

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 16, 1954

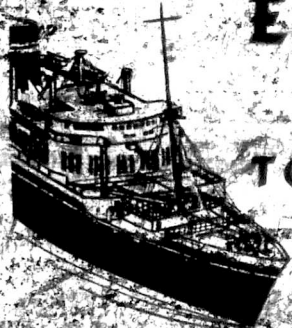
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*in Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will finally be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephants.—Mr. Labouchere, M.P. in the House of Commons Jan. 27th, 1896. (See a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.)*

...of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere's prophecy. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1953 she exported £14,568,000 worth of coffee and £16,802,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £5,000,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and is sold hardly at all. For its part the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of

its contribution towards expanding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the producers whose faith, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1954

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHEN TANGANYIKANS WERE CON-  
FIDENT** that their reformed Legisla-  
ture would have seven Europeans, seven  
Africans, and seven Asians on the non-official  
benches, *East Africa and Rhod-  
esia Parity* made two predictions—  
**New Style** that the number would be nine,  
not seven in each case, and  
that Arab representation would have to be  
found from the nine seats allotted to Asians.  
In his recent address to the Legislative Coun-  
cil Sir Edward Twining confirmed the  
accuracy of both those prophesies, but added  
that the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
had within the past few weeks accepted his  
proposal that the Governor of the Territory  
should be authorized to nominate an addi-  
tional African, European, and Asian, this  
arrangement being intended to put at his  
disposal the means of providing spokesmen  
for important interests or areas which might  
otherwise lack a channel of expression. The  
next Council, to be constituted in the early  
part of next year, will thus have thirty non-  
official and thirty-one Government mem-  
bers.

To find men of high calibre to fill so many  
seats will certainly not be easy. Indeed, the  
Governor's reference to the use of Swahili as  
a second language in debate implies his re-  
cognition of the short-

### Finding Men of High Calibre

age of suitable candi-  
dates among the edu-  
cated Africans, and  
there will be general agreement in respon-  
sible circles with the policy of seeking the best  
advisers available, whether or not they have  
book learning and a command of English.  
But it will not be among Africans only that  
difficulty will be found in securing capable  
councillors; the Territory has not yet reached  
the stage of development which provides a  
fairly large body of experienced Europeans  
from whom an impressive representation can  
be drawn, and the Asian contribution has

been at least a disappointment. The past  
twenty-five years have yielded their quota of  
hard-working, well-attained, successful  
European, African and Asian, but there has  
been all too little leadership. If that can be  
improved under the new system, it will  
justify itself. The frequent diversion of  
thirty-one senior officials from their normal  
duties to attendances in the Legislature must,  
moreover, impede the business of administra-  
tion. It is not necessary to be a cynic to  
recognize that the lack of efficiency which  
seemingly inseparable from the democratic  
system as now practised may become more  
noticeable in Tanganyika at quite an early  
date.

It can at least be said, however, that the  
Tanganyika plan is preferable to the basis  
promised in Uganda, where Africans are to  
have thirty seats out of a total of sixty.

### Too Much Too Soon

Since this newspaper first sug-  
gested that so largely an African  
majority was premature, a consider-  
able correspondence has been  
received from Uganda and from people who  
now reside elsewhere after spending many  
years in that Protectorate. Not one of the  
letters has disagreed with the criticism made  
in these columns; all the writers consider that  
too much has been conceded too soon, in-  
wisely and unnecessarily. A point made by  
Sir Edward Twining has an important bear-  
ing on this whole matter. There was, he  
said, great merit in Tanganyika's new con-  
stitution, but it did contain the danger that  
"a one-one-one formula might canalize our  
political life on a communal basis," which  
would be very detrimental to the public in-  
terest, and for that reason he appealed to all  
men in public life to approach their prob-  
lems "on a basis of common and not com-  
munal interest."

If that is the position in Tanganyika, the  
risk must be much greater in Uganda, where

Africans are to be given half of the seats in the Chamber. There will be a majority of even odds against them if all other members of the Legislative Council, officials and non-officials combined consider it essential to vote against the Africans. That circumstances must put them under the temptation, especially when feelings become deeply stirred, to think and act as a group of Africans rather than as representatives of the whole country — when the overriding need is to promote a sense of community, not of communalism. Vocal, politically-minded, and ambitious Africans will certainly welcome this striking evidence of what can be gained by agitation — for if there had not been sustained agitation in Buganda, such sweeping changes would assuredly not have been offered now to Uganda as a whole.

Whether the general body of Africans will benefit is quite another matter. Their great safeguard has been the quality of British administration. Does anyone imagine that that quality can be maintained while there is such a widespread doubt about the future of the Colonial Empire? Does anyone who knows what has happened in Kenya, for instance, since rebellion broke out more than two years ago

doubt that there is much cause for anxiety about the senior levels of the Colonial Service? If the will to govern were more manifest there would be no lack of good recruits — and there would be less tolerance of the mediocre at or near the top. Scores of first class men have had their careers in the Sudan broken by the impetuous policy of displacing all British administrators, military and police officers by Sudanese, few of whom can be expected to discharge the duties of such appointments with anything like comparable success. The Sudan Political Service had a deservedly high reputation for the quality of its officials, almost all of whom would add to the strength of the Colonial Service. But many are declining to make such a transfer, the obvious number being attracted by the prospect of serving the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but not by the idea of going to Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika. That should shake the complacency from which the Colonial Service is suffering, to the chagrin of many of its present and past members and to the detriment of the Empire. Cause and effect interact powerfully in this matter, because the sense of high Imperial purpose has weakened, the Colonial Dependents are governed much less resolutely, and because the human instruments are so often less resolute than their predecessors, the cause itself is weakened still further. It is a vicious circle which will alone can break.

## Notes By The Way

### Invitation to Sir Charles Westlake

FROM AN EXCELLENT SOURCE I learn that Sir Charles Westlake has been invited by the Federal authorities to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in the near future to discuss with them the great hydro-electric projects at the Kariba Gorge, on the Kafue River, and in the Shire Valley. These three works, when completed, will involve capital expenditure in the region of £150m., and they therefore represent an aspect of development which requires concentrated study and highly expert guidance. The first two at least must stand high on the priority list of Federal development plans. If the Kafue station existed today it could sell the whole of its output of power to the Copperbelt, thus being self-supporting from the outset, and not many such schemes can expect to be so fortunate from the time they are brought into commission.

### Federal Hydro-Electric Projects

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE has exceptional and up-to-date experience of such work in Africa, for he not only made the detailed recommendations which persuaded the Government of Uganda to embark upon the great

Owen Falls project, but he was responsible for placing all the civil and electrical contracts and for the supervision of the constructional work. Since its creation he has been the very active chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, the public relations of which have set an example which many other bodies might profitably emulate. All this must be known to the Federal Cabinet, which is probably also aware that Sir Charles Westlake had intended to set up in private practice as a consultant in the latter part of next year. I should not be surprised if he were asked to preside over an organization created to bring to fruition the great hydro-electric development plans of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There is legislative provision for a Hydro-Electric Power Board.

### Kafue or Kariba?

IT IS SAID IN THE CITY that the report of the French consultants on the Kariba and Kafue projects does not recommend which should take precedence. If that is so, there will be great disappointment, by no means least in the Federal Cabinet, for the main purpose of their appointment was to have independent guidance on purely technical and economic grounds, and to lift a con-

tendous issue out of the political arena. The report was sent a few days ago to the governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Until recently it was assumed that the Kafue station could be put into commission two years earlier than that at Kariba, but the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has recently said that the latest information suggests that there would be no such disadvantage in starting on the Zambezi. I know Southern Rhodesians who consider that the earliest possible start should be made at Kafue, but no Northern Rhodesian has ever suggested to me that Kariba should take precedence. The plans consist of two plans will doubtless press for action. If the necessary funds could be found for both to be carried together there would be satisfaction in many quarters. If that cannot be arranged, however, it is certain whatever the decision of the authorities may be.

### Southern Advice

IT IS SAFE TO SAY that Mr. A. K. Kironde and Mr. M. Mulira, the two members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee who have returned a short visit to London, were strongly advised by some of the influential people whom they consulted to recognize the generosity of the settlement announced by H.M. Government and not to agitate for the return of the Kabaka at an earlier date than that already indicated. Press and private messages from Kampala at the time of their departure gave evidence of a general impression, by no means only among Africans, that their purpose was to enlist support in political and other circles in Great Britain for the return upon the authorities to Uganda of the deposed King of the Kabaka in his present residence in Buganda and the return agreed by the Namirembe Conference should be seen to be working satisfactorily. The trial period had been tentatively put at nine months, with the proviso that that short delay might be somewhat reduced if the changes were quickly made effective.

### Don't Attack A General Settlement

THE MEMBERS, I have reason to know, were told by responsible men who have no connexion with the present Government, including some senior Socialists and some prominent non-party leaders, that they and their colleagues ought to recognize both the forbearance shown by the Cabinet and the certainty that public feeling in this country, now sympathetic, would change if new controversy were excited in Uganda. Doubtless they were also encouraged to obduracy by some political extremists. My guess is that the advice to show moderation will be commended to the Baganda leaders. That would certainly be the best course from the standpoints of Buganda, the Kabaka, and Uganda as a whole. Congress acceptance of it is unlikely to be given willingly, if at all.

### Rift in the Lute

SUDANESE DISTRESS at the nation's Egyptian military Government extended to its own in last week when a National Unionist motion regarding the removal from power of General Neguib and the sentences on Muslim Brotherhood leaders was put down for debate in the Parliament of the Sudan. The Governor-General, in whom resides full responsibility for external affairs, not unnaturally refused his consent for discussion of these non-Sudanese subjects, using his special powers for the first time since self-government began. The significant point, however, is not Sir Robert Howe's caution (which cannot have surprised the politicians), but the fact that the motion had a National Unionist origin, for the N.U.P. is the pro-Egyptian group. If some of its members have felt sufficiently indignant to wish to express publicly their criticisms of Colonel Nasser and his asso-

ciates, what must be the feelings of Sudanese patriotic men who are not committed to the Egyptians?

### A Lift from the P.M.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Todd, a former missionary, is widely known for his friendliness, and at least one new immigrant can add his personal testimony. A Rhodesian newspaper has told how Mr. Alan Templeman, having arrived only a few weeks earlier from Durham, was waiting to his Salisbury hotel late one evening when a large limousine drew up alongside. The driver offered a lift, the young man accepted with pleasure, and expressed his admiration of the car. "Yes, it is nice," said the driver, "but it doesn't belong to me, it's a Government car." Stealing a glance at the driver's sports jacket, grey flannels, and open-necked shirt, the Englishman assumed that he was a chauffeur on duty. "Work for the Government, do you?" he inquired. "Well, yes," admitted the driver. "As a matter of fact, I'm the Prime Minister." A considerable surprised expression was recorded at his total entrance.

### Public Accounts Committee

IN AN INTERESTING NOTE I asked what purpose could be served by publishing towards the end of 1954 the report of the Public Accounts Committee of Kenya for 1951, and suggested, by no means for the first time, that somebody should end the folly of issuing official reports so very belatedly. That paragraph has brought me information which ought to be made public, for it shows what much of the blame should be put on Kenya's financial statements for 1951 was signed on May 21, 1952, by the Director of the Accounts General, and the report of the Director of Audit on July 17. Information on the matter passed from the Government to a committee of the Legislative Council, which has a non-official majority and a non-official chairman, its duty is to examine the report and accounts and make such recommendations and observations as it may deem fit. Not until April 21, 1954—I repeat, 1954—was the report of this committee on the 1951 accounts signed. A year and three quarters was thus occupied by this largely non-official committee. Its members are busy men, but their relatively short report does not indicate any grounds for such inordinate delay. In this instance civil servants were not primarily at fault.

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# Sir Evelyn Baring on Kenya's Needs and Future

## Precautionary Measures Necessary to Prevent Further Rebellion\*

WE ARE GRASPING a very large nettle that stings very hard, and we are now, and will for some years be, grappling with problems of extraordinary difficulty. I believe that we can overcome our immediate difficulties, and that the country has a real future in front of it, given two things — that we recognize our problems and face them, and that we do not talk ourselves into a condition of such gloom that we make those problems even worse than they in fact are.

How in future can we deal with the danger of a sudden outbreak, such as that of 1952, destroying our future progress? Kenya — its Government and its people — must apply itself to discovering how to live in the same country with the Kikuyu, and doing so we must keep two aims in view, one only in view.

### Proper Intelligence System Needed

On one side of our policy, and one of our aims, must be to take the necessary precautionary measures against a further outbreak. One is the maintenance of a proper system of police intelligence, staffed by trained officers working full-time on political intelligence and not partly on that and partly on the detection of ordinary crime. Many who have been born and brought up in Kenya know much of what is going on. I do not think that there should be a competition between the knowledge that we require and the knowledge the trained officers can be expected to possess. There should be co-operation between the two. Only with the help of Europeans born and brought up in this country, capable of talking KSwahili and having an almost instinctive knowledge of many of its Africans, can that intelligence system work properly. But there is a proper intelligence system that knowledge will not be sifted and brought to such a form that it can be the basis for action.

Secondly, it is equally important that African reserves for police to be closer administration. District officers should in most cases live not at the headquarters of the district, but at sub-stations. It implies that a young man lives in the centre of the African people with whom he is working, is in daily personal contact with them, and does not have heavy paper work.

Thirdly, it is essential that the Kenya Police should be stationed in most African areas.

Out of our present troubles we shall gain one great advantage. A great many young men, mostly born in this country, have lived in the Kikuyu land with, working with the Kikuyu Guard. The work they have done has been admirable, and the Kikuyu Guard is in many ways the foundation on which the anti-Mau Mau building is built. Those who wish to continue in Government service in the future and who are suitable will be most useful Government servants, and those who go to other walks of life in Kenya will bring with them a first-hand personal knowledge and experience of the Kikuyu people.

### Praise for Administrative Officers

While we are speaking of Government servants, let us also remember that extraordinarily good work in very difficult circumstances has been done by officers of the Administration and of the police and other departments, some of whom were born in this country and some of whom came from the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

I believe that in the immediate future Kenya needs a mixed service — an increasing number of Government servants born

in Kenya, but it also still needs the invaluable help of others who are recruited in the United Kingdom. A mixed service will in the immediate future be better for the country than one composed entirely of either of the two elements.

These lines of insurance seem obvious now because we are in the middle of a violent struggle. When that struggle is over and we have won, as we shall almost certainly do, it would be most unwise to drop or weaken those insurance measures, and they all cost money.

Our other aim must be a contented African people. It has been Government's aim during the struggle with Mau Mau to endeavour to show that, while it is determined to break the terrorist movement, it is equally determined to proceed with the many measures that had been taken before 1952 for the benefit of Africans.

### Developing Native Agriculture

In agriculture the African farmer can look to encouragement from the Government. Government reserves his soil and water for his land, and he is free to use his land as he chooses. It is Government's duty to improve African agriculture and help the poor farmers, and this will continue to be Government's business in the development of African local government side by side with that of European local government.

In this primarily agricultural country, and in this mixed community, with improving farming methods, with developing local government, there can be contentment and good relations between communities.

I would have said this last year, but I can say it with more force this year because I have found that in the working of a Government in which there are members of all races it is possible to influence by discussion or persuasion to reach agreement on a surprisingly large number of practical issues. We are meeting today in Kenya a new Government what so many people have thought impossible. It is those who live in a remote land, who sit round a table and patiently discuss their problems, they gradually come to understand one another's difficulties far better than they did, and find themselves able to make a joint approach to subjects on which they had appeared to be very far apart.

I venture to speak hopefully. Many comparatively young men in Kenya have made themselves intelligent and business-like, to serve and develop their new country, and that capacity to try things by means of doing this which is the great merit and strength of the new world. But if this is to be done successfully, we have all of us whether we are Europeans, Asians or Africans, to face all our problems.

Kenya's do face most of them, but there is one that in my daily work I come across morning, noon, and night which is of vital importance for all in the country. That is the problem of the relations between Kenya and the United Kingdom. Since the end of the war these relations have become more delicate and more difficult than ever before. The problem is, not fundamentally, that of Kenya's relationship with any individual Secretary of State or with any one Government; it is rather that of Kenya's relationship with British voters as a whole.

### Relations with United Kingdom

The difficulty, let me be frank about it, comes with the view taken in Great Britain of the relationship between people of different communities in Kenya. Europeans here often complain bitterly that they are misrepresented in Great Britain. Now I came to Kenya not from Great Britain, but from the Southern part of Africa. I also am one of those people who believe firmly in the Bantu people, both those who live in the United Kingdom and those of British origin who live in countries all over the Commonwealth. It is from that base that I, and I think you too, must approach this problem. It would be a tragedy if too much misunderstanding arose between the people of Britain and at any rate the Europeans in Kenya. Should suspicion, and from suspicion misrepresentation, grow, the result can be nothing but evil.

Now I think, given the belief I have mentioned, given the other African countries in which I have served, that Kenya does not get as good a showing in the United Kingdom as it deserves. I also think that in practice, the world being what it is, it is just easy to put this right. It is intensely difficult to make a speech on this subject which has not got a slant which will either be distasteful in the United Kingdom or will be distasteful to many people in Kenya. For this reason I hope that those Kenyans who have a burning love for the country and a passionate desire to see it develop will yourselves face this most difficult problem.

\*Being a slightly abbreviated report of the speech made at the Caledonian Dinner in Nairobi by the Governor of Kenya.

face it publicly and make a practical contribution is by no means popular. Let me repeat — if you were to make a good speech for London or Edinburgh you will nearly always be criticized in Nairobi and if you were to make a good speech here you will equally be criticized in London and Edinburgh. But I hope that in the future, however strong may be controversy inside this country — and there is nothing wrong with controversy — many people in Kenya will be able to unite in presenting a fair picture of the Kenya scene to the United Kingdom.

I am a stranger to East Africa but not a stranger to the African continent. I want to leave with you a message of hope. I do feel that very much that happens in Kenya is ignored by friends overseas.

## Tanganyika's Parity Formula To Be Ten-Ten-Ten

Sir Edward Twining's Survey of the Affairs of the Territory

IT WAS HOPED that the new and enlarged Legislative Council should meet for the consideration of the budget in April, 1955. The proposal was that there should be on the Government side 28 members and 27 non-officials to be known as representative members, numbering nine from each of the three main races — nine Africans, nine Asians, and nine Europeans, one of each race to represent each of the eight provinces and Dar es Salaam. Provision for Arab representation will be made among the Asian seats.

I have continued to give much consideration to these constitutional proposals, and when the Secretary of State was here I suggested to him that it might be preferable to have less elasticity in the composition of the Council and to have three additional representative members — one African, one Asian, and one European, who would be nominated by the Governor to represent such interests as he thought desirable. This would enable me to appoint an African, an Asian, and a European to represent an important interest which might not otherwise be represented if representation was geographical only. Also it would enable me to a limited extent, where conditions seemed to warrant it, to increase the representation in respect of any particular race.

The Secretary of State agreed to these proposals, and now under your new constitution there will be a Legislature which will consist of 31 members on the Government side and 30 representative members — that is to say, 10 Africans, 10 Asians, and 10 Europeans, on the non-official side.

### New Council in April 1955

I had hoped that the instrument attending the constitution would have been published by the end of this year. Unfortunately this has proved impossible, but there is some hope that it will be enacted and published early next year, so that the newly constituted Council may sit for the first time on April 20. As soon as it is possible I propose to start consultations with such bodies, as I am satisfied are representative of the communities or interests which they serve, with a view to my selecting candidates for nomination.

Whether Swahili should be allowed as a second language in the proceedings of the new Legislature has been raised again. This is a matter to which Government has given very thorough consideration, and I have already announced that Swahili would be permitted in debate with the permission of the chair.

Government considers it quite out of the question for Council papers to be translated into Swahili, as the language is not suitable for the intricacies of legal docu-

ments, but Government is most anxious that Africans should not be excluded from membership of the Legislature merely because they have no knowledge of English. Such a step would mean that a very large number of Africans who are not young enough to have had the benefits of our modern education, but who possess character, experience, and ability, would not be able to participate in the proceedings of the Legislature.

It is clear, therefore, that we must make provision for debates to be held in either English or Swahili in such a way that members can follow the proceedings without difficulty. It is therefore proposed that you should be invited to consider whether the Council Chamber should be equipped with the necessary apparatus for simultaneous translations.

### Autonomous Town Councils

It appeared in this Council, autonomous town councils will be established in Arusha, Mwanza and Lindi. The people of these towns are overwhelmingly in favour of taking on the responsibility of running their own affairs. Widespread publicity was given by means of pamphlets and public meetings were held. A lively interest was shown and an attitude of caution postulating a high sense of responsibility was displayed in each place. I hope that next year the people of other towns will express their desire for autonomous status.

I am anxious that as soon as possible we should introduce the elective principle into local government bodies. The Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam has agreed in principle to the proposal, while the Township Authority of Arusha is anxious to see elections introduced there. The next step will be to test public opinion in these places.

Another important development in local government is evidenced by the instrument which you are asked to approve setting up an inter-racial council in Ngezi. If you approve this instrument, a local council will be in Ngezi composed of members of the three races with jurisdiction over the population of all races who happen to be living in that area. It gives me great satisfaction to know that each race has expressed complete confidence that the others will in their deliberations and decisions act only in the interest of the area as a whole and all its inhabitants. This is a great step forward in Government's policy of building up in Tanganyika a multi-racial community. When the proposal for this inter-racial council was being planned, it raised many difficulties and problems, but, with the co-operation of the local people, solutions have been found in every case.

### Tanganyika's First County

I had hoped that you would have had before you today an instrument to establish the first county to be known as South and East Lake County Council, embracing the five Sukuma districts, the two Island, Musoni, and North Mara districts. It might well call the attention of Cotton County. Unfortunately it has not been possible to get the instruments drafted in time. I hope it may be possible for the new county council to be established by April next, and certainly not later than July.

Enemy property, almost entirely German-owned, was taken over by the Government at the outbreak of the 1939-1945 war. The Custodian of Enemy Property Department administered very considerable estates and property. The department, first under Mr. MacDonald and then under Mr. Hutchison, for 15 years carried on difficult and detailed work, and the business acumen and foresight of these two officers resulted in

*Being a somewhat abbreviated report of an address of the Governor of Tanganyika to the Legislative Council on December 2.*

a very large sum of money being accumulated. It was originally proposed that these funds should be paid over to the Reparations Account in the United Kingdom, but now H.M. Government has agreed that this sum should be handed over to the Government of Tanganyika and used for financing such schemes and developments as may be approved. This decision is another example of the generosity of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to the people of Tanganyika.

The survey of the Rufiji Basin, largely financed from C.M.S. and W. Funds, is going ahead well under the leadership of Mr. Siminsky of the Food and Agriculture Organization. The small group of experts, drawn from the F.A.O., O.P.C. and Government who have been in the field this year have already acquired a considerable amount of information, particularly as regards the possible dangers, the most important of which is likely to be at Steiner's Gorge, and the silt of trial farms. It is proposed to start small trial farms of a few hundred acres each using irrigation methods at Ndundu and Miazza on the Lower Rufiji, at Kibwani on the Kibombero, and also on the Upper Rufiji. If these farms prove successful, it is hoped to expand them into pilot schemes on a larger scale to test the reactions of the local people to irrigation methods of farming.

#### Hydro-Metric Stations

A number of hydro-metric stations to measure the flow of the Rufiji basin have been constructed. In all 24 of these stations will be built. Under the plans for the continuation of the survey in 1955-56 it is hoped that some 36 experts will take the field to continue the investigation of possible dam sites, to carry out general and soil surveys of the area, and to inaugurate trial farms. When the survey is completed in March, 1956, it is expected that Government will have in its possession a most valuable appreciation of the potentialities of the basin and a comparatively detailed outline of a plan for its development.

Mr. Siminsky has carried out his task of directing the survey with the greatest skill, assiduity, and enthusiasm. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has also been most helpful throughout all the stages of this survey, and has been particularly understanding of the various local problems with which we have been faced. The generosity of H.M. Government in providing funds for the survey from the C.M.S. and W. Fund should also not go unnoticed. We hope that we shall continue to receive assistance from both these sources, not only during the continuation of the survey, but also during the early stages of the actual development of the basin.

An interesting development in co-operation is starting in the Oldani Mountains. For more than 10 years Mica Mining (Tanganyika) Ltd. has held a special mining licence over 200 square miles in the mountains. The company has recently given notice of surrender of its leases and the African miners sought the advice of the Co-operative Development Department as to whether it would be possible for them to continue mining on a co-operative basis. I am glad to say that the initial difficulties inherent in a new departure of this sort have been resolved, and that with the generous help and good will of Mica Mining (Tanganyika) Ltd. and the Roman Catholic Mission, arrangements have been made which will enable the Mica Mining Co-operative to be registered and start work. This is the first mining co-operative in Tanganyika. It has in a much wider field, and as such is making history. I wish its members every success.

The Bukoba Native Co-operative Union took over the marketing of coffee from the Bukoba Native Coffee Board on November 1. Thus the co-operative movement in Bukoba has assumed the entire responsibility for this valuable crop.

#### Tribute to Non-Officials

This may be the last opportunity which I shall have of addressing this Council, and I should like to convey to honourable members my gratitude and appreciation for the work they have done and for the contribution which they have made to the development of the Territory. Every year since I have been here I have noticed that more and more burdens are placed upon those people who are public-spirited enough to agree to serve on Legislative Council and other public bodies. A great deal of work is done in committees, and therefore does not come under the public eye, but a wide knowledge and experience which honourable members are able to bring to our public affairs greatly assists Government in formulating sound policies and enacting the necessary legislation.

There is not a very lively interest taken in politics in Tanganyika, but there is a tendency for the energies to be directed to the non-official members of Government bodies. If they are stooges, they are the worst stooges I have ever seen. One has only to listen to a lively debate in this Council to see that he is such an accusation, and I respect on two occasions when I was presiding over this Council that Government felt

compelled to withdraw Bills in view of the sound criticism which had been made against them by African members.

The new Council will inherit a tradition of a very high sense of duty and service in their public work. If members of Council do not suffer fools gladly, they are tolerant over the views of others and are fearless in expressing their attitude to measures proposed by Government. I strongly commend to the members of the new Council that they should study the work and attitude of the members of the old, particularly in their objective approach to subjects which come up for discussion.

Our new Constitution has a great deal of merit, but there may be a danger of the formula one-one-one canalizing our political life on a communal basis. This, of course, would be very detrimental to the interests of the Territory, and I sincerely hope that all who enter into public life in Tanganyika will approach their problems on a basis of common and not communal interests.

## C.M.S. Statement on Buganda

### Reforms Make Future Absolutely Safe

The new Government of Uganda, announced by the executive committee of the Church Missionary Society.

"In view of the Church Missionary Society's intimate and historic association with Uganda, and its continuing responsibility to contribute towards the true welfare of the Protectorate peoples, the committee of the society have been specially and gravely concerned over events particularly affecting the Kingdom of Buganda during the past 12 months. Members of the society were asked to observe a special day of prayer on June 15 and have continued in prayer for all concerned.

The committee recall that the crisis contributed to by many factors, centred on a number of constitutional problems, and that at a most difficult juncture Sir Keith Hancock, Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at London University, undertook to preside over discussions, first alone with a constitutional committee appointed by the Buganda Lukiko, and later with the committee and the Governor of Uganda together.

The committee learn with deep thankfulness to God that after three months of unremitting effort, complete agreement on the necessary constitutional reforms was reached by the Namirembe Conference, a result reflecting great credit on the Governor, the Buganda committee members, and Sir Keith Hancock, whose wise and patient guidance contributed much to the success achieved.

### Buganda's Dignified Bearing

Again with thankfulness the committee take note of the dignified bearing and wise restraint shown throughout this difficult year by all Buganda men and women of good will, and especially by the members of the Great Lukiko.

The committee join with Sir Keith Hancock in urging upon all concerned: "Don't wreck the ship now the harbour is in sight", endorsing his view that the recommendations which have been accepted by H.M. Government and are now before the Lukiko constitute reforms which make the future absolutely safe for the people of Buganda and the whole Protectorate, thereby creating a new situation and the opportunity for Mutasa II to return to his people.

Finally, the committee pray that the Great Lukiko may be guided by the wisdom and sound common-sense judgment as they consider the Agreed Recommendations, that they may be enabled to lead the people of Buganda into new paths of righteousness and peace; and that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the Governor, the leaders, and all the peoples of the newly African State of Uganda in the days ahead.

# "Pitifully Inadequate" Grants Handicap Imperial Institute

## Urgent Need for Better Education about the Commonwealth

VISCOUNT HUDSON, chairman of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute, emphasized the importance of its work for the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire when he spoke in the House of Lords last week during a debate on higher technological education.

The Imperial College of Science and Technology was anxious, he said, to acquire the present site of the Imperial Institute and rebuild upon it. There were good arguments for that course, which the Institute would not oppose if it were provided with a suitable building elsewhere.

There was a vacant site on the South Bank on which satisfactory accommodation could be built for about £12m. The estimated value of the existing site in South Kensington

by what the Dominions and Colonies give us is obviously hopelessly inadequate.

"I have had some preliminary sketches prepared for this site on the South Bank, and I am reasonably certain that we could provide a building well worthy of the site near the Festival Hall which would provide us not only with the galleries and accommodation we have already, but, more important still, with a really worthy centre for Commonwealth studies in London.

"Despite what all parties say about their detestation of the colour bar, in fact the colour bar exists in London to a great extent, largely because of lack of education among our own people. But we are also up against the problem of the prejudices of many Colonial students themselves. We have just started a sort of club in our inadequate premises in which we are trying to get a reasonable proportion of these students interested in music, drama, and so on, so that they may take part in the activities not as West Indian, Africans or Egyptians, but as students, authors, dramatists, and so on. It took a struggle by the Institute to get help from the colour bar.

### Inconvenient Accommodation

Lord Hudson said in the course of his speech:

"I do not like the present Imperial Institute. I do not like its architecture and its internal accommodation, which is extremely inconvenient and inadequate. Moreover, its site is far too remote to serve its real needs.

"Its main object is to teach the people of the United Kingdom, and more especially the younger generation, to understand and believe in the Commonwealth and, above all, to make their responsibilities. A small document just issued by Political and Economic Planning, usually known as P.E.P., states that the education of the people of this country regarding the Commonwealth has been sadly neglected.

"Up to 1952 — it is almost unbelievable, but it is a fact — the Commonwealth as a subject has not been taught in any school. Parts of Commonwealth history are taught as part of ordinary history, and parts of Commonwealth geography as part of ordinary geography, but the Commonwealth has never appeared as a subject in the syllabus of any school, elementary or secondary, or of any university. Believe it or not, the total amount spent during the years up to 1952 in teaching about the Commonwealth, so far as such teaching existed at all, was the magnificent sum of £16,000 a year.

### Provincial Branches

The Institute was reorganized as the result of the report of the Tweedsmuir Committee. After a good deal of pressure, the Government increased its allowance from £16,000 to £24,000 a year, and, inspired by that, led the Commonwealth and Colonial Governments increased their contributions appreciably.

"With the pitifully inadequate increased sums now given, the Imperial Institute is setting out to try to remove some of the ignorance of the public in the last few months we have succeeded in increasing by about 25% — though even that is a miserable amount — the extent of our lectures and conferences. We are teaching just over one million young people about the Commonwealth, and we are extending substantially the system of conferences for sixth form pupils, and these are meeting with great success.

"One of the main difficulties is that the Imperial Institute is sited in London, and it is therefore difficult for children other than those in London to come to our meetings. Branches of the Institute should be established in all the chief provincial cities, measures be adopted, when we have the necessary money, for travelling conferences to go round all the chief provincial cities in turn, so that if we cannot take the children to the Commonwealth, at least we shall take the Commonwealth to the children.

"But all that needs money, and £24,000, even supplemented

### Commonwealth Cast

"At a recent Sunday afternoon meeting the dramatic group of this club put on a play by Tagore called 'Chitra'. The heroine, Princess Chitra, was played by a girl from Trinidad, two Hindu gods were played respectively by an East Indian from British Guiana and a Moslem from Pakistan, while the hero was played by a man of African descent from British Guiana. The remaining part was played by an English girl.

"If we could provide accommodation for that sort of thing not only in London but in branches all over the country we could make a real contribution towards destroying the colour bar, or at all events towards making these various people to meet on a basis of social equality that they do not see.

"That is briefly the case for removing the Imperial Institute and moving the site over to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, against the provision of a new and adequate building. The site of the Imperial Institute of which I am told, about £2m., and I am advised that we could put up a most satisfactory building on the South Bank for something of that order, so there would be little extra money involved.

"It is going to become more and more important for the people of this country to realize how the different parts of the Commonwealth are developing. The problem of social inequalities throughout the whole of the Commonwealth requires a much better educated public here if we are going to appreciate the possibility of its fullest development.

"In another place they talk about huge sums for developing the Colonies and the Dominions; but that would be largely wasted unless by increased education we make the people in the Commonwealth and of this country aware of how interdependent we are. That is not being done at the moment, and I feel it is vital for the future survival of the Commonwealth that we should set our hand to this task without further delay."

### Vital Work

LORD OGMORE said that the Institute was of great importance, that any dislocation of its activities would impede the work of making the Commonwealth and the Colonies better known in Great Britain, and that the chairman, board and staff deserved praise for what was being done.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, replying for the Government, said that he was aware of the urgency and complexity of the problem, for, as Lord President, he was a trustee of the Institute. He fully shared Lord Hudson's view of its valuable work. The question of its future was being really actively examined, and the Government hoped to reach an early decision.

### Dina ya Misambwa

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS of the proscribed Dina ya Misambwa secret society have recently been arrested by the Kenya Police, and 18 had by last week been convicted in the magistrate's court in Nairobi. Sentences have ranged up to two and a half years imprisonment with hard labour and fines up to £100.

# Sharp Criticisms of Administration of Kenya's Man-Power

## Government Admits Need to Revise Its Call-Up Policy

SEVERE CRITICISMS of the inefficient use of man-power in Kenya were made in the Legislative Council during a debate on a motion by Mr. GEORGE USHER calling upon the Government to review, and if necessary revise, the policy, operation, and administration of man-power with a view to eliminating all cases of its uneconomical use.

There was not equality of sacrifice between man and man, between various types of business, and between the main groups, he said, and everyone knew of misuse of men called up.

Mr. NORMAN HARRIS, who seconded, added that many young men had been taken from farms even when that left only an aged, and very often infirm, parent. He continued: *Inter alia*—

### Post-War Commerce Undermined

"Immediately after the war there was an influx of young professional and commercial men who started businesses. By 1952 many of those businesses were beginning to prosper and make their contribution to the well-being of the country. Government's man-power policy since the beginning of the emergency instead of enabling those men to keep up the commercial pressure, has undermined the structure they were creating.

"One example is of a professional firm started by a young man with family capital in 1948. By 1952 this young man was able to start a company with two other technical directors and open offices in Kampala and Dar es Salaam. With the assistance of technical assistants he had an assistant in Nairobi, an assistant in Uganda, and with another more highly qualified he opened an office in Mombasa. This technical firm was able to make a contribution to the emergency effort by advising the military authorities. The director, then in Dar es Salaam, closed the office and went to full-time military service. Two of the assistants — their knowledge was in great demand throughout the world — departed. Now the third, who opened the office in Mombasa, is to be called up, which will mean closing that office.

"A second case is of a young man who also started business in 1948, in Nairobi, with capital, mostly raised by his father, of £15,000. The business is technical, and in 1952 was showing a profit. This man was a volunteer for the Kenya Regiment before the emergency started. He was called up in 1952. Then that company, which has been showing a profit, started to make a loss because the only other staff were 40 Africans. In 1954 he was granted leave from the Kenya Regiment. Then, as was to be expected, the company again started to get its head above water, and was able to re-engage some of the Africans dispensed with during 1953. He has now to go back to complete his service. If he is recalled, never again will there be an opportunity of raising the £15,000 capital which will go if this business has to close. Forty Africans now, in varying degrees of being trained technically will be dispensed with, with no alternative form of employment which will employ their technical knowledge.

### Aircraft Mechanics as Police Clerks

"We have a Kenya Police Air Wing. They use aeroplanes, which have to be maintained and serviced. We are told that the Air Wing is an essential part of the emergency forces. It is essential, apart from other duties, in getting senior officers around the country. But the trained maintenance personnel who work for a firm under contract to maintain and service those aircraft are being called up to be clerks in police stations.

"It is the complete inaction of Government that is causing so much trouble. Government should seriously consider producing a policy statement which is irrevocable, with no exceptions whatsoever. People should be told when and how long they are going to be required, rather than trying to make exceptions by groups, and the people in those groups do not know whether they are one of the exceptions or not. The policy statement should declare a schedule of restricted occupations.

"It has been laid down that those who have already entered for overseas universities should be exempt from the calls of man-power, and one of the grounds given is that they will be required as future leaders of Kenya. To take an arts degree at Cambridge is apparently of greater importance than helping in the defeat of Mau Mau, but an engineering apprentice or an arted accountant or student at Eton School are apparently

not considered of the same importance. On the contrary, I believe these people are probably, in the long run, those who have the most to contribute to the future of Kenya, even if this point is debatable. All feeling will naturally arise because one boy is taken and another is not. The university student or the potential engineer or farmer should all go a standard period of national service.

"Our wider and most economical course would be to recruit now the maximum number of policeman and administrative officers we are likely to require in the foreseeable future. They could be used in helping to quell the emergency, and when it is over they would have gained experience of the country and its people, and the jobs they would be expected to do during the rehabilitation period.

"There are about 1,000 full-time Kenya men in the security forces. I believe that 800 newly-recruited policemen and 200 or 300 newly-recruited administrative officers would be the answer to a lot of our problems. These 1,000 men might cost us £2m. a year — about six or seven million of emergency expenditure — but the benefits that would be produced in the country, standing by the present Government in the security forces coming back to their normal occupations, would be a long way to offset this expenditure.

### Sacrifice by Men Called Up

"This £2m — if that is the right figure — would fall on all taxpayers in accordance with their ability to pay. It would not be, as it is at present, that the sacrifice is made entirely by the individuals that are called up, by the families or by the firms that employ them.

"It would seem that far more eligible Asians are being exempted from service than those called up from other firms that have already been exempted by the Government of the European Director of Man-power. The willing Asians, being able to do cash jobs.

"In August, member firms of National Chamber of Commerce were asked to give certain figures on their man-power situation. From the staff of these firms 193 had been called up, 145 had been called up and 50 exempted. In the same firms 613 Asians were liable for call-up, 70 have actually been enrolled, 197 have been exempted, and 70 have not yet received any papers. In this Asian man-power we have a great untapped source to which Government should give urgent attention.

"It is wrong to give either Director of man-power any discretionary powers whatsoever. They should be denied any right of exemption or deferment of call-up, and all cases should go to an impartial tribunal. It should be the same tribunal for the people called up of all races, so that the same conditions apply to all."

"It is useless to win the physical war if we find that we have lost the economic war. To lose the economic war would mean that we would be providing the very ground in which a second Mau Mau will breed. The physical war will be won. Unless Government re-orientates its man-power that victory will be gained by a Mau Mau State."

Mr. S. V. COOKE, who described himself as a great critic of the administration of the European man-power of the country, said that the Director of Man-power ought not to be absent from the Colony, and that it was even more unfortunate that Mr. Blundell should be making political approaches in Great Britain when he should be defending his office, for he too was responsible for the administration of man-power as a member of the War Council and a Minister without Portfolio. Mr. Cooke continued (in part):—

### Misuse of Professional Men

"Administration of man-power has not been altogether fair. I have the case of a young electrical engineer who was called up and who had already done service at home. I have the case of a young chartered accountant who had already served in the Navy, and various other cases of young Europeans who, when starting their careers out here, were called up and their firms must have suffered very severe financial consequences. Grave injustice was done in calling these men up. One serving as an ordinary clerk at Mackinnon Road Detention Camp is a trained chartered accountant — doing work which any Asian clerk could equally well have done.

"The Minister without Portfolio said to me, and I think to others, six months ago that if the Indian man-power call-up was not satisfactory it would be taken over by the European man-power. I do not think the Indian man-power is satis-



factory either. In the streets of Nairobi and in the shops you see hundreds of well-built young Indians who should be serving. Even if they are not serving in the combat forces, there are many other branches — as the engineering, mechanical and clerical side, in which they should be serving. I challenge the hon. gentlemen on the other side of Council to put that right.

I agree that the man-power should be one separate unit and that appeals should all come before one board. I know, as one of those who goes to Manyani and Mackinnon road camps, fairly often, that there are a lot of jobs there being done by Europeans which could and should be done by Africans.

THE MINISTER FOR INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE said that he had great sympathy with the motion.

Call-up was under two ordinances — the Compulsory Military Training Ordinance and the Compulsory National Service Ordinance. The first applied to young men under 23, who had presumably not yet attained any position significant enough to have a disruptive effect in commerce or industry. The current result was that 70 men would be fully trained by January, and drafted into the Kenya Regiment, and about 30 would be training next year.

#### Selective Call-Up

Under the Compulsory National Service Ordinance every person in the Colony is liable to be called up. We started with a selective call-up — that is, particular people agreed with local man-power committees or in some cases by the directors of big firms as being most easily spared. This became extremely invidious, and we switched to the present points system, which, I suggest, produces a very fair result.

Points are allocated for each year of a man's age — one point. If he is a married man — 10 extra points. If he has a child — 10 extra points; and for each further child five extra points. For each dependent — one point. For each year of war service — two points. The addition of these points determines which are liable to be called up.

The call-up paper having been issued as a result of the points system, the person or his employer objects, he appeals to the Central Exemption Tribunal, a very strong and well-chosen body.

Its chairman is a judge — Mr. Justice Sir Owen Court. The other representatives on it are Mr. J. J. Hughes, very well known in the commercial life of Nairobi; Major Joyce from Machakos; Mr. Hurst, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. R. E. Anderson, again a very well known person in Nairobi; Colonel Damstra Adams; and I added to it about six weeks ago a representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Henderson. I do not think any one can quarrel with the composition of that Tribunal.

In the call-up period from July to November, the number of notices issued was 357, but they break down to people who are medically unfit, 134; notices cancelled for various other reasons (left Kenya, some mistake about points allocation; either more children or something of that kind), 127; under appeal, 199; call-up indefinitely adjourned, 123; extensions of existing dates, 69. The call-up for this current period having started with 157, those who have returned for duty have numbered 195 — less than a quarter.

#### Harvest Workers Released

During this same period 171 men have been released. In addition, the tribunal, having particular regard to the difficulties of agriculture, has released for planting and harvesting leaves during the peak periods of the agricultural season a further 55 men.

There are currently 277 in the Kenya Regiment (of whom 24 are attached to British battalions, 60 to the King's African Rifles, and 12 on other duties). There are 542 in the Kenya Police Reserve, of whom 363 are engaged on police duties, 129 attached to the Prisons Department, and 56 attached to passport control. There are 134 District Officers, Kikuyu Guard, and in other formations of that kind; 52 field intelligence officers; and a few others in special posts, bringing the total to just over 1,000.

We have had until fairly recently a disappointing response to our endeavours to recruit in the United Kingdom. When we first started overseas recruitment for the police the number of people offering at home was far in excess of what we then wanted. The response to the current drive for overseas recruitment has until recently been disappointing. The response is now greatly improving.

The War Council has concluded that to assist the economy of the country these should be some further alterations to the rules governing the call-up — and to that end it exempted all new immigrants for a period of two years, which we hope will encourage people to come into the country with that

degree of safeguard. In addition, it has exempted from call-up from the end of this month all who have completed two years' military training or national service elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

#### Percentage Figures

"Out of the numbers registered and consequently available for call-up" these are the percentage called up: Engineering and related professions, 14.7%; chemists, 18.5%; artists and writers, 14.5%; Government officials, 29%; clerks, 16.5%; retail salesmen, 18.4%; farmers, planters and farm assistants, 18.4%; white hunters, 23%; lumbermen, 18%; locomotive engineers and firemen, 10%; food and tobacco industry, 24%; other craftsmen, 18%. Those percentages which do not include such a desperate position as those members opposite have perhaps thought.

The hon. member gave the impression that there had been some excessive call-up in Mombasa. My information is that of 19 men who received call-up notices and were concerned with the first round of shipping, four appeals have been adjourned and six are still in other words they are left off, six adjourned for further hearing, and nine are awaiting hearing. So none has yet been called up. Over the whole Colony 11 Customs men are serving, and no more will be called up until an equivalent number have been released.

The Minister concluded by saying that the Government recognized the need for a man-power policy, and that it was a man-power policy.

MR. GEORGE TYSON commented that the points system needed reconsideration because the basis upon which the points were allocated did not provide sufficient weight for technical knowledge.

The manager of the Union-Castle Line told me last week in Mombasa that one of his key men had been called up and was doing a job as clerk dealing with the passports for Africans somewhere in Nairobi. He pointed out that taking away this key man would slow up the turn-round of shipping coming into Mombasa because they are already working on a skeleton staff. The Railway and Ports Administration has spent considerable sums of money annually in providing extra staff in providing the mechanical equipment for extra turn-rounds of ships, the taking away these key men the whole value of that expenditure it going to be nullified.

I can give another good example in Nairobi. The African Breweries have spent just under £500,000 in erecting malted of considerable assistance to the barley growers of the country, and at those maltings there are three Europeans employed. The entire staff consists of a maltster, a chief engineer and an assistant engineer. One of these men has been called up. An appeal was entered and his employers were told that his call-up would be deferred because it was considered that within three months a replacement could be obtained either in this country or overseas. I need not emphasize the impossibility of recruiting technical staff of this type in this country and the loss of recruiting staff of that type overseas.

#### Dangers of Taking Key Men

"Fresh consideration should be given to this matter from the point of view of technical staff. Unless there is some change we run the risk of wrecking quite a number of industrial organizations established at considerable expense in this country merely by taking away key men — who, as far as one can judge from cases brought to one's notice, are not being used in jobs of equivalent value.

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE held that Kenya was now feeling the effects of an utterly inadequate European immigration policy in the past, utterly inadequate to fill either the needs in public services or in private enterprise.

MR. BLUNT pointed out that a young man recruited in England would be exempt for two years, but that a similar young man with similar qualifications coming to a similar post who had been in Kenya before — even as a schoolboy — would on arrival be liable to call-up.

The reason advanced is that the boy who has been here previously if supposed to have a greater stake in the country, and it is therefore more reasonable to call upon him to do more for this country. I suggest that this cuts both ways and that we want those boys who have some background in Kenya to come here. They can be more useful citizens than those who have never been here before, but the question being what it is, there have already been cases of such boys coming here where — knowing that if they come here they will be called up although they have done their call-up in England.

MR. TAMENO said that the problem of man-power could have been a little lessened if Africans had been used more. Why

(Concluded on page 495)

## Commons Debate Nyasaland Affairs

### "No Longer Central Africa's Cinderella"

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NYASALAND was the subject of a brief adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week.

It was initiated by MRS. STRENE WHITE (Lab.), who mentioned that she visited the Protectorate last summer. Administrative standards were high, but there were a disturbing number of vacancies. Some of Nyasaland's most senior officers would shortly retire, and she feared that the filling of these and the other posts would be expedited.

The burning political question was the implemation of the undertaking given last May by Lord Chandos (then Mr. Lyttelton) about African representation. A definite statement by the Government was necessary now.

#### Land Purchase News Overdue

Progress report was also overdue on the question of land purchase. Negotiations for buying the remainder of the estate land in the Southern Province had been in train for some time, and it had been suggested that the protraction was due to regard for the susceptibilities of British shareholders.

It only was that some of those shareholders could have been met in the Southern Province and seen for themselves the contrast between land already under Government control and some land on the estates. Soil erosion measures were being taken most energetically, and it seemed that a really first-class job was being done by co-operation between the agricultural officers and the local inhabitants.

By contrast, on some estate land in question — and it is otherwise understood that this is not the land under plantation cover, but the ordinary thickly-forested African families — there was a complete neglect, even of squalor. The speaker said that it was told it was a fair sample — is brought before the Administration, and the co-operation of the people secured in order to improve it the better. If people in this country who feel their financial interests affected could see for themselves, they really would not haggle over the last shillings per acre.

Mrs. White also hoped for a prompt decision on land in the Northern Province offered by the missions to Government on certain conditions. They had asked that this land be treated as African trust land; but the Government had other views. Her own opinion was that the missions' views were sound and capable of winning local confidence.

The Shire River scheme was a federal subject, and therefore not a direct responsibility of the Colonial Secretary, but she hoped that if the report of the consulting engineers was favourable the British Government would do what they could to expedite it. If left solely to federal resources it would have to take its place in the queue. The Shire Valley scheme, which, apart from hydro-electric power, embraced irrigation, flood control, and better transport facilities on Lake Nyasa, was well worth a positive gesture, and Africans in the Protectorate were on the alert in this matter.

#### More Technical Education Needed

More technical education of Africans would enable them to play a greater part in Nyasaland's economic development. This was confirmed by the latest report of the Labour Department, which had explained the two schemes for technical training. Mrs. White did not think that they went far enough: 39 trained pupils per annum would not create an industrial revolution. An adequate basis of primary education was essential, but in Nyasaland it was not so much a question of more extensive primary education as of improving the quality of the existing schools. That would also enable more to qualify for entry to the new Rhodesian university.

Another important need was obvious standards of grading. Mrs. White hoped that if the City and Guilds project for an overseas certificate went through, Nyasaland would be one of the first countries to adopt that method.

"Nyasaland people are intelligent and enterprising," Mrs. White concluded, "and they deserve every chance. They are in a very uneasy partnership in the Federation. They were reluctant members, and when one hears the way in which Nyasaland is referred to in the Rhodesias — particularly Southern Rhodesia — one can perfectly appreciate their con-

prehensions. I hope we shall do our best to take positive action to meet our residual responsibilities.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) pleaded for serious economic planning in the south. It was quiet there now, but he believed that the Africans were waiting for the Governor's statement of future changes.

The time was ripe for a popular African franchise, with some tests of eligibility, he said. They could include an educational test to standard of, or perhaps an income test of £100 per annum. For those who were illiterate, consideration might be given to nomination of Africans.


Going a stage further, he hoped for parity in the Legislature, and suggested six Africans and six Europeans and Asians combined. Nyasaland was the poor neighbour of the Rhodesias, and the parity principle was psychologically important. The Africans themselves set great store by it, and we should need to do such things to secure them as willing partners in the great Central African experiment.

#### Minister of State's Reply

MR. HENRY HORSKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied that every effort was being made to fill administrative vacancies, and that there might be some recruits available from the admirable Sudan service.

He was not sure that they would be able to keep to Lord Chandos's hope of last May — that proposals would be laid before the House of Commons in the course of this year. But the Governor was in the final stages of constitutional discussions.

The Minister did not entirely agree with Mrs. White's views on the land question. Neglect and squalor were not general on the private estates, although some were in a bad condition. The Nyasaland Government was negotiating with owners of some of the larger estates with a view to acquiring land closely occupied by African tenants, or not scheduled for development, over a reasonable period. These matters should not be hurried out in too great a hurry, because they depended upon



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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, 94-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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

proper surveys. Moreover, sound development must not be discouraged. The best approach would seem to be on the basis of development plans drawn up by each estate.

"We believe that, on the basis of these plans, the owners will be prepared to take reasonable and practicable steps to divest themselves of land which, through settlement or some other reason, is no longer essential to their needs, and will also be prepared to develop the rest of the land which they are to retain in the best possible manner.

"It may be that certain estates there are parts from which, although they are not densely populated as some of the others, it is not possible to evict the tenants on adjoining trust lands. It may be possible in the majority of cases, where large tracts of parts of newly-acquired land are not so situated as to make this practicable. It may be possible to approach this problem in co-operation with estate owners and the tenants, and to reorganise the existing layout of the estates.

**Setting Areas Aside for Africans**

For example, there may be estates where tenant settlement is not unduly heavy and yet it is, in fact, impeding development. In those cases one can often arrange for the estate owner to relinquish his land and set aside compact areas for African occupation which could then be scheduled for acquisition by Government. On explaining carefully the reasons why we believe that we can obtain African co-operation, I am sure that this procedure, even though it may take a little longer, will in the long run be the best way of securing rid of this *trustland* system on one estate after another.

Mr. Hopkinson did not think that Africans living on mission lands were dissatisfied with their lot, they were in much the same position as those on trust land.

Mrs. WHITE: "I do not think that there is any grievance on the part of the Africans, but that the Church of Scotland Mission, in particular, has designated a fairly substantial area to the Government and wants to know what the situation is. Naturally people on the land would also like to know."

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I feel quite sure that the Nyasaland Government will acquire any land that any mission, Church of Scotland or otherwise, offers to sell as reasonably priced."

It had already been the case, the Minister continued, that federation had meant a better market for Niasaland. For the first time the Protectorate was on a relatively sound financial footing, as reflected in the increased current budget surplus of £20,000, despite greatly increased territorial expendi-

ture and a public works programme. This compared with a £200,000 deficit in the previous year. Federal works, such as the big Blantyre hospital, to cost £750,000, would give concrete demonstration of those benefits.

"I would also aid Nyasaland's education. The new five-year plan for improving Native primary and post-primary schooling provided for an increase in annual enrolment from 86,000 last year to 130,000 by the end of the plan. The Government secondary school at Deza had passed to a good name; it had all the makings of a first-class academic and technical school. Its total enrolment was 105, which would probably be doubled in time.

Mr. Hopkinson concluded: "We believe that instead of being the Cinderella of Central Africa, Nyasaland is now well on its way to improving its condition. We can look forward, given reasonable prosperity, to a very great improvement in living standards and in conditions generally."

**Fish Research in Lake Nyasa**

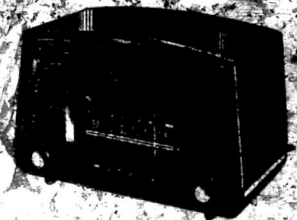
FOUR SCIENTISTS and a technical assistant staff the Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland Joint Fish Research Station at Ntata Bay, Lake Nyasa. Next to the unit was a motor launch, a store of fishing gear, and a boatshed in Rhodesia, where a station on the bank of the lake.

Fishing is done with sein and gill nets, usually made of flax. A 4-to-5-in. mesh, much larger than that used by local Native fishermen, gives the best results. The lake, a continuation of the rift formation, is so deep that fish cannot penetrate to the lowest depths below the oxygen level. Hence a proportion of the salts on which the plankton thrive, and on which fish in turn live, falls at a certain stage to the lake bottom and is lost.

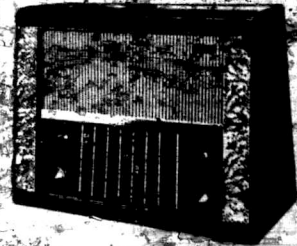
At present only the shallow part of Lake Nyasa in the shallow south-western end, near Fort Johnston, is fished to any extent. There are 236 known species of fish in the lake.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIM has arrived in London. The AGA KHAN is en route on his way to revisit Kenya.

MR. R. G. WILLAN, Conservator of Forests in Nyaland, is on leave, having to Brighton.

MR. W. O. J. DE KROMBIE arrived in Uganda to take up his duties as resident magistrate.

MR. T. P. STRATTON has been appointed a director of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. G. H. RUSBRIDGE are outward-bound for Northern Rhodesia in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

Business visitors from Southern Rhodesia include MR. H. J. NEWCOMB, MR. J. DE HASS, and MR. H. W. NIX.

The first Masai clergyman, the Rev. M. D. MACKINYO, of Kilibe, Kenya, has been ordained by the BISHOP OF MOMBASA.

MR. HERBERT WILSON, M.P., has been elected chair-man after 1954-55 of the executive committee of the Fabian Society.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND, Secretary for Social Services and Local Government, has been acting as Chief Secretary in Uganda.

The ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR, who accompanied the EMPEROR on his visit to Switzerland and Austria, returned to London last week.

MR. R. M. PRESTON will retire at the end of this year from the office of chairman of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, and MRS. WALLACE gave a party last week for young Rhodesians.

MR. R. L. BRAIN is to address the Royal Society of Arts on Thursday, January 6, on problems of the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. GREVILLE RICHARD GUNSON, of Eldama Ravine, Kenya, and Miss SHEELAH MARGARET BELLHOUSE, of Nakuru, have announced their engagement.

MR. A. E. TROTMAN, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanganyika, who is on leave in this country, is due to return next month.

ANNE MARIE DR. J. T. GREGORY, Mayor of Nairobi for 1952-53, has resigned from the City Council. He has been in private practice in Kenya since 1928.

SIR DONALD ANDERSON, deputy chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., has been elected to the council of the Institute of Directors.

MR. J. S. DAVIES, of Durrus Saloom and Gloucester, wrote the letter published in our last issue which, by a regrettable printing error, was attributed to J. S. DAVIES.

DR. MARK VINEY BRAIMBRIDGE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Braimbridge, of Limuru, Kenya, and Miss BARRANA ALISON CHAMBERLAIN, have announced their engagement.

When MR. PHILIP PRICE, M.P., was recently on a short visit to the Sudan, a tea party was given for him by the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MRS. THELMA TEBISON, since 1949 Assistant Territorial Commissioner of Girl Guides in Tanganyika, has received the Beaver Award, the second highest honour of the movement, which she has served for 33 years in East Africa. She was previously Assistant Colony Commissioner in Kenya.

MR. SALIM MOKU, headman of the Nubian village of Kahi, Kenya, who has been awarded a badge of honour, joined the Uganda Rifles during the reign of Queen Victoria.

MR. D. M. H. EVANS, Information Officer to the Government of the Sudan since 1951, is on final leave prior to retirement. His successor is SAYED ED-KHALIL MOHAMMED SAHAR.

MR. A. W. LUKE presided at the annual dinner last week of the Overseas Bankers Club. VISCOUNT SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was the principal guest.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONEY, chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society, and the Hon. Mrs. PONSONEY, were the guests of honour at a house dinner of the society on Monday evening.

MR. HAROLD JACKSON, Deputy Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia. So has MR. E. J. KELLY-EDWARDS, of the Southern Rhodesia Forestry Commission.

MR. LESLIE NORMAN, who was associate producer of the where Mr. Vintures ("E") and produced the film of Zanzibar, is to direct a new film which is to be made in South Africa in association with the Subcontinent organization.

MISS F. GUYLER, for many years connected with the Church Missionary Society's hospital at Maseno, Kenya, has unveiled a plaque to Mrs. OLIVE OWEN, wife of the late ARCHDEACON OWEN, in a memorial garden in Kisumu.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., having won a place in the ballot for private members' Bills, proposes to introduce one to make discipline in grammar and composition ranges in the Colonial Empire equivalent to discipline in British prisons, the question being, during the last week.

MR. R. J. GOODCHILD, F.R.C.S., delivered the Sir Albert Cook Memorial Lecture in Kampala on Saturday. The Uganda Branch of the British Medical Association has arranged to pay initial honour in this way to the memory of Sir Albert Cook, the first medical practitioner of Uganda.

Patrons for Births in the BLOOMINGTON CASTLE include MR. J. A. ABBOTT, MR. & MRS. M. K. BOWLEY, MR. F. P. BAXTER, MR. & MRS. C. HARRIS-THOMPSON, MR. A. G. L. HALE, MR. & MRS. A. F. HARVEY, MR. & MRS. J. INGRAM, MR. M. J. KELLY, LADY TIRHAINE LUCAS, MR. E. MITCHELL, MR. & MRS. F. PATTISON, MR. J. LEFT, MR. B. I. PRENDERGAST, and MR. & MRS. R. H. B. SMITH.

MR. P. M. B. ROUSSEL, who has been connected with the Sudan for no less than 42 years, is retiring. He went out in 1909 to join the Government Railways and Steamers Department, and returned to the London office three years later. He served throughout both the wars, and after demobilization in 1946 rejoined the Sudan Agency in London. Since then he has been responsible for tourist and general inquiries.

MR. N. HAYES is president of the newly formed East Africa Theatre Guild, of which the other committee members are Miss E. ROBINSON and Messrs. J. P. ALLENUTT, HAYES, H. HOLMAN, F. LONGFORD, W. STEEL, R. T. SHAKORE, and W. WEBSTER. LADY BERING is patron. The object of the guild is to promote amateur dramatic art and encourage liaison and mutual assistance between dramatic and kindred societies.

MR. R. B. HARELAND, former president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and a member of several tobacco marketing delegations to this country, has been appointed chairman of the Colony's Tobacco Research Board in succession to Mr. C. A. BARRON, who has held the office for three years. Mr. Hareland, a Londoner by birth, went to Rhodesia in 1928, and with his brother Neville developed an 11,000-acre block of three farms in the Rusape district.

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CAPTAIN H. M. NAYLOR has been appointed to the post of trustee of the Uganda National Parks, in the place of LIEUT. COLONEL H. L. GORDON, who has retired after two years' absence. MAJOR A. S. DUN has been re-appointed, and MR. W. L. BURN has joined the board.

MR. TOM MBOYA, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions, MR. SAID MOHAMMAD, general secretary of the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, MR. IBERAHIM KIFANGA, general secretary of the Railway African Union, and MR. JIM BURN, East African representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, have spent some weeks in East Africa attending a seminar at the Asian Trade Union College, Calcutta.

MR. MICHAEL BLUMFELD, late London for Nairobi on Sunday. During his three weeks in England he was received by the Prime Minister and had discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who saw him off at the airport, the Secretary of State for War, and the Crown Agents. He visited Nuffield College, Oxford, met various Parliamentary groups, and representatives of the Press, and addressed the Royal African Society, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the Joint East and Central African Board.

**Obituary**

**Major-General Sir John Davidson  
Keen Interest in East Africa**

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., who died on Saturday in his 79th year, had been interested in the affairs of East Africa, which territories he visited on a number of occasions.

Until the outbreak of the last war he was chairman of the Secretary of State's advisory committee to the East African Office in London. For many years he was a director and later chairman, of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., and a director of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. He was also for many years a member of the advisory council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

A Londoner, he was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, gazetted to the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1896, and then joined the first battalion in Mauritius. After serving through the war in South Africa, he was stationed in Malta and Crete before entering the Staff College at Camberley and then the General Staff at the War Office.

**Book Defending Haig**

Early in the 1914-18 war he so impressed Sir Douglas Haig, who then commanded the First Army in France, that he had him appointed to his staff, and kept him throughout the whole war. While Haig was Commander in Chief, Davidson was head of his Operations Branch, and perhaps his closest confidant. His book, "Haig, Master of the Field", written in 1953, was a defence of his chief in times of great difficulty.

At the end of the war Davidson became Conservative M.P. for Fareham, sitting from 1918 to 1931. He was Colonel Commandant of the K.R.R. from 1937 to 1945. It was after leaving Parliament that he became active in the City, becoming chairman of the Bank of Australia and of Dalgety & Co. (as mentioned above), deputy chairman of Grasham Insurance Societies, and a director of the National Bank of Egypt, Vickers, and other companies.

Though quiet and conciliatory by nature, and therefore loth to engage in controversy, he could be adamant when he thought it necessary. His occasional letters to the Press sharply denounced suggestions that the Germans had not been thoroughly beaten in the field in 1918, and he was resolute in defence of Haig.

As chairman of the advisory committee to the East African Office in London, he once took so strong a stand on a matter of principle that the then Secretary of State expressed his astonishment with some vigour; but Davidson had the full support of his colleagues on the committee, stood his ground, and later received an *amende* from the Minister.

**Sir Charles Seligman**

SIR CHARLES SELIGMAN, who died in London on Saturday at the age of 83, was for many years honorary treasurer of Royal Empire Society, of which he was a vice-president. He was formerly senior partner of the family firm of Seligman Bros., merchant bankers, which he joined after leaving Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Later he became chairman of the National Discount Co. Ltd., and a director of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. He had been a member of the advisory committee of the Exports Credit Department of the Board of Trade and of its Overseas Development Council. From 1931 to 1938 he was honorary consultant to the Admiralty. He was knighted in 1934. Lady Seligman survives him.

**Mrs. G. Burns**

MRS. SYBELLA BURNS, widow of the late Canon George Burns, one of the pioneer missionaries in Kenya, died at her home in Limuru, near Nairobi, on Saturday at the age of 86. It was in 1892 that she and two sisters went to East Africa to join the Freerstown mission of the C.M.S. near Mombasa. She married 10 years later.

Mrs. IRENE FORTMEYER of Arusha, has died in Cambridge at the age of 70.



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Churchman's No. 1**



Parliament**More Commons Questions on Mau Mau****Colonial Secretary 'Surrender' Offers**

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAU MAU have again been predominant among those put to the Secretary of State in the Commons during the past week.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD was, for instance, asked by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) what steps he proposed to take, in view of the readiness last April of 1,000 Mau Mau adherents to lay down their arms, (1) to renew negotiations to end the fighting in Kenya, and (2) the date of the withdrawal of the undertaking made in the "General China" negotiations that Mau Mau adherents who laid down their arms would not be subject to the death penalty.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The terms offered after the so-called 'General China's' capture were withdrawn on April 10, when all efforts to re-establish contact with the Mau Mau had failed. The original surrender offer of August, 1953, remains open to individuals, and the Kenya Government are ready to consider any approach for a surrender from gang leaders, and to discuss with their intermediaries how this can be effected."

MR. BROCKWAY: "The Minister says that efforts to contact the Mau Mau leaders have failed, as it is not the case that 1,000 adherents of Mau Mau gathered together to lay down their arms, and in view of the evidence of their intention to lay down arms, is it not time that negotiations were renewed in order to prevent loss of life among both Africans and Europeans in Kenya?"

**Gang Leaders 'Can Come Forward'**

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "As the hon. member knows, there is no central or common headquarters to which H.M. Government in Kenya can make an approach, but it is clearly known to the leaders of these brutal gangs that they can themselves come forward. If individual leaders come forward it would then be possible to explain to them details of time and place for bringing others to surrender."

MR. A. HENDERSON (Lab.): "Are the terms of surrender offered last year final? Is there any possibility of their being revised to make them more, shall I say, attractive to those who may be induced to surrender?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The terms of surrender of August, 1953, provided that any persons who surrendered voluntarily would not be executed for being in unlawful possession of arms and ammunition or consorting with terrorists. It is essential that some latitude should be left to the Kenya Government in the granting of clemency to criminals, but I am perfectly certain that they desire—a desire common to all of us in the House—to bring this terrible business to an end at the earliest possible date. I am sure that, consistent with their duty and the public interest, they will look sensibly afresh at any possibility."

MR. ALPORT: "In view of the new situation which exists in Kenya, have any special efforts been made to draw the attention, not only of the Mau Mau leaders but of the rank and file of the movement, to the existence of these surrender terms, to encourage as far as possible in the present circumstances a return to the situation which appeared to be so promising during the 'China' episode?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Constant efforts are made, through broadcasting from low-flying aircraft and in other ways, to bring this home to them. But I will certainly in consultation with the Kenya Government, see how far further steps can be taken to bring home to the rank and file the possibilities in this field."

MR. R. PAGET (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that all through the history of guerilla warfare severities have always proved to be the worst possible weapon? Is it not really time that we should make an energetic effort to bring about a surrender, and offer attractive terms. Surely it is time to say that there should be clemency?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not know whether the hon. member knows Kenya well. If he did, he would agree that the realization that it is necessary in the present tragic circumstances to have these penal sentences is shared by a vast number of Africans themselves."

**Rhodesia Railways Investigation****British Experts Due Shortly**

Sir Robert English, who made a detailed examination of railways in India some 10 years ago, Mr. A. E. Fielding, a railway operating specialist, Mr. I. C. Forsyth, a mechanical engineer, and Mr. F. A. Dudge, an accountant, have accepted an invitation to make an investigation of the organization of Rhodesia Railways. They are due to arrive early next month, and are expected to spend about eight weeks in Central Africa.

The consultants have been especially asked to consider the capital works programme, the general system of administration, train operating methods, and further development and finance.

Sir Andrew Strachan, secretary to the Federal Treasurer, will on January 1 become chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Board.

**Sudan Wants Indian Staff**

THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT has asked the Federal Indian Council for two or three years' experience of school teachers, railway engineers, police officers and entomologists, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, told the Indian Parliament in Delhi last week. On the same day Mr. Nehru said in the Upper House that, although India was herself short of administrative officers, technicians, and professional people, she had sent more than 300 specialists to foreign Governments directly or through agencies of the United Nations, such aid depending upon the relations of the country concerned with India and the availability of suitable personnel. Mr. Nehru added, like several neighbouring and other friendly countries, and she exceeded her own capacity on occasions in that cause.

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## Mau Mau Casualties in November Apprehension of Arson

DURING NOVEMBER 37 terrorists in Kenya were killed, 57 captured (26 wounded), and 1,535 suspects detained. Two Europeans and four Africans of the security forces were killed and four Africans wounded. One European and 18 African civilians were murdered and two Europeans, 10 Africans, and one Asian wounded.

Herds of 692 head of cattle, 278 sheep, and 19 goats were reported, and 215 cattle, 26 sheep, and six goats were recovered. Thirty-four precision weapons were recovered, of which 10 were pistols, three revolvers, nine rifles, and 12 shot-guns. Surrenders of Meru terrorists numbered 145.

Fifteen terrorists were killed during 24 hours at the beginning of this week; seven were accounted for by a police tracker team led by a white hunter.

A guard post at Gijungu was burnt down by terrorists, and an African woman was murdered in the same district while her husband was on duty.

### Oath Administrators Sentenced

Four male members of Mau Mau, two of them oath administrators, and a woman who admitted to having taken two oaths have been sentenced in the Njoro district to six years' imprisonment for being members of an illegal society.

A curfew on Africans in the Parklands, Westlands, and Davidson Road areas of Nairobi has been imposed because "there is reasonable apprehension that organized arson may take place within the area. Written authorization of the police is required for any African to be out of doors between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m."

A new emergency regulation makes it an offence punishable by up to 14 years' imprisonment to be in

possession of incendiary material without reasonable excuse. The onus of proof is on the defendant.

Viscount Lynton, son of Lord Portsmouth, was fired at on Monday night while driving in his car about 30 miles north of Nairobi. From a car, which approached with blazing headlights, a shot was fired by a bearded man in a turban. Viscount Lynton was unhurt. His assailant's car did not stop.

Sir Henry Dalrymple-White sustained serious head injuries in Nyeri on the same evening when attacked by two men who struck him with a broken bottle.

### Private Airline's Freight Service

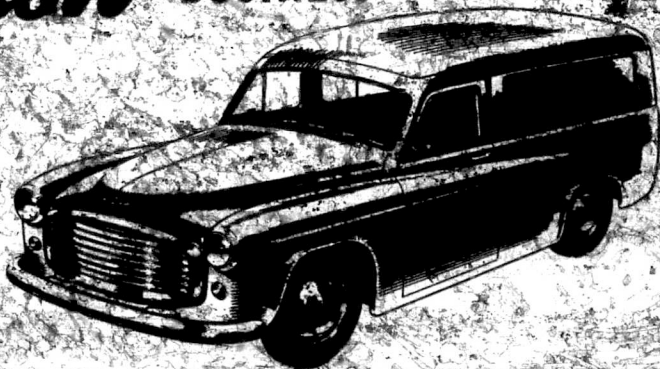
A BRITISH PRIVATE AIRLINE may operate air freight services within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and between it and other countries. During this month, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, said that that field was definitely open to private enterprise and that a wide network of routes might be developed. The "tramp" principle would operate, with broad freedom of routes, rates, and traffic. Examples of the commodities which could be so carried were the iron manufactures now increasingly exported to East Africa, and tin and other essentials, and newsprint for the African Airways main traffic naturally for passengers, but little capacity remained for other services.

### Promotion by Merit Only

MR. C. H. HARTWELL, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, told the recent annual general meeting of the European Civil Servants' Association in Nairobi that the Administration was determined to maintain the standards of efficiency that "indigenization" of the public services must therefore be gradual and that the Government shared the association's view that promotion at all levels should depend solely on ability, character and suitability for advancement, not on race or colour.

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## Police Reserve Officer Convicted

### Sentence of Four Years With Hard Labour

AN INQUIRY into the circumstances in which Mr. Derek Searle, a geologist who was formerly commandant of the Nairobi police striking force, and who was convicted of perjury in Nairobi last week and sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour, has been demanded by officers of the Kenya Police Reserve, who suggest that the investigation be carried out by a body of which regular police officers and officers of the police reserve would be represented in equal numbers. Scrutiny of the methods adopted by the police in investigating the case is desired. A campaign has been launched for funds to meet the cost of Mr. Searle's appeal and to provide for his wife and children.

The meeting was attended by Mr. W. J. Parry, a Nairobi advocate, who said that the appeal had not yet been lodged, but that it was intended to brief Mr. P. Lamb, Q.C., who had already given an opinion on the case.

#### Mr. Searle's Testimony

The charge arose from evidence given at the trial of an African, Kariuki Kimani, who was sentenced to death for being in illegal possession of ammunition. Mr. Searle is alleged to have testified that he handed over Kariuki to Police Inspector George Horsfall, whereas that was done by members of Searle's force. He is also stated to have said that he saw Kariuki in hospital by artificial light, when, according to his counsel, he had meant to say that the identification in hospital had been done by members of his force.

A senior police officer has said that during the past year Mr. Searle had been taken more than 1,000 operations with the striking force, including an outstandingly successful looting and destruction of the camp which released prisoners from Jambani detention camp in September.

Both Searle and Horsfall had pleaded guilty to charges of perjury, but three days later had changed their plea to not guilty. Horsfall alleged that senior police officers intimidated him into admitting guilt, and Searle declared that he had been misled.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Horsfall, who failed to surrender to bail, and is believed to have left the Colony by air for Ireland.

Muriu Wamai, headman of the Rutigaga Kikuyu Guard post has been sentenced to death in connexion with the murder of a Kikuyu prisoner, Mureithi Gathogo, his second-in-command, to seven years' hard labour, and four other guards to five years as accessories after the fact. For reasons of public security the first part of the judgment was heard in camera.

#### "Medieval Stronghold"

Comparing the guard post to the stronghold of a medieval robber baron, Mr. Justice Crane said in the Supreme Court that Muriu and his men had the single object of extorting confessions from innocent and guilty alike. The book of confessions which Muriu had produced was a jumble of innuendo and completely false. After denying that he had beaten anyone, Muriu had admitted using force continuously to extort confessions.

When a sufficient number of suspects had confessed either from fear of force, they were taken to the African court at Karatina. Muriu had spoken privately to the elders informing them of the evidence. Those who would not plead guilty after warning were convicted and their pleas written as guilty. It would be a mockery to mention justice in connection with the Karatina court, and the elders who sat at the hearings should not be allowed to officiate again.

The evidence showed that the murdered man had no connexion with Mau. There was evidence that the six accused men and two prisoners left the post just before shot were fired. It was clear that the accused shot the two prisoners, and that Muriu, in order to give the appearance of a battle, had ordered his men to fire into the air.

African members of the Legislative Council support multi-racialism in every way of life in Kenya. Mr. E. W. Mambu, addressing the Legislative Council,

## Egypt and the Sudan

THAT EGYPTIAN EFFORTS to weight the scales in favour of Egypt when the Sudan comes to decide its future have proved a boomerang is the opinion of the *Church Times*, which has been well-informed about events in the Sudan. An editorial note in that weekly states:

There have been hostile reactions, especially in the southern part of the Sudan, against Egyptian interference. Reports reaching Cairo have so alarmed the Revolutionary Government here that they are now wondering whether they ought to try to persuade Britain to re-enter the Sudan in partnership with Egypt, to restore order. So far as is known, Britain has given no sign of the way in which she would regard such a request if it were made. It would hardly appear reasonable, however, for the Egyptians to expect Britain to pull Egypt's chestnuts out of a fire of her own making.

## Bukoba Native Coffee Board

ILLEGAL SALES OF COFFEE flourished in Bukoba in 1953, according to the annual report of the local Native coffee board. It is estimated that the crop produced by Africans was 9,728 tons of clean coffee, of which the board reported 4,447 tons. Losses arising from illegal sales of some 5,000 tons of coffee are estimated as follows: Government export tax, etc., £4,500; board levy, £18,500; Native authority cess, £42,000; Bukoba Native Co-operative Union and the co-operative societies, £15,600. During the season under review the board sold 5,693 tons of robusta f.a.q. for £1,943,579, 750 tons of Arabica f.a.q. for £311,768, 267 tons of robusta undergrade for £76,727, and 78 tons of arabica undergrade for £24,841, a total of £2,356,915. The prices paid to producers were 91 cents of a shilling per lb. for robusta cherry, 1.78s. per lb. for robusta f.a.q., 1.107s. per lb. for robusta undergrade, 62 cents for arabica cherry, 6s. per lb. for arabica f.a.q., and 40s. per lb. for arabica undergrade.




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# Kenya Man-Power Debate

(Continued from page 487)

and no African gone further than company sergeant major or assistant inspector of police. There was too much talk about remuneration. A great number of Africans in the Home Guard and other parts of the security forces got little or no remuneration. What we need is to end the emigration and if we can get people who will mind less about remuneration. I think we would have people who have the interest of Kenya at heart."

MR. LETCHER: "I heartily agree. It is very embarrassing to see young men called up from some essential job in business or in agriculture not being properly used, sitting in some office twiddling their thumbs. Frustration is caused by the inefficient use of man-power. Such cases are common. There are so many square pegs in round holes."

### Waiting for Telephone Calls

One meets daily young men who say: "I am absolutely fed up, because instead of doing a job I could be doing on the farm or in whatever my business line is, I am sitting in some office waiting hour after hour for two or three telephone calls in 24 hours."

DR. HASSAN, Director of Asian Man-Power, said that Asians mastered between the ages of 18 and 30 numbered about 11,000.

Out of 11,000 I enrolled 2,400. They went through the medical formalities and were sent to police headquarters for enrolment. Six hundred of them up to this day have been rejected and discharged by the police. Some even went through the training and were discharged subsequently. They selected 160 to be trained for four combat units and 340 for general services in the town. Of those 300 are working in different military camps, Kahawa, military headquarters, the camp at Kiambu, and other places. Eight hundred and two were part-time Kenya Police Reserve, and because they were working in the police, therefore their call-up was deferred. Today what the security forces expect from me are clerks, typists and stenographers. They do not need mechanics, they have more than enough."

A LEFT COLONEL STABLES GIBERTE asserted that a number of concerns would curtail business or close down in the call-up methods were not changed. "It had become practically impos-

sible to recruit staff from overseas for certain occupations in Kenya. He hoped that some recruits might be obtained from South Africa.

MR. LETCHER: "Everything has been said on man-power. I feel that what we lack is a go-getting commander. We want a man like a Captain of a Rugby XV who says to his men: 'Come on, boys, we are going to win this game, and they win it does not seem as though we have that man here.'"

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND WATER RESOURCES: "Large numbers of Kenya Regiment and Kenya Police Reserve personnel are, I hope, due for release shortly on the completion of not less than two years' service, and, as a high proportion of early call-ups as volunteers were from the farming community, I hope this will result in quite a number returning to their farms. Also, I think it unlikely that there will be any large increase in new call-ups in the farming community. Planting and harvesting leave, which has been granted fairly reasonably, has contributed greatly to the success of keeping the farming industry going. The fact that we have managed to do so is of great credit to all concerned. If people will look at the production figures of last year they will find that we have managed to keep up our figures."

"We all know cases—and it will happen in every war and even in civil commotion and every situation such as the one in which we are ourselves in—which should be remedied. I know some anthropologists who believe that the growing population and the increasing quantity of land being planted and tilled must be met by a corresponding increase in man-power."

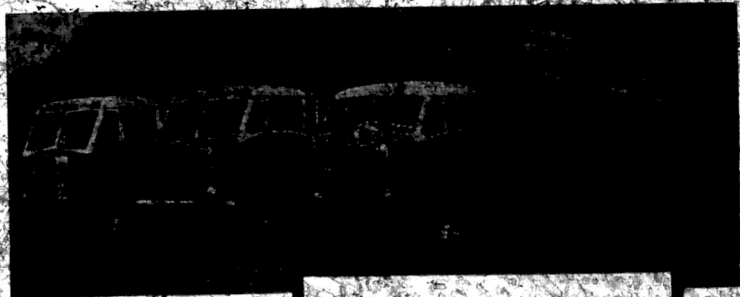
## Buganda National Congress

TWO OFFICIALS of the Lango (Northern Province) branch of the Uganda (African) National Congress Party have been convicted in the magistrate's court in Lira for failing to publish accounts of money raised for the party. It was stated that one had had four previous convictions. The president-general of the party, Mr. Mubazi, is visiting Lira.

The most effective way to build friendship between Europeans and Africans is its home in the Kenya Church Association.

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## Conservative Parliamentary Committees

### Election of Officers for 1954-55

THE ELECTION has been announced of officers for the 1954-55 session of a number of Conservative Party Parliamentary Committees.

The new chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee is Sir Roland Robinson, the two vice-chairmen are Mr. Bernard Braine and Mr. John Timms, and the honorary secretary is Mr. F. M. Bennett.

Mr. George Beresford Craddock has been elected chairman of the East and Central African sub-committee, following the resignation of Mr. Archer Baldwin, and Mr. Ralph Macpherson is the new chairman of the Development sub-committee.

The Home Office Affairs Committee has Sir Robert Grimston as chairman, Brigadier O. L. Prior-Palmer as chairman, and Mr. Ian Harvey and Mr. Graeme Finlay as honorary secretaries.

Some officers of other committees have shown interest in East and Central African affairs. Mr. Anthony Hurd, chairman of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Food Committee, has visited East Africa on several occasions; his vice-chairman is Captain J. A. L. Duntan. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Education Committee are Mr. Angus Maude and Mr. Gilbert Longden. Mr. Ralph Ashton is chairman of the Finance, Trade and Industry Committee, of which the vice-chairmen are Mr. E. J. Erioll and Mr. Geoffrey Stevens, and the honorary secretaries Mr. John Arbuthnot and Mr. Peter Remnant.

### Scholarships

THE COMMISSIONER under the chairmanship of the Director of Education in Tanganyika has awarded the Leslie Scholarship for the ensuing year to Anthony Kenny, whose father is on the staff of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company. He is to go to Brentford School. The Wiglesworth Scholarship is to be held by Dinna Bransgrove, whose father is the architect of many recent buildings in Dar es Salaam. She will go to St. Swithin's, Winchester, next September. These scholarships for the sons and daughters of British settlers, established by Mr. James R. Leslie and the late Alfred Wiglesworth, carry a grant of £100 a year for four years. The avowed purpose of the donors was "to help in the development of Tanganyika by assisting settlers of British descent and British nationality to send their sons and daughters to an approved boarding school in Great Britain."

"Egypt has given us five aeroplanes. It is cheaper to send our men to Egypt to be trained than to bring these planes to the Sudan, where we have no service or repair facilities or the necessary training staff."—Sayed Khalfalla Khalfalla, speaking in the House of Representatives.

## Law and Justice in Kenya

### Views of Sir Hartley Shawcross

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, Q.C. said in Nairobi last week that he was convinced that the legal profession was doing all in its power to maintain the traditions of British justice in Kenya. That, however, depended not only on professional people, but on laymen, and demanded absolute honesty and impartiality on the part of the police, witnesses, and juries. "I am not altogether happy about these matters," continued Sir Hartley.

"In any community in the long run the police must be the basis for the maintenance of law and order. Our hope success will crown the efforts now being made to establish a completely independent and impartial police force, which will be regarded by all sections of the community as a friend as well as a servant."

### African Can Understand Fairness

"At present justice must be state-administered. But I must be just to the African. No doubt it is difficult for the African to understand all the fine lines and subtleties of British law and justice, but experience has shown that the African can understand fairness. I am sure the European community will also realize that in a multi-racial community they must be just as stern, relentless, and swift in meting out justice in cases in which, un happily, Europeans may be involved."

Emphasizing that he was referring to matters of broad policy, not to particular cases, Sir Hartley said that he had doubts about the system under which, when there was no martial law, courts martial tried soldiers for civil offences. It was obviously essential to the military order in Kenya to repress violent crime, but it was important to maintain the authority of the civil power, and it was therefore generally undesirable to draw distinctions between the procedure used in the trial of soldiers and civilians for civil offences. "It was best dealt with under the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and civil power should not be weakened unnecessarily by the settlement of boys."

### Governor Praises R.F.R.

SIR EVELYN BARRHO, Governor of Kenya, has opened the new Nairobi mess of the Kenya Police Reserve. He was accompanied by Lady Barrho. A roll of honour in memory of those members who have lost their lives in the emergency was unveiled by the Mayor of Nairobi. In his speech the Governor said: "You have in Kenya the same spirit that in Great Britain during the war formed the Home Guard, and put generals in the ranks and managing directors on the beat. Here in Kenya it is as evident as it was in Britain 10 years ago." Sir Evelyn has also installed Nairobi County Council in its new County Hall.

"Though myself an advocate, I am sorry that this Bill will open the path to a paradise of litigation for advocates."—Mr. Madan, an Asian member, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya on the Landlord and Tenant (Shops and Hotels) (Temporary Provision) Bill.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The East African Derby will be run on January 1. The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has risen until May 31, 1955.

The Sudan has been admitted to membership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association now embraces Northern Rhodesia's tobacco growers.

A new radio-telephone service has been opened between Nairobi and Mogadishu in Somalia.

About 47,000 acres of land in the Central Province, Kenya were cleared of bush and bracken last year.

The Bishop of Zanzibar has laid the foundation stone of a new church in Dar es Salaam, to be known as St. Nicholas.

Kenya's national parks, which reopened on December 16, will close for the long rains on April 1 and open again on June 1.

Tramway siding of the road from Bell Bridge to Umshati and Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Salisbury, has almost been completed.

Last week's annual reception of the Crown Agents was attended by many guests with East and Central African connexions.

Led by the mayor, a delegation from Kitwe has made a 10-day tour of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to study African housing.

Both Houses of the Sudan Parliament have agreed to hold future meetings in the mornings. Hitherto they have been held in the evenings.

Mashonaland gamekeepers have had their best planting runs for some years, but the Mikzoe Valley, the principal maize area, has not been so fortunate.

A record of 14 hours, 36 minutes for the return journey by a full-length train between Mombasa and Nairobi has been established with the new aluminium alloy coaches.

Eight Indian agriculturists have left to settle in Ethiopia, where they have been given land, oxen, ploughs, and other help by the Government of Ethiopia.

Transfer of 3,000 acres of Crown land on the edge of the Kerio Valley from the Highlands to the Elgeyo-Marakwet African Reserve has been approved by the Kenya Legislative Council.

The East African Railway and Harbours Bill which was recently described in this newspaper, was shown last week to members of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

New permanent immigration into Kenya during the first half of 1954 included 2,322 Europeans and 2,150 Asians and Arabs, and permanent emigration of 1,081 Europeans and 595 Asians and Arabs.

### Territorial Capital

A Select Committee's recommendation that Southern Rhodesia's territorial capital should remain in Salisbury has been rejected by the Colony's Parliament, by 18 votes to six; five members were absent. The matter will now be discussed by the Cabinet.

An African clerk in the district office in Tukuyu, Tanganyika, who had been in Government service for 27 years, has been gaoled for six years with hard labour on 202 counts of stealing by a public servant and fraudulent accounting. In two years he stole about £690. His salary was £20 a month.

Father Biers, founder and principal of the Mawego school for African artisans in the South Nyanza district of Kenya, does not insist on an examination certificate as an entry qualification, for he considers that many who fail to pass their preliminary examination can be trained to become efficient artisans. Since the school opened in 1952 the pupils have built a carpenter's shop, a blacksmith's shop and several class rooms and dormitories. They are now engaged on a chapel.

The European Children's Correspondence Course, introduced in Tanganyika by the Education Department in 1929, is celebrating its silver jubilee. Despite the increase in schools, more than 100 children still use this form of instruction.

The Union-Castle calendar for 1955 is a colourful affair. Pride of place is given to a picture of the ATHLONE-CASTLE leaving Cape Town. Other illustrations are of the Victoria Falls, Trafalgar Square, a country scene in Essex, Union Buildings in Pretoria, and Kilimanjaro.

The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations has urged the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia to exert the utmost efforts to achieve a final delimitation of the frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia, and to accept a mediator appointed by the United Nations if direct negotiations do not bring agreement by July next.

### Constitutional Reform

While this issue is being printed the Great Britain and Northern Ireland Press has published the recommendations for constitutional reform in that country and in the Protectorate of Tanganyika. The Kampala correspondent of *The Times* called at the beginning of the week that if a referendum were to be taken in Buganda the reforms would probably be rejected.

The rate for the job should be the principle governing industry in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, according to the Eastern Trade Union Congress, which has urged Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Federal Prime Minister, to appoint a special board, composed of an independent chairman, four officials, four employers and four union representatives, to establish that principle.

The United Nations committee on the relations in the Union of South Africa has decided by 14 votes to nine, with 10 abstentions, to remain in existence to watch the operation of the policy of *apartheid*. It is to invite the Government of the Union to reconsider its position in the light of the pledge given by all members of the United Nations to uphold fundamental freedoms without distinction of race or colour.

### Rhodesia's University

"THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND" has been adopted as an official title by the inaugural board of the proposed university. In that name an application is to be made to the Queen for the grant of a charter. The crest will embody the three territorial emblems — Northern Rhodesia's fish eagle, Southern Rhodesia's flame lion, and Nyasaland's rising sun; the badge will consist of a golden triangle surmounted on a red cross (for London University), with a book on a blue band at the top of a silver shield, and the motto from Proverbs XIV, will be *Domus vitae edificatur sapientia* ("Wisdom builds the house of life").

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## Federal Mining and Labour Prospects

### Sir Roy Welensky Optimistic

NEARLY HALF of the Federation's tax revenue this year (including the surcharges imposed by the three territorial Governments) will come from Northern Rhodesia's copper mines, which will provide £18m. out of £37m. In making this announcement Sir Roy Welensky said that even if the price of the metal, now high, should fall, the cost of structure of the mines was such that their profits and their tax payments would be considerably cushioned.

Moreover, much expansion was planned, including development of the Bafwari and Chibuluma properties. "My audience will be asked to believe that the vast expenditure required by the development is being undertaken by the hard-headed mining companies in an industry which is about to decline."

Development of the Copperbelt's cobalt and uranium resources was only just beginning, and the known copper reserves were estimated at 700m. tons, with a life of at least 35 years.

### Problems Not Unsurpassable

Despite the prospect of labour troubles in the Federation Sir Roy expressed confidence that current problems were surmountable. For among all parties there was ample good will and moderation.

"I am quite sure that the vast majority of our European population acknowledges not only that peaceful and prosperous development here in Central Africa depends to a great extent on the advancement of the African, but also on the adoption of a positive state of mind towards the problem."

"Obstinate ill will, the conviction that any and every display of extremism, by white or black, every departure from reason, every demonstration of unbridled personal ambition, stands not only to retard real progress, but even to damage the work already done."

## Development of Rhodesia Railways

### Nyasaland Extension Proposed

FOR EVERY SQUARE MILE of the United Kingdom there are 12 miles of railway track; the corresponding figure for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is 10 yards. That comparison has been made in the *Financial Times* by its Salisbury correspondent.

He noted in an interesting review of the position that by the end of next year the locomotive tractive power of Rhodesia Railways will have increased by 723% since the system was acquired by the State in 1947, that the number of wagons will have been raised by 150%, and the coaching stock by more than 50%.

### Branch Line to Baniroli

The new railway to Lourenço Marques should be opened about this time next year, and a branch line to serve the Baniroli copper mine, eight miles south of Chingola, by January, 1957. The next project will be the construction at a cost of about £20m. of the Sinoia-Katwe cut-off, to reduce the distance from the Copperbelt to Salisbury and Beira by 300 miles.

The writer quoted Mr. H. W. Stevens, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, as stating that a 20-mile extension from Salima to Lilongwe, costing £1m., would pay for itself in 10 years. Road traffic between Fort Jameson, Lilongwe and Beira has now reached 70,000 tons annually, and carriage of that traffic by rail would save the public about £1m. a year.

Within the next three years the Federal Government proposes to spend nearly £1m. on new locomotives, rolling stock and other material development for the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways, and £25,000 on new vessels and harbours to improve the Lake Nyasa service.

## £10m. for Roads

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has earmarked £6.5m. for road reconstruction in the next three years. In the same period the territorial Governments will spend about £3.5m. on reconstructing main roads.

Portuguese citizens who left Portugal in 1953 for Mozambique are officially numbered at 3,126, compared with 31,128 in the previous year and 2,585 in 1951.

## Of Commercial Concern

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury will tomorrow receive a deputation consisting of two representatives each of the Joint East and Central African Board, the British Commonwealth Producers Organization, the West India Committee, and the West Africa Committee, who will submit proposals for less onerous taxation of companies operating in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. H. M. Collinson, Chairman of the Stockowners' Council in Kenya, has said that many countries are willing to take Kenya beef, but whereas 5,500 head of cattle per month are required to meet the demand in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo, only about 3,000 are at present available. He said that there was room for considerable expansion of production in Kenya.

A trophy for competition among growers has been presented to the Pyrethron Board of Kenya by the Mitchell Corn & Co. (East Africa), Ltd. The trophy is the successful production of the number 1 sugar to the East African territories, and being the first time the East African Commercial concern has been entrusted with this business.

The net gain of funds received by the three Central African territories, after taking into account remittances by migrant labourers, immigrants who decided not to stay, etc., was only £500,000 last year, compared with £2.5m. in 1951. Capital invested from abroad totalled £27m., the same total as in 1951.

The final estimate of the Department of Agriculture of the United States for the current cotton crop is 14 per cent of 200.36 cwt. This compares the estimate three months ago, but much below last season's crop of 18.5m. bales. This season's yield is now estimated at 339 lb. per acre, an all-time record.

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd. announces an interim dividend of 10% (less tax) on account of the year to September 30 last, payable on £299,000 capital, as increased by a 15% free scrip issue. During the three preceding years the distribution was 10% plus 2% bonus, on £260,000 capital.

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd. report a decline in group profits for the past year, from £865,393 to £693,704, after allowing for taxation, the cause being increased competition, especially in Rhodesia, and hard steel prices. The dividend is unchanged at 15%.

### African Tea Prices

At last week's auctions in London 3,247 packages of African tea were sold for 5s. 11.16d. per lb., compared with 1,592 packages averaging 6s. 5.41d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 6s. 11.4d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Liabilities and assets of commercial banks in Kenya in the second quarter of 1954 rose from £63,323,000 to £66,838,000, in Tanganyika and Zanzibar from £29,045,000 to £31,151,000, and in Uganda declined from £28,164,000 to £27,441,000.

Approval for the establishment of an international finance corporation to assist economic development in under-developed countries, has been given by the United Nations General Assembly by 50 votes to none. The Soviet group abstained.

No. 1 grade steel is now quoted in London at £70 c.12, compared with 193 this time last year. No. 3 is at £67 (57s.).

The port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, has already handled more cargo than its 1953 record.

### Sisal Output for November

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 740 tons of fibre, making 4,919 tons for eight months.



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Company Report**Wankie Colliery Company, Limited**

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

**Gratifying Increase in Current Output and Sales****Progress of Expansion and Reconstruction Programme****Efforts to Combat Transportation Problems****MR. T. COULTER ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at Kirrie Buildings, Aberdeen Street, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, on Wednesday, December 1, 1954.

Mr. T. COULTER, chairman of the company, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1954, said:

"Gentlemen, the directors' report and accounts and the accompanying statement by the chairman, which have already been circulated to shareholders, cover fully the operations of your company for the year under review.

**Recent Developments**

"Having just returned from a visit to the colliery, I would like to give you some further information concerning recent developments since the chairman's statement was issued on October 14, 1954.

"Dealing first of all with the output position, I am pleased to say that sales of coal for the first quarter of the current financial year, including coal used on the property for coke production and brickmaking, amounted to 818,696 tons, which is an increase of 126,816 tons as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

"The sales output for November, 1954, was actually 302,563 tons, which is an all-time record for the colliery.

"The colliery management and all concerned at Wankie deserve our sincere congratulations on this splendid achievement.

"This gratifying increase is due, firstly, to the progress so far accomplished in the reorganization of underground mining operations, which has resulted in a substantial improvement in output capacity, and, secondly, to very special efforts on the part of the Railway Administration in providing increased supplies of fuel, coupled with a general speeding up in the handling of coal traffic.

"We are very appreciative of the good work being done by the railways in this connection and look forward to further improvements in the supply of trucks, which we understand are now being planned.

**Transportation**

"As you know, the question of providing adequate facilities for the transport of coal is now receiving very close attention by the Federal and Southern Rhodesia Governments, and measures have already been adopted to encourage the greater use of road transport wherever possible by industries and the general public, with a view to releasing railway trucks for the conveyance of coal.

"In a recent statement to the Press, Sir Roy Welensky, Minister of Transport and Communications, outlined

some of the efforts being made by the railways to bring about an all-round improvement in the handling of railway traffic. Sir Roy also gave some interesting and encouraging information regarding stockpiles and rolling stock now arriving and to arrive, together with some details of the results obtained to date in the recruitment of railway personnel.

"I can only repeat that Wankie output capacity is now well in excess of present day truck supplies, and this margin will increase quite appreciably when the new coal preparation plant at No. 3 Colliery comes into service in about six months' time.

**Progress of Expansion Policy**

"During my recent visit to the colliery I was greatly impressed with the general progress being made in carrying out the reorganising and expansion policy approved by your board about 12 months ago.

"On the production side, the introduction of electric coal cutters at all three collieries, coupled with the reorganization of underground transport and the use of larger capacity mine tubs, have brought about a welcome transformation, with much greater flexibility in output capacity.

"At No. 3 Colliery, which is still in the semi-development stage, awaiting completion of the permanent coal preparation plant, it has been possible to introduce from the outset modern methods of coal getting, and we are looking forward to good results and high efficiency from this unit when full-scale production is reached.

**Native Labour — A Progressive Move**

"In regard to the work now proceeding in the erection of new Native villages and their accompanying amenities, it will be of interest to shareholders to know that the first communal kitchen for the feeding of single Natives was recently brought into service at No. 3 Colliery.

"Hitherto all Natives, whether married or single, received uncooked rations issued free by the company, this being the usual custom throughout the greater part of the mining industry of Southern Rhodesia.

"We have always held the opinion that, in so far as single Natives are concerned, the prevailing custom is open to much criticism in large establishments such as that at Wankie, and we therefore feel that the introduction of communal feeding constitutes what we believe to be a progressive move.

"I am glad to say that this innovation has been well received by our Native employees, and it is our intention later on to erect further kitchens at Nos. 1 and No. 2 Collieries, so that the entire force of single Natives will eventually be catered for in this fashion.

"I might add that these kitchens will be in the charge of a dietician, specially trained in the art of preparing

food on a bulk scale, and in arranging for the serving of balanced diets best suited to the requirements of Natives who are regularly engaged in hard physical work.

"Experience elsewhere has shown that communal feeding has brought about a very definite improvement in the health, efficiency, and general well-being of Native employees, and we are hopeful that similar improvements will be recorded at Waskie in due course.

#### Meeting Consumers' Requirements

"In conclusion, I would like to say that the impetus of the programme of expansion and reconstruction is now beginning to take shape, and I am confident that in the course of the next 18 months we shall be well on the way towards achieving most of our objectives.

"I am very well aware that for some time past our consumers have not been receiving full supplies of tea, and on occasions the shortage has been most acute. As a result, much criticism has been directed against your company during a period when considerable efforts and a great amount of capital money were being applied towards changing and modernizing methods of production at the colliery.

"Today the general position at the colliery has improved considerably as compared with 12 months ago, and output capacity, which is already ahead of the available railway transport facilities, will improve still further in the near future.

#### Traffic Handling Capacity

"It is to be hoped, therefore, that the various measures which the railways have under consideration to bring about an all-round increase in traffic handling capacity will enable Wankie to step up despatches of coal during the current year to a level which will go a long way towards keeping the peace amongst our many consumers."

The report and accounts were adopted, and the dividend of 9d. per share was approved.

The retiring directors, Colonel Sir J. Ellis Robins, Mr. M. W. Rush, and Mr. L. W. Sturt, were re-elected, and the other formal business having been transacted the proceedings terminated.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the company the resolution of amalgamation of association was approved.

## Company Report

### Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

#### Excellent Market Improvement

#### Mr. J. A. Loram on Quality of the Output

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Limited, was held on December 7 in London.

MR. J. A. LORAM, the chairman, presided.

The following is his statement, which had been circulated with the report and accounts.

"It gives me pleasure to report to stockholders a highly satisfactory result for the company's season 1953-54. This admittedly is mainly due to circumstances outside the directors' control, namely, the sensational improvement in the market for tea in general, caused by consumption overtaking production.

#### Improved Standard

"But stockholders will be glad to know that, in addition, the standard of our teas has improved markedly in relation to those of other producers. In terms of prices realized for our teas we obtained in net average price, a very considerable gain of 12,79d. over the 1952-53 average of 34,40d. per lb., bringing the 1953-54 result to 47,19d. per lb.

"With regard to crop, the continuation of selective plucking limits the output but, nevertheless, the crop harvested of 489,393 lb. shows a gain of 25,603 lb. over the 1952-53 figure of 463,990 lb.

"A year ago I referred to the matter of the factory extension and pointed out that the policy of finer plucking and consequently reduced crops made it less urgent than it had been. Your directors have now decided to await results from a new system of withering green tea leaf, which is being tried out in another country before proceeding with the alterations to our factory. I hope by next year to be able to report further on this system.

"Our visiting agent, Mr. C. E. Snell, continues to report favourably on the general condition of the estate, and my co-director, Commander Abubhatt, who

visited the estate last March, fully confirms Mr. Snell's opinion.

#### Current Season

"The current season 1954-55 has made a fair start. The crop is well ahead of last year's, the tea market remains strong, and therefore, without making any prophecy, may be regarded as very good. The immediate prospects are good.

"The net proceeds of sales of last year's crop and miscellaneous income totalled £97,926, against which estate expenditure on revenue accounts, London expenses, and depreciation totalled £34,229, leaving a net profit for the year, subject to tax, of £63,699. Out of this profit it is necessary to set aside for taxation in the United Kingdom and Nyasaland a sum of no less than £39,000, leaving a net profit for the year, after deducting taxation, of £24,699.


"To this net profit are added the amount brought forward from the season 1952-53 of £2,853 and £2,000, being a credit adjustment for taxation provided in previous years but no longer required. There is therefore available £29,552, of which the directors have transferred £8,688 to general reserve, making that reserve now £33,000. After providing for the interim dividend of 15% less income tax, absorbing £4,898, and for a final dividend of 40% less income tax, which will absorb £13,063, there remains £2,903 to be carried forward to next year on profit and loss account, corresponding with £2,853 brought in to credit at the beginning of the company's year.

"In conclusion, once again I would offer Mr. C. J. Hardwick, the estate manager, our sincere thanks for his capable management and congratulate him on the quality of the output of tea. Stockholders would, I know, also like to thank Mr. O. Fox and Mr. de la Basture, the two assistants, for their contributions to the success of 1953-54.

"Finally, I would express our gratitude to Mr. C. E. Snell, whose advice as visiting agent has been most helpful to the board."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the manager and staff in Nyasaland.

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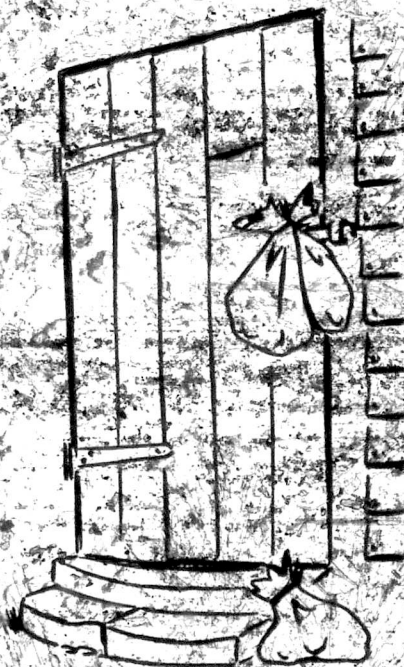
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Founder and Editor:

F. B. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1954

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## Storm Over Africa

### A RETROSPECT

Long ere the Great War set the world ablaze  
 Peace seemed secure in Eastern Africa:  
 From Ethiopia and the meeting Nile  
 South to the twin Rhodesias prevailed  
 The Pax Britannica, a lightsome scheme,  
 Christian, humane, instinct with honest plan  
 To advance all peoples and the general weal.

The peace wellnigh over, Hope revived,  
 Men smiled — or laughed — again, till they discerned  
 The grim and grievous overhang of the New  
 War black with disaster, a cosmic tear  
 Bred doubt and nullified decision. Came the storm:

Sudan, but five years raised from the sea,  
 Was first to go — and unwillingly. Ingrate!  
 She lent the temple an unguarded ear  
 And fell — to fling her fate and future hopes  
 Into the whirlstream of Egyptian politics.  
 The storm could boast no easier victory.

Overwhelmed Kenya faced a vicious wave  
 Of Native superstition, crime, and deeds  
 Bestial enough to shame the human race.  
 Tiny Buganda, self-misled, mistook  
 The times as ripe for "independence"; but  
 Wise counsels served to save her from herself.

Far down the south, where Rhodes' tradition holds,  
 Where Federation firms the fabric State,  
 The stormiest gusts passed harmlessly — snugged down  
 Like ships of old well-handled in typhoon.

The end not yet nor easy, but the cry  
 Is loud for leadership from doughty men  
 Who know the country and its Native folk,  
 Who made a garden in the wilderness,  
 Who built their homes and mean to live therein,  
 Not from a gib and loose-tongued oratory.

The fiercest cyclone has a heart wherein  
 The roar and rattle of the storm abate:  
 Where gain-exhausted seamen gain to snatch  
 A spell of calm, relaxing and forby,  
 Strength for the sure-returning blast. For so  
 The blessed break of Christmas brings us joy  
 A pause for rest, the bank of — and for —

# Kenya Government's Statement on African Wages

## White Paper on Recommendations of Carpenter Committee

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has issued a White Paper (Sessional Paper 21 of 1954; Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.) giving its views on the recommendations of the Committee on African Wages (the so-called Carpenter Report, after its chairman).

That committee, appointed in April, 1953, was asked to report on the adequacy of African cash wages and other conditions and benefits of employment, and to give special consideration to the following questions:

(1) Whether the existing terms and conditions of employment could be so altered as to provide African workers with greater incentives to industry, efficiency, and increased output.

(2) Whether the present method of calculating the statutory minimum wage in urban areas is reasonable.

(3) Whether all or any of the findings of the committee should be extended to areas outside municipalities and towns.

As the basic condition for the emergence of an effective African labour force, the committee recommend the stabilization of labour within its area of employment, and urged the Government to regard such a development as a major aim of its economic and social policy. The White Paper says on this point:

The Government accepts this aim, but recognizes that in some instances migrant labour may still be necessary. In the light of the Government's view that in planning generally the principle should be adopted that conditions of urban living should be such as to make possible a full life for the individual without the necessity of holding land elsewhere.

### Adult and Bachelor Wages

It is recognized that, although a bachelor wage system may at one time have been that best suited to the Colony's needs, the time has come to move away from it towards a wage system which provides for some at least all of the obligations which are assumed on the attainment of men's estate. This may more appropriately be called an adult wage than a family wage, just as the bachelor wage may more appropriately be termed a youth wage.

In making the transition from a youth towards a adult wage system, it is accepted by Government that it is essential to have regard to the economic consequences both on the Colony as a whole and on the individual industries within it.

The method of transition which Government proposes to adopt is as devised to ensure that the strain on the Colony's industries which could be imposed by drastic wage increases is minimized by a change from the youth wage to the effective of an adult wage, not by fixed stages as recommended annually by the Wages Advisory Board in the light of current economic and other circumstances.

Another recommendation of the committee was that plans should now be put in hand for changing the basis of the statutory minimum wage from one which takes account only of the needs of a single man to one based on the needs of a family unit.

Our specific recommendations in regard to the family minimum wage and the method of its introduction are:

(a) That the basic family minimum wage should be assessed at two and a half times the basic bachelor minimum and the additional allowance for family housing at the average economic rent of a minimum standard of family accommodation at local authority African housing locations.

(b) That the transition from the bachelor to the family minimum wage should take place over a period of 10 years.

(c) That in the case of the basic minimum wage the transition should be effected by equal annual percentage additions (15%) to the base (bachelor) minimum, the first addition becoming operative from January 1, 1956.

(d) That as far as practicable (and subject to consultation with the local authorities concerned), the transition in the

housing allowance should also be effected by equal annual increases, the first step in the transition again being made with effect from January 1, 1956.

(e) That the method and rate of transition should be reviewed after a period of five years from its inception, and earlier should the economic circumstances of the Colony so require.

(f) That any part of the family minimum wage should be linked to any qualification of 2½ years and a service qualification of 24 months' continuous employment outside the Native land area.

### Government's Reservations

While accepting the recommendations as a general aim of policy, the Government has its reservations, which are thus stated:

In regard to the Government's basic theory that the basic adult minimum wage should be assessed at two and a half times the basic bachelor minimum, it is noted that in the view of Government, it would be unwise to make any transition involve the Colony in a commitment of this magnitude.

Government considers that it would be sounder policy initially to aim at an adult wage based on what is sufficient to maintain a man and his wife, but not his children. Such an adult wage constitutes in itself a very large advance on the present position.

Government accepts, however, as a long-term aim, movement towards an adult minimum wage sufficient to meet the needs of a man, his wife and two children. The achievement of that aim will, of course, depend on economic and other circumstances. Moreover, Government considers that the speed and length of a service required to qualify for such a wage should need careful consideration. The final decision on this matter will not be taken until the Board has had reference to the subject.

The following table (from page 10 of the report) contains a comparison of basic minimum wages calculated for various household units based on Nairobi prices in December, 1953.

Unit	Basic Minimum Wage		
	Cash	Proportionate value	
	Sh.	cents	
Single man	68	83	100
Man and wife	119	53	167
Family unit of man, wife, and two children	175	92	254
Average family of man, wife, and three children	192	38	277

It will be seen that the Government's immediate proposal is to move towards a basic adult minimum wage equivalent to 1.67 times the basic revised youth minimum wage, as against the 2.5 times recommended by the committee. Government accepts the recommendation that the additional allowance for adult housing should be assessed at the average economic rent of a minimum standard of family accommodation (i.e. accommodation for a man and a wife) in local authority African housing locations.

With regard to (a), (c), and (d) Government does not propose to accept the method of proceeding to the full adult minimum wage by way of fixed annual increases, but rather to aim at achieving it at such rate as may be practicable in the light of current economic and other circumstances. This method of transition must necessarily preclude the setting of a time limit to the transition.

### Five-Year Goal

Nevertheless, Government considers it necessary to state the opinion that, provided conditions are favourable, the goal should be attainable within five years.

The following measures are proposed by Government:—  
(1) With effect from January 1, 1956, in respect of its own employees Government will decide each year, having regard to all the circumstances, what advances towards an adult minimum wage can appropriately be made.

(2) The Wages Advisory Board will be convened regularly during each year to consider the adequacy of wages and emoluments of employment. It consists of a chairman and two other independent members, two employer representatives, and two employee representatives. It is therefore proposed that in respect of urban areas the board should be requested to move towards this adult minimum wage by recommending such increases annually with effect from January 1, 1956, as are considered appropriate, having regard to all the circumstances, economic or otherwise, and to the desirability of completing the transition within five years.

(3) Government, in consultation with the local authority concerned, will keep a close check on the influx of work seekers into towns, and will if necessary take measures to restrict such immigration to a level commensurate with the needs of urban employment and the availability of housing.

(4) Government will continue to promote the development of wage negotiating machinery, with a view to reducing progressively the number of workers dependent upon statutory minimum wage orders applicable to definite areas.

One of the recommendations of the Carpenter Commission was that the Government should introduce en-

abling legislation which would permit a pilot scheme or schemes under the direction of district or county councils.

The White Paper comments—

"This recommendation refers to the suggested establishment of African village settlements in the European Highlands and other settled areas of the Colony. This is a very complex problem, which will and is being discussed with the local authorities concerned. Enabling legislation may not be necessary."

## Millions More for Civil Service Salaries

### Reservations about the Lidbury Commission's Recommendations

**KENYA'S BILE** for the salaries of civil servants will rise by 41m. as a result of the Government's compliance with considerable amendments of the recommendations of the Lidbury Commission.

In the case of East African Railways and Harbours the additional direct cost, exclusive of construction staff, will be £890,000 annually for salaries, £135,000 for pensions, and £75,000 for gratuities.

The East Africa High Commission expects to have to find an additional 11m. annually for salaries, not including grants to grant-aided schools and exclusive of increased contributions to High Commission services.

The Posts and Telecommunications Administration will pay an extra £2,400,000 a year.

Each of these three administrations has issued a White Paper giving its comments.

That by the Government of Kenya, a 51-page document states—

"There are certain recommendations in the Salaries Commission Report which the Government considers unacceptable or in need of modification both in the public interest and the interests of the Service. The Report has been considered and discussed with the staff side of the Central Whitley Council, although unfortunately it has not proved possible to reach agreement on certain major issues.

Acceptance of the commission's recommendations will have the effect of introducing entirely new terms and conditions of service, and officers will be given the option of accepting these in full or remaining on their existing terms and conditions of service together with the cost-of-living allowances as payable at present. These cost-of-living allowances will be subject to review in the manner proposed for the cost-of-living allowance that will form part of the new terms of service, and no guarantee can be given that officers electing to remain on their existing terms and conditions of service will necessarily have their cost-of-living allowances maintained at the present level.

#### Public Service Policy

The Government takes this opportunity to affirm that in moving towards the ultimate objective which is a public service staffed by the people of the country there should be no lowering of standards in the services.

"The Government accepts the principle of basic salary scales with the addition of inducement pay where appropriate. The Government regards the inducement element as an integral part of salary and does not intend that the salaries of serving officers shall be varied except by the process of a future salaries revision.

The commission recommend two general rules for the operation of the movement principle. The first is that the East African Administrations should have a mutual covenant not to offer inducement pay to each other's locally-born or domiciled people. The Government accepts this, save that, owing to the difficulty of precisely defining the term 'local domicile', it is proposed to substitute therefore the term 'persons offering their services locally within East Africa.'

The second rule provides for scheduling the external recruitment fields in which inducement pay would form part of a offer of employment. This is not acceptable. The Government is of the opinion that the award of inducement pay should be determined by the place of recruitment, but by the method of recruitment.

#### Inducement Pay

(a) All persons recruited in the U.K. by the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents will normally be granted inducement pay.

The Government does not therefore accept the recommendation in paragraph (b) that a candidate of local origin should qualify for inducement pay only if he enters one of the grades specified in that paragraph. The Government considers that a local candidate recruited in the U.K. by the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents should be treated in precisely the same way as an overseas recruit.

(b) It is proposed to create a Local African Salaries and Payments Board, which the Secretary of State will nominate a representative. With the experience of the existing machinery, the Colonial Office and of the machinery applied by his Appointments Board in London. This board will advise the Government regarding the admission of local candidates to posts of the level ordinarily filled by officers of the administrative and professional overseas services and subordinated ranks of the police and prison services. These posts will be excluded from the scope of the Civil Service Commission. Persons appointed to these posts on the advice of this board will be entitled to inducement pay irrespective of race.

(c) Posts and grades (apart from those in (b)) to which the B and C scales have been assigned will fall within the scope of the Civil Service Commission. These will normally be advertised locally by the Civil Service Commission, and appointments will be made either on pensionable terms at basic rates of pay, a candidate's entry point being determined on the advice of the Civil Service Commission by his local market value, or possibly on contract terms, as a market value salary assessed by the Civil Service Commission. If that commission advises that it has been found impossible to fill a vacancy in A, B or C scale appointment by local recruitment, recruitment from overseas will be tried, the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents' machinery being used. In that event inducement pay will be payable.

The Government is unable to accept the recommendation that Asian and African officers serving on three-fifths of the present administrative and professional scales should convert to basic pay without inducement. Such an arrangement would place them at a disadvantage as compared with those officers who have already received advancement in the clerical, executive, and analogous grades and are now serving on scales which are regarded as containing an expatriation element, and who will be eligible to convert with the inducement addition in accordance with the recommendation of the commission's report.

Moreover, in view of the fact that two Asian assistant superintendents of police are serving on expatriate scales and automatically qualify for the inducement addition, and that a future officer, locally appointed to the grades enumerated in (b) and in paragraph (ii) of paragraph (c) of the Sessional Paper, will receive the inducement addition, the Government regards it as inequitable to deny inducement to officers already serving in these grades.

Furthermore, the abolition of the three-fifths rule was officially announced on February 15, 1953, these officers had reason to believe that they would be granted the full European scale independently of any recommendation which might be made by the new Salaries Commission. The Government

therefore considers that it is under an obligation to these officers to convert on a revision on the same basis as their European counterparts—that is, with inducement pay.

For the same reasons the Government also proposes that the Assistant District Officers at present serving on three-fifths of European scales should be granted the full European scale retroactively from the date of announcement of the abolition of the three-fifths rule, i.e., February 15, 1953.

#### Railways and Harbours Administration

The Railways and the Harbours review of the recommendations states, *inter alia*—

The Administration accepts the grouping of super-scale posts recommended by the Salaries Commission, but cannot accept the salary levels proposed.

The Commission accepted the need for improved status for district civil and mechanical engineers, district traffic superintendents, and posts of comparable responsibilities, and to some extent have given effect to this in their proposals for super-scale salaries; but the commission propose little or no improvement in the salaries of the relatively few more senior super-scale posts, although the burden of increased responsibilities falls with even greater weight on such posts, and there is strong justification for proper recognition of these responsibilities by adequate differentials between salary levels.

The commission also appears to have overlooked the fact that the field of recruitment for the senior professional and technical posts in the Transport Administration is not the same as for other branches of the public service, and that competition for trained and experienced technical officers of the standard necessary for the efficient operation of an undertaking of the size of the East African Railways and Harbours is extremely keen.

Experience has shown that present super-scale salary levels are not sufficient to attract senior officers of the calibre required, and any depression of the super-scale salaries in order to relate them to salaries payable in the fields of general Government service can only result in a general lowering of standards which is bound to reflect unfavourably on the efficiency of the transport services, and, therefore, on the general development of East Africa.

#### Error Repeated

The Ladbury Commission proposals in this respect have followed the same erroneous line as those of the Holmes Commission, which had to be later rectified in 1941, and would have the effect of nullifying that rectification.

The Administration considers, therefore, that the salary levels proposed for super-scale posts must be substantially modified. The total overall cost of these amended super-scale proposals is less than 1% of the cost of the Salaries Commission's recommendations as a whole.

The Administration is anxious to simplify the salary structure of the present African subordinate service, but in view of the complexities involved has decided to deal with this problem separately and for the time being to make straight conversions from the existing scales to the appropriate points in the new salary range.

The Administration intends to work to two principles in framing a simpler and more logical structure. The first is that while the points of entry into the lower grades may vary from place to place or territory to territory according to market conditions, the maximum of the lowest grade and the minima and maxima of the higher grades to which employees, as they gain greater skill and experience, should be the same throughout the Administration's system (subject only to the incidence of local allowances). The second is that the salary structure should be designed to avoid overlap between the maximum of one grade and the minimum of the next higher grade in the normal channel of promotion, so as to offer an incentive to the group C employee by an immediate increase of pay on promotion to acquire greater skill and experience and fit himself for promotion.

The Administration accepts the recommendations to aban-

don the fixing of women's pay at four-fifths of the corresponding male level. Special arrangements will be necessary for such posts as stenographers and secretaries, where market values now largely determine the levels of salary payable.

The Administration accepts the recommendation that January 1, 1954, should be taken as the base date for consideration of any future variation of cost-of-living allowances. The Administration, however, in common with the territorial Governments, does not accept that changes in cost-of-living allowances should be automatically tied to the movement of one or more cost-of-living indices. The Administration will keep the rise and fall of relevant indices constantly under review, and would regard such movements as one of the factors, but not the only factor, to be taken into account in fixing the rate of the cost-of-living allowance.

The commission states that it is essential that the principle of the inducement addition shall apply to Railways and Harbours salary scales so long as it may be necessary to attract staff from outside East Africa. The commission, however, does not make it clear that this principle was accepted only with some reluctance and to come into line with the territorial Governments.

#### Technical and Advisory Staff

The attention of the commission was drawn—but was fortunately not heeded—by the report of the committee on the different problems which would arise in the recruitment of the principal staff of a large industrial organization employing substantial numbers not only of professional and administrative officers but also skilled technical and supervisory personnel, whom it has in recent years been very difficult to obtain in sufficient numbers and for whom all possible sources of recruitment have had to be explored.

The Administration will apply the movement pay principle, but considers that the arrangements set out in paragraphs 25 to 31 for its application to posts other than the administrative and professional classes are not practicable for the East African Railways and Harbours. While it considers the range of supervisory and technical posts it will always be open to the market for suitable candidates, it does not consider a combination of merit and favour to be a desirable means of securing a break in development and/or a desirable officer, despite inability to recruit suitably qualified candidates for key posts.

While movement recruitment will continue the arrangement whereby candidates of a foreign origin are eligible for an inducement pay, the special circumstances must apply to all classes of posts which are shown to carry inducement pay in the new salary structure provided that they are filled by the Secretary of State or his representative. It is recognized that this is a departure from the principle laid down by the commission, and the Administration proposes that it should apply in exceptional cases only. Each case of this kind, or any case involving departure from the general principle of movement inducement pay, will be approved only on the specific authority of the Commissioner for Transport following a recommendation of the general manager.

Despite this, the Administration foresees considerable difficulty in applying the inducement pay arrangement while the shortage of trained supervisory and technical staff still persists. Although the arrangement is being accepted in the interests of uniformity throughout the East African public service, it may well be necessary to modify it in the light of experience.

#### Pensions Structure

The commission do not recommend any change in the existing pensions structure, but the Administration considers that, having regard to the actuarial advice tendered to the Secretary of State, the multiplying factor for commuted pensions should be increased from 10 to 12, and proposes that this should have effect from July 1, 1954.

The Administration does not agree with the conclusion reached by the commission on the subject of death gratuities, and proposes to provide that, where a pensionable officer dies in the service, the gratuity shall be a year's pensionable emolument or the amount which would have been paid if the officer had retired on the date of death and commuted one-fourth of his pension, whichever is the greater.

The Administration accepts the recommendations for the operation of the 45-year rule for the time being—of the present 45-year rule; the substitution of 50 years of age for 45 years of age as the earliest age of retirement; and for retirement in general being compulsory at the age of 55 unless it is necessary for administrative purposes to retain an officer over this age.

The Administration hopes for uniformity in the application of leave and passage privileges between the East African Governments and Administrations, but for various reasons it has not been possible to obtain this completely. While, therefore, the commission's recommendations are generally acceptable, the Administration proposes several modifications, and the following leave-earning rates:—



**Annual entitlement including Sundays and public holidays**

(a) Group C staff, up to 138 months	72 days
(b) Group C staff, over 138 months, and other staff up to £248 p.a.	30 days
(c) £249 p.a. to £274 p.a.	36 days
(d) £275 to £479 p.a.	42 days
(e) £480 to £788 p.a.	48 days
(f) £789 p.a. and over	50 days

The Administration proposes that staff in excess of 12 days per annum should be accumulated up to 90 days in the case of Group C staff, up to 120 days in the case of staff in categories (b) to (e), and 150 days in the case of staff in category (f).

The Administration does not accept the implication that staff in excess of eight months' earned but not taken before the time of retirement should be forfeited. In nearly all cases the only reason for leave earned not being taken is the exigencies of the service, and therefore it is considered that an officer proceeding on leave pending retirement should be granted all leave due, even if it is in excess of eight months.

The Commission recommends that casual leave for overseas officers should be 12 working days per annum. The Administration would prefer an inclusive rate of leave and proposes that this should remain at 18 days per annum, inclusive of Sundays, public, and religious holidays.

The Administration is in favour of short tours for the holders of the more senior posts in its organization, and proposes therefore to introduce a system of annual overseas leave for heads and deputy heads of departments, and possibly other senior officers, if it may be found desirable. The details of the scheme are not yet complete, but in general it will provide for an annual leave period of approximately 42 days.

The Administration accepts the proposal that a disturbance allowance should be paid to employees transferred from one station to another at the rate of one month of annual basic salary with a minimum payment of five and a maximum of £20.

The Administration does not accept the recommendations in regard to the principles governing acting allowance. It considers that if this allowance is to be paid at all it should amount to the full difference between the employee's substantive salary and the fixed or minimum salary for the higher post, and that a more equitable means of deciding when such an allowance is payable would be for an employee to be eligible for acting allowance from the beginning of the period of acting if he has acted in a higher grade post for a period in excess of 30 days.

**Posts and Telecommunications Administration**

From the statements by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration the following passages are quoted—

The Commission recommend that the external recruitment fields in which inducement pay should form part of an offer of employment should be scheduled. The Administration would not propose to accept this recommendation, but considers that inducement pay should be offered only when it has not proved possible to fill all vacancies with local candidates of the standard required and it has therefore become necessary for the recruitment machinery of the Secretary of State or Crown Agents to be brought into operation. It is however proposed that the Postmaster-General should have the power to make exceptions in very special cases.

In the case of officers in the lower salary groups, it is considered that the loss of separate local leave privileges imposes too great a reduction as compared with the total overall leave granted at present. Instead of the annual entitlement proposed for locally-born or domiciled staff, the Administration proposes the following annual entitlement, including Sundays and public holidays—

Grades by Salary	Annual Entitlement
A. Subordinate service up to 150s a month inclusive	As allowed by Governments
B. £90 to £228 p.a. inclusive (including subordinate service over 150s a month)	30 days
C. £229 to £316 p.a. inclusive	36 days
D. £317 to £356 p.a. inclusive	42 days
E. £357 to £510 p.a. inclusive	48 days
F. £511 and over	50 days

If this annual entitlement is the intention that at least six days a year should, subject to the exigencies of the service, be taken as local leave or forfeited, and that the remainder should be accumulative up to a maximum of 150 days, excluding Grade F, when it would be accumulative up to 180 days.

It is considered also that transport should be provided to the officer's home in East Africa either on the occasion of his taking his accumulated leave or annually if he takes his full annual entitlement.

The Commission's recommendations with regard to leave-earning rates and length of tours were not acceptable. In view of the liability of officers of the Administration to serve throughout East Africa and in order to secure uniformity, it is proposed that all officers drawing inducement pay should earn leave at the standard rate of five days per month, inclusive of travelling time, irrespective of the officer's grade or the location of his station. It is also proposed that the length of a tour should be 30 to 36 months irrespective of the officer's length of service.

The recommendation that no officer should be allowed to take more than eight months' leave at any one time including leave prior to retirement is not acceptable, although it is the intention to discourage the accumulation of leave, which will be allowed only where it is to the advantage of the Administration that an officer should not take his full entitlement of leave.

The recommendation that casual leave should be reduced from 18 days, including Sundays, to 12 days, excluding Sundays and public holidays, is not acceptable. It is proposed that casual leave should be 12 days, including Sundays and public holidays, and that overseas officers should be entitled to overseas leave privileges.

**Acting Allowances**

It is considered that the recommendations regarding the payment of acting allowances are inequitable in comparison with existing arrangements. It is proposed that in future no acting allowance should be paid in any circumstances for the first month of an acting appointment, and the full difference between the officer's own salary and the salary of the substantive appointment in which he is acting (or the minimum of the salary scale where applicable) should be paid to him for the period of acting in excess of one month. The Administration does not propose to accept the recommendation that acting allowances should be payable if the holder of any post, in which the minimum salary is below the fixed minimum, continues to hold the post, since acting allowances are payable only when the holder of the post is acting in a higher grade post.

The proposals also recommended by the Officers' Commission and the Territorial Government, the Posts and Telecommunications Administration, and a self-contained organization run on business lines. The Salaries Commission do not seem to have paid sufficient attention to this fundamental feature of the constitution of the Administration in assessing super-scale salaries.

In particular, the heads of branches at the headquarters of the Administration and the deputy regional directors in the territories who are at present on salaries of £1,333 have all been graded in the £1,740 to £1,800 salary scale, which is not regarded as sufficiently above the top of the scale as to recognize the considerable responsibility which they carry.

The responsibilities of the assistant engineers-in-charge and regional directors are regarded as under-rated in comparison with officers of the Territorial Governments. The Assistant Postmasters-General have been graded by the Salaries Commission as comparable with the heads of minor departments in the Territorial Governments, which, having regard to the complexity and magnitude of the Posts and Telecommunications organizations, is considered as undervaluing their posts.

In view of the foregoing, and having regard to the super-scale salaries proposed for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which is the only other self-contained service in the High Commission, it is considered that the following super-scale salaries should be substituted for those set out in the Salaries Commission Report—

Postmaster-General	1,600
Assistant Postmasters-General	1,500
Assistant Engineers-in-charge and regional directors	2,200
Heads of headquarters branches and deputy regional directors	2,000

**High Commission's View**

The memorandum prepared by the principal executive officers of the East Africa High Commission proposes general acceptance of the Salaries Commission's recommendations, but states that there are certain principles and details which in the public interest and that of the service should not be accepted or should be accepted in a modified form.

The High Commission has for some time been conscious of the need to promote efficiency by improved organization and methods, and has employed industrial consultants on various

of this nature to advise on the working of particular departments.

The Commission's recommendation that the age qualification for pensionable officers be lowered to 18 is acceptable when it is the case of an officer. This amendment should apply to those officers who retire from the service on or after January 1, 1954.

It is thought that 55 years should be the normal age of retirement, not the compulsory retiring age. The effect of this would be that on attaining the age of 55 the officer would automatically be required to retire unless the High Commission wishes to retain his services and the officer is also agreeable.

In view of the fact that deferred leave was earned

during the war when it was not possible to allow an officer to take leave, or subsequently when leave has been limited in the public interest, it is not proposed to accept the recommendation that leave in excess of eight months should be forfeited if an officer has more than this amount due to him on retirement. Future leave would, however, normally be limited to six months.

It is not proposed that the recommendation that casual leave should be reduced from 18 days (including Sundays) to 12 days (excluding Sundays and public holidays) should be accepted, but that casual leave up to 16 days (including Sundays and public holidays) should be allowed for officers entitled to overseas leave privileges.

## Parliament

# Invitations to Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference

## Socialists on the Case of Sir Godfrey Huggins

**QUESTIONS ABOUT INVITATIONS** to the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference were addressed to SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL last week.

MR. JOHN LEWIS (Lab.) asked him whether, in view of the fact that the British Government intended to invite Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, invitations would also be sent to the Prime Ministers of Malaya, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and other territories which, not fully independent, had nevertheless obtained a substantial measure of self-government.

THE PRIME MINISTER: No, sir. These meetings are essentially meetings of the Prime Ministers of the member countries. Much of their special character would be lost if the circle of those invited were to be haphazardly or unduly widened. There are long-established reasons for the invitation which, after consultation with the other Prime Ministers, I have sent to the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to join the Commonwealth meeting.

### Request of Reconsideration

MR. DUDDELL: Is the Prime Minister aware that by distinguishing by picking out one particular country and inviting it to the conference of Dominion Premiers he is creating a very unfavourable impression among other parts of the Commonwealth? Will he reconsider this matter, because both economic and defence are likely to be discussed at this conference, matters which are of interest to other parts of the Commonwealth as well as the Rhodesias?

THE PRIME MINISTER: Sir Godfrey Huggins has been invited here for quite a considerable number of years. His personal qualities and position have to be considered, as well as the fact that he is a very eminent figure in our Imperial structure. They have been rightly considered, as have the precedents in regard to him, as well as the question of the territory which he represents.

MR. J. GARDNER: Is it not a fact that the territories referred to have now reached the constitutional stage which southern Rhodesia had reached when the Prime Minister was invited to this Conference? Will the Prime Minister not consider the effect of this, since, in refusing to invite the Prime Ministers of Malaya, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and other Territories which occupy the same position as that Dominions held in Africa, may be regarded as discriminating against them?

THE PRIME MINISTER: All these matters have been the subject of prolonged and careful consideration, and they will continue to be under perpetual study.

MR. G. GRIFFITHS: Cannot this matter be reconsidered in consultation with the other Governments? May I ask the Prime Minister to bear in mind that his reply will have a very unfortunate effect upon the people concerned?

THE PRIME MINISTER: These matters are topics which will be doubt be discussed during the Prime Ministers' Conference in the Commonwealth when they meet. The general question of the numbers who should be invited may still be considered.

The subject was raised again two days later by MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.), who asked the Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations why the Premiers of the Gold Coast, Malaya, etc., were not invited, in view of the fact that Sir Godfrey Huggins was to attend. When the Dundee Evening Telegraph reported that Sir Winston Churchill's reply was "No, sir," it implied that

with the minimum of delay the question of the Prime Ministers' Conference was an indication that H.M. Government had put these in the hands of those who are called for amalgamation instead of the Ministers of those territories with full self-government. Secondly, the Minister, reading the leading article in the Dundee Evening Telegraph, would be quite categorically stating that the Government have no intention of trying to establish a two-tier system in the Commonwealth of first and second class self-governing nations.

MR. DONALD PATERSON: It is not for me to anticipate, but it has been frequently made clear by my right hon. friends that it is not the intention of H.M. Government as to the invitation to Sir Godfrey Huggins, that invitation was sent in view of the concern of the Federation in many of the matters which will be under consideration. As Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, he was invited several times to attend Prime Ministers' meetings by this and the previous Administration.

### Executions in Kenya

MR. EILEEN BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked how many Africans had been executed in Kenya during September, October, and November, respectively, and how many of them had been sentenced to death on a charge of killing another person or persons.

MR. LENnox BOYD: In the four-week periods ended October 1, October 29, and November 26 the numbers sentenced were 32, 35, and 56 respectively, of whom seven, three, and 10 respectively were sentenced for murder.

MR. BROCKWAY: Is the Minister aware that many people will be shocked by the reply? Does it not indicate that about a quarter of those executed had been charged with murder? Will he speed up the modification of the penalties which he has indicated to the House, so that we may have some moral authority to denounce the more excessive atrocities by Mau Mau?

MR. LENnox BOYD: I have nothing to add to what I said to Mr. Brockway on November 1. Murder represents a certain proportion of the figures, but the unlawful possession of arms, and particularly of ammunition, which the numbers cannot themselves manufacture, is rightly a capital offence.

MR. BROCKWAY: Is the Minister aware that with the anomalies which there are now in Kenya, it is necessary for ammunition to be placed not by security forces but by others, in the hands of those to whom they are antagonistic? Have there not been cases of that character?

MR. LENnox BOYD: That danger is always possible, and because of that extreme care is taken, and no one is brought to trial unless there is evidence that he is an active terrorist or a helper of terrorists. I wish that the hon. gentleman, when rightly quoting and deploring these incontestable figures, would

also quote the fact that since the beginning of the emergency 1,319 civilians of whom were Africans, have been brutally murdered.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD: "I must speak on this subject without denouncing the atrocities of Mau Mau."

Mr. A. ROBERTS (Lab.) asked how many Mau Mau prisoners were in captivity, and the weekly limit cost of each prisoner.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "On November 15 there were 17,629 Mau Mau captives in prison and 27,562 persons detained in 'civil' camps and detention camps. The estimated cost per week of each prisoner is 16s. and of each detainee 15s. 4d."

Mr. ROBERTS: "Will the Minister consider putting into operation any form of rehabilitation?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "A great deal certainly goes on in the camps. As soon as an opportunity comes, people who have been classified as safe to be moved are moved off to places of productive and sensible work."

Mr. ROBERTS (Lab.): "A short time ago we were told that there were not enough guards to allow of more than two weeks' rest being done every eight weeks. Has that situation altered, and is everybody now working all the time?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, completely is not working all the time, because the circumstances are not open to those people who remain the hard core to engage in basket-making at the works centre. The shortage of staff, though still a factor, is now more under control."

Care of Children

Mr. A. MANUEL (Lab.) asked what action had been taken to provide for children of persons detained during the 'Anvil' operation in Nairobi.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The number of children in Nairobi separated from the parents and in need of care is estimated at 500. The Save the Children Fund has opened a Place of Safety where children will be cared for until they can be returned to their parents or relatives. Where that is not possible the question will arise for their care. I wish to stress my very real gratitude for the important work which various voluntary agencies have so generously undertaken."

Mr. MANUEL: "The Minister is of course aware that the Government were committed to do all they could for these children because of Operation Anvil, but I am certain that there are not now numbers of children whose parents have been taken away because of Operation Anvil, and who are still left unattended? I am not certain that what could be done is being done by Government representatives there."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "This is a great human problem. I looked into it with close personal care when I was in Nairobi. In large part due to the vigorous efforts of Mr. Haddock, a member of the Council of Ministers in Kenya, real progress is being made. Recently I had a long talk with Mr. Boyce, secretary of the Save the Children Fund, and I can assure the hon. gentleman that we are fully conscious of this need, and it is now under control. The whole problem of juvenile delinquency in Nairobi is a very fast one still."

Mr. T. NOEL-BAKER (Lab.): "Is the Secretary of State aware that the Save the Children Fund has very heavy commitments in many parts of the world, including Korea? Will the Government give a subsidy to the fund for doing this job which the Government should have done?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Government have simply given them in gifts or loans to Kenya. This situation is clearly one of the social consequences of the emergency, and I am quite certain that no shortage of funds will stand in the way of proper work along these lines."

Mr. W. PALING (Lab.): "May we take it that that answer means that the care of these children is left completely to voluntary societies?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "If the hon. member had been listening to what I said he would have known that progress has been largely due to the work of a Minister of the Kenya Government."

Mr. Silverman's Error

Mr. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.) asked if Kiliany tribesmen recently sentenced to death for receiving six pieces of cloth intended for Mau Mau had been hanged.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir."

Mr. SILVERMAN: "Has it occurred to the Minister that, in circumstances in which 20% of the Native population is under continuous detention, and where the death penalty is inflicted for almost trivial offences, it is not likely that the British way of life would come and seek to the Native population? In these circumstances does he not agree that his whole policy may perhaps be mistaken?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "That seems as me to be clearly outside the scope of this particular question, and I should hesitate to comment on it because reasoned arguments have not yet been delivered on these particular sentences, and it is better to wait until they have been received."

Mr. SILVERMAN asked the Minister whether he would now

withdraw the emergency regulation which makes it a capital offence to receive stolen property in Kenya.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Receiving stolen property is not a capital offence, but under emergency regulations 3F(i), demanding, collecting or receiving supplies by or for terrorists is a capital offence."

Mr. SILVERMAN: "Is the Minister aware that the receiving of six pieces of cloth has so far been held to be a capital offence under this regulation? In these circumstances will he consider whether the whole basis of this tyrannical regulation should be reconsidered?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Any comment from me which would have been improper at the previous question is equally improper on this."

Mr. T. PRINCE (Lab.) asked in which Kenya detention camps there were cases of typhoid, and what progress was being made in the elimination of the epidemic.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Manyani, Macinnon Road, Kamiti, and Embata. In the last two, there are only sporadic cases, and in the first two fewer cases are now occurring, and the infection is milder, with a lower mortality rate."

Mr. W. BENN (Lab.) asked which penalties could be imposed on persons held in detention camps in Kenya who refuse to do work inside or outside the camps.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Detainees are mainly lawfully recruited members of the Kenya Defence Force. The following punishments constitute the maximum which can be imposed on a soldier serving seven days' detention: (a) severe reprimand. Refusal to work is a minor offence, but if it happens for a third time, that or subsequent offences render the detainee liable to corporal punishment."

Mr. BENN: "Is the hon. gentleman seriously telling the House that detainees who are held on suspicion and who have not been tried are liable to flogging for a third offence of refusing to do what amounts to forced labour? Will the Minister look at the whole range of problems in Kenya brought forward by my hon. friends, which are causing increasing dissatisfaction in this country?"

Prison Conditions

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. member is referring to prisoners. What does he mean? Corporal punishment is not more than 12 strokes (HM members: "Oh!"). The use of it is what flogging conveys a totally different impression to non-members know. Second, it has not been imposed on anybody. But, in the view of the Government of Kenya so important is the need to turn the detainees to useful work that they must receive the right to deal with minor offences, which, if committed often, constitute major ones."

Mr. BENN: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of that reply, I give notice that I shall raise the matter on the adjournment."

Mr. A. MANUEL (Lab.) asked in which Colonies and Protectorates it was the practice to attach chains to prisoners' ankles, and to what categories the prisoners belonged.

Mr. H. HORSKINSON: "In 1952 the attention of His Colonial Governments was drawn to the very strict regulations governing the use of mechanical restraints on prisoners in the United Kingdom. They were invited to bring local practice as far as possible into conformity with U.K. practice. The replies so far received show some measure of conformity, but information is still by no means complete. I shall be glad to look into any particular case."

Mr. MANUEL: "Surely the Minister is aware of the report in the London Star, quite clearly indicating that prisoners are being chained — and that there have been attempts to escape after these chains have been fixed from prisoners' ankles. This smacks of inhuman methods. Will he not do something really worth while about it?"

Mr. HORSKINSON: "Of under 20 territories from whom we have had replies, ankle chains are being used in only one. (HM members: "Oh!") But let me point out that these are territories in many cases — in West Africa, East Africa, and the West Indies — with a very high degree of self-government, territories such as Nigeria, in which we must be very careful how far we interfere."

Mr. M. FOOT (Lab.): "As the question asked in which Colonies and Protectorates the practice of using mechanical restraints is still being employed, should the Minister not have given an answer to the question instead of saving the number for a reply to a supplementary question? Should he not now submit the names of the Colonies in which this practice is going on?"

Mr. HORSKINSON: "We are waiting until we get a complete list of all our Colonies. As soon as we do, we shall circulate a complete analysis."

Mr. MANUEL: "Would not the Minister agree to publish the names of the territories where he does say that ankle chains are still being used?"

Mr. HORSKINSON: "Certainly."

Mr. R. SPOKS (Lab.): "If the Minister knows a certain number of Colonies in which they are being used now, why

should he not say so? We could have a complete list later." Mr. HOPKINSON: "I am quite prepared to do that, and I have just said so."

Mr. J. RANKINE (Lab.): "Is it in order for the Minister to receive the House?"

Mr. SPEAKER: "Order! The hon. member should not accuse another member of deceiving the House."

Mr. RANKINE: "I am sorry, sir, it is in order for the Minister to mislead the House. He invited my hon. friend to submit instances to him, but he later said he knew of none."

Mr. SPEAKER: "I am afraid that that is not a point of order for me."

**Chains**

A few days later, Mr. E. FERNYHOUGH (Lab.) asked how long it had been the practice to chain Mau Mau prisoners in Kenya, at what intervals the chains were removed, and for what period.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "Under the Kenya Prisons Ordinance, 1948, certain adult male prisoners, which now include Mau Mau, may be confined in irons in order to ensure their safe custody. Irons are not employed as a punishment. The period of such confinement must not exceed three months, except by order of the Commissioner of Prisons, if they may be removed at any time at medical direction. Colonial Governments have been urged to bring their practices in this matter more in line with those of the United Kingdom, and the Colonial Secretary will consult the Governor of Kenya in regard to the possibility of modifying the present practice there."

Mr. FERNYHOUGH: "While thanking the Minister for that helpful reply, may I ask him whether he realizes that the present practice is doing irreparable damage to the good name of Britain, that it is really a throwback to the Dark Ages, and makes a mockery of our criticisms and protests at what takes place in Satsharian States? As this practice degrades both the victims and the perpetrators, will the Minister press on until it is stopped?"

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I must point out that the Kenya Prisons Ordinance was passed under the previous Government. I am not going to excuse it, but only pointing that out in passing. I have given an assurance that the Colonial Secretary will do his best to get this practice modified, but I would point out that in the case of our out-door working parties in a place like Kenya conditions are entirely different from those in this country, and it is sometimes difficult or impossible to ensure the safe custody of prisoners without some precaution of this kind."

Mr. PEXTON (Cons.): "Does not the Minister think that some of the questions which come from the other side of the House are much more to make a mockery of the name of Britain?"

Mr. SPEAKER: "We must try to stick to the question before us."

**Supplies for Terrorists**

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked how many Kilbury had been sentenced to death for receiving stolen property intended for Mau Mau terrorists; and how many of them had now been executed.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Four persons, of whom two have been executed, have been sentenced to death for offences under Emergency Regulation 97(1), which deals with demanding, collecting or receiving supplies by or for terrorists. It is known that one of these cases, in which the Court of Appeals judgment is still awaited, involved stolen property. I have asked the Governor for information about the other three, and will circulate a further reply when it has been received."

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked what decisions had been taken by the Kenya Government on the main criticisms of the Witley Council of the East African Salaries Commission Report.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the proposals which it is about to put to the Legislative Council for approval, the Kenya Government have not been able to accept the recommendations of the staff side."

Mr. T. DEODALE (Lab.) asked why the Kenya Regiment Ordinance did not allow recruitment of Asians and Africans for Kenya. Mr. DEODALE (Cons.) asked in what security forces in Kenya Asians and Africans serve. Mr. ALBERT (Cons.) asked the present strength and role of the Kenya Regiment.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kenya Regiment Ordinance was enacted in 1937 to establish a territorial force to train European officers, non-commissioned officers and instructors to enable local forces to be rapidly expanded in the event of war. The regiment's primary role now is to train European officers called up for compulsory military training and to provide officers for miscellaneous emergency duties."

"In August its strength was 452, of whom 200 were employed with the police, K.A.R., Kilbury guards, Administrations and with Indian Army Units. Asians and Africans deal with

the Army, the K.A.R., the Kenya Police, Kenya Police Reserve and Home Guard units."

Mr. DEODALE: "As both H.M. Government and many settlers in Kenya have frequently expressed themselves in favour of the further integration of races, would not this be at least one method of helping that aim?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kenya Regiment received its present form in September, 1949, when there was a Socially Government in Britain. Its duty is to train part-time volunteer forces for the training of Europeans. The Compulsory Military Training Ordinance of 1951 applies only to Europeans. There are many other ways in which races can, along with Europeans, play an integral part, and I welcome them. But I think it would be a mistake to try to limit the differing contributions which the different races provide, in certain fields, and where opportunities are open to all."

Mr. ALPORT: "May I ask the Minister whether the main object of the Kenya Regiment is not to provide officer reserves for the K.A.R., and that while there are no vacancies for the establishment of the K.A.R. for Asian or African officers, there is no particular point in including recruits of those races in the Kenya Regiment? Would not the way to meet the point raised really be to investigate the possibility of including, as a first step, Asian and African officers in the K.A.R.?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry that I cannot answer Mr. Alport's question. The main object of the Kenya Regiment is to provide officer reserves for the K.A.R. and to provide a nucleus for the African and Asian officer commissions in the Kenya Government's establishments."

Mr. C. HOSSON (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that it is impossible for United Kingdom subjects to join the Kenya Regiment, even though they desire to do so? Will he take up that matter with the War Minister?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I certainly will."

**Direct Election of Africans**

Mr. G. CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked what progress had been made in providing for direct election of African representatives to Kenya Legislatures.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have nothing to add to the reply given by Mr. C. HOSSON on October 20."

Mr. CRADDOCK: "Does the Minister agree that it is the very essence of democracy that the indigenous people of Kenya should have direct representation on the legislative body?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is also the very essence of democracy, if I may say so, without using offence, that hon. members should read a very careful answer which I gave, which I published a few weeks ago. Mr. Coitts was going out to Kenya, and in consultation with Africans was going to advise upon that very matter."

Mr. CRADDOCK: "Is it not the fact that this matter has been under consideration for quite a time, and that nothing has yet eventuated? Surely the Minister can speed up the matter?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Lyttelton Plan, as it is generally called, which is a great step forward towards multi-racial government, is not yet a year old, and the proposed part of Mr. Coitts is a further factor in that advance. Clearly, circumstances in Kenya must be taken into account in regard to constitutional developments."

Mr. M. FOOT (Lab.) asked what facilities were given to the Moral Rearmament Movement to conduct propaganda in the detention camps of Kenya.

**Moral Rearmament**

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Facilities are granted on application to the Commissioner of Prisons to members of religious organisations to visit their adherents and hold services. I understand that the Moral Rearmament group has not asked for any facilities, though certain officers in the camps are members of Moral Rearmament groups."

Mr. FOOT: "Does the Minister think that it is wise to grant these special facilities to the Moral Rearmament Movement, in view of the attitude taken about its activities by bodies such as the Trades Union Congress?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have made it quite plain that no special facilities are granted, nor have they been asked for."

Mr. D. TAVOY (Cons.): "Is the Minister not aware of the extraordinary good influence exercised by those who have carried out this Moral Rearmament campaign, and of the extraordinary good effect it has had on the mentality and objectives of many of the Mau Mau adherents?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am certainly aware of the high quality of the individual people who are Moral Rearmament members, particularly David Marimani and people of his kind, in whom I have confidence."

Mr. S. SHEPHERD (Lab.): "Will the Minister in his mind that neither religion, leaders nor anyone else will be able to produce a much better frame of mind among prisoners while they still have nothing to lose but their chains?"

Mr. J. HYNES (Lab.) asked what maximum signing-on rate had been recommended to the African workers by the Kenya Coffee Board, and what would be the effect of such rate today compared with the present rate of 3s. per month.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor has informed me that it will take a few days to collect this information."

Mr. HYNES: "Will the Minister explain what are the persons known as coffee officers who are now invited to attend conferences of the Kenya Coffee Board in company with African planters, and how and by whom the latter are selected?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "They are Government officers of the Agricultural Department. I have contacted the Governor about the second half of the question."

Sir I. FLEMING asked to what extent district commissioners in Northern Rhodesia had authority to issue orders.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "District commissioners have wide powers to issue lawful orders, not requiring endorsement by local chiefs, under many ordinances, including powers of magistrates to issue court orders. I assume, however, that the hon. member has in mind orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. A district commissioner has no authority to issue orders with force of law, but this ordinance without endorsement by the local chief, except in an emergency, in which the Governor has, under the ordinance, conferred upon him the powers of the Native authority."

Sir I. FLEMING: "May I assume from that answer that the Minister is adhering to the policy of indirect rule?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that there is a great deal to be said for that policy, but I am not quite certain of all the implications of the hon. member's question."

**Peitauke Prison Incident**

Sir I. FLEMING (Lab.) asked what were the circumstances under which Abnep Phiri, a hard labour prisoner, was injured at Peitauke, Northern Rhodesia, on or about October 30, whether he was injured by a dog after his injury, what charges had been made in connexion with the injury, and how would the Government act.

Mr. HORNBY: "Abnep Phiri fell on October 31, when carrying water. There is no doctor at Peitauke, but he was immediately admitted to the station dispensary and treated. His cut lip presumed to have been caused by his fall, and discharged as on November 1; no charge has been made in connexion with this incident; no complaint was made to the visiting doctor on November 5; and the Governor does not consider that an inquiry is necessary."

Sir I. FLEMING: "Will the Minister look at some papers I will send him, which indicate that this man was beaten upon the back, chest, and face, by a policeman with a rifle, was taken unconscious into hospital on October 31, and was in a grave state of health on November 1?"

Mr. HORNBY: "I shall certainly consider any papers which the hon. member submits, but I should inform the House that the district Commissioner and the European health inspector visited Abnep Phiri immediately after he was admitted to the dispensary. No complaint was received by the district commissioner at any time, but in spite of that he ordered an immediate inquiry as to whether the messenger-warder who was supposed to have beaten him up had been involved in any kind of criminal offence, and he was satisfied that that was not so. I shall, however, be glad to examine the hon. member's documents."

Sir I. FLEMING: "Was there a suspicion in the mind of the official that the man was beaten up?"

Mr. HORNBY: "I think that there was some suspicion, but he was satisfied that it was not the case."

**Inflammatory Publications**

Mr. S. SWINLER (Lab.) asked why the import and circulation of the monthly journal *Socialist Asia* were considered to be contrary to the public interest in Kenya.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "By reason of the inflammatory nature of its contents. In particular, exception was taken to an article on the report of the Parliamentary delegation to Kenya (Cmd. 9061). A further consideration was the incorporation in that magazine of material issued by the Anti-Casualty Bureau of the Asiatic Socialist Conference."

Mr. SWINLER: "Is the Secretary of State aware that this highly reputable organ of the Asian Socialist Party is published in Hongkong, and that all that Mr. George Padmore did in the article to which he referred was to quote the report made to the M.P.s who went to Kenya? A reading of this report reveals that he went so far, that members of this delegation, in their report on the Kenya situation, and, indeed, that is the reason for stopping its circulation?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not in the least accept what the hon. gentleman has said. There was very sound public policy in this article, which was calculated to further to decrease the difficulties in Kenya."

Mr. BOTTOMLEY: "Would not the Minister agree that we shall have to tackle this matter in Kenya very effectively, and that that will not be done by stopping literature, going in, or keeping people in prison, and that he should really seek more African leadership?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am surprised that the hon. gentleman with his background knowledge of this matter, should think that it can be solved so easily as that."

Mr. ALPORT (Cons.): "Is the Minister aware that some members of the Parliamentary delegation take as great exception to the article as do the Government of Kenya?"

Mr. SWINLER: "Will the Minister put in the Library of the House a copy of this particular journal, so that all members of the House may have an opportunity of judging for themselves the nature of it?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly."

**Mr. van Eeden in Trouble Supported by African M.P.**

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S CUSTODY VOTE saved Mr. C. M. van Eeden, M.P. for Kapiti, from expulsion from the Federal Party when the Northern Rhodesia divisional executive considered his public advocacy of the excision of Nyasaland and most of Northern Rhodesia from the area of the Federation.

A delegate from Ndola moved: "That this meeting, while competent to expel Mr. van Eeden here and now, requires the central executive to do so urgently." There were 12 votes for the motion and 12 against.

In paying his colleague, Sir Roy Welensky made it clear that he did not commence his proposals, and was astonished that they had not been submitted to the party congress which met last week as early as September.

Mr. T. J. Cochran, chairman of the Federal Party, has described Mr. van Eeden's proposals as "in direct conflict with the Federal Constitution." But Mr. Daudi Yamba, one of the African M.P.s for Northern Rhodesia, has recommended Mr. van Eeden's plan for partition to the people of Nyasaland "because it would give them their freedom."

**Lukemia Camp Inquiry**

**Guards Inexperienced and Inadequately Trained**

THAT IT WAS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST to publish the report of the inquiry into the Mau Mau raid on Lukemia prison camp on September 17 was stated by Mr. J. W. Cusack, Minister of Internal Security and Defence, in the Kenya Legislative Council last week.

One African warder was killed and one wounded, and fire arms and ammunition were captured in the attack, which was launched under covering fire from high ground. Little resistance was shown by the defenders, except for one African lance-corporal, who, by firing until his ammunition was exhausted, saved further loss of firearms. Of the prisoners, most of whom were passbook offenders, 231 were released.

The report said that the camp, which had originally been sited in an area not actively operational, had been built at minimum cost, with defences to meet internal security needs only. These were not equal to external attack.

One of the two Europeans, both inexperienced, was legitimately absent, and most of the warders had had no more than three months training. Recommendations for improved security, which had been made in July, had not been implemented. Additional security measures have been taken as a result of the report.

Sir Vincent Gladys, Speaker of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, who conducted the inquiry, was at different times Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate and British Resident in Zanzibar.

Letters to the Editor**Amnesty for Mau Mau Criminals****Fenner Brockway's Reply**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The Peace Pledge Union, the major organization of pacifists in Britain, has endorsed proposals made by the Movement for Colonial Freedom for an effort to bring about an end to the fighting in Kenya.

You headed your recent comment on these proposals: "Nonsense from the P.P.U." and said that they had come from people who had no particular knowledge of Kenya and were unrealistic. In addition you opposed the proposals on the ground that they would involve the Government in offering amnesty to the organizers and perpetrators of diabolical crimes and that the liberation of prisoners would be dangerous to the loyalists among the Kikuyu.

Perhaps I may be allowed to say that the proposals were drafted after much discussion with persons who have an intimate knowledge of Kenya. The objection that an amnesty ought not to be offered to "the perpetrators of diabolical crimes" would also apply to the "General China" negotiations which the Kenya Government initiated last April. Those negotiations resulted in 1,000 Mau Mau adherents gathering together to lay down their arms. The problem now is to renew a situation where the mass laying-down of arms would again be possible. It seems to us that the best method would be to find a European and an African who might fulfill a function which British officers and General Staff attempted with such promising results in 1949. As you know, the attempt failed only because of the unhappy outbreak of fighting within a fortnight of the 1,000 men who had met to hand over their arms.

In the second place, no one has suggested that Mau Mau activists who are now in prison or detention should be released *en bloc*. One recognizes that with the present animosities the Kikuyu who refused to identify themselves with Mau Mau would be placed in a dangerous position. It cannot be maintained, however, that large numbers of those who are in detention would not be welcomed back by their fellow Kikuyu. The question of the prisoners and detainees would certainly be raised, however, in any discussion, and it would be desirable that the Government should offer to liberate within a reasonable period those now held who could be expected to live in normal relations with their fellow tribesmen.

Proposals for an amnesty are always rejected when emotions are high in the course of conflict, but history contributes many occasions when they have proved right. Mr. Lloyd George showed statesmanship when he negotiated with the leaders of Sinn Féin in Ireland and M. Mendes-France is now showing the same statesmanship to end the fighting in Tunisia. I hope, therefore long the British Colonial Office and the Kenya Government will follow these examples.

Yours faithfully,

House of Commons,  
London, S.W.1

FENNER BROCKWAY,  
Chairman,  
Movement for Colonial Freedom.

**Plural of Rhinoceros**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—On the analogy of the plural of "monoceros" (unicorn) in the Septuagint text of Psalm 22:6 ("horn of the unicorns"), the correct plural of rhinoceros would be "rhinoceroceros."

Yours faithfully,

Umtali,

Southern Rhodesia.

B. J. BAUS.

**Pro-Egyptians in the Sudan Worried****Threat to Azhari Government**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—You may be interested in an extract from a letter which I have recently received from a member of the Sudanese Parliament. The following is a translation:—

"There is much dissension among the Peoples of the Northern Sudan. A large majority desire complete independence, whereas only a small section want unity with Egypt. Egypt has told the National Unionist Party bluntly that it must now decide for unity with Egypt, otherwise no assistance will be forthcoming in future elections.

"The N.U.P. is on the horns of a dilemma. Three Ministers, Sayeds Mohammed Nur ed Din, Ibrahim el Mufti, and Hullen Alier, as well as Sayed Suficio Ibra of the Governor-General's Commission, have identified themselves with Egypt. They have stated that things will be all right with them if the Government written in support of unity in independence. The Khatmia generally are extremely annoyed with Mohammed Nur ed Din over this, and I think that Azhari's Government may easily fall quite soon if the Khatmia (who voted the N.U.P. into power) withdraw their support. I also think that the Khatmia will shortly throw their weight on to the side of independence.

"As for the South, tempers and passions are high. Many letters have been addressed to the Prime Minister and the Government complaining and asking for compensation with Egypt whatever, and these in the strongest possible terms.

"I myself have done a considerable amount of tree-planting along these lines for which I have been openly threatened by N.U.P. Ministers and officers—particularly as I went so far as to say that I thought that at any rate in certain parts of the Sudan the British should have stayed for at least another seven years."

"The writer is, of course, an independent member and is as worried as many of us are over the future of the Sudan. Personally I think that it is extremely unlikely that the Khatmia would desert the N.U.P. in order to transfer their allegiance to the Umma Party (who favour independence), owing to their dislike of the heretical Ansar and their personal antipathy to El Mahdi; these feelings would ultimately overcome their political differences among themselves.

Nevertheless, it is refreshing to hear from someone who has the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to say in public what he thinks and believes. Let us hope that many more may follow his example, and save the Sudan from becoming an Egyptian province.

Brook's,

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

R. H. M. BOYLE.

**Destructive Leaders**

THE MOST DAMAGING ACCUSATION against our political leaders in Kenya has been made by the Nakuru journalist who has been the stoutest champion of Mr. Blundell. He has, indeed, supported him so ardently that his own paper has published a number of letters charging him with lack of balance in the matter. The man with this record of pro-Blundellism has now had to write: "Most of our political leaders are anxious concerned to destroy each other than to give the initiative to the country," and in the same paragraph he said that some of Mr. Blundell's acts and words provided ground for criticism. If the Sudanese attitude recently given by East Africa and Rhodesia had been followed by Kenya's political leaders, they and the country would not today be in such bad straits."

## Sudanese Ministers at Variance Threat to Nation Unionist Party

JAHAN EL AZHAR, the Minister of the Sudan, issued the following statement in Khartoum last Saturday:

"On returning from Europe the Communications Minister Mubarak Zarouk, told me that certain Ministers in a message to me asked for the removal of certain Ministers from the Cabinet. The message added that in the event of failure to meet the demand, the author of the message and other Ministers not named will co-operate with the pro-independence Opposition League Party, cause the Cabinet to fall, and form another Government. I consider this most serious but prefer to postpone a decision until the pressing Sudanization question is cleared.

### Serious Situation

"I called an abnormal meeting on December 12 before leaving for Dairut and said the Cabinet should concentrate on nothing other than the Sudanization question, which requires a decision before January 1, according to the compensation law. My instructions were that they should meet daily. But another Minister wrote saying he could not attend a Cabinet meeting during my absence, thus obstructing the meetings and delaying a decision on a vital matter, namely Sudanization. Two Ministers failed to attend meetings deliberately. I would add nothing more than to draw public attention to this serious situation."

The two Ministers who are not mentioned by name are understood to be Ahmed Jali, Minister of State, and Mohamed Ghaziz, Minister of Education, Agriculture and Irrigation.

## Lukiko and the Kabaka Erroneous Report Corrected

THE GREAT LUKIKO OF BUGANDA did not ask for the immediate return of the Kabaka last week, as has been widely reported in the British Press and in some newspapers in East Africa.

The resolution, which only one member abstained from supporting, thanked H.M. Government for having changed its decision in regard to Mutesa II, and, on the proposal of one of the elected representatives, added that the Lukiko "humbly request that the Kabaka should be allowed to return as soon as possible for the sake of peace in Buganda." The motion had been moved by the Katikro, Mr. Paulo Kavuma.

The Lukiko agreed in principle to the introduction of graduated taxation. The taxes proposed would range from 30s. to £6 a year.

The Katikro has received from the Uganda (African) National Congress a written protest against the order that people without passes may not enter the precincts during sessions of the Lukiko. The argument is that such an order contravenes British customs.

## Man-Eater Burat to Death

A LION recently entered a school for Africans in Northern Rhodesia, killed a girl who was asleep, and began to eat her. Two other pupils were badly mauled, and so was the African headmaster after he had fired at the beast and missed it. His wife thereupon struck the lion's head with a hot iron, and the animal returned to the bedroom. Everybody in the house having been asleep, it was not until the next morning that the lion was found dead. The injured were treated at Charambo mission hospital.

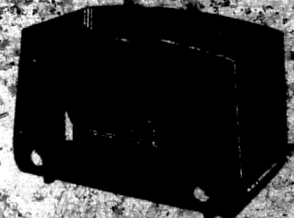
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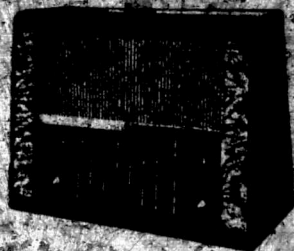
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# PERSONALIA

MR. A. MITCHELL has arrived from Lusaka.

KING BAQUOIN will visit the Belgian Congo in May. MR. W. W. HIGGIN will revisit East Africa next month.

MR. GEOFFREY R. PRICE, the Lusaka architect, is staying in Hastings.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL STANNINGHAM-REID have arrived in London from Nairobi.

EARL and COUNTESS GREY have left for Kenya, where they will spend three months.

CANON D. ATONG, of Khartoum Cathedral, has been appointed Assistant Bishop in the Sudan.

MR. COLIN THORNLEY, Chief Secretary in Uganda, has arrived in the United Kingdom on short leave.

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. H. BRAMINGTON, whose death we recently recorded, left £91,684 (curry-paid, £36,065).

MR. STEVENSON KUMAKANGA has been appointed an African non-official M.L.C. in Nyasaland for three years.

MR. JOHN EDWARD HULGATE has been appointed general manager of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission.

SIR FREDERICK and LADY MINDER are passengers for South Africa in the CAPETOWN CASTLE, which sailed last Thursday.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, Director of the Imperial Institute, and MRS. BRADLEY gave a reception last week at the Institute.

SIR RALPH STEVENSON, British Ambassador in Egypt, and LADY STEVENSON are returning to Port-Said in the DENOTTAR CASTLE.

THE EARL of PORTSMOUTH, who is spending Christmas in Italy, will arrive in London in mid-January for a short stay before returning to Kenya.

LORD and LADY PARSONS are on their way by sea to South Africa, en route for their farm in Southern Rhodesia. They will be away for at least three months.

MR. WILLIAM PAMEY, Financial Secretary in Uganda, with MRS. PADLEY and their family, will fly back to Entebbe next week from leave in the United Kingdom.

THE REV. G. KARDUM and the REV. F. OLANG, rural deans of Fort Hall and Nyanza respectively, have been appointed Assistant Bishops in the diocese of Mombasa.

MR. H. G. SPARKE has been elected chairman and MR. B. N. THORN deputy chairman of the Sisal Merchants & Brokers' Section of the East African Chamber of Commerce.

Recent business arrivals from Southern Rhodesia include MR. T. E. FRANCIS, MR. E. F. NORTON, MR. A. E. NORMAN, MR. F. RENDELL, MR. W. G. WEAVER, and MR. S. M. WILSON.

MR. R. KNIGHT, G.C., M.P., has been elected Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, succeeding MR. A. B. W. STUMOLEN, now Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs.

MR. J. B. GRIFFIN, Chief Justice in Rhodesia, has arrived in England on leave. During his absence MR. JUSTICE A. J. AINLEY will act in his stead. MR. E. S. BASSOOL has been appointed to act as a puisne judge.

THE MAHARAJAH GABKWAR of BARODA is in London on his way to the Belgian Congo on a hunting trip. He will be accompanied by his eldest son, PATEH SINGH, and a number of friends. They will fly south through Kenya by air.

DR. JOHN H. CLIM, chairman of the African Affairs Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesian M.P. for African Interests in the Federal Parliament, has had to resign both offices on account of ill health.

MR. J. A. HARMER, 26, of Inyanga, and MR. H. J. BURNETT, 25, of Umtata, are to spend six months of 1955 in England studying farming on Nuffield Foundation scholarships. They are nominees of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

DR. HELDA STEVENSON DELGOMME and MR. DOUGLAS BAILEY have been appointed members of the Education Council in the Bechuanaland, and MR. BAILEY and MR. ERAL SCHAVENS have been nominated by the Governor to be non-official members of the Legislature.

SIR HARVEY SHANEGROSS, G.C., M.P., who had returned from Kenya only a few days previously, said in his constituency at the weekend that he would change the emphasis from national expenditure on armaments to expenditure on improving living conditions in backward areas.

THE ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY celebrated communion for 72 members of the staff of the Colonial Office in the chapel of Mary Sumner House last week. Churchpeople in the Colonial Office have for the past two years conducted a prayer circle, at the services of which Commonwealth dioceses are remembered in turn.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTSON AULD, HENRY BRINKWORTH, and JOSEPH GASCON OLIVERI, of the Land and Surveys Department, Tanganyika, and MR. JAMES REGINALD BOLLARD, of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, Nyasaland, have passed the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of Nyasaland Railways and Trans-Zambesia Railways, and MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND MARTIN, M.A., a director of Nyasaland Railways, will fly to Nyasaland next week and then on to Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Holland-Martin will be back in London about the middle of January, and Mr. Codrington a fortnight later.

Present at the passing-out parade from the course for Colonial Police officers at Hendon, which included men from Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, were Messrs. W. A. MOIXER, since 1951 Director-General of Colonial Police, and a former Commissioner in Tanganyika, and J. H. E. STOKER, his deputy, a former Commissioner in Uganda. E. J. DE BROWN, supervisor of Colonial Police courses, who has served in Uganda and Tanganyika, and J. J. MILLER, in charge of the training school of the Metropolitan Police, who recently returned from Kenya, where he assisted in the reorganization of police training schools.

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## Obituary

## Dr. A. F. Wallace Selfless Worker in N. Rhodesia.

DR. R. R. MURRAY writes:—  
The hearts of his friends, and their name is legion, will be filled with sorrow at the announcement of the death at Glenalmond, Perth, of Dr. A. F. Wallace. Those of the "Old Guard" who are still left will be especially saddened.

Qualifying at Aberdeen, and after having gained further experience in resident hospital appointments in South Africa, he came to Northern Rhodesia in 1909. His first station as a medical officer with the Chartered Company being Fort Jackson. For a time he worked with the late Mrs. Allan Kinghorn and Warrington Yorke in their researches on trypanosomiasis, and gained his M.D. degree with gold medal from Aberdeen University on a thesis on that subject. For many years he was stationed in Broken Hill. Always thorough and up-to-date in his professional work, he gave of his best continually to all who were fortunate enough to come under his care.

His service there was broken in the war years 1914-18, when he served in East Africa with the Rhodesians under General Nashley. He was awarded the M.C. in that campaign. It was there in Colonel Murray's column that the writer first met him and formed a friendship which continued through the years in Africa and on into Scotland.

Returning to Broken Hill after the war, his unending and selfless work brought about a breakdown which required a long recuperation and terminated his career in Northern Rhodesia. But he made a good recovery and for many years as school medical officer at Glenalmond he found work which satisfied him. In the glorious Perthshire country, he could enjoy the shooting and fishing which filled his leisure hours, and there Mrs. Wallace and he loved to welcome their friends. "Of 'Sandy' Wallace it can be truly said that he carried in his face a letter of credit honoured wherever presented. His modesty and manifest integrity, his shrewd judgment, and kindly sense of humour drew men's hearts towards him. His gallant acceptance of his last illness, of which he knew the inevitable result, was an example of courage and an inspiration to all his friends, whose deep sympathy is extended to Mrs. Wallace and his family.

THE RT. REV. EDWARD HAROLD ETHERIDGE, who has died in South Africa, was appointed Archdeacon of Mashonaland 43 years ago, and later became director of missions. His first office had been that of principal of St. Augustine's College, Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia. There he translated much of the Book of Common Prayer, and the entire New Testament into Shona. In 1923 he was elected Bishop of St. John's, Kampala, where he remained for 20 years.

MR. ARTHUR DOUGLAS IMPEY, who has died on his Limuru farm at the age of 67, was born in South Africa, and had been a coffee grower, mixed and dairy farmer and horse breeder in Kenya since 1904. In the 1914-18 war he served in the East African Mounted Rifles, and in the last war he was district commander in the Limuru area. He had been a keen polo player and golfer. Mr. Impey is survived by his widow.

Mrs. JANE ANNE MACKENZIE GEORGE, who has died in Kampala at the age of 91, was a member of the first contingent of the Salvation Army to go to India. She arrived in East Africa in 1900, and became a member of the Church of England. From 1915 to 1939 she lived in Uganda, whether she returned after spending the war years in the United Kingdom. Her husband died 12 years ago. She is survived by three daughters.

## Bishop Willis in Uganda Statesman and Administrator

A WARM TRIBUTE to the late Bishop Willis has been paid in *The Times* by H. M. G. (whose identity will be no mystery to many people connected with Uganda and African missionary work in general). He wrote:—

"There are very few in this country who had the privilege of serving in Uganda under Bishop Willis during almost the whole of his episcopate. He was in the succession of the great in recent African history. His strong jaw and piercing eyes under overhanging eyebrows might have filled the mind with fear, but his courteous and gentle address put at ease those who stood in awe of him. He was a great friend, and a real father in God to African and European alike.

"Yet he could be the stern opponent of all wicked actions, as some Africans and Europeans, whether of high or low estate, knew to their cost. But with his sternness there was always mercy and forgiveness for the truly penitent.

"He dominated Uganda for the best part of his episcopate. He did not fear to enter the most difficult areas if necessary, and yet he did not interfere in politics. He would have been a statesman as well as a great administrator in whatever walk of life he had chosen, and as a missionary bishop these gifts were used magnificently.

"He had to face grave religious emergencies when the Church seemed to be running on to the rocks, and yet, whether he had to lead against subversive movement, heretical tendencies, or personal attacks, he was always the gallant, gentle, fearless leader who drew all the best to his side."

A memorial service for Bishop Willis was held last week in the chapel of the Scottish Missionary Society. Bishop C. E. Stuart gave the address, and the Rev. A. Kuku, of Uganda, read the lesson. The Bishop of Buganda attended with members of his staff, as did Dr. Kalibala, a member of the Buganda Constitutional Committee. Among others present were former members of the Colonial Service and of the commercial, industrial and missionary communities of Uganda.

A memorial fund has been opened, with the Bishop of Crediton as chairman. The purpose is to support some practical object in which Bishop Willis was especially interested.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS for East African ports in the M.V. DUNNOTAR CASTLE which sailed from London last Thursday, include the following:—

Mr. & Mrs. Major W. S. Akers, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Barlow, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. G. Blake, Mr. A. V. Bogan, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Braithwaite, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. A. Bullock, the Rev. & Mrs. J. N. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Camping, Mr. B. C. J. Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Crawford, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Dalwood, Mr. D. M. Etherington, Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Fennell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Frankish, Lady Gilbey, Major & Mrs. A. R. H. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Green, Sir Anslan & Lady Guise, Major & Mrs. R. A. Hawksworth, Mr. H. S. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Knapp, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Langridge, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. McLoughlin, Mr. M. T. Maloney, Mr. G. B. Merry, Mr. J. T. S. Mori, Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Mole, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. K. Potts, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Reinacher, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Rogerson, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Sanders, Mr. P. M. Smart, Mr. C. D. Staples, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Talley, Dr. & Mrs. P. P. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. Walker, Squadron Leader & Mrs. A. L. Warren, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. White, and Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Williams. Also Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Howard, Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Howarth, Mr. E. I. Hickey, Lady Henrietta Reid, and Mrs. A. D. Stuart-Todd.

"We shall abide our time on the question of Federalizing European agriculture."—Mr. W. D. Lewis, chairman of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.

## African Lands in Kenya Development Progress

**LAND DEVELOPMENT** in the African areas of Kenya has increased greatly in spite of the Mau Mau rebellion, and an admirable account in much detail, and illustrated by many excellent photographs, is given in the official report entitled "African Land Development in Kenya, January to June, 1954."

The African Land Development Board (ALDEV), since 1952-53 on 36 schemes in that period and £36,917 on work at headquarters, that item including the cost of European staff in the field. Since the 18-year plan started in 1946 there has been a total expenditure of £1,713,804 on 97 schemes.

Out of a total of about £14m. provided in the 1946-55 development plan for the promotion of the proper use of soil, water, and forests, more than half is being spent in African areas. The largest single item is the £3m. allocation for reconditioning of African areas and African settlement. This sum was to cover ALDEV expenditure (lease survey and control, additional assistant agricultural officers and livestock officers, and the African Livestock Marketing Organization of the Veterinary Department). It included £443,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. The total expenditure against the £3m. block allocation amounted to £2,152,574 from 1946 to the end of 1953.

### Large Funds Made Available

Further provision from January 1, 1954, to June 1957, to continue existing development has been made £224,784 was available on agricultural development in African areas, £344,000 on rural water supplies in African areas, £271,900 by ALDEV, and 143,576 on veterinary development, purely in African areas, a total of £1,574,959. This excludes the considerable sums to be spent on research and development works which are of benefit to all races.

These funds are additional to the grant by H.M. Government of £5m. for 1954-58 to be spent within the framework of the Swynnerton Plan, and both are superimposed on the permanent structure of the Agricultural, Veterinary, and Public Works Department and the expanding work of the African district councils. ALDEV reports must be read as one facet only of the manifold growth of African farming, its work fit to a large extent, strip-pinning, with a co-ordinating function, that of the Colony team *vis-à-vis* the provincial and district teams.

Membership of the ALDEV Board remained unchanged, and the remarkable degree of continuity has been maintained, the average length of service of the six members being over six years. They are Major F. de V. Joyce, Mr. R. A. Hammond, Colonel C. V. Merritt, Mr. G. M. Rossan, Mr. R. O. Hennings, Mr. K. M. Cowley, and Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton.

From the report the following passages are quoted:—

Five of the 30 ALDEV schemes (namely Makuehi, Gede, Kimolot, Lambwe, and Shimba) are concerned with settling families in planned smallholdings on newly opened land. The numbers of families settled during the six-month period were: Kimolot, 151; Lambwe, 21; Gede, nil; Makuehi, 86; Shimba, 41; total 301 families.

The costs per family were: Kimolot, 234 at £41 each; Lambwe, 344 at £77 each; Gede, 422 at £81 each; Makuehi, 994 at £220 each. At Shimba, where the scheme is in its infancy, the present high cost per family (£843) will drop steeply as the number of settlers increases. To settle 2,500 families at £20 would cost £15,000 p.a. or another 11 years from July 1, 1954.

The approach to grazing schemes was cautious. The Swynnerton Plan envisaged that such projects can and should meet part or all of their initial cost by loan. On the credit side, Machakos District Council agreed to increase grazing fees in 1954 from 10s. to 16s. per stock unit throughout the Crown lands of North and South Yatta and Koina-Emsali.

"Mera African district council were the first council to agree to a fee (of 2s.) for cattle in the Native land unit. But many local authorities were reluctant to accept partial loan schemes, involving the imposition of grazing or watering fees. The tradition of ALDEV as the fairy godmother distributing free Land Rovers dies hard. As one member remarked, the board's crest should be the ALDEV cow being milked by the district agent."

"Yet the association of development by loan, self-financing by profits and improved farming existed as a fact, significant of a causal connexion rather than a coincidence."

The African Livestock Marketing Association (ALMO) began to make a useful contribution to the disposal of surplus stock. Purchases for the six months were nearly equal to those for the 12 months of 1953: 12,339 cattle (14,618 in 1953), 4,143 sheep and goats (2,185 in 1953), and 200 horses (which also counted as equivalent to two cattle each).

The 1953 figures for exports of hides and skins from African areas totalled 749,006 hides and 1,283,906 skins as compared to 825,000 hides and 2,483,000 skins in 1952. A percentage must be added for those retained for domestic purposes or discarded as useless. The total number of cattle in African areas is estimated to be 6m. Disposal in 1953 amounted to 13.1%.

### Individual Holdings

"In the African lands at least potential for the use of the Swynnerton Plan has been made. Individual enclosure gathered pace. Survey and farm planning increased in popularity and stimulated the consolidation of holdings. The accepted size of the economic unit continued to dwindle."

"In Kakamega new the minimum acreage for farm planning is as low as seven. In the Lambwe Valley settlement was at first proposed on a basis of 100 acres per family, and has now been reduced to 25. In Nyeri 62 holdings which have been consolidated, planned, and surveyed total only 151 acres, although each is considered to be an economic unit. This reduction is due to experience of what a man and his family can farm efficiently, and to the high income obtainable from cash crops."

The estimates of income which may be earned in ALDEV settlement schemes by the average farmer are conservative when compared with the £600 actually paid to a Mera farmer in 1953 for his harvest of 2½ acres of coffee (Gede, £20; Lambwe, 163; Makuehi, £70 p.a.). At Shimba it was calculated that a capable and diligent farmer could earn £120 p.a.

"The map accompanying this report is intended to illustrate the areas of high potential which under the Swynnerton Plan offer a good living on the land to 500,000 families. This total of between 3m. and 4m. persons does not take account of all the derivative occupations in a country with an agricultural economy which may be more than double the numbers directly engaged in farming, or of the population existing in the pastoral zone or in the areas of lower potential, such as Makuehi."

### African Population May Be Too Small

"Indeed, reflection suggests that the present African population of 5m., instead of being too big, may well prove to be too small for the enormous task of developing this largely undeveloped country."

"Because of the urgent need to find useful work for increasing numbers of detained Kikuyu the Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme, which has been talked about for many years without practical result owing to local objections, was at last launched. The first two detainer camps, each of 900, started digging the main canals, and investigations by the Hydraulic Section of the Public Works Department, which were given high priority, showed that the irrigable area could be increased to 40,000 acres, and that five or six more camps were needed to carry out the scheme. This assumes that an adequate water-right will be approved."

"A further 6,000 acres may be irrigated on the North (Kikuyu) Yatta, and a contract was placed for an air survey of both areas. £51,763 (£41,046 from emergency funds and £9,717 from ALDEV) was spent on the four irrigation schemes of Marigat, Machakos Yatta, Mwea, and Tebere. All the irrigation schemes are expected to repay with interest the funds used from development as opposed to emergency."

"The Koina hills are the only range left in the mountainous Mau Mau district to show distinctive signs of grazing land, but the valleys and plateaus display the almost complete lack of permanent pasture."

"The theory is gaining ground that such pasture must not be grazed or trampled when the grass is in the dry towards the end of the dry period; the cattle must then be stall-fed with hay or maize, the cutting of which during the period of growth also promotes a good sward."

"The emphasis in the land unit generally has therefore been on the removal of cattle in rotation, for periods of six

months and more, to the Simba-Emali grazing. This process will be accelerated as the 180,000 acres of Simba-Lower Makueni is opened up under the Wynington Plan.

The output of work from communal effort was well maintained. The people dug 1,360 miles of narrow base terraces and built 141 miles of bench terraces. They planted 123 miles of sisal on the contour, 12,500 acres of grass, ploughed 3,000 acres of degraded bare pan, 167 roofed cattle sheds were constructed, and the method of placing manure at the roots of crops was spreading. This prevents wastage by erosion and desiccation.

The thorn fence is firmly established. Branches can be bent everywhere in markets and on the tops of buses. The reason now being sought is the limitation of stems to four for each plant—one in bearing, one sprouting, and two at intervals.

In the Simba area the main effort has been directed to pasture improvement by controlling grazing and bush clearing. The grazing unit as recent years reduced to the locations from the customary 100,000 acres of the whole reserve, has now been brought down to the *thoms*, or parish, and the *thome* in turn has been divided into grazing camps which are rotated. Each *thome* have less than a two-camp rotation, one has 12 camps, and the average is about six. The original aim of not less than six camps to each *thome* is being fulfilled.

Controlled burning, closer paddocking, and perhaps ultimately the Kipsigis system of individual teams with a keen extension service may be the answer; individual holding—a development of the *kipise* private enclosure—may solve the most ominous problem of overstocking."

### Privy Council Comments

AN APPEAL BY AN AFRICAN, Kuruma, son of Kaniu, against a sentence of death for being in unlawful possession of ammunition in Kenya has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, but their lordships have made representations to the Secretary of State and expected that the sentence to be commuted by until the Minister has considered them. The court consisted of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, Lord Oaksey and Mr. Justice M. D. de Silva. The appeal had already been dismissed by the Court of Appeal in Eastern Africa. The defence had contended that the ammunition alleged to have been found on Kuruma by two police constables in Kenya had been planted on him, and that the search was illegal because the constables had no search warrant. Their lordships held that the evidence was admissible, but commented that in spite of the seriousness of the case, witnesses of apparently great importance had not been called, and that a penknife said to have been in the possession of the accused had not been produced, a point which had been stressed by the assessors, who had differed from the judge in the hearing by the Supreme Court of Kenya.

### Mr. E. P. S. Shirley

A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE to Mr. E. P. S. Shirley, Chief Secretary of the Somaliland Protectorate, who has arrived in this country on retirement in S.S. STRATHEDEN, was paid at a farewell party in Bursa by Mr. Mahamoud Haji Ahmed, a Somali education officer (who recently received the M.B.E.) Mr. Mahamoud said that the Chief Secretary's service of nearly 30 years in the Protectorate surpassed in fruitfulness that of any officer in the country since it came under British administration. He quoted a Somali song composed during the occupation and addressed to the Italians "from the high skies will fall on you heavy destructive bombs sent by Shirley for you." Such songs were composed by his people only in honour of the most trusted sons of the tribe. Mischievous and malicious Somalis feared Mr. Shirley's court more than any other. Mrs. Shirley's nursing of sick and starving Somali children in the drought of 1950-51 would never be forgotten.

If Japan is admitted into full membership of G.A.T.T. the Leicestershire cotton industry may well receive the heaviest blow since the 1920s. The Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation.

## S. Rhodesia's Anti-Tsetse Methods Criticisms in the Press

COMMENTING on the anti-tsetse campaign in Southern Rhodesia, the *Manchester Guardian* has written—

"The method of tackling the fly by slaughtering the wild animals on which it usually feeds has been questioned. It has been claimed that the method has cleared 10,000 square miles of the fly, and that there is no practicable alternative.

But the policy of slaughtering game has made little headway, though there is a growing need for more tsetse-free land; more than half the 3,120,000 acres assigned as Special Native Areas are infected, and more than three-quarters of the 2m. acres of forest area.

"The Department of Agriculture is being criticized on two grounds. The first is that the policy is not being effectively applied. It is pointed out that most of the killing is done by African hunters, who may not be well-equipped, experienced or enthusiastic, and may even be deterred in some places by the presence of 'ancestral spirits'. Not more than 22,000 head of game were killed last year, and the results have not seemed to lack.

Other critics regard an alternative policy, in which the tsetse has been eliminated by a combination of methods. Large numbers of animals were driven together into small sanctuaries, where the tsetse concentrated upon them, and insecticides were sprayed upon them from the air until the tsetse were wiped out.

"The official reply that the problem is much larger in Southern Rhodesia than in Zululand, and is not soluble by such intensive treatment, and that the treatment has been tried without success. The critics retort that the method was tried at the same time of the year and too briefly—the tsetse must be exposed to insecticides for about six months; and if it is said that this would be a vast undertaking, it is answered that slaughtering wild animals in the country which seems to be the only method of tsetse control, has not the advantages of the Zululand method.

Enjoyable news

**GOLD FLARE**

### African Ministers on Mau Mau Inspector Horsfall Arrested

Mr. B. A. OBIANG, Minister for Community Development, has told the Railway African Apprentices School in Nairobi that the emergency was the result of the failure of a few misguided men and women to see the wider issues of life in their true light. The future must be built upon loyalists who were prepared to face problems like men, and fight their way through in a constitutional manner. It was most important that the following generation, on whom the future of the Colony depended, should be convinced that violence did not pay. He warned his audience against rumours, and emphasised that the Government was most mindful of its duty to the loyal men of all communities.

Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Labour in Kenya, during an address to a large crowd of Africans in the Nakuru district reminded his audience of the way in which they had been swindled by bogus collectors for Mau Mau leaders.

"It is no good wavering," he continued, "you should promise now that you are going to grasp every weapon you can fight Mau Mau wherever you find them, so that when this battle is over your town will be remembered for its part in the fight."

#### Europeans Brought Great Benefits

Other tribes in Kenya are going ahead fast, but we Kikuyu, who were formerly in the forefront of progress, are now the last. The Kikuyu are hard workers and used to be liked by the people of other tribes before they adopted Mau Mau ways. The European came to this country 30 years ago and since then they have brought us great benefits and advancement, which will never be forgotten.

Mau Mau wants to destroy civilization, education, development, and all other good things. The Kikuyu

started Mau Mau, and Kikuyu can best help finish it. If we really mean to end the emergency, it can, with the help of the Government, be ended quickly. Although Mau Mau are our own people, we have to fight them in order to restore peace and order in our country."

Four suspects have been arrested following an attack by an armed gang on servants' quarters of a European house in Nairobi. One of the African servants was killed.

Restrictions have been imposed on the planting of some crops by squatters in the Nanyuki district except at certain seasons. The curfew imposed more than a year ago has been extended to cover house squatters who must now have permits signed by police officers. Further restrictions have been imposed on the movement of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru passbook-holders outside their districts.

#### Masai Warned

Opening the Masai Council in Ngong, Kenya, Mr. E. Beckett told the members that the progress of the tribe could be stopped only by Mau Mau. They might have thought that their troubles were over when Ole Kigio was killed, but their cattle were still being stolen by Kikuyu and Kikuyu-Masai gangsters. Kikuyu gangs would try to infiltrate, and probably the Kikuyu-Masai half-casts would help them. Tribesmen, he urged, must give far more information than they were doing at present.

What is believed to be a record was established when an R. A. F. Sycamore helicopter belonging to the security forces in Kenya took off from Nairobi at a height of 2,480 ft. carrying two passengers and a pilot. Sergeant S. S. Russell was the first casualty to be carried by the helicopter, which was brought from Nyeri to Nairobi in 25 minutes.

Inspector George Horsfall was arrested on this arrival at Southampton in the cross-channel steamer *Faust* on a warrant granted at Bow Street under the Fugitive Offenders' Act. He was charged with perjury in Kenya during a Mau Mau trial and failure to surrender to his bail.

Inspectors R. Kelly and H. Lewis, of the Kenya police, have been remanded in custody for assaulting a young boy named Sir Henry Dalrymple-White, a farmer in the Nanyuki district.

#### English or Arabic?

ARABIC is to be introduced in public offices in the three southern provinces of the Sudan, but the Government has undertaken that this shall be done "without prejudice to such use of the English language as might be found to be alike convenient and necessary."

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# Mr. Blundell's Broadcast Talk Kenya Today Tomorrow

BEFORE LEAVING LONDON for Nairobi Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, recorded a broadcast talk which was included in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. last Friday.

It followed the general lines of his address to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies (already reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA).

Highlights in the talk were the following passages:

"In the general mobilization of resources by the Government we have been much helped by the people of Great Britain, who sent to us troops who have done splendidly, and money to assist in carrying on our development."

"These were considerable contributions, but I think it is fair also to acknowledge with gratitude the bravery and courage of the European farmers in the troubled areas. For over two years they have withstood the constant strain of surprise attacks by the guerrillas and their farming operations have been seriously hindered by measures they have had to take to assist the Army or the police. Their neighbours have sometimes been brutally attacked and murdered, yet despite all this they are carrying on and resisting the attempts of gangs to drive them from their homesteads. We intend that they shall stay."

### Tribute to Loyal Kikuyu

"They have shown a loyal counter-part in the Kikuyu Home Guards, who have stood by the Government and assisted the efforts of Mau Mau leaders to unite the Kikuyu people against good government, Christianity and progress."

"The Kikuyu guards are brave men too. They have come from the villages and outlying homes of the Kikuyu and form the backbone organization which has become the centre of some of the most savage and terrible attacks made on them by their fellow tribesmen in the Mau Mau."

"Working with them, leading them, and largely responsible for their successes are young Europeans boys who have been born and bred in Kenya. Without their help the Kikuyu Guard could not have developed the great qualities of courage and steadfastness which are a feature of the organization. These young European boys have shown remarkable bravery, they sleep, fight, and live in and with the Kikuyu guards in their lonely outposts. They are an important part of the intelligence system, often penetrating into the midst of the enemy, either in battle or to secure vital information for our forces."

"I have watched some of these boys in the Kikuyu guard posts, and what has struck me has been their sense of dedication and service. It seems as though there is an affinity between them and their African friends, an understanding which promises well for the future of the country."

"Under a plan which is being financed very largely out of money granted to us by Great Britain we hope eventually to achieve the reconstruction of African farming based on 600,000 farmers, each using the best farming methods on a smallholding of 10 acres or so. Active measures are being taken now to provide the skills, and in areas of the Kenya sparsely land hitherto insufficiently used is being brought under improved treatment so that it will support many people and thus bring a prosperous life."

"In this those who have been detained because of the Mau Mau taint have a part to play, a part which I firmly believe will lead them back to a peaceful and contented life, completing their rehabilitation as citizens. One such scheme which is ready to be put into effect will look after something like 15,000 families who will be able to play a part in preparing for themselves and for their fellow tribesmen resettlement areas, irrigation schemes, and the like. It is hoped that

through these opportunities the problems of detention will be overcome as rapidly as possible.

"The stresses and strains of the present in Kenya arise from the Mau Mau emergency, but we have to remember that the Kikuyu, large though they may be as a tribe, are after all only one in five of the African population of the Colony. All the others are going about their lives peacefully loyal to the Government and firmly opposed to this onslaught of law and order. For them too new opportunities are being created by schemes of every kind for the betterment of the land and by greater advantages in employment in the urban areas."


"Looking above all these problems of rehabilitation once we bring the emergency to an end there is the experiment in multi-racial government which is unique in Africa. What its future will be no man can say, but at least all will agree that it is a bold experiment."

"It would be a mistake to believe that a multi-racial government in the sense that all races are represented in it necessarily leads in a very short space of time to a multi-racial society. There are great gulfs in the social habits and culture of the various races that inhabit Kenya which will not be overcome for many years. Tolerance and patience are the two primary requirements for the development of a peaceful and progressive society in Kenya."

"Far from the future of Kenya having been determined its frontiers are still being built up, its area is growing and expanding and younger countries are being opened up and new developments being made in our agricultural areas. New businesses are being started up and new industries are being created in a world that has grown old we are only just beginning."

## Nyasaland Farmers' Union

MR. R. W. CLEASHY has resigned the office of president of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union, and Mr. W. M. M. Elvey, senior vice-president, is acting as temporary president during a process of reorganization. The second vice-president is Mr. R. Thomeyer, and secretary is Mr. F. M. Wilkes, and the other members of the committee are Mr. D. M. H. Glover, Mr. J. Ness, and Mr. Phillips. The intention is to have branches in several areas and to start a recruiting campaign.



## Service for Visitors

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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:

<p><b>DAR ES SALAAM</b> Raffles Hotel (opposite the harbour)</p> <p><b>MOMBASA</b> Millington St. (Entrance to Dock Gates)</p>	<p><b>KAMPALA</b> Shimoni Inn (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p><b>NAIROBI</b> Harding St. (opposite Bus Terminal)</p>
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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 Street, London, W.1C.

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

In RHODESIA information is available from East African Airways Corporation, 377 Market Street, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

## Kenya Police Commission Government's Strong Paper

THE NEED TO RAISE STANDARDS of the police force has been accepted by the Kenya Government. A sessional paper laid before the Legislative Council last week stated that since 1952 the strength of the force had been doubled, and that there had been a consequent dilution of quality. Already a temporary increase of 1,000 ranks of police had been approved, and provision was to be made for 30 additional senior officers and 100 inspectors, but consolidation rather than expansion was the present intention of Government.

The main recommendation of the commission which reported in February on the structure of the force—that its status should be made to conform to the British pattern, in which all officers had the powers of a constable in common law—has been rejected. Colonel Arthur Young, Commissioner of Police in the Colony, has urged acceptance of this principle, which he deems essential for the reorganization and improvement of the force. He proposed that only officers of the rank of inspector and above should be accorded the status of constable.

### Independence of Police

The fundamental principle that the police must be free of any particular influence or control, is recognized by the Government, which considers, however, that no exact comparison exists between the United Kingdom and countries like Kenya, where a system of provincial and district administrations is controlled by the Governor.

The position of the police in relation to the enforcement of criminal law on the one hand and the general policy

regarding law and order on the other are considered separately in the paper, which says:

"The Government view is that the independence and impartiality of the police when exercising their function of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice must be affirmed. But it does not consider it would assist the establishing of this independence in the eyes of the public, if the expression 'constable in common law' was introduced into the law of Kenya.

This expression may be appropriate in England where common law is well established and widely accepted, but it would not be understood by the people of this Colony.

Government is of opinion that the right method in this Colony is to make a suitable declaration and issue appropriate instructions to those Government departments likely to be concerned. These instructions will make it clear that the police must maintain the closest possible liaison with the administration.

The form of oath, Government declares, should nonetheless conform with the obligation of the police to act with impartiality in bringing offenders to justice.

Under the second head the provincial and district officers who represent the Governor bear the final responsibility for the preservation of law and order in their areas, for which they are entitled to give general directions, the police being appointed to Government in these matters. It is held to be the most important first step to ensure that the force should enjoy the confidence of the public.

Recommendations that the pay, allowances and other conditions of service of the police should be laid down independently of those relating to the Civil Service are accepted by Government.

As this issue goes to press, it is officially announced that Colonel Young has resigned from the office of Commissioner of Police in Kenya, owing to differences of opinion between himself and Government on police policy. Colonel Young is Commissioner of the City of London Police, and was seconded last March for 12 months to reorganize the police force in Kenya.

### Chief Kaimosi Elected

When Chief KAIMOSI of the Kamba tribe in Kenya had had his name put forward by Hani Mau terrorists, the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Erskine, visited him in his cell and asked what he would like. The answer was: "A Union Jack to fly at my guard post." Last Saturday, formal presentation of a Union flag and an address were made to the chief in Kitui by a party from No. 70 (East Africa) Infantry Brigade. Masina, who served in the King's African Rifles in the 1914-18 war, was told that the presentation was made "in token of the respect in which you are held by the Commander-in-Chief and all ranks of the K.A.R."

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The British Council has arranged 20 Christmas vacation courses for 600 students from 80 countries.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's calendar for 1955 carries a most attractive coloured picture of the S.S. UGANDA off Aden.

The Uganda Calendar for 1955, published by the Information Department, is an excellent production. Two-thirds of each page are given to a photograph.

A desk calendar issued by the East African Railways and Harbours is illustrated by photographs of the operations of the Administration, one for each month for 1955.

Four Southern Sudanese have been acquitted in Malakal on charges of plotting against the life of the Prime Minister during his visit in October. Mr. Gashwa Midwal, member for the constituency in the Sudan House of Representatives, was among the accused.

A memorandum on tuberculosis in the Colony was handed to Mr. Lennox-Boyd last week by a deputation from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. It accepted an invitation to attend its fourth Commonwealth Conference in London next June.

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## Non-Official Members in N. Rhodesia

### Reply of Mr. Roberts to Two Colleagues

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the Federal Party in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, issued the following statement in reply to that in which Mr. J. Gaunt and Mr. F. Derby announced their resignation from the Non-Official Members' Association:

It is obvious that these two members choose to close their eyes to the true constitutional position in Northern Rhodesia. It is significant, too, in this respect that one of the members still is, and the other was, a member of a political party which was against federation as set out in the White Paper.

The public of Northern Rhodesia are fully aware of the peculiar position that exists in our Legislature wherein, though the elected members representative of the interests of the whole community are the largest single section represented in the Legislative Council, they do not have an overall majority over the Government official members and the African nominated members of the Council. But in the Executive Council if non-official members stand together on any matter of policy, then their views carry the day, subject only to the direct intervention of the Governor, who has powers of certification only.

Apparently neither Mr. Gaunt nor his colleague realize, or do not choose to recognize, this fact. It is true, of course, that if this is to be effective we must carry the representation of Africans on Executive Council with us, but I can see no reason why we should avoid this in the vast majority of matters that are dealt with, and I am confident that the records of the elected members since the introduction of the new constitution will fully disclose the extent to which we influence Government policy and administration.

"I am not entirely happy about the present arrangement, but it is the best that could be attained by our predecessors, and a mighty effort it took too; and we accept the position as a stage in a period of transition.

I am aware that there is an element who would much prefer to act as an amiable noisy opposition in the Council at all costs, oblivious of the fact that they would achieve little material advantage other than to set an example which would be quickly followed by others. Constructive criticism is always very welcome and keeps responsible members of Government on their toes, but violent criticism for the sake of it will not get us anywhere under this constitution.

To me it is a most remarkable state of affairs that a decision such as has been taken by Messrs. Gaunt and Derby should forsake their colleagues could take place within a few days of a meeting of the Legislative Council without any discussion with the non-official members. No doubt this action will be received in Colonial Office quarters with loud applause.

Mr. Gaunt makes the suggestion that the Non-Official Members' Association should be reconstituted, and that it should confine itself to mere matters of parliamentary procedure and the welfare and the legitimate interests of its members. I reject this suggestion with scorn. The association was born of the need for its members to present a united front on major issues to the Government in the days when we were fighting for the abolition of official members and the need to carry it to the point where we are to maintain the results of a hard-fought struggle. The purpose of the association is to serve the interests of the public as expressed by the electorate, and not the welfare and interests of the individual members. Mr. Gaunt wants it.

### Mere Rhetoric

The point is made by Mr. Gaunt that he finds it difficult to attack me because of being a member of the Government bench in case he should be accused of disloyalty. This is mere rhetoric, as an examination of Mansard will disclose that Mr. Gaunt and other members have in such inhibitions and excuses been able to evade their duty to put forward proposals and demands for better government in the interests of the people.

We have heard it all about opposition, and I want to point out that in the Parliamentary Opposition in a democratic body which has won the electorate in a free election, the only right of the Government is to have no longer before the House a case of no alternative. That is the position in Northern Rhodesia. We must decide whether we want to influence the direction of Government policy or otherwise oppose it, because we cannot under this constitution throw out the Government or replace it in its entirety.

If the non-official members only stand together, we have a measure of responsible government, but divided as we are likely to be by this action of Mr. Gaunt and Mr. Derby, we lose an equal measure of our effectiveness.

I believe that in the circumstances our proper role is to be part of Government and direct policy along the right channels, and if we fail to do this then it is up to our colleagues to deal with us. Perhaps these two gentlemen have forgotten that the elected members, by a two-thirds majority vote, can recommend the withdrawal of one or all of their elected representatives on the Executive Council.

Furthermore the elected members sitting on the Government bench may resign on any matter when their views conflict with the official Government, should this be in the interests of the majority of the electorate to do so.

## Habeas Corpus Writ Refused

AN APPLICATION for a writ of *habeas corpus* by Mr. John Terence Green, of Upper Norwood, London S.W., who was committed to Brixton prison under the Fugitive Offenders Act for alleged offences in Uganda, was refused in London last week. The court was composed of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gossels, and Mr. Justice Devlin. Messrs. Granville Sharp, Q.C., and J. Haines appeared for the applicant; Mr. Maxwell Turner for the Governor of Brixton prison, and Mr. J. Mathew for the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In an judgment the Lord Chief Justice said that Green had been given shelter in Uganda for the period between his dismissal from employment and his departure by air for this country by a lady whose kindness he had repaid by stealing one of her cheques, which he forgot on the day before his departure. It did not appear to be a case in which a man would be bound over or given a nominal sentence. The other two judges concurred.

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# Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., announce an effective increase of 4 1/2% in the equity distribution for the year to June 30 last. A second interim, as in previous years, is being paid in place of a final dividend, making 25% on the capital as enlarged by a one-for-five scrip issue. Estimated total combined trading profit of the group subject to audit and final figures yet to be received from certain overseas subsidiaries, is about £1,392,000, compared with £1,790,881 in the previous year. Net profit is approximately £485,000 (£675,000), after tax of £175,000.

Lord Casson, chairman of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., told the annual meeting last week that Allsopp (East Africa) Ltd. had lost £19,933 last year. This largely to the disturbing influence of Man Mau, but that a satisfactory result was expected for the current year, thanks to a high rate of production. He added that the chairman of the East African company, Mr. Hurdell, had reached his seat on appointment to the Council of Ministers. Net profit of the Uganda company had risen from £45,271 to £65,045.

## United Tobacco

The offer of United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd. to buy for cash all the issued shares of International Tobacco Company of South Africa, Ltd., has been accepted. The company offered 2s. 6d. for each of the 300,000 preference shares of £1., and 29s. for the 2nd ordinary and 270,500 A ordinary shares, each of £1.

The offer was accepted on condition of 1,042 packages of 100 cigarettes each being an average price of 1s. 12 1/2d. per lb., compared with 1,047 packages averaging 1s. 12d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 1s. 14d. for commitments from Kenya.

A contract has been signed between the Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia on the one part and Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., on the other for a new international radio communications system working from Addis Ababa which will provide radio telephone and telegraph communications with London, Nairobi, and important centres in the Middle East. Services may be inaugurated later to other European centres.

Eastern Province Bus Co. (1954), Ltd., of Uganda, is offering to the public 4,000 shares of £25 at £27 10s. The capital consists of £20,000 in founder shares of £10 and 7,200 ordinary shares of £25. Of the 4,000 shares now offered, half are reserved for subscription by Africans.

The *CLAN ROBERTSON* sailed from Birkenhead yesterday with five large Garratt locomotives (the heaviest made in this country), six tank oil tankers, and a number of high-sided wagons for Rhodesia Railways. She is due in Beira on January 2.

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd. have placed through Messrs. J. and A. Sainsbury £150,400 unsecured loan at 10 1/2% per year. No quotation of the stock is sought at present.

Sir Charles Westlake said in Kampala on Tuesday that a second dam across the Nile would be required by 1962 to reinforce the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

## Dividends

United Tobacco (South), Ltd. — No final dividend (no audit). Consolidated profit after expenses and taxation were £886,576 (1953, 269).

Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd. — Interim 1s. 10s. free per 10s. deferred ordinary share, payable out of capital profits (the same).



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1952

1953

1953

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

1,901  
19 million units  
£70,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

11  
6,083  
214 million units  
£245,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

10  
32,211  
189 million units  
£4,951,110

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# Colonial Harvester

In his way of life is a man not without vision. He sees in the cotton he picks fulfilment of wants beyond his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa beans and palm fruit, his hides and skins, groundnuts, dates and sisal, transformed into the bicycles and radio sets, the enamel ware and textiles he desires. This service The United Africa Company does for him in British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and also in parts of the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his limited transport, the Company collects his crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government) which reflects world demand, and arranges that the goods he wants are available when and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the crop-processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases. By matching the inflow of goods to the magnitude of the harvests the Company also does much to stabilize the economy of the Colonial Harvester.



From over 2,000 centres, The United Africa Company



collected and purchased, in a recent year, more than 1 million tons of natural products, worth £75,000,000 — an extensive operation



when much of the total comes from small producers, frequently in lots of no more than twenty pounds weight at a time

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A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA  
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



**Mining****Tanganyika Concessions, Limited****Increased Profits**

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £196,000 for Rhodesian taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £2,519,282 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £2,057,914 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £147,570, and dividends on the ordinary share totalling 55%, require £2,107,216, leaving a carry-forward of £1,383,544, against £995,090 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,269 in cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and £3,311,412 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £924,176, revenue reserves at £1,282,794, and current liabilities at £2,094,746. Fixed assets are valued at £4,100,000, subsidiary companies at £3,446,591, and current assets at £2,342,116, including £721,957 in cash.

The company owns 179,760 of the £2,000 capital share of Union Minerals and Heavy Metals, which in the year ended December 31, 1953, earned a profit of 3,173,656.501. Heavy Metals' Copper output was 1,000,000 lb. in 1953, against 1,146,000 lb. in 1952. Cobalt output was 1,000 metric tons, against 1,000 metric tons containing some 100,000 metric tons of metal in 1953. Losses of concentrates were recovered from fine tails from zinc concentrate roasting furnaces; 154,324 kilos of silver and 61 kilos of gold were recovered in refining copper from the Prince Leopold Mine. Owing to higher copper prices, consolidated profits of the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., totalled £27,781,283, against £19,527,000 for 1952 (T.M. 11/10/54 1953).

Tanganyika Proprietary (Rhodesia), Ltd., is wholly owned subsidiary, and the company has a 50% interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Isaac Alexander (chairman), Sir Alfred St. John, Sir E. H. B. G. Oppenheimer, Sir E. H. B. G. Oppenheimer, Sir E. H. B. G. Oppenheimer, the Hon. A. G. Crickton, Dr. J. P. M. Schuchman, J. P. M. Schuchman, J. P. M. Schuchman, J. P. M. Schuchman, J. P. M. Schuchman, H. R. Lamb, H. J. Robiliari, and Robert Colclough, F.R.S., Colclough as alternate directors.

The annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 20, 1955.

**Turner and Newall's Report**

MESSRS. TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., a company with large interests in Rhodesia, after providing £6,742,674 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £5,300,000 in the year ended September 30, compared with £4,490,265 in the previous year. A provision of £272,723 for taxation is no longer required. Transfers to reserves include £1m. for placements, £800,000 for writing down investments in subsidiaries, £500,000 for stock-in-trade, and £40,000 for future taxation; £21,348 is attributable to outside shareholders, and £141,649 is carried forward by subsidiaries, leaving £30,49,539 for shareholders' interest on the preference shares, amounting to £55,604, and dividends amounting 22½% require £1,350,000. The directors recommended additional allocation of £14m. to general reserve and £20,000 to the welfare trust, leaving £2,074,295 to be carried forward, against £1,884,769 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,269 in cumulative preference stock and £10,924,718 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £6,251,200, revenue reserves at £1,945,901, reserve for future taxation of £4,209,327, and current liabilities at £9,612,257. Fixed assets appear at £7,037,559, interests in subsidiaries at £2,738,362, and current assets at £4,880,476, including £8,002,791 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. W. W. F. Shepherd (chairman), H. Hanson (deputy chairman and joint managing director), R. G. Spothill (joint managing director), R. H. Turner, R. Starkey, G. Wilson, J. A. Smith, and Sir Samuel Turner.

The annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on January 11.

**Tanganyika Mineral Exports**

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM Tanganyika for the first 10 months of this year are valued at £3,772,271, against £2,882,577 in the corresponding period of the previous year. October exports were £572,886 (£284,581).

**Minerals Separation**

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., has raised £250,000 for an asbestos stock, 1969-79, which is being privately placed in the Johannesburg market. No application is being sought at present.

**Uranium in N. Rhodesia  
Rhokana to Build Treatment Plant**

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., held in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on December 5, the chairman of the meeting said:

"We have for the last two years been engaged on the geological and metallurgical examination of a small uranium-bearing orebody in the Mindola section of the mine. A satisfactory process for the treatment of this ore has been evolved, and arrangements are being made with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority under which this company will mine the uranium ore and treat it in a plant which we shall erect for the purpose. The authority has agreed to buy the resulting product at a price based on cost plus a reasonable profit.

"I am sure you will welcome this opportunity of making a contribution towards the development of atomic energy in the Commonwealth, but I feel it my duty to advise you that the deposit is a small one and that the profits which your company expects to make from this new source are quite insignificant in relation to its total profits."

**Kansanshi Mining**

KANSANSHI CORPORATION, LTD., has received an option from the Rhodesian Mining Co., Ltd., on the Kansanshi mine in Northern Rhodesia, which includes the lease and prospecting rights covering the surrounding Kansanshi farm at present owned by Mwinilunga Mines, Ltd. The original flotation agreement provided that Rhodesian Mining would be entitled, *inter alia*, to £250,000 in cash if the option were exercised, and it has been agreed that this sum shall be retained by the Kansanshi company and used later in payment for further shares to be subscribed.

**Mining Dividends**

NSHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD.—Interim 85 per cent. of stock less Federal tax at 3d. in the £ and Southern Rhodesia Corporation purchase at 1s. 3d. in the £ equivalent to 100 per cent. of stock at 11 1/2% of stock.  
NORFOLK BRASS & METAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Interim 8d. per share, 5d. in £ equivalent to a net dividend of 5d. per unit in respect of 1954, against 4d. in £ for the previous year.  
NIGEL VAN RYN REEFERS, LTD.—3d. 6d. per share for the year to September 30 last (T.M. 22/9/54 22/9/54).

**Gold Progress**

MR. ROBERT ANNAN, chairman of Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd., said in his speech at the annual meeting in London that steady improvement in results could be reported from the Getta mine, Tanganyika, in which the company had taken an interest, and that development was being directed to support a higher rate of output. The smaller gold producers in Southern Rhodesia, he added, were adversely affected by the higher cost of electric power.

**Oil Drilling on Mafia**

DRILLING FOR OIL began last Saturday on Mafia Island, off the coast of Tanganyika Territory. The work in process will be the first deep test well to be sunk in East Africa. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been told by a well-informed person in close contact with the work that there is a 50-50 chance of finding oil in payable quantities.

**Institution of Mining**

MR. ROBERT ANNAN has been re-elected hon. treasurer for 1953-56 of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London, of which MESSRS. J. B. DENNISON, DR. N. R. JOHNSON, DR. J. H. WATSON, and PROFESSOR D. WILLIAMS have been re-elected vice-presidents. As previously announced, Mr. STANLEY RONSON is president-elect.

**Chibuluma Mines**

THE ISSUED CAPITAL of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., is £1m. in shares of £1. Loans stand at £1,723,647 and current liabilities at £278,437. Fixed assets are valued at £2,451,479, current assets at £52,344, and preliminary expenses at £1,611.

**Ruan and R.S.T.**

ANORMAL MEETINGS OF shareholders of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Ruan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., are to be held in London on January 32 and in New York on February 4.

**Mining Personals**

DR. G. R. DAVIS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is now on the staff of Frobisher, Ltd., Bulawayo.

Company Report

# Brooke Bond and Company, Limited

## World Turnover Exceeds £68,000,000

### Mr. John Brooke's Statement

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOKE BOND AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the Connaught Rooms, London, on December 17, 1954. Mr. John Brooke, chairman of the company, presiding.

The following is the statement by the chairman, which was circulated to the members with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1954.

**"PROFIT FOR THE YEAR"** — Net trading profit for the group is up again. In fact the results are the best ever achieved and due to massive contributions from the plantation companies. Net profit for the group is under 2% of the £68,463,000 turnover. Most of this turnover comes from sales of our packet teas throughout the World now running at the rate of one thousand-million-quarter-pound packets of tea per annum, plus a modest 36 million lb. of coffee.

**TAXATION** — The majority of the group profits have been earned by our overseas companies this year. So we have not needed to make a provision for excess profits levy, and have in fact been able to bring back to Britain and lose a substantial amount of the provision made last year. Taxation still takes more than 14% of all our world profits.

#### The Dividend

As explained in the directors' report we are paying a second interim dividend of 5.5d. per share which, with the first interim dividend of 2d. per share makes a total distribution for the year of 7.5d. per share.

The directors are not recommending any further dividends in respect of the year to June 30, 1954. These dividends are payable on the increased ordinary capital of 22,000,000 in A and B ordinary shares.

The figures below show that in the last six years the company has retained in the business over £5,000,000 to finance development and re-equipment. At the same time increases in the dividends, while conservative, have been in proportion to the expansion of the business.

Year Ending June 30	Total Shareholders' Capital and Reserves	Net Group Trading Profit	Total Dividends	Retained in the Business
To the nearest thousand £				
1949	9,288,000	705,000	41,000	654,000
1950	10,494,000	1,099,000	124,000	975,000
1951	11,674,000	1,026,000	126,000	880,000
1952	13,962,000	1,109,000	182,000	927,000
1953	14,401,000	1,013,000	197,000	816,000
1954	15,203,000	1,189,000	239,000	950,000

**"BALANCE SHEET"** — The biggest change you will see is in the ordinary capital, which at £3,000,000 in A and B shares, reflects the capitalization of reserves in November, 1953. The group stocks again show a substantial rise in value of nearly £2,000,000; this is mostly due to the high price of tea, and the continued high price of coffee. The financing of these stocks is one of our greatest problems.

**"DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA"** — During the last year we bought a majority of the shares in the well-known firm of coffee merchants, Dreyvech and Voothoeve, Limited. We now have the use of their

factories in Pretoria, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (the factory in Victoria being a particularly fine, modern building and well equipped).

#### Tea Market, Tea Prices and Trading

Our plantation companies have had an excellent year. In most cases we have had the rare but welcome combination of record crops and record prices, but as shareholders of tea we do not wish to see world prices of tea too high.

By contrast, our distribution companies have had a difficult year (but only so far as tea is concerned). We have had to trade at a loss for prolonged periods. There has, however, been a notable expansion in the sales of our packet tea.

At the beginning of our financial year tea was selling in the London auction at an average of 3s. 8d. lb. At the end of our year — June 30 last — it was 4s. 8d. and now it is 6s. 8d. As will be seen, the greater part of this phenomenal rise has taken place in the last four months. There are three principal reasons.

1. Shortfall of 1953 production leading to disastrously low stocks in the United Kingdom.

2. Unprecedented rain in North India this year which has resulted in disappointing crop returns up to the end of September combined with mislocation of communications and delay in the crop reaching the market.

3. Increased consumption figures throughout the world, probably distorted by heavy buying on an upward market.

#### Latest Crop News

Fortunately, the latest news regarding crops is much more cheerful, and it only needs some warm sun for the closing months of the Indian crops this year to bring about a vital change in the statistical position. South India, Ceylon and Indonesia have all contributed bigger crops this year so that Northern India holds the key to the situation.

Only a slight improvement in the supply position is needed to bring about a sharp reaction in prices at the auctions. No buyer can afford to carry excessive stocks at cost nearly double those ruling in recent years.

While this market advance has been taking place, the prices of our packets have been increased to the consumer. They have however lagged far behind replacement values, so as to give our customers every possible advantage of our stocks.

**"THIS YEAR'S BROCHURE"** — The brochure which goes out to shareholders with the accounts gives a few glimpses of the company's recent publicity and general news. There is also the signature of a young member of the staff killed in action in Kenya.

The chairman, addressing the meeting, referred briefly to his recent visit to Africa and said how impressed he had been by the steady growth of Brooke Bond's interests throughout Africa.

The report and the accounts were adopted.

Company Report**Arusha Plantations, Limited****Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement**

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 16 in London.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, Bt, chairman of the company, presided.

The following is his statement circulated with the report and accounts—

**The Accounts**

The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1954 show a profit of £21,170, compared with £21,140 for the previous year. This sum is arrived at after charging London expenses, depreciation and amortization, and after providing for taxation expenditure.

Taxation absorbs £11,367 net after allowing for 25% excess profits levy refund. Profit and income tax has been credited with the sum of £6,151 excess provision for taxation in previous year, and has been debited with the sum of £3,000 transferred to taxation equalization account.

£5,000 has been transferred to general reserve, and this account now stands at £35,000. The board again recommend a dividend of 12½% less tax, which will absorb £4,007 and leave a balance of £5,274 to carry forward.

**Production**

The production of 940 tons of sisal fibre was slightly above the estimate and again showed a gratifying increase, which reflects considerable credit on our manager, Mr. Andersen. We cannot, unfortunately, look for a larger crop in 1954-55; the estimate for which is 900 tons. Indeed, owing to the rainfall during the first nine months of 1954 having been below average, there may be difficulty in achieving this figure.

The labour force remained adequate, but owing to a reduction in the number of our contracted labour we are at present almost dependent on local volunteer labour than we were, and the position requires constant watching. I am particularly pleased to be able to tell you that the annual yield of fibre from our newer areas has improved somewhat, and this has enabled us to reduce the cutting force.

**Rotation Programme**

We were able to make a start with overhauling the areas of our rotation programme by giving out to contract some 500 acres, and this area should be replanted with sisal during 1954-55. Our visiting agent, Mr. V. Nash, has carried out an investigation to determine how we could increase our production of fibre, and has reached the conclusion that by utilizing land now planted with maize we should be able to reach, and thereafter maintain, an output of at least 1,000 tons per annum. The necessary work will be undertaken as soon as possible, but you will appreciate that it must take time to achieve this object.

You will be aware that the selling price of No. 1 sisal declined abruptly in September to £72 per ton c.f.f. United Kingdom. Although the effect in the current year's accounts will be cushioned to some extent by some forward sales which we had made, there is no doubt that our average selling price will be much lower. You will not expect me to predict the future course of the market. It is not, unfortunately, possible to take an optimistic view, since we are faced with the fact that the world production of hard fibres is at present in excess of consumption, and it is likely to be some time before this situation corrects itself. We

are, of course, making every effort to reduce expenditure. Mr. Nash and Mr. Andersen have carried out a careful investigation to see what economies are possible, and you may be sure that costs will be reduced as much as possible within the limits dictated by prudent administration.

**Coffee**

"The coffee crop of 31 tons was disappointing. This was due to unfavourable weather conditions, which caused the beans to be small and resulted in the picking season being prolonged. The prospects for this year appeared to be promising until the estate was hit by a severe hail storm last January. Hardly the position is better now, partly as a result of the much heavier rain which fell in the second half of August, and our manager, Mr. Andersen, hopes to harvest a somewhat larger crop. If this is achieved, and I have no doubt that it will be, it will reflect great credit on him.

During the year a further 20 acres were planted with coffee, bringing the total acreage up to 378 acres. We intend now to make a start on replanting some of the worst of the old areas, but owing to the need to maintain our crop as large as possible, and the labour position, our programme will be restricted to 20 acres a year.

In conclusion, I should like once again to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by our staff, professional advisers, and Agents in East Africa. The report and accounts were adopted.



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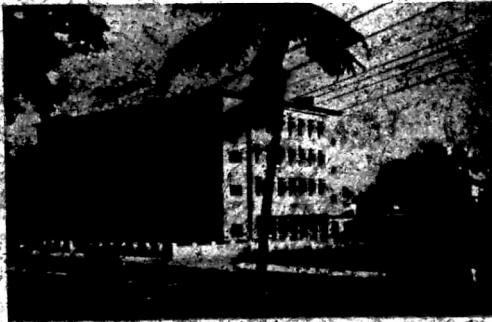
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