DIRECTORS OF TAIYACOM, LTD. have informed income debenture stockholders that they have prepared to purchase a limited amount of the stock in 1952 of the same value.

Company Report

Power Securities Corporation, Limited

Accounts Show Satisfactory Results

Increased Volume of Work on Hand

Lower Taxation and Increased Output Needed

Sir Andrew MacLaggan, Chairman

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, June 24, 1953, at noon.

SIR ANDREW MACLAGGAN, Chairman, has circulated to shareholders with this report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952, a statement in the following terms:

"In dealing with the progress of the corporation during the year to December 31 last, I must, with the deepest regret, record the grievous loss the corporation suffered by the death of our late chairman, Mr. William Shearer, of London."

The Late William Shearer

"Shearer was a member of the firm of Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, from its inception in 1909, and became a director of that company in December, 1912. On the formation of Power Securities Corporation in 1922 he became joint managing director and subsequently managing director, until the death of Mr. George Pollock in 1941, when he became chairman and managing director. With his great knowledge and experience of finance and company law, Mr. Shearer was well equipped to be the chairman and leader of this corporation. His gifts of character and intellect were concentrated over many years on the management and development of the organization, and he never spared himself in the discharge of his duties to the shareholders. Those who were closely associated with him for many years are deeply aware of the great loss we have suffered."

"My colleagues on the board and I have the honour to elect you as chairman and managing director in succession to Mr. Shearer. I am aware of the responsibility this involves, and it will be my endeavour to maintain the very high standard set by my two great predecessors. Shareholders will note from the report of the directors that as forehadowed in the chairman's statement last year, Mr. A. S. Valentine, one of our associate directors, who for many years was chief electrical engineer of Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited, retired on June 30, 1952. Mr. Valentine's work over a long period was of the greatest value. Mr. O. M. White, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E., who has been with our organization since 1925, was appointed chief electrical engineer in succession to Mr. Valentine and was elected a director of Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited."

"Since the end of the year, Sir Archibald Rowlands, C.B., who recently retired after a distinguished career in the Civil Service, has joined the board of this corporation."

Outline of the Year's Operations

"The directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952, which accompany this statement, show satisfactory results. Although the gross profit for the year of £438,833, as shown in the consolidated profit and loss account, is £97,003 less than in the previous year, you will recall that in 1951 the gross profit was enlarged by high adjustments in respect of certain com-

pleted contracts. This is inevitable in an engineering business such as ours where one has long-dated contracts and the result cannot always be ascertained until the works are nearing the completion stage."

"Against this, the provisions required for depreciation and taxation are £101,356 less than those in 1951, while interest on loans at £11,328, is higher by £10,004 than in 1951. The result is that the consolidated profit for the year ended December 31 last is £430,787, as compared with £140,485 in the previous year. The balance of profit brought forward was £107,360, which, with the addition of the consolidated net profit, amounts in respect of the year to £538,147. After adjustments for provisions no longer required, makes a total of £248,107. Of this total, £68,000 has been transferred to reserves, £40,175 is required for the payment of the preference dividend and the proposed dividend of 10% of the ordinary shares, and £5,650 has been provided for the usual pension fund instalment, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the following year of £125,282, as compared with £167,360 in 1951."

Assets Substantially Higher

"In the consolidated balance-sheet, current assets at £6,226,800 show a substantial increase of £2,141,892 over the previous year, due to the larger volume of construction work on hand, chiefly in engineering work overseas and transmission contracts in this country. The increased volume of work on hand also, of course, reflected in the increase of £4,000,000 in respect of current liabilities on the other side of the balance-sheet. We have this year incorporated the contingencies reserve of £10,000 in the contracts reserve, and you will observe that the total of our revenue reserves, £1,018,836 for the first time, exceeds the million pounds mark. I do not think that these other items in the consolidated balance-sheet call for comment. As regards the notes at the foot of the balance-sheet, note I refers to our investment in a contracting company in Iraq and to the guarantee in respect of a company, the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited. Note 5, relating to plant employed on certain civil engineering contract work overseas. The other notes are self-explanatory."

Balfour, Beatty and Company Fully Occupied

"The main source of income of this corporation is derived from the engineering and construction side of the organization through Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited. I am pleased to report that Balfour, Beatty and Company continued to be fully occupied during the year in handling a large volume of civil and electrical engineering work in this country and overseas. The results of the year under review, together with the amount of work in hand at the moment, compare favourably with anything we have achieved in the past."

"Some of our principal electrical engineering contracts on hand in the United Kingdom are those for the British Electricity Authority for construction of the St. George and Cumbly Bay power stations. Both these contracts continue to show good progress. The British Electricity Authority has now three generating stations on commercial

load, and a fourth set is due to be in commission in the autumn of this year. At Carmarthen Bay the first set is expected to go into commission this summer, followed by a second set later in the year. In addition to these two large power stations, Balfour Beatty is constructing for the British Electricity Authority, and for the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board, upwards of 2,000 miles of high and low tension transmission lines. These include about 200 miles of 275 kV grid lines and numerous 132 kV, 66 kV and lower voltage lines.

The major civil engineering contract upon which we are engaged in this country, namely, the Woodhead New Tunnel for the British Railways Executive, is now nearing completion. This tunnel, three miles in length under the Pennine Range on the main Sheffield-Manchester railway line, is the largest tunnelling work carried out on the British railway system during the last 100 years, and will rank as one of the most important civil engineering undertakings completed in this country since the war. Our civil engineering side has also been engaged during the year on completion of the Richmond Bridge Scheme, and on the construction of other smaller works in this country.

East Africa

In East Africa our organization continued to handle a large amount of engineering and construction work. In Kenya, the hydro-electric power scheme at Wanji, which we are carrying out for the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited, was well advanced by the end of 1952 and came into commission during April of this year. An extension to the Wanji scheme will come into operation during the current year while work started during 1952 on a further new hydro-electric development on the Tana River. The survey for the large Seven Forks hydro-electric project south of Nairobi has been completed, and we are now engaged in the detailed design work. Although the present disturbed conditions in Kenya have imposed a strain on the personnel of our organization, I am pleased to report that they have not affected the progress of the various works in hand.

In Tanganyika, work has continued on extensions to the hydro-electric power station at Tanga Falls, and the additional generating plant will come into commission during the current year. Extensions were also made to installations at Dar es Salaam and other smaller stations, and to the transmission and distribution system in this Territory. The portworks at Mtwara, upon which we have been engaged during the last three years for the Overseas Food Corporation, were completed in 1952, and we are now in the process of cleaning up and carrying out additional works in connexion with this development.

Malaya

Conditions improved considerably during the year in Malaya, and we continued to handle construction work and to provide technical and secretarial services for the Perak River Hydro Electric Power Company Limited.

Iraq

In Iraq work on the important Wadi Tharthar flood relief scheme, the contract for which was placed with us at the end of 1951 by the Iraq Development Board, has made good progress and is keeping to programme. Construction of airfield runways has now been completed, together with other smaller contracts in that country. Our Iraq subsidiary company, Murdoch and Brooks, Limited, had a satisfactory year.

The other companies controlled by this corporation, namely, Stent Peccati Concrete Limited, Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers) Limited, T. G. H. Hatrick and Son, Limited, and Metropolitan Construction Company Limited, continued to operate during the year at a satisfactory level.

The Future

As regards the future, we are living in "rough" some times, and I am not going to attempt to prophesy what will happen in the Middle East. Our principal interest in that area is in Iraq, in which we have maintained the fullest confidence during the past 20 years, and I see no reason to change our views.

East Africa continues to develop, and apart from the trouble that troubles in Kenya, the future looks good. My only hope is that those responsible for the ending of the present trouble will act quickly and effectively and re-establish confidence among the various races affected. Malaya appears to be weathering the storm, and with the continued pluck and confidence of those in charge of our interests we look forward, with a feeling of hope, to better times.

Answers to Country Problems

I would add my voice to those of the many other chairmen of public companies who have protested against the heavy burden of taxation. How to find a more real answer to this country's problems. The answer is a simple one: economy in Government administration and increased output in industry. Both of these answers in my opinion can be achieved; the first by a rigid overhaul and the second by incentives in industry which will not be penalized by taxation.

I feel sure that you will welcome the modest increase in the dividend recommended on this occasion. This is in effect a return to the rate paid pre-war and encouraged by the results achieved and by the nature and volume of our work in hand, the directors feel fully justified in recommending this increase.

Finally, on behalf of the board of directors, I wish to convey to all members of our organization, both in this country and overseas, our appreciation of their loyal and efficient services.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO SCARCE has paper been in Britain since 1939, that the problem of getting a paper publisher has been to meet urgent demands for copies from those with priority claims. Circulation campaigns have been impossible.

Now the position seems likely to ease. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues.

Satisfied readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it regularly but are not yet subscribers? This would help them and the causes for which we stand, and add to our power to serve those causes. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central Africa. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1C.

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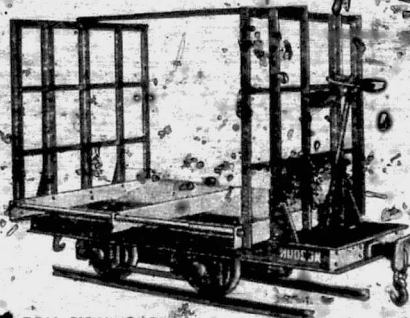
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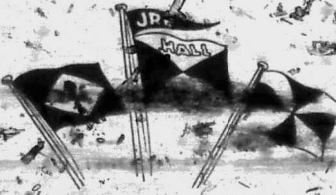
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DECLINATION of the Parliamentary Opposition to exploit any convenient aspect of Colonial affairs for party purposes, however great the inherent merits of the subject, has become a Party Purpose. It is a Party Purpose which has become tragically clear in recent months. When the Socialists were in office the Conservatives went out of their way to ease the difficulties of Mr. Creech Jones, the Labour Secretary of State, one of whose reciprocal contributions was to widen most noticeably the area of common ground between the parties in Colonial affairs. When Mr. Griffiths became Secretary of State he seemed bent on protecting the overdue and valuable gain from the erosion of reckless speeches, but that impression was swept away by his notorious broadcast during the general election, and since then not even the extreme back-benchers behind him have done more than to desert the foundation of a bipartisan Colonial policy.

That the resurgence of imperial feeling caused by the Coronation would show itself in the House of Commons could unhappily not be expected by anyone acquainted with the bitterness which now divides the Socialists and their consequent design to divert attention from their own disharmony by ascribing to the Government all manner of faults and follies in its handling of African affairs. In pursuance of that policy the House was condemned last week to two unnecessary and ignominious debates, neither of which could do tactics employed to benefit the territory concerned. The attack on Mr. Lyttelton because he said when introducing the proposal for the Kenya African Union: "Many of the members of the union are, of course, loyal"

but it had been found in Kenya that the K.A.U. was being used as a cover for the organization of Mau Mau. As an illustration, two of the most wanted terrorists in Kenya, Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge, are both K.A.U. members. Kimathi was secretary of the Rumuruti-Thomson's Fall branch, and Mathenge a member of the Nyeri branch. That simple statement of fact was promptly alleged by one Labour member to prejudice the appeal of Jomo Kenyatta, and, although the Speaker saw no ground for that complaint, five other Socialists, including Mr. Morrison and Mr. Griffiths, persisted in pressing the point. The Speaker ruled (as the Lord Chamberlain did independently in the Upper House) that the reference to the Kenya African Union was not prejudicial to the appeal. Yet the exchanges on this subject occupy seven columns in the Commons transcript.

No Minister in the present Government has angered the Opposition as Mr. Lyttelton. Why? Because he disdains the manoeuvres and proves by deeds that their charges are unsubstantial. His firmness in Malaya has transformed a most dangerous situation; his staunchness and that of Lord Salisbury provided two of the foundation stones for Central African federation; and his clear-headedness in dealing with Mau Mau discredited the silly Socialist notion that it was a regrettable outbreak of frustration, almost wholly political in origin. Whereas Mr. Griffiths had revealed a lamentable lack of understanding and grip over Central Africa, Lyttelton promptly proved, his role in Malaya, that the first duty of a Government is to maintain the peace. It was that which made him a special target for the Socialists who imagine that large

doses of our over-vaunted (since but partially successful) form of democracy would transform the millions of still primitive Africans into happy inhabitants of an earthly paradise.

The Kenya African Union has been outlawed because there is ample evidence to show that the union was being used as a cover for the organisation of Mau Mau, and that both before and after

Objectives of the emergency were declared Disruptors.

These have been connections between many members of the union and Mau Mau. Like its proscribed predecessor, the Kenya Central Association, the K.A.U. shared with Mau Mau the dual objectives of undermining British administration and wresting power and authority from the tribal elders—not for the good of the tribes, but for the advantage of a small group of political careerists. When the union was suppressed, active leaders promptly said that that act represented the "stranglehold" of the British Imperialists on Africans in Kenya. It was, in fact, no more than a belated check upon a body which was concerned, not to express sound African opinion, but to stimulate dis-

content and disturb that sympathy between Europeans and Africans which had been so happy a feature of life in Kenya.

Some of the worst misleaders of Kenya Africans have been hanged, some are in jail, some have been shot while engaged in gang activity; and some are still at large.

Best Africans Must Be Encouraged.

Their common objectives were power and money. They enjoyed the first, for a season owing to the extreme tolerance of the British administration; and the second because that tolerance enabled them to extort what they wanted from Africans who feared to resist their demands. Other, better motivations will be needed to provide adequate outlets for African opinion. They must, of course, be untrammelled by subversion, and probably the most satisfactory basis meantime will be tribal or provincial. Close supervision will be required to circumvent the machinations of self-seeking schemers, for otherwise too many Africans of good will cannot safely or satisfactorily serve their fellows; and an urgent need is to bring the best Africans into the discussion of public affairs at all levels.

Notes By The Way

Reckless Charges

THE EDITOR of the *New Statesman and Nation* writes in the current issue of the "massacring of Kikuyu terrorists," of "the disgraceful practice by which Kikuyu against whom no court charge has been made have been dismissed by their escorts so that they could be shot while attempting to escape," and then adds: "If the Kikuyu rising is crushed it will be all the more effective, if, as seems likely, trouble among the Luo takes the South African form of passive resistance rather than the Kikuyu form of violence." That sentence might appear to suggest that the Luo should engage in large-scale civil disobedience when the Kikuyu revolt is over.

Massacre

WHAT EVIDENCE has the diarist that terrorists are being massacred? Since the emergency was declared about 1,000 of them have been shot, an average of say 30 a week. In the best weeks the total was 125, and that can certainly not be termed a massacre. The one massacre which has occurred was at Lari; and it was Kikuyu terrorists who then slaughtered Kikuyu men, women, and children. Not for the first time, the Socialist paper alleges a deliberate practice of shooting prisoners while attempting to escape. On what testimony is that charge based? And what justification is there for the reference to trouble among the Luo?

T.E.C.

A CHANGE OF EMPHASIS from politics to economics is promised by the Tanganyika European Council in a statement reported in this issue. Buried in the middle

of the announcement is an assumption that will certainly not meet with anything like universal acceptance, even by ardent advocates of the strengthening of European leadership in East and Central Africa generally. The message declares that "we [Europeans] are entitled to expect that all discrimination between races in respect of matters such as land holdings, immigration and taxes should go at the earliest opportunity." It suggests that the European community is not entitled to expect anything of the kind since the adoption of such suggestions by the Government would involve transgression of their obligations as trustees. If control of immigration were removed Africans would be gravely prejudiced by the resultant flood of Asian entrants, who would make it more difficult for immigrant Africans to find suitable employment. Africans with large incomes should no longer be exempt from the obligation to make a fair contribution to the country's revenue, but they represent only a tiny proportion of the whole African population, which must continue to receive preferential treatment for an indefinite period.

Bad Manners

SOME NEWSPAPERS which sell by the million have shamed themselves in the past two or three weeks by their inferences to Africans and Asians in London for the Coronation. Had there been merely an isolated instance or two, the breach of good manners might have been treated with silent contempt, but unhappily there have been enough of these cases to cause *World's Press News*, the journalists' professional weekly, to give top-of-column prominence to the subject. That paper has written: "It is not funny when British national news-

papers set out to amuse readers by giving the slant of ridicule in pictures, captions, and stories to the overseas guests of The Queen's coronation. The thinly veiled attitude in some papers was this: "They wear funny clothes, they are a different colour, they have odd manners, they look like oddities in London. Get a laugh out of this one." This is gross discourtesy to The Queen's guests. Englishmen from abroad now in London are amazed at this newspaper-guying of overseas people they have learned to respect.

Sharp Reminder

"FLEET STREET" news and sub-editors would look funny enough to the natives in Central Africa, their clothes would look silly enough, and their manners would be ridiculous enough for hoofs of laughter in that environment. But this difference of dress and manners would be too courteous to laugh at them, too hospitable to gibe. So far as I am aware, there has been no cause for complaint against any responsible newspaper, the irresponsible, mass-circulation nationals have been the ones insolently described, the morning suit worn by the Kabaka of Buganda as unfashionable. How dare did it expect him to appear on a formal occasion?

Unwise Rule

MR. F. W. CARPENTER, the Commissioner in Kenya since 1951, is to hear, to retire from the Colonial Service under the forty-two rule, which I criticized, I think alone, when it was first introduced because it seemed calculated to deprive the public of the services

of many of the best officials by enabling them to take their pensions at the age of 45 and then start some other career. In Mr. Carpenter's case that is not, I gather, the inducement, he will return to England without specific plans. But it is that rule which permits him to resign at this over-early age. During his six years secondment from the Administration to the Labour Department he has acquitted himself well (as did Sir J. G. G. G. in 1933-44 when serving with West African troops) and there will be widespread regret at his departure from Kenya. Again I suggest that this rule, introduced experimentally by Mr. Creech Jones, needs to be abrogated.

Rhodes Exhibition

PUBLICITY IN GREAT BRITAIN for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo is surprisingly poor. Some time ago it seemed that there were plans to arrange a public notice by providing the press with a steady supply of the right kind of news, but this plan has not been fulfilled. It is scarcely a hole, but none the less a hole, that the agency which is supposed to provide information to inquirers has still not even one copy of the catalogue for use in its own office, let alone others for distribution to interested newspapers.

Gtus

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES may be informative and witty, and that new adaption by the Kenya Weekly News, Nakuru, takes points on both counts. The word selected is "Gtus."

Colonial Secretary Reports Marked Improvement in Kenya

Heated Commons Discussions Over Reference to KAU

MARKED IMPROVEMENT in the situation in Kenya was reported by the Colonial Secretary to the House of Commons last week.

MR. LYTELTON was frequently interrupted by Opposition members when he referred to the proscription of the Kenya African Union, and a long and often heated discussion on points of order followed.

The Secretary of State reported that since the emergency began 41 Africans had been murdered by Mau Mau, compared with only 17 Europeans and four Asians. The Kikuyu Home Guard was building up rapidly, the flow of information greatly increasing, and the appointment of General Erskine had been made in order to end the emergency as quickly as possible.

Mr. Lytelton also announced that a number of measures for future economic and social progress were in an advanced state of preparation, and would be announced singly when ready to be put into operation.

His statement was as follows:

Flood of Confessions

"The situation in Kenya has greatly changed since I last reported to the House. The favourable features outweigh the unfavourable. The latest advices which I have received from the Government show that the tendencies which I observed when I was there are still maintained. First, the flood of confessions which began a few weeks ago has continued. Increasing numbers of Kikuyu are coming down upon the side of the Government and are expressing their confidence in it."

"Secondly, the flow of information from the Mau Mau to the police has greatly increased. Thirdly, the Mau Mau Home Guard is building up rapidly in some districts, notably in Nyeri, Fort Hall, and Embu, the

necessary numbers have already volunteered. In these districts the Government of Kenya do not intend to ask for further recruits but rather to concentrate upon training. Colonel Mburombe, lately in command of the Mau Mau, who had a long experience in Malaya, was appointed in the middle of May to the General Staff in Kenya with special responsibilities for the Home Guard."

Lastly, the Mau Mau movement has not spread—significantly—into other tribes. Although some bad characters from Nairobi and other towns are trouble on the fringes of the Meru and Embu counties. In the Rift Valley Province the improvement in the situation is maintained and activities by the Mau Mau are only on a small scale."

Unfavourable Features

Such are the favourable features. The unfavourable are that the movement of between 50,000 and 60,000 Kikuyu has returned back into the reserves has swollen the size of the gangs in the fringes of the forests. This is not a disadvantage when they can be engaged by police and troops, but although they have not got many firearms their increased size does increase the danger both to the Home Guard and to the loyal population until we can get them out. Again this emphasizes the need for improving the training and equipment of the Home Guard. This is being carried out with great energy."

"I wish to make clear the extent to which this is a struggle within the Kikuyu tribe itself between the loyal forces on the side of peace and order and the forces of murderers and looters. This is shown by the fact that many of the Mau Mau have been killed by their own people. Europeans and four Asians. This gives the impression of one band of men who claim that this is a struggle between black and white and of the other band of those who would be

is believe that the Kikuyu tribe as a whole is ranged against the Government.

"Many attacks have been made against the Kenya Home Guard. Nevertheless, they have resisted them with great steadfastness and frequent success, and I see this opportunity of paying the tribute due to brave men. Upon the strong request of the Asian community, conscription for Asians has been introduced.

"I regard the present as a phase of decision and the appointment of General Kenyatta to be in charge of the operations against the Mau Mau is to bring the emergency to an end as quickly as possible.

"The Kenya African Union has been proscribed. Many members of the Kenya African Union are of course, loyal citizens, but it had been found in the course of the Kenyatta trial that K.A.U. was being used as a cover for the organization of Mau Mau. As an illustration, two of the most wanted terrorists in Kenya, Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge, are both K.A.U. members. Kimathi was secretary of the Rumuruti-Thomson's Falls Branch and Stanley was secretary of a Weri branch.

Points of Order

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "On a point of order. Are you *sub judice* in the Court of Appeal in Kenya? If so, has the Minister any right to refer to them in this highly confidential way?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I am not aware that the two men named here are the subject of judicial proceedings. Perhaps the Secretary of State will say."

MR. LYTTELTON (Lab.): "Are they members? You say they are guilty. Whether or those men have been arrested."

MR. SILVERMAN: "It is not quite perfectly true that the persons mentioned are not as far as we know, so far people against whom actual specific charges have been made. Nevertheless, the Minister mentioned them in connexion with the Kenya African Union and the issues which were strenuously contested in the trial of Kenyatta and which are still under appeal in that case. Surely the doctrine that we shall not make politically prejudicial statements about matters under inquiry by the criminal courts is binding as much on Ministers as upon anyone else?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I understand that Kenyatta's conviction is subject to appeal at the moment to the Supreme Court, but I do not think anything I have heard so far could possibly hinder the proper hearing of the appeal of Kenyatta."

MR. LOCKWAY (Lab.): "The Secretary of State has referred to individuals and to evidence given in the Kenyatta trial. Kenyatta and colleagues have appealed and their case is to be heard in the Supreme Court. Surely it is out of order to make statements about evidence in that trial."

MR. PAGE (Lab.): "The Minister said that the Kenyatta trial had shown that the Kenya African Union was being used as a front by Mau Mau and had been involved in its organization. There were certainly no two issues in the trial more strenuously contested. I submit that contentions in regard to a case under appeal must prejudice that trial."

MR. LYTTELTON: "The names I have mentioned are in connexion with proscription of K.A.U. and nothing in that proscription is under any judicial inquiry at this moment."

MR. SILVERMAN: "The evidence in the Kenyatta trial to which the Minister referred was strenuously disputed, and its validity must be one of the issues upon which the Supreme Court is proceeding."

MR. I. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "An appeal is pending, and therefore is *sub judice*. The Colonial Secretary named two persons. It might be construed that evidence in the Kenyatta trial, which is *sub judice*, is being connected with the two men who, I gather, are wanted and may come to trial. Does that constitute a reference to a pending trial which ought not to be made?"

Kenyatta Trial Not Prejudiced

MR. SPEAKER: "It is undesirable to say anything about the man who is to have his appeal heard of anything that may prejudice his case. With regard to the two men named, I think the words used in the statement are too remote from the issue of the Kenyatta trial to prejudice it, and I advise rule."

MR. HERBERT MORRISON (Lab.): "I advise the Colonial Secretary's statement should be prejudicial to the trial of the man appealing to the Supreme Court, because Mr. Lytton's argument is that it is already proved that the union of which this man's secretary is involved in conspiracy with Mau Mau. I submit, sir, that it is unwise to quote from evidence of proceedings in the court below when an appeal is pending to the Supreme Court."

MR. SPEAKER: "The Minister said that the Kenya African Union was a cover for Mau Mau. I do not think that anything said in the statement could carry the necessary implication of membership of the union was connected with the conspiracy. I ask the

Minister to bear these matters in mind and to be careful as to what he does say."

"It seems to me, looking at the matter again, that the question which the court in Kenya will have to decide on appeal is whether this man Kenyatta was an organizer or furtherer of the schemes of Mau Mau; that is in question. The statement by the Colonial Secretary, so far as he has gone, says that some members of the Kenya African Union were being used as a cover by some members of Mau Mau or organizers. I still think that that would leave the court largely unprejudiced when it comes to decide whether the man Kenyatta, who is not mentioned in this statement, except to identify the trial mentioned, is guilty or innocent."

MR. SPEAKER: "May I, with respect, ask whether to use the words that something has been found in a trial upon which an appeal is pending, the words that can be used without prejudice to further appeal?"

MR. SPEAKER: "If something had been quoted from the trial which affected Kenyatta, Mr. Griffiths would be perfectly right, but there were two other men mentioned."

Question before Supreme Court

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "The principal question which the Supreme Court will decide is whether Kenyatta is guilty."

"I am sure that Kenyatta is not guilty. In considering that the High Court will have to review the evidence given in the court below, and will have to form some opinion one way or the other as to the value and credibility of that evidence. The Minister said that some members of this union were loyal but that it was used as a cover for the very conspiracy with which Kenyatta is charged. In order to make that point, he specifically relied, in so many words, upon evidence given in the Kenyatta trial. In other words, he expressly prejudged the very question which the court could help the Supreme Court to decide whether the conviction is to be supported or not. I submit that a clearer statement during a pending trial which ought not to be made has never been the subject of submission to you in this House."

MR. ALBERT COUSINS: "Surely this point of order would have substance only if one of the charges to be considered by the Supreme Court was the association of Kenyatta with the Kenya African Union. My information is that in fact that has never been one of the charges."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I will go on with my statement. I just mention that I am extremely careful about these matters. I submitted these words to my legal advisers, who said that in no case could I be taken as referring to anything *sub judice*. Perhaps I have not begun again. Many members of the Kenya African Union are, of course, loyal citizens, but it had been found in the course of the Kenyatta trial that K.A.U. was being used as a cover for the organization of Mau Mau."

MR. SILVERMAN: "I have submitted this to you before, Mr. Speaker, and I submit it again. The last words which the Minister has just used are words which cannot be permitted in this House during the course of a criminal trial."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "May I ask whether you already ruled on this specific question?"

Mr. Bevan Intervenes

MR. BEVAN (Lab.): "It is an important question, and perhaps Conservative members of the House will feel that people for whom we are responsible in Africa should feel that justice is being done to one of their number. It might go out from the House to-day that language has been used by the Minister that might prejudice Kenyatta's appeal."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Mr. Speaker has ruled on that point of order."

MR. BEVAN: "May I finish without the Prime Minister's interference? The Colonial Secretary's decision to proscribe the organization does not rest alone upon what he alleges was revealed in the trial. There is no reason why he could not exclude that part from his statement and state whatever else he has for proscription on the other facts. Even if Mr. Speaker has ruled that it is not entirely correct, it is sufficiently helpful for the Minister to drop the name if he is going to stop being so flat-footed."

MR. SPEAKER: "I think we ought to proceed. The position as I see it is that the statement says that it has been found in the course of the Kenyatta trial that the union was being used as a cover for Mau Mau. That is putting it at its worst. Although I must say that I do not make any references to any trials in progress, that will leave quite open the question whether Kenyatta was using the union as a cover. This is a very large organization. Some of them are loyal and some of them are not. I think that it would be better if the nature in the rest of the statement, in reference to Kenyatta's trial were omitted."

MR. LYTTELTON: "There is no doubt that the subversive Kenya Central Association, which was proscribed in 1939, influenced the Kenya African Union shortly after its

establishment, and by 1947 had dominated its members and corrupted its purposes.

Several Labour members again rose, and after further points of order on Mr. Lyttelton's statement, the Speaker commented that the House was always very jealous of anything being said which might prejudice a fair trial. He suggested that the Colonial Secretary should continue, which he did, as follows:

"More recently the detention of Odede, who had become the president of the K.A.U.—a necessary business, he was implicated in trying to get Mau Mau in Kenya, which is not, of course, our wish to prevent expression of legitimate political opinion by Africans. We would be sure, however, that ostensible political bodies are not used as instruments for spreading disorder and terror by a small set of one tribe.

"The best course is, I think, to build on these local associations which have shown that they can be induced to pursue the interests of their people by legitimate means. The Kenya Government will do all that it can to help them along."

Public Meetings

"I discussed the matter of public meetings with the Governor who was in Kenya and we agreed upon a statement which has now issued. Here it is:

"The Government wishes to make clear its attitude on holding of meetings by African members of the Legislative Council. The Government will welcome the calling of meetings by African members of the Council, and will support their constituents in support of their constituents who are staunch supporters of law and order. On account of security reasons, it will be necessary for those arranging meetings to obtain the consent of the district commissioner and the police."

"I wish now to refer to the speeding up of the process of justice. This will be done within the framework of British law by emergency assizes, and by creating a number of supernumerary judges of the High Court. A number of prisoners will be brought directly before the High Court without any hearing before a magistrates' court.

"To turn to future measures for economic and social progress, the Government of Kenya have a number of schemes in an advanced state of preparation, and, upon my advice, they intend to announce them one by one when they are ready to be put into force. The time has passed for general assurances, and we must now show that we are ready to do so."

"Finally, the Deputy Governor has been appointed. He will be able to assist the administration particularly in regard to reconstruction. He will also take some of the load off the shoulders of the Governor, who will thus have more time to tour the country. Where he has been able to do so he has been received with acclamation. The response has been encouraging, and has given evidence of the way in which he can lead, guide, and inspire public opinion, particularly African. These visits have shown the population that he is with them, and they have shown that they are with him.

"To sum up, the position of Kenya is still one of danger, but it is improving. The population is coming over to our side in large numbers. I see no cause for amusement. The Home Guard is building up, the schemes for long-term reconstruction are well advanced. Mau Mau has not spread significantly, and the great mass of the population are loyal and in peace. I shall report to the House from time to time on the progress made. While we must continue to watch the situation with anxiety, and must be prepared to face some set-backs, we can regard the outcome with complete confidence."

Supplementary Questions

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.): "Does the Secretary of State realize that the House will have noted with horror the complete absence from his long statement of any reference to steps which the Government may be taking to remove the fundamental social and economic causes which have brought about these troubles?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am afraid that the hon. and learned member must have been so interested in some other exchanges that he could not have listened to what I said, because I devoted a considerable part of my statement to the very thing which he is referring to. I recommended him to read it in Hansard to review in a calm manner."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "I think that hon. members on all sides welcome the improvement of the situation, and may I say that to-day the Minister sought quite rightly, to indicate that there is not a struggle between black and white, but between loyal, decent people and this terrorist organization, and that as a matter of fact, the overwhelming number of the people who have been killed have been Africans."

"The obvious thing to do is to build up on the basis of racial co-operation all the forces that are fighting against themselves asked to be. In view of that, will not the Government consider the desirability of including an African and an Asian representative on the Emergency Council on which a European official is already represented?"

With regard to the Kenya African Union, did the Minister consider the advisability or otherwise of taking this action when these matters are still the very important, not the actual issues, of the trial which is pending? May I further ask whether he proposes to proscribe this organization of a national character of Africans in Kenya?

Mr. Windley's Statement

Finally, I want to ask about a statement by Mr. Windley, the Acting Chief Native Commissioner, who said: "We would not have wished to stop political associations with sincere aspirations for the legitimate development of Africa, commerce and progress, but the Kenya Government can never again allow such an association as the Kenya African Union."

Will the Government comment on that statement? Is it a declaration by the Government that they will not allow any national organization of Africans to be formed, and if so, is that proscription to be applied to other associations or other communities in Kenya or is it to be purely a discrimination against the Africans?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The first question was whether an African or an Asian was to be on the Emergency Council. I have discussed this very fully with both Africans and Asians, and explained to them that the duties of the Emergency Council, at any time before General Erskine arrived, were entirely of an operational character, and at the moment it is not intended to put either an African or an Asian upon it. But that organization may well be altered as a result of General Erskine's arrival."

"With regard to the K.A.U. I have held my hand, and so have the Kenya Government, for a very long time in this matter, but the recent raid on the headquarters of the Mau Mau organization in Nairobi—the so-called Central Council of Mau Mau—has disclosed beyond peradventure that the K.A.U. was inextricably interwoven with Mau Mau."

"Lastly, I might recall to Mr. Griffiths the words I used to the effect that the Kenya Government will give all the help they can to the formation of a political body of Africans which are not representative of only one tribe or one section of opinion. What I imagine the Acting Member for Native Affairs was referring to was a society of this particular nature. I would welcome the appearance of a body or bodies representing African political opinion."

MR. ALPORT: Will the Minister also publish the evidence of the support and support which this organization has received from supporters in this country and elsewhere outside Kenya?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have not given any pledge to publish any further evidence. I gave some further information, but the question of publication of evidence about a society like this is another matter, because it might involve the safety of individuals and other matters of great importance besides."

Home Guard Dangers

MR. PAGET: "Has the Minister the slightest evidence of any guidance or support from this country? Secondly, what steps are to be taken to command and control the Home Guard? I am not for one moment saying that it has happened here, but I am sure he has in mind the danger of any Home Guard or vigilante organization becoming the target of private adventurers."

"Thirdly, what steps is the Minister taking to provide that people who are charged shall be given copies of the evidence that will be given against them, and given a reasonable opportunity to prepare their defence in face of that evidence?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have made no statement with regard to guidance or direction from this country. I have not made any allegation of that kind, and I prefer to leave it at that. The hon. and learned gentleman must address his question elsewhere. I do not propose to refer to that matter at all."

"With regard to the Home Guard, the hon. and learned gentlemen is entirely on the right lines in saying that we must be very careful that such an organization is not used as an instrument of private vendetta. That is a matter which is always in our minds. The Home Guard comes under the civil powers, and recently, besides Colonel Mombasa, additional European leaders have been appointed. Most of the Home Guard are in a static role, not a dynamic one."

(Concluded on page 1353)

Scottish Missionary View of the Mau Mau Problem

How Subversion, Terror, and Grievances Grew Among Kikuyu

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND Foreign Mission Committee has published a pamphlet entitled "Mau Mau and the Church" which contains the following passage:

The Rev. Johana Wanjau, of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, minister of Mchuli Parish, lived alone. He slept and cooked his own breakfast at the manse and ate lunch and supper at a neighbour's house 200 yards away. After supper on the evening of December 23, 1952, about 8 o'clock he took his bottle of milk for next morning's breakfast to his home. He laid the bottle on the veranda floor, presumably while he got out his key to unlock the door. From that moment nothing more is known of him. He disappeared. It is feared that he was taken away and murdered. He was a quiet, inoffensive man and a devoted pastor, but his loyalty to the Church was known, and a near relative had been among those arrested for Mau Mau activity.

Johana Wanjau's case spot-lights the method adopted in a long series of political killings in Kenya. On the night 10 Africans were murdered. Up to and including January 27, 1953, eight Europeans, two Asians, 13 Kikuyu, and 37 other Africans are known to have been murdered, and a large amount of stock and property destroyed in raids by the Mau Mau. These figures are only a fraction of the story. Many more Africans have disappeared without trace, and countless stories of brutal assault on others have been reported.

This tale of violence is the more arresting when it is remembered that it relates almost entirely to but one of Kenya's 43 tribal areas—the Kikuyu—and is limited to a small tribal area, only a little larger than Mysore.

The Kikuyu, an intelligent people, under modern conditions have shown considerable business ability. One of their outstanding characteristics is their grasp of political tactics. This has been tried in them by their social system.

Oratory and forensic skill are revered. Every Kikuyu is a skilled debater, quick to seize upon an opponent's weakness, quick to twist an opponent's points to support his own case, and with a flair for finding anyone likely to afford him support and shrewd in bargaining.

Missionaries Persecuted

Political tension is rarely absent. It is usually confined to particular district matters, but occasionally it may affect the whole tribe and lead to an explosion. For example, in 1924 grievances in connexion with the recruitment of labour for coffee picking led to riots in Nairobi. In 1929, the Christian missions which for many years had rejected the brutal custom of female circumcision were attacked on this issue by the Kikuyu Central Association, and when the Church of Scotland and another mission stuck to their guns, they were subjected to the most bitter persecution.

But these examples are only widespread manifestations of a condition which is endemic to the Kikuyu. Riots and crises and explosions are part of the daily routine. Because of this tradition the Kikuyu people bring a drive and 'body' to parties, which is without parallel in any other Africa. Political associations rise, fall, and re-rise under new names.

The most enduring of these has been the Kikuyu Central Association. Formed in 1922, it was abridly nationalistic. It flourished openly until 1929 when it was proscribed. There are those who allege that Mau Mau is really the K.C.A. under another name.

In 1930 an Independent Schools' Association was formed under the auspices of the K.C.A. Most of its schools refused to register with the Education Department. Some followed their own devices and issued their own certificates of competency.

It is a striking commentary on the tolerance of Kikuyu nationalists and the insularity of their outlook that these schools survived for more than 10 years despite the fact that their standards were abysmally low, and their certificates worthless as means of entry to higher education or jobs. One reason for the growth of subversive activity among the Kikuyu, therefore, is that their traditional social system has made them politically conscious, and has, under the influence of contact with the immigrant races, thus bred among them an extreme form of nationalism.

The Kikuyu Central Association fostered the deliberate flight of the White Highlands by Kikuyu, a policy which is believed by probably a large number of Kikuyu to-day.

Intolerable Insecurity

Social control has loosened and broken down, with the result that a sense of almost intolerable insecurity has been bred in all the African peoples of Kenya, but it has been particularly severe in the case of the Kikuyu because their lands are contiguous with Nairobi and some areas of European settlement. They are therefore in the closest and most direct contact with both good and bad European influences, and human nature being what it is, the evil influences take root most easily, and until brought under control grew most rapidly. Tribal control has broken down, social loosening and crime and irresponsible behaviour has had to be given exceptional impetus.

Being politically minded, every Kikuyu feels that if his community had control of Government his social and economic life would be mended, but when he looks at the power and authority of Government, the prestige and wealth of other races, and the backwardness of his own, he sees his desire in this respect is unlikely to be realized. The political leaders find their bid for power impeded by the need to compromise with other communities and by the control necessary to secure orderly development. It is in these circumstances that a policy of moderation is needed to evolve from component parts present heterogeneous a harmonious and organized society (Sir Philip Mitchell). Others, lacking in good will and balanced judgment, and inflamed by the noisy extremism of a section of the white community, have believed the difficulties of their fellow tribesmen could carry them to power and have acted on that belief.

It may be said that the cause of Mau Mau activity among the Kikuyu is widespread frustration exploited by a group of clever, unscrupulous men.

Crisis

The rise of the Mau Mau coincided roughly with the demobilization of the Army and the return to Kenya in 1946 of the Kikuyu nationalists. One of the main architects of the Kikuyu Central Association in 1922, and was first secretary, and then president of that body until his departure for England in 1931. From 1928-31 he also acted as editor of its newspaper, "Mwanthania".

With his return there came at once a quickening of political tempo. Among the Kikuyu there arose much discussion of the virtues of the Russian people and the great record of Communism. There was much development of the independent schools. They came the Gold Coast disturbances and the granting of a measure of self-government in that Colony. Talk of Communism and the virtues of the Russians was as if cut off by a knife, and centred upon the need for the Kikuyu to seek self-government at once. The Mau Mau oath was taken, though not under that name, was reported to be in common use, but there was no evidence that it was being applied by force.

Then two developments occurred which changed the hand of the K.C.A. and in all probability made the ensuing explosion inevitable.

The Churches, which in the thirties and forties had been in a state of comparative apathy, began to show a religious revival, and this cut across the nationalist movement in two ways. First, many of the K.C.A. following were either drawn into the Churches or their nationalist loyalties were weakened. Second, as a result of this revival of faith, Kikuyu and European Christians began to co-operate on a level hitherto unknown.

To meet this threat to their unity the K.C.A. organized a campaign of malevolent propaganda against the Churches, identifying them as the spearhead of a European movement to deprive the Kikuyu of their land. For instance, at a Church

of Scotland station a generous grant-in-aid for the erection of a teaching centre had been made by Government. The provision of this money was explained by the Government as the bribe given by Government in return for mission help in promoting a revival of religion so that the morale of the Kikuyu people might be weakened and their land taken. Was not Christ, they asked, the name of the ship which brought Europeans to Africa?

"The Church allegiance began to be administered by force. Moral might to women and children was added by binding them to the religion of Christianity. A counter revival was instituted. A profusion of Church hymns, creeds, and prayers appeared, of which some Kenyatta's name was substituted for that of Christ. These were taught in independent schools. Kenyatta began to be hailed as the mystical saviour of the Kikuyu."

Struggle for Power

"The second major development was that Government overhauled its machinery for the administration of African education and instituted a system of greatly increased grants and greatly increased control of school staffing, curricula, and expenditure. This movement led to a struggle for power within the Government. Increased financial aid was a great attraction, and the more moderate elements favoured entering the State-sponsored system. This meant that control of the schools would be in the hands of local authorities, and this step the Association refused to take. It had good reason. Subsequent events had shown that many of the schools were used not as educational institutions, but as centres for the indoctrination of the young in the virulent nationalism of the Kikuyu authority, including the administration."

"By the middle of 1951 it had become clear that the majority of the Independent Schools Association to accept State aid had lost their movement much support from the mass of the people. The party tried to meet this danger by forcing the closure of Church schools (the only other educational bodies in the field). They descended on selected schools in a body, threw out the teachers, and replaced them by their own nominees, their counsel arguing in the ensuing court actions that they were within their rights since they were acting on behalf of the people on whose land the schools had been built. These test cases failed, and in one instance the chief actors were convicted and sent to prison."

"Violence mounted. The 40 age group—men and women initiated in 1940, of the age at present of 27—were said to have been entrusted with the task of crushing out opposition within the tribe. Flexible administration of the oath of allegiance spread to all sections of the community. Theft of firearms reached alarming proportions. Disappearances of men and women were reported and a number of bodies of murdered Kikuyu were found."

"At the beginning of 1952 it was clear that a major crisis could not be long delayed, and so it fell out. The murder of the prominent Chief Waruhiu in September set events in train. He had called the Christians and modern elements in Kiambu in a peace meeting which was attended by Mau Mau and his murder a short time afterwards, probably more than any other single factor, led to the proclamation of the state of emergency."

"The Mau Mau leaders failed to assess the situation aright. They failed to take into account the fact that a significant number of Kikuyu Christians had genuinely overcome the tribal fear of the unseen, and that many Kikuyu—Christian and pagan alike—could not be moved by violence."

"Though they had grasped the principle of power underlying Western politics, they failed to realize that in practice it is harnessed and tempered by centuries of Christian tradition."

Government's Restraint

"They failed to understand that the leniency of Government towards subversive acts over the years had been actuated not by weakness or lack of knowledge but by a policy of restraint."

"They failed to realize that the Communist technique can succeed only when the party has control of the army and police or where the Government is so corrupt and subservient that men are desperate."

"In their haste to emulate the Gold Coast, they forgot the significance of European settlement in East Africa."

"In short, they attempted a coup because they had energy, drive and ambition, and because their principles were opportunist and their judgment warped."

"Kenya has a good record in the search for interracial unity. Misunderstandings between the races have of course arisen. There has been some victimization of a strong tribe of weak black. There has been some victimization by the elements on all sides. But over the years there has been a steady liberalizing of conditions for the underprivileged, a steady improvement in representation in Government at all levels, and a steady growth in interracial co-operation and respect. Many people in Kenya of all races and complexions observe, outside the Colony are convinced that in Kenya there is a chance—it may be a last chance—to build up in

Africa a community which can become the prototype for successful multi-racial States."

"Mistrust by Kikuyu of the white man, fostered by years of malevolent propaganda, will poison race relations and impede progress for many Kikuyu for a long time. Moreover, the tribe itself is torn asunder. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that 90% of the atrocities have been committed by Kikuyu upon Kikuyu, and that it will take many years for these bitter memories to be effaced. The tribe in the past dealt with other tribes, but by sheer virtuosity of technique it had established political ascendancy over them. This ascendancy has now been swept away, and their leadership will not be recovered without much hard sacrifice."

"These are heavy losses, but they are not irretrievable for an intelligent and brave people, provided their financial equipment is adequate. It is here that the Kikuyu face their greatest problem, for the great mass of the people, including many who have received a good education, still think and feel in terms of submission to magic and the tribal spirits, and many of their political leaders in terms of persuasion by atrocity."

"There is every likelihood that when the present demonic upsurge has beaten itself out, the Kikuyu will be ready never before to forsake their old gods and to accept the Gospel of Christ. When that day comes, it is as if it has already begun—the young Kikuyu Church will have to play its indispensable part in the work of spiritual rehabilitation."

"Resistance is not enough. The Church must be ready to go over to the offensive as soon as the emergency ends. Advance will be needed on a triple front."

"It will have to move in force into those parts of the country which have been ravaged by subversion, bringing to the inhabitants its healing power of the Gospel."

"It will have to move in force into the city of Nairobi, where the leading men of all races gather together in conference and policies are created, where the presence of 400,000 Africans has become overcrowded."

White Highlands Problem

"It will have to move in force into the White Highlands, where nearly 200,000 Africans live permanently, and where the issue of interracial co-operation is joined as nowhere else in the tribal area. In Kenya meet only a few missionaries and administrative officers. In the city the African population is largely a shift labour force. In the White Highlands, white and black are locked together in constant contact, and it is here the Government and the people of good race relations will be won or lost."

"Resistance on these fronts will mean an enormous programme of expansion for the young Church, and will demand a corresponding strengthening of its organization to plan and carry it out."

"Administratively and numerically the Church is very weak. The total membership of all Churches in Kenya is probably not more than 10% of the tribe. Financially the Church, like so many of its members, exists precariously on the poverty line. It has no capital resources, no central or other fund for the maintenance of the ministry, and ministers get no salary (apart from a small grant from Scotland) only what comes in collection. When harvest fails, or when a parish has been hit by subversion, Church funds are exhausted and receive only a pittance."

"This is particularly true of outlying areas in Chania, Rift Valley and Tumutuni, parishes where intimidation of the faithful has been rife for 20 years and violence most common in recent months."

African Political Meetings

"A STATEMENT BY THE KENYA GOVERNMENT reads: 'In order to allay any misunderstanding that may exist, the Government wishes to make clear its attitude on the holding of meetings by African members of the Legislative Council. The Government will welcome the calling of meetings by African members of Legislative Council to address their constituents in support of law and order. On account of security reasons it will be necessary for those arranging the meetings to obtain the consent of the district commissioner and the police officer in charge of the area, and has been the Government's attitude since emergency began.'"

"Measures have been introduced in Kenya to control employment of female Kikuyu in domestic service outside the Native land unit. An employment card is now required."

Committee Stage of Central African Federation Bill

Government Rejects Labour Proposals to Alter Scheme

OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill have been considered in committee in the House of Commons.

Space prevents publication of extracts from all speeches during this stage, but points made by several participants are summarized hereunder.

Labour amendment (MR. J. JOHNSON): The federation should be established "as soon as a majority of the inhabitants of all races within each of the territories concerned has decided in favour of it," as indicated by 231 votes to 100.

MR. JOHNSON: To put the scheme down the throats of Africans was not merely politically infantile but morally indefensible. Mutual confidence was being destroyed by the British Government, which persisted in its policy because it believed that it could get away with it. If imposed against African wishes federation would be disastrous.

Breakdown of confidence in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of a breakdown of confidence between the people and the administration due to federation being pressed without consent. Spontaneous protests might grow into incidents, large-scale protests, and summary measures by the Government. If the Government pursued its present course, the whole tribal structure might break down. Africans were being told that there was no point in discussing the matter further and that they should keep quiet and acquiesce. It was unreasonable to expect people whose consent had not been obtained to acquiesce in something which they believed detrimental.

MR. J. DONOVAN (Lab.): The vast majority of Africans in Nyasaland were opposed to federation. Moreover, the Rev. A. B. Doig, M.L.C., had written: "It is sheer folly or worse to suggest that a different approach by the district administration could have altered the Africans' opinion, seeing that the district officers had known that there would be an immediate reaction against federation and that in addition it might lead to the Africans' confidence and respect."

MR. A. BALDWIN (Cons.): The Nyasaland African Congress was ruled by a few Africans who wanted to delay federation in order that they might establish a "Gold Coast" type of government. It was not true that there was no opinion except that against federation. The African Methodist minister in Southern Rhodesia, the Rev. D. Ramushu, had written: "Some vocal African leaders are indulging the uninformed African masses to resist federation in order... Even among these vocal leaders very few would refuse to stand as candidates for the Federal Parliament." The Rev. Percy Ibbotson had said: "The vast majority of Africans in Central Africa know very little about federation and are not interested in it." If agitators were not allowed to stir up trouble, federation could benefit all Africans.

MR. A. BALDWIN (Cons.): According to Mr. Baldwin, it was quite wrong to consult six million Natives about their views but to order to quote a few who favoured federation. His definition of "stirring up trouble" appeared to be the expression of a view deriving from his own. Conservatives had in the past said that the Labour Party should have taken every opportunity to "reform" African opinion; it now seemed plain that this consisted of telling Africans what to do and to be good about it. The argument that Africans were not advanced enough to be consulted had been used throughout the history of Britain to oppose every extension of the franchise and even reform.

Colonial Secretary's Reply

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. LYTTLETON: Federation had been proposed and sponsored by the Labour Party. The main difference now was whether to proceed with it in the face of African opposition. Universal franchise in the Northern Territories would swamp the 200,000 Europeans in Central Africa upon whose efforts future development largely depended. It was true that we must win African co-operation in industry and agriculture, but the enormous strides made in those spheres by Africans over the last 50 years had been due to Europeans.

The dilemma had been faced by the parties concerned in adopting a logical type of constitution. If these Africans 25% representation in the Federal Legislature which they would not get upon the property qualifications. As for excluding

African opinion, the Colonial Office knew of a great many instances of consultation. It was not true to allege that natives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia would be cut out of the political process in all matters affecting their daily life; their status was completely unchanged.

The amendment was not necessarily entirely a popular function. People did not like income tax, but it had to be imposed. Although the Government must reject this amendment, they would continue to do everything possible to educate public opinion in Africa in the advantages of federation.

On this amendment further amendments were made by Labour members MR. JAMES CRITCHFIELD, MR. HUGHES HUGHES, SIR RICHARD STANLAND, MR. J. RANKIN, and SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, and by MR. CLEMENT DAVIES and MR. D. WADE (Liberal).

Amendments to Cabinet Scheme

SIR FRANK BOSKILL (Lab.) then introduced three amendments designed to "provide for the constitution and membership of the Federal Cabinet."

The 1954 report of the officials who met in London had proposed a Minister for African Interests, on the grounds that Africans must have some organ which would watch their interests in the administrative and executive sphere of government, such a provision would also permit consultation of measures on behalf of Africans. Now the African Affairs Board, instituted for the Minister, had become a standing committee of the Federal Legislature. The amendment was designed to reproduce the situation as originally envisaged by the London experts. It did not specifically propose a Minister, but that there should be one or more members of the Federal Legislature specially appointed to represent Native interests.

Another amendment sought to make the reference in the scheme to "the Secretary of State" applicable to both the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The Opposition sought to provide that there should always be joint consultation between those two Secretaries of State on such matters. This might relieve the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the burden taken from the tutelage of the Colonial Office.

MR. R. WILLIAMS (Lab.), supporting these amendments, said that although the scheme had been dressed up as federation, it was in fact an amalgamation. The Government were attempting to turn the Africans into spectators and nonentities.

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) said that the African Affairs Board would operate beneficially in the Africans' interests; but it was quite distinct from the Cabinet, which might seem to be there merely to represent European opinion. Africans could only learn by experience, and the fact that at present only Europeans might have the necessary experience to become Cabinet Ministers was all the more reason for giving some Africans the opportunity to learn. It would be encouraging them to look at problems more broadly, instead of being purely Native issues.

MR. A. BALDWIN (Cons.) contended that the amendments would completely alter the powers and composition of the central legislature as agreed in the conferences. Southern Rhodesians had for 30 years run their own Native affairs, and at no time had the British Government been forced to take any special African franchise policy.

"Cuckoo" Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE, MR. HOPKINSON: From the point of view of collective Cabinet responsibility appointment of a Minister for African Interests would be quite unworkable. Moreover, it could be quite wrong, under any system of Cabinet responsibility, to try to restrict the right of a Prime Minister to select his own colleagues. In any case, the scheme provided that the African Affairs Board could make to the Prime Minister representations relating to Native interests.

In speaking of the limited African franchise in Southern Rhodesia it was sometimes forgotten that some 6,000 to 7,000 Africans in that Colony were entitled to register and that only about 400 had done so. The votes of the former group have been a considerable part in the referendum.

The official channel for communication between the Federal Government and the British Government would be the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. It was of the greatest importance it would be his duty to consult the Colonial Secretary. Copies of all telegrams and dispatches would go to him. There would be a day-to-day contact. The Colonial Secretary would be primarily responsible for inter-racial matters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS strongly criticized the announcement that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations would be the appropriate Minister. There was no such statement in the scheme, and this was the first mention in the House of Commons of this decision. From the very beginning there had been an African fear that they would be removed from the protection of the Colonial Office. The latter was a department with long experience of administration of territories all over the world: was it to have no place in the administration of federation? The decision was a grave mistake.

SIR RICHARD AGLAND, *Liberal*: The main worry of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in Africa was to keep the peace with Dr. Malan. How much worse it was going to be for Africans if that day-to-day federal detail was going to be handled by that office, instead of by the Colonial Office, with all its traditions and experience.

The amendments were defeated by 221 votes to 205.

Chief Gomani Granted Bail

Nyasaland Government's Disclaimer

LOUD SHOUTS OF APPROVAL greeted the decision of Mr. For Rigby, sitting as resident magistrate in the case of Chief Gomani and his sons in connexion with the escape from Lilongwe, Nyasaland, last month. Chief Gomani, who was taken back to his detention hospital south of Blantyre, was released on his personal surety of £50 and two others of £100 each. The case has been repleaded for.

His sons, Willard and Stephen Gomani, were granted bail in £600 each, and both were required to remain within the town limit.

Mr. A. S. Sacranie, for the defence, said that he wanted the evidence of the Rev. Michael Scott and documentary evidence from Portuguese East Africa.

Chief Gomani is charged with escaping, refusing to leave the Ncheu district after being suspended from his appointment as Native authority there, and abusing his authority by issuing a warning to certain persons to disobey certain laws. Willard Gomani was accused of escaping from custody, stealing a revolver from a police officer, and obstructing the police. His brother was charged with obstruction.

Government statement points out that a chief has no power to make, amend or apply laws, while to a Native authority Government has granted such powers. A chief, the statement continues, is the head of the people by Native custom, but he has the powers of a Native authority only when appointed by the Government. In any case he is subject to the orders of Government.

Chief Mwasi has threatened to resign from his post as Native authority in the Kasungu district if the proposals for federation are withdrawn.

Chief Kawinga, who has taken Mwasi's place as Native authority, has just returned from his visit to this country for the Coronation.

Resignations Denied

Much prominence was given by the *Observer* on Sunday to the allegation that eight chiefs in Nyasaland had resigned in protest against the arrest of Paramount Chief Gomani and the intention of the Government to proceed with Central African federation.

The Government of Nyasaland promptly denied the report, asserting that of more than 100 chiefs in the Protectorate only two had resigned (Mwasi and a junior chief in the Kasungu district), though three chiefs in the Somba area had threatened to resign but have not done so.

The *Observer* writes: "There is every reason to suppose that the militant line given by these influential men will be followed by many other chiefs. This may lead to a complete breakdown in the Colonial system of administration. The Government is now faced with the alternative of assuming direct rule by white officials or appointing minor African officials. In either case effective administration, based on the consent and co-operation of Africans, would be forfeited."

The dispatch, dated in Blantyre, said: "Facing some move from London, the only statement who could reassure the Nyasas are the Rhodesians. But they are slow to show no recognition of the responsibility about to be thrust on them." Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, recently paid a flying visit to Nyasaland without meeting a single African.

glimmer of realization by local Europeans and Asians that they might regain a measure of the lost confidence of the Africans by a political movement aimed at putting Nyasaland free.

Chief Msamala Reprimanded

Chief Msamala, a Native authority in the Zomba district, has been reprimanded by a council of chiefs for accepting the Congress policy of non-co-operation, and has retracted. Last Thursday's issue of the *Nyasaland Times* reported:

Chief Msamala issued orders to his people on May 30 that no more taxes should be paid to the Government. The district commissioner, on receipt of the fax on June 5, was told by Msamala that the taxation is dropped and Gomani is released from detention; there would be no more co-operation between himself as Native authority and the Government. This declaration was brought to the notice of Zomba-Liwonde Council of Chiefs, the superior Native authority for the area.

A meeting of the council of chiefs was held at Zomba on June 8. Msamala was present. After discussion the council gave its opinion that the issuing of such an order by a Native authority was entirely wrong, and that the council could not possibly agree to such an order. Msamala has promised to retract the order and to request the council to retract the order in the future.

Msamala, after consideration, took the council's advice and gave his promise to withdraw the order. The council requested the provincial commissioner and the district commissioner, who were present, should Msamala break his promise to bring the fact to their council's notice at once.

Mr. Joseph Murumbi

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, acting general secretary of the Kenya African Union, is expected shortly in London. The Congress of 200 has again specialism has distributed to the Press the following biographical notes:

Full, bespectacled, in his thirties. Son of a Goma father and Masai mother. Is married, his wife is half Italian, half Masai. Has a small son. Was educated in India, where he spent 16 years. After the war served for some time with distinction in the Somali Frontier Force, where he learned much from the Somali Youth League.

On his return to Kenya, joined the staff of a British motor company and then went to a big Arab concern. Had difficulty in finding adequate accommodation partly owing to operation of a tubercular, but at last got one tiny room in a predominantly Indian locality. Being of mixed descent, he was able to get on in the race group, and acted for the African (and Masai)—a considerable material sacrifice.

He joined the study circle with which Mr. Peter Wright was associated soon after it began and became a very active member of it. He gradually came into close contact with African leaders and with the Kenya African Union, which he felt it his duty to support. His ability made a deep impression on these leaders, and when they were faced with the declaration of the emergency those who remained immediately asked him to take over the secretaryship of the movement, which he unhesitatingly did. He comes to England from India where his tour appears to have been a great success.

Into Racial Tea Party

A CORONATION TEA PARTY was given by the Kericho Club, Kenya, to 250 guests of all races, including four Kipsigis chiefs, Europeans, Asians and Africans, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and children. In welcoming the guests, the president, Mr. De Petrie, said: "Our Queen is as much Queen of all races in this country as she is of the people in the United Kingdom. There is therefore every reason why we should consider ourselves part of the large family within the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is my earnest hope that all of us will endeavour to do our utmost to understand each other and co-operate with each other, so that we can progress peacefully and happily to everyone's advantage."

General Erskine's Broadcast in Kenya - Britain's Task in the Dependancies

High Standards Will Be Required

GENERAL GEDON ERSKINE, broadcasting from Nairobi on his arrival in Kenya, said: "My first task is to explain to the people of Kenya briefly why I am here. From bitter personal experience you must know much more about Mau Mau than I do. I only know that this evil creed has led to crimes of the greatest magnitude and in respect for law and order must be resisted without delay. I have been sent to take command of the East African Command direct under the War Office and get on at once with this task. The police and auxiliary forces will come under my orders so that a fully co-ordinated effort can be made."

Teamwork

"I am well aware of the need for teamwork with the Governor, the Government, and all loyal citizens of Kenya. We will do this job together as a team. I shall not be satisfied until every loyal citizen in Kenya can go about his work in peace, safety and security."

"I shall spend the next few days in making myself acquainted with the situation. I shall then make my plans to get on with the job. There are so many loyal citizens and my best wishes and I promise you will do my utmost to relieve you of your anxiety and the anxiety which is felt by all of us here."

"I am delighted to find that I have under my command the Buffs, who were with me in the Canal Zone and the Lancashire Fusiliers, who were old friends of the Canal Zone. And the Devonians, who have only just left my command, and whom I knew so well in a regular way in 1947. My best wishes also to the Gunners and to the auxiliary units and services who come under my command."

"I must look forward to meeting The King's African Rifles, who have such a fine reputation, and the Kenya Regiment, who have taken such a prominent part in the operation, where I know I have many old friends, and The East African Independent, Armoured, Car Squadron."

"I will not say too much about the job ahead of us until I have had a good look at it. I am quite sure it will demand a high standard of discipline, a high standard of fieldcraft, and a high standard of leadership right down to the platoon commanders. That is what I shall be looking for, and I hope I shall be satisfied. You might as well know that I never am satisfied with those three things, so look to it and do your very best."

Tribute to Kikuyu Home Guard

"I know that Europeans, Asians, and Africans in the Kenya Police and Kenya Police Reserve have a vital part to play in this job to do. I must look forward to meeting them, and they can count on my full support and understanding. I have no heard on all sides of the courageous behaviour of the Kikuyu Home Guard, and shall look forward to meeting them. While I must have to take stern measures to restore respect for the law, nobody here who I believe in justice. I desire to see the country returned to a normal process of government, where justice and progress for all races and creeds are the result of the rule of law. There are for the future of the dependancies, but I shall examine this very carefully with my Royal Air Force advisers. In the meantime my best wishes to the Royal Air Force and to the pilots of the Kenya Police Reserve."

"When I have had a look at the situation for myself and have had the benefit of local opinion, I will talk to you again and tell you what I am going to do about it."

East Africa Dinner

"APPLICATION FOR TICKETS for the East Africa Dinner in London on Tuesday, June 30, are already being received. The attendance is expected to be the largest for many years. To members of the Dinner Club the cost of a ticket is 27s. 6d. for themselves or their guests, and to non-members 30s. The committee especially hope that many East Africans now on leave in this country will attend. Tickets and further particulars may be obtained from Miss Young, c/o the East African Office, Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2."

Duke of Gloucester's Address

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, chief guest at a Coronation banquet held in London last week under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League, and the Overseas League, said *inter alia*:

"The task in which the people of this country are engaged is to help the Colonial territories overcome their progress. It is a vast task, and sometimes we may be inclined to feel that it is also a thankless one; but I am sure that there can be any doubt of the verdict that history will give on what Britain has done to help the people of the under-developed areas of the world to achieve a better and more rewarding life."

"The problems are often intractable, and we have known disappointment and failure, but there can be no denying that achievements in the African territories, for example, since they became British dependencies, little more than 50 years ago, have been truly extraordinary, whether one considers economic development, health, and education or political institutions."

Bulawayo Exhibition

Referring to the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Southern Rhodesia, the Duke said:

"A great exhibition in Bulawayo in memory of Cecil Rhodes will shortly be formally opened by the Queen Mother. It is a pleasure for me to dwell on the personality and work of that remarkable man, his name is enshrined in the territories of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Rhodes Scholarship Trust."

"It is now 50 years since the first handful of these scholarships came to Oxford and in that time there have been nearly 3,000 scholars. Their influence upon better understanding between English-speaking people cannot be measured with any precision, but it is safe to say that the faith of the founder of the trust has been amply justified."



Player's Pletise

Labour Party's Policy Statement

Increased Commonwealth Investment

"CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN" is the title of the Labour Party's new official statement of policy, published yesterday. It states, *inter alia*:

The End of the Old Imperialism. "What we face to-day is not only a cold war between East and West, but a world uprising of Colonial Peoples against the old Imperialism. With the new Communist-imperialism bidding for control of these revolutionary movements, the need to understand them and come to terms with them is even more urgent. Unless we can persuade the Colonial peoples that they can fulfil their aspirations in co-operation with the West, no amount of atom bombs or tanks will prevent Communism from achieving final victory.

The End of Poverty. "The British Labour Movement proud of the part it has played in assisting other peoples towards independence, while in office we were able to carry many of our ideals into practice in Asia, Africa and the Indies, are now doing their best to wreck the

growth of these peoples, and to prevent them from growing. We have a duty to help them in Asia, Africa and Africa to combat hunger, poverty, ignorance, and disease. We further believe that the biggest contribution to the forces of freedom and progress is an organized attack on the cause of poverty.

Colombo Plan Example

The British Commonwealth, under the leadership of the Labour Government, made an excellent start with the Colombo Plan. But the size of this problem is so large that it calls for international solution. The existing international machinery for assisting development in the backward areas—for example, the World Bank—is valuable, but a larger and more imaginative world scheme is a crying need. That is why Labour has proposed a world plan for mutual aid in 'Towards World Peace'.

...to be done. So gradual with these problems we must invest large sums of capital in developing food and raw material resources both at home and in the Commonwealth at maximum speed, and to help to balance world production.

Labour will propose the setting up of a Commonwealth Development Corporation that can place orders on behalf of the African Commonwealth as far ahead as possible with British firms. These orders will be for about projects and finance between this country and other countries of the Commonwealth.

Labour also proposes to set up an Export Promotion Organization to research foreign demands, study foreign sales techniques, and assist British firms to develop their sales in foreign markets.

Surveying Overseas Minerals

Search for Minerals. Since Great Britain is the oldest industrial nation, we have never had a complete survey of our mineral resources. Both Britain and the Commonwealth still contain mineral deposits which have not been properly surveyed, or, at least, not fully worked.

In order to reduce our dependence on foreign minerals, Labour will (1) undertake a major survey of the mineral needs of Britain for the next 20 years; (2) establish a national mineral resources survey, with powers to make trial borings and to offer plans for the exploitation of the resources thus discovered; (3) take power to acquire the ownership of deposits of particular minerals or in particular areas to embark on new workings, or to acquire a controlling interest in existing workings; and (4) seek the co-operation of Commonwealth Governments in making surveys throughout the Commonwealth.

In the interests of racial co-operation, the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia will in future hold a joint national conference annually with European and African delegates, instead of separate conferences as in the past.



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PERSONALIA

MR. P. A. CHAM is on holiday in Madeira. SIR PERCY WYN HARRIS has arrived in London. MAJOR and MRS. K. A. BROWN have arrived on leave from Kenya.

DR. JOHN SHERMAN, whose death we recently reported, died on June 12, 1953.

MR. A. M. GALE is due in London on leave from Kenya about mid July.

MR. R. L. GOE, senior botanist in Malaya, is visiting Tanganyika to advise on rice growing.

THE BR. REV. MESSRS. D. R. LAMONT was recently installed Prefect Apostolic of Umtali.

MR. W. C. LITTLE, principal of Medical Training Centre, has left again for Northern Rhodesia.

DR. N. LLOYD-RUSBY, a tuberculosis specialist, will begin a tour of Tanganyika early next month.

MR. G. R. COOK has former secretary of the Rhodesia League to be a member of the party.

DR. E. S. MUNGER, who has been visiting East and Central Africa, has returned to the United States.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WHELAN are about to leave by air for Southern Rhodesia and the Orange Free State of South Africa.

MR. T. DEANS, of the Colonial Geological Survey's Mineral Resources Division, will visit Tanganyika in August.

MR. J. LAKE has joined the board of Parsters' Glass Co., Ltd., of which COLONEL CHARLES PENSONBY is chairman.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Pongwe in the Legislative Council of Kenya, will fly back from London in a few days.

COMMANDER BRIAN GOORD has been elected chairman of Nakuru County Council and Mr. BRUCE McKENZIE vice chairman.

SIR HENRY and LADY BURNING will leave London in a few days for the continent, and will be abroad for about a month.

MR. ALFRED STEPHENS has been elected to the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council as member for Mufunira-Chinanga.

MR. and MRS. WELFENSKY sailed yesterday for the Cape in the WINDWARD CASTLE on their way back to Northern Rhodesia.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London held a reception at the House of Commons last week in honour of the Crown Prince of Ethiopia.

MR. B. J. HARRISON, chief engineer of Rhodesia Railways, has been appointed to the new post of assistant general manager.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. J. ALLPRESS, I.P., is attending the biennial conference of the British Empire Service League on behalf of Nyasaland.

DR. FEWELDE TUCCU, the first Eritrean graduate in medicine and surgery, was received on his arrival in Addis Ababa by the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, expects to leave London again for Nairobi on June 27.

DR. J. V. WARREN, of Duke University, North Carolina, is to visit East Africa, and probably Kenya, to continue his work on the blood pressure of the natives.

SIR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER has relinquished the chairmanship of the London head office board of the Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., and his seat on the board.

DR. G. H. HANSEN, who has been appointed Director of Human Man-Power in Kenya, is a Muslim member of the Legislative Council, and a retired veterinary surgeon.

MR. O. PARIK, Government Statistician of Malta, is spending three months in Salisbury on attachment to the Central African Statistical Office.

MR. C. F. S. TAYLOR, a director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Selection Trust, Ltd., has been appointed joint managing director of the Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., from July 1.

MR. and MRS. J. S. MORRIS, two Northern Rhodesian official representatives at the Coronation, will leave Thursday in the STIRLING CASTLE on their way back to Lusaka.

MR. H. H. STEWART, secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board, has been appointed Director of National Parks, in succession to the late COLONEL J. S. VARLEY.

SIR RALPH TURNER, director of the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University, has received the triennial gold medal of the Royal Asiatic Society for his services to Oriental scholarship.

MR. S. S. DAVAR, the journalist, who has recently returned from the Union of South Africa, has announced that the Colony was taking several important steps towards improving racial co-operation.

MAJOR F. V. VAUGHAN, of the Southern Rhodesian Staff Corps, has been awarded the M.B.E. for services in Malaya with 22 Special Air Service Regiment.

TROOPER J. BENNELL, a Southern Rhodesian volunteer with the same force, has been mentioned in dispatches.

DR. A. ROYLAND HUNT, medical officer of health in Bahir el Ghazal since 1947, who has left the Sudan on leave pending retirement, joined the service in 1933 and spent most of his service in the southern provinces.

He married in 1949 Miss E. GORDON, first superintendent of girls' education in the three southern provinces.

MR. ANJUS LAWRIE has been elected chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and the Kenya Sisal Board. Mr. J. J. BLOWERS, vice-chairman of the association, and the other members of the board are Messrs H. B. H. H. DWENN, D. GOUGH, A. H. BIBBY, R. BENNETT, G. BURSALL and MAJOR J. P. HEARLE.

MR. ANTHONY LAWERS, one of 25 journalists from the Colonial Empire invited to London by the Colonial Office for the Coronation, broadcast his impressions of this country in a talk in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. He suggested that a party of newspapermen from different parts of the British Isles should be invited to East Africa.

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Obituary

Sir Guy Pilling

SIR HENRY GUY PILLING, K.C.M.G. since 1949, Speaker of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, died in Nairobi last week at the age of 67. He entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in Fiji in 1907, and became Secretary to the Western Pacific High Commission 16 years later. After serving as Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong, he went to Kenya as Deputy Chief Secretary in 1934, was Governor of St. Helena from 1938 to 1941, and British Resident in Zanzibar for the next five years. He leaves a widow and a daughter. Their only son was killed in action in 1942.

MR. AB. MUNDELA, who has died in Kenya, went to East Africa in 1911 after retiring from the 15th Hussars, and opened the first store in what is now Eldoret. In the 1914-18 war he served with the East African Mounted Rifles, and later as a political officer in German territory. After selling his business some years ago he went to live in Mozambique.

MR. JOHN COATES, M.B.E., at one time Government Printer in Uganda, has died in this country.

Tanganyika European Council New Statement of Policy

THE ELECTED MEMBERS of the Tanganyika European Council have issued a statement of policy, the preamble to which admits that they have for some time considered that the organization could make a greater contribution to the future of the Territory by concentrating on its economic advancement rather than absorbing its energy upon the political field. The preamble continues (in part):—

"The first essential is confidence, confidence of the inhabitants in the country itself, confidence in a multi-racial society, and in each section of those inhabitants in one another. Confidence must also be instilled in peoples' outsiders who must be made to regard this country as a safe and secure place in which to live."

"Tanganyika is known the world over as a country where race relationships are better than in any other multi-racial country, and the Tanganyika European Council is determined to maintain that relationship as a source of mutual confidence and cordiality."

President's Tour

With this in mind, a tour of the main centres of European population was undertaken in January, when general support for this view-point. As a result of that support and considerable communications since between members and regional committees, the executive committee now publishes a statement of policy within which the council will work in the future, fully believing that the principles will be supported by all who place Tanganyika before self-interest.

"As Europeans we have a definite duty to Tanganyika, a duty imposed on us and accepted by the British people in the Trustee's Agreement. Without development of Tanganyika's natural resources we cannot carry out those obligations. Development of those resources can be brought about only if speedy progress is made with the general improvement of our communications system."

"In November the Minister of State, addressing the Security Council of the United Nations, made clear to that body that the Europeans normally resident in Trust Territories were considered as inhabitants within the terms of the Trustee's Agreement. In the terms of that statement we Europeans have a duty to the country and our fellow inhabitants to pass on to them the benefits of our background of culture, history, tradition, character, and administrative experience based over the past 2,000 years."

"We have by reason of our background alone considered ourselves the natural leaders of this Territory, but the time has arrived when by our very actions and words we must give proof of our ability to lead, and only so long as that ability is maintained and recognized by others have we any right to consider ourselves in that position."

"On the other hand, by virtue of the recognition of the status of inhabitants, we are entitled to expect that a discrimination as between races in respect of matters such as land-holdings, immigration, and taxes should go at the earliest opportunity."

"With these matters in mind the executive committee now publishes the following statement of policy, appealing to all of whatever race or colour to give full consideration to each point raised."

"The executive committee has also had under review the necessity for certain changes in the constitution of the Tanganyika European Council, and certain recommendations have been made to the elected members and regional committees with a view to strengthening support by the introduction of subscribing membership and placing more responsibility upon the regional or area committees."

"The public will be advised of these changes as soon as an agreement has been reached on details, the various principles involved having recently been generally agreed."

Statement of Policy

It then follows a policy statement in these terms:—
"To use every endeavour to obtain European elected representation on the Legislative Council at the earliest possible date."

"To co-operate with all races to ensure that the proposed changes in the Constitution when introduced which provide for parity of racial representation on the non-official side of Legislative Council, shall be a success."

"To offer our full co-operation with all races in matters territorial for the benefit of Tanganyika and its inhabitants."

"To pursue the question of territorial development in the

full belief that without development we will not have the necessary funds to provide the social services so necessary to fulfil the demands of a fast developing Territory."

- (a) a progressive policy of development of communications;
- (b) a practical policy for agriculture;
- (c) a change in the Land Ordinance;
- (d) a change in the Membership system which would allow of non-officials being appointed to specific municipal posts, and

to remove unjustified taxation.
"To support an approved educational policy, which must include provision for technical education for Africans on a scale related to educational standards attained."

Security of Government Expenditure

"To press for an investigation into Government expenditure, bearing in mind the disproportionate increase in staff, with resultant housing and office accommodation compared to the service given, and the rents being paid for office accommodation when such rents could well be used to service loans with which to build new accommodation as needed."

"To support any action which would in any way prejudice the closer relations of the six territories of East and Central Africa, and to support every attempt to bring to successful conclusion negotiations to that end, inasmuch as it could be to the ultimate benefit of the Territory and its inhabitants, Western civilization as a whole, and the African Continent generally."

[Content appears in Notes By The Way.]

Sultan Visits East Africa House Honorary Membership Accepted

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has accepted honorary membership of East Africa House, the inter-racial East African club in London.

The Sultan and the wives of the club at a long day last week, being received by the management committee (Mr. V. G. Matthews (chairman), Sir Charles Lockhart, Mr. W. H. Billington, Mr. F. S. Loelsson, Mr. H. F. Oxley, Captain C. R. S. Piman, Mr. G. Rybot, Colonel Malcolm Stewart, and Mr. J. H. S. Tranter, wife Mr. D. Ham Clarke, secretary).

Welcoming the Sultan, Mr. Matthews said that one of the club's main objects was to provide a home from home for students of all races studying in this country, and in London for other purposes, which were faced with manifold difficulties and dangers, which the club could do little to minimize. It had, moreover, the young men of all races from East Africa would live together in harmony and friendship."

The Sultan, who is in Swahili, saying that he had been deeply interested in the club since its establishment, and he had heard of its efforts of its progress and that he knew the benefits it had provided for the sons of residents in East Africa.

Accepting honorary membership with great pleasure, he said that it would make him wear the club tie sometimes. After other amusing comments, he told his audience that if any of the club members were to be seen they could not do better than leave a note for him, which would be sent to him.

Then the Sultan presented a Zanzibar chess which he had brought with him to England for the purpose.

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"Operation Epsom" In Kenya Successful Action Against Terrorists

"OPERATION EPSOM," in which combined action by The Lancashire Fusiliers, The Devonshire Regiment, The Buffs, The Kenya African Rifles, and The Kenya Regiment were supported by police and large numbers of Kikuyu guards—killed 125 terrorists last week on the east side of the Aberdare Mountains. Harvard aircraft now reconnaissance and five airties.

In the first phase ground patrols exerted pressure on known concentrations of gangsters and hide-outs were later bombed from the air for two days. Then measures were taken to prevent the terrorists from getting food supplies from villages on the edge of the forest.

Over the week-end 18 terrorists surrendered 15 miles from Upland, the scene of the Lari massacre. It is thought that they had been driven there from the north. "Operation Epsom." Prisoners have testified that the terrorists were killed in one of the earlier raids.

Mr. William Blackwell of the Kenya police, after conferring with his patrol for the first time, shot five and arrested another. It has been suggested that the British 1874 was among the first seized.

Mr. A. R. Swift, an officer of the Police, has captured four terrorists and captured a fifth in a village near Thomson's Falls town.

Twenty Africans were present at a day-long ceremony in the servants' quarters of a Nairobi suburb, in which one of the terrorists was being forced to take the oath after having been beaten.

At a road near Kiseru the British Kikuyu, including 48 women, were arrested when they tried to pass Nairobi without passes. It is believed that they intended to infiltrate into the city in order to obtain recruits for the "red" gangs in the Aberdares.

New Legal Provisions

In order that justice may be dispensed more quickly in Mau Mau cases in Kenya, provision has been made for the establishment of emergency justice courts. The Governor is empowered to declare any area an emergency zone in which these courts may act, and the Criminal Code, except for the Kamba Reserve, has been so declared. The courts will try persons accused of possessing offensive weapons, of sorting with persons, consorting with persons, and of providing to public safety, harbouring such persons, supplying terrorists with food and arms, all of which offences are punishable by death.

Provision is made for the accused to be represented by an advocate or such other persons as the court may allow, and appeal against conviction by the assize courts to the High Court. Additional judges will be appointed, and the same applies to the High Court. The qualifications may be set by the judges. The number of two retired G.O.C.s judges may also be enlisted.

General Erskine visited the headquarters of the 39th Brigade at Nakuru last week and carried out his first field inspection of the Mau Mau.

Commodore Graham, his Air Ministry advice has been studying improved means of air support.

Two Kikuyu were hanged on Saturday for the murder of Commander Meiklejohn last November.

One-Day Conference on Africa

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has arranged a one-day conference on Africa to be held on Saturday, June 20, in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society. Lord Hailey will preside at the opening session at 10.30 a.m. Mr. J. J. Gerber will speak on "The South African Native Lands and Educational Opportunities"; at noon Colonel Sir John Hensonby will take the chair for Mr. Bluffdell's lecture on "East Africa"; and in the afternoon there will be a talk on the Gold Coast and films of that Colony and Southern Rhodesia. All interested in African affairs are invited. Among those present will be a considerable number of London County Council teachers.

Kenya's Royal Show is to be held in the Mitchell Park, Nairobi, from October 14 to 17.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Recent surveys estimate the height of Kilimanjaro at 19,565 feet. It was previously thought to be 19,565 feet.

A chapel to the memory of Rhodesians who fell in the war has been dedicated at King George VI Barracks, Salisbury.

A cinema coach is to be attached to special tourist services by Rhodesia Railways. Accommodating 24, it is a combined lounge and projection room.

An African station master and his assistant have been arrested in connexion with thefts of cash and goods from Tanganyika Railways amounting to £8,000.

Among the 38 badges of honour awarded to Kikuyu this year five have gone to Kikuyu in recognition of their outstanding services and opposition to Mau Mau.

A contingent from H.M.E.A.S. ROSAIND, commanded by Lieutenant B. COX, R.E.A.N., took part in the parade for The Queen's Birthday in Dar es Salaam last week.

Ceremonial Sworn

The 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment received from the Governor, Sir Gilbert Renfrew, last Thursday, two ceremonial swords as gifts from the Government and people of Northern Rhodesia to mark the Coronation.

An exhibition of medicine of aboriginal peoples of the British Commonwealth is open daily, except Sunday, at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 28 Portman Square, London, W.1, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.

Within two to three years the road from Beira to the Rhodesian border should be entirely asphalted, at a cost of about £20,000. The present distance of nearly 200 miles may be shortened by realignment of some sections. A road bridge will be constructed over the Limpopo River.

Coronation Day was celebrated quietly by the British community in Khartoum where a special service was held at the grounds of the British Consulate, at which the Bishop of Sudan preached. Sudanese were among the guests invited to the Palace and to celebrations in provincial capitals.

The Union Castle liner VICTORIA CASTLE, commander Captain G. H. Mayhew, which took part in the review at Spithead at the beginning of the week, had been chartered by the Admiralty for the accommodation of guests of the British Government. She will sail for South Africa to day.

Gwelo's Offer

An offer of land near Gwelo for the Governor's residence and Parliamentary buildings has been made by the heirs to the estate of the late H. R. Cummins. Hoping that Gwelo might be chosen as Southern Rhodesia's capital after federation, they have offered two areas of between 15 and 20 acres each.

Six farming units in the Ufipa district are to be disposed of by the Government of Tanganyika on 99 years' rights of occupancy. Between altitudes of 5,000 and 7,000 feet, with rainfall averaging between 30 and 40 inches, they are connected by a gravel road to Abercorn and to the railhead at Mwanza. Details are obtainable from the Provincial Commissioner, Tabora.

Of the 22 Turkana tribesmen who were sentenced to death by a major court in the Equatoria Province of the Sudan for attacks on the Tapoza people in raids in October and November last, in which 18 men, women and children were killed, 14 were executed by firing squads of British troops and eight had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. One Tapoza tribesman, who killed a Turkana in the raid or murders committed in these raids, has been hanged.

Mr Lyttelton on Kenya

(Continued from page 1348)

do not think I can say more than say that that particular aspect is very highly important and I agree that it must be watched with the greatest care, and that we shall do.

With regard to the High Court procedure, I should very glad to satisfy the hon. and learned gentleman on the point. There is nothing unusual in accused persons being brought straight into the High Court. It is necessary to allow sufficient time for their defence. There is nothing unusual in the fact that it is already on the Statute Book.

Mr. F. A. R. (Kenya).—Does not the Minister agree that will be only by giving the very maximum of support to the loyal Kikuyu and making them feel safe that this problem can eventually be overcome?

Mr. C. SILVERMAN: I do not think the Minister bear in mind that there are very many people who do not share the view that the course of conduct pursued either by himself or the Governor is winning the support of the local population. That there is considerable evidence that a very large and overwhelming number of the population were on the side of the authorities and law and order, the result of what has happened to lessen that support and not increase it? Will he bear in mind that there are not only people who are politically minded but also a very many political quarters, as is evident from the leading article in *The Times* to-day?

Kikuyu Being Won Over

MR. LYTTELTON: "I do not wish to suffer a homily from the hon. member. The facts are entirely wrong. I have made a statement giving them the lie direct, that an increasing number of Kikuyu are coming over and that the mass of the population are being won over. That is not a casual statement at all. It has been weighed by all the authorities in Kenya and I stand by it. It is not usual to expect, in this vale of tears, universal approbation for what has to be done in a very awkward situation."

That the House should adjourn to debate the proposition of the Kenya African Union was then moved by Mr Brockway, supported by Mrs Silverman. The speaker, however, ruled that he could not interrupt the

Orders of the day for such a debate.

In the House of Lords the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Munster, made a statement similar to that of Mr Lyttelton in the Commons.

When Lord Stansgate asked the references to the K.A.U. did not grossly prejudice the appeal of John Kenyatta the Lord Chancellor stated that it did not.

Victoria Hotel

Uganda C.D.C. Shares

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has arranged to acquire the controlling interest in Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd. which was acquired three years ago by the Colonial Development Corporation. The communication announcing this agreement states that the step was in accordance with the C.D.C. policy to transfer to local interests projects that have become well-established, thus releasing funds for further development.

According to the annual report on which was published recently, the hotel company has an authorized capital of £150,000 and an issued capital of £144,000. The corporation's holding amounted to just over 60%, or £87,600. In 1952 there was a turnover of £84,104 and a profit of £8,631, compared with a turnover of £65,168 and a profit of £3,248 in the previous year. For last year there was a maiden dividend of 5%.

The report stated that the business is expanding more rapidly than expected, and it should be maintained for a while at present level.

The first of the three-storey blocks of flats for railway employees in Nairobi has been opened by the general manager. Building was done entirely by Africans under a European works manager. The Makongeni estate owned by East African Railways will ultimately house some 14,000 Africans, and will comprise a school, a market, and a social centre.

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Parliament

Lord Reith's Private Directorships

Mr. Lyttelton Demands Decision

THE REITH UNDERTAKING OF PRIVATE BUSINESS activities in connection with his chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation was defended by Mr. Lyttelton in the House of Commons last week. Colonial Secretary, answering questions by Labour members MR. JOHN DUGDALE and MR. J. RANKIN.

Now that Lord Reith has nearly completed his reorganization of the corporation both at headquarters and in the regions, I saw value in a suggestion which he made some time ago that the chairman, as in many large commercial organizations, should devote most of his major questions of policy leaving the day-to-day administration to be carried out by the strengthened executive.

C.D.C. Salary Reduced

"I therefore felt able to agree that the post of chairman need no longer exclude the acceptance of two or three private directorships. I welcome this move since it will keep the chairman in closer touch with the business world outside the corporation. Lord Reith's salary as chairman will be £3,500 per annum instead of £5,000. He has assured me that he will still regard the corporation as having the first claim upon his time and energy.

MR. DUGDALE: Before turning to this decision, did the Minister discuss the matter with the Prime Minister, and did both of them consider the effect this would have on the chairmen of the boards of other corporations? May we now assume that the chairmen of the National Coal Board and of the Electricity Authority and any other board may take directorships as and when they like?

MR. LYTTLTON: "Of course not. The right gentleman is not justified in assuming anything other than what I have said. If he will look at the list of the Colonial Development Corporation under the auspices of the previous Government he will see that it is highly desirable that the chairman should have closer touch with the outside world."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Is Mr. Lyttelton able to tell us how much time each day and week Lord Reith will now be able to give to the C.D.C.?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "Lord Reith will continue to give the whole of his time to the affairs of the C.D.C. subject, of course, I suppose, one board meeting or two a month of those companies."

MR. SHINWELL (Lab.): "Would it not be very desirable if members of the Government, including the Colonial Secretary, had closer contact with the outside world so that they could know what public opinion thinks about this decision?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "It is very easy to arouse emotions on this matter, and I am not surprised that the right gentleman is trying to do it. However, there are roughly two systems under which private stock companies are managed in this country. One is by having a whole-time chairman who is the chief executive, and the other is by having somebody who is in touch with the outside world and the day-to-day business, in the majority of cases, if carried out by the executive."

Lord Trefgarne's Case

MR. DUDLEY WILLIAMS (Cons.): "Is it the fact that during the administration of the late Government the chairman of the C.D.C. at the same time as he was chairman, held several directorships in private business?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "Yes, that is so, I believe."

MR. SHINWELL: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that he has now decided to reverse the decision of Parliament without previously consulting this House, which decided that this was a full-time job? He has now decided that a part-time job. Does he really think that he is acting in the interests of the C.D.C.?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "It is not in the interests of the Corporation why did the last Government permit Lord Trefgarne to hold outside directorships?"

MRS. WHITE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary to make a statement on the banishment of Chief Gani by the Governor of Nyasaland.

MR. LYTTLTON: "Chief Gani was suspended as a Native Authority on May 19 when he refused to withdraw a written notice inciting his people to breaches of the agricultural law and urging them not to pay their taxes. He was required to leave the district and when he refused a deportation order was

issued by the Governor. He resisted the enforcement of the order and was taken away under escort in a car; he started a fight with his guards and succeeded in escaping into Portuguese territory. He was handed back by the Portuguese authorities, arrested as a result of his resistance to the police, and is now being held on remand."

MRS. WHITE: "Does that mean he is to be brought to a public trial, and, if so, can we have an idea before what body the trial will be held?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "I imagine that he will be brought to the ordinary way, for breaches of the law. I think of the benefit of the hon. lady that the Corporation in the context in which I have used it is not to be removed from one district to another in the same terms."

Chief Gani's Illness

MR. DUGDALE: "Would the Minister give a little further information about this matter of resistance and struggle in view of the fact that Chief Gani is an elderly gentleman suffering from a brain disease, and that it is highly improbable that he could engage very hard with any case in support of that?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "There is no medical evidence in support of that, but I have been at some pains to look into it, and I can only say that I am confident he succeeded in escaping."

MR. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Has Mr. Lyttelton's attention been directed to the fact that Chief Gani is an elderly gentleman and when the trial is over, will the Minister make a fuller statement?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "I do not think the actual details of the fracas are of particular interest, but if somebody puts down questions I will go into it more fully. Our information is that Chief Gani was only led into these errors by very strong pressure exerted upon him by others."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "If Chief Gani is to be tried, is it fair that statements of this kind should be made pending a trial?"

MR. LYTTLTON: "The statement of what I have said is certainly in mitigation of any other action of which Chief Gani has been convicted."

MR. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "But he has not been convicted."

MR. LYTTLTON: "Certainly I do not think the use of the word 'mitigation' is harmful. I said 'of anything of which he is accused'."

DR. S. HASTINGS asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that on January 29 last Philip Gideon died from shock resulting from multiple injuries inflicted by beating carried out under orders, with a view to obtaining information as to the whereabouts of hidden firearms used by a Mau Mau gang; how far such action was sanctioned by existing regulations; and whether he proposed to take steps to punish these regulations.

MR. LYTTLTON: "I would refer the hon. member to a reply by the Minister of State on May 22. The investigation into this death has been completed, and the Attorney-General is considering legal action against the responsible officers."

MR. HASTINGS: "Does the Minister regard this as a unique case, or have other cases been referred to him in which similar measures have been used to try to solve problems?"

Action Against Brutal Methods

MR. LYTTLTON: "There are two other cases under investigation now, coming from Malaya. I do not want to add anything about it while the General is considering what action is appropriate. I would refer the hon. gentleman to where allegations are made against the Home Office to get any evidence to bring any malefactor to justice."

MR. PENNYCOOK (Lab.): "Could the Ministers make it clear to those in authority in this country, with the countenance treatment of that kind? Home members have said that." He did not say if he was there was an investigation.

MR. LYTTLTON: "The hon. gentleman should be reminded that the Government in Kenya have on two occasions issued a public circular in which it was stated that this brutality was entirely against their policy and that anybody who was guilty of it would be prosecuted with vigour."

MR. PENNYCOOK (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what arrangements had been made to provide wire for earth static defence of the Kilimanjaro Home Guard post.

MR. HASTINGS: "The most careful attention is being paid to strengthening the defence of Sakuyu and Enko Home Guard posts. Such measures are being strengthened by the digging of barbed wire and pitfalls on approaches to the posts, water wire, sowing of wire and split bamboo stakes, string of trenches within the posts, and reinforcement of huts. £12,000 has been allocated for the purchases of barbed wire. Detailed plans are being given to the Home Guard, and arrangements for support of guard posts by police and troops in the event of attack. Colonel Foreman's late The Buffs Regiment, has been attached to the General Staff in Nairobi, with special responsibility for the Home Guard."

Of Commercial Concern

Colonel Stuart S. MacLinton, chairman and managing director of William MacLinton & Sons Ltd., timber importers, said at last week's annual meeting of the company that the Kenya plant for grading slats was destroyed by fire last year, thus seriously dislocating the manufacturing process. He said that the Kenyan workers at the mills had represented half the labour force had been withdrawn. Now there were some signs of improvement, but for the above reasons there had been a trading loss in Kenya. The group made a profit of £238,109, compared with £442,804 in 1951, but the net profit after meeting taxation was £110,042 compared with £157,147. The ordinary shareholders received a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2 1/2%.

Satisfactory results are reported by the Northern Rhodesia Maize Control Board for the year ended May 31, 1952, during which it took over the direct buying of the rainy season was, however, one of the worst ever known, and although acreage planted by Africans was probably a record, production of 321,080 standard bags was disappointing. European production was 398,375 bags. Fifty buying depots were established in native reserves and 17 permanent Native rural depots created. Subsidies totalled £1,037,428. Recruitment of Native labour to handle the crop is described as difficult.

Gatooma Canvas Industry

A new canvas industry, which will provide a further outlet for Gatooma's cotton yarn, will start production in November. Skilled operators are to be sent out from the Manchester factory of Fothergill and Harvey Ltd., manufacturers of khaki drill, in association with Record Products Ltd., a new £250,000 company, is being formed.

At last week's auctions in London 5,522 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 4.96d per lb., compared with 6,378 packages averaging 3s. 3.47d per lb. in the previous week. The high price reached was 3s. 7.1d per lb. for 108 packages of Nyasaland.

In its statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1952, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) report issued in London, shows a profit of £17,500,000, and liabilities at £41,755,233. Assets are valued at £41,532,440.

Last week's issue of Tanganyika Government 4 1/2% stock, 1957-70, at 97 1/2 was heavily oversubscribed. Applications for amounts up to and including £21,000 were received, and those for higher sums will receive about 60%.

The total area under tea in Nyasaland is officially returned as 23,657 acres, of which 17,622 acres are in bearing.

Dividends

Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and S. Africa Ltd.—7 1/2% (the same) for the year ended June 30, 1952. Profit £3,922 (£2,547). The chairman, Mr. J. E. W. Lomas, reports: "We are seriously short of working capital."

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.—1s. per 3d. share, less tax, for 1952. After taxation of £678 profit for the year was £821, compared with a loss of £281 in the previous year.

Whiteaway, Midlaw and Co., Ltd.—10% (the same) for the year ended February 28 last. After tax of £112,000, net profit was £54,840 (£116,386).

Metal Box Co. Overseas, Ltd.—15% (10%). After tax of £547,000, gross net profits were £298,000 (£513,000) for year ended March 31 last.

Richard Cogan, Ltd.—10% (the same). Net profit for 1952—£96,528 (£102,032), after tax of £12,120 (£129,909).

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Islam and Christianity in the Sudan

Will Freedom of Southerners Be Respected?

MR. IAN H. WATTS has written to *The Times* from the Southern Sudan, where he has worked for the past 11 years:

The new constitution guarantees certain rights and freedoms to all Sudanese alike. Section 5 (2) states that no disability shall attach to any Sudanese on the ground of race, religion, or sex, in public or private employment, or in the admission to or in the exercise of any occupation, trade, business or profession. Section 7 (1) says: "All persons shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess their religion, subject only to such conditions relating to morality, public order, or health as may be imposed by law."

The average Southern Sudanese wants only to be sure that he will, in fact, be allowed to enjoy his constitutional rights and freedoms. Unfortunately there are those who say and do things which will be so.

It is being said that once the Sudan attains full freedom the Christian Church will be swept away and the country 'Islamized.' Boys attending mission schools are said that they are wasting their time, and that they should attend Government schools. And pagan Sudanese are advised to become Muslims on the grounds that only Muslims will get high posts in the new Sudan.

All this propaganda runs quite contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and it must be emphasized that many leading and liberal-minded Sudanese who really think in terms of civil and religious liberty deplore it as much as anyone. It is here, however, that the dilemma lies.

Average Muslim's Outlook

One must be frank enough to realize that the Muslim law—the *Shari'a*—by no means grants the full equality and religious freedom to non-Muslims allowed in the new constitution, and the average Muslim thinks in terms of the *Shari'a* law rather than in terms of the new constitution.

Temple Gairdner, writing in 1920, said: "It remains to be seen whether the reformers will realize the difference between real civil and religious liberty and the Muhammadan sacred law. It remains to be seen whether nationalism is really possible in Islam—that is to say, whether the non-Muslim can ever really be accorded equal rights with the Muslim in Moslem states... and whether the habit of freedom can be taught. While the great drama is being worked out, it is premature and unfair to speak, yet a doubt may be expressed."

The present unique situation in the Sudan whereby some millions of non-Muslims, including large numbers of Christians, are being incorporated into a mainly Muslim State, which may well declare Islam as the State religion, represents a great challenge to the thinking, enlightened Muslim leaders in positions of responsibility.

The challenge is not only to reassure the Southerners that their freedoms and equal rights will be respected, but also by public statements and vigorous propaganda in the north to educate the average Sudanese to think in terms which are new

to Muslim thought. Will enlightened Muslim thinkers of vision and courage be found who will be able to lead a united Sudan in the spirit of its new constitution? One wishes profoundly that there were no doubt to the answer to this question.

Commander S. R. Davidson

Deportation From Kenya

THE CASE OF COMMANDER S. R. DAVIDSON, recently deported from Kenya after his illegal entry into that Colony, has again been the subject of editorial comment in the *Manchester Guardian*, which has written:

The account which Commander Davidson gives of himself and his adventures confirms one's first impression of him as either an eccentric and adventurous person, pugnacious, warm-hearted, and guileless, who might be almost expected to commit some offence without sinister intent, but in circumstances which would make it look as sinister as possible and which would undoubtedly be a quite exasperating detainee to the one's hands, especially if he happened to be justified in making a complaint.

Each party are bound to fight on their own terms, and we do not know what would have happened if, owing to the decision of the Mombasa magistrates, but do the authorities realize that they have, in the outcome, perhaps inadvertently, punished him much more severely than his offence merited? There may even have been a case for deporting him, but was there a case for deporting him to this country? One would have said, on the face of it, that he was domiciled either in Australia (where his wife and child now are, and where he had his last leave from Kenya) or in Northern Rhodesia, where he had been employed for two years before this episode and where he has friends and some property.

Yet he was put on shipboard without any question where he wanted to go, and was, in fact ignorant of his destination until just before she sailed. Here he is more or less stranded; he has no resources and few acquaintances; his injured leg handicaps him in trying to get manual work, and it is not easy in the circumstances to get an administrative post. There is, therefore, not, in equity, a case for recognizing that it was a mistake to bring him here and for assisting him to return to the country he regards as his home?

Salisbury Fire Brigade Inadequate

THAT SALISBURY FIRE BRIGADE could not cope efficiently with a really serious fire was suggested by Mr. A. P. L. Sullivan, a vice-president of the Institution of Fire Engineers, who recently toured Southern Rhodesia. "We are sitting on top of a volcano," he commented. "You certainly have not the fire equipment to protect your 15,000 people. You have only one fire station and two appliances." By Britain's standards Salisbury would be classified as a "C plus" fire risk. The city was in a worse position even than Bulawayo, whose fire brigade he described as "utterly inadequate."

Plans are being discussed for an All-Africa Congress in Cairo.



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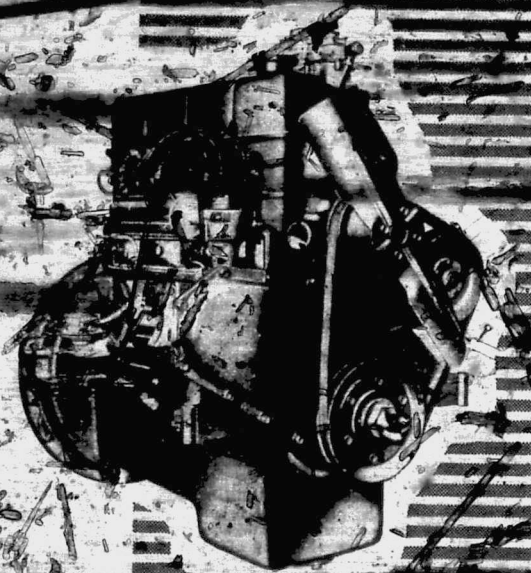
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Problems of Emergent Africa

Sober Survey by 'The Times'

TRENDS OF THOUGHT AND DEVELOPMENT in British territories in Africa were reviewed in two articles published by 'The Times' from their Colonial correspondent, who recently spent five months in East, Central, and South Africa.

From a sober, somewhat sober survey the following passages are quoted:

"The leaders hold most of the cards here, and if conflict develops the Africans will win out in the long run."

"In Kenya power is almost equally divided between the officials and the European elected members of the Legislature. The Government is in a delicate position. The official triumphs over the Governor's reserve powers and the existence in the Legislature of small blocs of other races who, if they vote with the Government, can defeat the European elected members."

An open breach with the elected members is scarcely conceivable because any attempt to break the cohesion of the community which is mainly responsible for combating Mau Mau would place the British Government in a position analogous to that at the time of the Boer War. The resultant chaos would make the situation far worse than it is now, and it is the knowledge of this which has hitherto deterred both parties from putting matters to the test."

Settler's Unavoidable Position

Amid these stresses the position of the British settler throughout Africa is unavoidable. Their first objective is to be to maintain themselves and their children in Africa. It outweighs all other considerations. But they find themselves poised midway between the opposite poles of Pretoria and London. People at home have a regard for the European in Africa as expendable. The policies of the so-called 'Afrikaner' have little appeal, first because the British are deeply loyal to the Crown and abhor the prospect of becoming a part of a republic or going outside the Commonwealth, and second because most of them regard the social policy of the present South African Government as being not a crime, but a horror.

Necessity, they recognize that the Nationalists do at least share their general objective of maintaining the European in Africa. They are thus polarized between two extremes. They can be attracted to the one or the other according to the measure of the Government in power there. Government led by Mr. Strydom or Mr. Baden would appeal to the Government led by Sir Winston Churchill. Mr. Strachan would attract. The basic reason why the federal scheme, such as a large vote for Southern Rhodesia, is that it offers to offer an escape from this dilemma and to build a viable State where some amity could prevail and the British connexion be maintained.

"An alliance between the Indians and the nationalist politicians against the white population is a possibility for this movement comes from inside Africa. It is only any doubt about this, Mr. Nehru's speech in London that dispelled it, as has the visit to India by Mr. Murgum, the secretary of the Kenya African Union. Mr. Pant, the Indian Commissioner in Nairobi, has been largely responsible for this coming together in East and Central Africa."

"Among many of the younger Indians there exists an almost Messianic desire to 'liberate' the coloured races. Africans respond to this spirit, and several of their leaders have made statements on such lines. Moreover, there are among the Indians quite a number of Communists who whip up their feelings probably for their own ends. Communist or not, Indian influence has played its part in precipitating Mau Mau."

"The numerous followers of the Aga Khan, the Ismaili sect, the opposite of the Communist, is consciously to cut across India and make themselves part of a multiracial East African community such as the new Tanganyika constitution favours."

"One reason for the weakening of Colonial administration in so many places is the neglect of the administrative service and the overloading of its officers with paper work. In Tanganyika district officers must spend 12 hours a month on tour. In Kenya expenditure on the district administration has been pared, mainly through pressure by the European non-official members, with the ironic result that the Colony is paying the same sum for the closer administration and policing of the Kikuyu reserves."

"Wherever one travels in Africa one gets the impression that the ordinary administrative service is overburdened and short of staff. So often when your correspondent is asked to do a job and he goes to the field he finds that the staff is so small that he has to speak the language."

"In many places the Colonial police are in close contact with the African through the district administration. The errors seem to have been to have poured out a bunch of slender resources on paying for specialist services, instead of strengthening the backbone of the whole system, the district administration."

An Appreciation of Europeans

"African nationalism is not wholly anti-European. Some of the ambitious and political Africans this is often so. But both among educated and rural Africans there is a great demand for the European as arbiter. Many are afraid of what Africans would do to each other if the Europeans were gone. There is even an appreciation of what Europeans have done for them in the past. To put it at its lowest, you don't kill a good cow while it still gives milk."

"The future of Africa will now depend more and more on the political sagacity and common-sense of its inhabitants rather than on policies dictated from Britain. . . . The deciding factor will really be the people."

"The first step which politicians quickly learn is that it is needed in the training of their countries and have done it can resist enough hold over their supporters to do what is necessary even when it is unpopular."

"The second is whether the European settlers can realize that it is to a large extent their refusal to recognize realities which has made the success of a movement like Mau Mau possible and to concede and listen to their more enlightened leaders. The importance of Central African federation is that it gives them more chance to do this."

"The third is the extent to which administrators and technicians in the United Kingdom can establish a new relationship with the semi-embarrassed states and continue to work with them over the very long period before they can effectively run their own countries."

"This applies to many of the Governors of Great Britain to provide 'soft-pedals' for the Government whom Sir Charles Arden Clarke is the prototype, to the bottom, that the majority of the man-drilling bore-holes to get on with the African staff. That is a responsibility which belongs to both European and African alike."

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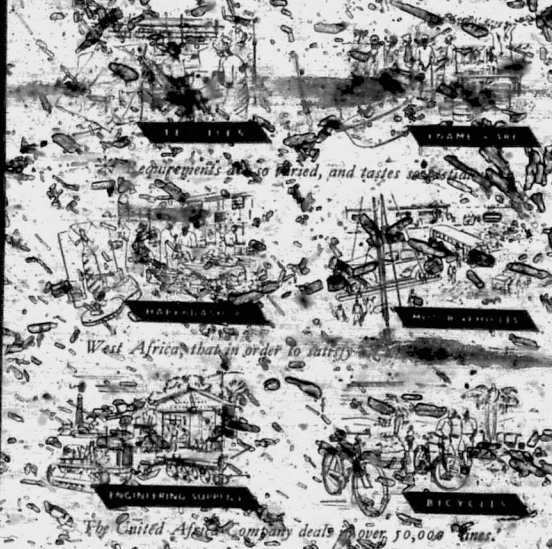
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Booker Brothers, McConnell and Company, Ltd.

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Group's Financial Position and Flexibility Further Improved**Important Contribution to British Guiana's Economic Well-Being****Widened Range of Operations****Mr. J. M. Campbell's Statement**

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND CO., LIMITED, will be held in the Library of the West India Committee, at 15, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4, on Tuesday, July 7, at 11 o'clock.

The Report and Accounts were posted to shareholders on June 15 and the following is the statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, presented at the meeting.

You will not, I hope, be dissatisfied with the progress of Bookers in 1952. From the Directors' Report you can see that while the distributable profits for the year were £12,715 against £660,677 for 1951, the financial position and flexibility of the Group was maintained with bank borrowing down by £1,000,000 and virtually extinguished.

Review of Operations

In the review of operations for 1952, we produced another record sugar-crop and, despite a general fall in prices, the total turnover of our Leading Companies was higher than it has ever been.

In what was certainly a difficult economic year, the credit for our success must go in full measure to management, staff and labour; to those on our sugar estates, on our factories big and small, in our ships and shops, those selling rum; our accountants and buyers; in short, to all the loyal, able and hard-working men and women throughout the 54 companies in the Booker Group. We congratulate them and thank them for their success.

New Pension Scheme

On January 1, 1953, we introduced a new pension scheme for our Overseas staff. This new Pension Scheme will be an admirable one as is now common practice in large companies, and is designed to give, as of right, at age 60 and after 33 years service, a pension of half the average salary of the 10 years preceding retirement.

I feel it is right because in cases of merit we increase the pension to two-thirds of average final salary. Membership of the new scheme has been greatly widened to include permanent weekly employees as well as monthly staff. The extra cost to the group is expected to be some £20,000 annually, and, in addition, as a balance at the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account will show, we are providing more out of profits for staff superannuation to take care of past service liability not covered by the pension scheme.

Before closing the subject of pensions, I should tell you that the Sugar Producers' Association of British

Guiana have been asked by the Grades Unions to examine the possibility of setting a Minimum Provident Fund for workers on the sugar estates. It is a far-reaching proposal, complicated by such social factors as labour being casual labour, and it is being given careful consideration to see whether a practical scheme can be formulated in the light of the heavy financial commitments involved—at a time of falling sugar prices.

Special Bonus Payment

Without management, staff and labour there could be no Bookers; but neither could Bookers exist without the 2,400 shareholders who provide the money to make the business possible and thus employment for management, staff and labour. Salaries and wages have increased steeply and regularly since the war, whereas shareholders have received no material increase in the return on their money since 1946—largely owing to the impact of inflation on the financial position of the Group and consequent need to husband cash resources.

Our cash position has now so much improved that your directors feel able, in this historic Coronation year, to recommend a special bonus of 6d. per ordinary share to be paid out of Capital Profits, not subject to United Kingdom income-tax; this in addition to maintaining last year's ordinary dividend rate.

Developments in British Guiana

"In this year 1953, when His Majesty has been crowned as Head of the Commonwealth, the people in British Guiana are at the beginning of the most radical constitutional change in their history. The first elections under universal adult suffrage have taken place, and by the time shareholders read this a new Government of British Guiana will be in power, holding more responsibility than any before them. As in the past, it will be the policy of the Booker Group in British Guiana in the future to work constructively and with good-will to the Government of the Colony for the interests of the people.

A sojourner in British Guiana once said to me, "When I had been here for three weeks I thought Bookers were making a good thing out of British Guiana; when I had been here for three months I realised that British Guiana was making a good thing out of Bookers." Neither is true. The truth is that however much in recent years Bookers may have spread their interests elsewhere in the world, British Guiana remains the source of our existence and the foundation of our structure.

If British Guiana prospers we wonder if British Guiana or her sugar industry should... while Bookers could certainly live on as a vitriol... it would be an entirely new and different Bookers.

But it is just as true that British Guiana would suffer an economic and social... interests there to go under. During the last two years the Booker Group... including the Associated Companies... for which they are responsible... paid in British Guiana well over £6,500,000 in wages, salaries, and pensions; some £1,900,000 for the Labour Welfare Fund, housing, medical and social welfare services; over £1,500,000 in company education and culture.

Compare these sums with the £27,000 received during the last two years by Bookers' 2,400 shareholders as the fruits of their enterprise... for risking their money in British Guiana... where else they trade! We must face the fact that if shareholders do not get an adequate return... the Colony will... economic stagnation... and its... handspan.

The International Bank... British Guiana and their report, when it is published, should... expert advice on the future economic development of the Colony. It is immensely important to British Guiana that Bookers and other potential investors should be in a position... and should be encouraged... translate that advice quickly and efficiently into practice.

"Bookers of British Guiana"

In British Guiana the Booker Group employs 1,680 monthly staff, 1,689 weekly staff, and 35,082 labourers; 58,451 people in all—of whom only 226 come from outside the Colony.

"Malaria has been all-nigh wiped out from the uninhabited coastlands of the Colony through the brilliant work of Dr. Giglioli, Malariaologist, the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association (representing Bookers with associated companies, and our friends, the Demerara Company and Davsons), in 1943 nearly 5,400 malaria cases were registered in estates' hospitals—in 1952 none.

"On the sugar estates in 1943 there were 185 births or 100 deaths—in 1952 there were 466. In many other ways less easily set down statistically Bookers, by improving standards of all kinds, lighten and influence the life of the Colony for good.

"The measure of our contribution to the... industrial and commercial development of British Guiana can best be illustrated by the fact that during the last five years we and our associated companies have seen £5,000,000 of capital construction and equipment for all businesses there.

How could all this be done in the future and could have been done in the past without the vision, leadership and management of Bookers—and companies

... sometimes happily... We resent this; we like to think of... Bookers of British Guiana. When I was... earlier this year, I was told by a leading... You know, I think the people of British

Guiana are proud of Bookers. We, I repeat, are proud of belonging to British Guiana and proud of the contribution we have been able to make, and mean to go on making, to the health, wealth and happiness of its people.

"But while the long intimacy of Bookers' association with British Guiana must always influence our policy and program we have in recent years, as I have said, expanded our branches. Shopkeeping and Agency businesses in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Trinidad; Rum Companies in the United Kingdom and Canada, with valuable export markets throughout the Commonwealth and in many other countries; Campbell Booker Carter's business as an Export Shipping and Commissioning House representing clients all over Africa and some in the Far East; groundnut finance in the Gambia; these all show promise and add to the stability and flexibility of the Group.

A Well-Equipped Organization


As to the future, unless there is a world slump or some disaster falls upon us, we are hopeful of the comparative prosperity of the Booker Group of companies. If there be a slump, we and our companies are as well equipped to meet it as the next. Our confidence lies in the knowledge that our widespread interests are in the safe keeping of men of proven competence; men who have fully demonstrated their high sense of responsibility, and whose loyalty has, in the past, given them courage to meet difficult and adverse circumstances boldly and to face up to whatever the future may hold.

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Developments in Uganda Higher Cotton Yields Expected

A REVIEW OF UGANDA for 1952 published by the Department of Information reports a budget surplus of more than £18m., with revenue more than £17m., £4m. above the estimate, and expenditure at £15m., £3m. above the estimate. Imports at £24.3m. and exports at £47.7m. provided a total balance of trade of £23.4m. compared with £7m. in 1948. Exports of cotton at nearly £30m. were the highest ever recorded.

In the 1951-52 season 380,000 bales of cotton were produced, against 347,000 in the previous year, and prices to the grower again increased. Of the 155,000 tons of oil seeds harvested nearly half were crushed locally. Treatment of cotton seeds against blackarm disease is to be applied to the whole crop, and substantially increased yields are expected to result.

Uganda is the largest producer of *robusta* coffee in the Commonwealth, and the high crop in 1952 was a little less than in 1951, but market prices provided a new incentive.

Minerals Exploration

The Uganda Development Corporation which has taken over the cement industry, the Fish Marketing Corporation, and the Government's investment in the lake Hotel in Entebbe, seeks to secure the economic development of the country's economic resources.

Messrs. Anglo-Siam Chemicals, Ltd., Rio Irons, Ltd., and Erebisher, Ltd., the corporation is exploring the graphite mine complex in the Tororo area. Other investigations cover the production of paper, fertilizers, glass, and pottery. A 15,000 kW. generating set of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme is expected to be in operation this year.

Labour shortage for agriculture is estimated at 25%, and some farms are reported short of workers.

Expenditure on education rose to £1.3m., and the number of trained African teachers increased from 5,900 to 6,300, with nearly 2,300 in training. Government voted £2m. surplus coffee funds for the expansion of technical education.

Encouragement has been given to the establishment of

co-operative societies, of which there were 584 at the end of the year.

New roads were made in the Uganda section of East African Railways, with increases of 24% in outward and 14% in inward tonnage.

Veterinary campaigns against rinderpest and trypanosomiasis showed encouraging results, and in six years the Tsetse Control Department reclaimed 34m. acres.

Southern Rhodesian Development Loan Many New Projects

A NEW 20-25-YEAR 5% LOCAL TAX LOAN issued in Southern Rhodesia is designed to meet local expenditure on a number of services under the four-year development plan, 1951-55. Specific items include the following:

Native Affairs.—Construction of cottages at Native village settlements and townships in reserves near Salisbury and Bulawayo; schools, clinics, and administrative buildings.

Public Works.—Schools, hospitals, and administrative buildings, including some for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, reconstruction and improvement of 100 miles of main roads and 100 miles of branch roads had been completed to Government standards by March 31, last, and another 120 miles should be completed by next March.

Agriculture.—Afforestation and loans under the soldier settlement scheme, construction of the Sebakwe and other dams, and provision of water supplies for Native townships, etc.

Statutory Bodies.—Additional capital advances to Central African Airways, the Land and Agricultural Bank, the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission, the Cotton, Research and Industry Board, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Cold Storage Commission, the Grain Marketing Board, and the Dairy Marketing Board.

Karib Gorge Project.—Preliminary development. **Local Authorities.**—Buildings, water supplies, European and Native housing, roads, etc.

Southern Rhodesia's public debt now stands at approximately £125m., of which two-thirds is interest-bearing, consisting of advances to aid expenditure on Rhodesia Railways, other statutory bodies, and local authorities.



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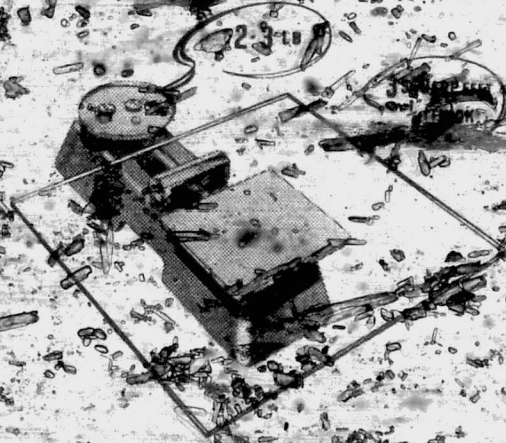


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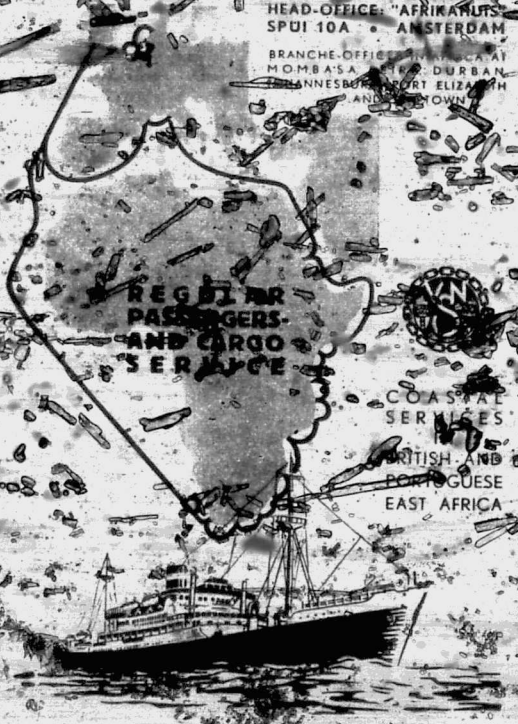
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