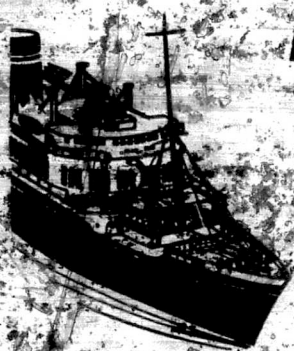


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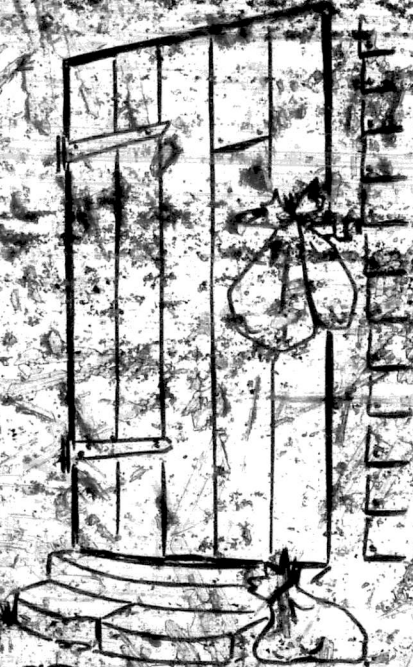
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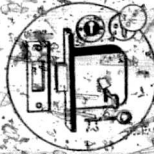
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Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1954

No. 2150

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR JOHN FORSTER AND HIS TWO colleagues on the board of inquiry appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to consider the position of Africans in the copper mining industry have reached the conclusions which were to be expected: that the companies have been justified in their firm stand for the advancement of Africans to jobs within their competence, and that the trade union representing the European miners has not been justified in its insistence that any Africans advanced should receive the exceptionally high rates of emolument enjoyed by the European employees (at first because they had to be attracted to isolated, unhealthy pioneer areas, and latterly because the union has been strong enough to insist on the continuation of abnormally high scales of pay, bonus, cost-of-living allowances, pensions, and other amenities). The board of inquiry records that to grant European rates of pay to Africans would make their advancement impossible, and that the European union's policy of equal pay would disrupt the African wage structure throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and seriously threaten the national economy. Those findings will surprise nobody, for they have been obvious for years. Indeed, the report adds nothing, could add nothing, to the knowledge of those who were well acquainted with the situation on the Copperbelt. What it does is to review the history of the dispute dispassionately, state unprovocatively the conclusions reached by the inquirers, and appeal to the European trade union to co-operate with the employers in introducing the changes which they propose. The plan would involve the promotion of only about three hundred Africans in the next five years.

if they are wise the European miners will not lose this opportunity of ending their opposition to a plan which is ethically, economically, and politically sound. Nevertheless, the European trade union has stubbornly refused to face the facts and the longer that attitude prevailed the more difficult was it for the leaders to counsel moderation. This report offers them a way out of the impasse. They can accept the appeal, negotiate with the companies, and enjoy the extremely generous terms which the employers are willing to guarantee, or misguidedly reject this last opportunity of contributing to the only just solution of a major problem. The companies have shown great patience (extending over a period of years) and have offered guarantees so liberal that they have probably no parallel anywhere in the world. They provide that every European now on the payroll shall, for so long as he can perform his duties, receive not less than the basic pay which he now draws, and that if his job should disappear through any change in circumstances he shall be found other employment at least equally well remunerated. In the case of many of the employees the guarantee would have a validity of twenty or thirty years, and since few of them earn less than £100 a month, and most very much more, the companies are offering terms which would cost them many millions of pounds. There could be no more substantial disproof of the suggestion that their prime purpose is to run the mines with cheap labour.

Hitherto the conciliatory attitude of the companies has brought no response from the European union, which has now to decide

whether to change its policy or persist in it, well knowing that the latter course would involve a bitter struggle. Such a development would be tragic. It would seriously damage race relations, give African labour a very bad example, harm the economy of Northern Rhodesia and the Federation, deprive the Commonwealth of dollar earnings, and perhaps compel the expenditure of dollars on copper from non-sterling sources. Unless the union now accepts the recommendations of the board of inquiry the companies will have to denounce their agreement with it. That would involve heavy loss of production, which might easily cost the industry millions of pounds. The companies, if they suffered such serious hurt from the blind obstinacy of the men, could not be expected to renew after the struggle the handsome terms which they have offered. It would not be fair on the shareholders to do so in such circumstances. The European mine-workers would therefore do well to accept the report of peace, and to operate with the companies and with the Africans selected for advancement and training.

By so doing they can give a most important practical demonstration that the mass of

Europeans engaged in Northern Rhodesia's chief industry intend to play an enlightened part in making inter-racial A. Question of industrial work in the Fair Play industrial sphere. As electors they have recently given proof on two occasions that their sentiments as individuals are much more liberal than might have been judged from the words and actions of their union spokesmen: in the Federal and Northern Rhodesian general elections they elected the candidates who were known to be opposed to the idea of *apartheid*. If that was their true voice, as we believe, it would be logical for them to insist that their political decision should now be carried into the day-to-day work of the industry which not only provides them with an extremely high standard of living but will continue to do so for the rest of their working lives if only they manage to modernize its labour structure. The issue is not basically financial (and certainly not from the standpoint of the European miners). It is fundamentally a question of fair play, and it is important to note that the right thing should be done in the right spirit. If the leaders of the European union put the matter to their members in that way, the conclusions of this board of inquiry may initiate entirely new relations in the leading industry in Central Africa.

Notes By The Way

Contributing to Confidence

THE BRIEF VISIT paid to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory by the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been most successful. "He radiates confidence," writes one friend in Kenya, "and nothing was so much needed by the settler community, too many of whose leaders have undermined public and private confidence by their recent follies. I know from other sources that Mr. Kennox-Boyd went out of his way to meet and listen to men of experience, some at least of whom had not been adequately used by the authorities on the spot, and I should be very surprised if several of them did not give him valuable information which he would not have found in any documents put before him in the Colonial Office. It may be assumed, I think, that he has returned with a true picture of the state of Kenya today, and doubtless of Uganda and Tanganyika also."

Europeans in Africa to Stay

KENYA SETTLERS were particularly anxious for reassurance on three points: (1) that they will not be disturbed in the possession of their farms; (2) that the Government will continue to encourage the migration of Europeans to the Colony; and (3) that hard-core Mau Mau will at no time be allowed to return to areas in which other Kikuyu live in contact with individ-

uals and groups, and equally emphatically at a conference with Press representatives, the Secretary of State gave satisfactory assurances on all three matters. Almost simultaneously the new Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Benson, said in Lusaka when addressing the African Representative Council: "Europeans are going to stay in this country." Not many days earlier Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, had declared: "European settlement is regarded as an essential and permanent part of Kenya's development." There is nothing new in these affirmations, but they are nonetheless valuable as an encouragement to Europeans and a warning to African extremists. Such firm statements would obviously not have been made unless the Governors knew that they represented the views of the Secretary of State.

Mr. John Foster

MR. JOHN FOSTER'S RESIGNATION in order to develop his practice at the Bar deprives the Commonwealth Relations Office of an excellent Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (though, fortunately, it will have in Mr. A. D. Ross-Fletcher an able and devoted successor, also well acquainted with East and Central Africa). Mr. Foster may look back with great satisfaction on the way he did when the plan for the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was under heavy attack. All the tasks which fell to him in that

conclusion in the House of Commons were well discharged; and what he did behind the scenes was at least as valuable. He was indefatigable in his service to a cause in which he believed wholeheartedly; he took pains to keep himself acquainted with all developments; the force of his arguments at critical periods was important; and his gifts of conciliation and friendship were well used. He is, I believe, one of the best linguists in the House of Commons, speaking fluently French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian; and that little list may not be complete.

Of the Target

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK'S ADDRESS as the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in London just in time for the text to appear in the last issue of this paper, but too late for any comment. The speech was packed tight with good points, some evidently offered for the special attention of the Governor, Sir Edward Twinning, who was the guest of honour. He heard the chairman suggest that the Government was less resolute in reducing the cost of administration than the sisal industry had been in cutting its cost of operation; and especially that Mr. Hitchcock said to keep Government expenditure at both periods down while expert pay is increased, and still worse to aggravate the position by further raising official salaries. The Central type of Gabriel Dove affair was described as truly vicious; the Colonial Land Commission was sharply criticized; and the companies were reminded that most Africans engaged in the sisal industry did not work beyond 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and then only for an average of 23 days in a month. Sir Winston

Churchill's book on East Africa of 1907 was then effectively quoted: "no man has a right to be idle, whoever he be or wherever he lives; he is bound to take an honest share in the general work of the world, and I do not except the African." It will be seen that Mr. Hitchcock made good use of his opportunity to point to matters which concern both the sisal industry and Tanganyika as a whole.

Nearly Three Years Late

WHAT PURPOSE is served by publishing towards the end of 1954 the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1953 for so long? That document reached London last week. It is hardly possible to overstate to put a end to the issue of the Public Accounts Committee. This newspaper has repeatedly suggested that the matter deserves the personal attention of Governors, who might make it publicly known that they will no longer tolerate the inexcusable procrastination which is so general. Where Governors and Secretaries continue to be openly led by the non-official members of the Legislative Council ought to protest. Why they are so complacent remains a major mystery. This case of a 1951 report becoming available only now is exceptionally bad, but the same man, brought from Kenya a little past the 1953 figures, including those of the Registrar General, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Director of Audit, the Department of Lands, the Department of Wealth and Measures, the Department of Immigration, a survey of the Administration, and a review of Kenyan fisheries. If such documents cannot be submitted and printed reasonably promptly, they ought not to be printed at all.

Advancement of Africans on the Copperbelt

Unanimous Findings of the Forster Board of Inquiry

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia at the end of August to report on the advancement of African employees in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia issued a unanimous report on Tuesday.

Sir John Forster, Q.C., Mr. W. A. Goddington, and Mr. J. H. Gibbons, the three members, reject the case put by the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union and broadly accept that put forward by the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines on behalf of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Ekhovana Corporation, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., and Bancroft Mines, Ltd.

The conclusions of the board are stated in the following terms:

African Miner Restricted

"It has been agreed by all parties in the inquiry, and we accept the view, that the African in the copper mining industry is capable of industrial advancement and that he has not yet been permitted to advance to the full extent of his capabilities.

"That the industrial standards of the African today fall far below those of the European is clear from the evidence put before us, and we do not accept the statement made on behalf of the African Union that, with the exception of a few selected jobs, there are no jobs in the copper mining industry which an African is incapable of doing today. The exaggerated quality of this statement becomes apparent when it is realized that there are in the employ of the companies skilled craftsmen in various occupations, such as fitters, plumbers, etc., for which apprenticeship is necessary, and that the Apprenticeship Ordinance at pre-

sent operative in the territory excludes an African from apprenticeship to these and other skilled trades.

"It is stated on behalf of the companies, and we accept the view, that for the African, who has but recently emerged from his primitive state and whose civilization is not that of the European, industrial advancement will be slow. This view receives some confirmation in the reports of the Forster and Dalgleish Commissions. The views are, we think, substantially those stated by the companies; evidence given on behalf of the European Union and the European Staff Association showed that they too accepted them.

Fundamental Difference

"A fundamental difference of opinion between the companies and the European Union as to the proper method to be adopted in respect of the advancement of Africans in the European field is the reason that has hitherto prevented that advancement.

"That difference of opinion was in respect firstly of the rate of pay and conditions of service to be awarded to Africans promoted to work now being done by Europeans, and secondly, the necessity and propriety of fragmentation of such work.

"The companies contend that if an African is promoted to work hitherto done by any European the African must in all the circumstances be given remuneration related to the African wage structure, but with due regard to the extra responsibility or skill involved. The European Union claims that the remuneration must be that of the European grade in which the work has been situated, and it is necessary therefore to determine what the repercussions of the respective methods will be.

"We have discussed at length the dual wage struc-

ture. Having regard to the facts there set out and the quoted views of the Guillebaud and Cowling Tribunals to the submission of the companies, to the view, although in a different context expressed by us on behalf of the European Union that "it must be appreciated that the principles which are adopted by the mining companies as a result of the report of the inquiry will be regarded as a bidding precedent throughout every industry in the Federation"; and to the fact that the value of the minimum European remuneration in the copper mining industry exceeds by approximately 500% the value of the present maximum remuneration of the highest paid African surface worker, and in conclusion inescapable that the establishment of the principle of awarding to any African, so promoted into European rate of remuneration would disrupt the African wage structure throughout the Federation and seriously threaten the national economy.

"Infer" Problem

It must be expected that the award of the European rate of remuneration would have considerable effect on the mode of life and behaviour of the Africans receiving it. The companies' evidence on the matter is recalled in paragraphs 103, and the concern felt by the Government regarding the "infer" problem is significant but the effects appear to be predominantly negative. The following observations are made by the companies:

"The companies' witnesses state that if Africans were to compete for work on equal terms with European workers, the Africans would be employed in such work. As employers, the companies speak with the highest possible authority and the grounds for their statement are reasonable and logical. We accordingly accept them, and therefore conclude that the principle of awarding to Africans the European rate of remuneration for such work will be an effective bar to their advancement into the European field.

"Since African advancement into work now done by Europeans inevitably reduces to the extent of the advance the work available for Europeans, and since the European Union has accepted the necessity for some advancement, we conclude that the European fears relate not to advancement as such but to the degree.

"While at European rates of remuneration there would be no advancement at all, we cannot hold that advancement based on differential rates is unfair, especially having regard to the companies' readiness to guarantee the unreduced employment of all their European employees. Nor can we hold that there is adequate justification for the fear that the competition may become unfair in the future. We hold the view that the European workers will have ample time to adjust themselves and their families to the degree of advancement that is to be expected.

"It is a corollary to these conclusions that the proposed method of remuneration does not constitute a cheap labour policy, and in the light of these conclusions cannot be regarded as justified in the contention of the European Union that the African should receive the European rates of pay and conditions.

"The evidence of the European Staff Association shows that on the staff side of the industry advancement of the Africans into the European field of employment has been found possible without prejudicing the progress of the European, on the basis of fragmentation of jobs and at rates of wages related to the African wage structure and suitably adjusted to the African's increased responsibility.

Necessity for Fragmentation

"The companies' witnesses have contended that some fragmentation is essential in order to provide means for African advancement, and this issue has now been narrowed as the result of the submission by the Union in the course of our inquiry of their alternative scheme for African advancement on the production side of the industry—a scheme which recognises the necessity for fragmentation and, during the training period, the payment of differential rates.

"We are satisfied that the necessary degree of African advancement will be achieved only by making available, at rates of remuneration duly related to the African wage structure, tasks which, having been simplified by the fragmentation of some of the European jobs, will provide, as the apt analogy of the African Staff Association suggested, some missing links in the African industrial ladder.

"We come, therefore, to the conclusion that reasonable fragmentation is necessary.

"The advancement of the African into the field of European employment on the production side is made impossible by Clause 42 of the current agreement between the companies and the European Union except with that Union's consent.

"We appreciate that the present attitude of the European

Union—which is unacceptable to the companies and is barring the African advancement, and which we think will, if persisted in, bar the African's advancement forever—is based on the fear that European living standards will be depressed and that they may even find themselves without employment.

"We feel that they are, in all the circumstances, unnecessarily apprehensive. For the past history of African development, the naturally slow adjustment of unfavourable race characters, the immaturity of the task of creating an efficient and comprehensive educational system, and the apparently favourable prospects of industrial expansion all suggest that the African will be unable, within the foreseeable future, to climb so high and so far as to endanger European employment in the industry.

Red Light Gleaming

"It is true that the African, however, can be only a red light, and that the industrial process will continue to function in the Federation unless compared to a lost and invaluable cover plant in which the companies, the two unions, and the two staff associations are seen as interconnected moving parts, each essential to the whole and to the plant as a whole. They must have enough on their minds to be anxious, oil which is a kind of good luck, good will, and fair compromise. If they are not, this on the part of the Union to break down the Federation, and to break down the power, and the loss suffered by everyone would be enormous.

"The satisfactory solution of the difficulties rests squarely upon the parties engaged in the dispute. We are sure to hope that the companies and the European Union will now apply themselves, with the co-operation of the African Union, to the expected of them, and with the knowledge of the serious consequences to the industry and to the Federation, and to the Federation, which failure may bring. The solution of the problem which has been mentioned above, and the settlement of which at a very early date is to be regarded as imperative, and we so recommend.

"Last year the copper mining output of Northern Rhodesia was 290,065,747 and the numbers of Europeans and Africans employed by the companies were 5,870 and 36,147 respectively. The companies contributed just over 80% on the £183m collected by way of income tax. Their local expenditure exceeded £30m.

"The minimum basic rate for a daily paid European worker is 44s. 6d., and the total remuneration for 25 shifts, (the average number worked during a month) reaches £99 6s. 11d. when copper bonus and cost-of-living allowance are added.

"Whereas the economic rent for a £3,000 house would be £23.15s. a month, employees pay not more than £2. The housing subsidy is therefore about £20 a month, there is a contributory pension scheme for Europeans, and medical aid is provided at a cost of 8s. a month for single employees and 12s. for married employees and their families.

Native Earnings

"The highest paid African surface worker would draw in wages, bonus, and cost-of-living allowance £30 10s. 10d. for 25 shifts. He receives free rations for himself and all members of his family (unless he is, in the inclusive wage group), provision of housing and rations, costs the companies about 50s. per month.

"During the past 14 years three commissions appointed by the Governor and two arbitration tribunals have reported on the African wage structure, namely the Forster Commission of 1940, the Dalglish Commission of 1947, the Fohler Commission of 1952, the Guillebaud Tribunal of 1953, and the Cowling Tribunal of the same year.

"Having examined the development of industry in Southern Rhodesia and the earnings therefrom of Europeans and Africans, the report states:

"Of £1,746,136 paid to other staff in 1952, £84,053,752 was received by 18,552 European workers and £5,300,000 by 106,000 African workers, which is at the rate per annum of approximately £295 per European unit and approximately £50.10s. per African unit. An average wage increase of £3.25 a month (21.2% of £56.10s.) unless it be balanced by a corresponding increase in the product per labour unit or by a 15% increase in the selling price of the product, which may be impracticable, would thus reduce either the distributable profit of the investment mines or the development reserves of the industry by £1,746,136 per annum. Reductions of this nature and amount are calculated to deter both the foreign and internal investor.

"The African wage structure has hitherto developed in the usual manner, that is, from the bottom upwards, rising from basic minimum wage standards by increments, increasing and grades adequately representing improved productivity, greater responsibility, and rising costs and standards of living; secondly, that industrial expansion has hitherto been, and is

still being planned and developed on the basis, among other things, of the separate wage structure and of its existing method of development, and hardly any serious distribution of the structure, or departure from its existing method of development, must *prima facie* be regarded as a threat to industrial expansion and the national economy and therefore to the entire community, European and African alike.

African's Lack of Initiative

It has for many years been stated by individual members of the public and in official reports that within the restricted field hitherto open to them Africans have failed to make use of their available opportunities for advancement for reasons which are substantially reasonable those that are expressed in paragraph 28 of this report.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, Southern Rhodesia, for example, in his recently issued annual report for 1952, is constrained to say: "The African worker, himself in the great majority of cases, shows no inclination to improve his output or respond to better pay or better conditions."

Until Africans in general fully grasp the vital relationship between quantitative and qualitative work on the one hand and advancement on the other, and that the former must precede

and justify the latter, and until they behave accordingly, all of which may well require a change in race consciousness, the gap will, for the main majority of Africans, remain irreducible.

The *truth*, however, to acquire and use whatever skill one may be fit for, all that is vital, and there will be a proportion of exceptional Africans fitted for advancement, at that, into work the value of which truly lies in the gap between the two wage structures and lies not work which truly lies in the European wage structure. This must inevitably involve the division of responsibility and the implementation of certain classes of work.

The cases submitted to the Board on behalf of the companies and the European and African Workers' and staff associations are forwarded as follows: (a) A list of the jobs in which the African Union, with the consent of management, has secured work for its members; (b) A list of the African workers' Union, which it withdrew from the four party talks earlier this year, and statistics of Africans in the various wage groups and their earnings.

The report is published at 2s. 6d. by the Government Printer, Lusaka.

Kenya War Council's Review of the Emergency

What Has Been Done During the Past Two Years

A STATE OF EMERGENCY giving the Government the powers to deal with Mau Mau terrorism was declared in Kenya on October 20, 1952. Since then it has been the Government's policy to use all the resources at their disposal to end the emergency, but at the same time to ensure that development plans of all types are undertaken as rapidly as finances, man-power, and the operational situation permitted.

The Government are firmly resolved to prosecute the emergency until terrorism has been finally defeated, and to avoid the danger of merely driving Mau Mau underground. To this end, their plans have included intensive military operations, including bombing of terrorists in the forests; expansion and improvement of the police force; integration of anti-terrorist operations by all branches of the security forces and the administration; closer administration; continued detention of Mau Mau suspects who are a danger to security; greater protection for people living in the danger areas, including a programme of alligation for Africans; and encouragement of the loyal tribes and those amongst the affected tribes who have supported the Government.

Small Area of Emergency

It is not generally understood abroad that the emergency areas comprise slightly less than a tenth of the Colony's total area and that only a small part of Kenya's African population supports Mau Mau. The tribes affected are the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru, and among all three tribes are staunchly loyal elements who have suffered grievously at the hands of Mau Mau. Of the total African population of approximately 5,000,000 the K.E.M. tribes number in all about 1,100,000.

While Kenya's people have undoubtedly suffered severe strain during the two years of the emergency, the normal life of the Colony has gone on, its capital continues to have confidence in the country's future.

European and African farmers, even in the danger areas, have maintained production. Trade, industry, and commerce have continued, and in some cases expanded, new industrial projects with a capital of about £20m. having been started since the emergency began. Rail, road, sea and air transport has been maintained, as has the country's expanding communications system.

It was on October 20, 1952, that a state of emergency was declared in Kenya. Yesterday (October 20) a report on the two years of operations against the Mau Mau was issued by the War Council in Kenya.

Agricultural, educational and health programmes have continued and have recently been intensified under the country's new Ministerial Government.

Since the big clean-up of Mau Mau suspects during 'Operation Anvil' in April of this year, crime in Nairobi city has been at a lower level than in pre-emergency days.

The reports which follow are not intended to form a comprehensive survey of emergency operations or of development programmes during the emergency, but rather to highlight some of the major achievements.

No Early End Foreseen

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS—While recent successes against the terrorists justify cautious optimism, nothing in the military situation suggests an early end of the emergency. There are indications of a weakening of terrorist morale and of disaffection among a few of the leaders, but most of the leaders, in the absence of any alternative, are still firm in their determination to continue the fighting. Operations now being conducted by the security forces and others planned are designed to kill or capture the leaders and to inflict casualties on the members of their gangs so as to reduce their fighting potential and to destroy their morale.

It is not possible to say how long it would take to exhaust their man-power, assuming their present rate of casualties continues.

The following considerations are encouraging—

(a) The ratio of incidents is now about one initiated by Mau Mau to 2.8 by security forces. In the first six months of the emergency the ratio was two Mau Mau to one by the security forces. This improvement is due partly to the increased flow of information on gang movements and terrorist intentions, supplied by the African population in the reserves and in Nairobi.

(b) There has been a substantial increase recently in the number of surrenders. In the six months October, 1953, to April 16, 74 terrorists surrendered. Since April 17, 1954, to October 9, 1954, surrenders increased to 260.

(c) Increasing numbers of Mau Mau leaders are being killed or captured. The following are the numbers of Mau Mau leaders (those commanding gangs of a strength of 50 or over or other leaders of major importance in the terrorist organization) killed or captured—October 21, 1952, to April 18, 1953, one; April 19 to October 17, 1953, four; October 18, 1953, to April 16, 1954, eight; April 17 to September 15, 1954, 14.

(d) While the second year of the emergency has seen a substantial increase in terrorist casualties compared with the first year, there has been, paradoxically, not only a marked drop in the rate of security force casualties and of casualties among loyal civilians.

(e) The ratio of arms captured by the security forces to those lost has recently shown a pronounced swing in our favour. 'Operation Anvil'—as a result of which about 28,000 Mau Mau suspects were removed from the city of Nairobi—was a turning point in the campaign against the terrorists. The

operation which started on April 21, 1954, depriving the organization which supplies upcountry terrorists both recruits and a third of their administrative requirements, which was almost unlikely to assume overall control, and which was also responsible for the city's crime supplies to the terrorists from Nairobi. It is now a tragic assumption of control by Mau Mau in Nairobi is remote, and crime in the city is comparatively low.

In fact, the operation checked and defeated a determined effort by Kikuyu leaders to dominate the life of the city and bring about the breakdown of law and order through the imposition of a reign of terror. The male Kikuyu, Embu and Meru population of the city has been reduced by more than half and through the introduction of the passbook system it can be kept on the remaining 21,000. The presence of all security forces is necessary, however, to maintain law and order in Nairobi, since a further deterioration of the situation is essential itself in the city may be feared.

Civil operations are designed to make the necessary independent of military help, leaving control in the hands of the police and the administration, with assistance from the army, and thus freeing the army for offensive operations in the forest or elsewhere. These operations have achieved success in all areas except in certain hilly areas, notably in the southern hills of Kiambu district where the situation had been aggravated by an influx of terrorists from Nairobi.

Emergency Committee

The removal of Government and security emergency responsibilities to a substantial organization, the efficient handling of security operations, and the maintenance of order, are the main objectives of the emergency committee. Emergency matters are reviewed and coordinated by the committee of the administration, and the police and the affected areas of the local social committee.

To sum up, on the operational side, despite the good progress by using many posts of the reserves and the Nairobi Mau Mau, the local support of the African population in some areas, and there are still many well-armed gangs capable of disturbing the peace. Progress has not reached the point where precautions can be relaxed, rather this is the time to press home all measures designed to overthrow Mau Mau finally and completely.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLICE FORCE.—In May of this year an increase was effected in the strength of the Kenya Police of 33 European officers, 100 inspectors, and 1,500 Africans. The increase of 15 officers is being met mainly from promotions within the force. To provide the 100 additional inspectors and allow for wastage, the Crown Agents were asked to recruit 150 men.

Recruit constables will be given a six-months' course at the Police Training School, Nairobi, and the training programme is phased so that 1,600 men will be phased out of the school by the end of June, 1955. The school has 600 to provide for normal wastage. It is also hoped to recruit African inspectors by direct entry from secondary schools at the end of this year.

The force now has an efficient radio network of nearly 1,000 stations.

The Police General Service Unit (Operational Striking Force) now numbers approximately 1,100 all ranks, about a tenth of the total of the regular force. The number of platoons has been increased from 26 to 32, but each platoon has been reduced in strength from 40 to 35. The smaller platoon strength is calculated to lead to increased operational efficiency.

Training methods at the training school are being overhauled. Mr. J. Miller, a chief superintendent (training) of the London Metropolitan Police Force, has been seconded to Kenya for three months, and is advising the training school on methods of instruction and syllabus. Re-training of about 2,000 men who had earlier received a shorted course of instruction has been completed, as part of the accepted policy to consolidate and improve the quality of the force, following the rapid expansion necessitated by the emergency.

Heavy Strain on Mau Power

CIVILIAN SERVICE WITH THE SECURITY FORCES.—The emergency has made exceptionally heavy demands on the European man-power of the Colony. Many of the new emergency posts, such as district officers (Kikuyu Guard), screening officers, rehabilitation officers and field intelligence officers, demand a knowledge of the country, the African, and his language, and are difficult to fill from outside Kenya.

In addition, it has been necessary to decide whether farmers in the hilly areas could make a more valuable contribution by maintaining production and controlling their labour while also frequently being called away from their farms. Sufficient men have had to be left to sustain the farming economy of the Colony efficiently.

With these conflicting considerations in mind, the Govern-

ment decided for planning purposes that the number of Kenya Europeans in the security forces at any one time should not exceed 1,800. Apart from volunteers, the total number of Europeans called up for full-time duty with the security forces is at present: Kenya Regiment 399, Kenya Police Reserve 290.

In addition, 541 Asians have been called up for full-time service with the Kenya Police Reserve, including 150 on the four Asian combat units. A further 207 Asians have been called up for other full-time National service.

As a result has recently been introduced whereby persons may be released from the security forces after serving a minimum of 24 months, and will be released after serving a maximum of 36 months. In cases where the person concerned is considered to be essential to the needs of the force, however, he may be granted a period of such extra compensation will be allowed as the Government may determine. Other measures are being considered for the programme.

European Farmers' Problems

Relationship to Farmers.—European farmers in the operational areas have had to face many hardships. These include measures adopted to deny food to forest gangs, such as planting restrictions on farms, on the forest fringe; compulsory bowing of stock at night, with consequent loss of night grazing; concentration of labour into selected villages; removal of farms and stock guards; the construction of wire fences and the rental of V.H.F. wireless sets to improve communications; and maintaining production of their farms despite these difficulties. Farmers have made one of the most important contributions to the defeat of Mau Mau.

Private Firearms.—Early in 1954 more stringent measures were taken to prevent firearms falling into the hands of Mau Mau by introducing stricter licensing regulations for private firearms. As a result of these measures and of an amnesty granted to declare unlicensed firearms, some 8,000 firearms were taken into police custody, but the total held by the police amounted to some 17,000. At the same time information was given to the need to safeguard arms, and heavier penalties were prescribed. The result has been a substantial reduction in the rate of losses of private firearms.

DETAINÉES.—There are at present some 10,000 Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru detained for suspected complicity in the Mau Mau movement. Most of these detainees were picked up in Nairobi during Operation Anvil, but others came from European farms, the Kikuyu and Embu and Meru reserves and a few from Tanganyika.

The hard-core Mau Mau are segregated and kept in special camps. Those who do not represent a risk to security are placed in work camps.

In these camps detainees are given hard work on projects of considerable benefit to the country. There are at present work camps for some 17,000 detainees, and camps for a further 13,000 are in the process of construction or planned. The type of work on which detainees are employed includes digging, irrigation furrows, bush clearing, bench terracing and soil conservation, broken clearing and forest thinning.

Detainees in all types of camps will have opportunities to prove their loyalty and gain their release, rehabilitation officers will assist them.

Attaining Released Detainees

Plans have been worked out for the rehabilitation of detainees released from work camps. Those with land will be resettled in their native land unit. Those without land may be resettled on new land in Kikuyu areas, or on forest development schemes, or subject to carefully prescribed locally agreed regulations, be resettled in the economic life of the country.

Those hard-core detainees who after a period show no evidence of abandoning Mau Mau, become will be forbidden to return to places where they may cause trouble and will have to live in remote settlements or camps.

GROWTH OF VILLAGES.—Although the primary object was to provide the inhabitants with greater security against Mau Mau attacks, it has been found that the policy of bringing the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru peoples (the tribes responsible for the emergency) into organized villages based on a planned layout offers great scope for the closer administration of these tribes, and for the provision of social amenities on a community basis, such as clinics, health centres, community halls, and recreation facilities.

Plans are going ahead to concentrate a considerable proportion of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru population into villages and to use the village unit as a means of rehabilitating the mass of the population who have been misled by the Mau Mau doctrine, and bringing them to a better understanding of good citizenship.

development. It has caused the villagers to find it difficult to live on the country. Much of the land made life more secure for many of them. Embu, and Meru. The growth of the village has also led to an increased demand for consolidated holdings. Between them these two changes are of great social importance for the future.

Earlier this year, following a visit by Mr. Lyttelton, an agreement was reached with the leaders of all elected groups in Legislative Council on the changes in Kenya's constitutional arrangements. The country has a very great debt to Mr. Lyttelton for his skill and his patience.

Of the many important features of the new arrangements two perhaps stand out. One is the inclusion in the new Government of Ministers retaining their elected seats. The second is the presence from the elections of a Government of men of various races, Asians and Africans all taking part with the Government. Mr. Lyttelton acted as my adviser on African affairs, a member of the Executive Council and being the first to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers when African affairs are under discussion.

Work of War Council

Following the discussions held by Mr. Lyttelton, a War Council was established with Mr. George H. Stone, Sir Frederick Crawford, Mr. Rhindell, and myself as its members. Establishment of this council has improved the work of organizing the fight against Mau Mau. The members owe a great debt to Mr. Malabar, the secretary, whose services were generously lent for six months to us by the United Kingdom Government.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the present practice by which African Representatives of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor shall cease. Further arrangements have been made for a enquiry to be conducted by Mr. W. F. Cautin, a present administrator of Uganda, and formerly a member of the Kenya Administration. Mr. Cautin will be the sole commissioner, but when he visits each of the various areas the African member of Legislative Council for that area and two other leading local Africans to be nominated by the provincial commissioner will be invited to be associated with him in the investigation in that area. He will also maintain close contact with the provincial and district commissioners. Mr. Cautin's terms of reference will be to investigate and advise on the best system of systems to be adopted in choosing African Representatives for the Legislative Council in Kenya, bearing in mind the differences that may exist between the various areas, and also to advise on the arrangements that may be necessary to authorize the suggested procedure.

Local African members only people of proved loyalty to the Government will for a considerable time to come be permitted to participate in the choice of African Representative Members, and only proved analysts will be permitted to assist Mr. Cautin in his inquiry.

The Agriculture Bill published in August will be introduced into Legislative Council at this session. The present wide discrepancies in farming practices among different communities, and the fact that in certain parts of the country rights to land are governed by African law and custom, necessitate for the time being establishment of different machinery in different parts of the country for the attainment of some of the objectives of the Bill. Provision, however, is made for areas which are not scheduled areas at the date of enactment of the Bill to become scheduled areas when they reach a sufficient stage of advancement. Until that stage is reached the responsibility for the conservation, betterment, and development of agricultural land must continue to rest indirectly on the Government, especially as regards the investigation and financing of agricultural development.

Troup Report

For financial reasons it has not been possible to present a White Paper on the Troup Report to the Legislative Council, apart from the financial proposals. Most of Mr. Troup's recommendations are being implemented, particularly those concerning pasture research, plant breeding services, and farm planning, provision for which has been incorporated in the revised three-year development plan of the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources. Proposals will shortly be laid before Legislative Council for increases in the capital of the European Agricultural Settlement Fund to £2m. and this will enable the operations of the European Agricultural Settlement Board to expand. In addition funds up to £750,000 will be provided from the Land Bank for loans to individual farmers.

As regards African development, I said last year that the Government had been teaching in the 1946-55 development plan when the need for agricultural development in African areas should be fully appreciated. Since then the Government in the Legislative Council has been the agent of this purpose. I am very firmly of the opinion that the time when this country must be extremely grateful. The grant to be expended within the framework of a plan to intensify the development of African agriculture prepared by Mr. Swynnerton, Assistant Director of

Agriculture, and published last May. In order that there should be no unnecessary delay, work has started on the recruitment and training of staff and the building of houses.

The greater proportion of money available will be spent outside the Central Province on schemes such as those organized by the African Agricultural Development Board, for example the Machakos district development scheme, Coast hinterland development, Shimba Hills settlement, Lamu Valley and Chapungu settlements, and grazing schemes in the Rift Valley Province.

The Government expects in the course of the next 12 months to submit to Council draft legislation providing for the replacement of the Maize and Produce Controls by permanent statutory bodies with similar functions, as recommended by the committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Ibbotson. Most of the changes recommended are being introduced progressively.

The East African Commission has held several meetings and discussions on problems arising from the need for East African self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The Government hopes that the discussions will ensure a greater measure of inter-territorial collaboration in many difficult areas, production, and disposal problems as affecting primary products.

The importance of developing the water resources of the Territory as one of the principal means of increasing agricultural production, facilitating closer settlement, and bringing into production land at present largely unproductive cannot be over-emphasized. The successful implementation of the Swynnerton Plan and the recommendations of the Troup Report are largely dependent on increased and better distributed water supplies in agricultural areas.

During the past year East Africa has been seriously threatened with the danger of a large-scale invasion of insects. The danger is by no means over, but the Government hopes that as a result of the recent international conference in London, steps being taken in the main leading areas of the world, will be substantially improved, with a possible reduction in the present heavy financial commitments of the East African Governments.

Government has decided to set up an inter-departmental committee to investigate the financing of the education of all races, along with the incidence of taxation and the financial contributions made in various ways to educational expenditure by the several communities. The findings of this important committee will be the subject of a report to the Minister for Education, and the Advisory Councils on Education will then be asked to submit their recommendations and comments to him.

Government has decided to appoint boards of governors for certain of the principal European secondary schools, boards will be established in the first instance for the Prince of Wales School and the Kenya High School. The new European girls secondary school will be accommodated permanently in what is now the Highlands School in Eldoret when the requisite extensions and alterations have been made.

The Asian schools the quality of teaching shows encouraging signs of improvement, and further progress will be made by means of closer inspection and supervision and the employment of European teachers of English in all Government secondary schools.

Native Education

Although African education in the disturbed areas has received severe setbacks, so far fewer than 112 schools in the Central Province have been destroyed through terrorist action and 90 teachers killed or seriously injured. School enrolment has been reasonably well maintained. Although the emergency has not greatly affected the quantity of education, the quality has suffered as the result of loss amongst our experienced teachers. I take this opportunity of paying a sincere and warm tribute to all the Government and mission staff who in the face of danger and great difficulties, have made it possible for African education to maintain its progress.

Construction of a large new African women's teacher training college will start shortly in Machakos. I hope that this college will help in fostering amongst the African population a greater interest in female education. Government considers this of paramount importance.

The new Technical and Trade School for Africans at Kisumu in the Coast Province will admit its first pupils in 1955, and the Royal Technical College in Nairobi will also open its doors next year to students of all races.

The report of the Committee on African Wages has been published. It contains far-reaching recommendations on the pay, welfare, and efficiency of the worker, based on the assumption that there is a need for the stabilization of labour in certain areas. Government will express its conclusions in a White Paper.

It is Government's policy to support the development of a healthy trade union movement. A number of trade union

(Continued on page 277)

Emperor of Ethiopia's Visit Order of the Garter Conferred

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia and his son, the Duke of Harar, who arrived in this country last Thursday, were welcomed at Victoria Station, London, by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Gloucester, and by Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Eden, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, and civic leaders of Westminster, the City of London, and the County of London.

The band of the Welsh Guards played the Ethiopian National Anthem, and a guard of honour of the 3rd Grenadier Guards was inspected by the Emperor. Major J. Miles-Pakenham-Kilhon, the guard commander, reported to the Emperor in Amharic.

Royal Procession

In the procession to Buckingham Palace the Emperor rode in the first carriage on the Queen's left and opposite the Duke, while the Duke of Harar rode in the second carriage with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Beaufort. Large crowds cheered the royal visitors.

In the afternoon the Emperor and his son went to Westminster Abbey to place a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Later they visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House and received at St. James's Palace addresses from the London County Council and the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Westminster.

The Queen conferred the Order of the Garter on the Emperor and the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on his son. The Emperor gave the Chain of the Order of the Seal of Solomon to the Queen, and the Chain of the Most Exalted Order of the Queen of Sheba to the Duke of Edinburgh.

In the evening a State banquet was given at Buckingham Palace in honour of the Emperor. Among the 160 guests were Earl De La Warr, General Sir William and Lady Platt, Sir Robert and Lady Howe, General Sir Cameron and Lady Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Busk, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dodds-Parker.

Welcoming the Emperor, the Queen said:

"We greet you as the sovereign of an ancient Christian State which has many ties with our own Church and with the other Christian Churches of the world. We greet you also as the sovereign of the country which was the first to obtain its freedom during the last war. Under your Majesty's inspiring leadership the Ethiopian people have made truly remarkable progress in the years that have followed the war."

Ethiopia's Liberation

"I am very proud of the part that my country played in the liberation of Ethiopia, together with my own patriot forces. In these war-time days close bonds of friendship were forged between our two countries and between the men of our armies who fought together side by side. It is my sincere wish, as I know it is your Majesty's, that this friendship should be preserved and strengthened in the days of peace."

Your Majesty is no stranger to this country. When your own land was invaded you came here, and I would like to think that in England you will always feel at home."

My husband and I greatly regret that we are not able to welcome here Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress. I hope that Her Majesty may soon be restored to complete health, and that she may be able to visit us again on some future occasion."

"I welcome Your Majesty's son, His Royal Highness the Duke of Harar, who also knows this country well and whom we are delighted to see here again."

"I am so glad that your Majesty will remain here for a short time after your State visit is over. You will then have some opportunity of travelling about the country and seeing various aspects of our national life. I know that you will receive a great welcome wherever you go. My people will be anxious to pay tribute to a sovereign who has brought freedom to his country in time of war and prosperity and enlightenment in time of peace."

"Your Imperial Majesty, in the spirit of friendship and of those common ideals under which we thrive and prosper, raise my glass to drink to your health, to that of the Empress, and to the prosperity and happiness of the Ethiopian people."

In his reply the Emperor said:

"Your Majesty, I have been deeply touched by your Majesty's kind and gracious words of welcome and by the very generous sentiments which you have expressed on my behalf. Although I have returned to this beautiful and only a few hours ago, Your Majesty has made me feel almost as if I had never departed already 14 years ago."

"For it is not, Your Majesty, my first visit here; I can well remember that 30 years ago this year, it was none other than Your Majesty's revered father, then the Duke of York, and later George V himself, who officially received me at my arrival in this nation's capital. I am ever so glad that my presence was welcomed so fully in keeping with the character of the beloved monarch."

Warm Memories

"Since that event 30 years ago, my recollections have been throughout the ensuing years nourished in the memories of the hospitality of your Royal Family and of the friendship and affection of the British people during the long years of bitter and enforced absence from our homeland. The friendship of the Royal House and of the British people alone sustained us and my people in our lonely struggles."

"Such friendship and loyalty have earned our imperishable gratitude and friendship. You support and the loyalty of the British people, who have come to the aid of our sons in the soil of our homeland in defence of the just cause and in the liberation of our country, make us very grateful for the strengthening of that friendship and the strengthening of that friendship."

"Her Imperial Majesty the Empress is very sorry that she has been unable to make this visit owing to the state of her health, and she has asked me to convey to your Majesty her sincere regrets."

"I raise my glass in a toast to Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and to the prosperity and happiness of the British people."

Both speeches were broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service.

On Friday the Emperor drove in procession to the Guildhall, cheered by crowds *en foule*. To Sir Noel Bowater, the Lord Mayor, he presented two large elephant tusks joined by silver bands on an ebony base (a trophy which needed five men to carry it), a pair of hunting spears, and a shield in red and gold. Over the semi-circle formed by the tusks was a ball and cross similar to that on St. Paul's Cathedral. The gift was inscribed: "In commemoration of the visit of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, October, 1954."

Sir Gerald Gibson, Recorder of London, read an address of welcome, and then handed the illuminated scroll to the Lord Mayor, who placed it in a silver casket engraved with the City Arms, the Lion of Judah, and pictures of the Guildhall and the Mansion House. He then handed the casket to the Emperor, who returned thanks in Amharic.

The Emperor lunched at the Mansion House and in the afternoon visited Middlesex Hospital, where he spent more than an hour inspecting all departments.

Embassy Dinner

In the evening the Emperor entertained the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at dinner at the Ethiopian Embassy. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, and Sir Winston and Lady Churchill were also present.

On Sunday the Emperor and his son visited Twickenham Technical College in the morning and were entertained to luncheon by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle. The State list then ended.

In the afternoon the visitors were shown round Eton College, and for some time watched a football match. After taking tea with the Vice-provost and Mrs. Claude Elliott they left for the Ethiopian Embassy in London, where the Emperor received Ethiopian students and later entertained them to dinner.

On Sunday the royal visitors went to Bath, the honorary freedom of which city was conferred on the Emperor on the following day. He presented a pair of mounted elephant tusks similar to those given to the Lord Mayor of London. With his son the Emperor toured the city during the day, visiting the Canon's Room, Bath Abbey, and the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, to which the Emperor gave a cheque for £500 to buy comforts for the patients. He also

... a new housing estate, an infant school, and an "imperial works" road, had been at Newton Park Training College, which is attended by overseas students.

He attended a civic luncheon in the Guildhall, and in the evening gave a reception at Fairfield, the house in which he is now staying, and in which he lived for much of the period of his exile.

Today the Emperor will motor to Duxford in Cambridge, where he will give a special flying display, including spectacular formation aerobatics by five crack Me410 pilots.

Next month the Emperor will pay a State visit to Switzerland, arriving in Berne on November 25. He wishes to meet Swiss industrialists with a view to interesting them in investment in Ethiopia.

African Unions in S. Rhodesia

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS will be officially recognised in Southern Rhodesia if a new Bill is passed by the Colony's Parliament. Described by the Prime Minister as an interim measure, making no provision for industrial councils or legalized strikes, it will grant recognition to Native unions in two stages—enrolment and registration. "All African unions," said Mr. Garfield Todd last week, "are not in the same state of development, and the enrolment period will be a time during which they may demonstrate their understanding of the duties and responsibilities of trade unionism." He added that from the Africans' own point of view it was "a good step forward." Industry by industry is the method of union development favoured by the Southern Rhodesian Government. A select committee will consider the Bill before the second reading, giving employers, workers and individuals opportunities to state their views. The final reading may not be taken before next summer. Mr. Todd has said that if the unions show themselves capable, the period between enrolment and official registration need not be particularly long.

Europeans in N. Rhodesia to Stay

AN ALL-AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in Northern Rhodesia would never materialize, said the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, when he addressed the African Representative Council in Lusaka last week. "Europeans in this country are going to stay in this country," he said. "Many of them are already in their second and third generations, and are as much natives in this country as any African." The British Government's policy was to develop Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of all its people of whatever race. A few people foresaw a Legislature composed entirely of Africans. "That time will never come," said Sir Arthur. "Look forward to the time when Africans are more numerous than Europeans with the same wealth, skill and enterprise, and when the European population is in African numerical domination."

Federal Population

A TOTAL AFRICAN POPULATION in the Federation of nine millions by 1964 was envisaged by Mr. J. R. Shaul, Director of the Central African Statistical Office, in a recent address. The present African population is 6,690,000. He thought the European population would be doing well in maintaining an average rate of growth of 5% compound interest, so the same 10 years, which would bring it to 362,000. Mr. Shaul would like to find not only intensive Government planning, but a higher level of economic activity throughout the whole decade. He pointed out that European immigration, not natural increase, would be the primary factor. Last year Southern Rhodesia's net population growth had been only 1,000. In considering Native population, the natural annual rate of increase ahead, he thought, at least remain at 3%.



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PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. HARRY WHEBLOCK, of Nairobi, have celebrated their golden wedding.

MR. E. E. HUGHINS, of Songhor, will return to Kenya on November 5 in s.s. KENYA.

MR. D. H. C. DU PLESSIS, general manager of South African Railways, has visited East Africa.

A lioness was shot on Monday evening in the Nairobi garden of MR. CHARLES DORMAN.

SIR HENRY PRICER has presented an estate to South Africa to the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

MR. ALLAN R. STARR has been appointed chairman and MR. J. A. MESTON a director of Blayre and East Africa, Ltd.

MR. W. W. B. DALZELL and MR. W. M. STILL have been elected to the board of the Metal Box Company (Overseas), Ltd.

SIR JOHN RANKINE, until recently British Resident in Zanzibar, has taken up his new duties as Governor of Western Nigeria.

MR. A. F. MORRISON, chairman of the "caretaker committee" of the Tanganyika European Council, has edited the monthly bulletin.

MR. G. G. MORGAN of Kogon has been elected an acting member of the Kenya Legislative Council deputing for MRS. AGNES SISK.

THE REV. N. HAZEL, formerly chaplain in Blantyre and Zomba, Nyasaland, has been appointed vicar of All Saints', Pontefract, Yorkshire.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE has arrived in London from his visit to Central and South America; he will return to Uganda about a month hence.

VIZIER B. K. S. VIRJEE, the Aga Khan's administrator for education in East Africa, has been granted the title of emir by His Highness.

MR. A. G. LENNOR HOOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived back in London by air on Monday from his 18 days' visit to East Africa.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, and LADY CRAWFORD have arrived back in Kenya after three months' leave in Europe.

MR. O. O. S. P. HADLOW, senior non-official member in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, will leave London today to return to Central Africa.

MR. ARTHUR CRECH JONES has resigned his part-time membership of the Southern Electricity Board on nomination as a candidate for the House of Commons.

MR. JOSEPH NYAKAIRU, treasurer to the Toro African Local Government in Uganda, is on a four-months' visit to this country. He has visited Cardiff, Manchester, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, and is now with the Gloucestershire County Council. He will spend November in Exeter and December in Nottingham.

THE VEN. E. ALINGTON HUNT, Archdeacon of Matabeleland, has been appointed to the parish church of St. Modwen, Burton-on-Trent, in the diocese of Lichfield.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and MR. A. J. HAWKINS, Assistant Commissioner of Police in that territory, are in London.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Cyprus, who has arrived in London for consultations at the Colonial Office, served in Kenya from 1929 until 1948, when he was transferred to the Gold Coast.

SIR BEN LOCKESPEERE, secretary of the committee of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, has been elected its president. He is presently establishing a European Organisation for Nuclear Research.

MR. G. W. H. HARRISON, Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, who recently visited Southern Africa, has been appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in Freetown.

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the place of GENERAL SIR G. J. GIFFARD, whose tenure of the office has expired.

CAPTAIN C. W. MORTLEY, superintendent of ports and lights to East African Railways and Harbours, has retired after 10 years' service. The new harbour and chief ports manager, MR. ANDREW HENRY FARREY, has been appointed.

MR. W. E. WARD, Deputy Executive Adviser to the Colonial Office, is one of the 10 United Kingdom delegates to the eighth session of the General Conference of Unesco, to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay from November 12 to December 11.

MR. J. F. BRERETON, a member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is retiring from Tobacco Auctions (Nyasaland), Ltd., which he has served as manager and managing director for 7 years. MR. L. H. BORN has been appointed his successor.

COMMANDER P. J. MORGAN, who commanded H.M.S. CONSTANCE, one of the ships escorting the Emperor of Ethiopia to this country from Malta, is the son of Captain Morgan, who brought the Emperor to Britain 18 years ago on H.M.S. ENTERPRISE after the Italians had occupied Ethiopia.

MR. C. A. E. MYBROUGH, of the Central African Statistical Office, has been awarded a Ph.D. by Rhodes University. He organised the last two population censuses in Rhodesia. Mr. Mybrough, who is now 34, was at Rhodes University for five years; but wrote his thesis in his spare time.

SIR ARTHUR MORSE has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to be chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association. He is a former chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. His predecessor was SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, who is well known in East and Central Africa.

For more than 20 years, VISCOUNT MERSEY has presided over the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient and Medieval Monuments in Cyprus, the work of which now passes to the Archaeological and Historical Committee for Colonial Territories recently set up by the British Academy. Four of the original members of the Cyprus Committee who served throughout the two decades have had close East African interests—LORD MERSEY himself, LORD HARLECH, LORD RENNELL, and SIR GEOFFREY PETO.

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HERB ISMAH EL SHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, will arrive in London on November 8 as the guest of H.M. Government of the United Kingdom. He is expected to remain for the next four days. Mr. Shari visited London in 1949 as a student and in 1952 as leader of an Ashigga military delegation.

MR. HUMPHREY W. BOWN has been appointed the first African Police Officer to the Municipal Council of Eldoret, Kenya. For past two years he has served full time in the Special Branch of the Kenya Police Reserve. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT BOWN, formerly of Tanganyika Territory, who now live in Caernarvon, North Wales.

MISS H. R. PRICE, wife of a former Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, who is at present on duty in this country, has been awarded the Voluntary Medical Services Medal of the British Red Cross, of which she is commandant of the Nyasaland branch. She has an unbroken record of service in Britain and the Colonies since the 1914-18 war.

MESSRS. E. C. EASTON, Dean of the College of Engineering and Professor of Electrical Engineering, at Rutgers University, and **M. D. A. JONES**, Assistant Dean, have arrived in Nairobi to discuss with representatives of the Royal Technical College of East Africa equipment and other resources to be supplied by the United States Foreign Operations Administration.

MR. HALLAM H. HALLAM who has just awarded the Ph.D. of London University for a thesis on physical chemistry, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallam, of Kenya. Dr. Hallam is now a lecturer in chemistry at the University College of Khartoum. His father, a senior member of the staff of Unga, has recently acted as secretary to the Uganda Medical Committee.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR WILKINSON LIOT has been elected chairman of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, in London. The post has been vacant since the retirement in 1953 of **SIR CLEMENT DAVES**, and responsibilities in the office have since been undertaken jointly by the two vice-chairmen, **LIEUT. GENERAL SIR IAN GUNDEL** and **MR. K. EDINGER, M.P.**

MR. W. B. GUSLEY, the new Director of Education in Uganda, and **MRS. GUSLEY** are paying a long visit to India and Pakistan in order to recruit about 200 teachers for the department. As he will then retire, Mr. Gusley was the recipient of a silver salver from the Uganda Football Association of which he was president for many years. He has served in Uganda for 27 years.

MESSRS. W. MANCAUX, **DAVID MARTIN**, and **G. WALLERSTON** have been elected to the board of the United Africa Co., Ltd. Mr. Mancaux was formerly managing director of Unilever in Brussels, Mr. Wallerston was general manager in Paris of the company's French interests, and Mr. Martin, who was a member of the Wakefield commission of inquiry into the possibility of growing groundnuts on a large scale in Tanganyika, had charge of the operations in that Territory during the initial period in which U.A.C. undertook the responsibilities of management.

MR. WALTER DESMOND LEWIS, president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, has been appointed chairman of the Nyasaland Farming Corporation. Aged 48, he was educated in Cape Town, and began tobacco growing at Lilongwe in 1926, joining Tobacco Auctions Nyasaland, Ltd., 11 years later. During the last war Mr. Lewis, who attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, served with the K.A.R. in East Africa, Burma, and South East Asia Command, and in 1945 was chief instructor at the Combined School of Infantry, East Africa. He returned to tobacco growing in the Blantyre district of the Nyasaland Producers' Warehouse, Ltd., in 1948, and became president of the Tobacco Association a year later, also holding that post in 1950-1951, and 1953.

MR. F. S. DAVIS, of Dar es Salaam, has been enrolled as a Freeman of the City of Gloucester. Mr. Davis, who went to Tanganyika in 1924, is managing director of the company bearing his name, and a director of Kingsway Estates, Ltd., and Consolidated Tobacco Plantations, Ltd. He has a home in Gloucester.

MR. J. S. S. EDEBBE, a Kenya African, has received the diploma of the British Institute of Tailoring after 18 months' training in this country by means of a scholarship jointly sponsored by the British Council and the North Nyanza district council. He has returned to Kampala, where he has a small business, and intends to train apprentices.

SIR DONALD THOMAS GILLIVRAY, **SIR ARTHUR BENSON** and **VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EVERETT WILLIAM POWLETT** have been appointed to the rank of Colonel in the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and **MR. H. GILLIVRAY**, **LADY BENSON**, and **LADY WILLIAM POWLETT** have become Commanders (Widows) in the Priory in Southern Africa. **LADY OPPEL**, **MR. J. MCINTYRE**, and **MR. E. P. FOWLE** have also become Commanders.

Obituary

MR. ALLIS T. TADD, of Epsom, who has died in Salisbury, aged 74, became a member of the House of Commons in 1924 as a Conservative. He was the first Parliamentary and Press shorthand writer after going to sea as a boy. He was married in 1904 in the City of London and his family has reached South Africa during the war there, and stayed after peace to enter journalism. He soon moved to Southern Rhodesia, however, and served on the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and the *Rhodesia Herald*. Transferring to Mansard reporting, he was a member of the shorthand team in the old Legislative Assembly. For many years he was *Reuter's* correspondent in Salisbury.

MR. THOMAS JAMES SUMNER, Rhodesia's oldest Scout, has died in Ayrondale, Salisbury, shortly after his 85th birthday. He, as he was widely known, became a scoutmaster in Port Elizabeth in 1911, having emigrated from England eight years earlier after work for the Ragged School Union and the National Temperance League. He joined the railways in the Union, retiring in 1929, when he moved to Bulawayo.

MR. WILLIAM HUBERT BROWNE, the last surviving member of A Troop of the 1890 Pioneer Column, has died in Fort Victoria, aged 80. Born in Portsmouth, he emigrated to South Africa with his parents, and joined a newspaper (forerunner of the *Johannesburg Star*) at the age of 15. Three years later he volunteered for H Troop (later renamed A Troop) when the B.S.A. Company prepared to enter Mashonaland.

MR. HARRY LANDAU, who has died in Johannesburg, aged 71, was the last of the four brothers who founded in Bulawayo the cigarette-making partnership then known as Landau Brothers. Having accumulated a small capital, they started business as general merchants. In 1917 he left Rhodesia for Johannesburg, making occasional business visits back to the Colony.

AIR CHIEF-MARSHAL SIR CHARLES MEDHURST, K.C.B., O.M., M.C., who died in hospital in Hampshire on Monday at the age of 57, visited East and Central Africa while Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean and Middle East Command, from the end of 1945 until early 1948.

CAPTAIN JOHN DETHICK GILBERT, 1st Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has died while climbing Mount Kenya.

DEATH

SYLVESTER. On October 14, 1954, peacefully after a long illness, **HARRY ARTHUR SYLVESTER**, dearly loved husband of Jean of Burley Croft, Burley, Harrogate, Yorkshire, late of Northern Rhodesia, in his 63rd year.

Lord Lloyd and Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker New Posts in Government Reshuffle

THE COLONIAL OFFICE and the Commonwealth Relations Office are again affected in a major Government reshuffle.

LORD LLOYD, who has been Under Secretary for Welsh Affairs at the Home Office, becomes Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. His father was Secretary of State for the Colonies from the formation of Mr. Churchill's Coalition Government in May, 1940, until his death early in the following year.

LORD MUNSTER (48), who has been Under Secretary of the Colonial Office since 1951, becomes Minister of State for the Colonies and will assist Lord Salisbury in dealing with Government business in the House of Lords.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER (45), Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign Office since last year, is transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office as Parliamentary Under Secretary.

Mr. John Foster Resigns

He succeeds MR. JOHN FOSTER, Q.C. (48), who has held that office since the Conservatives came to power, and who played a prominent part in the movement for Central African Federation. He has resigned to give more attention to his law practice.

Other changes of interest to East and Central Africa are:

MR. H. H. HOW, LORD MACLEAN, who after three years as Minister of Housing, takes over the Defence Ministry from Lord Alexander. Mr. Maclean was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS (46), Minister of Supply, becomes Minister of Housing and Local Government. He is a son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill. Before the war he was a propagandist against proposals for the return of former Colonial possessions to Germany. Disabled during the Norway expedition, he became Finance Member of the Army Council and later chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council for Empire Prisoners of War.

MISS FLORENCE HORSBUGH, who as Minister of Education was responsible for the Imperial Institute, has resigned. She has been appointed a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, and the only woman to have held that honour and that of membership of the Privy Council.

MR. RUSSELL JACKSON (62), Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Ministry of Education, who has also resigned, was a former Cambridge don, a barrister, and a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Correspondents in Ethiopia

MR. W. F. DEBESAY (41), a back-bencher, who is appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was at one time a war correspondent in Ethiopia.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD (30), who as Minister of State at the Foreign Office was much involved in the Sudan negotiations, becomes Minister of Supply.

LORD MANSOFF (40), who has often spoken on Colonial Affairs, has become Under Secretary of State at the Home Office.

MRS. ELEANOR CAMERON, who is keenly interested in Imperial affairs, has been appointed a Lord-in-Waiting.

Biographical details of the new junior Ministers at the Colonial Office and C.R.O. are as follows:

LORD LLOYD, B.A., was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and before the war worked with the British Council during hostilities. He served in Palestine, Syria, and North-West Europe. He was president of the Navy League from 1944 to 1951, and held the office of Lord-in-Waiting to King George VI for three months after October, 1951, and to The Queen until December, 1952, when he became Joint Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, with responsibility for Welsh affairs. Lord Lloyd married in 1942 Lady Victoria Ogilvy, daughter of the Earl of Airlie; they have one son and one daughter.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER is a former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board and of the Commonwealth Economic Council, and was a director of the British Overseas Airways Corp. Ltd. until his appointment to the Foreign Office. Educated at Manchester and Magdalen College, Oxford, he entered the Sudan Postal Service at 21, and four years later became assistant private secretary to the Governor-

General. He served in the Kordofan and Blue Nile provinces and in the Public Security Department in Khartoum before resigning in 1938.

He joined the Grenadier Guards in 1939 and served in East Africa, the Middle East, North Africa, Italy, and France, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was mentioned in despatches and received the French Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd Opens Airport

DAR ES SALAAM AIRPORT was opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, last Friday, when he landed with the Governor, Mr. Edward Baring, at 7.30 a.m. He met representatives of the construction staff, before unveiling a commemorative plaque, reading directly afterwards. After conferring with the Governor and other officials, he returned to the Government House.

The airport has one runway 6,300ft. long and 150ft. wide, and a second 3,300ft. long and 100ft. wide. Full radio and meteorological services are available. The cost of the airport was £881,000.

On his way back to London through Kenya, Mr. Lennox-Boyd inspected Manyam detention camp.

Uganda Club

DURING HIS RECENT VISIT to Kampala, the Secretary of State for the Colonies opened the new Uganda Club, membership of which is at present restricted to members of the Legislative Council, though the Minister has said that he hopes they will later represent various one sides of the club membership. The club is to promote understanding and friendship among people of all races who are actively interested in public affairs. Mr. Lennox-Boyd expressed pleasure that people from outside the Council were to be brought into the club, for that would prevent the feeling that M.L.Cs. were a class apart and it would keep them in touch with the people whom they serve. The key to the building was handed to the Minister by Mrs. A. Boase, M.L.C., chairman of the club committee; the building was her home while her father, Sir Charles Griffin, was Chief Justice from 1921 to 1932, and it was later occupied by her brother, Mr. T. B. Griffin, Q.C., the present Chief Justice.

Ban for Terrorists

THE INSTITUTION of a multi-racial Council of Ministers will make little appeal to the insurgent African gunman in the forests of Kenya, but better wages, old-age security for those who no longer have any land, and secure tenure of enough land for their needs in subsistence and cash crops for those still farming, will be an offer that will bring many a bitter fighter back into the way of civilized life. From the magazine of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Kenyatta's Land Forfeited

FOUR PLOTS OF LAND, totalling 31.24 acres in the Kiambu district of Kenya, owned by Jomo Kenyatta, have been forfeited by order of the Governor. Kenyatta was convicted last year on a charge of managing Mau Mau, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour. The land forfeited may be used as demonstration and model smallholdings.

Lord Mayor's Show

FOR THE FIRST TIME the East African territories will be represented in the Lord Mayor's Show, to be held this year on November 9. The East African Commissioner in London is making all arrangements.

East African Railways and Harbours Administration is producing by means of its own photographic unit a series of newsreel-type films entitled "Always Building a Greater East Africa".

More Mau-Mau Murders in Kenya Catholic Mission Raided

MRS. MARY LEAKEY, wife of Mr. Arundell Leakey, was strangled last week by a terrorist at her home near Nyayo, Kenya, where an African also slashed her death. Mrs. Leakey, 50, is single, and though her husband has been discovered, a terrorist evidently has other traces of him has been found. The Leakeys' cook is also missing.

Mr. Leakey, a blood brother of the Kikuyu (and a cousin of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curate of the Corvinton Mission, Nairobi), spoke Kikuyu fluently and had lived in Kenya for 50 years. Because he trusted his Kikuyu, he carried no gun and refused to take a gun. On a previous occasion when he met a Mau Mau gang he had been allowed to pass unmolested. His son, who was awarded a posthumous V.C. in the last war for attacking Italian tanks in Ethiopia with bombs and a revolver.

A gang of about 30 men broke into the farmhouse in which the Leakeys were dining with their daughter, Mrs. Diana Hartley. The two ladies took refuge in their bedroom, and Mrs. Leakey told her daughter to climb through the trap door into the loft and insisted on the trap door being shut.

Leakey's Truck Is Fired

For some time Mrs. Hartley listened to the ransacking of the house. As soon as dusk was restored she climbed down and fired rockets to summon the police. A search for Mr. Leakey was made by some 2,000 troops and home guards in the area but without success. These terrorists, believed to be of the gang which committed the murders, were shot dead on Friday. Another African was wounded but escaped.

Though there is still no news of Mr. Leakey, the slashed body of his cook has been recovered lying beside that of another African who had been strangled.

The question of evacuating persons living in isolated houses is being considered by the War Council.

On Sunday a Roman Catholic Mission was raided by a terrorist gang of about 100. They shot dead an African lay preacher, David Jerogi, and burned 30 huts. Six Africans have been admitted to hospital with burns. Three loyal Africans are missing. Members of the mission staff hid themselves into a room. In spite of battering by the gang, the door held. Two Kikuyu guards were killed a week ago at the mission and their rifles stolen.

Mr. Johannes Frederick Van Der Westhuizen, a South African member of the Kenya Police, has several hundred of wounds received in action. The terrorists in the Dundas district of Nairobi.

The home of Mr. Sam Morson, an 82-year-old settler in the Uplands district, was fired on by a gang of about 30 terrorists on Monday night. Mr. Morson, who has lived in Kenya for 40 years, went out armed to fight the raiders, but they decamped.

Mrs. Rena Leakey encountered a gang of six terrorists when riding alone through a coffee estate near Nairobi. Though she was unarmed, five of the gang fled. The sixth hid in front of her to the farmhouse, but when she told her servants to lock the man up they refused, and he escaped while she dismounted.

A gang of 13 terrorists was ambushed by a unit of the Kenya Regiment at Kabete, when 11 were killed, 10 wounded, killed, only one escaping. Six guns and 250 rounds of ammunition were captured.

In the week ended October 17, a total of 30 terrorists were captured or wounded, and 242 subjects detailed. Losses in the security forces comprised one European and seven Africans killed and one African wounded. Gangs of more than 100, led by the rock chieftain, were active during the week.

In a recent inspection of African pupils at two schools in the Machakos district of Kenya, 100 out of 176 were found to be suffering from trachoma.

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Novel About Mau Mau Mrs. Huxley's New Book

MRS. ELSWORTH HUXLEY'S new novel, "A Thing to Love" (Chatto & Windus, 2s. 6d.), tells in the form of fiction the ghastly story of the Mau Mau conspiracy and rebellion. It is a completely convincing story; the African and European characters being drawn with such insight as to compel belief in their reality; and the faithfulness of the picture will give thousands of people their first realization of the true meaning of the Kikuyu rebellion.

No novelist could be better informed on this subject than Mrs. Huxley, who was herself born in Kenya and who could be more successful in handling the scales fairly. In it she shows the diabolical power of Mau Mau, she depicts no less emphatically the faithfulness and death of some Kikuyu Christians. If the story takes for granted the plain devotion to duty of European settlers, missionaries, and officials, it also indicates the folly, procrastination, and lack of imagination of the civil and military bureaucracy, as a direct result of which the gang leaders, oath administrators, and their followers have for two full years done incalculable harm to the Kikuyu tribe in particular and Kenya in general.

Appetency

Consider the statement by Kimani, a Hawaya chief who despises the *cahulle* who desecrate the customs of the tribe and threaten his life:

"The Europeans brought roads and schools and hospitals, planted coffee, and told our young men to work. I have served them for 30 years because it is better to serve the strong than argue with them, and because a country without order is like a man without a head, and because it is better to cultivate a garden than sow it with weeds, and no granaries were ever filled by quarrelling."

But... I think that God has sent a disease to the way of the minds of these Europeans. The oath eaters, the innocent people, and the Europeans do nothing, good cattle are destroyed, and they do nothing, our customs are violated, and they do nothing. Europeans make the laws and say that their law protects women who carry food to their enemies. Are these the acts of sane men? Has God punished them, or are there traitors among them in positions of authority who are in the pay of their enemies? You, my son, have been educated in European fashion so that you can understand their way and take this staff of office after me. Can you explain these things?"

Or take this comment of the chief's wife to her son:—

"Pleasure is like a bush on a bush. When you stretch out your hand it vanishes, and in these days all the bushes have been eaten and the cobwebs have dissolved. Nothing is as it used to be—only Kimani, who is like a tree, and we are like guinea fowl who roost in the branches. But if the axe came to him we should have nowhere to shelter for the night."

The Military Mind

Against the pathetic confidence of the chief and his wife may be set that of the settlers who cannot understand the stupidity of the military. Sam Gibson, a settler who volunteers for an administrative job in bad Mau Mau country, takes a few men of the Kikuyu Guard to track down a gang of murderers, and has orders to join up with a small patrol of askari under a young officer from England, Ronald Thwaites.

While the home guard in rags and tatters, move silently, cheerfully, through the forest, the askari crash through the undergrowth. Thanks to the skill and knowledge of a Kikuyu tracker, they find a hide-out with blankets, overcoats, first-aid books, cooking pots, and a store of biltong. Sam wants to lay an ambush and await the return of the gangsters. Thwaites refuses because he has orders to be back before nightfall, because the party has no kit or rations. "We'll burn this stuff," said Thwaites, and declines to listen to Gibson's suggestion to leave it undisturbed and return and surprise them another day—when we've got our tinned pineapple and hot-water bottles.

Thwaites replies icily: "My orders are to destroy enemy hide-outs and enemy points," and he does so.

On the way down the mountain they surprise the gang and exchange fire. Gibson urges a return to the hide-out, predicting that the terrorists will make for it in order to attend to their wounded. Thwaites will not hear of this plan because it is past 3 p.m. and one of his men is wounded. "Take him and lend me your servant and half a dozen askari. This is the sort of chance that never comes again," Gibson pleads. Thwaites, indignant at the idea that troops can be borrowed like half-crowns, goes off to the rendezvous with the jeep, according to orders, while Gibson goes off with the Kikuyu, after wishing the young English officer a pleasant good-bye at the Naali. He regrets the loss of his character, and the askari merely obeying his orders.

Sam thought bitterly, calculating, comes before killing these gangsters—the comfort and welfare of the troops, orders, safety. Was that the way you defeated desperate men? What about the safety and welfare of the ordinary civilian?

Effective and Exciting

Mrs. Huxley has handled her characters and her facts convincingly and competently. Whether she is describing dawn in the highlands, a police raid in Nairobi, the double-booking of Kikuyu clerks in Government offices, the faith of Sam's farmers, or the less Kikuyu servants, or the cultured mind of an educated African under Mau Mau intimidation, the description is most effective and often exciting.

This is, I consider, Mrs. Huxley's best novel. It can be cordially recommended to readers in and coming from East and Central Africa, and deserves a much wider general circulation, not least because it must leave even the casual reader with a sense of the horror which has come upon Kenya.

F. J.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM

Bagin Street (opposite the harbour)

KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

MOMBASA

Kilimani Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

NAIROBI

Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.,
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 76-78, South Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 117 Harvey Road, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Major Salah Salem's Mission Falls Southerners Reject Sudan Prime Minister

MAJOR SALAH SALEM'S cupped visit to the Sudan and Sayed Ismail El Azhari's mission to the Southern Sudan both appear to have failed.

Even Major Salem's assurances that Egypt did not intend to dominate the Sudan or interfere in Sudan affairs, and that his country would support the Khartoum sect in its aims "to achieve liberty and uncover conspiracies," have not modified the determination of the Umma Party to refer to the United Nations the question of Egyptian interference. Abdulla Khalil, secretary of the Party, has commented that Major Salem's speeches during his visit incited hatred between Sudanese sects, and that unless Egyptian interference ceased the result would be disastrous.

Messages from Khartoum refer to increasing recognition that the Sudan can obtain the support she needs only from Egypt or the United Kingdom, and there is emphatic insistence that the Sudanese Prime Minister not communicate with Egypt. Special importance is attached to the news that Sayed Ismail El Azhari has accepted the invitation of the U.M. Government to pay a four-day visit to the United Kingdom from November 8. It will probably be followed by a private visit of several days. The Prime Minister has himself asked the British people not to jump to conclusions, saying that there was no intention of submerging the Sudan in Egypt.

Key Promises

On Friday he flew to Luba, the principal town in the southern provinces, where discontent has been evident for some time. Two days earlier he had broadcast promises to remedy some inequalities from which southerners suffer, especially in regard to rates of pay.

He took with him the Minister of Health and the Minister of Social Affairs and National Guidance, both northern Muslims, but no southern Minister. The visit coincided with the date of a conference at which southern chiefs and politicians were to discuss their attitude towards the Government. The meeting was delayed by transport difficulties.

Attendances at meetings convened for the Prime Minister are reported to have been so poor as to constitute almost a boycott. In one case Government representatives are alleged to have talked a meeting in the Southern Officials' Club without even informing the president, who had to be called after the meeting had started. When he said that the Prime Minister had flown south to address them, he was greeted with shouts of "Why?" The Prime Minister's speech was received in silence.

Psychological Opposition

Mr. Anthony Mann, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has reported:

"Neither the Equatoria chiefs nor the junior southern officials and Government employees have made the slightest move to meet the Prime Minister's advances half-way. So far his tour has gone beyond question, at any rate in relation to the present Government, his statement to me that the southern Sudanese are 'psychologically' opposed to the northerners.

"It is not at all clear how the pay increases are to be financed. The provincial administrations in all three southern provinces must now receive heavy subsidies from the central Government."

"My own observations suggest that the Khartoum Government is making a cardinal error in allowing its methods in the south to be dictated by influential northern merchants there. These have obvious personal axes to grind. The Government would be well advised to trust the views of the Sudanese administration officials, who know the southern tribes well and have a certain affection and understanding for them. Pursuance of the traditional Arab policy toward the Negro tribes might well lead to disaster and bloodshed."

Sudan Trade Policy

THE SUDAN CAN TRADE FREELY with any country except those few whose currencies are not convertible. There is no question of a tariff or prohibition of British goods, and regulations on import and export are differential duty or tariff. There are no obstacles which this country has imposed by itself. Those which exist are imposed by the exchange conditions of the outside world, and it is not in the interest of the Sudan to deny them or pretend that they do not exist. Our policy is freedom of trade. We recognize that money is the only true medium of free trade, and so we maintain only those restrictions on trade which relate to money and are imposed by the conditions of the open market. Our people will be able to import freely from any country and to export freely to any country. Our policy must not repeat the warning that it would have liberalized trade in a serious adverse balance of trade, we shall have to reimpose restrictions, so we remain solvent, but that is the only reason. The Minister of Economics and Commerce in the Sudan.

Federal Trade Surplus

A TRADE SURPLUS of £63m. for the first half of this year was attained by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and re-exports brought in a further £14m. Imports of general merchandise were valued at £26.8m. and exports of produce and manufactures at £65.3m. The United Kingdom supplied goods worth £25.7m. and bought £38.2m. worth. South Africa sold £15.5m. worth and spent £64m. in the Federation, and the United States exported £2.5m. worth and bought goods valued at £7.7m.

Downing House, Sir Geoffrey Higgins's residence in Salisbury when he was Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, is now known as Governor's Lodge, and will be occupied by the new Governor of the Colony, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett. The old territorial Government House in Salisbury has not, as stated in a recent issue, been renamed Downing House, but remains Government House, the official residence of the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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East African Airways' Budget Debate in Kenya Legislature

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION has budgeted for an estimated loss of £48,000 for the year 1955. Moving this, the Kenya Legislative Council takes note of the budget and operations plan. Mr. Maddison pointed out that in 1953, although a loss was estimated, the corporation made a profit of £3,700, and that this year the loss was again estimated at £62,000, but the net profit, after allowing for interest, was £9,316, to date. There was unlikely to be any deficit at the end of the year.

For 1955 there might be an additional loss owing to salary increases to match those made by East African Governments. It was not expected that any loss would, in fact, be incurred in the coming year, but it was impossible to gauge at present how quickly the proposed increase in capacity would be absorbed by the public.

Mr. Madan asked why the board of directors was composed entirely of Europeans, and if any facilities were being made for the training of African and Asian as part of flying crews. Air India International had an Indian and Ethiopian Airlines all-Africa flying crews.

Training Non-Europeans

Mr. N. Harris emphasized the need for the employment of the best people for the job, and was glad that if any non-European would be found with the right knowledge and experience there would be no difficulty in placing them on the board of the corporation. As regards air crews, he had recently received excellent advice from two Africans, admittedly behind the cockpit, during a flight in one of the corporation's machines. In the United Kingdom facilities were available for the training of air crews from nearly every Asiatic country outside the Iron Curtain.

Mr. W. Awon asked for an assurance that there would be no rise in passenger or freight charges.

The Minister for Finance and Development asked Mr. Madan to remember that this was not a matter of passenger representation, it was a question of efficient direction.

Was the qualification asked Mr. Madan that only Europeans were eligible?

"No, sir," replied the Minister. The point is that it should not be race which justifies the appointment to a board of directors of this kind, but race should be neither a bar nor a particular qualification.

Mr. E. Mathu supported Mr. Madan saying that it was not impossible to find a man other than a European with the necessary common knowledge and qualification to serve on the board of directors. There were those who conducted successful businesses in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Kampala.

Lady Shaw deplored the introduction of this line of dispute into the debate.

Replying, Mr. Maddison agreed with the Minister for Finance. The corporation consisted of a chairman and five members, three of whom could not be members of a public service nominated by the Air Authority, which was composed of the three East African Governors. He could find no distinction of race in that composition of the board.

Employment by the corporation was a matter for the corporation to decide, but he believed that members of other races were engaged. In the matter of charges, he pointed out that there had been a progressive reduction in rates during the past few years, and saw no reason why this policy should be reversed.

London to East Africa by Car

MR. PETER CHATER, a Kenya-born engineer, 26 years of age, and Mr. A. T. Tellis, a 46-year-old Indian land assistant in the employment of the Government of Tanganyika, left London last Thursday in a Ford Consul car to motor to East Africa via the Sahara. Mr. Chater is a son of the late Douglas Chater, of Mavasha. A brother is serving in the Kenya Police Reserve. Mr. Tellis, who is returning from a first visit to the U.K., lives in Dar es Salaam, where a wife and six children await him.

Arusha has now five churches—Anglican, Lutheran, Free Reformed, Roman Catholic, and Greek Orthodox.

Desert Locust Situation Report

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reported a few days ago:—

Control operations continue against the small hopper infestation in the Borama district of the Somaliland Protectorate where there were numerous reports of maturing swarms in Hargeisa, Burao, Alisho, Erigavo, and Hiddin districts.

In Kenya control operations against hoppers were concluded in Turkana where the escapes were small; some mature swarms were observed in the highlands areas, and a very large swarm appeared in the Isiro district, Tanganyika and Uganda are presumed to be clear.

In the Sudan mature swarms and further hatchings were reported in the Kassala, Blue Nile, Khartoum and Darfur provinces, and there were more layings in the Northern Province and Kordofan. Control operations were in progress in all affected areas with the use of Superphosphate and the practice of crop sheltering. In the Sudan districts, at least, there have been five reports of heavy swarms.

Further hatchings can be expected in the Sudan and north-eastern Ethiopia. On the Somali Peninsula the maturing swarms have begun to move south, and heavy breeding is likely to take place in October early in November.

F.B.I. Staff Change

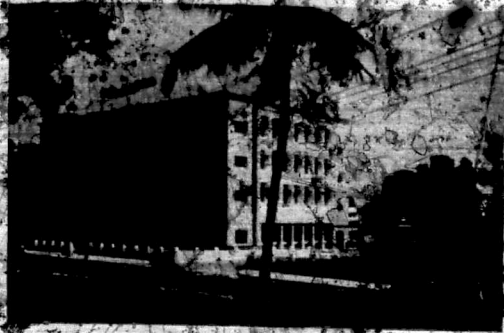
MR. ROY GLENDAY, who retires this month from the post of economic secretary of the Federation of British Industries, joined 27 years ago. He had been chief research chemist of the Standard Oil Company in Kenya, and had in 1917 volunteered as a trooper in the East Africa Mounted Rifles, being commissioned in the second. Serving throughout the East Africa campaign, during which he lost his right arm, he was awarded the M.C. and mentioned in dispatches. In 1918 he was called to the bar in the Middle Temple. Mr. Glenday is the author of three books on economic subjects. Dr. F. Chalmers Wright, who has been appointed F.B.I. economic adviser, was on the staff of the League of Nations between the wars, became foreign personal assistant to the Chinese Finance Minister, and during the last war was engaged on special duties at S.H.A.E.F. In 1952-53 he carried out an inquiry into the distribution and consumption of commodities among Africans in Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

New Director of C.O.I.

MR. T. FIFE CLARK has been appointed director-general of the Central Office of Information in place of Sir Robert Fraser, who is now director-general of the Independent Television Authority. Mr. Clark has for more than three years acted as adviser on Government public relations on the staff of Lord Bernton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Minister responsible for supervising public relations for the Government, and will continue to act in that capacity. After 12 years experience as a reporter and sub-editor on provincial newspapers, he became a Parliamentary lobby correspondent and diplomatic correspondent. He was appointed public relations officer to the Ministry of Health in 1939, and became controller of some publicity at the Central Office of Information 10 years later. He received the C.B.E. in 1949.

Federal Income Tax Inquiry

MR. WALTER POLLAK, C.B.E., is chairman of the commission of inquiry appointed in the Federation to investigate the workings of the Income Tax Act and the Territorial Surcharges Act. Its terms of reference include investigation of the need to vary the scope of taxes in order to achieve fair and equitable territorial distribution, of any existing anomalies and hardships, of methods of levying and collection, of prevention of evasion, and of general simplification of income tax. The commissioners' other members are Messrs. H. B. Dugmore, A. Underwood, H. A. Kikuyu, P. Braithwaite, C. A. Male, and A. S. Maitil. Mr. J. Evans is secretary.



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Letter to the Editor

High Commission's Responsibility

Sex Exploited for Circulation

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, I take off my hat to you for your stand against pernicious literature. In Notes By The Way of August 29 you correctly summed up the Swahili magazine *Tazama*. I had begun to draft a letter to you on the subject but was reluctant to send it lest it be thought to be only the opinion of a narrow-minded person. I have speared up the bowling, may I continue?

The magazine as first published was worth reading. It takes time to educate people to good literature. For a long time it was published at a loss, and in an endeavour to increase sales, it was handed over to a commercial firm to brighten it up. The "sinus" and "goular" features had the desired effect, and the sales mounted to 14,000, an increase of at least 50%. Last year the Christian Council of Tanganyika met in Moshi and it might interest you and your readers to know of the resolutions on the subject of literature brought to the meeting by Africans:

(1) *Amusing*—Best illustrated pictures contribute nothing to the education of people. Their tendency is merely to give young people distraction and inspiration in the wrong way. The Council urges the managers of *Tazama* to give more attention to the matter of love stories about boys and girls as well as tales of eloquent youth not to be printed in their place. There should be stories of acts of courage and decent brotherhood.

(2) *Widespread Misery*—It was agreed that the Council is grateful for the help given by the Government of Tanganyika for the progress of its peoples, but it deeply deplores that the cinema is used to show so much of the evil side of life. It cannot believe that the weak moral theme to be found in such a picture as *Chaka wa Kibanda* (Chalo returns) justifies the display of so much of the worst side of modern African life, and therefore asks that the department concerned should withdraw this film from exhibition.

(3) *Indecent Literature and Cinema Posters*—It was agreed that the Christian Council, representing some 400,000 Christians, deplores the indecent and demoralizing literature and cinema posters which are distributed in the urban centres of the Territory and which cannot help but contribute to the increase in crimes of violence and general laxity. Therefore the Council directs the chairman to seek an interview with His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of explaining to him the Council's very grave concern and of requesting the Government to take steps to secure an effective control.

You, Sir, write that "there has now been some improvement" in *Tazama*. But it is not permanent or continuous. By chance in one of the Dar es Salaam's largest bookshops I have just picked up a copy containing an article "Boy Meets Girl". Occupying a full page is the picture of a "Hollywood" type of embrace, completely un-African and particularly offensive to the African standard of morals. On the opposite page the second picture of the series shows a girl lying on the grass reclining on the arm of her lover who is intently gazing into her face. I asked the opinion of well-educated Africans, and all agreed that it is most displeasing to them, and contrary to African customs, and that it must encourage the untimely and unhealthy excitement of sex feelings among their young people.

True, such pictures are common enough in our European illustrated papers, but one African friend added: "They would never do that in public" and he asked: "Surely they are man and wife?" Apparently *Tazama* is setting out to show the African how to make love in the European style—and in a style that from the publication of *Tazama* is common only to a small section. Do we consider that this is right, that it is necessary and bound to help to a people emerging from the slavery of centuries? *Tazama* naturally wants to keep up its sales; but are these methods justified when they are

contrary to the inherent feelings of the people for whom the magazine is published? We want a higher standard of journalism, and not a lessening of moral sanction. It can be done. There is a magazine, *Challenge*, first published in West Africa. By some people it might even be considered a narrow, religious type of magazine. It is printed in two colours, most attractively set out. It was first published in 1949 in West Africa and has now come to East Africa. Demand now exceeds supply. In 1951 the circulation was about 1,000. I believe that it now exceeds 100,000. So it can be done.

Thank you, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. You have speared me the mail of the head. I will strike again.

W. S. M. M. (A member of the Christian Council and Literature Secretary to the Christian Council of Tanganyika)

Dodoma, Tanganyika Territory

Tazama is published under the authority of the East Africa High Commission. We repeat the suggestion that non-official members of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Governments represented in the High Commission should demand an immediate change in the policy of the papers. There should be no more of the exploitation of sex in an official publication.

Victoria Falls Centenary Plans

EXTENSIVE PLANS are being considered in Northern Rhodesia for the celebration next year of the centenary of Livingstone's discovery of the Victoria Falls in 1855.

An exhibition in a special building adjoining the Rhodes Livingstone Museum will illustrate the life and work of the great missionary explorer. It will be open to the public from June to August inclusive next year.

The Pan-African Congress on Prehistory has been invited to hold its third meeting in Livingstone during the third week of July, 1955. This is an international congress of quaternary geologists, palaeontologists, and prehistorians interested in Africa. No international congress of any kind has yet been held in Northern Rhodesia.

During the Rhodes and Founders' week-end (July 9-12) a centenary regatta is to be held on the Zambezi, with rowing, sculling, and motor-boat events. Crews from overseas are expected.

One suggestion is that the Territory's National Monuments Commission should erect a monument on Livingstone Island, on the lip of the Victoria Falls. The explorer landed on the island on November 17, 1855, and from it he first saw the Falls.

African Chamber of Commerce

AN AFRICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, and has adopted a constitution prepared by Mr. J. H. Sampson, one of its main organisers, a transport operator and president of the Native Transport Operators' Association. He said: "There are 2,000 African trading businesses in Southern Rhodesia. Our object is to encourage co-operation among traders and promote efficiency in trade. We shall form traders' associations in various centres, each affiliated to the chamber. We shall probably appoint an agent in London. He stressed that the new chamber was not to be a rival of the European Chamber of Commerce with its European members. The subscription is £10 a year. The chairman is Mr. A. Muzuruka, who recently visited England to study market conditions. Mr. S. Shoniwa is general secretary.

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Royal Rhodesian Air Force

THE ROYAL RHODESIAN AIR FORCE is the new name approved by The Queen, of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force. Other changes, made necessary by federation, include the restyling of the Southern Rhodesian Staff Corps as the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Staff Corps and the Southern Rhodesian Women's Military and Air Service as the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Women's Military and Air Service. The Royal Rhodesian Air Force will now readopt R.A.F. rankings in place of the military ranks used since the war. It was in 1936 that the first air unit was formed by Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force. It claimed to be the first in the Commonwealth to teach its war station (East Africa, in August, 1939). During the last war the unit became 237 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., named wittily by Southern Rhodesians, and was joined by two other Rhodesian squadrons, 34 (bomber) and 266 (fighter). From the Rhodesias and Nyasaland some 2,400 men served in those and other R.A.F. units; 500 were killed and 150 received decorations.

Inter-Territorial Movements

THE FEDERAL IMMIGRATION ACT, removing all immigration barriers between the Federal territories, will come into force this November. Federal immigration officers will be withdrawn from internal control points such as the Victoria Falls, Chimanimani, and Port Jameson. Reference to Southern Rhodesian Inter-Territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Act, providing for exclusion of certain persons and classes of persons from the Colony, the Federal Secretary for Home Affairs has said that no immigration officers would be kept on the border to stop prohibited entrants. If they do enter and are found out, however, there are heavy penalties under the law.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Machakos township, Kenya, is to build 25 owner-occupied houses for Africans.

Some 27,000 Africans of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes are now living in villages.

Nyasaland has its first roadhouse. It has been opened five miles from Blaauwbaai by Mr. N. Trataris.

The annual conference of the Electors' Union of Kenya will be held in Nairobi on October 26 and 27.

Lusaka's total rateable value is now £13,927,070, an increase of more than £900,000 over last year's figure. The total amount of rateable value in Kenya on December 31, 1953, in Nairobi and within a 10-mile radius of the city.

European farmers in Northern Rhodesia occupy more than 4½m. acres of which 2.6m. lie within the railway belt and 400,000 in the Eastern Province.

Federal Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be established on July 1, 1955. A Justices' Court for Northern Rhodesia is to be appointed.

Nairobi City Council and the Kenya Government have each given £500 for the purchase of musical instruments for a town band for the African area.

The 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which as already reported is to serve in Malaya, leaving the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion, K.A.R., is travelling on the EMPIRE PROVER.

Birmingham Corporation has appointed a liaison officer to deal with the thousands of coloured people in the city. The post is filled by Mr. W. Davies, who has spent 7½ years in the Colonial Service, mostly in West Africa.

A bird, a species of rock dove, weighing 300 lb., was recently flown from Mozambique, where it was harpooned by an African fisherman, to Salisbury, having been presented to St. John's Hospital by a Portuguese business man. Seven feet long, it was lifted out of the aircraft by a crane.

Postal and telegraph rates are now uniform throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Air mail rates to the Union have been increased by 1d. for the first ounce; parcel mail is slightly dearer, and the second order commission scale is raised, but internal letter rates are unchanged.

African Marksmanship

Constable Boneya Balesa, of the Kenya Police, shot seven wild dogs with seven shots when defending a flock of sheep and goats in the Tana River district. He attacked the pack at very short range, and the result, the report states, was not so much a tribute to his marksmanship as to his courage.

Seeking immigrants from Europe, the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has concluded negotiations with the Government of Holland and is discussing the matter with the Italian Government and the Committee of European Immigration (formerly the International Refugee Organization).

Stating that 600 elephants moving from Tull are threatening water supplies and crops in Southern Rhodesia's south-eastern area, Mr. A. D. Fraser, a game officer, said recently that few people realized what vast elephant herds the Colony contained. They were also interfering with the irrigation scheme in the Save River region. Control of game, as a essential aspect of conservation, should be conducted by a properly trained and equipped team including amateur hunters. The baboon population was increasing rapidly and zebra and wildebeest needed eliminating in certain places.

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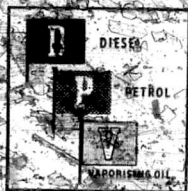
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Of Commercial Concern

The ending of tax rebates for Federal farmers growing food has been announced by Mr. Donald Macintyre, Minister of Finance. The rebates, he said, were wrong in principle and would be withdrawn over the next two years. The Federal Government was not declining to support food producers, and was prepared to consider any assistance scheme which did not contain the rebate's inherent weakness. Mr. John Macintyre, chairman of the income tax committee of the Rhodesia National Farmers Union, commented that they agreed that anomalies in the present rebate should be ended, though disagreeing with the Minister over the actual form of the scheme.

Fourteen members of the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency, representing four co-operative unions and 105 co-operative societies from all parts of the Territory, recently met in the office of the Rungwe African Co-operative Union in Tukuyu. Among those present were Messrs. L. Collins, W. R. Forder, R. D. Steel and Colonel C. J. Valentine (officers of the agency), P. H. Johnston (O.C., Tukuyu), A. L. P. Bennett (economic adviser to the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union), B. L. Marum (co-operative officer, Tukuyu), and V. B. V. Cleop (co-operative officer, Masini).

Nyasaland Tea's High Price

At last week's auctions in London 2,045 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 5s. 4.4d. per lb., compared with 2,387 packages averaging 5s. 9.52d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 6s. 4d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland. The week's average price compares with 3s. 2.77d. per lb. for the corresponding week last year.

Twelve selected milk goats of the Kamori breed have been imported into Tanganyika from Pakistan by the Veterinary Department, in the hope that they will lead to an improvement in the milk supplies in areas where cattle cannot live. Other goats were imported in the same ship for the Veterinary Department of Kenya.

The members of the Nyasaland Farmers Corporation, of which Mr. W. D. Lewis is chairman, are Messrs. R. W. Reddewell (Development Secretary), R. McFadyen, A. C. Palmer, and G. A. Male, and the general managers of the Produce Marketing Board, the African Tobacco Board, and the Cotton Marketing Board.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., the London produce brokers, have formed a new private company, Lewis and Peat (Finance) Ltd., with a capital of £100,000 to carry on that part of their business which is run as a finance and issuing house.

A sum of £10,000 is being spent on the development of the coffee-growing industry in the Meru district of Kenya, where there are now 8,123 African growers with a total of 2,478 acres under the crop.

The Federal Government has now received the report on the Kafue and Kariba hydro electric projects prepared by consultants of Electricité de France.

In the Kenya township of Thika some 550 African women are working in industry.

Sisal Outputs for September

Central Line Sisal Estates—250 tons on Pangawe and Kimpulira estates, making 450 tons for three months compared with 590 tons in the comparable period of 1953.

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.—1,086 tons, compared with 900 tons in September last year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—235 tons, making 615 tons for three months.

Chilanga Management Changes

FROM NOVEMBER 1 the Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd. are to act as managers of the Chilanga Cement Company. This was announced last week by the Colonial Development Corporation, which has been associated with the Northern Rhodesian Government in the Chilanga enterprise. The first kiln, with an annual capacity of 55,000 short tons, began production in 1951. The Premier Company will also acquire a substantial financial interest in Chilanga, and Miss H. Targett, a director of Premier, has joined the Chilanga board. Arrangements are being made for the second kiln, and much of the ancillary equipment on order to be shipped forthwith, as it was recently announced that the output and so a considerable part of the deficit in Northern Rhodesia's cement shortage. The Premier Cement Ltd. has acquired the lime works and deposits of Excelsior Industries, Ltd.

African Advancement

EUROPEANS IN CENTRAL AFRICA need not be nervous about allowing the African to climb the ladder, said Mr. J. H. Eustace, High Commissioner for South Africa, when he recently addressed the Lusaka Round Table. "That yes, with the assets you have—a privileged people, an aristocracy with a background, which should have any sense of consciousness about the future, seems to me not only unnecessary. Some 250,000 white people were enjoying an economy unequalled elsewhere, a high standard in race relations had been reached, an aristocracy could, of course, become lazy, forgetting that attention to detail was necessary, but Europeans ought confidently to provide a sense of direction for the Native, who, although he had advanced immensely, needed more incentive for the future."

Enjoyably yours
GOLD FLAKE

The Evelyn Baring's Address

(Continued from page 210)

leaders have had to be detained under the emergency regulations owing to their associations with Mau Mau and the movement has suffered as a result. The Labour Department will continue to give all possible assistance to the trade unions in organising themselves by sound lines, and a five weeks' course of instruction for trade union officials started earlier this month at the Jeanes School under the auspices of the department.

While the flights imposed by the emergency, the medical Department will continue its policy of expansion. The second phase of the building of the new Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi, has been started. The new nurses' home at the King George VI Hospital for 100 African nurses should be finished next year. At Mombasa the building of the General Hospital will be continued, and extensions to provincial hospitals will be undertaken.

The Central Housing Board has continued to assist local authorities by way of loans, amounting to £1,173,000, in the provision of African housing. Emphasis has been laid on the necessity in the urban areas of providing a reasonable standard of family housing, as distinct from the provision of mere "bed spaces", and assistance has also been given to employers by way of loans in the provision of housing for their staff.

House Purchase Scheme

Encouragement is being given also to tenant purchase schemes under the auspices of local authorities. It is the continued intention of the Government to take every opportunity to encourage the building of sufficient houses and the provision of adequate services in the urban areas to accommodate our urban populations and thereby to develop a stable and contented community.

The emergency has preoccupied the Government with a number of pressing problems concerning the welfare of children, some of whom have been separated from their parents. A comprehensive Bill will shortly be presented which provides for the prevention of cruelty to and neglect of children of all races.

The Salaries Commission Report has been the subject of inter-territorial negotiations in an endeavour to obtain uniformity on the major principles. An opportunity will be given to debate the report.

A new Jeanes School will be established at Maseno for Nyanza Province. Local contributions will be made to the capital cost, but the main part will be borne by Government. The scheme has the strong support of the provincial administration and the African inhabitants of the area. It is hoped that it will make possible a further development of good citizenship and leadership among the Africans of the province.

Ministry of African Affairs

I turn last to the important work of the Ministry of African Affairs. Second only to the elimination of the terrorists in the field is our determination to go forward energetically with development programmes in all provinces and to demonstrate to loyalists outside the operational areas that the Government's preoccupation with the emergency is not so complete that the Government cannot at the same time be making increasing efforts and resources to the task of bringing about a better standard of living for all men by striving to be a more active part in the development of the colonies.

To achieve these aims the Government will continue its policy of closer administration in the rural and semi-rural areas and by increasing the number of administrative officers in the field, by opening administrative sub-stations in divisions, and by concentrating on a more intensive control of urban areas to reinforce confidence and create a sound public opinion amongst Africans of all tribes.

The success of these plans will depend—as, indeed, all ultimately depends—on the administrative machine in the field, and the Government has taken steps to increase the rate of recruitment of administrative officers locally and overseas. It is essential that a number of those young men who have shown talent and leadership in temporary posts in the Government will offer themselves and be selected for permanent service.

In addition to an increase in the permanent administrative staff, 20 administrative assistants have been selected from the United Kingdom. Some of them are at present attending a short course at the Jeanes School, and others will have some training like the head. These ladies will return to take the reins of rotation.

We have seen great changes during the last year. The coming year will, I hope, be one of consolidation in political affairs, of progress in administration, and, most important of all, of relentless pressure on the Mau Mau movement.

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Federal Government and Industry

Attitude to Congo Basin Treaties

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY towards industry was outlined by Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Commerce and Industry, when he addressed the inaugural meeting of the Federal Council for Industry, formed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Northern Rhodesia, the Federation of Rhodesia Industries, and the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Government, said Sir Malcolm, aimed to encourage and protect, where justified, the development of primary and secondary industries, particularly those based on federal products and those necessary to achieve greater self-sufficiency. Import controls were being relaxed to aid manufacturers to buy from the cheapest world sources.

No Control for Control's Sake

"We do not like control for control's sake," he added, "and are only too pleased to turn our energies to constructive development work rather than take up our time for the operation of restrictive controls." But in some respects the Government could not make much progress until completion of the federal tariff structure and the renegotiation of trade agreements. The territorial customs laws were made out of each other, but it was hoped eventually to achieve a uniform system of manufacturers' jobs.

As to the limitations of the Congo Basin Treaties, he said, in the northern territories, Sir Malcolm said that he realized how important it was for the Federation to release itself from the barriers imposed by those treaties, but was requiring the constant, close study of experts.

Negotiations on the existing Customs Union Agreement with the South African Government would probably begin next January.

Mining

Wankie Coal Prices

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD. have announced that from November 1 most consumers will pay 2s. 6d. per ton for washed coal and that all unwashed coal will be bought at 19s. per ton by Southern Rhodesia's electricity undertakings.

The company estimates that sales for the year to October 31, 1954, will total 3,113,000 tons, against 2,692,722 tons for the previous year and that costs of mining coal will be 13s. 3d. per ton, a reduction of 1s.

The increased cost to consumers, owing to the new prices, will be about £152,000, of which some more than half will be met by the Government in Northern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Reports

Kentia.—3,389 oz. gold were recovered at the Galla mine in September from 22,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £3,641.

Globe and Phoenix.—3,551 oz. gold were recovered in September from 6,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £23,502 (August, £23,042).

Rhodesia Copper Ventures

THE MESSRS. TRANSVAAL MINING CO. have taken over the management of Rhodesia Copper Ventures Ltd. Company. H. E. F. S. is now the managing director and Mr. O. B. Frost is director of the Rhodesia Company.

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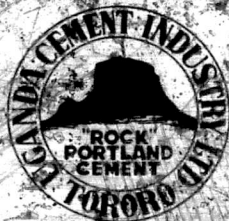
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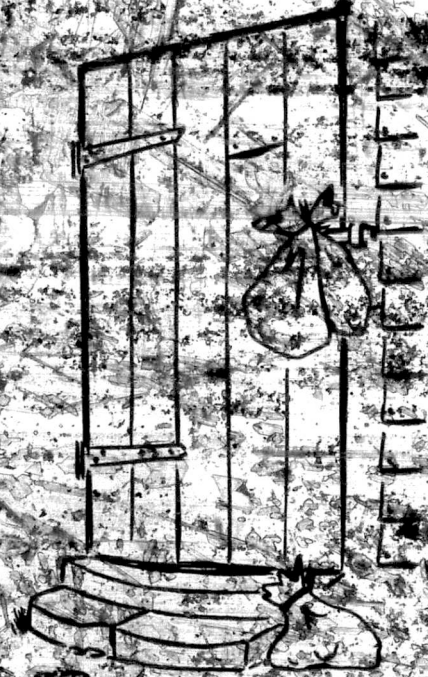
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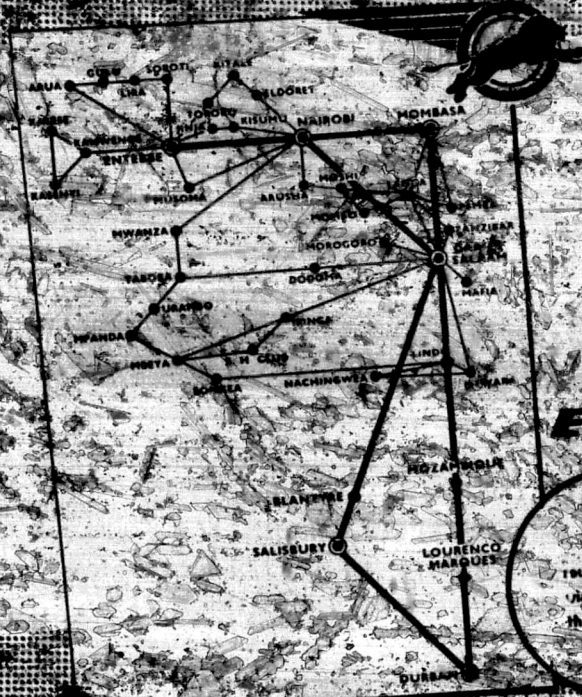
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F. S. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FINAL DEBATE on the Tanganyika groundnut scheme would have been uncontroversial if the House of Commons had accepted the lead given to it last week by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. Last Debate on Groundnut Scheme. who avoided all provocation when he introduced the Bill which will transfer responsibility from H.M. Government to the Government of Tanganyika. Far from dwelling on past blunders, the Secretary of State tried to show the benefits which Tanganyika might still derive, emphasizing that about seven out of every ten Europeans discharged in East Africa by the Overseas Food Corporation in the past three years had found local employment; that tenant schemes, especially for Africans, but not for them alone, were being developed on the groundnut areas; and that the Territory was acquiring the port of Mtwara and the Southern Province railway for about a third of the cost to the British taxpayer. It was certainly not a party speech, but, with the exception of Mr. Strachey, the Socialists who followed were bent on controversy.

Sir Leslie Plummer's lengthy attempt at self-justification, though it pleased his Labour colleagues, will not convince anyone with real knowledge of the facts. Blaming everyone but himself, he magnified Sir Leslie Plummer's Misleading Speech. absurdly a few minor points about which he hoped to generate emotion. "What the groundnut scheme has brought to Tanganyika is hope," he declared pontifically. It is a claim which will be greeted with laughter in that Territory. He was proud that the medical costs of the O.F.C. had far exceeded expectations—because the doctors refused to run any African away from the hospitals. Why that should have falsified intelligent calculations is not clear, for private individuals and companies, no less than mission

stations and Government hospitals, have always provided free medical treatment for all African applicants. Sir Leslie Plummer was also misleading when he suggested that the technical training provided by the O.F.C. for Africans would release them from their dark, short, British life, as Sir Philip Mitchell was said to have described that. Neither Sir Philip nor any other responsible person would apply such a designation to African life today. The words fairly portray conditions before the establishment of British administration, but Parliament was given no indication that the reference was to circumstances at the turn of the century. To crown his effort, Sir Leslie Plummer pleaded that all Colonies everywhere should be developed by an international authority. Unreality was maintained by Mr. Leslie Hale, who asserted "unrepentantly" that the outlay on the groundnut scheme had been well spent. No man who believes that could be considered a serious commentator on East African affairs.

Mr. James Johnson charged British newspapers with having told a shabby tale about the groundnut affair. *East Africa and Rhodesia* must know very much more about the story than the member for Rugby, and we say without hesitation that no newspaper anywhere has published anything like all the "shabby tale." Hundreds of Europeans still in East Africa can testify how shabby many aspects of it were, and they are far more reliable witnesses than the arch-culprits, Sir Leslie Plummer and Mr. John Strachey, and their apologists. Mr. Strachey can never have made so chastened, candid, and restrained a speech on the subject five times in eight minutes, he used the word "tragedy" in describing the sorry episode, and he agreed that anybody could make "dreiful mistakes in the heat of experience." If he dogged all the real issues, he did for once

Socialists Blame The Critics

show a sense of responsibility. Mr. Willey considered that his short visit to Tanganyika four years ago justified the affirmation that Sir Leslie Elphinstone Earl exhibited "a realistic appraisal and leadership" and that the scheme was made extraordinarily difficult — not impossible because of ill-informed and malicious criticisms. Any one who still imagines that the former chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation gave it realistic leadership will find overwhelming evidence to the contrary in the Hansard record of the debates in both Houses at the time of the collapse in 1951.

Economic development, moreover, is not so delicate that it cannot stand criticism, even if it be ignorant and spiteful. Indeed, the highly creditable development achieved by British settlers and British business men in East Africa has always had to bear much ill-informed and malicious criticism, almost all of it from Socialist speakers and

writers. Mr. John Dugdale made the reckless allegation that some Conservative M.P.s. "show an unpleasant pleasure that the groundnut scheme did not succeed." Can he name any such members of the House? We know nothing to warrant this unworthy jibe. But even Mr. Dugdale had to admit that the scheme had been a tragedy. Replying for the Government, Mr. Henry Hopkinson sought to reduce the temperature by avoiding recrimination. He concluded on the note that whereas H.M. Government denied itself of international assistance, it was alone responsible for the administration of British Colonial Territories and would neither shirk nor shrink from duties. The opening and closing speeches, by the Secretary of State and the Minister of State, were those which best reflect the present attitude of East Africans. It is that a generally sound idea was disgracefully mismanaged, that about twenty-six million pounds were consequently thrown away, and that nothing is now to be gained by further controversy on the subject.

Notes By The Way

Shocking Document

IF THE DOCUMENT published in this newspaper last week and this was the best which the War Council of Kenya could produce for the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion, it would have been better advised to leave nothing. What the public wants after two whole years of bloodshed, anxiety and dislocation of the social and economic life of the country — a lot of obvious incompetence and irresolution — is an indication that those responsible for the conduct of affairs are at long, long last so firmly at grips with the rebels that their power is on the point of breaking. But the Governor, the General Officer Commanding, the Deputy Governor and Mr. Blundell, the four members of the War Council, can merely say: "Nothing in the military situation suggests an early end of the emergency. Most of the Mau Mau leaders are still firm in their determination to continue fighting." That is the worst kind of "careless talk" in the military sense of the term.

Careless Talk

FROM THE MAU MAU STANPOINT what could be better than the written and widely-circulated testimony from the highest civil and military authorities that they can foresee no early end to the fighting of any weakening in the morale of the gangster chiefs? If any private individual, in Kenya, whether European, Asian, or African, had been reckless enough to have such opinions printed for broadcast distribution, he would assuredly have been charged under the emergency regulations and quite rightly. Yet the War Council — this extremely bad example. The carelessness of the document is astonishing, and so is the claim for the results of "Operation Devil" in cleaning up Nairobi. But that took place 18 months after the declaration of

the state of emergency. Had something effective been done in 48 days, it would have been more to the point. Does anyone imagine that it would not have been done in that period if the trouble had occurred in Southern Rhodesia or the Belgian Congo? Whoever wants to know why open revolt drags on in Kenya will find enlightenment in this shocking document.

Mischiefous Rumour

MISCHIEVOUS MESSAGES from Uganda referring to the restoration of the Kabaka are being published in some newspapers, the suggestion being that the Lukiko will on that condition accept the recommendations for constitutional reform agreed between its committee and Sir Keith Hancock. There is alleged to be a widespread expectation among the Baganda that the Kabaka will soon return. Anyone who encourages that belief does a great disservice. H.M. Government has said quite firmly that the issue is closed, and the Cabinet is not likely to abandon that decision because agitation is whipped up again. Mutesa II was removed because it had become clear over a period that his actions disqualified him from the satisfactory discharge of his duties. It would be folly, therefore, to think of reversing the considered and fully-justified judgement of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Government as a whole. Moreover, to send the Kabaka back would be to do immense damage to Uganda and to East Africa generally. It would render firm administration by Great Britain impossible, it would sacrifice the many Baganda who have to operate loyally with the administration on the guarantee that the Kabaka would not return, it would encourage beyond measure the worst elements in the city, and it would discourage and demoralise the Baganda in all the other tribes in Uganda.

Back to the House

PERSPECTIVE OF PARTY ATTACHMENTS, there can be widespread satisfaction at the return to the House of Commons of Mr. Crech Jones for when he was Secretary of State from 1946 to 1950, and previously as Under-Secretary, he proved his determination to get at the real facts of a situation and then judge it objectively and courageously. Indeed, it was his insistence on being honest and his refusal to be swayed by expediency which earned him the enmity first of the extremists on the Socialist benches and then of senior members of the party. They wanted a compliant Minister, who would show strength only in forcing Colonial Governments to act in consonance with the ill-informed, sentimental, doctrinaire pronouncements of Socialist politicians during the previous two decades.

Socialist Ingratitude

BUT MR. CRECH JONES declined to put sectional convenience before the welfare of the Colonies; indeed, because he thought it just to pay public tribute to the work of the British settlers in East Africa and in Rhodesia, and that it was a responsible credit to many influential socialists. His scrupulous fairness was admired by his political opponents, but, to their disgust, the Labour leaders have left him in the political wilderness for four years since the general election of 1951. He has set up the formidable contest in a narrow, majoritarian constituencies were quickly found for all the wise members then defeated and not by any means for them alone, but those who could have ensured the adoption of Labour's best Colonial Secretary by an electoral area with a safe Socialist majority did not show him that elementary measure of gratitude.

Opportunity for the Opposition

THE PARTY LEADERS cannot even now be said to have brought their old and hard-working Colonial heads to the notice of the public. It is a pity that the initiative of Mr. Crech Jones was made on their own initiative by the local Labour leaders in Wakefield, not in response to any hint or request from headquarters. But now he is again an M.P. his former Cabinet colleagues will assuredly see that the party is offered a new opportunity of re-examining itself in the eyes of the informed public in connexion with Colonial affairs. For two years and more its record has been deplorable, largely as a result of misguidance from Mr. James Griffiths, himself a former Secretary of State for the Colonies. He would do well to leave Colonial issues to Mr. Crech Jones, who is much better informed about them, less emotional, and better balanced. That would be to the advantage of the Colonial Empire and of the Opposition.

Need for Clarification

TWICE IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS, the Nyasaland Farmers' Union has voted in favour of a proposal that European agriculture in that Protectorate should become the responsibility of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. For reasons of its own—which have certainly not yet been satisfactorily explained—the Nyasaland Government does not agree with that idea, and the Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. W. Redfwell, was deputed to convince the annual meeting of the N.F.U. He suggested diplomatically that a happy marriage might result in due course if only there were a reasonably long engagement during which the other party could get to know Nyasaland, but he nevertheless disclosed that the Federation had been asked to provide agricultural subsidies for Nyasaland without there being any present question of federalizing European agriculture. This expressed the hope that the Federal Government would

allow its land bank to be used by farmers and farmers in Nyasaland. Very naturally, his agricultural audience had little sympathy with so one-sided an arrangement.

Not Convincing

HAVING STATED that Northern Rhodesia was discovering the difficulties of federalizing its European Agriculture, Mr. Redfwell was asked who created the obstacles, and replied that it was the farmers. Mr. R. W. Cleary, president of the union, flatly denied that assertion and blamed Government officials. The meeting is described as "stormy" and when the head of the Agricultural Department had retired, the members again resolved to adhere to their earlier idea. That can mean only that they were not persuaded by the spokesman for the Government. It is not surprising if the same valid arguments about the social control of European agriculture, they must be very different from those which the D. of A. mentioned. It would be in the public interest to publish the cases for and against the idea. The N.F.U. would do well to prepare a considered memorandum in support of its own policy and the Government of Nyasaland for a prompt and full reply to both documents. Then the general public could judge fairly.

Misinformation about Kenya

SOME STRANGE STATEMENTS were made by Mr. Paul Kahani, a Kikuyu member of the Executive Council of the compilation of a Kikuyu-English dictionary, when he addressed a meeting in London under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society. Fewer than 40 people attended. Some of them at any rate must have been struck by the failure of the speaker to say a word of appreciation of the work of Europeans in Kenya for the good of Africans and anyone who knew nothing of the history of the Colony during the past half century would have derived from the address an entirely erroneous idea of events. They were told, for instance, that African nationalism in Kenya originated when Europeans dispossessed Africans of their land by force of arms. For that generalization there is no warrant whatever. Mr. Kahani was equally unreliable when he described Mau Mau as a nationalistic movement with religious concepts. Mau Mau could not conceivably be more irreligious than its indescribably filthy ceremonies prove it to be.

Anti-Slavery Society Meeting

NOT ONE OF THE ECONOMIC ALLEGATIONS much better than the political. The lecturer referred to European farmers in Kenya earning £20,000 a year, as though that were the average, and to Africans earning £3 or £4 a month without any indication that large numbers of them earn more than that amount each week. He reiterated the old misstatement that Africans may not grow coffee, and went so far as to declare that African agriculturists received no assistance from the Government. Another strange assertion was that Kikuyu independent schools had produced very good results. The talk lasted a full hour. Then the audience heard some people who know Kenya, including Mr. G. Diamond, correct some of the errors to which it had listened with ungrudging sympathy.

Non-Officials should Obstruct

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS of Tanganyika and Uganda have under pressure of the two Governments, passed motions in favour of increases in official salaries which will cost each territory an additional £1m. annually. Telegrams state that in Tanganyika, at any rate, the recommendations were "adamantly opposed" by most of the non-official members. It is now to be hoped that in all the East African Dependencies the

non-official members will utilize every constitutional device open to them to obstruct a procedure which does not begin to deal with the weaknesses of the Colonial Service in East Africa. What the territories require is first-class men, and first-class men only, in first-class appointments, and everyone knows that too many second- and third-class officials now fill highly important posts. When that grave weakness of the Colonial Service is remedied it will be time enough to pay greatly increased salaries. To raise all the super-scale rates of pay by about 50% will merely make inadequate men cling more firmly to their offices, for there is, of course, no sign whatsoever that any of the Governments is determined to retire its inefficients. Let there be generous pay for good men by all means; but there is no case for automatically raising by half the emoluments of officials good, bad, and indifferent.

Quick Fire

Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD had the unusual and inevitable experience one afternoon last week of finding that every question on the House of Commons order paper was addressed to him, there being no fewer than 100. Within the hour allocated he had disposed of 74, a few being taken in groups, and not once did the Secretary of State for the Colonies falter, though he had taken over his new office only recently. It was not merely a demonstration of quick fire, but of sure fire. Moreover, an exceptional amount of information was crammed into the time available for Mr. Lennox-Boyd is one of the fastest speakers in Parliament. He has also a habit of giving inquirers information and comment which they did not care to provoke, but public indignation of which can be usually provided at quarter past.

Controversial Debate on Groundnut Scheme

Socialists Insist on Raking Up The Past

CONTROVERSY over the groundnut scheme was revived when the Commons last week debated the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD, making his first speech as Colonial Secretary, briefly outlined past steps to reduce the scale of the scheme and to confine it to large-scale experimental development under tropical conditions.

Some fixed assets had been taken over by the Tanganyika Government and disposal of other assets had been made through the East African Disposals Board, that might be completed by December 31. Total assets declared surplus by the Overseas Food Corporation were rather more than £2m. Up to March 31 last £1,650,000 had been paid by the O.F.C. to the United Kingdom Exchequer, since when a further £410,000 had been realized. About £2,100,000 was likely to be the total payment to the Exchequer.

The number of Europeans employed had fallen from 1,275 to 200 in three years. Most had settled down and were making their homes in Africa. In view of the need for responsible and active people in agricultural development, that might turn out to be a gain to Africa. Asians employed had fallen from 17,125 to 4,000. Africans from 13,000 to 4,900.

A working party set up by Lord Glands (formerly Mr. Lyttelton) had reported in January 1953, their main finding being the basis of the present Bill, which proposed a Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation to assume responsibility for concluding the experimental work. The balance of the £2m (roughly £1.6m.) earmarked for the experimental work up to 1957 would be made available by annual votes to that new body.

Kongwa and Nachingwea

Uncertain rainfall had destroyed hopes at Kongwa, which would be entirely turned over to ranching and improving and to remain with the small arable farm. Nachingwea would continue as new, with some 20,000 cleared acres, but increased attention would be paid to African tenant farms.

Nachingwea, he added, had three agricultural varieties—productive farms, including development of new crops, similar farms with very developed tilling and sowing machinery, and a third type where the corporation would own the land and provide funds farmers clearing the land and establishing themselves as semi-independent settlers. Careful choice would show if that experiment was justified. Although some hopes were pinned on the cured tobacco, Nachingwea lacked a high value economic crop. Pilot schemes there might have important value to other territories.

On a large and scientific settlement farming would consolidate the area, the long-term aim being to create con-

ditions favourable for a private African farmer. Up to 48 large-scale farms of about 100 acres each would be set up. Concurrently 320 African tenant holdings would occupy about 12,000 acres.

It had become clear in 1953 that, with the expected huge crop not materializing, the port and railway would not be needed at the original scale. In view however of development plans for the Southern Province, it was decided to complete them.

Cost of Railway

The British Government through the Colonial Development Corporation would waive repayment by the railway of all cash advances made since that date and up to the time of signing the agreement. The Tanganyika Government would assume responsibility for the annual net loss on the cost and the railway from the date of the agreement, the latter repaying to the British Government all cash advances made under previous agreements after March 31, 1954, plus an interest accruing after the agreement.

It had been hoped that the railway and port could be built for £4m., but they had cost over £6m. with a heavily limited traffic likely in the early years. It would be heavily over-capitalized and for that reason the Government had agreed to write off capital advances which, with interest, amounted to about £4m. so reducing the capital to about £2m. That should enable the railway to play an important part in development of the Southern Province.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he was not going to rake over past controversies.

Lord Reith and the Colonial Development Corporation had wanted to write off losses on many schemes regarded as over-capitalized and on others that had not been adopted with approval by December 31, 1953. The total to be written off would then have been £10m. That argument, said Mr. Lennox-Boyd, was understandable, the public would feel that any writing off of capital meant that they were starting with a clean slate, when they would not in fact be doing so.

The Government's view seems to me even more reasonable—that any loss on any scheme still operating is a matter of speculation, and that in the taxpayers' interests it would be unwise to take this step. What matters is not whether the corporation can meet its capital charges on individual schemes but whether, after one year with nothing but a cost service charge on its capital from its total revenue, the C.D.C. and the Government agreed to differ on that. Lord Reith and the corporation declined the proffered underwriting by £4m., and the only action now possible is to remit the interest. We made what we thought a fair offer. I regret they have not taken it up.

The date of transfer to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation would be April 1, 1955. The Territory's Government would then appoint Mr. Gillett, at present chairman of the O.F.C., as chairman and he (the Colonial Secretary) would nominate a member. O.F.C. assets and liabilities would be vested in the new corporation. Mr. Lennox-Boyd paid tribute to Mr. Gillett and his staff, who had faced extraordinarily difficult conditions with vigour and enterprise.

We are confident, too, that under the brilliant leadership of the Governor, Sir Edward Tytling, and with the massive help which the experience of these new officers will bring, the Territory will grow in prosperity, playing the very large part in the future history of Africa and the world which its natural resources in man and his materials amply justify."

Mr. W. CLENNIL HALL (Lab.) said that for years Conservatives had used the groundnuts scheme to belittle the former Labour Government, painting it as a vague, spendthrift Socialist idea.

In fact, it was a ripper, owing to a suggestion by Mr. Frank Jamieson, the managing director of the United Africa Company, and his associates had been certain that it was sound and capable of producing vast quantities of oils and fats. An expert mission had asserted that the scheme could be operated on a strictly business basis. Moreover, a fact which Conservatives should remember, the mission had ruled out private ownership in view of the scheme's scope. That might be the last opportunity of reminding people of this, and also that the same experts had predicted that the raw shortage would last for 10 to 20 years. Any Government which took such advice would have acted in the same way as the Labour Government.

His party supported the present Bill, but the Minister was perhaps too optimistic as to how much Tanganyika could bear of the burden. Could not the Government wipe off the whole sum? Had the Tanganyika Government acquiesced in being left with the £21m. or more on these transport contracts?

Another question would be made to utilize the land at Kongwa, now that it had been so expensively cleared. Was there any chance of wheat or cotton being grown there? The fact of the presence of mosquitoes and others living there must not be forgotten. It was hoped that the tenant scheme would not be confined to Africans; it would be an excellent thing if the natives could learn farming skills by working with Europeans.

Need for Research

MR. NIALL MACPHERSON (Nat. Lib. and Con.) said that the original scheme was accepted without proper consideration of the needs of the Native population or of the project itself. Only now were we finding out the nature of the climate and the country's potentialities.

He was confident that Mr. Lennox Boyd would exercise vigilance in safeguarding the interests of the population. But to what extent was it practicable and desirable to retain the assets of the present scheme as belonging to His Majesty's Eschequer? The scheme might grow, and the Tanganyika Government put more money into it. Was this the best possible form of partnership?

SIR LESLIE THOMMER (Lab.) said that many staff members of the new corporation had worked with him from 1948 to 1950, and they might well consider the advice given by the Bishop of Lincoln to the young Mr. Gladstone in confirmation—to avoid the pitfalls of enthusiasm or the dangers of lukewarmness.

Mr. Samuels had been so convinced as any man that the original scheme was viable, and had believed finally that 21m. acres could be cleared for about £8m. There was nothing in allegations that the scheme had been entered into haphazardly; the Wakefield mission's conclusions had been checked in minute detail by Colonial Office, Food Ministry, and Treasury experts.

The atmosphere in Britain then had been such that young men with gallant war records—group captains, lieutenant-colonels, and commanders—had rushed to join the managing agency's staffs. They had seen it as a military operation. The late Oliver Stanley had agreed that it was a risky but worthwhile project.

Although it quickly became clear that the fundamental premises of the mission were wrong, general optimism persisted. The advance party began work at Kongwa because the Southern Province lacked communications. For months those men lived in tents. No rainfall gauges were available, and it was discovered that although the Wakefield mission had expected 20 to 30 inches rainfall annually, the rain fell on the wrong side of the hills beyond Kongwa. Again, it had been assumed that Dar es Salaam could cope with the great amount of stores and equipment necessary, but even today that port was inadequate.

When they took notes O.F.C. it once concluded that the total of 2,210,000 acres was over-optimistic. The project was reduced to 600,000 acres costing about £48m. An estimate had told the managing agent that in acreage Tanganyika could be cleared in six months after £3 7s. 6d. and that 605,000 acres could be growing groundnuts by 1952.

The O.F.C. had not refused to face facts. It had readjusted and continued operations simultaneously in the face of a fringe of often malicious criticism. It was significant that there had been no criticism of the managing agency. Some of the leader-writers who had never gone further south than Juan les Pins would have been well advised to go out and spend a few weeks living and working in those conditions.

The corporation had to go on developing houses, roads, bridges, harbours, railways, workshops, warehouses. They established fine hospitals, costly beyond all our imagination because the doctors refused to turn anyone away, and Africans walked hundreds of miles to them.

He hoped that the new Bill would not impede the practical training of Africans. The scheme had brought hope to them, giving them semi-skilled work, so that they would not be condemned to what Sir Philip Mitchell had described as a dark, short, brutish life.

Pilot Schemes

It was said nowadays that pilot schemes should have been operated before the groundnuts scheme. But they were operated in 1947 and 1948, and they had produced some satisfactory results. About 1,000 acres were cleared and planted with Kona. They looked horrible, but the results drawn were quite enormous. Land which was not so bare mirrored in a way completely different from adjacent land.

A scientific research department might produce a ton of shelled groundnuts to an acre, but other pilot projects had indicated no danger of disease. Even after crop at Kongwa had succumbed to rosette disease, the lessons gained from 500 acres were not to be married to a 4,000-acre scheme. Sir Leslie recalled that rats exported had taken him to task for believing the price of groundnuts would not fall below £40 a ton today. They cost about £17.

How could such mistakes be avoided in the future? One way was to make a proper geophysical survey of the remaining portions of Tanganyika. Aerial photographs were not enough; he had once been told on the strength of an aerial photograph he could be divided into farms of 10,000 acres, but a survey by costly, scaled railways and gulches first covering the region. A geophysical survey would be costly and lengthy, but it was necessary.

Other needs were a penicillin survey, an anthropological review of the varying capabilities of Native tribes, and improved technical education for Africans.

Colonial development was not what the British were able to "do it alone." It is necessary to have an organization of British powers of organization and improvisation, French research workers, Germans, I should like to see all colonies of every nation being developed by an international authority—not governing them but providing them with the necessary men, money, and materials for development.

Parliament Missed

MR. BERNARD BRAKE (Con.) said that Sir Leslie Thommer's speech had shown why criticisms of him had been so well directed. The wrong instrument for the job had been chosen and the wrong man put in charge. The House had been misled all along. The present Bill showed that at Kongwa we were getting on the high track. Great centralized public corporations in London could not develop resources thousands of miles away. The very fact that no rainfall statistics were available in Tanganyika ought to have had those responsible to try a series of pilot schemes before embarking on vast schemes. The course originally followed was wrong-headed, producing hardships on a massive scale.

What Africa needed to defeat widespread malnutrition was an agricultural revolution. It was encouraging that agriculture departments in almost every territory were now filled with enthusiastic officers, training Africans away from old, crude methods. In the present revised scheme we had the means of bringing the people from crudes hills down to the plains, where a decent living could be won from the soil by a combination of European agricultural techniques and African labour.

MR. LESLIE HALL (Lab.) suggested that talk about agricultural revolutions while Africans were living on a location with an acre of land per family was nonsense. The fact was that we had plenty of experts on farming in Britain, but none at all on growing crops in Africa.

As for pilot schemes, how long was one to continue, in the face of unpredictable results, before obtaining adequate results—15, 30, or 50 years? Was the great agricultural revolution to be preceded by people with jam-pots taking rainfall measurements for years before another step was attempted?

We must spend money in Africa which might never be returned. We must allow other countries to participate or accept U.N.O. help. Parliament approved money for more ships with that question as the argument that the Treasury were believed

(Continued on page 240)

Two Years of Bloodshed in Kenya

War Council's Report on Operations Against Mau Mau

DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—from the day of the declaration of a state of emergency on October 20, 1952, to October 9 of this year—the Mau Mau have lost 6,741 men killed, the security forces 479, and African loyalists hit in the forces 1,232, according to a statement issued by the War Council of Kenya.

The security forces have had 430 men wounded, and 769 loyalists have been wounded; 753 Mau Mau have been captured wounded. Altogether 12,100 Mau Mau terrorists have been captured and detained for police incarceration; 433 have surrendered; Precision arms recovered number 719; and arms lost reach to the figure of 926.

The statement contains a table of the strength of the military forces and Kikuyu Guard on September 30, 1952, October 31, 1952, April 30, 1953, October 31, 1953, April 30, 1954, and on August 31 last. On those six dates the number of troops normally based in the United Kingdom who were employed against the Mau Mau were respectively 1,485, 2,777, 6,631, 7,383, and 7,109, and the numbers of African troops so engaged were 4,510, 5,057, 5,305, 6,279, 5,627, and 5,865.

Kenya's Losses

The Kenya Regiment had an operational strength of 30 at the end of October, 1952. On the four subsequent dates the figures were 390, 434, 428, and 452.

The Kikuyu Guard do not appear in the table until the end of April of last year. From 9,050 at that time the total had risen to 13,450 six months later, to 13,640 at the end of April of this year, and to 22,130 on August 31.

From the statement of the first part of which was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week the following further extracts are taken.

"To the end of 1954 the emergency had cost about £14m. Emergency expenditure for the six months ending December 31, 1954, is estimated at about £8m. Of this sum about £5m. will be spent by the civil departments and about £3m. by the fighting services.

In spite of this formidable expenditure—which Kenya could not have met without generous assistance from H.M. Government—the Colony's revenues has remained buoyant. The accounts for the financial period ending June 30, 1954, show that revenue exceeded the estimate by about £2.5m. It is also noteworthy that during the same period the Colony was able successfully to float a local loan of £1m. and to convert East African War Bonds to the value of £1,925,000.

While in the purely monetary sphere the upward trend of recent years has tended to flatten out, the expansion of the economy in terms of real production has continued unabated. For example, maize production in the non-African areas alone increased from 83,000 tons in 1952 to 100,000 tons in 1953, and the production of cattle and calves for meat increased from 40,000 to 61,000.

Development has proceeded in all areas in spite of the emergency. For example, in 1953 development expenditure exceeded £6m. for the first time, bringing total expenditure under the 10-year development plan for the first seven years to about £29.5m. at the end of that year. This was achieved despite the fact that the P.W.D. was required to undertake emergency work totalling nearly £1m. There has been no slackening in this high rate of development expenditure during the current year.

EDUCATION.—The killing of 43 African teachers (44 others seriously injured) and the destruction of 112 schools by terrorists retarded the Colony's education programme in the regions most affected by terrorism, but educational advances in the regions not affected by the troubles was substantial. The objective in the affected areas has had to be limited to keeping schools open under Government control for the benefit of the loyalist element of the population.

School Enrolment

Pupils enrolled in primary and intermediate schools throughout the Colony in 1954 totalled 350,000, compared with 330,463 when the emergency began in 1952. In 1952 the Colony had a total of 354 primary and intermediate schools, today there are 324. Since January 1952 capital expenditure on education has totalled £1,000,000, of which £400,000 in the Eastern Province and £300,000 in the other provinces.

The loyalty and training of the East African tribes has been considered when new educational projects have been fitted. For example, the adult literacy scheme at Machakos has been offered to the Kamba especially in consideration of their loyalty, and of their record of service in the armed forces and the police. It began in 1954 (January) with a pilot scheme at one location, and has now been extended to the whole of the division.

In addition the first two rural training schools—the object of which is to give intermediate education to children who would not otherwise employ it—have been opened at Machakos (Upper) and Mambasa (South). The Government has developed a training centre at Siboga (Central Nyanza) and developed new teacher training courses for the benefit of the emergency for K. I. teachers (the diploma graduates of Kenya and a diploma course raised to the standard of an institute of education).

Before the emergency was planned to open training for African women in their training centres at Kisumu and Kericho, but owing to the difficulty of providing the neighbourhood of the site it has now been decided to transfer it to Machakos.

AFRICAN HOUSING.—From 15 October, 1952, to October 1954, housing accommodation for all types may now be provided by local authorities for 16,000 Africans at an approximate cost of £975,000. Details are: Nairobi class 3,369; Mombasa, 2,654; elsewhere, 4,178. In addition several thousand houses for African employees have been provided by the Government, the East African Railway and Harbours, the East Africa High Commission, and private employers.

HEALTH.—£270,000 was spent on the medical department's development programme during 1954. Health facilities provided since October, 1952, include the following:

	Non-K.E.M. areas	K.E.M. areas
New hospital accommodation	104	Nil
Additional health centres	9	Nil
New Clinic health centres (Government)	2	Nil

Construction has proceeded on Ilesio (North Nyanza) sanatorium, which now has 2,000 patients receiving treatment. An eradication scheme was launched recently against onchocerciasis (the disease causing blindness) in the North Nyanza districts in the foothills of Mount Elgon.

Daraprim has achieved great success in the control of malaria in Nandi and in Turko and Kipkaren. (Next year Dieldrin will be used to give a greater measure of control.)

Agriculture and Land Development

Despite all the difficulties of the emergency a high level of agricultural production and development has been maintained in all European and African farming areas outside the operational zones.

EUROPEAN AREAS.—In the area bordering the Aberdares and Mount Kenya farming suffered severe interference as a result of security and operational requirements. Besides man-power difficulties, involving both European management and African labour, military necessities required farmers in this zone to take drastic defence measures, including the denial of food to Mau Mau gangs. The resultant disruption of normal farming has involved many farmers in loss of income, often heavy in the areas of maximum danger.

Despite these serious difficulties nearly all farmers in these areas have remained on their farms and continued production in the trying circumstances. By hard and determined work some farmers have maintained a high level of production and in some cases, had increased production during the last two years.

The following figures from the Board of Agriculture show the expanding coffee acreage:

	1951	1952	1953	1954 (Estimated)
Coffee	221,000	284,000	289,000	300,000
Matize	132,000	140,000	165,000	172,000
Coffee and Barley	40,000	42,000	54,000	56,000

The general increase in numbers of livestock on farms continued. Meat production from European farms increased, and large numbers also passed through the Kenya Meat Commission from African areas. Dairy production has been well maintained, though several important dairying districts are in the increasing danger zone. In each of the months of June and July, 1954, Kenya Co-operative Creameries produced more butterfat than in any previous month.

Despite operations against the terrorists in the main coffee growing areas, coffee production continued satisfactory, with a crop of 11,908 tons in 1952-1953 and 10,885 tons in 1953-1954. Coffee production this year is expected to be about the same as in 1953.

Apart from call-up of staff, tea production was almost unimpaired by the troubles in other parts of the Colony.

Small production in 1953 was compared with 1952—37,732 tons against 35,938. Shortage of labour in 1954 largely because workers from Nyanza (the usual source of supply) are reluctant to work in the danger zone around Thika, plus a fall in the world price, are expected to result in about a 5% drop in production, to approximately 32,000 tons.

AFRICAN ARIAS. Progress in African agriculture was greatly assisted by the generous grant of £5m. by H.M. Government, to be spent within the framework of the Swynnerton Plan.

In non-operational areas the aim of the Government has been to ensure that agricultural development of loyal tribes should not be impeded by the emergency. The grant of £5m. by the British Government more than made up the provision which Government and emergency would otherwise have made necessary in funds released for this purpose.

Planning African Agriculture

Despite a shortage of European field officers and the depletion of competent African staff by the loss of trained Kikuyu, the work of agriculture and land development has progressed in districts outside the Central Province. A growing number of African farmers have applied to the Agricultural Department for assistance in consolidating their scattered pieces of land, and in getting the resulting holdings of workable size planted on a basis of good husbandry and including cash crops and livestock as well as food crops.

In Nyanza, where the movement recently started, 80 holdings are planned in the first half of 1954, and there are 400 names on the waiting list.

The following figures show the expansion of coffee growing by Africans in districts outside the Central Province:

Coffee	No. of Growers	Acreage in bearing	Total acreage planted
1951	2,569	173	449
1952	2,647	238	682
1953	4,103	152	1,003
1954	5,565	152	1,475

The increases for 1953 and 1954 were mainly in South Nyanza, and a start was made in North Nyanza and Machakos.

In Machakos district the African District Councils' saw-mill factory increased the production of washed, brushed, and baled fibre, which is readily marketed through the Kenya Small Farms. In 1952 output and value were 81 tons and £5,000, so in 1953 527 tons and £29,795, and for the first six months of this year, 337 tons and £24,914.

In the Central Province the main zone of operations against the terrorists, progress towards better farming suffered a severe setback due to generally unsettled conditions and operational and security requirements.

Although many young plantations of coffee and tea were destroyed by the terrorists, the expansion of cash crops (coffee, pineapples, pineapples) continued, though as a matter of policy this expansion was greatly reduced in the Kikuyu districts, and the tea scheme in Nyeri was held almost completely in abeyance. Work on making dams and drilling wells was also seriously handicapped. This is part of the penalty the Kikuyu people are paying for Mau Mau terrorism.

In two important respects, however, the emergency led to an increase in land development in the Central Province.

Firstly, the large numbers of Kikuyu repatriated to their districts so that they could be given useful work and kept out of Mau Mau gangs were employed on general land development, especially on soil conservation, bench terracing, bush clearing, grass planting and plodding. These are valuable and substantial work which will form the basis of better farming in the future. An increase in the volume of such work done in previous years will be recorded.

Secondly, progress was made with an irrigation project in the Muga-Tibere area of Embu district. Two detached camps were built in the area early in 1954, and other camps were under construction in the second half of the year, all sized so that the Kikuyu detainees could carry out the work required. Priority consideration will be given to local right holders in allocating land opened up for new settlements, but there will also be land available for others.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. Though the emergency has to some extent checked the very promising industrial development of Kenya and retarded the flow of capital, there have been many indications during the past two years—and particularly recently—that confidence in the future of Kenya still stands very high.

Since the start of the emergency new industrial enterprises with an estimated capital totalling £8m. have started up or are in the course of development. Many firms already established in the Colony have embarked on expansion and development programmes, or have adopted modern methods to their pre-emergency manufacturing programmes.

Among the larger of the new enterprises are East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd. (£2m.), East African Tobacco Co. Ltd. (£1.5m.), British Standard Portland Cement Co. Ltd. (£500,000), Brooke Bond, Ltd. (£500,000 annually for five years), East African Breweries, Ltd. (£450,000).

[Comment on this statement is made in Notes By The Way—Ed.]

General Strike in N. Rhodesia Postponed Until Next Monday

A GENERAL STRIKE in Northern Rhodesia involving 80,000 Africans, due to begin yesterday by the Territory's African Trade Union Congress, has been postponed until next Monday. The congress had pledged their support for the African General Workers' Union who struck a fortnight ago with a demand for a 100% pay increase for Native bricklayers. The African T.U.C. said that the general strike would last for an indefinite period.

It is not known whether the strike would involve the African Mineworkers' Union, whose president, Mr. L. Katlungu (he is also president of the T.U.C.) was not present at the meeting which decreed the stoppage.

The building workers' strike had not persisted fully, many Africans having returned to work. Others, who remained out, were discharged by their employers, and given notice to vacate their staff houses.

Director of National Parks From the Sudan to Tanganyika

LIEUT. COLONEL P. G. MOLLOY, who at the end of this week will take up the new appointment of Director of National Parks in Tanganyika Territory, with headquarters in Arusha, has been assistant game warden in the Sudan since the beginning of 1949, and has had extensive experience in the King's African Rifles.

Born in India in 1914, he was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and commissioned in the Somerset Light Infantry in 1934. Seconded to the 4th Uganda Battalion of the King's African Rifles in 1938, he was mentioned in despatches during the Ethiopian campaign in the last war, and then served with East African troops in Madagascar, Ceylon, and Burma, where he was awarded the Military Cross. After the war he was for three years Assistant Military Attaché in Washington.

Then he returned from the Army to go to the Sudan, where he had charge of Game Department work in three southern provinces.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd in Parliamentary Question-Time Marathon

Numerous Replies on Kenya by New Colonial Secretary

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED QUESTIONS, including supplementaries, were put to Mr. A. LENNOX-BOYD last week when he faced the Commons for the first time as Colonial Secretary.

The bulk concerned Africa, particularly Kenya. He was asked, for instance, the number now held in detention there, and the number whose cases had been heard by the Advisory Appeal Committees.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "At the end of September the number was 48,022, including those held for screening as a result of the Nairobi operation, as well as those temporarily in police custody for minor offences. 2,233 persons against whom detention orders have been made. 724 have appealed to the Advisory Committees on Detainees, which have to date heard 642 cases.

"My predecessor dealt with plans for the camps in his speech on July 22. I have nothing to add, except that the aim is, in the recent words of the Governor:

"to place as soon as possible on the road towards release those who are capable of being recalled to a decent life, and in the meantime to make the method of confinement such that it will lead to the least bitterness possible."

Period

Mr. G. CHETWYND (Lab.): "Can the Minister say what reason is being given to speed up screening, because it is taking a very long time?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think that it is taking so long now. It is very well under control."

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.): "Are not these camps on the big side with too many people in each camp? Should they not be transferred from the prison administration to another department under a committee of welfare or development under Mr. Ohanga, the African Minister?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Mr. Ohanga is doing a splendid job, but Kenya is living in a state of emergency. In all the circumstances, those concerned are doing admirably in coping with an unprecedented situation."

Mr. G. CROOKES (Lab.) asked what provision had been made for persons in Kenya who might be compulsorily evacuated together with their livestock and property from specified areas under new emergency powers, and what compensation would be given when livestock and movables were destroyed.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Subsistence would be payable in cases of financial hardship and *ex gratia* compensation based on need would be given for destroyed livestock and movables. No orders have yet been made under the Regulations, which are mainly designed to empower removal to safety of elderly people living in isolated homes in danger areas."

African Conference Suggested

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary would consider holding another African conference, similar to that in London in 1948.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Opportunities for inter-territorial consultation have improved considerably since 1948, and I do not consider that a repetition of that conference would serve any useful purpose."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Would the Minister agree that the last conference was a huge success, and an enormous inspiration to the African people? Does he not think that there is still a need for a get-together of the people to discuss African education and agriculture, besides the more important issues of constitutional development?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The 1948 conference was very valuable indeed. It was held in the aftermath of war to consider problems then thrown up, and since the war we have had a number of regional conferences. But I will always fear it in mind, and there is nothing that about my answer."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "May I congratulate the Minister upon his new appointment, and ask whether he considers that the present situation warrants a discussion with representatives of the Colonial Peoples just as much as the situation after the war,

and if he would consider following the precedent of his predecessor and inviting the merely representative of the Legislative Council but representatives of popular organizations?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I certainly intend to follow all the many good examples set by my noble predecessor. While thanking the hon. member for his congratulations, may I tell him that we are having talks all the time, and that I hope so far as many visits to the Colonies as he and other hon. members will allow me."

Electing African M.L.Cs.

Mr. JOHNSON asked when the Colonial Secretary would appoint the committees for investigating the best methods of electing African members of the Kenya Legislature.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "On October 12 the Government have announced the appointment of six committees to investigate and advise on the methods of electing the African M.L.Cs. for each area, and two other committees recommended by the Provincial Commissioner will be associated with him in investigation of their area. Mr. Coutts will start the work early in 1955 and should complete it within six months."

Mr. JOHNSON: "While welcoming this step, would the Minister consider appointing a distinguished African from the West Coast to his committee to help in the very important task along with Mr. Coutts?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that we can rely on the African members of the Legislative Council in each area to advise about their own territory."

Mr. PERNYHOUGH (Lab.) asked (1) how many children of Kenyan descent whose parents were in detention camps were left uncared for in Nairobi, and (2) the number of homes and distributed centres left to their own resources in Kenya, particularly in Nairobi, and what steps he intended to take for their welfare?

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "A survey is being made to have details shortly. Plans are being ahead for in the Central Province, the first of which is expected to open soon, and the establishment of a children's home in Nairobi is under discussion with the voluntary agencies, including the local Save the Children Fund now being formed."

Mr. PERNYHOUGH: "Will the Minister give an assurance that no money will be spared in an effort to care for and to protect these children, and does he appreciate that the work in this job these children will be the next generation of Kenyan Man?"

Value of Pass Books

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I take a very close personal interest in this matter, and I agree on the extreme importance of these steps."

Mr. A. C. MANUEL asked how far possession of pass books in Kenya was obligatory on persons of all ages, and to what effect the obligation applied.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The pass book regulations at present apply only to Kikuyu, Embu, and Mau above the age of 16 living in the Nairobi Extra-Provincial District and the Coast Provinces."

Mr. MANUEL: "Why is this obligation imposed only on Africans and how many prosecutions have taken place?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I should have thought that the reality of the situation in Kenya today would give the hon. gentleman the answer. These particular regulations were passed as a result of 'Operation Anvil', and it is from a Mombasa process in Nairobi that the beginning of the end of Mau Mau will be traced."

Mr. A. BOTTOMLEY (Lab.): "Bearing in mind the fact that the Mau Mau gangs in the forest will soon be wiped out, will the Minister consider making an early attempt to abolish the pass book system and release a substantial number from detention camps?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am afraid I could not give any such answer. One of the recommendations of those who visited Kenya was that a real attempt should be made to clean up Nairobi, and this has been an essential part of that procedure."

Mr. RANSIN: "Does the system, which the Minister upholds, apply to loyal as well as to disloyal Africans?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is a method of distinguishing between the two."

Mr. BOTTOMLEY: "In all seriousness, may I ask the Minister to reconsider, otherwise we shall have far more trouble in Kenya in the future?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am asked to give a simple answer to the fear in the minds of loyal Kikuyu, it would be the fear that those who have been contaminated should return among them again."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd in Parliamentary Question-Time Marathon

Numerous Replies on Kenya by New Colonial Secretary

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED QUESTIONS, including supplementary ones, were put to Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd last week when he faced the Commons for the first time as Colonial Secretary.

The talk concerned Africa, particularly Kenya. He was asked, for instance, the number now held in detention there, and the number whose cases had been heard by the Advisory Appeal Committee.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "At the end of September the number was 48,022, including those held in the camps as a result of the Nairobi operation, as well as other persons temporarily in police custody for interrogation. Of 17,433 persons against whom detention orders have been made, 724 have appealed to the Advisory Committee on Detainees, which have to date heard 642 cases."

"My predecessor dealt with plans for the camps in his speech on July 22. I have nothing to add, except that the aim is, in the recent words of the Governor, to place as soon as possible on the road towards release those who are capable of being released to a decent life, and in the meantime to make the method of confinement such that it will lead to the least bitterness possible."

Screening Period

MR. G. CHEYWDY (Lab.): "Can the Minister say what action is being taken to speed up screening, because it is taking a very long time?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think that it is taking so long now. It is very well under control."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.): "Are not these camps on the big side, with too many people in each camp? Should they not be transferred from the prison administration to another department under a committee of welfare or development, under Mr. Ohanga, the African Minister?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Mr. Ohanga is doing a splendid job, but Kenya is living in a state of emergency. In all the circumstances those concerned are doing admirably in coping with an unprecedented situation."

MR. G. CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked what provision had been made for persons in Kenya who might be compulsorily evacuated together with their livestock and property from specified areas under new emergency powers; and what compensation would be given when livestock and movables were destroyed.

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MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that we can rely on the members of the Legislative Council in each area to elect to their own territory."
MR. FERNYHOUGH (Lab.) asked (1) how many children of Kenya descent, whose parents were in detention camps, were left unaccompanied in Nairobi and its immediate surroundings; (2) the number of homeless and destitute children left to their own resources in Kenya, particularly in Nairobi; and what steps he intended to take for their welfare.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "A survey is being made, and we hope to have details shortly. Plans are being made for opening in the Central Province, the first of which is expected to open soon, and the establishment of a children's home in Nairobi is under discussion with the voluntary societies, including the local Save the Children Fund now being formed."

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MR. RASBURN: "Does the system, which the Minister upholds, apply to legal as well as to illegal disposals?"

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MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have asked to have a single instance of the fear in the minds of legal Kikuyu. It would be the fear that those who have been contaminated should return among them again."

Mr. K. WOMBON (Lab.) asked what action was proposed to implement the Mofat resolutions adopted by Northern Rhodesia's Legislature.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: Her Majesty's Government and the Northern Rhodesian Government warmly welcome these resolutions. In continuing to shape its policy in accordance with them, the Northern Rhodesian Government will be greatly encouraged by the impressive demonstration of support which the resolutions received from the Legislature.

Mr. ROBINSON: "Will the Minister do his best to ensure that these resolutions are implemented not only for Northern Rhodesia, but also for other areas of Africa for which he is responsible?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Conditions vary in many places. I welcome these resolutions, but I would constantly remind hon. members that racial harmony is brought about not only by political action but also by good behaviour by all races."

Chiefs and Congress

Mr. ROBINSON asked what action had been taken to protect chiefs in Northern Rhodesia from associating with the meeting of the Congress at Ndolo on August 17.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "None, sir, but certain Native authorities have on their own initiative passed orders to exclude Congress representatives from their areas."

Mr. ROBINSON: "Is the Minister aware that previous African Congress meetings have been attended by 20 or more of these chiefs? Will he look into the matter again to make sure that there has been no repression or intimidation on the part of the Government?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am quite satisfied with the accuracy of my answer."

Sir LESLIE PLUMMER (Lab.) asked on what grounds Mr. Julius B. Makipio, Mr. Matthias Phiri, and Mr. John Mumba, officials of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, had been imprisoned for 20 months, 18 months, and 18 months respectively, and if many other officials or members of this organization had also been imprisoned, and on what charges.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The three persons named were convicted of a riot under section 1 of the Riot Code. Three other persons known to be Congress members have been imprisoned for criminal offences since 1953."

Sir L. PLUMMER: "Is the Minister aware that the three men named are trying to appeal to the High Court, but are unable to do so because they have no money? Will he make inquiries to see whether there is any legal aid available to help them with their defence?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will certainly look into that."

Sir L. PLUMMER asked on what grounds Lusaka Municipal Board imposed a night pass for Africans, and whether this was confirmed by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The night pass system, which operates in Lusaka with the support of the great majority of law-abiding citizens, is intended to help in protecting the public from crime. Sentences of imprisonment in force were made by the Governor-in-Council."

Sir L. PLUMMER: "In view of the Federation's first anniversary, would it not be a good thing for the Governor to remove this indignity to Africans?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot do better than remind the hon. gentleman of what was said by an African when the Southern Provinces African Provincial Council was debating the motion which they carried by 10 votes to two, with 30 abstentions: 'A person who does not let being asked for a pass be a good thing.'"

Passes in Ethiopia

Mr. W. M. BENNETT (Cons.): "Is the Minister aware that in Ethiopia, where there is no European domination whatsoever, a similar so-called indignity is perpetrated by the entirely free Ethiopian Government on its African citizens?"

Mr. J. DINGDAN (Lab.): "May I ask whether the view which the Minister has just quoted is shared by himself?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly, if the conditions are as they are in Lusaka. In the case of night offences, an overwhelming majority of law-abiding citizens, and this goes for Africans naturally, are in favour of this proposal."

Sir L. PLUMMER asked to what extent the land, stated by the Secretary for Lands and Mines for the Protectorate of Nyasaland to be available as freehold for industrial purposes although not privately owned, was African Trust Land, and if he would inform the House whenever he used his powers under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Nyasaland Protectorate African Trust Land Order in Council, 1950, to grant a lease or right of occupancy of African Trust Land to a person other than an African.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Secretary for Lands and Mines did not have African Trust Land in mind when he made the statement attributed to him, and I am still considering with

the Governor the terms on which land should be made available for industrial purposes in Nyasaland. The powers to which the hon. member refers have never been exercised, and I would willingly inform the House if I began to use them."

Mr. A. GREENWOOD (Lab.) asked what assistance for continued education had been given by the Colonial Office to students from East and Central Africa resident at Union universities who had been given notice by the South African Government to leave after concluding their sixth examinations.

Students in South Africa

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "That does not accord with my information, which is that after adequate notice had been given, the South African universities ceased to admit new non-European students from East Africa from January 1 last whilst allowing students admitted earlier to complete their courses. Some East Africans who were studying for South African matriculation after failing at their own schools are therefore now unable to gain admission to universities in the Union, but their own Governments are considering means of assisting them and I am sure will do so as effectively as possible."

Mr. GREENWOOD: "The existing out-of-date information was given to the Government, and I am sure will have on the completion of the examination a final examination, and the Minister look into the matter further, if there are cases of that kind to see whether help can be given to get them either to Makerere or to a university in this country?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am satisfied with the accuracy of the answer I have given, but I will look into any case of hardship caused to any individual."

Mr. SWINGLER asked for expenditure figures on education in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "In 1953 the expenditures on higher education for Africans in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia were £24,155, £24,155, and £24,155 respectively. For 1954 the estimated figures are £24,707, £24,707, and £24,707. The total revenue for Kenya in 1953, £0,556,700, £554,700, £554,700, £554,700, £554,700. These figures include expenditure on Makerere College, the Royal Technical College, and the other designed Government higher education for members of all races, but the majority of students at Makerere are African and higher education in Northern Rhodesia is now a Federal responsibility."

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked for a statement upon conditions in Kenya detention camps, in view of the outbreak in Manyani Camp.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Since the end of August there have been 63 deaths from typhoid in Manyani Camp, and on October 16, 740 cases of suspected cases were reported. Persons in the camp number 16,000. I am satisfied that conditions in the camp are good, and that the outbreak at Manyani camp, which I visited last Saturday, was not due to the camp water supply or sanitation, or to any failure to take proper health measures."

Anti-Typhoid Measures

The probable cause was the spreading by personal contact of infection from a number of detainees who had the disease in a wild form and did not report sick. All necessary steps to control the outbreak and to prevent a recurrence have been taken, including re-education, isolation of sufferers and provision of more medical staff."

Mr. JOHNSON: "When does the Minister expect to send the first detainees back from these detention camps to their lawful avocations elsewhere?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "All those who have been classed as 'white' under the screening procedure have had explained to them what they already know, that they are detained because of the typhoid epidemic. The opening of the pipeline to work camps in the case of those who have been graded 'red' will start as soon as the typhoid has been eradicated."

Mr. F. BROCKWAY asked if the Colonial Secretary would initiate the offer of an amnesty in Kenya.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The surrender offer of August 1953 remains open to any individual terrorist wishing to surrender. The Kenya Government has always been ready to do the same, and to consider any approach for a mass surrender from gang leaders able to influence large numbers of terrorists into surrendering."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "In view of the fact that 1,000 Mau Mau participants in Kenya gathered together to lay down their arms last April, and dispersed because of an unfortunate accident, will the Minister now urge that renewed efforts should be made with some negotiations similar to the Generalissimo Chiang negotiations by which an end to the fighting might be brought about?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The need to speedily surrender is clearly understood by the Governor and the War Council in Kenya."

Future of the Imperial Institute Lord Hudson on Its Responsibilities

VISCOUNT HUDSON, chairman of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute, told the Royal Empire Society last week that as the Commonwealth developed, so it became important to improve the effectiveness of the body which bore the responsibility for giving the public of the United Kingdom a better understanding of Dominion and Colonial affairs.

For the past 29 years successive Governments had hindered the work by restricting the annual grant to the fantastically low figure of £16,000. Now, under pressure from the reconstituted board of governors, there had been an increase to £28,000, but to discharge properly the tasks which ought to be tackled that sum ought to be multiplied tenfold.

Because of the momentous developments to be foreseen in the Empire—and I prefer that word to that of those who insist on Commonwealth—the said Lord Hudson—it was of supreme importance not only that the people of this country should know much more about it and the problems to be faced, but that the other parts of the Empire should know much more about each other.

Young Australians, for instance, who were taught a good deal about their own history and something of that of Great Britain knew next to nothing about Canada, South Africa and the Colonial Empire. Unless the younger generation were wakened to the future that depends on their understanding each other better, all necessary ties would be broken.

The Imperial Institute had had its vicissitudes. In 1920 it was under the Board of Trade, five years later it was transferred to the control of the Colonial Office, in 1923 it fell into the hands of the Department of Overseas Trade, and I confess that I was disgracefully neglectful of it when I was Secretary of that Department. Then it passed to the Ministry of Education.

During the past half-century its main preoccupation had been scientific research, but these functions had now passed to the Colonial Office, to be financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The work of the Institute had thus become wholly educational.

Funds Grossly Inadequate

As I have said, the funds are grossly inadequate," continued Lord Hudson. "The first job of the new government was to persuade the authorities to give us more money. In our appeal we were greatly helped by the report of the Tweedsmuir Committee, which urged that the Institute should be an autonomous body under an independent chairman. Now we are completely independent. On the board we have the High Commissioners for the Dominions, the Commissioners in London for various Colonial territories, and representatives of industry and other interests, the civil servants who have hitherto been members now sit merely as advisors without the right to vote.

The Tweedsmuir Committee recommended that the Institute should be developed into a five-centre for the promotion of Commonwealth understanding, operating on a much greater scale from a more suitable building. The present building is not, I am sure, proper to the ideas we have to develop. The atmosphere is too much that of a museum, and the architecture is abominable. We should like to see the work housed in a specially planned building on the South Bank of the Thames. I hope that we shall achieve that—and our aim ought to be helped by the fact that the Imperial College of Science and Technology wants our present building.

"When we asked H.M. Government for more money, they approached overseas Governments, which have responded not generously, but I suppose as generously as they could be expected to do. That has enabled us to begin modernizing the galleries, which have been definitely improved already. But there is much to do to modernize the methods of visual teaching.

Now we get about half a million visitors annually from the schools of London and Outer London. It is equally important to provide facilities for the provinces, and that we aim to do by travelling expeditions and lecture services, in which a beginning has been made. The Institute now has a school

reception centre, and in our cinema we show documentary films about the Empire to some 250,000 people each year.

We have just started a Commonwealth Students' Club, feeling that students, particularly those from the Far East and Africa, do not so much want individual hospitality as a club in which they can meet on terms of equality students from other parts of the Empire, including, of course, those from the United Kingdom, who can greatly benefit from such contacts. We have begun with dramatic and musical groups, because we believe that it is a good thing that these people from different countries should think of themselves and each other as amateur actors or musicians—not as characters of as similarly engaged or some other mutual enterprise—rather than by name.

"We are running conferences for schools, especially for the sixth forms, because they are the people who will influence opinion and events and ought therefore to be given the facts about the Commonwealth. For this work we have a first-class panel of speakers, whom we send into the provinces.

"The results of these first efforts are, I think, encouraging, but we need very much more money. We also want a better name. I suppose that we shall have to make do with 'Commonwealth'. We are not very happy about the name, but I do not think it seems any suggestion from any quarter. Perhaps when I have a quiet talk with the Prime Minister, that master of English, will supply the right word."

Need for Helicopters in Kenya Lord Thurlow's Speech in the Lords

LORD THURLOW, commander of an infantry brigade in Kenya, who has been paying a short visit to this country, took part last week in a debate in the House of Lords initiated by Lord Brassey of Tara on the need for modern helicopter forces in Africa.

Lord Thurlow said: *inter alia*:

"For over a year we have been trying to get a helicopter, only one for all the security forces in Kenya—to be used to evacuate casualties from the trackless forests and the mountains where we operate in pursuit of Mau Mau gangs. For some time we were told that no rotary-winged aircraft had been invented that could take off with even one passenger at 8,000 feet, which is the average height of our operations.

"One day a patrol of one of my columns was severely wounded in the forest. He was shot through the body in a clash with a Mau Mau gang at 3,300 in the afternoon and we did not get him out of the forest until 10 o'clock the next day. We should not have got him out as soon as that, had it not been for our American light aircraft piloted by British pilots of the Kenya Police Reserve, which brought us news of the action. That light aircraft was able to contact the patrol by wireless, bring us back the information and then go on to drop the necessary medical supplies.

"Even then the two stretchers we dropped fell on the top of trees and could not be brought down. The officer suffered a great deal of pain during the difficult operation of getting him out of the forest to proper medical attention. If we had had a helicopter we could have landed our gun close, and we would have been in hospital within an hour of being wounded."

"I have been told nine months ago, Lord Thurlow continued, that one rotary-winged aircraft had been found, with the requisite performance, but the machine had not arrived when he left Kenya a fortnight before. That was the only thing which the security forces had failed to get, and he paid tribute to the immense help which they had received in every other possible requirement. It was lack of development or of progress in development which was at fault.

"If we had had helicopters in Kenya in recent months," Lord Thurlow concluded, "I am quite certain that we could have done a great deal more damage to the Mau Mau by using the machines offensively, and in that way helping to end the present emergency. There is undoubtedly an urgent need for a much greater effort in development and production in this important field of aviation."

The decision of the Kenya Government to outlaw dangerous religious cults has been welcomed by the elders of the Kasipul location of South Nyanza, who say that they had denounced the cults before the proscription order was made.

Sudan's Demand for Independence Growing Daily, says Umma Leader

SAYED SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI, leader of the Umma Party, in the Sudan, has told Mr. Anthony Mann, correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, that a rapprochement between his party and the Khartoum members of the National Unionist Administration would not surprise him.

"The natural course for any country," he continued, "is to choose independence rather than subservience to another power. I have no doubt that the Sudanese want independence, and will demand it unless hoodwinked through external influences."

Egypt, was, he believed, working harder than ever through financial and other inducements to secure the adhesion of the Sudan to Egypt for she saw that the will of the Sudanese for independence was growing daily. What he feared was that the N.U.P. were selling out the Sudan to Egypt. Sir Abdel wanted cordial relations with Egypt, but not domination by her. The Sudan should be left alone without interference to work out her own salvation.

Britain's Obligation to Sudanese

He hoped that the British, having solved the problem of the Canal Zone, would not forget their obligation to see that the Sudanese were free to make their constitutional choice "without interference and chicanery."

"When the last British soldier leaves Egypt the Sudan will have freed herself from all foreign influence, and the Nile Valley will be free," wrote Mr. Azhar, Prime Minister of the Sudan, in a congratulatory message to the Egyptian Prime Minister after the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement. In another message to Sir Anthony Eden he hoped for the most cordial relations between Britain, Egypt and the Sudan.

The editor of *Sawer*, a Sudan newspaper of the Khartoum belt, has given his explanation of his dismissal as local representative of Menz, the semi-official Egyptian news agency. He claims that it was because he telegraphed to Cairo the text of a speech in which Major Salah Salim, Egyptian Minister for National Guidance and Minister for Sudan Affairs, said that Egypt wished to see the Sudan free and independent and would help to attain sovereignty.

The text, which was circulated to Egyptian newspapers, was declared by the Egyptian Ministry to be a fake, and for several days a ban was imposed on the Menz agency, which dismissed its Khartoum representative because he should have ascertained that the speech in question was delivered for local consumption only, and should never have been telegraphed to Cairo. Some Khartoum newspapers, however, as a result, called for a boycott of the Menz agency.

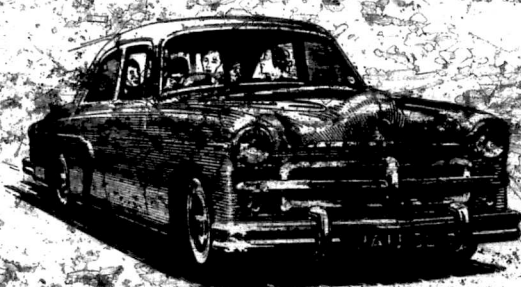
The southern constitutional conference in Juba has adopted the following resolutions:

- (1) The south rejects union with Egypt in any form and demands complete independence for the Sudan.
- (2) Southern delegates favour a republican form of Government for the Sudan.

(3) The relationship of the three southern provinces towards the Arab north should be on a federal basis.

East Africans at Oxford

DR. C. J. CARROTHERS is to address Oxford University Eastern Africa Association on November 3 on "The Psychology of Mau Mau." Major Kendall Ward is to speak in the following week on "Kenya and the Emergency," and later this term Mr. J. J. Tawney will talk on "The Future of Tanganyika." On Monday evening of this week there was a discussion on Capricorn Africa. The president of the Association is Mr. William Twining (Basseterre), the honorary secretary Mr. John Silvester (Jesus), the honorary treasurer Mr. Aylward Charter (Oxford). The other members of the committee are Messrs. Peter Napier, Bax (Exeter), Robert Dewar (St. Edmund Hall), John Gordon (Cambridge), Marioo Gillies (Cornus), and Peter Herbert (St. Johns).



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PERSONALIA

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON is Acting Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

MR. J. C. D. LAWRENCE has returned to Uganda from leave in Sussex.

MR. R. S. ROBINSON, of Kitwe, has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN unveiled the 'El Ganoni' War Memorial on Sunday.

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, M.L.C., will fly back to Uganda from London next week.

SIR CLYDE MACKENZIE is revisiting Uganda for the British Empire Society for the Island.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES E. HARRIS have left London on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. E. TEMPLE PERKINS has left Uganda for a holiday in New Zealand, where he was born.

MR. H. C. BALLINGHALL, Deputy Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, is in this country on leave.

CAPTAIN HUGH NAYLOR, who has been in England on leave since June, will return to Uganda shortly.

CAPTAIN DAVID PETRIE, who is on leave from Kenya, has been chairman of the committee of Kericho Club.

LADY OPPENHEIMER has arrived in London by air from Johannesburg to join SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER.

MR. M. G. JOHNSON is now D.C. Kilgori, Uganda, and MR. R. F. ROPER has been appointed D.C. Busoga.

MR. C. Y. CARSTAIRS, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, is visiting Uganda this week.

The term of office of SIR PERCY W. HARRIS as Governor of the Gambia has been extended for two years.

MAJOR LEONARD RICHARD REE has been appointed assistant to the Commissioner for Transport in East Africa.

MAHARAJ KRISHAN BHARDARI, an advocate in Nairobi, is the first Asian to be appointed a resident magistrate in Kenya.

SIR ANDREW COOPER, Governor of Uganda, has arrived in London for talks with Mr. A. LINDOR BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. J. D. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, spent last week in Nyasaland.

MR. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, should have arrived in London by air from Salisbury before this issue appears.

The cup for the most meritorious exhibit in the farm and dairy produce sections of this year's Royal Show in Kenya was won by MAJOR J. L. KNAPPAN, who is now 84 years of age.

MR. J. F. LIPSCOMB, chairman of the European Settlement Board of Kenya, has written a book entitled "White Africans", which is to be published in London about the end of January.

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been on holiday in the Union of South Africa, is expected back in Salisbury tomorrow.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE and MR. KENDALL WARD spoke on Central Africa and Kenya respectively at a conference held under the auspices of the Royal African Society in Liverpool recently.

MAJOR PETER SPEARING, who will next year become Tobacco Attaché in the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting Nyasaland.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, MR. R. W. MOUNTEIN, and MR. T. A. DE PASO have been awarded the Telford Premium of the Institution of Civil Engineers for their recent paper on the Owen Falls hydro-electric development.

In the Officials v. Settlers cricket match recently played in Nairobi, MR. G. L. KRASS, captain of the Officials, scored a century, having on two previous occasions done the same thing in this annual match.

THE MARQUESSA DEL MORAL is outward-bound for the Cape in the CAPETOWN CASTLE. In the same ship are MR. and MRS. G. G. S. J. HADLOW, returning to Nyasaland, and MR. and MRS. S. SLY to Southern Rhodesia.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., was received last week in Belgium by the Prime Minister, the President of the Chamber, and the Ministers for Economic Affairs and the Colonies.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT, of the British India Line ship KAMPALA, recently visited the commercial capital of Uganda to receive from the mayor a plaque of the armorial bearings of the Municipal Council of Kampala.

The High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia and Nyasaland and LADY RENNIE are holding a reception at Rhodesia House this evening in honour of Viceroy-Admiral SIR PERVILL WILLIAM POWLETT, a Governor designate of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WILLIAM POWLETT.

Among Southern Rhodesian visitors now in London are the REV. R. C. H. FANE, the REV. WALTER SMITH, and MESSRS. A. S. DOUGLAS, J. M. THOMAS, J. GLENN, L. S. HILL, H. KILIFF, B. D. F. MCKENZIE, W. J. MOUNT, W. B. REEVE, W. S. JOHNSON, and A. SANDERS.

MR. ALFRED RICHARDSON, for the past six months chief press officer at the Colonial Office, has been transferred as deputy to Mr. T. Pife Clark, who a few days ago was appointed Adviser on Government Public Relations. Until May last Mr. Richardson had for two years been assistant to Mr. Clark.

MRS. CELIA RUGGLES BRICE, widow of P. L. RUGGLES BRICE, of Mafudza, Masroor, Tanganyika, has given 50 acres of her freehold forest land to be a perpetual forest reserve and deer sanctuary in memory of her husband, who was a non-official member of the Legislative Council from 1946 to 1951.

BREASTRIER-GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES, Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, inspected the annual parade in Mombasa, consisting of nearly 400 members, almost double the number for the previous year. The first African ambulance officer in the area, MR. STEPHEN KAMBA, was on parade.

Under the reorganization of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. MR. E. H. BAIL, DR. C. DANNATE and DR. I. K. COX are respectively group managing directors of the overseas groups of the British Thomson-Houston and Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical groups respectively. The B.T.H. and M.V.E. export companies will operate as at present, but in order to ensure the closest liaison the group managing director of the overseas groups has become chairman of the B.T.H. and M.V.E. export companies. MR. G. A. CHEETHAM, managing director of Ferguson Pullin, Ltd., has joined the board of Metropolitan-Vickers, while continuing to hold his former appointment.

HOME LEAVE—RETIREMENT

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 bedrooms, sitting Salitdean, Brighton; 4 to 6 months from November; £20 per month. Option purchase £2,750.—CHAPMAN, 24, St. Mary's, Bramber Steyning, Sussex.

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MR. T. A. D. HEWITT is to become general manager of the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., and of B.P. (Africa) Ltd., when Mr. E. T. JONES retires at the end of this year. He has arrived in East Africa and is travelling to acquaint himself with the organization.

MR. J. W. MILLER, who has been appointed chairman of the Immigrants Selection Board in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was for some years general manager of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. The chairman of the Selection Board in Salisbury and of the Alien Immigration Selection Board is to be SIR ERIC THOMAS, formerly a judge of the High Court in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P.

Elected in Wakefield By Election

THE RT. HON. ARTHUR CREECH JONES was re-elected to the House of Commons in a by-election in Wakefield last week. As Labour candidate he polled 21,827 votes against 15,714 cast for Mr. M. Macmillan, son of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Minister of Defence, and formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones received 86.73% of the votes. At the general election the Socialist candidate polled 52.28%. Last week 68.58% of the electorate voted, compared with 65.69% in 1951. The present electorate is 54,733.

Mr. Creech Jones was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 until 1950.

[Commentary in Notes By The Way.]

Obituary

Mr. John James Toogood

Pioneer Bank Manager

MR. JOHN JAMES TOOGOOD, one of the pioneers in Central and East Africa for the Standard Bank of South Africa, died in the Union at the age of 64, joined the bank in 1887.

In "Sixty Years in the North of the Limpopo," a book recently issued by the Standard Bank there appears the following account of one of his early journeys:—

"John Toogood was the best of the bank's staff to make the journey to Salisbury via Becha, when he went up in 1893 from Port Elizabeth to take over from Wilfred Honey as accountant. From Fontevilla he travelled on the narrow-gauge railway sitting on the floor of an open truck, exposed to the sun and hot sparks from the engine, which burned wood fuel.

"At that time the line had only reached as far as 75 miles from Fontevilla, and from there the journey was continued on foot as far as Chimoyo, which was reached only to find that the cover had just left. There was nothing for it but to continue on foot as far as Umalti, the alternative being a wait of a week in Chimoyo. Toogood was fortunate in Chimoyo in falling in with two travelling companions who had a fairly large safari; and this made the journey more pleasant, as far as the Mashonaland border, where his companions left him.

"The following day Toogood covered the remaining 30 miles to Old Umalti. The next stage was by cart and finally by mule coach to Salisbury. In all his journey from Port Elizabeth took six weeks; nearly 150 miles of it was done on foot."

Farming

He first went to East Africa in 1891, and in the following year opened the Nairobi branch. After his retirement eight years later he settled on a farm near Nakuru, where he concentrated mainly on dairying and the improvement of pastures. As a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association his business ability and experience were of great value. During the depression of the thirties he went to the Lupia goldfields in Tanganyika and began business as an assayer and gold buyer, returning to Kenya when agricultural prices had recovered.

Mr. Toogood was unmarried.

Mr. Kenneth de P. Beaton

Services to Game Preservation

MR. KENNETH DE PLANTA BEATON, director and chief warden of Uganda's National Parks, died in Entebbe last week. He was 49.

The news of the death of so early an age of one of Africa's most valuable workers for game preservation came as a shock to many who knew him, although his entry into hospital with an internal complaint earlier this month had aroused grave fears.

No visitor to the thatched Mweya Lodge and safari bungalows of the Queen Elizabeth National Park could have been unconscious of the dedicated zeal of "Ken" Beaton. That he was a "wonderful type" was a remark common among journalists when earlier this year the Queen visited the park which Beaton had done so much to create.

Very close to his heart was the game reserve area and its northern counterpart, the Murchison Park, which was evocatively expressed in his article "Uganda To-Day and To-morrow," published by this Journal last June.

"The lodge commands superb views over lakes, parks, is, and mountains, and on clear days the snow peaks and glaciers of the Mountain of the Moon, of which the line by John Keats, 'Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance, must well have been written in power to the north."

He had been originally connected with game preservation only since the war, first as acting chief warden of Nairobi National Park. In that capacity he conducted the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, through the park, and met to Kenia in 1952. Beaton had farmed in Kenya before the war, having gone there from his birthplace, Blantyre, Nyasaland, he transferred to Uganda in 1952.

One of his hopes was that parts of the vast, unexplored region bordering the Congo might be opened up to reveal "creatures perhaps still unknown to science." In the Murchison Falls Park, with its superb river, lake, and land, possibilities, he had unbounded faith. These two immense sanctuaries, rich in African wild life, will remain tributes to his endeavours.

MR. HARRY SYLVESTER, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, died last week in England at the age of 63. A memoir will appear next week.

Finest Jacaranda Display

THIS SEASON has proved particularly favourable to the thousands of jacaranda trees planted in the avenues and public and private gardens of Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the present display of blooms being so magnificent that the correspondent of *The Times* made it the subject of a special cable last week. "From vantage points on high ground and from aircraft the city looks as if it lies in a misty sea of blue and mauve, from which the tall buildings of the city centre emerge as pinnaled islands," he wrote. He stated that "this jacaranda display is now believed to be the finest in the world, although Pretoria has for long been a strong rival."

Shots at Egyptian Premier

SHOTS WERE FIRED ON Tuesday evening at Colonel G. Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt, when he was addressing a rally in Alexandria in celebration of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Canal Zone. Mr. Muhiyann Hamza, Sudanese Minister of Education, was wounded in the hand when attempting to protect Colonel Nasser, who was unhurt. An arrest was made.

More Mau Mau Casualties

Mr. Gray Leakey's Fate

"FIELD MARSHAL" KALEBA, who surrendered last March as "General Tanganyika," and failed to reappear after being released in connexion with the plan for mass surrenders proposed by "General" China, was captured on Sunday with three other Africans, one a woman. They were taken while sleeping in a cave on the slopes of Mount Kenya, not far from the place of Kaleba's former surrender.

In the cave were found clothing belonging to Mr. A. Gray Leakey, who has been missing since his house was raided and his wife murdered on October 13. Other articles were discovered in suitcases bearing Mr. Leakey's name. The site is only five miles from the Leakey house. Kaleba's real name is Githi Kakutu and it is assumed that he had been killed by Mau Mau elements as a traitor after his return to the forest to arrange for mass surrenders under the "China" plan.

Sixteen terrorists were killed and 32 captured by the security forces in an all-day engagement on Monday with a gang of about 50 terrorists in the Dundori area near Nairobi. Seven home-made guns, 250 rounds of ammunition, and three home-made grenades were seized. The police were called in by an estate manager who found a slaughtered bull early in the morning. The gang was located by a tracker dog and pursued by troops of the Northumberland Fusiliers and police, who used mortars and tear gas.

Four farm labourers, who had been abducted by the gang previously and forced to take the Mau Mau oath, gave information to their employers on their movements in spite of having been threatened with death if they did so.

Labour lines on a European farm in the Obi Kalou district were attacked by a gang which caused two casualties.

A Mau Mau agent with his wife and child has been found wandering on Sukari estate near Nairobi. He was a Kikuyu, traced from the Fort Hall district, who had been kidnapped by terrorists.

Arson Increasing

On Saturday the house of Major H. Holmes, second-in-command of the K. A. R. battle training school at Nanyuki, was burnt out by a terrorist gang. In the Tigoni district the same evening shops and huts were burnt by a gang, and the charred body of an African was discovered in the ruins. Three African adults and two Kikuyu children were severely wounded with bush-knives. Three huts were burnt by another gang on a European farm in the Nakuru district. The police have issued a warning that arson is increasing.

Another terrorist killed in a recent raid was Wangi Mwangi, an active Mau Mau leader who recently freed 214 Africans from the prison at Lukinima. It was earlier believed that he had been killed last August.

Ninety terrorists were killed, seven captured wounded, and 242 suspects detained by the security forces in the week ended October 17. Security forces losses comprised one European and seven Africans killed, and one African wounded.

Further cases of arson were reported on Monday, when fire broke out twice near a petrol dump on Eastleigh Airport and in the grounds of a Nairobi primary school.

A statement on the fate of Mr. A. Gray Leakey has just been made by the Kenya War Council. It reads:

"Information has come into the hands of the Government which indicates a strong probability that Mr. Gray Leakey was abducted from his home by Mau Mau terrorists on October 13, was murdered by those terrorists at the subject of a Mau Mau sacrifice which took place on the upper slopes of Mount Kenya. It is believed that the form of sacrifice was burial alive and that no other form was used. In accordance with recent warnings, the Government appeals to Europeans in troubled areas to exercise the utmost vigilance in regard to their personal security."

It is believed that a Kikuyu "prophet" advised the burial of Mr. Leakey, including his wife, alive, with several others in order to restore the fortunes of Mau Mau.

A warning against committing "my family's tragic mistakes" has been broadcast from Nairobi by Dr.

E. S. B. Leakey, who said that as Mau Mau became more desperate the danger of attack was infinitely greater, and terrorists were ever on the lookout for those who took no precautions. "Telephones were not to be relied on; more than one switch should be provided for the warning light systems of lonely farms; doors and windows should be bolted; and firearms should always be carried on the person. It was no good relying on loyal servants to help when terrorists attacked."

A party attended by more than 5,000 Kamba tribesmen of the traditional location of the Southern Machakos district has been held to mark the crushing of Mau Mau elements among their people. Organized entirely by Africans, the gathering included as guests the district commissioner, Mr. D. J. Fenwill, Masai chiefs, and elders from Kajjado. Mr. Fenwill handed over to the local council a grant of £50 for betterment schemes. £25 was collected for the party towards the cost of a new school on Mbitini Hill.

Eight Affairs of the Kamba tribe were arrested in Tanganyika, on a charge of taking part in an anti-Mau Mau campaign which aimed at the overthrow of the British Government.

Members of the War Council were closely questioned at a Press conference held in Government House, Nairobi, last week when the Governor Sir Evelyn Baring expressed confidence that the Mau Mau movement could be destroyed. He said: "People who live in troubled areas have to take more care in the future rather than less. In spite of our troubles, shocks, and blows, the country's life, particularly its economic life, is still going on in a very real degree."

General Sir George Erskine said that small gangs were now seeking food, but for some time there would be sufficient troops to make up such gangs, and that isolated households made arrangements to look out against attacks the security forces should arrive within 10 minutes of receiving a warning.

The conference was told that large-scale operations for Mau Mau in Nairobi had ceased, but that operations will still be continuing from tribal areas bordering the forests. Large leaders' demands for food were also being met.

General Erskine estimated that 7,000 and their precision weapons at 7,000. His surrender policy was being kept under review, but a similar policy was the Mau Mau central organization that there was nobody among the terrorists with whom Government could attempt to deal, as had been suggested by "China."

Mr. Baring said that while the terrorists had lost their will to fight it was wishful thinking to consider terms of surrender.

General Erskine added that surrenders averaged about 25 a week, being due to hunger and 30% to action by the forces. The rest gave personal reasons, most of which were untrue.

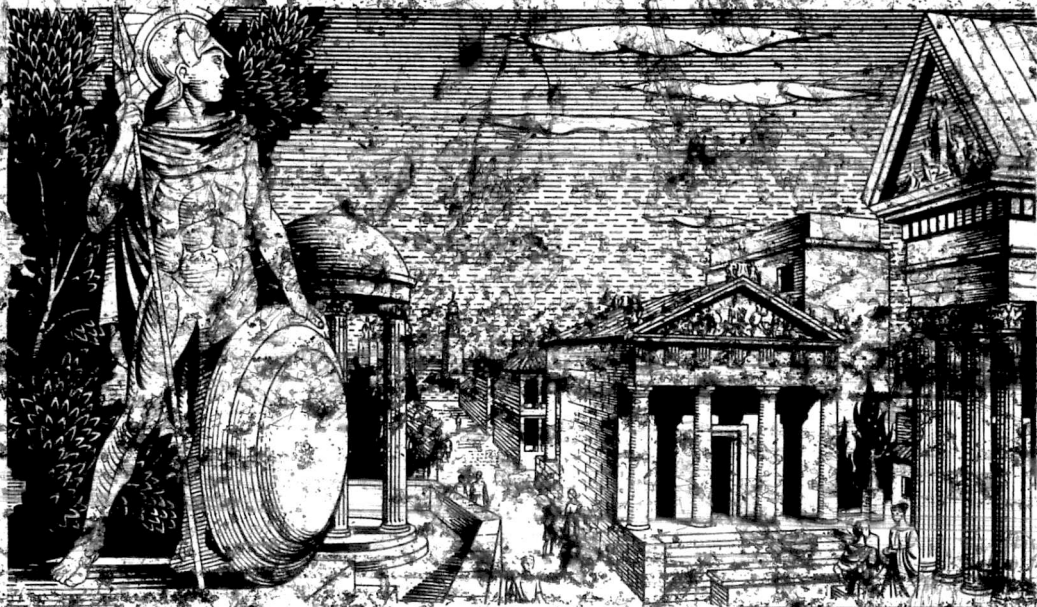
Legislative Criticism of Government

At the opening of a debate on the emergency in the Legislative Council the Government withdrew their motion reading: "This Council welcomes the progress that has been made in dealing with the emergency and the measures being taken to bring it to an end. It therefore expresses its confidence in the policies now being pursued by the Government in this regard."

In substitution, by Mr. Macbainie Welwood, Minister for Forest Development, Game, and Fisheries, moved: "That this House, while appreciating the great improvements achieved by the forces of law and order in execution of the emergency, realizes the necessity of continuing efforts to end the emergency at the earliest possible time and undertakes to support all measures necessary to this end, and expresses its confidence in the Government in this regard."

Answering objections by non-official members to this procedure without the motion being disclosed, Mr. Welwood said that it was a better motion because it showed that Government were not complacent. The emergency was not only a physical matter but a battle for the minds of men.

The hardest blows against Mau Mau, he continued, had been struck by farmers at the affected areas by continuing to farm. He thought it essential that more people from the United Kingdom should settle in Kenya, and that with a larger force



ALEXANDRIA: More than three centuries before Christ, Alexander the Great marked out, near the old Egyptian town of Rhakotis the foundations of the city which was to prove his finest enduring memorial. Originally, he conceived it as a naval base to support his army in his Persian campaigns, but he also wanted to create a meeting-place for East and West; and a trading centre for all the Mediterranean.

The great conqueror left his embryo city to fight and overthrow the Persians and never returned to it alive; and though his body was brought back to Egypt with great pomp the actual place of his burial remains unknown. The later story of Alexandria is studded with the names of some of the most vivid personalities ever to cross the stage of history; from Julius Caesar to Napoleon famous commanders have sought to possess it. Brilliant philosophers, such as Zeno and Philo Judaeus taught within its walls; it boasted mathematicians and poets, and all the arts flourished. The city was famous in ancient times for its Library, in which 500,000 books were collected; its lighthouse, built under Ptolemy II Philadelphus and over 400 ft. in height, was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in modern Egypt are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Alexandria and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



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main population the emergency would have been curtailed. The Colony's task was no less than the victory of civilization over barbarism in a small corner of Africa.

Mr. E. Maitu said that he was extremely disappointed with the report of the War Council, in which there was nothing to suggest an early end to the emergency. Nothing could be more calculated to strengthen Mau Mau than the opinions expressed. As a Kikuyu and an African, he repeated that nothing could be more damaging to Kenya's cause. The most important factors in the emergency were the denial of weapons, ammunition, and man-power to Mau Mau, and he suggested that more men could be raised for the security forces, especially among Asians and Africans, that would be less expensive than importing Commonwealth troops.

An amendment moved by Mr. Humphrey Slade urged on the Government the need for more positive and determined action. "I fear," he said, "that we still have to complain of lack of imagination and of determination, of half-heartedness, and lack of apparent sense of urgency, and of blindness—sometimes seeming to be deliberate blindness—even the kind of blindness which is sometimes called hypocrisy."

Amendment Accepted

The Government later accepted an amendment by Mr. W. E. Crossin that, while appreciating what had been done by the security forces, the House was confident that the Government realized that a still greater effort should be made to bring about a successful and speedy end to the emergency and was determined to make such an effort.

It was announced that H.M. Government had again been requested to consider whether some means could be devised of preventing the dissemination of propaganda and mendacious matter which hampered efforts to prosecute the campaign against the terrorists.

Mr. J. S. Bond urged that visitors should be given to the Central Province in development and rehabilitation, claiming that loyal Kikuyu were apprehensive about their position when the emergency ended.

Mr. Chander Singh suggested a survey of Indian man-power and that the ranks of the Indian Regiment should be open to all races.

Mr. J. Cusack, Minister for Social Security, discounted a proposal that the Kenya Police should be put on a semi-military basis, with the object of achieving a higher standard of morale and discipline, saying that ample provisions for the punishment of modern standards existed in the police regulations.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprises, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaus in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

Harding St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, EAST-T.A.T., P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97, Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Market House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Emperor of Ethiopia's Visit Honoured by Oxford University

AMONG THE GUESTS of Emperor Haile Selassie at airfield, Bath, the house in which he spent much of his exile between 1936 and 1940, was Dr. C. A. Marsh, who with Mrs. Marsh, attended the celebrations in Addis Ababa of the seventh anniversary of the Emperor's return to the throne. The Duke of Harar renewed acquaintance with his former headmaster at St. Christopher's School, Mr. E. Pryor.

On Tuesday of last week the royal visitors went to Bristol, where they were received with a fanfare of trumpets at the British Legion headquarters. Among those who welcomed them were two Ethiopian students. During his visit the Emperor gave a cheque for £20 for the work of the Legion.

The Lincolns, who are the Emperor's godparents, were the guests of the Chancellor of the University. They attended evening and lunch parties. The following day the Emperor received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law by diploma at the hands of Lord Halifax, the Chancellor. The public orator proclaimed that the investiture was "in token of our respect for the Emperor's high station and our regard for his wisdom and indomitable spirit."

Chancellor's Tribute

Presenting the diploma the Chancellor said: "Your Majesty, I greet you with the joy which has been mine to you as ruler of one of the world's most ancient States, as scion of the oldest of royal dynasties, and as one who of war and peace has ever shown the qualities of wisdom and courage which were brought to the task of government by the founder of your family, King Solomon."

The same evening the royal visitors returned to London and a reception was held at the British Embassy for members of the diplomatic corps and of both Houses of Parliament.

On Thursday the Emperor watched a flying display at Bury Road, Cambridge, and in the evening held a reception at the Embassy for leading representatives of finance, commerce, and industry.

The Emperor and the Duke of Harar attended a luncheon given at 10 Downing Street by the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, on Friday. Among the other guests were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Clement Davies, and Lord Alexander.

On Saturday the royal visitors went to Madame Tussaud's to see a new model of the Emperor. On Sunday they returned to Fairfield, Bath.

Accompanied by his son, the Emperor visited the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on Monday, and dined with the Commandant, Major-General R. G. S. Hobbs. Among the cadets on parade were the Duke of Kent and two Ethiopians preparing for commissions in the Ethiopian Army. The Emperor then returned to London.

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African Representative Council Candour in Northern Rhodesia

THE THREE-DAY SESSION in the middle of this month of the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia was marked by exceptionally candid statements. At no previous session perhaps had debate been so frank.

Saying that his presence would serve no purpose unless he were absolutely frank, Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor, referred to the few people who talked about a time at which the Legislature would be composed entirely of Africans. That time, he said would never come, for it was the declared policy of H.M. Government to develop Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of all people of whatever race. He looked forward to a time when Africans would not be frightened that Europeans would use their skill and experience to dominate Africans, and when Europeans would no longer fear domination by Africans because of their superior numbers.

Film for African Education

Having mentioned that well over £1m. would be spent this year on African education and the great amount of Government money spent on rural development, the Governor said he had been grieved to see how little development work had been done by the people for themselves in Europe, America and other countries. He had voluntarily subscribed money for hospitals and other fine buildings, and Africans should do likewise to speed everything to be done for them by the Government.

Mr. Bauli Yamba, M.C. (Federal), argued that Native trust land should be converted into Native reserves, a motion which

Mr. L. Katilungu seconded. It was passed unanimously. The proposer asked that it should be sent to the Privy Council for examination.

Mr. P. Sokola proposed and Mr. Matthew Nkolomo seconded a motion requesting the Government to amend the Trading and Licensing Ordinance to make it an offence for any person to practise racial discrimination in places licensed to serve the public.

Sale of Spirits to Africans

Whether Africans should or should not be allowed to buy spirits was vigorously debated on a motion proposed by Mr. Katilungu and seconded by Mr. Yamba, recommending that the Liquor Licensing Ordinance should be amended to allow Africans to purchase spirits.

Mr. Chembe argued that it was not in their best interests to allow all Africans to buy spirits; they could not afford it, and it would harm their advancement. He proposed an amendment to allow certain Africans to purchase spirits.

Mr. Katilungu, who seconded, pointed out that everyone could afford to buy spirits and that it would be allowed to everyone to do so. In fact, the individual who was allowed to and they set a good example, even at a later date provision could be made to allow everyone to do the same. If, however, the experiment proved a failure, he would favour the total prohibition of spirits.

Mr. Katilungu resisted the amendment on the ground that it meant Africans discriminating among themselves, that, he said, would be shameful.

Both the motion and the amendment were defeated.

After considerable discussion a motion by Chief Mchenge that the Government should build well-ventilated factories was carried with five dissenting votes. Those who opposed the people were not ready for such facilities, did not want them, and had not used the Government's provision. Chief Mchenge said that the Native authorities could and should provide such facilities for their people.

On the third day Mr. Yamba introduced a motion for the amendment of the law relating to franchise as applied to the British protected persons in Northern Rhodesia.

It was not, he said, a demand for universal franchise, for he would limit the right to vote to persons who are in a vernacular language and owning property worth £100 or having an income of £100 a year. All persons who were not, he insisted, be placed on a common franchise list. It had been objected that Africans would swamp the European electorate; they had, however, no such intention, but wished to create the feeling that all belonged to the family. European immigrants would continue to be welcomed if they regarded themselves as equal to Africans not superior to them.

Representation in Legislature

The motion was supported by Mr. S. H. Chilene and Mr. R. M. Nabulyate, M.C., who considered that the system by which Africans enter the Legislature on a racial basis was not suited to the situation. Africans should not be asked to become British subjects, but should be enfranchised as British protected persons. Mr. Matweo Katulushi, another African member of the Legislative Council, supported that view.

Mr. Musumbulu suggested that the question of extending the franchise ought to be viewed from the standpoint of whether it would bring inter-racial peace. The motion was passed with one abstention.

Mr. Kabalala proposed that members of African provincial councils should be paid a fee of £1 for each day's attendance, and that members of African urban advisory councils should receive 10s. for each meeting attended. Payment on the proposed basis for African provincial councillors was unanimously approved, but only four favoured payment of urban advisory councillors.

A motion introduced by Mr. Franklin, Member for African Affairs, inviting Native authorities to increase their levies in order to advance African education was carried by 14 votes to 10.

N.B.I.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA has begun publication of the N.B.I. Review, which is to appear quarterly to provide a platform rather than propound a case or indulge in special pleading. The first issue has articles on "The Rejuvenation of the Indian Ocean, Convertibility and the Outer Sterling Area," on Burma, and on commodity market trends. The bank has now 30 branches in Eastern Africa, 12 in India, seven in Pakistan, three in Ceylon, three in Aden, and one in Burma.



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Groundnut Scheme Debate

(Continued from page 200)

to have built more submarines, yet they argued about a comparatively small sum of money written off in Africa which had brought extensive knowledge for the future.

There was tendency in some Colonies in Africa to adopt an insular attitude towards world organizations. He hoped that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would inaugurate fuller support and those organizations. No body in the world had more resources for collecting knowledge than U.N.O.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said that Sir Leslie Plummer had revealed many unknown facts, but he would not say only that the Press and many Conservatives had told the tale in shabby fashion.

He welcomed the new arrangements since it could be done to do local work. It was a good thing that, with the "buckeyemists," the schemes for a deep water port at Urambo and for railways running into the hinterland were not continued, supplementing the hospitals, water services, schools, aerodromes, townships, etc., provided by the groundnut scheme in lone Bush. Sir Edward Twining had courageously pressed on with it.

It was the Government's intention to spend the £10,000 a year envisaged by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners in extending the southern railway 300 miles beyond Nachingwea to Nampoa? Scores of millions of tons of good coal, sub-bituminous coal, and less ore were in that far region. Between Natal and Nigeria there was no bunker coal, and we could enormously develop supplies for the industries in East and Central Africa by opening them up.

Whatever we developed, schemes must be patently for the benefit of the African people. There is much suspicion still, and he hoped therefore that in this drive off in Tanganyika there would be fruitful partnerships and that Africans themselves would before long be in charge of their own affairs in the Corporation.

Mr. John Strachey's Defence

MR. JOHN STRACHEY (Lab.) said that Mr. Macpherson's version of the acceptance of the original groundnuts scheme was grotesque. All the experts had sincerely believed in their recommendations, which had been painstakingly vetted, yet those recommendations had proved wholly incorrect. Looking back, an even more careful examination might, perhaps, have been undertaken, but it was a travesty of the facts to suggest that the very best advice had not been taken.

Mr. Braine had talked a lot of the folly of not developing transport, ignoring the fact that the building of a railway and the construction of a port were a vital part of the scheme. They had been built, and would play an important part in Tanganyika's future.

Of course the groundnut scheme had been a tragedy, but it would still come of it; it should not impede the policy of pushing ahead with agricultural development. The Colonial Secretary would find that some of his schemes would also fail, but he need not be discouraged by that. Our expenditure in the Colonies was not just philanthropy. One had only to look at the post-war accounts for see how valuable they had been to us, being the only part of the Commonwealth always with an active dollar surplus.

MR. F. WILKIN (Lab.) said that Sir Leslie Plummer had revealed how vicious was some of the criticism directed against him.

MR. JOHN DOUGLASS (Lab.) asked for more information about the composition and powers of the proposed new board. If the groundnut scheme had not been started the Southern Province might never have been opened up. That, if nothing else, stood to its credit, but in fact there was much else. Development of the African's skill was another achievement of the scheme, and we might be able to build on that, especially as race relations in Tanganyika were so much better than in Kenya.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that he had heard Sir Leslie Plummer with interest that Mr. Strachey's speech had been mainly and moving, and that Mr. Glenn Hall had been trailing his coat. Controversy over the past was barren; this measure was designed to transfer control of

the experimental schemes in the three areas to a corporation representing the local government.

The experimental farming scheme had, on the whole, been successful, proving what could not be done. The Bill would enable the Tanganyika Government to employ the present field organization of the O.F.C. on its own development projects. From April 1 next the experimental scheme would be brought under the wings of the tried and trusted system of Colonial Development and Welfare. The terms of service of the O.F.C. employees would be no less favourable than in the past. All but one had decided to stay on.

The amount of interest to be written in respect of abandoned schemes was about £200,000 a year. There was no pressing need for a complete write-off now. Many schemes had years to run before their success or failure could be assessed. Moreover, if a completely free hand were given, that would be equivalent to nullifying the C.D.C.'s statutory requirements.

Railway A Solid and Far-reaching Benefit

It was the railway and the Urambo Government had accepted these writings, the reduction of the total cost to £2m. It could be argued that a railway would be a far more solid and a railway worth 10m. for a comparatively small sum, and other benefits. The proposals entailed writing off about £2m in loans, a massive contribution to Tanganyika's development. The railway and port represented a solid and far-reaching benefit to the Territory.

Answering requests for information about agricultural developments, the Minister quoted from a letter from the O.F.C. chairman. He had pointed out that Kongo did not lend itself to European arable agriculture, and they were turning to ranching as the main enterprise, although a small African crop-raising scheme might be tried. There was some difficulty in getting families to start this work.

At Urambo, maize fit was the main difficulty. There was tobacco grown well, and they would concentrate on that. European tobacco plant scheme might be introduced this year. The Urambo plant scheme here was going ahead, being increased this year from 20 to 40, with the ultimate plan of 300 families.

The original purpose of the present experiment, studying the economics of mechanized or partially-mechanized agriculture under tropical conditions, was being followed almost entirely at Nachingwea, and the Minister believed that as whole of the Empire might benefit from the work. Lack of a satisfactory cash crop seemed to rule out successful European settlement.

Surveys

Complete geophysical and geochemical surveys of Tanganyika, as suggested by Sir Leslie Plummer, would be very expensive and would, in any case, cover much territory not needing such survey. Similar investigations were going on all the time for the developed areas. We were already making what use we could of international assistance. There was international co-operation through U.N.O. and through the Commission for Technical Co-operation. To the limit of our resources important surveys were carried out.

MR. HOPKINSON, in commending the Bill, quoted the words of Chief Msabila last May in the Tanganyika Legislature:

There should be no question of allowing these open areas to revert to bush. From all over the Territory Africans have heard of the success being made by tenant farmers, especially at Nachingwea and at Urambo as well. The scheme provides Africans with such help as can be given by mechanized farming, which is otherwise unavailable to them in their ordinary localities. I feel sure there is every chance of seeing these places developing properly and contributing more towards the economic prosperity of this Territory.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

A.E.W.L.

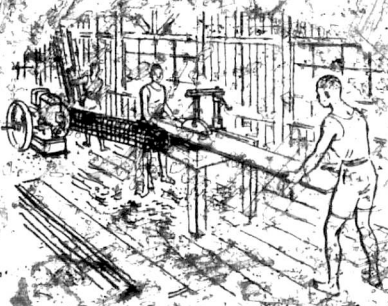
A MEETING of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at the headquarters of the Overseas League, Park Place, St. James, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, November 2. A film entitled "The Land of Zinj" will be shown. Any one interested in Eastern Africa is invited to attend. Notification of the intention should be made to the January Secretary, Mrs. F. C. Shaw, 26 Thurloe Square, S.W.1.

A wheel turns and he is richer

Quick to perceive the advantages of the machine the African has eagerly accepted its gift and, with an almost casual adroitness, has mastered it. Today, where once he toiled with heavy loads, his confident hands command the motor truck. From ancient ways of grinding, he has turned to the small power mill. The simplicity of modern life has made simple machines and mechanical devices so light, so labour-saving, increase so fruitful. In British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo and French Africa, The United Africa Company takes a part in meeting the ever-growing demand for light industrial machinery, power tools and vehicles, and makes an important contribution to the mechanised advancement of the territories it serves.



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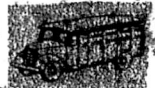
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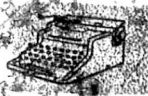
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Progress in Central Tanganyika Diocese

Two Assistant Bishops To Be Appointed

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has given permission for the appointment of an African assistant bishop to the diocese, said the Rt. Rev. A. Stanway, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, when he addressed the Central Tanganyika Diocesan Association in London last week. The name of the African clergyman selected will be announced shortly. Authority had also been given for the appointment of a European assistant bishop, who has not yet been selected.

Bishop Stanway reported "tremendous developments" in every sphere of activity in the diocese. Mission work was being enlarged, thanks to voluntary and Government contributions, and this year there had been a 100% pass among mission-trained African nurses. Church building was going ahead as fast as economic circumstances permitted, if not faster. A new church in Moshi had just been completed. Turnover of the C.M.S. Bookshop in Dodoma was estimated at £25,000 this year, against £18,000 last year.

Need for Native Clergy

Particular attention was being paid to mission work in the towns, for it is there, the Bishop contended, that the future of Africa will be decided. We must have a Native clergy endowed with the high intellectual gifts and able to teach well-educated Africans in their own grounds. The African clergy will soon be reinforced by 12 to 14 young priests.

He held his own with the growing response from Asians, the Church in India and Ceylon to release an Indian clergyman, Bishop Stanway said that he had recently ordained an Indian girl, who now works in the diocesan office in Dodoma, where she has proved herself indispensable.

Turning to financial matters, Bishop Stanway, who has just returned from a lecture tour in the United States, said that he had tapped a new source of much needed revenue. Here, that subscriptions had been anything but generous from Europeans in Tanganyika and elsewhere. Regular offerings were now six times higher than they were a few years ago. Special collections in the last two years have brought in more than twice of the previous 25 years.

Mrs. Stanway gave a lantern-slide lecture showing the extreme contrasts in scenery in Central Tanganyika.

Captain F. Varley, of the British Army, described with the aid of a colour film, the work of the Wilson Carle School for Blind Boys at Bluiet, of which he is principal. A hearty number of pupils had been heard, when converted. Canon T. J. C. Bewes, Africa Secretary of the C.M.S., who recently re-visited Kenya and Tanganyika, was present.

Kenya Publication Subsidized

Question in Legislative Council

MR. S. V. COOKE asked during the debate on the Supplementary Estimates in the Kenya Legislative Council for information about an item which reads "contribution to the Kenya Weekly News, £150."

He said: "I do not know whether it is a precedent to pay money to commercial enterprises of this nature. The Kenya Weekly News is controlled by third-headed business men, and I do not think that they would venture into this industrial supplement if they were not pretty certain that it was going to pay in the long run."

"Of course the paper depends very largely on advertisements, and no doubt this industrial supplement will get round Britain and elsewhere and attract other advertisers. Is there any precedent for this payment, and is it really necessary to add £150 to what would be normally the very large surplus gain that they will make in the end from this supplement?"

The Secretary for Commerce and Industry replied: "To ensure the wide circulation of this particular supplement it is considered that it will be necessary to circulate abroad a large number of complimentary issues. It is in recognition of this fact that the Government has considered it necessary to make a contribution of £150 towards a total cost which, I understand, will be very considerable."

Report of Riddoch Motors

RIDDOCH MOTORS, LTD., report that the net profit for the year ended May 31 last, after providing for taxation, obsolescence, and adequate depreciation of stock, plant, and equipment, and care of the company's assets, amounted to £46,910, compared with £39,169 in the previous year. The fee of a share of £1,000 to the general reserve brings it to £50,000, and a dividend of 17½% less income tax at 3s. in the £ will require £32,812.

An increased volume of business was done in Ford cars and trucks, though unprecedented world demand for the products of the Dagenham factory are stated to have involved some delay in deliveries.

Rebuilding of the Company's premises in Tingo is well under way, and for the A.M.S. plant is now being completed, and the first phase of reconstruction of the premises in Tingo will be ready in 1955.

The authorized and issued capital of £500,000, and leasehold properties, furniture, fixtures, stock, plant, and equipment and motor vehicles appear in the balance sheet at £175,418 (£166,351 last year), stocks have been reduced to £163,469 from £345,985, debtors (including hire purchase debts) stand at £172,735 (£114,727), and cash appears at £55,886. Current liabilities at £229,323 (£317,746), include £87,522 provision for income tax and £32,812 in respect of the year's dividend.

The directors are Messrs. J. L. Riddoch, M.C., chairman, E. J. Blake, and A. T. Bewes (managing), and the 17th annual general meeting will be held in Arusha on November 31.

East African Seed Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SEED PLANTATIONS, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 15% less tax, on the issued capital of £332,500 for the year ended June 30 last. An interim dividend of 5% was paid in March. Both dividends are the same as for the previous year. Profit for the year, after providing £21,694 for amortization and depreciation and £1,692 for additional remuneration of directors, was £36,711 compared with £43,255 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £10,115 and dividends require £19,593, leaving a carry-forward of £23,216, against £27,779 brought in. The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 3.

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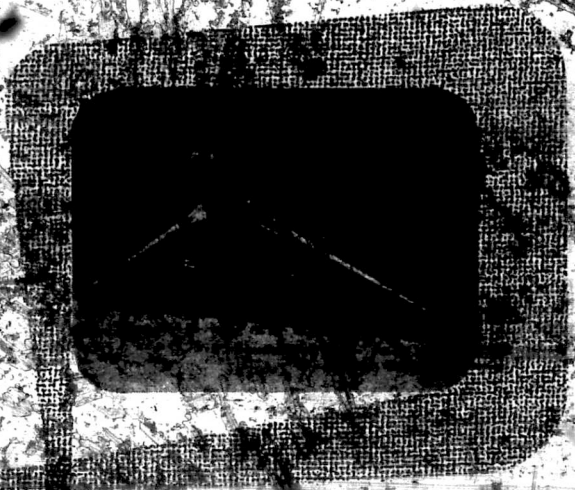
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF *Of Commercial Concern*

The Federal Asian Organization of Central Africa has declared a day of fasting on November 1 in protest against the restriction of Asian immigration. Asians have been asked to wear black armbands.

A copy of the late General Smuts by the South African senator Mr. Moses Kotler has been given to the Kenya Legislative Council by the South African Society of East Africa for whom it was presented by the president, Mr. G. E. Gascoigne.

A request for £140,000 from the United States Foreign Operations Administration has been made by the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, after consultation with the experts from the State University of New Jersey and the Foreign Operations Administration.

A coloured film entitled "Escape to Sunshine" made for the Union-Castle Line, was shown in London for the first time last Friday. It describes the voyage to the Cape, illustrates some of the tourist attractions of South Africa, and includes some striking shots of the Victoria Falls.

Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister, said in Selahine early this week on his return from Washington that there might be much private investment in the Federation by Americans, who, however, were concerned about the racial problem, many not realizing how far away it was from Kenya and Mau Mau.

Judgment in the case about the Kabaka has not yet been delivered by the Chief Justice of Uganda, and it is now known that the recommendations on constitutional reform agreed between Sir Keith Hancock and the Lukiko committee will not be presented to that Council this week, as had been expected. Translation of the documents into Luganda has not yet been completed.



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An increase of 10 cents of a shilling per lb. is to be made in the guaranteed price to be paid to cotton growers in Uganda for the 1954-55 crop, compared with the previous season's return of 31 cents per lb. The new figure of 67 cents constitutes a record. Coffee producers, on the other hand, will have to be content with 1.25s. per lb., a reduction of 25 cents, but this return would not have been possible without assistance from the coffee fund.

Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Acting Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, has laid the foundation stone to the first industrial area of Nairobi on a factory which will house the Kenya Portland Cement Works, to make Kenya self-sufficient in cement, fishmeal, and the Manufacturers Trading Co. is to manufacture watch-mechanics and is shortly to produce cosmetics.

African Wages in Nyasaland

Higher wages were earned last year by Africans in Nyasaland. Under a Government salary revision scheme Native staff received increases of from 50% to 100%. Private employers generally also paid higher rates. In industry unskilled workers received from £2 to £4 10s. monthly. For most of Africa the rates ranged from about £2 10s. to £3 monthly.

Plans for the improvement of harbours in the Southern Protectorate have been approved by the Secretary of State. They include the extension of the existing Shauri Moyo pier to 400 ft. in length, with a depth of three fathoms at low water and a narrow gauge railway on the extended pier.

At last week's auctions in London 158 packages of African sisal were sold for an average price of 6s. 188d. per lb., against 2,045 packages averaging 5s. 634d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 6s. 54d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

No taxation increases could be foreseen in the 1955 Federal budget, said Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, recently. He was answering criticisms that the tax reductions in his recent budget would involve increases next year.

Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd. have been appointed contractors for the operation and maintenance of power and water station services within the Suez Canal Base.

Despite restrictions on the cutting of mangrove poles in the coastal areas of Kenya have been imposed to save the woods from extinction.

Deterioration in the rinderpest situation in the Lake and Western Provinces of Tanganyika continues.

Sisal Output for September

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—83 tons of fibre from Themi estate, making 217 tons for three months, compared with 213 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Dividends

Nyasaland Plantations, Ltd.—No dividend on the 5% participating preference shares (15% for three years to May 27, 1950). No dividend on the ordinary shares (the same). Rent received and receivable £2,071 (£1,500). Net profit £966 (£671), after tax of £770 (£561).

Dalgely and Co., Ltd.—Final 6%, making 10% for the year to June 30 last on the combined £1,360,000 paid-up A and B ordinary capital, against the equivalent of 8% on the present £2.4m. ordinary shares (the B shares not ranking for dividend in the previous year).

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd.—Final 40% (15%), making 55% (20%) for the year to June 30 last.

Mining

Mineworkers' Union Adamant Forster Recommendations Rejected

THE EUROPEAN MINEWORKERS UNION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has decided to stand firm in its resolve to resist any attack on its standards," according to a statement issued by its executive council in Kitwe last week after representatives of the various branches had considered the report of the board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster [the recommendations of which were reported at length in the *Issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*].

The resolution adopted by the general council of the union on September 24 was further confirmed by the gathering of branch delegates. That resolution read: "That this union reaffirms its adamant opposition to the introduction of differential rates of pay and any form of dilution of labour in the copper mining industry, and to that end states that it will use every democratic means within its power to prevent its introduction."

On the previous day the general secretary, Mr. W. G. Spiers, had said in criticism of the board of inquiry that it had aligned itself solely with the mining companies and given its blessing to the idea of undermining the agreement now in force between them and the union.

"We shall use all the means we can to protect our hard-earned wages and conditions of work," he said. "The principles on which we make our stand will prevail although they have been rejected by the board of inquiry and by the companies. We shall resist with all our resources any attack on our standards."

"We are not alone in this struggle. Enlightened organized labour in the free countries of the world have rendered assistance in what may well be a struggle for the life of the union."

Companies and Chambers of Commerce Accept

The Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies issued a statement saying:

"We accept the conclusions of the Forster Commission, whose report provides an objective analysis by an independent body of the African advancement problem on the copper mines."

"In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 16^c of the commission's report, the companies are inviting the European union to resume discussions in a renewed attempt to reach a settlement which will on the one hand enable their African employees to feel that there is no artificial impediment to the satisfaction of their reasonable aspirations and on the other hand provide their European employees with reasonable safeguards."

A statement issued by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia said:

"We consider it is essential that the African be afforded every legitimate opportunity for advancement in industry and commerce when the African can prove that by his own endeavours he has earned the opportunity for such advancement."

"The industrial and economic future of the territory depend upon the realistic relation of African wage scales to the African's degree of skill, proficiency, and responsibility in industry and commerce."

"The chamber considers that African advancement in this field, to be effective and realistic, must be on a fragmentation basis. It therefore welcomes the Forster report conclusions."

Copperbelt Pay Dispute

STRIKES HAVE NOTIFIED of a dispute between the African Mineworkers' Union and the Chamber of Mines of Northern Rhodesia in connexion with a claim by the mine workers for a general increase in pay of 10s. 6d. per shift. The Commissioner for Labour has stated that he will appoint a committee within a fortnight.

U.S. Copper Exports

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has suspended the issue of any new copper export licenses.

Prospecting Activity in S. Rhodesia Points from the Geological Survey Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1953 of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia, written by Mr. J. C. Ferguson, the Director, is an interesting document even to the layman.

More geological mapping was done than in any previous year, and in the 12 months 275 visits were paid to 230 mines and prospects, the metals and minerals concerned being asbestos, beryl, copper, corundum, chrome, diamonds, gold, gypsum, lead, limestone, lithium minerals, mica, rutile, tantalum, tin, tungsten, and uranium.

One of the more interesting areas of interest to the lithium-aluminium sector of the world has been found associated with spodumene in the big peg-titanic mass that is being quarried. The same mineral has since been found in the Mdara quarries, and will probably turn up at other places in the area. It is, unfortunately, intergrown with other minerals, mainly quartz, which substantially reduce the grade of the ore.

The report contains the following passages—

"Diamond drilling was continued in the southern part of the Beikie coalfield, but the results were disappointing. It is now becoming clear that the reserves of this coalfield are not large, and less than those were thought to be."

Two geologists from the Atomic Energy Division of the Geological Survey of Great Britain spent six weeks in a general investigation of the Colony, working in close collaboration with the Geological Survey and the Department of Mining Industries. Their work showed that the existence of workable deposits of uranium in Southern Rhodesia still remains to be established.

Great Dyke

An undertaking of great interest was the beginning of a deep borehole on the Great Dyke, near Belingwe. The syndicate financing this project has given the Geological Survey full access to the information obtained, and periodic visits have been paid by members of the staff to examine and log the cores.

"Of the areas drilled by the Geological Survey during the past four years, Etube alone has any coal deposits of economic importance, and the extent of that basin is smaller than was hoped. During the year drilling was started by private enterprise in the Masasa coal area 20 miles west of Beitbridge, and in an area 10 miles south-east of Shabani, between the Nuanetsi and Lundi rivers."

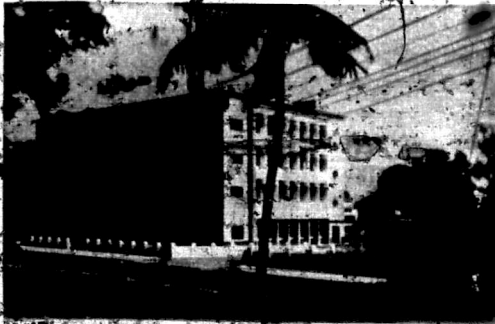
Titanium assays on amphibolites, eucryptites, lepidolite, petalite and spotonites and tantalum-niobium analyses have been prominent features of the chemical work done for the prospector and smeltermaker.

Some of the titanites submitted have shown a low tantalum-niobium content and a high proportion of titania (the highest being 40.35% in such cases the specific gravity method for assessment of composition may prove entirely misleading in the absence of other determinations).

Certain manganese analyses have shown trace quantities of thorium, but none of the samples received has contained economic amounts of radio-active material. It can, in fact, be stated that workable quantities of radio-active material are most unlikely to be associated with pegmatitic occurrences of minerals of the tantalite series.

There continued to be great activity in prospecting for base minerals, particularly tungsten minerals, beryl, lithium minerals, and columbite-tantalite. Assistance was given to many producers by furnishing them with market prices and putting them in touch with buyers. A representative trade to a well-known firm of mineral buyers resulted in their purchasing parcels of columbite-tantalite smaller than the customary half-ton lots.

Many interesting minerals were examined during the year, among them being gadolinite (a rare earth silicate) from Masama ranch, Victoria district; allanite (arsenical sulfide) from the Loch Ness claim near Bindura; pollucite from the Benson No. 1 claims, Masoko district; bitumite (iron arsenide) from the Masama No. 3; native blunth from a locality three miles S.E. of Masama; titanite; fremosite (soda ambygonite) from the neighbourhood of the Senge and Messera rivers; Scourie district dark grey tourmaline from the Loch Ness claim; monazite from Masoko No. 1001 claim; Russambo; and celestine from near the confluence of the Zambezi and Save rivers. The discovery at Bikita of a lithium mineral allied to eucryptite has already been men-



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