

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 21, 1954

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Vol. 30 No. 1528

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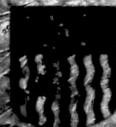
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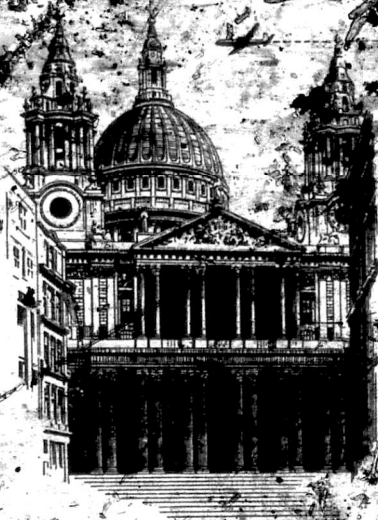
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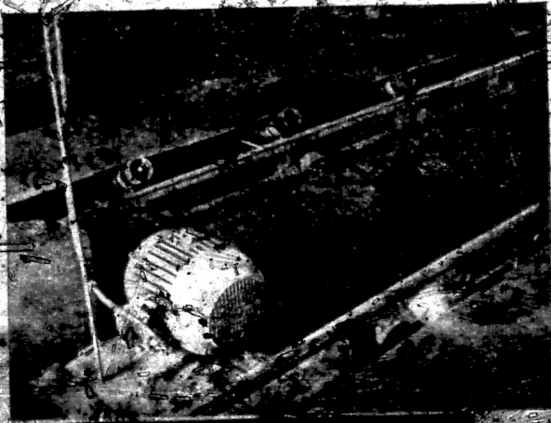
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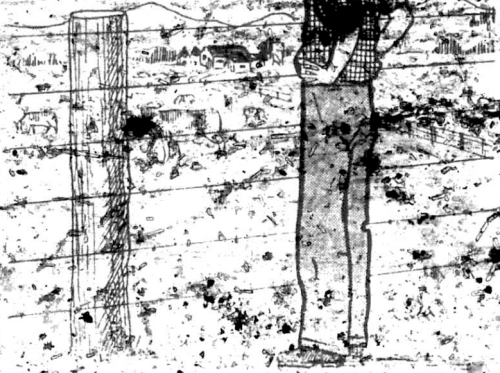
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1954

Vol. 30

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A DISGRACEFUL DOCUMENT, entitled "Kenya Report, 1953," is being circulated from 86 Rochester Row, London, W.1, by the Kenya Committee for Democratic Rights for Kenya Africans, which abbreviates its "document" title to "Kenya Committee."

The chairman and vice-chairman are Mrs. Frida Laski and Miss Monica Whately, and the joint secretaries are Mrs. C. L. Collymore and Mrs. S. O'Brien. Claiming to give the true facts about Kenya, the organization is engaged in the most reprehensible misrepresentation—its cyclostylated "Kenya Report" being stiff with lies and false insinuation.

The second paragraph asserts that the present situation in Kenya "is not the result of the suppressive activities of some secret society or fanatic terrorist sect; it stems from the ruthless policy of the settlers, determined to reduce the Kikuyu and other African peoples to a landless labour force for cheap agricultural and industrial development—a policy backed to the hilt by the repressive machinery of the Government. The Kikuyu have been driven to desperate measures in defence of their land, their living standards (already pitifully low), of life itself." Prevarication could not be more deliberate or despicable. The whole of that passage is grotesquely untrustworthy.

Half a page about the Kikuyu independent schools is similarly deceptive, P. M. Koinange declaring that there is no truth in the allegation that those schools were centres of Mau Mau, and seeming to establish his credibility by describing himself as secretary of the African Education Council. He affirms: "I have never been called by any district officer who could say that in any such school there was anything being taught that

was against the Government." Yet it has been known for years that those schools, conducted—or, rather, misconducted—by extremist Kikuyus, were seedbeds of subversion. They taught hatred of Christianity, of Europeans, of Western civilization and of the established Government. The writer then makes the wicked allegation that "there can be no question at all that an attempt to divide the Africans so as to start civil war was actually made by the Government." For that charge there is, of course, not the slightest justification. The accusation which might be made against the Government of Kenya would be that of failing to divide bad Africans from the mass of good Africans, with the consequence that the calculating misleaders of their fellows were encouraged to feel that they could resort to any devilry. Had the authorities been firm, the civil war which the Mau Mau hierarchy planned and started could easily have been avoided. To say that civil war was begun by the Government is the worst kind of lie.

The British have been to war in Germany, in Italy, in Japan, and in Korea, but I do not think that anywhere can be so shameful as the war going on in Kenya. Two Governments, three generals, Shameful, the air force, the army and Accusation, other people all equipped to fight Africans who have only sticks. It is genocide, the British Government is murdering an African people. When Christie committed murder he was brought to court. My people are also entitled to justice against murderers. But the structure of the Government of Kenya is such that it does not allow any justice to take place." Those words appear on the next page of this abominable pamphlet. Some people who know nothing of the real facts

may believe, this dotted nonsense—which is being circulated, not only among political extremists, but among good-hearted, ignorant sentimentalists. In fact we were first informed of the existence of this report by a well-known East African who found copies of what he assumed to be a missionary publication in a church in central London.

Declaring that the Electors' Union of Kenya ought to be banned, the Muganda extremist Sertakula Muloma says that its aim "is to create a landless African population." He is certainly not Africans and cite one statement issued by **Their Land**, that body with which

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

has frequently disagreed—in support of that imputation. Indeed, no organization of Europeans anywhere in East Africa, however extreme, advocates the removal of Africans from any land now in their possession, and every European body supports the official policy of dealing with soil erosion and encouraging Africans to adopt better farming methods. The improvidence of Africans and their reluctance to adopt modern methods of husbandry have caused their land, much of it excellent in quality, to fail to keep pace in output with the rising population, not the ill-will of Europeans. The settlers are stated to have "robbed the Kenya people of their live stock." That is another

of the many pieces of mendacity which masquerade as truth in this shameful compilation. This writer even asserts that the Labour Government "imposed" Colonial Paper 210—which established a High Commission to administer services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—to create a landless African population. It did not deprive Africans of a single acre.

In the same paragraph he insists that "the people of Kenya are together united, to defend their rights, to defend their lives." The Africans of Kenya are far from united. Not even the Kikuyu tribe is. **Prosecution Possible?** Efforts of African misleadership, backed by intimidation, torture, murder, and rebellion. About thirty thousand of the best men of that tribe, all volunteers, are serving with the security forces against the Mau Mau terrorists. They are defending their lives, and those of their families and friends, against Kikuyu who have sunk to the lowest depths of infamy. If those responsible for this outrageous brochure cannot be prosecuted under the law as it stands, there is urgent need for its amendment, for such base and baseless libels ought not to go unpunished. In Kenya, where copies are presumably in circulation, the emergency regulations can be invoked against distributors and harborers of the document.

Notes By The Way

Lord Milverton

FEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS have such intimate knowledge of the Colonial Empire as Lord Milverton, who, after spending 21 years in the Colonial Service in Malaya, was successively Governor of North Borneo, the Gambia, Fiji, Jamaica, and Nigeria. Few of the peers, moreover, have his gift of forceful and graphic expression, his continuing day-to-day contacts with Colonial affairs, and his ardent conviction that failure to strengthen the Colonial Empire now will jeopardize the great work done within it by generations of some of the best men of our race.

Visit to Africa

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA are the only continent apart of the Colonial Empire with which Lord Milverton lacks personal acquaintance, and it is excellent news that he is now to see the territories for himself. He tells me that he will leave London by air on Thursday next for Kenya, where his son has been a settler for several years, and that after three weeks in East Africa he will spend a similar period in the two Rhodesias. Then he will go on to the Union and return by sea, arriving in England about mid-April. As chairman of the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, Lord Milverton was in the closest touch with developments during the campaign for

Central African federation; he will now meet on the spot many of the men upon whom the future of British Central Africa will so largely depend.

Back to India

THERE WILL BE LITTLE REGRET, and that in restricted circles only, at the news that Mr. S. B. Pant, Commissioner for India in East and Central Africa for the past five years, is to leave Nairobi next month to take up a post in the Department of External Affairs in India. Of the capability of Mr. Pant and his wife, a doctor of medicine, there can be no doubt: both have shown unusual energy and ability, but the Commissioner's activities have often angered Asians in East Africa as well as Europeans, official and non-official. Last year the spiteful move for the settler community in Kenya publicly asked the Government to demand his recall, mainly because of the constant distribution by his office of anti-British literature, much of it violent in language and calculated to mislead seriously many of the Africans to whom it was made available. This propaganda material was circulated in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as well as throughout East Africa. But the Government of Southern Rhodesia wanted neither Mr. Pant nor his literature in that Colony. The Belgian Congo was included in his sphere, and he visited West Africa in 1952.

African Nationalism Encouraged

SINCE MR. NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, has lost few opportunities for publicly criticizing British/Colonial rule, his representatives would have been placed in an unenviable position even if they had been much less fervent than Mr. Pant, for while, on the one hand, he should conform to normally correct diplomatic procedure, he would be expected, on the other hand, to develop locally the policy of a Government which is bent on interference to encourage African nationalism. The British Administrations which had to suffer this duality have had cause enough for anxiety and complaint, but their tolerance has outlasted the presence of the Pantis, who sent many immature Africans to India for "education" (or indoctrination with "anti-Colonial" ideas).

Sharp Comments

NOT OFTEN does *The Times* write as sharply on such a subject, as it has done in this connection. Its short leading article, headed "Pant Devil, Not Balan," said: "The Kenya Government has allowed Mr. Pant to take latitude in the interpretation of his diplomatic duties. Eventually the methods he employed made him an object of obloquy to most Europeans and a source of great embarrassment to many of the Indians in East Africa. He sponsored the extremist leaders of the Kenya African Union when it was about to be revealed as inextricably interwoven with Mau Mau. Some of the literature, circulated from his office, was anti-British in an inflammatory way; the narrow distinction normally drawn by Africans between legitimate opposition and violence makes such activities dangerous, and certainly to be avoided by a diplomat. Mr. Pant denounced violence, but some activities of his office gave a different impression. The dilemma which faced him, and will face his successor, arises from the essentially different outlook on Colonial matters of the two Governments concerned. Yet it is not insoluble, as has been shown in other places. The only safe course is a punctilious adherence to protocol."

Paramountcy

THE PASSAGES QUOTED ELSEWHERE on this issue from a pamphlet written by three Socialist M.P.s do not clearly indicate their attitude to the position of non-Africans in the multi-racial territories in Africa. Though they recall the declaration in the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 that the interests of Africans must be paramount when they conflict with those of the immigrant races, they omit the important qualification made later by the Joint Select Committee of members of all parties in both Houses of Parliament, which took the sting out of the reference to "paramountcy" by interpreting the word as meaning fair-play for all. The pamphleters then suggest that the form of partnership practised in Kenya is "spurious," and Mr. Brockway said categorically that that was his opinion when the booklet was discussed with journalists.

Parity Discounted

THREE QUESTIONS to the three authors were answered ambiguously. The questioner sought to discover whether they favoured a policy of real racial partnership or one of domination by Africans. When the suggestion of a fewer some exchange of statements, that they seemed to mean control by "counting heads," the assumption was not denied. That, the point set out, conflicted with the one-one-one principle to be adopted in Tanganyika Territory, which Mr. Brockway had hitherto supported. The member for Windsor and Eton replied that parity in the Legislature could be accepted only as a transitional arrangement. One of the grounds of objection to the principle by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA when it was first enunciated—indeed, before enunciation, for this publication gave

the exclusive news weeks in advance—was that the concession would be used by those who accepted it not to strengthen racial harmony, but to encourage discontent by representing it as merely the thin end of the wedge to African domination. Mr. Brockway has now confirmed that prophecy. Parity on the non-official benches in the Legislative Council is not to be introduced until 1957. Yet already that great change is being discounted in the House of Commons.

Mr. Whitney Straight

MR. WHITNEY STRAIGHT, deputy chairman of B.O.A.C. who is now on a visit to East, Central and South Africa, has crammed into his 41 years as much activity and achievement as the most adventurous could wish to earn in the United Kingdom. He came to Great Britain at the age of 13, applied for naturalization soon after obtaining his majority, won international recognition as a racing motorist while still an undergraduate, but gave up that hobby when he married Lady Daphne Finch-Hatton. Then he formed the Straight Corporation and 22 subsidiaries, of one of which he was managing director, to operate flying clubs and aerodromes in many parts of the United Kingdom. One of his air lines, opening passenger services between Cardiff and Weston-super-Mare, had the world record for frequency of service, with 58 flights daily. It charged less than the third-class railway fare but made money. Having designed a light aeroplane in the late thirties he promised manufacturers to order 100 if a satisfactory prototype was built, that was the origin of the well-known Miles M.15 by Straight aircraft.

Remarkable Record

A FLIGHT COMMANDER in the Auxiliary Air Force when war broke out in 1939, he was the first British airman in northern Norway after the Germans invaded the coast. Brought home badly wounded, he got back to duty as a Hurricane pilot towards the end of the Battle of Britain. When commanding a squadron he was brought down in France. Speaking fluently French he got to the Spanish frontier in five days, crossed the River Cher in daylight, but was arrested and put in a concentration camp. At the third attempt he escaped Gibraltar, was sent to Britain, and thence sent to build up a Transport Command Group in the Middle East. By the end of the war he was an air commander with the C.139 M.C. D.F.C., and Norwegian and American decorations. When British European Airways was formed in 1946 he became deputy chairman, and in the following year managing director of B.O.A.C. This is the remarkable record of a remarkable man.

Opposition

HOW IS SOUTHERN RHODESIA to be provided with adequate Parliamentary Opposition? That problem is exercising the minds of many responsible men in the Colony, and the theme occurs again and again in letters which I have recently received. One correspondent puts the matter thus: "The United Rhodesia Party will have an overwhelming victory, for the calibre of the Confederate candidates is so poor that no thinking person can support them." But many of us are concerned about the lack of real opposition. It is no answer for Mr. Corfield Todd, the Prime Minister, to say that it will come from intelligent criticism within the party for its members in the House must obey the Government whip. All Governments, however good, need the corrective of constructive criticism. It is possible, of course, that critics may emerge on the Government benches, and that some of them may in time join together to provide an Opposition. The greater the strength of the United Rhodesia Party in the Legislative Assembly, the greater will the likelihood of such a development become.

Secretary of State's Visit to Northern Rhodesia

High Time to Blow Britain's Colonial Trumpet

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE COLONIES, flew to Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone last Friday after several days of discussion in Northern Rhodesia with representatives of all races.

Sir Geoffrey Ffrench, Federal Prime Minister, flew to Lusaka last week to see Mr. Lyttleton, and spent the night at Government House. Staying here at the same time with the Colonial Secretary were the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Robert Bennis, and Sir Geoffrey Colby.

Exploratory Talks

The following *communiqué* was issued in Lusaka: "The Secretary of State had a series of talks about the constitution with the elected members and the four members representing African interests. It had been made clear before the Secretary of State left London that the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils and the assignment of portfolios would, during the life of the next Legislative Council, be as set out in the second part of the announcement issued in London on September 28, and that no change in the franchise would be made which would become effective during the life of the next Legislative Council except by agreement of all concerned."

The discussions were held on the lines on which development is to take place hereafter, particularly regarding methods of electing members of Legislative Council. The talks were exploratory and have no binding effect. These questions of great complexity are all concerned and agreed that they must be given a careful and careful consideration. Assuming, however, that the next Legislative Council runs its full course, it is some four years before decisions need be taken. The Secretary of State expressed the hope that the Governor would in due course be able to submit agreed recommendations to His Majesty's Government.

Proposals to improve the administrative machinery of the Government were discussed.

The Secretary of State also had meetings with the African Representative Council and with certain Paramount Chiefs. At these meetings full discussions took place on a number of matters, including African land rights, mineral rights, and the question of the franchise.

Establishing Government Front Bench

In Lusaka it is believed that when the new Legislative Council meets after the general election next month the non-official members of the Executive Council and those holding portfolios may sit on the Government side of the House. Although the *communiqué* casts no light on that matter, Mr. Lyttleton did refer briefly during a Press conference to proposals to establish a Government front bench. Non-officials with portfolios may, it is thought, be known as Ministers.

At his meeting with journalists Mr. Lyttleton spoke of Northern Rhodesia's dilemma of choosing between a modern form of franchise or continuation of the present basis. "Something unusual and exotic" will be needed, he suggested, to solve the problems which might still exist at the end of the five-year transitional period.

"It is quite clear," Mr. Lyttleton continued, "that if you were to move in 1959 into a modern form of franchise you would be in a situation where the European community would be swamped by the African vote, that would mean at least a complete reversal of the progress that Northern Rhodesia has been making, and at worst a reversal of the whole of that progress."

territory would go backwards. As an example, one might think of the investment of capital, perhaps in mineral and other development. Overseas investors had the view that the Government machinery was in the control of people not yet fitted or educated to carry on. They would be extremely wary of risking money.

On the other hand, if you say you can stand still on the present basis indefinitely you would be getting to an arthritic condition in constitutional progress, and would run the danger of losing the willing co-operation of the African and his labour, which is equally necessary to the development of the country. This is the dilemma, and it is no use saying it can be solved by nice-looking liberal-minded solutions about the franchise.

Need to Exercise Ingenuity

Mr. Lyttleton stressed that his talks had been highly satisfactory. "I think there is a wide realization that the next four years must be used in trying to devise the right system. But that does not mean delay until that period ends. Both races realize fully that they must start exercising ingenuity and working things out. One would hope that, with our very large experience of framing constitutions, we might during the next three or four years get an agreed solution appropriate to Northern Rhodesia."

There would not at this stage be Government intervention in the question of African advancement in industry. "It is not good policy for the Government to play its cards too soon," he said. "The whole history of industrial relations shows that Government interference or imposition of solutions is undesirable so long as there is a chance of two parties coming together. There was evidently a softening-up in the attitude over this issue."

Mr. Lyttleton has talked with Mr. Lawrence Kallinger, general president of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union and president of the African Trades Union Congress, and with Mr. W. C. Spies, general secretary of the Lusaka Mineworkers' Union. Sir Roy Welensky, former leader of Northern Rhodesia's non-officials and now Federal Minister of Transport, told journalists that he had learned much from the talks with Mr. Lyttleton. On the general question of land rights, for example, the Colonial Secretary had made him realize how the African might be alarmed by factors that had not occurred to him.

"You cannot say that one side has won; that does not arise," commented Sir Roy in answer to a question. "There were misunderstandings that have been cleared up."

Sir Roy Welensky on the Franchise

On the franchise question, Sir Roy said: "Some of us feel that the power the African fits into the recognized political machinery of a democracy the better. He has to accept some measure of responsibility and authority. If you accept that view, the African cannot enjoy the best of two worlds."

On the good will, some solution could be found if the next four or five years. The tendency so far had been to lower the franchise qualifications, but it would be better to raise them for government must never pass from the civilized community's hands; it would be unfair to the African.

Earlier Sir Roy Welensky had expressed a fear that the colonies were becoming increasingly the football of British politics. "It is a question of a party game; if it was the party let's kick the Colonies in the guts."

When Mr. Lyttleton was asked to comment upon that charge, he said: "It is desirable to have a bi-partisan approach to Colonial affairs, and I shall try to re-establish it. It takes two to make an agreement on these matters."

He said of his talks with the elected members: "We have gone through the agenda in a very amicable manner." At the elected members' meeting were Sir Roy Welensky,

Mr. G. B. Beckett, Deputy Secretary, Mr. G. F. M. van Eden, Mr. G. W. de F. Annes, Mr. E. W. Sergeant, and Captain R. B. Roberts.

Afterwards Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Dautu Yaroba, till recently an African M.L.C. and now an African member of the Federal Assembly, and Mr. Frank Sobota, African M.L.C. in the last Legislature, had separate talks with Mr. John Moffat and the Rev. E. G. Ntshingale, two main members of the Africanist movement.

Mr. S. G. Welenski and Mr. Beckett, now leader of the non-officials, emphasized that the talks would bring about more efficient operation of the Government machine. "A satisfactory and workable compromise" had been reached, said Mr. Beckett.

The Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Williams, were present at all the meetings. With Mr. Lyttelton were Mr. Goveil Barnes, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Hon. H. C. D. J. Eraser, M.P., Parliamentary secretary to Mr. Lyttelton, and Mr. J. B. Johnson, his private secretary.

Addressing Lusaka Luncheon Club, the Colonial Secretary said:

"We have to consider as patiently as we can, and devise some system which has not to be imposed by force—a system under which, as soon as they are fitted for it, the Africans can be given responsibility for the management of their own affairs."

Must Hasten Slowly

"We must hasten slowly. In all these things we shall only put the clock back if we go on too quickly. No form of government can stand up if the people administering it are not fitted by a period of training to do so. The constitutional position here is fixed for the next five years, but that does not mean that we can do the same in 1959 as we are doing now."

Mr. Lyttelton declared that it was "high time that we took up the most uncongenial task of blowing our own trumpet. It would not be a bad thing to begin in Northern Rhodesia, where the progress since 1939 has been astonishing. We must get nowhere if we, the British, pursue a habit of regarding with shame or silence the record we have as a Colonial Power." In these things we must have confidence in ourselves.

"Anybody seeing Northern Rhodesia sees not only a monument to British enterprise, but a path of hope stretching in front of them for the future. The motive force of this development is the experience, skill, integrity, and liberal views of the Europeans."

"We have to secure the willing co-operation of the African and his better education to fit him to take more and more part in local and central government, so that the great numerical preponderance of Africans and the skill and experience of the Europeans may be harnessed for the good of the territory as a whole. You will get nowhere by demagoguing the part which the European has played or by writing constitutions

and passing pious resolutions, but you will prosper if you have the African's help in the future."

Some people seemed to expect that developments could be set into force within a week in Northern Rhodesia which had taken 800 years to accomplish in Britain.

"It is a little difficult to explain to aspiring politicians here how it works. The process of education and explanation to Africans will take a long time, and we must not do too quickly. But at the same time you have to give hope to the people and show them the road."

Franchise discussions or terms must take into consideration the possible political line-up in Britain in 1959. A very small proportion of African voters might become the lady to which both sides Conservatives and Labour would pay court if they were in a balancing position.

"Statements about a protected person's franchise require a great deal of analysis. Is it possible, with the present constitutional setup, to have a predetermined proportion of the Legislature given to Africans and at the same time have a system in which, by enfranchising the section of British protected persons, they would have great influence on a free election?"

Frank Talks with Africans

For three and a half hours the Secretary of State discussed land tenure, the constitution, franchise, and mineral rights with the African Representative Council. "There was a very useful and honest exchange of ideas," said Mr. Lyttelton afterwards. "I was very frank."

The chairman of the committee of the Council, Mr. Mateyo Kakumali, said that it was a very moderate discussion, which helped us towards solving some of our problems. He added that the Council received that no franchise changes would take place in the next five years. Their request that Native trust land should become Native reserve was to be examined by the Government.

Among three paramount chiefs and six senior chiefs who had talks with Mr. Lyttelton in Lusaka was 95-year-old Chief Baines Ntshangu, who travelled 600 miles by road and rail from her home at Balowale, but had to leave the talks early because she felt unwell. A tea party was held at Government House for the chiefs and members of the African Representative Council.

At a civic lunch in the Secretary of State's honour at the Ridgeway Hotel, Lusaka, Dr. Alexander Scott, chairman of Lusaka Municipal Board and Independent Federal M.P., presided. The guests included the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

When he opened a new school hall at Munal African secondary school near Lusaka, Mr. Lyttelton said: "No hall could have been built in more felicitous circumstances. The funds were provided by the British Parliament and the hall was constructed mainly by the freely given work of school students. It is an example of the way in which we can work together for the advancement of this country and its people."

Economic Development of the Commonwealth

Official Statement on Sydney Conference of Finance Ministers

WE HAVE CONSIDERED the outlook for world trade. The Commonwealth is responsible for about one-third of that trade. We are conscious of the vital importance which the actions and policies of our countries could have when, as must be the case from time to time, there is some uncertainty about the future.

Inspiring Confidence

Our first resolve is to ensure that our own actions and policies will be such as to inspire confidence. We stand prepared to take appropriate steps both individually and in concert with each other to sustain production and trade and the sound development of resources, and to ensure that temporary economic fluctuations are not permitted to interfere with our progress towards our long-term objectives. We are also ready to co-operate with other countries and international institutions to this end.

In this co-operation the U.S.A. and Europe have a special part to play because with the Commonwealth and sterling area they are responsible for three-quarters of world trade.

The sound economic policies pursued by the

Commonwealth countries, the publicly expressed resolve of the U.S. Government to keep the economy of the U.S. strong and growing, the expansion of production in Europe, and the substantial increase in monetary reserves outside the dollar area, provide in our judgment solid grounds for confidence.

The policies adopted since the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in January, 1952, have been at the base of the remarkable change in the balance of payments of the sterling area. In the year ending June 30, 1953, the sterling area had a surplus of over £400m. in transactions with the outside world compared with a deficit of nearly £1,000m. in the year ended June 30, 1952.

Steady Improvement

This marked improvement in the fortunes of the sterling area to which all members have contributed brought with it an increase of about £250m. in the central reserves of gold and dollars. These reserves have continued to increase, although rather more slowly in the second half of 1953, and at the end of the year stood at £900m. Through the period sterling had gained strength.

The conference reviewed the prospects for the coming year. We agreed that the sterling area as a whole would seek to maintain a substantial surplus in its payments with the rest of the world. Earliest main emphasis was placed on dollar earnings. Although the dollar situation has improved, we should not relax our efforts to achieve a dollar surplus, but it is just as important to say that we should earn a substantial surplus in other non-sterling currencies.

We recognize that success in these aims will depend in part on the level of world trade, but we emphasize that the primary task of all sterling area countries in the forthcoming year is to increase their earnings by intensive efforts over the whole field of exports.

Developing Competitive Strength

In this task we must show ingenuity, increased efficiency, and competitive strength. We cannot afford to disregard any market, and we must develop our exports wherever we can. While we must continue to expand our traditional major exports, we must also expand our exports of the immense variety of other products which in the aggregate form so large a proportion of the total earnings of the sterling area.

We have reviewed the internal policies of our countries and have observed that considerable improvement has been made during the past year. But more remains to be done, and the importance of this part of our task cannot be over-emphasized. On the application of sound economic policies depends the purchasing power, money, cost of living, and the ability to sell exports in increasing competitive world markets.

Shortages in the internal policies of any one member affect the external fortunes of the whole sterling area. We must therefore have excessive demands for imports, diverting resources from export industries, and improve the balance of payments out of equilibrium.

Our Governments will continue to follow the policies which have served satisfactorily in the past year. Where necessary they will be adjusted so as to encourage increased production for export and to stimulate savings upon which the development of the Commonwealth substantially depends.

The Commonwealth has great resources, natural, human, and industrial. The need for their development is urgent and vital. The aim of all sterling area Commonwealth countries is to concentrate on the development of those resources which directly or indirectly contribute on an economic basis to the improvement of the balance of payments of the sterling area.

In some countries of the area, however, development plans have been made to provide for some basic improvement in the standards of living which is a necessary foundation for higher economic development.

The outstanding impression given by the report made to us by our colleagues is of the immense variety and intensity of the efforts which are being made to turn to production many resources both large and small of the sterling area.

It is impossible to describe briefly all these activities. The following are examples. The development of food production has been intensified throughout the Commonwealth. This has called for irrigation and other schemes for bringing more land under cultivation, technical improvements, mechanization and training. The production of such commodities as cotton, fute-wood, wood pulp, timber, tobacco and sisal has been maintained.

Minerals Exploration

There has been continued development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth, in particular, titanium, gold, copper, nickel, chrome, asbestos, coal, iron ore, and bauxite. The production of some commodities, such as tin and rubber, has been affected by fluctuations in demand. In a number of countries the search for oil and the development of oil and production of oil has been in progress. The development of heavy industries continues to have an important place. The expansion of iron and steel production and of the production of aluminium is proceeding in a number of countries.

Efforts to improve and extend transport facilities have continued, and there has been considerable expenditure on roads, railways and harbour works. Substantial programmes for increasing electric generating capacity, both thermal and hydroelectric, are in progress. Schemes for improvement of housing, education, and health services are under way.

There is much evidence that development has everywhere gone ahead more smoothly and economically than in the past. Shortages and excessive competition for resources has been materially lessened. This gives it clear that our internal policies are just as important to economic growth as they are to a healthy balance of payments.

Policies of goods for development have much improved.

But in these cases financial and other resources are limited. Development of these countries will continue to depend primarily on securing the highest possible level of international trade. However, most individual countries and the sterling area as a whole still need additional financial resources from outside.

At the Commonwealth Economic Conference of December, 1952, the U.K. Government undertook to make a special effort to provide additional capital for Commonwealth development in the knowledge that this required an adequate level of internal savings and an adequate surplus in its overseas accounts.

Colonial Loans and Grants

In 1953 the U.K. Government authorized loans and grants totalling £1,000 million for development in the sterling Commonwealth, including the Colonial territories for which the U.K. has a special responsibility. The loans were made through a number of channels, including the London market, the Export Credits Guarantee Department, and the Colonial Development Corporation. The grants were made by the Colonial Territories Fund.

The U.K. Government will continue its policy in 1954 and will make special efforts to secure its own resources. While this involves special efforts, it is the U.K. Government's conscious policy to ensure the future prosperity of Britain and the Commonwealth; that such development is needed at this time as in good, and that the provision of finance from the U.K. will substantially help its own exports.

Finance from the U.K. for Commonwealth development flows through many channels. Two new channels were brought up in 1953. The Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation has started operations, its rôle being generally to help the financing of development undertaken by private enterprise.

A beginning has also been made in the use of the sterling which the U.K. made available for lending through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. There are a number of other ways in which the U.K. can help. For example, where development consists of large self-contained projects combined with a mass of small items involving over all a high proportion of local expenditure.

Commonwealth Governments have now a special approach to the London market after consultation with the U.K. Government not only in relation to particular projects but also in support of general programmes of development, provided the necessary conditions have been fulfilled.

In view of the many claims upon this market, including provision for development in the U.K., access has to be limited. The U.K. Government will therefore wish to be sure that the programmes as a whole are in conformity with the general policy of concentrating on the improvement of the sterling area's balance of payments, and, secondly, that the country concerned is making an adequate contribution from its own resources.

We have reaffirmed our determination to co-operation with development in conformity with our general policy to the limit of available resources. In some of our countries private enterprise is making a large contribution to development.

Governments will be continued to promote balanced development, whether public or private, to policies designed to increase the flow of savings, and to encourage private investment from both internal and external sources.

Multilateral Trade

We reaffirm our support for the proposals shortly referred to as the collective approach, which emerged from the Commonwealth Economic Conference of December, 1952. These proposals, which are set out in full in paragraphs 17 and 22 of the *Communique* of that conference, are designed in general to bring about the widest possible system of multilateral trade and payments, the reduction and progressive elimination of import restrictions, and the convertibility of sterling and other important currencies. They are based on collective action by donor and creditor countries to bring about a balance in the world economy on the basis of "trade for aid."

We reaffirm the intention of our Governments to work as far as possible through existing international organizations dealing with trade and finance.

The functions which the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund perform will be given even more emphasis when moves to free trade and currencies are concerned in their rules, procedures, and organization need close examination and review in some respects if they are to play a full and effective part.

We note the forthcoming review of the I.A.T.T., and agree that there should be prior consultation among Commonwealth countries about it in the light of the circumstances then existing.

The above is an abridgement of the full communique.

57 Candidates for 30 Seats in S. Rhodesia's Election

United Rhodesia Party Will Fight in Every Constituency

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S GENERAL ELECTION

The first for more than five and a quarter years, will take place on Wednesday next January 27.

In September, 1948, Sir Godfrey Huggins, leader of the United Party, was returned to power with an overwhelming majority, winning 24 seats against five for the Federal Party (later known as the Rhodesia Party), and one for Labour. The United Party polled 83.3% of the total votes cast.

Next week's contest takes place against a radically changed political background. Tens of thousands of immigrants have qualified to vote, and many members of the former official Opposition, the Rhodesia Party, have joined the United Party under the Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd. That organization is now known as the United Rhodesia Party.

It will be opposed at the polls by the Confederate Party, which was heavily defeated in the Federal elections last month. The United Rhodesia Party has 30 candidates (thus fighting in all constituencies) and the Confederates 16. There are eight independents, at least four of whom have Confederate support, two Independent Labour members, and one Independent Rhodesia Party candidate (Mr. R. G. Stockil, Leader of the Opposition in the last Parliament).

Details of the candidates appear hereunder.

[Abbreviations (U.R.)—United Rhodesia Party; (C.)—Confederate Party; (Ind.)—Independent; (Incl. Lab.)—Independent Labour.]

Avonvale: (Unopposed)

STUMBLE, A. R. W. (U.R.); aged 49, a former Deputy Leader of the Liberal (Rhodesia) Party, who lost his seat in 1948 to the United Party candidate, Mr. Denny Young (who is now the Confederate leader). Attorney and conveyancer, born in Cape Province. After a short period in the Civil Service, began practicing in Salisbury.

Banbridge

REYNOLDS, H. (U.R.).
PARSONS, J. (C.), a former member of the B.S.A. Police.
GILL, J. (Ind.)

Bulawayo Central

HATTY, C. J. (U.R.); aged 45, M.P. for Bulawayo North since 1935. A chartered secretary and consultant who held several managerial posts in Britain until appointed to a Treasury post in connection with war reorganization. Settled in Rhodesia in 1947, becoming managing director of Textile Mills, Ltd., Bulawayo, but two years later set up his own practice. Former secretary of Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. A founder member of the British Institute of Management.

SMITH, A. J. (C.) aged 36, defeated in the Federal election at Bulawayo by Mr. Donald Macintyre, now Federal Finance Minister. A newcomer to politics, auctioneer and estate agent.

Bulawayo District

THOMAS, B. (U.R.); aged 49, an attorney, born in Bulawayo. Served in the Rhodesian Territories in the war.

RATHAM, W. R. (C.); defeated in the Federal election at Umuzga by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister designate for Home Affairs. A director of companies, who settled in Rhodesia in 1928. Member of the National Industrial Council.

Bulawayo East: (Unopposed)

ABRAHAMSON, A. (U.R.); aged 31, managing director of Matabeland Cloth Factory, Ltd., and president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. Born and educated in Bulawayo, he graduated B.A. at Capetown University. Served with Southern Rhodesian Forces, 1943-46. Founder member of the Rhodesian Zionist Council. Chairman of National Coordinating Council of Clothing Industry, and a member of the Council of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries.

Bulawayo North

LLOYD, A. H. D. (U.R.); a Bulawayo advocate who has been vice-chairman of the local branch of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

SHAW, W. (C.); was defeated in the Federal election at

Bulawayo Suburbs. A Bulawayo cartage contractor who emigrated from Britain in 1946.

Bulawayo South:

WHEATLEY, J. (U.R.); an accountant employed in the Income Tax Department. Bulawayo city councillor since 1949.

GUILF, B. (Ind. Lab.)

HIGGS, C. E. (Ind. Lab.)

Eastern:

ALEXANDER, DR. W. (U.R.); lives at Plumtree, but active in Umtali public affairs.

KRUGER, I. A. C. (C.); a pioneer of cigar leaf growing in the Colony, lives at Chipinga.

Gatooma:

BUCHAN, MAXWELL (U.R.); aged 52, mechanical engineer and manager since 1935 of Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., Gatooma. A past vice-president of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, born in Glasgow, finished his education in Salisbury. Worked for a time on Shamva mine before settling in Gatooma over 30 years ago. Captain of the Gatooma division of B.S.A. Police Reserve. Member of the Import Control Liaison Committee.

CREMER, J. (C.)

Gwendale:

ELMAN-BROWN, G. (U.R.); chartered accountant and former member of Rhodesia Party. An original member of the National Building and Housing Board, Registrar of Rhodesian Society of Accountants.

JAMESON, MISS K. P. L. (C.); a qualified nurse, born in Bulawayo, who since 1947 has been in commerce.

Gwelo:

LARDNER-BURKE, D. W. (U.R.); aged 34, captured this seat for the United Party from the Liberal Party in 1948. An attorney, born in the Union, who settled in Bulawayo in 1930, going in 1942 to Gwelo, where he has been in partnership with the late Max Danziger, at one time Prime Minister. Has been a member of the Rhodesian Rugby Association committee and president of the Gwelo Rotary Club.

WILLIAMSON, R. (Ind.); aged 52, lost the seat (then Liberal Party) to Mr. Lardner-Burke in 1948, having two years earlier ousted the late Max Danziger. A Scot, he was educated at Edinburgh University and qualified as an accountant at 23. Began practice in Gwelo in 1928 after a period in Glasgow and Salisbury. President of the Council of the Chartered Society of Accountants, 1944-45. For many years a member of Gwelo and Que Que municipalities and Salisbury town management board. Director of companies. Defeated in the Federal election for Midlands, polling 785 votes out of a total of 3,382.

Hatfield:

HARPER, GORDON (U.R.); industrial consultant and a member of Salisbury City Council.

AITKEN, C. A. (C.)

Highlands: (Unopposed)

ADDISON, W. G. E. (U.R.); aged 60, M.P. (United Party) for this constituency since 1948. Former editor of the Salisbury Daily Bulletin, then the Rhodesia Herald, and Cape News. Born in Scotland, served with Black Watch in World War I, winning the D.C.M. and M.C. Went to Bulawayo in 1923. During the last war was Chief Recruiting Officer and Controller of Industrial Man-Power, and Director of Demobilization and Rehabilitation. Now a director of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

Hillsdale: (Unopposed)

MC DONALD, J. M. (U.R.); Mayor of Bulawayo, a former Liberal (Rhodesia) Party member who unsuccessfully contested Bulawayo district in 1948. Managing director of a local quarry. Past chief of Bulawayo Caledonian Society.

Hunyani:

PALMER, R. (U.R.); was unsuccessful at Hartley in 1948, standing for United Party, by only 20 votes. Well-known farmer and tobacco authority, former president of the Colony's Tobacco Marketing Board. Went out from Britain in 1920, later farming in partnership with his brother Eric (candidates at Lomgundi). Delegate to Empire Trade Fair in London, 1947; led the Rhodesian tobacco delegation to Britain in 1948.

MUSKRYE, COLONEL G. R. (C.); founder member and deputy national leader of the Confederation Party. Defeated in the Federal election at Mrewa. Farmed in Australia before the war, does so now in Odzi district.

Loimaundi:

PALMER, E. D., O.B.E. (U.R.); aged 47, brother of Mr. R. Palmer (see Hunyani). President of Rhodesia National Farmers

Union, 1948-50. Emigrated from Somerset in 1926, farmed in partnership with his brother for 14 years. Former member of Land Bank.

ALLEGRETT, H. A. (C.), an advocate who arrived in the Colony 13 years ago. Defeated in the federal election at Salisbury South by the narrow margin of 235. Prior to war-time military service was in the Law Department.

ROSIN, MRS. MURIEL, M.B.E. (U.R.), well-known for work in Salisbury women's and voluntary organizations. Employed on censorship duties during last war.

OLLEY, ALDERMAN CHARLES (Ind.), aged 53, well known in the Colony as a Salisbury city councillor (Mayor in 1943 and 1944) for nearly 24 years until defeated last year. Founder of the White Rhodesia Council and editor of the *Rhodesian Monthly Review*. Educated in London and Belgium; spent 17 years in pharmaceutical manufacturing before adopting journalism. One of the founders of the Rhodesia Labour Party, and at one time organizing secretary of the Colony's Trades and Labour Council.

Marandellas:

WINOFRID, N. S. (U.R.), aged 44, a farmer and tobacco grower at Arcurus. Born in the Cape, went to Rhodesia with parents at age of 18 months. Chairman of Bromley Soil Conservation and Food Production Committee since 1947; member of Bromley-Melrose Road Council since 1937.

KNILL, H. (C.), an ex-member of the B.S.A. Police, who now farms at Marandellas.

Matobo: (Unopposed)

FLETCHER, P. B. (U.R.); Minister of Native Affairs for nearly three years; previously Minister for Agriculture—a post which his father, who represented this constituency (formerly known as Matopos) for 19 years, held from 1928-32. Born in the Colony, educated at Milton High School and Rhodes University. Switched from the Civil Service (Native Department) to commerce and mining, owning for a time the Dog Star and Northern Star mines, near Bulawayo.

Matiel:

QUINN, J. (U.R.); farms in the Umvukwes.

Que Que: (Unopposed)

DAVENPORT, A. (U.R.), aged 30, Minister of Mines, Defence, and Education. A former general manager of the Globe and Phoenix mine, which he joined 40 years ago, after training at the Camberme School of Mines. Served in World War with Royal Sussex Territorials, the 2nd Rhodesian Native Regiment, and the R.A.F. Five times 'president' of the Matielian Chamber of Mines, and has served on the Colony's Natural Resources Board. Captain and C.O. Que Que Company, Rhodesia Regiment, 1940-44. Formerly a notable Rugby player. Became Minister of Mines, Commerce, and Industry after his election in 1946.

Rayton:

BROOKS, W. T. (U.R.).

KELLER, JACK (Ind. Lab.), aged 68, who has Confederate support, was the only Rhodesia Labour Party member returned in 1948, but later decided to act as Independent Labour. Has represented this division for 25 years. Minister without Portfolio, 1940-43. A Londoner, served with the Artists' Rifles in World War I, being wounded and captured at Cambrai. Went to South Africa, then to Rhodesia, where, as general secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, he founded the *Rhodesian Railway Review*. Was the first chairman of the Rhodesia Labour Party.

Ruape:

FRANK, N. (U.R.), aged 51, a local farmer, formerly on the Mashonaland Committee of the Liberal Party. Born in the Orange Free State, became a dispatch rider at 13, and was sent home when he volunteered at 14 for the South West Africa campaign. Studied theology for two years, then became a horse trainer before turning to farming. Settled in Rhodesia 1939. Served for two years in the Territorial Corps of instructors.

DE KOCK, W. B. (C.).

Salisbury Central:

CLEVELAND, R. M. (U.R.), aged 40, managing director of Claygate Bricks (Rhod.), Ltd. Salisbury city councillor since 1945; mayor 1949 and 1950 (the first Rhodesian-born citizen to be a mayor). Of Canadian and U.S. parentage; his father having served in the Colony in 1895 and becoming mayor of Salisbury. Educated at Rondebosch and in Canada. Rhodesian African Rifles, 1940-42. Has served on Native Labour Commission, was a vice-president (in Central Africa) of the United Central Africa Association, and is a National Museum trustee and member of the University Association's central council.

CRESWELL-GEORGE, COLONEL E. V. H. (C.), a founder member and national chairman of the Confederate Party, was heavily defeated by Sir Godfrey Huggins in Salisbury South in the federal election. Has served on several Government boards and committees. Was at one time engaged in gold

mining in the Tlopa district of Tanganyika. Served with distinction in K.O.S.B.

DONE, J. (Ind.), a hotel proprietor. Born in Manchester, and graduated from Manchester University. Commissioned in 1913. Served in the British Air Striking Force, and in the Middle East during the Campaign Group, 1941-42, and Middle East during the Campaign rank of wing-commander. Was a member of the central executive of the Federal Party.

Salisbury North:

SALISBURY CITY

ROBINSON, R. G. (C.), Salisbury advocate.

Salisbury North:

HOLDEN, H. H. (U.R.), aged 48, a Salisbury attorney, who was distinguished with record in the R.A.F., winning the D.F.C., D.F.C. and A.F.C. Commanded No. 1 Squadron Southern Rhodesian Auxiliary Air Force after the war. A Rhodesian scholar, educated in Salisbury, Gannamwau, and Magdalen College, Oxford. Chairman in 1947 and 1948 of Rhodesia National Association. Member of Central Africa Airways Corporation. This seat was formerly held by Sir Godfrey Huggins.

ROBINSON, G. (Ind.), aged 47. Has Confederate support, stood unsuccessfully for the Liberal Party in Bulawayo in 1936 and 1948. Born in Bournemouth, educated in Ontario and at Edinburgh University, graduating M.B.B.S. Married Dr. J. G. Robinson of the Colony's Health Department and settled in the Colony 20 years ago, starting their own practice, elected to the Bulawayo City Council, 1946. Member of Social Hygiene Committee.

Senkwe:

TUMWER, G. B. P. (U.R.); aged 33, a Gwelo auctioneer and estate agent, who won this seat for the Liberal Party in 1946, but did not stand in 1948. Mayor of Gwelo from 1939 to 1947 and again last year. Born in Durban, reached Rhodesia in 1910 after serving with General Northey's forces in German East Africa. Started his own business in 1927. Director of several companies. Has served on many voluntary bodies. President of Rhodesian Municipal Association, 1934-44. Governor-appointed member of 1953 Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

TOU, H. J. (C.) was chairman of the Democratic Society of Southern Rhodesia, an Afrikaner body.

Shabali:

TODD, S. G. (U.R.), aged 45, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia since last September, when the United Party achieved a landslide victory over Sir Godfrey Huggins as leader. A popular politician, born in New Zealand, who entered politics only eight years ago, capturing this seat (then called Inziva) from the U.P. After five years in the New Zealand brick and pottery trade, he entered Glen-Leith Theological College, graduated at Otago University, and was ordained in 1931. Later years later went to Southern Rhodesia as superintendent of Daddys Mission, where his wife is headmistress of the boarding school for Africans.

DEARY, L. J. M.B.E. (C.), aged 56, general secretary of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia. Born in Bloemfontein, educated at St. Aidan's College, Grahamstown, and served with the R.A.F., 1914-18. Settled in Rhodesia, 1932. Member of Gatooma Municipal Council, 1943-48, and has served on the Returned Soldiers Rehabilitation Board, the Industrial Development Advisory Board, and the Silicosis Board. Keen member of M.O.T.H.S. and B.E.S.L.

Umtali:

WIGHTWICK, H. D. O.B.E. (U.R.); aged 43, managing director of Rhodesian Jute Industries, Ltd., Umtali. A clergyman's son, born in Australia. Educated at Weymouth College, Dorset. Became civil engineer at Directorate of Works, Air Ministry. During the war was Acting Superintending Civil Engineer, R.A.F. Far East Command, and was taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942. Attained rank of wing-commander. Subsequently works liaison officer, R.A.F., in Southern Rhodesia; then general manager of a Salisbury farm mechanization company. Co-inventor of the Wighton deodorator. Author of "Imperial Courtesy" and "The Elusive Volcano." Was deputy chairman of United Central Africa Association (Eastern District).

WOOD, F. SAXON (Ind.).

Victoria:

GIBBLETT, C. T. (U.R.), was a war-time member of the Fort Victoria town management board, but then retired from public life to farm 4,000 acres locally. Retains a garage business.

SMITH, R. C. (Ind. Rhodesia Party), aged 42, leader of the Opposition in the last Parliament, is now the only remaining member of the Rhodesia Party to stand in this

(Concluded on page 543)

Mr. Head Praises Kenya Europeans

Two Mau Mau Leaders Captured

"I DID NOT REALIZE how much was being done by the white population of Kenya," Mr. A. Head, Secretary of State for War, confessed before he left Nairobi airport for London on Monday evening.

Only a few small sections of the security forces had, he said, been responsible for the allegations of brutal methods against terrorists. Well-trained troops did not use brutal methods. If the present forces were skilfully used, reinforcements were unnecessary. No artillery would be sent to Kenya, for bombing was far more effective.

The situation was being handled in a realistic manner, but he could not say how long the emergency would last. He considered the troops sufficiently trained, and paid tribute to the rapidity with which they had learned their job in the Colony. They were doing a good job under difficult conditions and, with a few exceptions, their conduct was excellent.

Mau Mau's Second-in-Command

A Mau Mau leader, Warahiu Itoe, alias "General China," considered second in importance only to Dedan Kimathi, was captured on Friday near Nyeri after he had been wounded in the throat by a patrol of the K.A.R. He was flown to Nairobi where his injury was found to be superficial. The platoon commander to whom he surrendered recognized Itoe as having once been a railway employee under him. A ruthless terrorist, "China" had organized gangs on the slopes of Mount Kenya; he is thought to have been closely concerned with the manufacture of home-made rifles.

Two days later "Brigadier Karioki" was captured by another K.A.R. patrol south of Nyeri. During wide-spread clashes on the same day 26 terrorists were killed.

Casualty figures for the week ended January 16 show 72 Mau Mau killed and 43 captured, including 21 wounded. The security forces lost five Africans killed and five wounded.

Successful defence of their home was achieved by Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Grimwood when their farmhouse in the South Kinangop district was attacked by a gang of nearly 100 terrorists last week.

The gang attacked the labour lines, where they burned 10 huts and killed one labourer and a woman with a young child. The farm employees were all Kikuyu, whose loyalty has been praised by Mr. Grimwood, who, on hearing the sound of firing, went for his gun while his wife telephoned for the police. A few moments later the line was cut.

Gang Fires 500 Shots at Farmhouse

The attack on the house, which lasted half an hour, and in which Mr. Grimwood estimates that at least 500 shots were fired by the gang, was accompanied by shouting and the blowing of whistles and bugles. Most of the windows were broken and Mr. and Mrs. Grimwood had narrow escapes from bullets. An attack on the back door was repulsed after he had shot two terrorists dead. Other terrorists climbed on the roof, fired into the house, and dropped grenades. A motor-car parked outside was destroyed.

When Mr. Robert Cronchey, a Kenya police reserve officer, arrived with a few African police, he posted his men and then drove on in the police car. As soon as he was fired on he jumped from the car, leaving it to proceed empty. Presuming that the police were still in the car, the terrorists concentrated their fire on it, when attacked by the police they withdrew.

Next morning the seller's labour force moved out as usual. Mr. Grimwood, who went to Kenya five years ago, served as an intelligence officer with the Gurkhas against the Japanese in the last war. Earlier in the emergency he had an armed guard, but had sent them away. After the incident he carried his mother in Nottingham. "All's well despite spot of fun with bad boys."

A European farm in the Nyeri district was attacked by a gang which killed one African woman to death, burnt one man to death, and seriously injured two African children.

An unsuccessful attempt to murder a loyal headman named

Charles by a gang of 30 terrorists was made in the Embu area, after eight villagers had been slashed, the home guard ran away, except for six men who opened fire. Charles was fighting in his bedroom when the terrorists set fire to his house. Firing as he went, Charles killed one of the gang and escaped. Later, although wounded in the arm, he killed a second terrorist, and the gang fled. Twelve of the villagers have been arrested for assisting the gang.

The bodies of an African family, a man, his wife, and four children, have been discovered mutilated in the kitchen of a house occupied by Mr. R. O. Preston, who was on holiday. It is believed that all were murdered in their sleep. They were of the Kamba tribe, and it is possible that they had refused to take the Mau Mau oath. An attempt had been made to gouge out their eyes.

Legislation to permit the removal of all Kikuyu from the Northern Province of Tanganyika is to be placed before the Legislature on January 25.

Kenyatta Appeal Dismissed

Achieng Acquitted by Supreme Court

THE APPEALS of Jomo Kenyatta and four other Africans against the convictions and sentences imposed on them at Kapenguria have been rejected by the Supreme Court of Kenya, sitting in Nairobi in an appellate rôle. Richard Achieng, the fifth accused, was acquitted, but has been detained under the emergency regulations. Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., counsel for the appellants, submitted that an appeal might be made directly to the Privy Council, and not to the Appeal Court of Eastern Africa.

In their judgment, Mr. Justice Ridd and Mr. Justice Mayers expressed grave doubts whether the evidence against Achieng had been established with sufficient certitude, though they were satisfied that he had been sympathetic to Mau Mau.

Unfounded Imputations

The judges had no hesitation in saying that the imputations made by Mr. Pritt against the magistrate; Mr. R. Thacker, were completely unfounded. The submission that Mr. Thacker had given too great latitude to the prosecution in cross-examination was also rejected.

The court held that members of Mau Mau were not members of the executive committee of the African Union, and used their position to further interests of Mau Mau, and to direct the policy of union so as to enable it to act as cover for persons who assisted in the management of Mau Mau and helped to direct and control Mau Mau police in the Kenya African Union.

African Awarded George Medal

Jumped on Lion's Back to Save Master

SAIDI JUMA, a 62-year-old Masambwa who lives in Tanganyika, has been awarded the George Medal. The citation reads:

"Hearing that a lion was in his wheat field and had killed a hartebeest, Mr. de Beer set out, armed with a rifle, and was accompanied by Mr. Ras, his son-in-law, who had a shotgun and a spear, who was unarmed except for a spear-thrower. They found the lion feeding off its kill."

"The wheat was about 4 ft. high. Mr. de Beer fired a shot which hit the animal in the hind leg. The lion then sprang upon Mr. de Beer, and seized his head in his mouth. Mr. Ras could not fire for fear of hitting Mr. de Beer."

"Saidi dashed in and tried to pull the lion off by jumping on its back, seizing its ears, and pulling with all his might. The lion turned on Saidi, threw him off, and injured his leg badly. Mr. de Beer, now unconscious, was again attacked. Saidi leaped on the lion's back and hacked at it with his rifle. Mr. Ras fired a shot which killed it. Mr. de Beer died from his wounds 10 days later. Saidi was admitted to hospital with a badly lacerated leg, but has now recovered and is back at work."

Non-Official Call for Economy Problems of Tanganyika Territory

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, speaking in the debate on the interim budget in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, pointed out that temporary allowances had reached £1.4m. and that an increase in allowances was immediately followed by higher prices for various goods. Steps were necessary to reduce the cost of food-stuffs. This could be done only by restricting spending power or by a refusal by the people to pay excessive prices.

Welcoming the news that a representative of the organization and methods division of H.M. Treasury would at last visit the Territory, he expressed the view that in many departments the routine system which had been in force for many years was no longer suitable.

Commenting on the high cost of the Co-operative Department now £40,000 a year, Sir Charles noted that those who benefited directly did not contribute to the expenditure. Co-operative sales had reached about £3m. last year, and he suggested a 1% tax, to provide £30,000.

The Member for Finance had said that it might be necessary to increase taxation, and that it was Government's policy that development should continue. That would depend on finance from the taxpayers and H.M. Government. The time had come for the Territory to stand on its own feet. Many people enjoying good incomes were not making their proper contribution towards the administration and manifold services offered.

"I am convinced," he concluded, "that if everyone paid their proper share of taxation, based on ability to pay, we should have a balanced budget."

MR. I. C. CHOPRA declared that the Territory could not afford increased taxation. Unless there were some relief, mines might have to close.

"People are prepared," he continued, "to invest large sums of money to exploit our mineral wealth and increase our prosperity and revenue from taxes, but these are altogether deadweight because of this high taxation and not knowing how much tax the Government may not put on in future."

Anxiety was also caused by the possibility that taxes might be raised to bring Tanganyika into line with an adjoining territory. Such an attempt would be resisted by all sections of the community.

Need for Cheap Electricity

Electricity should be made available at the cheapest possible rate. In Tanganyika the cost of current was rising and industries were finding electricity uneconomic. He suggested nationalization or free competition.

Self-sufficiency in food would depend largely on water supplies. The only solution for a stabilized rainfall was to have a lot of trees, every African farmer might be compelled to plant one tree a year.

MR. V. M. NISERALI supported Mr. Chopra in regard to electricity supply, though proclaiming himself a believer in private enterprise. Appointment of a Government representative to the board of directors might offer a satisfactory solution of the problem.

CHIEF ADAM SAPI agreed that it was most important to discover a means of planting trees cheaply every year. He congratulated the Agricultural Department on their handling of the matter in the Territory. Asked for increased staff for the soil conservation service, provided for more female education and asked that more money should be granted to help in villages.

MR. R. W. B. MILLER expressed surprise to find unemployment figures of world products were maintained at their present levels, yet the indications were that, except for coffee and possibly cotton, the bulk of them should be bound for a steady decline rather than a landslide in value.

With the present rate of development and unbalanced education Tanganyika has the prospect of having its very existence in a very short time. The world of tomorrow, the correct course was a drastic curtailment of expenditure on the major roads and harbour works were completed. The Member for Development would be required to provide 20 million tons of grain and root crops had to be grown to buy each year to face the prospect that the margin between plenty and want was thinning.

of this total. Offering high prices for maize before the seed was in the ground was not a good idea, because it was an incentive only to non-African farmers. It had practically no effect on the two million African farmers who produced more than 95% of the total crop. At present they consumed nearly all their crops themselves. If they were compelled rather than advised to adopt more progressive methods within a couple of years the yields would increase to such an extent as to become embarrassing.

"I refer to the £175,000 or so annually thrown away on the desert locusts. This year, as usual, a couple of months before the Central Assembly discussed their estimates, pronouncements appeared in the Press that heavy locust invasions were imminent. Strange to say, these threats vanished into thin air the minute the estimates had been approved."

The money thrown away on these locust campaigns, either lavished off in the form of an insurance policy, would cover all losses due to locusts and at the same time would largely pay for the cash losses in time of famine.

"I assure the House—and I do not speak as a layman in this matter—that under the political, physical, and climatic conditions which prevail in Arabia and those countries where locusts breed, there is not one chance in a thousand of effecting any real control over them. So why waste all this money?"

The speaker urged the introduction of an undeveloped land tax. There were large estates in different parts of the Territory whose owners had made no attempt to develop them.

Case for Higher Taxes

Much as he deplored any form of export tax on agricultural products, desperate situations needed desperate remedies, and there was a strong case for substantial increases of tax on coffee and possibly cotton as long as present prices held.

There was no evidence that the Tsetse Reclamation Department was achieving any lasting success in ridding the Territory of the fly pest, and he would be surprised if the infested areas had not actually increased over the past 10 years. The department's activities should be restricted to technical advice, and actual clearing should be done by communal effort free of expense to Government.

Until the railway pundits realized that their purpose was the development of Tanganyika there could be no lasting increase in the number of small mixed farmers, a class which was the solid core of prosperous agriculture all over the world, and the sheet anchor of sound political development.

MR. F. HINDS supported a medical tax for Africans to be paid by Native authorities.

MR. C. BAYLON did not think that the Territory could stand any further taxation, but it was to be contemplated as a last resource the House might be assured that every Government official was doing a fair day's work, which he did not believe was now the case.

MR. A. Y. A. KAROBE pointed out that when money was plentiful it was easy to buy, but that when it was short no one could afford to buy. He urged the extension of East African Airways services to the United Kingdom.

MR. O. B. SOKICE said that a bill had been introduced by the Tanganyika Government which would increase the rate of duty on imports of the cost of living in the neighbouring countries. Other taxes had also been increased, and it has been compelled to grant two increases during 1953. So long as increases in prices have followed by increased allowances, consumer expenditure has increased.

The cost of the cash incomes of officials and employees had increased together, but in 1953 the average price of goods had fallen, and most employees had been unable to afford

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Government, particularly in regard to the 5% increase in allowances of last September. The cash income trend of non-officials was downward, while that of officials continued upwards.

Though the fishing vessel PATONI was delivered in February, 1962, she had not yet put to sea.

Mr. G. N. Houky complained that the recurrent cost of administration was too high. He advocated a 10% to 15% cut in cost-of-living allowances. With less money on the market, prices of goods would fall.

Mr. YUSTING ISAMONDA said: "On the whole the Government's activities are appreciated, but the weakness in the part played by my fellow Africans is that the spirit of self-support is less; there are very few willing to do unpaid work in the service of the community, which is completely wrong. It is time that the educated Africans should develop a crusading spirit for African advancement, and this will depend on the spirit of enthusiasm."

The modifications in Native systems of land tenure were needed, social and economic development schemes made them essential. He appealed to his fellow Africans to adopt modern farming methods when they were "lucky enough to get instruction."

Native authorities were suffering from incompetent men in their service. The low salaries offered did not attract the best men. Low pay was dangerous and led to corruption.

Education for Girls

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION emphasized that until fairly recently there had been considerable opposition to the education of girls, though this was decreasing. But there was still a feeling in the minds of many parents that preference should be given to boys. Enrolments in primary schools last year totalled about 250,000, of whom only about 76,000 were girls, compared with 62,300 in 1952 and 55,000 in 1951.

THE MEMBER FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES held that for co-operative societies to contribute to the Co-operative Development Department would be a complete departure from past policy, but the matter would be examined and proposals made before the next budget.

He defended the expenditure on forest control. The £175,000 would pay for less than 6,000 tons of imported grain, while a severe forest infestation could do 10 times that damage in the Northern Province alone.

But for the activities of the tsetse survey and reclamation scheme, the present infested area would have been far greater. The suggestion that all clearing should be one communally was

precisely the policy adopted for the future. THE MEMBER FOR LANDS AND MINES said that the department had proposed an undeveloped land tax in 1946, but it had got lost in the shuffle of Government Bills. He hoped to give it new life.

THE MEMBER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT suggested Chief Kidaha that if possible district committees should now stay for two full tours in one district, that each of the 60 or more Native authorities had its own treasury and that it was proposed that a portion of the Native taxes paid should be returned to them as rebate.

If a 10-year medical plan could be devised and implemented, he was sure that Native authorities would be prepared to pay for it up to the hilt. Native taxation appeared in this budget at £14m., or double the figure of a few years ago.

As regards Native authority staff, good pay was essential, but value must be given for money. That would require training, and a training school for local government subordinate officers had been established near Morogoro. The number of cases of speculation by local treasury clerks showed no diminution.

Study of Native Land Tenure

THE CHIEF SECRETARY could not accept the request to disband the Development Department, but it would be given extra work in connexion with housing. The vital problem of African land tenure was to be studied at once by a senior officer of the provincial administration. Negotiations between East African Airways and B.O.A.C. were in progress about the possibility of extending the scope of the former organization to services to the U.K.

THE MEMBER FOR FINANCE said that consideration of economies had already started. Any increase in taxation which might be necessary would be entirely for the benefit of Tanganyika. The level of taxation was not the only factor considered by investors; they would also be equally interested in the services provided in the Territory.

In comparing official with non-official salaries, there were cases where not only very high salaries were paid by private employers but large bonuses in addition. Income tax assessments for 1948 to 1952 showed the number of incomes over £2,000 of all races at more than 180, of whom 10 were in Government. The actual income assessment made was £976,487, and a total of £5,215. The highest Government salary was £2,500.

An electrical plant from Malaya had been studying electricity supplies in the Territory and would shortly make his report.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. W. SHILLING has joined the board of African and European Investment Co.

MR. W. M. COBRINGTON has been elected chairman of Messrs. Seager Evans and Co., Ltd.

COLONEL P. P. BAXLISS, managing director of Uitec, Ltd., London, is revisiting East Africa.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, and LADY COHEN are on a week's tour of the Northern Province.

MR. M. WESTERDUK, managing director of East-Western Overseas Trading Company, is revisiting East Africa.

DR. S. NOAKS, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MR. G. L. GUY, Conservator of Forests in that Colony, are in London.

MR. R. C. MACFARLANE, Southern Rhodesian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, arrived in Dar es Salaam on Monday on a four-day visit.

MR. JOHN DÖVE, managing director of Credit Insurance Association, Ltd., has left London by air for a business visit to East Africa.

MR. L. F. MANTON, chairman of Messrs. Kettles, Roy and Tyson (Mombasa) Ltd., and MRS. MANTON will leave next week for Mombasa by sea.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS BLEDISLOE will leave England to-day for the South of France. They will return at the beginning of March.

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection trust, group of companies, will leave London for New York at the end of this week.

MR. JAMES LITTLEWOOD, chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is to make a three-months' tour of African cotton-growing areas.

MR. MEREDITH HYDE-CLARKE, formerly of Kenya, was one of three speakers in a B.B.C. discussion last week on "The Anatomy of Terrorism".

MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLS, travel correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, is spending about six weeks in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

A memorial service for MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HOWARD NORTHEY was held on Monday in the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LORD SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was the guest at luncheon in London last Thursday of the Commonwealth Correspondents' Association.

MR. CYRIL ERHLICH, a lecturer at Makerere College, Uganda, who recently compiled a history of the first 50 years of the Uganda Company, has arrived in England on short leave.

COMMANDER F. T. HARE, chairman of African Transport Co., Ltd., left London for Cape Town by sea on Monday to visit the company's concerns in Central and East Africa.

MR. A. M. BRUCE HAITT, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, has been appointed Administrator of the East Africa High Commission. He entered the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1925.

MISS V. C. YOUNG, of the staff of the East African Office in London, and secretary of the East Africa Dinner Club, is revisiting East Africa. She will fly back about the end of next month.

The engagement is announced between MR. P. G. B. SPICER, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. G. B. Spicer, and MISS JUNE FENWICK, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Fenwick, of Kiambu, Kenya.

SIR JOHN HALL, lately Governor of Uganda, has been appointed to the board of the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society. He is a director of the Midland Bank, the P. & O. Line, and other companies.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. P. CARNE, V.C., has been appointed commandant of the Army Apprentices' School at Harrogate, with the rank of colonel. At one time he served with an Uganda battalion of the K.A.Rs.

MR. R. J. E. DRESCHFIELD, O.C., Attorney-General in Uganda, and MR. D. MARSHALL, of the Secretariat, have arrived in London for discussions at the Colonial Office in connexion with the development of local government.

VISCOUNT HALL, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a passenger for Cape Town in the CAPE CASTLE. Among the other passengers are MR. and MRS. EDGAR MOSENTHAL, and SIR FREDERICK and LADY WELLS.

MR. B. F. MACDONA, general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), will leave London by air in a few days to revisit the branches of the bank in East Africa. He will probably be back in London about the end of March.

AFTER LORD BRAND, MR. HAAS, and MR. WOOD have attended the opening of the new Legislative Council building in Nairobi as a delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, they will pay a short visit to Uganda.

MISS RUTH COHEN, a sister of SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has been appointed principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, of which she has been a fellow since 1939. Her mother was a student at the college, of which her father, SIR BENJAMIN COHEN, was a benefactor.

The Sudan Gezira Board now consists of MR. G. W. RABY, managing director and chairman, MR. A. R. H. WILSON (alternate), JAWAZ MIRGHANI of the Ministry of Finance, MOHAMED AWAM NIMIR, of the Ministry of Agriculture, ABDEL RAZAK AN TÁHA and ABDEL HAFIZ ABDEL MONEEM, directors, and the GOVERNOR, BEBE NILE PROVINCE, *ex officio* director.

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DR. MARY GIBBONS, lately of Tanganyika Territory, recently broadcast an appeal for British medical mission work in Africa. Already £4,370 has been received.

Among passengers for Mombasa in the DUNDETTAR CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday were: DR. and MRS. L. H. AINSWORTH, VISCOUNT COBBE, DR. J. R. FURLONG, DR. WINIFRED LEWIS, and DR. A. MCKINNON. Round-Africa passengers include the HON. MRS. CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS and LADY FAIRBANK MAJOR and MRS. R. T. DEE, MAJOR G. W. TRIVELL and SIR GEORGE and LADY WILLIAMSON.

Obituary

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos

MR. GEORGE A. CONTOMICHALOS, O.B.E., whose death in Khartoum in his 70th year was briefly announced in our last issue, had spent more than half a century in the Sudan. He founded its first newspaper, the Sudan Herald.

After leaving school in England in 1901 he went straight to the Sudan, eight years later established in Port Sudan a general business which soon afterwards became a limited liability company as Contomichalos, Darke & Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Khartoum, and branches elsewhere. The enterprise, of which Mr. Contomichalos was for many years managing director, became one of the leading commercial concerns in the Sudan, representing many leading shipping, insurance, engineering, and other companies, and engaging in buying, the purchase and sale of produce, and forwarding and clearing activities.

Mr. Contomichalos, for years president of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce and of the Hellenic Community, was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and a Commander of the Legion of Honour. For much of his life he spent parts of the summer in France, and he presented to the town of Aix-les-Bains, to which he was attached, a bust of King George I of Greece, regular visitor to that resort at one period.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR LEWIS MACLEISH, HEATH, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., whose death is announced, had a distinguished Army career, which included the breaking of the Italian resistance at Keren with the 5th Indian Division, for which he was knighted. In 1946 he settled in Kenya, but returned to this country three years later.

MR. ARTHUR HERBERT BIBBY, who has died suddenly at Kitale, Kenya, in his 56th year, had managed Ziwa Estates since 1928, except for the war years, when he served with the R.A.F. He became a member of the Kenya Sisal Board last year. His father, Mr. Herbert Charles Bibby, died a few weeks ago.

LADY EDITH FRANCES LOGAN, who died in this country last week, was the widow of Sir Ewen Logan, a former judge of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia and Chief Justice in the Seychelles.

S. Rhodesian Election Candidates

(Continued from page 638)

Victoria (cont'd)

Selection. Born in Natal, educated in the Cape and at Washington College and Maryland University, U.S.A., where he graduated B.A. His parents began mission work in Rhodesia when he was 10; he later farmed for two years at Marandellas. After work in U.S. civil aviation and manufacturing firms, returned to Natal 20 years ago, and came to Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, two years later, where he himself in cattle farming and gold mining. Served with S.R. Signal Corps in the last war. Won Victoria Liberal (Rhodesia) Party in 1946.

Kenya's National Parks

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, chairman of the trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, emphasizes in the annual report that it is impossible to preserve wild animals in perpetuity in any area which contains permanent human inhabitants.

The Nairobi National Park, for example, generally accepted as a unique and remarkable fauna area, is threatened unless some better arrangements can be made in the adjoining Ngongu National Reserve, which acts as the park's reservoir and adjunct for seasonal migrations. The Nairobi National Park, owing to its diminutive size, is by itself quite inadequate to support anything like the number and variety of species generally found in it.

Continuous movement of game occurs between the park and the national reserve, and it is essential for the survival of these creatures that this should continue. Parts of the adjoining Ngongu National Reserve, however, although within the Masai and Maasai lands, are being developed by new farmers in the Kikuyu fashion, and this clash between the agriculturists and the Maasai and predatory animals is becoming more and more acute.

When the Ngongu National Reserve was closed and delimited as a grazing area for the tribesmen who lived according to the Masai custom, there was little conflict between the animals and man and his animals, but today this reserve is shrinking as a fault area, and the Masai themselves are losing the use of it as a national area.

Trade Election Correction

In our issue of December 22, 1953, full details appeared of the first Federal elections, with biographies of the successful candidates. By an unfortunate error during page corrections, the details referring to Mr. B. F. BRETTON and Mr. R. C. BUCONATTO (of Nyasaland) were omitted. Mr. BRETTON, of course, managing director of Tobacco Auctions (Nyasaland) Ltd. Mr. BUCONATTO is a former general manager of Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia railways, and was President, 1952-53, of the Protectorate's Chamber of Commerce.

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This well-known block of furnished and unfurnished Service flats lies at the hub of London's social and business centre. It is within 200 yards of Buckingham Palace and Whitehall, and gives easy access to travelling facilities to all parts of London.

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Let Col. LAURENCE HOLBECH, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

ST. JAMES' COURT, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: VICTORIA 3360. Telegram: COURTLIKE LONDON.

Socialist Views on Colonial Questions

Aid Should Be Given Internationally

SIR RICHARD ADELAND, M.P., Mr. Garner Brockway, M.P., and Mr. Deane Hale, M.P., are the joint authors of a pamphlet entitled "Waging Peace" which argues that Powers with Colonial responsibilities "must make the most rapid possible advance towards democratic self-government in all territories" since "the day of colonialism is over."

H.M. Government are asked, in association with the peoples of the Colonies, to set a term to British authority in each dependent territory and to provide for "the progressive realization of self-government during any transition period."

Devonshire Declaration

Then follow these passages:-

In relation to those large and important lands where the European and Asian minorities live amidst African majorities, we must reaffirm the Devonshire Declaration, made specifically in relation to Kenya by the Duke of Devonshire, then Colonial Secretary, and published by H.M. Government in 1922 on July 27, 1923.

"The general policy underlying any decision that may be taken on the questions at issue must first be determined... Primarily Kenya is an African territory, and H.M. Government think it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interests of African Natives must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail."

"This does not mean that the European and Asian minorities must get out; or that they have no real part to play in what should be, and could be, genuinely harmonious inter-racial communities. But in any long view we believe that this harmony will be possible only when it is recognized by all concerned and beyond peradventure that the racial minorities are not aiming at some spurious form of partnership in which they will in fact enjoy permanent superiority over the rest."

"Proof of our sincerity on these two points would change the whole psychology of the Colonial peoples. Antagonism would become trust; resistance would become co-operation. This is the first important step to end racial discrimination, to hasten educational, social and economic progress, and to create the conditions for a union of all peoples in the world, not of war."

"The urgent need for a new direction in policy does not arise only from the need to free ourselves from directions imposed upon the western world by the recent administration in the United States. In relation to many, and to increasingly grave Colonial problems it is also necessary to change the mood, and even reverse the direction of a great deal of our own policy."

Tinsidity Towards Apartheid

"Despite all that has been done well in parts of Asia and West Africa and elsewhere, our post-war record is far from a happy one. We have been timid, or even on the wrong side, when apartheid in South Africa has been discussed in committees of the United Nations; we have been wrong about Seretse Khama and the Bamangwato people; we have not proceeded towards political self-government in Malaya as vigorously as we ought—still less towards economic self-government."

"More recently, in Central Africa we have enormously increased the power of white settlers in defiance of African opinion and without securing any advance towards any genuine partnership between races; in Kenya we have met emergency with nothing except naked force and have not had enough courage to call into co-operation any of the African leaders who were utterly opposed to violence—except on those who were prepared to be subservient to the police which the settlers approve; in British Guiana the suspension of the constitution without any attempt to confer with the elected ministers is a heavy defeat for those who had hoped for democratic

This is a bad record. We are losing the struggle for the minds of men on such terms as these.

"Three further points arise from the assertion that peoples in many Colonial territories still need the help of technicians and administrators."

"(1) There is need for volunteers from the developed countries to help in the extension of education, health services, community projects, the co-operative movement, trades unions, and other constructive efforts in Colonial territories. Aid in these directions should not be left to Governments. It should also be forthcoming from the appropriate movements and from qualified individuals in the more highly developed countries. If such services are offered on the basis of racial equality it will be welcomed by the peoples of the Colonies and their Governments."

"(2) It should be emphasized that the need for technical and administrative assistance does not necessarily mean delay in the realization of self-government. In self-governing India, in the Sudan, and the Gold Coast, Europeans and Americans are working happily and co-operatively under Governments or economic authorities which are indigenous."

"(3) Our last point is relatively new. In order to be acceptable, assistance to Colonial territories, whether during the transition to self-government or after self-government, must more and more be given on an international basis, and not exclusively from one only of the great powers. It may be difficult for a conservative to see this, but the fact is that one big country which acts alone is not sufficient."

Native States

In detail, when a competent and experienced administrator points out, say, to a Nigerian, the practical difficulties which stand in the way of some objection which the African has set his heart on, he is suspected of sabotaging the project for the sake of keeping Nigeria subordinate to British business. In Nigeria, honestly does not know whether he is being prudent in rejecting the advice or cowardly in not overruling it. "Again, we have seen in the independent country of Bolivia that the United Nations can set a team of expert administrators drawn from several different countries and sent in to take over the posts in the Bolivian civil service; these international civil servants have won confidence and have effected changes of government. There could be great advantage in introducing the same kind of international service into our own Colonial territories as rapidly as possible."

Comment is made in Notes By The Way

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Road Statistics

ACCORDING TO THE REVISED EDITION of the World Road Statistics issued by the International Road Federation at 125, rue de la Vierge, Paris, the total of 32,700 kilometres of roads, of which 1,200 were hard surfaced and 16,200 improved, 35,500 motor vehicles, and 1,600 motorcycles. Uganda had 23,700 kilometres of roads, of which 4,000 were hard surfaced, 10,100 motor vehicles, and 2,100 motorcycles. Tanganyika had 21,700 kilometres of roads, of which 800 were hard surfaced, 13,900 motor vehicles, and 1,200 motorcycles. The three territories had a total of 5,000 kilometres of railways. Northern Rhodesia had 16,400 kilometres of roads, and 10,400 motor vehicles; Nyasaland 5,400 kilometres of roads, of which 160 kilometres were hard surfaced, 4,000 motor vehicles, and 1,000 kilometres of railways; Southern Rhodesia, 24,500 kilometres of roads (exclusive of urban roads and tracks), of which 1,000 kilometres were hard surfaced, 60,200 motor vehicles, and 3,900 kilometres of railways; and Ethiopia, 69,200 kilometres of roads, of which 4,300 kilometres were hard surfaced, 1,100 motor vehicles, 600 motorcycles, and 860 miles of railways.

Escapes From Kenya Remand Prison

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT on the escape on January 4 of 43 prisoners from the remand prison in Kenya says that 19 were quickly recaptured and one shot and killed. On the morning of the escapes there were 471 persons in a prison built for 159. Overcrowding, which is not confined to the remand prison, for the total prison population in the Colony has risen from 9,949 in 1952 to the present total of 20,984, is a major problem, and while it continues security cannot be completely assured. Trained staff and even recruits have had to be used in guarding prisoners during the emergency, resulting in a loss of efficiency, but it has been decided that the employment of partly-trained staff for this work will now cease. Those who escaped were in possession of their identity papers, which they had been allowed to keep in order to facilitate the identification of prisoners in court. Other means of identification will now be used. The prison population of Kenya includes 1,715 Mau Mau convicted prisoners, 1,598 persons detained under the emergency regulations, and 3,864 detainees under the Detention Camps Ordinance.

M.R.A.

SIR ROY PINSENT, a director of several companies operating in Kenya, has written in the *Daily Telegraph*: "I am a commercial lawyer accustomed to studying and analysing figures, and I have been given every facility to examine the balance-sheets of Moral Re-Armament. There is no secret about its accounts or the sources from which its funds are obtained. The work is largely financed by the sacrificial giving of countless people who see in it the best, if not the only, hope of solving the world's problems. Moral Re-Armament is registered in many parts of the world under various titles, but in no case has it anything to hide in respect of its finances. Few people are carried away by mass emotion when they make the simple but costly decision to let God run their lives and to take each day in His thimble. A took His far-reaching step only after earnest and sober reflection."

Imports Relaxation

EXPORT CONTROLS recently relaxed in Southern Rhodesia embrace a range of capital equipment for industry, spare parts for agricultural machinery. Other items now placed on the unrestricted imports list include pens (not fountain), olive oil, glue, ban and roller bearings, ball bearings, and unmanufactured rubber.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A letter has been sent to the Governor of the Territory by the Toro tribal administration dissociating itself from any protests against the arrival of the British in April.

Three African chaplains and 14 askari of the East African Pioneer Corps, now stationed in the Gana Zone, have completed a week's course in Christian leadership in Jerusalem.

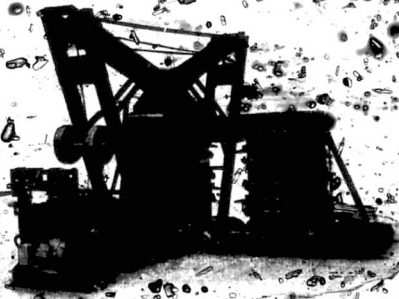
The agreement for the more formal establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara was signed in London on Monday by representatives of the six member countries. Mr. Eden signed for the United Kingdom and Mr. J. B. Ross for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The ninth session is now meeting in London.

Club registration fees in Northern Rhodesia have been amended, bringing them into line with new hotel and retail liquor licensing regulations. The new rates are as follows (former rates in brackets): under 25 members, no fee (the same); 25-100 members, £4 (the same); 101-200, £5 (£2); 201-300, £10 (£4); 301-400, £15 (£6); 401-500, £20 (£8); more than 500 members, £25 (£6). A fee in the case of the latter was previously £10 (the same).

Moderates must have a stronger influence in Native Affairs if a greater share in governments is to be claimed by Africans, says Lieut. Colonel G. H. Hartley, Salisbury's director of Native Administration, in his annual report. The grant of two seats on the Federal Parliament represented a big psychological stimulus for Southern Rhodesian Africans, but it had to be recognized that the community generally were still immature and progress called for caution and patience. Privileges gained carried corresponding obligations.

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Letters to the Editor

Should There Be Sentiment in Trade

Exporter's Reply to "East Africa and Rhodesia"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR— I noticed with interest your paragraphs on January 13 headed "Challenges to the Empire" and "Buy British".

Surely it is expecting water to run uphill to ask trade buyers and private purchasers to buy British goods if they are more expensive than other goods. Not only would such a policy lower the standard of living of the people concerned in East Africa, but it would equally probably increase the cost of goods exported from East Africa to the rest of the British Empire of consumers in this country and elsewhere.

Never if we want people to buy British, they must be able to do so because it is an advantage to them to do so. We should bear in mind that, as Mr. Jones has once said, "the finished product of one industry is the raw material of another".

Yours faithfully,

W. A. N. JONES
Director, W. N. Jones & Co.
(London), Ltd.

Comments

Mr. Jones has dealt with two of three paragraphs published a fortnight ago on the subject of buying British. The third, headed "Mutual Self-Help," said: "If there were a general determination to buy British whenever possible, United Kingdom production would rise, unit costs would fall, competitive power would be stimulated and the African territories would not only get increasingly attractive terms of purchase, but ensure their own access to further capital by promoting prosperity in Great Britain. For Great Britain there can be no substitute for a flourishing export trade. It is a condition of her survival, and of her power to provide the sinews for Colonial development. Colonial territories therefore help themselves when they follow the deliberate policy of placing all possible orders in the United Kingdom, deliveries from which are now much prompter."

Does that paragraph, which was quoted in full, not answer the points with which Mr. Jones's comment is mainly concerned?

Assuming that, so far as the matter can be bought in East Africa, something can be bought cheaper than a comparable British product, it is still the policy, in our view, for East Africa as a whole to buy British, because it is from this country that funds must be found for further development, and, quite obviously, money would not become available if trade languished because buyers in the Colonies shortsightedly insist on cheapness in all circumstances.

This does not mean, of course, that there is not urgent need for costs of production to be reduced in this country. That is most necessary. One requirement is lower taxation, not only for financial reasons, but in order to provide the incentives for increased effort. In plain terms, this country must work harder if it is to maintain present standards of living, let alone improve them.

Many people in Africa will not pay more, or much more, for a British article than for something comparable from a British source, but price should surely not be the sole criterion. Pecuniary advantage as the only test by buyers in Africa would ill-requite all that has been done for the territories by the United Kingdom. Great Britain is pouring but many millions annually for the advancement of East and Central Africa, not from motives of direct gain, but in fulfillment of an honourable duty. We hold that the territories have reciprocal responsibility, which might well find expression in matters of commerce—to the mutual advantage of the Mother Country and her African Dependencies. (E.A. & R.)

Clove Industry of Zanzibar and Pemba
Extensive Rehabilitation of Plantations

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Some of the extracts from articles published elsewhere relating to the diseases of clove trees in Zanzibar and Pemba. The extracts, as in fact the articles themselves, which are the work of certain specialists who have been employed on research into the diseases of the clove trees in recent years, create a false impression of the clove industry at the present time. While plantations have been in a state of decline on the islands which bear the clove trees, they take no account whatsoever of the extensive rehabilitation of the plantations which has taken place over many years past. Nor is any reference made to the ever-all and satisfactory yields which are obtained at the present time.

As a counter to the earlier article and the damaging impression it may create, the Director of Agriculture and I published an illustrated article in the October, 1953, issue of *World Crop* setting out the position as we know it. I ask you to include the following excerpts:—

"In the years 1922 to 1926 a ban was placed on the Government for planting seedling clove trees, and each year since then, with few exceptions, the Department of Agriculture, with financial assistance in later years from the Clove Growers' Association and from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, has grown and distributed seedlings in Zanzibar and Pemba in large numbers, six to seven, or at approximately one-sixth of the cost price. Since the year 1935, 1,428,622 seedlings have been distributed on Zanzibar Island and 738,368 in Pemba.

"In the establishment of young seedlings many die, and those which grow take many years to come into full production. Although the tree population and the area under cloves in Zanzibar have been reduced, those of Pemba have been increased by the replanting of diseased areas and by extending clove cultivation into new areas.

"With the passing of the years and the extensive plantings which have been carried out, the proportion of young trees in the total population is increasing, a not-unwelcome feature for the future of the clove industry."

Yield of Cloves in Ten-Year Cycles, Averages in Tons

Period of Ten Years	Zanzibar Tons	Pemba Tons	Total Tons
1907-03 to 1911-07	2,000	5,238	7,238
1912-13 to 1921-22	2,245	5,497	7,742
1923-23 to 1931-32	3,075	7,947	10,222
1932-33 to 1941-42	3,061	7,974	11,035
1942-43 to 1951-52	3,331	7,738	9,549
	12,212	33,574	45,786
Average 1902-02 to 1952-52	2,442	6,715	9,157

This season is estimated at 18,000 tons, and the greater part has already been picked.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. WILLIAMS,
General Manager,
Clove Growers' Association.

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The Royal Aero Club of East Africa has celebrated its 25th anniversary.

More Egyptian Propaganda in Sudan - Parliamentary Delegation in Kenya

Major Salah Salem in Southern Provinces

MAJOR SALAH SALEM, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, and Major General Hakim Amer, Chief of the Egyptian Army, left Khartoum on Sunday to visit the southern provinces of the Sudan.

Last Thursday they attended a party at the Egyptian Officers' Club in Khartoum, and dined with Sayed Abdallah el Fadi Mahdi. An aircraft full of photographers and cinema operators landed before them at Juba on Monday. Then they disembarked from a Dakota of the Egyptian Air Force. Only about 20 adults and 30 small boys saw them arrive, although the local agent of the National Unionist Party had offered free transport to all who would attend.

Major Salem wore a mufti, not the military uniform he has worn in Khartoum. Local leaders in the south expressed disapproval of the propaganda tour, as the Umma and Independent members had done in Khartoum. Juba and Torit were centres of virulent N.U.P. propaganda against British officials during the elections.

The new Sudan Parliament has been prorogued until March 1 in order that the Cabinet may prepare a statement of policy. The Prime Minister, Ismail el Azhari, said in the House of Representatives that the Government would prepare a free and neutral atmosphere for self-determination.

Prime Minister Withdraws Statement

He denied a statement attributed to him in a Cairo newspaper that he would use his influence to serve the cause of unity with Egypt. Asked by Basil Durr, the southern M.P., whether the Prime Minister had conveyed to the Press his Government's intention to bring about union with Egypt during his term of office, Ismail el Azhari said: "My Government cannot carry out such a policy because this conflicts with the Sudan Agreement, which demands a free and neutral atmosphere for self-determination. The Government will complete Sudanization, effect evacuation, and dismiss all factors which may influence the people's choice." He had previously said that the Cairo report was accurate.

Seven Sudanese were arrested and several injured when the police dispersed a demonstration led by Khartoum University College students in protest against the action of the Egyptian Government against the Muslim Brotherhood. About 400 formed into a procession outside a Khartoum mosque and marched to the offices of the Egyptian economic expert and the Egyptian secondary school; they were heading for the Egyptian Army Barracks when the police intervened.

Asian and Arab Hospital Fund

UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP of the Director of Medical Services in Kenya, Dr. Farnworth Anderson, a committee composed of Dr. S. G. Hassan, M.B., Dr. A. H. Ismail, Dr. S. D. Karve, Mr. J. D. Dyanien (alternate), Mr. B. T. Modi, Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, M.B.C. (alternate), Mr. Zafar-ud-Deen, Sheriff Abdulla Salim, M.L.C., and Mr. H. L. Steel has been considering the possibility of reducing the cost of hospital treatment of Asian and Arab patients. It has now suggested the establishment of an Asian Hospital Fund with an annual income of £71,250 on lines similar to those of the European scheme. The fund would be partially raised by personal tax contributions of 20s. a year from Asians and Arabs with annual incomes over £120, and 10s. from those earning under that sum, to produce £44,000.

Baboon Shoots African

AN AFRICAN of Mkwishi, Northern Rhodesia, was recently wounded in the thigh by a shot from his own gun, wrested from him and accidentally fired by a baboon. Hunting with his dogs, Kasenga Kalalalyashi found the baboon perched in a tall tree. As he took aim, the animal leaped upon him and grasped the rifle. Its tail became entangled with the trigger, which was pulled, injuring Kasenga in the thigh, although not seriously. The baboon fled at the sound of the report.

Impatience with Conduct of Emergency

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION to Kenya, which arrived on January 8, spent their first five days based on Nairobi touring the operational areas. On January 10 they met the Governor and attended several other meetings, finally at Government House. After a further tour of the Central and East Valley Provinces they returned to Nairobi on January 19 for a dinner given by the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Yesterday they visited the Athi River detention and rehabilitation centre.

Today they are in Mombasa for a two-day visit, after which the party will split up. Messrs Alport and Johnson go to Kisumu, and Messrs Wakefield, Williams, Bottomley, and Elliot touring Voi, the Teita Hills, and the Taveta area. Mr. Alport will leave Kenya for Uganda on January 25 and the other members of the delegation on the following day. Mr. Alport will stay in the Sudan from January 26-29, and Mr. Wakefield from January 31 to February 2.

Speaking in Nakuru on Monday, Mr. Walter Elliot said there was evidently a general feeling of impatience with the conduct of the emergency, but recalled that at one time there had been impatience with Mr. Churchill's conduct of the war. It would be premature to say that there was a conviction that we are not on top of the emergency.

Mr. A. G. Bottomley, who had been on patrol and stayed in a forest camp, said that the "bob-a-not" type of propaganda was resorted by the troops, who were lacking their task to the best of their ability.

A medical aid society for Africans in Southern Rhodesia is contemplated by Alderman Nigel Philip, with the co-operation of the Salisbury Rotary Club and Chamber of Industries. Mr. Philip, a State Lottery trustee and chairman and founder of the Representative Council of Medical Aid Societies, envisages clinics in Salisbury's industrial area supported entirely by industrialists. Later Africans would be invited to subscribe.

E. A. & R.

"I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover"

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of East Africa and Rhodesia from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants, and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness, many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, East Africa and Rhodesia often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

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Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 70s.; the surface mail edition 30s. to any address. East Africa and Rhodesia, 56, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

Developing N. Rhodesia's Fisheries

Annual Yield of £14m. Possible

A BILL TO CONSERVE AND DEVELOP the fisheries of Northern Rhodesia has been described by the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs as two years overdue, on account of African opposition.

Mr. W. F. Stubbs said that a bill would seek to unify the fisheries and deal with catching, marketing, conservation, and protection. Such control was now divided between the Member for Agriculture, the Economic Secretary, and the Development Secretary. Whilst, on the whole, the industry was an African one, and managed extremely well, marketing tended to be uneconomical and sometimes inefficient. Drying and preserving methods needed improving, and much valuable fish was wasted. Not enough went to the rural areas.

Native fishermen's rights were safeguarded by the Bill. Larger output was possible without endangering African interests; that had been demonstrated on Lake Tanganyika by the successful enterprise of Northern Fisheries, Ltd.

African apprehension had been caused chiefly by the proposal to give the board powers to regulate fishing boats, implements, property and water and other rights. But most of the fisheries were in Native trust land or reserves, the validity of which would not be disturbed. The Barotseland Protectorate would not be affected.

The African, with his slender resources and lack of experience in deep water, is unable to compete with the power boats and other large craft and nets operated by Europeans in, for example, Lake Mweru. The acquisition of boats and implements and the right to use these could be operated very much in the Africans' favour.

African Member's "Base Suspicions"

Mr. P. Sokota, an African member, said that disturbances over fishing regulations made this a particularly inept time to introduce the Bill. He suspected that "this dictatorial measure" was designed to reduce the number of Native fishermen in order to provide cheap labour for the mines and other industries.

Mr. A. T. Williams, the Chief Secretary, described those suspicions as "base and unworthy." The Government had a right to conserve the territory's natural resources and to take action if such resources seemed threatened.

On the references to cheap labour, Mr. Williams commented: "Surely Mr. Sokota does not believe that kind of nonsense. Surely he knows the distress caused to all of us when we find villages depopulated of their male inhabitants. What can be the purpose of community and rural development schemes except to attract people to the rural areas and keep them there?"

Mr. J. S. Moffat, European representative of Native interests, thought that African suspicions were a hangover from the draft of an earlier Bill. While he thought the measures now proposed were far too wide, he was satisfied that they would do no material harm to Native fishermen.

During the debate Mr. Stubbs said that Northern Rhodesia's 10,000 square miles of water were roughly equivalent to one-twentieth of the North Sea. They should yield about 50,000 tons of fish annually at 3d. per pound, worth £14m.

Mr. Blundell and the High Commission

THE LONDON WEEKLY JOURNAL *Truth* comments in its current issue:—

In some eyes the East Africa High Commission can do no right, and many of these eyes belong to those very difficult, stubborn, and illogical people, the non-official members of Kenya's Legislative Council.

Their eloquent leader, Mr. Michael Blundell, is on record as having said that the High Commission was still nebulous and amorphous, that it needed a man to lead it who could create enthusiasm, and that no organization could function properly unless it is kept, eager, quick, and enthusiastic.

If Mr. Blundell has searched his vocabulary for weeks he could not have devised a set of phrases which would more aptly fit the Kenya non-officials over a long period of years. The non-officials have been arguing heatedly about rivalries ever since Kenya was Kenya, and have suffered pathetically little.

The Salvation Army Year Book for 1954 contains full details of the activities of the organization, which operates extensively in East and Central Africa.

African Representative Council

Membership in N. Rhodesia

THE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL of Northern Rhodesia is now composed of the following members:—

NORTHERN PROVINCE: Messrs. D. S. Swale (Usaka), L. H. Ng'andu (Kasama), J. Sokoni (Chinsali), B. Nkonga (Luwingu), D. L. Yamba (Kavumbwa), and E. Namweulu (Mpatokoso).

WESTERN PROVINCE: Messrs. P. Sokota (Kitwe), L. Katilungu (Kitwe), M. Nkoloma (Kitwe), M. Chobya (Ndola rural), and G. Musumbuluwa (Luanshya).

CENTRAL PROVINCE: Messrs. F. Chembe (Broken Hill), S. Chilshye (Lusaka), T. C. H. Mulando (Broken Hill rural), and M. Kankumbi (Serenje).

EASTERN PROVINCE: Chief Saviris (Fort Jameson), and Messrs. G. Nguluwe (Lundazi), R. Chimkoko (Petawake), and S. E. Chembe (Petawake).

SOUTHERN PROVINCE: Messrs. F. Habumba (Mazabuka), W. Kazoka (Choma), R. Nabaluyita (Namwata), and J. Kabalata (Livingstone).

NORTH-WEST PROVINCE: Chief Kelenje (Akwilungu), and Messrs. W. Nlanza (Balovale), D. Mukimba (Kasempa), and S. Chibanza (Solwezi).

BAROTSELAND PROTECTORATE: Indunas Kalompa (Mongu), Byundangonor (Seranga), Muhjana Simuni (Kalabo), and Leashimba (Seshake).

Fake But No Give

"THE AFRICAN WORKER is never hesitant to take advantage of welfare and recreational facilities, but in many cases he is reluctant to assist in maintaining them when requested to do so. There is a danger in employers giving too much for nothing. The African worker, in the interests of the community, must be educated to appreciate the value of these facilities and be prepared to make his contribution."—Report of the Labour Department of Tanganyika.

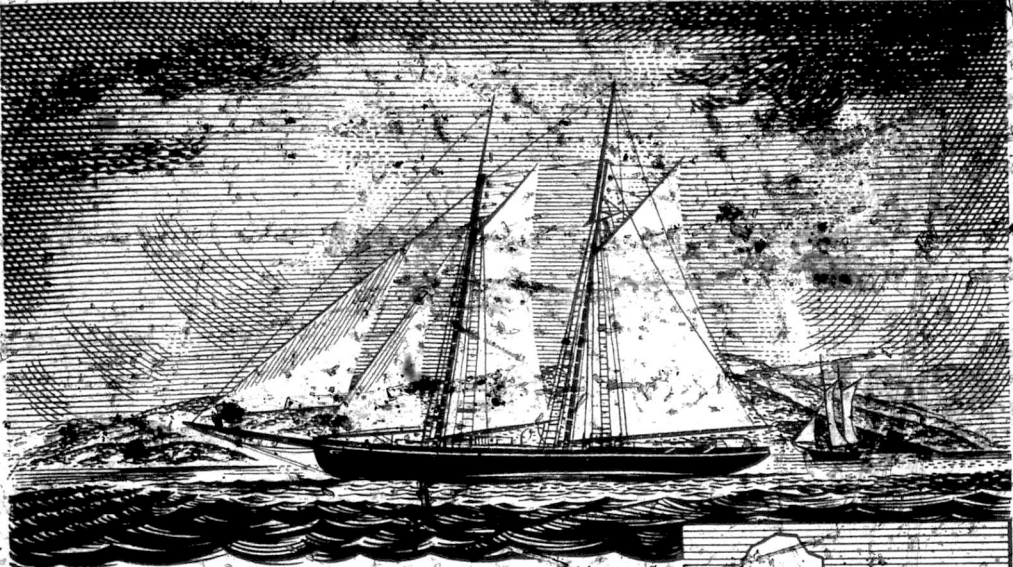
"I should like to see a neighbourhood given to a district commissioner."—Mrs. Shaw, M.L.C. Kenya.

A false trail, my friend



Scrutinized under the lens this brand of tobacco from the suspect's pocket shows clearly that we must look elsewhere for our supplies. This pack is of a different type: thick in window, plain and distinctive—a most unlikely look. Why? My dear fellow, obviously, as in a pipe smoker, usually, but more important still, to make your favourite brand last more cigarettes.

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Commercial Report of Standard Bank Great Improvement in Rhodesian Trade

THE MONTHLY REVIEW of the Standard Bank of South Africa is now being printed in attractive booklet form. The first issue of the new series runs to 48 pages, 24 of which deal with East and Central Africa. The following extracts are quoted:—

Southern Rhodesia.—During the first three quarters of last year 144,363 persons (excluding those in transit to other destinations) entered the Colony, compared with 137,814 persons during the same period of 1952. Only 7,780 were classified as new settlers, however, representing a considerable decline from the corresponding total of 11,774 persons in the first nine months of 1952.

The adverse balance of the Colony's trade with other Commonwealth countries dropped in the first nine months from £19.2m. to £13.3m., imports decreasing from £55.2m. to £51.9m. and exports rising from £36m. to £38.6m. There was an even sharper proportionate contraction in imports from foreign countries; these fell from £13.5m. to £6.5m. and exports for the same period rose from £6.7m. to £5.2m. Southern Rhodesia had a favourable balance of £1m. in trade with foreign countries, compared with a deficit of £1.8m. for the first three quarters of 1952.

Northern Rhodesia.—Wholesale and retail turnovers reflected satisfactory expansion last month. There has been further expansion in the demand for new motor vehicles, and deliveries of cars and trucks are quite inadequate for dealers' requirements. The building industry continues generally active.

Nyasaland.—Imports in the first 10 months of 1953 were valued at £6,117,071, compared with £7,687,650 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and exports at £2,234,549 (£5,463,127).

Tobacco Outlook

Tobacco is being planted out from seedbeds on most estates in the Southern Province. In the Central Province tobacco is sown later than in other districts; reports on the crop in this area have been favourable, germination in the nurseries being generally satisfactory.

The output of tea on nearly all estates has thus far fallen short of normal figures because of poor rainfall. General rains are needed to bring out the flush.

Issues of cotton seed are better than in any previous year. If the weather remains favourable, therefore, this season may be of record size.

Kenya.—Increased demands from Uganda brought about a considerable improvement in trade activity in the latter half of November. Prices advanced and supplies of standard goods are now better. Uganda has been a good market for corrugated iron sheets.

Good rains fell in all districts of Kenya, and crops and pastures have benefited greatly. The rain arrived at the right time for coffee berries as they were ripening and a good crop is now expected. Maize and sweetcorn have also shown improvement.

Uganda.—The cotton harvest reported to be an excellent one, and there has been no abatement of expectations of record yields.

Tanzania.—Isolated local showers fell during the past month, but the drought in the Central Province is still serious. The harvesting of cereals crops in the Mwanza district has been completed and yields have been satisfactory. Deliveries of the coffee crop grown in this area to the curing works recently totalled 274 tons, and 997 tons of clean coffee have been sold at an average price of £526 per ton. The average price for K.N.C.U. coffee sold thus far is £478 per ton.

Child Marriage Cases

THREE CASES of child marriage in Northern Rhodesia were mentioned recently in a despatch by the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, following questions by Mr. Roy Welensky. Mr. Stubbs said that one case under investigation concerned a man of 40 or 50 marrying a girl of some five years ago; another involved a young girl who had died in childbirth after marriage to a Lunda man of 25; a third case was of a Bemba marrying a 11-year-old Lala girl. Mr. Stubbs added: "This is a matter of grave concern not only to the Government but to Africans and their authorities. Child marriage has never been prevalent in this country, and has been severely discouraged from the earliest times of British rule by administrative officers, missionaries, and, in the last 30 years at least, by chiefs and Native authorities."

Increase in East African Currency

THE REPORT of the East African Currency Board for the year ended June 30, 1953, records that the currency in circulation increased by £EA232,994 to £EA48,601,775 of which £EA2,267,702 was in the Occupied Territories and Ethiopia. Notes to the value of £EA11,800,000 were shipped to East Africa during the year for replacements and to augment stocks. Unserviceable notes to the value of some £EA9,582,000 were destroyed. The programme for the replacement of the silver coinage by coins in cupro-nickel, which was suspended in 1951, was resumed in June, 1953. East African currency was withdrawn from Eritrea during the year in consequence of the federation of the territory with Ethiopia; about £EA1,053,000 had been redeemed by the end of the year under review. The sum of £150,000 was distributed to the Governments concerned out of the Board's surplus income in respect of the year 1953, allocated as follows: Kenya, £48,000; Tanganyika, £196,000; Uganda, £39,884; Zanzibar, £7,701; Aden, £6,696; and the Somaliland Protectorate, £2,009.

Charterhouse Investment Trust

THE CHARTERHOUSE INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited, Company of Rhodesia, interests, after paying £57,518 for taxation, had a bill of £73,572 in the year ended 31st March, 1954, compared with £49,100 in the previous year. The issued capital consists of £1,000,000 in 100,000 cumulative preference shares and £750,000 ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £2,000,000, and reserve at £345,536, deferred liabilities at £620,000, and current liabilities at £75,239. Quoted investments appear at £89,736 (market value £1,145,956), unquoted investments at £53,861, subsidiary companies at £1,745,569, dividends since declared at £40,480, and current assets at £164,000, including £112,641 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. N. Hume (chairman), C. M. Raitt, MacNish, E. H. Owen, and E. G. Rooney. The secretary is Mr. W. Menzies.

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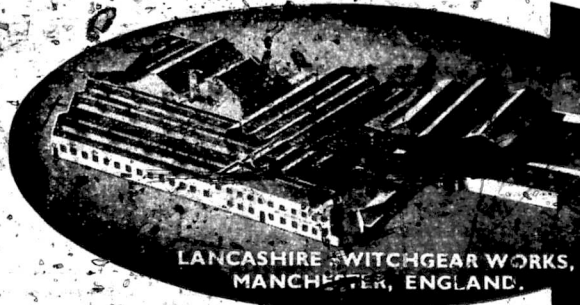
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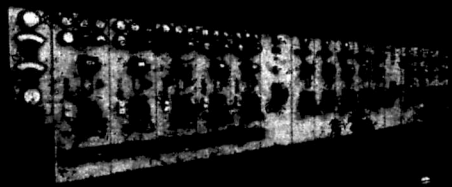


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Trustees Sharply Criticized

Royal National Parks In Kenya

"CONSIDER THIS REPORT by the board of trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya ill-advised, discourteous to Government and myself, not entirely accurate and very unwise from the point of view of the Colony," said Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, when recently addressing the Legislative Council. He continued:

"The trustees should know that I am not among those who are easily brow-beaten.

"It is ill-advised in their own interest to publish this sort of statement. We feel compelled to state that, although the policy of Government has been devised and accepted by Legislative Council, we are not satisfied that it has been wholeheartedly implemented. The trustees have done a first-class job of work, but before they attack too violently the goose that lays the golden egg, I would remind them that they are entirely dependent on the finance provided by the body they are meant to serve.

"Government is not prepared to hand over areas of land to the national parks under duress. Before I can agree any part of this country being handed over to the trustees, we have to be entirely satisfied that there are not justifiable claims to human habitation therein.

"The Royal National Parks trustees have under their jurisdiction 21,000 square miles, an estate of 434m. acres."

Africans Seek Land Commission

AN APPEAL for a Royal Commission on land problems in Northern Rhodesia is to be made by the African Representative Council of that territory. Mr. Daudi Mwaanga said recently: "With the shortage of land, in 10 years we shall be faced with problems which neighbouring lands face today. The two races continue to multiply, and we have been told that the immigration rate will be greatly increased. The Representative Council passed a motion requesting an immediate 'pound review' of Native reserves and trust lands, Crown lands, and mineral rights. Mr. L. C. Kajilunga, president of the African Mineworkers' Union, proposed conversion of Native trust land to Native reserves and the transfer of mineral rights and concessions to the Native authorities occupying the land. Mr. W. S. Stubbs, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs and president of the council, referred to misunderstandings about mineral royalties which were alleged to be paid without justification to the Paramount Chief of Barotseland; "the idea that royalties are paid into the Paramount Chief's pocket is entirely mistaken," he said. The four Barotseland members of the council abstained from voting when the motion was put, the other 26 delegates voting in favour."

Legislative Council Changes

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL to effect changes in the Legislature has appeared in the *Uganda Gazette*. Instead of 10 official and 16 non-official members, there will be 28 on each side of the House. The Government side will consist of nine *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Secretary for African Affairs, Secretary for Social Services and Joint Government Director of Agriculture and Director of Industries) and 19 nominated members, some official and some non-official, the cross-bench members being free to speak and vote as they see fit on an issue created by the Government as a matter of confidence. Among the 28 representative members there will be 14 Africans, seven Europeans, and seven Asians, sitting for four years, not three as hitherto. The *ex-officio* members will rank in precedence in the above order, and then the nominated representative members according to their length of service on the Council.

East African Section's Annual Meeting

MESSE C. SORTWELL, export manager of Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Deputy chairman for the past three years, he succeeds Mr. E. E. PETITPIERRE, chairman from 1951. The new deputy chairman is Mr. H. F. HARRISON, director of Messrs. Tracey, Blagden and Co., Ltd.

In his review of the Section's activities in 1953, Mr. Petitpierre said at the annual general meeting in London last week that everyone had looked forward to the time when an order could be booked for prompt shipment, but the situation had changed quite during the year. Mombasa's handling capacity had shown a slight improvement, but shippers had found that vitiated by something quite beyond the control of port and railway authorities—Mau Mau.

Mombasa's Capacity

Mombasa's ability to handle cargo had been handicapped by lack of rail capacity, but waggons were now arriving regularly and new locomotives had begun to arrive. Mr. Kirby, general manager of the E.A.R. & H., had confidently forecast that, subject to the avoidance of unforeseeable production delays, the position should improve within six months.

"For my part," commented Mr. Petitpierre, "I shall not be happy until the Mombasa Phasing Committee's services are no longer necessary. Despite Mau Mau we all believe in East Africa's future. There is still scope for development, which will mean much greater increases in traffic through Mombasa than the 10% programme envisaged by Sir Reginald Robins in 1952. I earnestly hope that the tidings being given to the railway development to take effect with present contracts finish in 1956 or thereabouts, will be implemented soon enough to ensure that in the latter years of this decade East Africa does not find itself with the same transport difficulties."

The Section had had valuable discussions with the Colonial Office, thanks being due particularly to Mr. E. B. David, the Assistant Secretary responsible for East African affairs.

One of the Section's recommendations had been included in an interim report by the Royal Commission on Taxation of Profits and Income, viz., that the Government should be empowered to conclude agreements with other Governments under which any tax spared to United Kingdom firms by virtue of concessions on the part of such Governments should also be exempt from U.K. taxation.

Mr. Petitpierre said that during his three years' chairmanship his objective had been to break down barriers between the various interests and to develop friendly co-operation. Frank discussions helped everybody—traders, Governments, shipping companies, manufacturers, and individuals. A vote of thanks to Mr. Petitpierre was moved by Mr. E. A. Dent.

Sub-Committees

No change was made in the membership of the textile sub-committee. On the shipping committee the members will again be the chairman and deputy chairman, and the past chairman, Mr. Petitpierre (ex-officio) and Messrs. L. A. Dent, R. Ellis, and R. A. Wade. The Section's representative on the Import and Export Merchants' Section is Mr. Petitpierre. Commander S. T. Parsons, R.N.V.R., remains its representative on the Transportation Committee of the Chamber.

Shipments of general cargo to Mombasa in October and November were stated to have been 40,655 and 22,724 tons respectively, and to Dar es Salaam 6,077 and 4,653 tons. The register on December 15 showed 173,000 tons awaiting shipment to Mombasa.

Statistics from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for Tanganyika ports in November were as follows (in tons): Dar es Salaam: general imports, 25,860; exports, 22,797; bulk oil, 6,046; total, 32,663. Tanga: imports, 7,869; exports, 12,334; bulk oil, 1,488; total, 21,686. Lindi: imports, 392; exports, 2,622; total, 3,014. Mtwara-Mikindani: imports, 392; exports, 574; total, 966.

Before the proceedings began members stood in silence as a tribute to Mr. W. H. Jones, whose death had been reported during the preceding week-end.

Officials of the Central Nyanza district team have made an aerial tour of the area in order to study soil conservation needs and plan communications.

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Mining

European Union Denies Colour-Bar

THE EUROPEAN MINeworkERS' UNION in Northern Rhodesia has denied that it has ever asked for discriminatory steps to be taken against Africans on grounds of colour.

A statement issued by Mr. W. G. Spiers, the general secretary, after his meeting with Mr. Oliver Littleton, the Colonial Secretary, declared: "The case made by Mr. R. E. Prain (chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust) group that the union has existed in an industrial colour-bar is completely without basis."

"The union has on several occasions asked the Chamber of Mines to delete the word 'European' from clause 1 of the agreement which deals with membership of the union. On each occasion the Chamber has adamantly refused the request."

Mr. Spiers said that he had told Mr. Littleton that the European union had no objection for African advancement in the mining industry, because as trade unionists they had no right to object. "But I also pointed out that we had an agreement with the Chamber of Mines, in which we were obliged to lay down the rates of pay for each job. I told him that as long as African advancement was in accordance with the agreement we had no objection at all."

Some observers believe that these statements may represent a weakening of the union's opposition to African advancement. This may have been in the Colonial Secretary's mind when, answering questions in Lusaka last week, he suggested that "there seems to be a softening up in the attitude over this issue."

But it is not clear whether the European union has modified its contention that if African miners were allowed to do jobs now reserved to Europeans they should not only receive the same wage rate but also enjoy bonuses, housing, social facilities, etc., made available to European workers.

Further discussions of the problem of African advancement in the mining industry were held last week, when the representatives of the companies met in Kitwe. Earlier the Nchanga branch of the European union had unanimously passed a resolution calling for the formation of a committee of the mine management and the union's executive to examine many of the problems arising. There was surprise that the European union suggested the inclusion of representatives of the African union and the European Salaried Staff Association.

Rhodesia Monteley Asbestos

MR. J. ROBINSON, chairman of New Monteley, Ltd., and Rhodesia Monteley Asbestos, Ltd., moving the adoption of the report and accounts of both companies, made the following addition to his circulated statement:

"There has unfortunately been little change in the asbestos market since my last report. However, a tribute and royalty agreement has recently been concluded whereby certain of the existing dumps of mined ore at the Rhomonte mine will be milled through the medium of a plant to be erected by the trustee. The projected scale of operations is not at present large, but it is hoped that the resultant royalty will assist towards the cost of the cart and maintenance of the property. Furthermore, contracts have recently been concluded for the sale of the major portion of the stocks of fibre on hand, at prices which may be considered satisfactory in view of the prevailing market conditions."

The motions for the adoption of the report and accounts of both companies were approved.

Progress Reports for December

Coronet and Syndicate.—At the Tebelwe mine 7,900 tons of ore were treated for 1,162 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,394. The corresponding figures for the Arturus mine were 2,191 tons, 898 oz., and £2,743; and for the Muriel mine 2,022 tons, 924 oz., and £4,952.

London and Rhodesia.—At the Comberth mine 32,000 tons of ore were recovered from mining 809 tons of ore for a working profit of £2,278, compared with £2,202 in November.

Motapa.—A working profit of £2,282 was earned from crushing 18,500 tons of ore for 2,431 oz. gold in November; the working profit was £2,476.

Croze and Phoenix.—6,000 tons of ore were treated for 3,574 oz. gold and a working profit of £24,457, against £22,249 in November.

Kenton.—24,000 tons of ore were treated at the Geita mine for 3,287 oz. gold.

Problems of Copper Mining

Mr. R. E. Prain's Informal Address

THE FIRST INFORMAL MEETING in London of shareholders of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., was held last Thursday. The experiment was an evident success, for the gathering was crowded and many questions were put.

Such informal meetings, said Mr. R. E. Prain, the chairman, would be held in London and New York now that the official annual general meetings must take place in Northern Rhodesia owing to the change of domicile.

Mr. Prain was optimistic about the coal supply position. He believed that Wankie's monthly output would increase from about 58,000 to as much as 90,000 tons by July. Copperbelt's present needs are 80,000 tons monthly. Other coal was arriving through Lobitso Bay, and with timber supplies he felt that the fuel position was safeguarded until hydro-electric power from the Belgian Congo became available in 1956.

Electrolytic Refining

Roan Antelope would not participate in financing the Kafue hydro-electric scheme. Referring to recent statements that the company must go over to electrolytic refining, he said that nothing definite had been decided about finances. It might be found desirable to use the high-grade slusher from the Roan mine abroad, not in Rhodesia.

Asked about uranium, Mr. Prain replied that investigations had so far revealed only traces at Roan, but uranium had already been found to a certain extent at other Copperbelt mines.

He was not particularly perturbed about future copper prices, although a considerable extension of output would reach the market from new mines in 1956. Demand was satisfactory and the long-term pattern of consumption upward.

Roan Antelope's Housing Scheme

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, Crossland, is building houses for Africans at a cost of £240,000 in the current year. Last year the company erected 510 houses at a cost of nearly £100,000.



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Colonial Customer

It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, cutlery — remain a male responsibility, only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of staple commodities. 'Market Mammies' are the country's principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imparted by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods, and, frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.

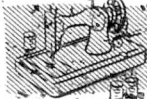


The Market Mammies of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and countryside. They deal extensively in provisions, haberdashery, textiles, enamelware, crockery, glassware and tobacco.

Premises may vary from a market stall to a portable display or a tray by the roadside.



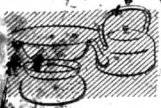
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SEWING MACHINES



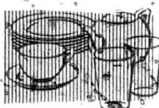
CLOTHING



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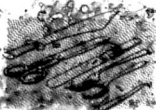
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World production of leaf tobacco last year is estimated at 7,323,894,000 lb. farm sales weight by the United States, Agricultural Department, 94,080,000 lb. more than the output for 1952 and 91m. lb. more than the average for 1947-51. Increased shipments to Great Britain and Western Europe of tobacco grown in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Nyasaland are reported as major changes affecting the decline in American exports.

At last week's auctions in London, 748 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 3.76d. per lb., compared with 1,019 packages averaging 3s. 9.86d. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 4s. 5.5d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

One of the largest orders for road rollers ever placed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia was shipped from London recently. It consisted of nine 10-ton "Road Marshall" rollers of the three-wheel type and five of the tandem design.

Growers of papain in the Northern Province of Tanganyika have urged the Government to establish a board for control of the industry in the Territory, chiefly in order to organize the marketing of the commodity.

A new City headquarters for Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) is to be built in Old Broad Street. The building will have eight floors and three basements.

Sugar production in Mauritius for 1953 has reached the record total of 512,000 metric tons. The prospects for this year are good.

The registered office of Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., is now Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.

Mtwara port, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, has been opened to normal traffic this week.

Locusts Threaten East Africa

A REPORT from the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London states, in part:

"The exceedingly heavy hopper infestation in the Somaliland Protectorate, Godea Province of Ethiopia, and Somalia is now beginning to subside, but, despite vigorous control measures during which hundreds of thousands of hopper bands were exterminated, some large swarms escaped from Eastern Ethiopia and south-west Somalia and are now invading Kenya on a much heavier scale than in any recent year. They are being attacked by aircraft in an attempt to prevent breeding."

"Breeding on a considerable scale is in progress on the coasts of the Red Sea in Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, and Eritrea. Breeding will continue on the Eritrea and Sudan coasts, where few escapes are expected, and on the Saudi Arabian coast. The invasion of Kenya by immature swarms will continue and may affect Tanganyika, Uganda, and later the whole of eastern Ethiopia.

"A serious oviposition occurred during early December in the Meru and Kiingi districts and along the Tana River near Garissa, and there was an unconfirmed report of oviposition on the Ethiopian border of Marsabit district, but only one old swarm remained after December 12. By early January control operations were being completed against late migrant hoppers in the Isiolo, Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, and Mandera districts. From January 3 several very large and dense immature swarms invaded Wajir district from Somalia, and smaller swarms reached Mandera, Moyale and Garissa.

"Some small mature swarms continued to be reported from north-eastern Tanganyika in early December, but the territory is now clear. No locust activity has been reported from Uganda."

A revolutionary farming experiment on 100 acres at the Archie Henderson Agricultural Research Station, near the Mazoe Dam, Southern Rhodesia, seeks to demonstrate that soil structure can be improved by cattle-grazing in conjunction with a nine-year rotation scheme, and that at least 150 head of dairy cattle can be kept throughout winter months by rotating four years of Napier grass, and Makarikari grass with five years of a crop like maize.



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Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

11
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211 million units
£885,000

1952

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

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"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. The little cochineal might be obtained. The export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant." — Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee for the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1952, it exported £12,345,000 worth of coffee and £2,954,000 worth of raw cotton, quite a far cry from £4,000,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of

its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications.

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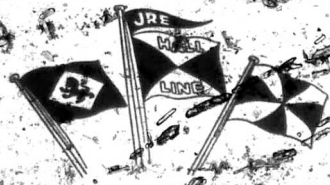
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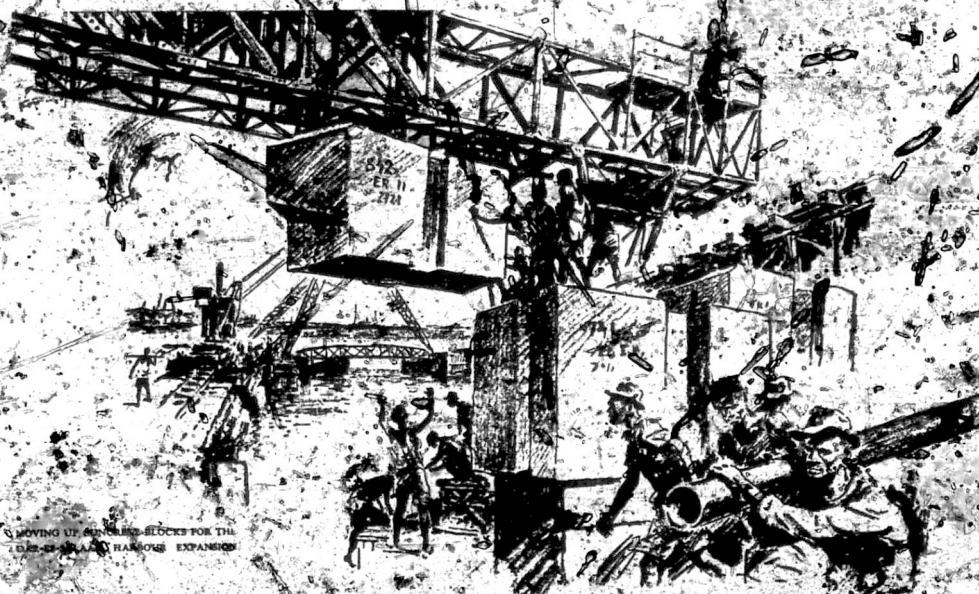
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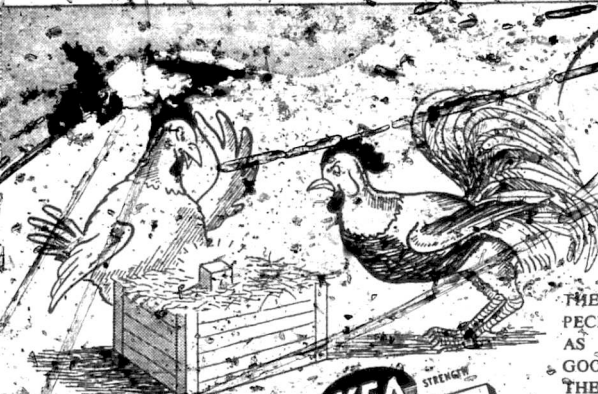
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Other harbour works now being undertaken by the Administration include the building of new storage wharves at Tanga which will greatly improve the facilities of the port.

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Founder and Editor:
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1954

Vol. 30 No. 1529

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY could scarcely avoid issuing a considered statement about the deposition of the Kabaka of Buganda, for in their perplexity many of the Baganda who are closely

Deposition of The Kabaka.

attached to the society must have sought the opinion of its missionary advisers. The vernacular Press in Kampala has reprinted a letter recently addressed to the *Observer* by the Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart, lately Bishop of Uganda, though unfortunate in content and phraseology, it would inevitably have been deemed to represent the opinion of C.M.S. headquarters unless some other statement were made. The full text of such a pronouncement appears on another page. There must have been considerable divergence of view among the members of the committee responsible for drafting it, and there can therefore have been no escape from compromise, which is clearly to be read between the lines. Making full allowance for the manifest difficulties, some admirers and well-wishers of the C.M.S. may nevertheless be disappointed.

It is suggested that more patience and trust among all involved in the crisis might have had a different result. Many readers may interpret those words as meaning that deposition of the Kabaka might have been averted.

A Question Of Patience

The Government had more patience and trust (the Kabaka is evidently resolved not to trust in the Government of the Uganda Government on the points at issue). Yet the *White Paper* proves that Sir Andrew Cohen was extraordinarily patient; he had six separate discussions with the Kabaka on some occasions for three or four hours at a stretch. Long suffering could scarcely have gone

further. It does seem, therefore, that the C.M.S. statement is unfortunate in this reference to patience. The word will be read in its normal sense by almost everybody, even if it be understood in its special significance, with the connotation of forbearance. It is really inapplicable to the Governor and the Secretary of State, who were clearly concerned to dissuade Mutesa II from a course upon which he was bent.

The assertion that throughout the dispute the attitude of the Baganda has been one of true dignity and restraint is an unfortunate exaggeration, which propagandists will use as a means of causing the public to overlook two important events: (1) a resolution of the Great Lukiko which in some passages lacked both dignity and restraint, and (2) a statement in London by the delegation from Buganda which was absolutely false on major points as a senior spokesman for the Government of Uganda had to tell the Lukiko. Any hope that the reference to days of mourning in the Lukiko resolution would be quietly forgotten has been dissipated by the knowledge that such action was being organized, and that attempt was the reverse of restraint. The Governor has had to warn the Baganda that such demonstrations will not be permitted. It is regrettable that in such circumstances theologians for the Baganda extremists should be given the opportunity of quoting or misquoting the missionary society as cover for their untrue claims and unwise proposals. The statement will, we trust, be generally understood to attribute the blame, possibly approximately equal blame, to both sides for mistakes and misunderstandings. But the facts refute that suggestion. In seeking to

put as charitable a construction on events as possible, the C.M.S. has unwittingly slipped below its normal standard of objectivity.

It is to be hoped that its influence can help to persuade the Baganda to face calmly reconsideration of the 1900 Agreement in the light of present world conditions. One cause of the hostilities of recent years has been the stubborn refusal of their traditional leaders to accept the idea of friendly consultation of that kind. The letter of a document written more than half a century ago

when almost all East Africa was still in its state of age-old savagery, is so widely regarded as sacrosanct that those who know the folly of that attitude fear to explain it to the masses with the consequence that tens of thousands who know nothing about the agreement would instinctively oppose its amendment. In its appeal for flexibility of outlook, forbearance, and mutual trust the society's pronouncement is to be welcomed; but there is real risk that the exhortation to an unprejudiced examination of Buganda's major problems may be entirely disregarded while misuse is made of parts of the statement convenient to the extremists.

Notes By The Way

Resistance Movement

MR. W. S. CROSSMAN, M.P., has learnt so little from his brief visit to Kenya that he can still describe Mau Mau as a "resistance movement" and excuse it on the counts of land hunger, the African's "longing for the status of a free man," and his "rejection of a Christian civilization which treats him as an *Untermensch*." Confusion could scarcely be worse. It would have been at least as justifiable to describe the ruthless Chicago gangsters of the thirties as a resistance movement. The wicked men who organized the Mau Mau outbreak had no compunctions of any kind. They behaved bestialities so ugly that they cannot be mentioned in print, encouraged thuggery of all kinds and approved intimidation, torture, the maiming of human beings and animals, and murder of men, women and children for their purposes. And to call Crossman this is a resistance movement, springing from the African's longing for the status of a free man!

Reckless-Misrepresentation

FREEDOM FOR THE ORDINARY AFRICAN was certainly not an objective of the conspirators who have brought such misery upon hundreds of thousands of their fellow Kikuyu. The freedom they wanted was the power to impose their own will upon others. His allegation that Christian civilization has caused Africans to be denied fair treatment proves that Mr. Crossman does not understand the elementary meaning of Christianity or civilization, or that he writes so recklessly that he denies what he does understand. Wherever any section of any community has suffered treatment which the Socialist commentator can suggest only by using a German word "doublets" with the infamous Belsen concentration camp in mind—it has been inflicted, not by Christians, but by those who had cast off both Christianity and civilization. But what has raised Africans from the savagery endemic among them within my own lifetime has been the work of Europeans who were either Christians and civilized men or at least civilized men. Unlike some of his colleagues on the Christian Mission, Mr. Crossman's criticisms have brought back to Africa only the same old prejudices.

Precedence

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Uganda are to rank before the nominated members of that body. That decision might mean that from

time to time the senior non-official would be required on such occasions to give way to an ex-officio member but recently arrived in the country on transfer from, say, the West Indies or Fiji. This strikes me as wholly wrong from Uganda's standpoint, though it is doubtless in accordance with bureaucratic ideas of propriety. Mr. Ralph Fraser, the present senior non-official member, has already spent 36 years in Uganda, has served in the Legislature for a third of that period, and has done an immense amount of public work. So modest a man would be the last to bother himself about questions of precedence; but I cannot imagine that responsible opinion in Uganda, including that of many officials, would consider it so proper for him to follow the last junior ex-officio member, and perhaps a man at the very beginning of his work in the Protectorate.

Spokesman to the Public

WE HAVE BEEN INDULGENT PRONE to follow the Westminster model (and sometimes emulate it in African territories) and that course having been adopted, we might be guided by it in showing special consideration to the Leader of the Opposition. A wise non-official leader in a Colonial Legislature will, it is true, seek maximum co-operation between his fellow members and the Administration, but in the sense that it falls to him to co-ordinate and express the opinions of the general public, his duty is analogous to that performed to-day in the House of Commons by Mr. Attlee, who ranks high in the order of precedence. Why should the senior non-official member in Uganda not rank high likewise in that territory? Some people, I do not doubt, would be delighted to see him take precedence of the Attorney-General. If that is asking too much, why should the order not be the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and then the senior non-official member?

Gaiskell Mission Report

THE BUSHUANALANDS become an important part of the country is the expectation of a group of practical men of great experience in different parts of Africa, and they are unanimous in recommending a pilot scheme to test the availability of the necessary water supplies. No part of Central Africa has ever previously been visited by so imposing an agricultural mission as that of which Mr. Arthur Gaiskell was chairman. To his intimate and expert knowledge of

co-operative cotton growing in the Sudan he has added up-to-date acquaintance with general conditions in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. One of his colleagues is a leading cattle farmer in Kenya; another, an agricultural expert, was lent by the United States; Colonel Laurens van der Post, the South African traveller and writer, was another member of the mission; which had the advantage of including Tshekedi Khama and Chief Bathoen, two of the best-known men in Bechuanaland, both of them owners of large herds of cattle. Such a team was scarcely likely to be bemused by academic or bureaucratic planners, of whom it would certainly have asked awkward questions. A unanimous report from such a mission demands exceptional attention.

Water

MR. E. J. WAYLAND, than whom Colonial Africa has no better man on his own subjects, has for years felt confident that the adoption of the appropriate novel methods would provide great areas of Bechuanaland with the water which it now lacks. His refusal to abandon his convictions or his advocacy because both were coldly received by his official superiors must have exercised a powerful influence upon the idea of recommending a pilot scheme, and that will be satisfaction enough for one who is content to work for the work's sake. If ranching can be successfully established, it will represent great gain to Bechuanaland, and to Central Africa as a whole. Almost every newspaper in this country which has commented on the report has assumed that it promises the United Kingdom a new source of meat supplies. Developments in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may increase Central Africa's own demands for cattle so greatly that there will be little surplus, if any, for shipment to Great Britain; but that in no way diminishes the importance of doing everything possible to give Bechuanaland the great chance of advancement.

Commonwealth Purpose

THIS NEWSPAPER has often stated the case for a clearer definition of purpose in the Commonwealth, and more rational use of its joint strength. I therefore note that an Australian Minister, Mr. Paul Hasluck, has said in Canberra that the Commonwealth was "rather hazy about its aims and purposes nowadays, and that the co-operation of to-day would end in amiable futility unless it were better directed to agreed ends. He emphasized that major purposes were more likely to be found if all parts of the Empire worked as a group to bring change in the world economic order. He deplored the tendency of Empire Governments to allot economic matters to one group of experts and so-called political matters to another group, since what was done in economic affairs had a direct bearing on Commonwealth strength, influence, and cohesion.

Greater Co-Operation

EVEN IF THE DOMINIONS had in the past regarded a single Commonwealth policy as a threat to their individual autonomy, he believed that an agreed policy might now be achieved. It would be a sign, not of subordination, but of maturity. One essential was that Great Britain should abandon the habit of presenting policies for acceptance or rejection, representatives of the Dominions must meet on equal terms with those of Great Britain in shaping policies. The leaders of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would almost certainly endorse that hardening attitude, and so, I believe, would the most responsible men in East Africa if it were understood that the representation of Colonial interests at all Empire consultations should not be left entirely to members of the staff of the Colonial Office.

Canon Collins Again

CANON JOHN COLLINS, of St. Paul's Cathedral, has

again made some very extreme statements about Africa. From the report in other columns (somewhat abbreviated owing to pressure on space) it will be seen that he indulged in sweeping generalizations for which he offered no evidence and which more knowledgeable people will reject. Take his assertion that the African is losing confidence in British justice. Do not the Mau Mau trials clearly prove that Africans, even those believed guilty of the most atrocious crimes, are as scrupulously judged as anyone in this country? And what is to be said of the use of one of the most prominent pulpits in Christendom for a reference to "the terrible injustices of our policies and of white behaviour in Kenya"? There have been faults and follies in Kenya—in Great Britain, and, indeed, in the Church to which the speaker belongs—not of deliberate intent, but as a result of human fallibility. Kenya's errors have certainly not sprung from a spirit of injustice. A congregation in St. Paul's should have been spared such grossly misleading and uncharitable misguidance.

Feeding Prejudice

AS TO FEDERATION in Central Africa, the best answer to his objection is that Africans have accepted the change, and that all men of good will everywhere should now pray for the success of the experiment, not seek to recreate dissension. It is fantastic to suggest that the behaviour of the Church anywhere in Africa could give any reasonable being the impression that it is "in the pocket of the Colonial Office" that is the language of the tub-thumper, not of the fair and constructive commentator. Of course Europeans in Africa accept the equality of white and black before the law. Does Canon Collins not know that Europeans have been deported from East Africa quite recently in the public interest? Obviously knowing as little about the real facts as other attackers of the Government, he recklessly declared that "flagrant injustice" had been done to the Kabaka of Buganda, proposed that he should be put on trial, and advocated a pressure campaign by the Church against Her Majesty's Government! Would he read the statement issued by the Church Missionary Society, and, in particular, ponder its appeal for tolerance and forbearance? If he wants to be helpful Canon Collins must greatly increase his knowledge of African affairs. Uninformed and aggressive comment will merely feed prejudice and hinder the creation of mutual trust.

Nation's Wage-Packet

LORD ALDENHAM, chairman of the Westminster Bank, says in the course of his annual review: "It is a pity that the figure of our monthly exports cannot be made as exciting as a football league table, since if we lose our place in the export league table, it is our bread and butter that is at stake. If it were widely understood that the monthly export figure is in effect the nation's wage-packet, with which to go shopping abroad—and we must shop abroad because this we should have gone far to achieve, that unity of purpose between employers and employed which is so essential to our export trade. In business in East and Central Africa, and many other parts of the Empire, have been saying very much the same thing for at least 40 years. If such counsels are not heeded, unemployment will come to our manufacturing areas at no distant date.

Paratroopers

THERE HAS BEEN NO SUGGESTION, so far as I am aware, that paratroopers should be used against the Mau Mau gangs in Kenya, but the experiment should surely be well worth trying. There must have been many occasions on which severe casualties could have been inflicted on insurgent bands if tough, aggressive troops had been dropped in their rear and their immediate front, thus forcing them to action. Such a plan could not be applied in all conditions of terrain, of course, but it is surprising that it has not been tried at all. Why?

Gaitskell Mission Proposes Kalahari Cattle Partnership

Possibility of 1,000,000 Head Addition to Commonwealth Meat Supplies

ENCOURAGING RANCHING PROSPECTS in western Bechuanaland—one of the world's last empty spaces—are envisaged by the mission, appointed 15 months ago, which has just made its report to the British Government. (H.M. Stationery Office, 15s.)

Many areas offer grazing comparable with famous ranching regions in other continents. Given adequate water supplies, carrying capacity might average one beast to 40 acres.

The possibility exists that here in the Kalahari one million invaluable head can be added to the world's cattle population," says the report. This would double Bechuanaland's existing cattle population and produce an extra 40,000 to 50,000 tons of meat a year.

Such prospects are not realized by the mission as easily attainable or naturally inevitable. Satisfactory answers to several questions can be supplied only by investigation and experience; in Kalahari conditions, development can only be gradual; "abnormal" expenses and mistakes must be expected in the pilot venture.

Nevertheless, the mission considers that the possibility of substantially fulfilling their hopes should be put to a practical test. To that end they recommend that a pilot farm be started immediately covering 40,000 acres, with a total reserved area of 120,000 acres. They stress the importance of a definite breeding policy, "biased towards indigenous African stock."

Existing Farms

The position of existing European and African farms should be "investigated, surveyed, and regularized," the freehold farms made over to the owners, and descendants of the original farmers given the opportunity on generous lines of converting their present precarious leases of land in the Ghanzi area into permanent holdings.

The British Government has expressed its complete agreement with the mission's proposal for a practical test, and the report's preface announces:

"To this end, the survey of existing farms and the investigation of water supplies listed as prerequisites by the mission, have already been put in hand. The nature and extent of subsequent development will largely depend on the volume and distribution of water that current investigation reveals."

The method of carrying through the proposals should, the mission suggests, take the form of a partnership, "the Government providing the land, the survey, and the main roads, the C.D.C. or another agency financed by the corporation undertaking the management, providing the initial water supplies, the external fencing, the loans to assist, and the staff to control and help the third partner, who would be the individual ranchers."

Ultimately ranches would be headed by a selection board of African and European, without any particular repatriation of areas. The mission comments: "Racial discrimination should be avoided, and even man-creators according to his character and ability. It is essential that the same system of control and help be applied to both European and African. Transition of areas reserved for the ranches should be similar for European and African."

The mission looks forward to a "Kalahari Land Partnership" as a sound and practical example of combined economic development. "We believe that this immense land, which is being largely wasted by people, who themselves, and their children for the future, can with patience and co-operation be included into a steady and energetic movement in the midst of Africa. Coloured and European partnership in the fullest sense of the word."

The mission remarks that "the Kalahari is not a desert, but an endless panorama of grass and bush growing in a mantle of sand"—a view formed despite the prevalence of

severe drought conditions during the mission's five weeks' visit.

Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, lately chairman and managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board, was chairman of the mission. His colleagues were: Thekedi Khama, former President of the Bamangwato tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; Professor C. U. Pickrell, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Arizona, U.S.A.; Mr. Brian Curry, a leading Kenya rancher and breeder of Boran cattle; Chief Bathoen II of the Bangwaketse tribe, Bechuanaland; and Colonel L. van der Post, the South African traveller and author, who acted as the expedition's organizer.

They were appointed by the High Commissioner for the Protectorates at the request of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation.

The mission saw no opportunities of economic development at this stage apart from cattle ranching. They do not regard dairying or agriculture as a suitable form of economic activity.

After reviewing conditions affecting development in the region they write:

Points in Favour of Development

"In favour, we can record the following. The western Kalahari is one of the world's last empty spaces. It is not suitable for crops, but is a clean, healthy country for men and cattle, and has excellent grass and browse. Other parts of the world similar in features and conditions, such as Texas, Arizona, and Queensland, are used for ranching.

"Country immediately adjacent in the Union and South-West Africa is being developed, while within the Kalahari itself good cattle have already been produced both by Europeans and Africans. This last has been done without capital or scientific management or help of any kind. When there are provided greater production should result. There is undoubtedly an unmet and probably a continuing demand for meat in the world in South-West Africa in particular.

"Against these points in favour, we must record the following conditions which may operate against a reasonable chance of success. The water is uncertain. The rainfall is sporadic, and the climate liable to drought. Food cannot be grown there. The carrying capacity is uncertain. Too heavy stocking may cause a dust-bowl. Too light stocking may not repay capital or cover adequately the running expenditure, inevitably increased by the remoteness and by the need to find more water on the stock route. The remoteness at the moment has also some mental effect on the attitude and interest of human beings capable of drawing up the project.

"All these drawbacks have been encountered wherever ranching has been started in the world, and throughout history ranching has been man's natural way of pioneering. One matter alone which gives rise to uncertainty is peculiar to the Bechuanaland Protectorate—the marketing situation.

"Three other factors outside our previous appraisal should be remembered before coming to a decision. The first is the wisdom of leaving such a large potential development in a continent pressing on all round with development. The second is the fact that the economy of Bechuanaland is exceedingly poor, a condition which stifles all development from which state of affairs there seems little hope of escape unless some major activity provides some revenue.

Tribal Reserves

"The third and most important reason is analogous to the second, and concerns the tribal reserves. These districts, where the great majority of the population lives, and where more of the country's wealth in cattle is produced. It might be thought, indeed, that here surely increased beef production would be sought.

"But in addition to the problem of finding an area for such development on tribal land, which would be centrally accessible to all the various peoples of the territory, there is the difficulty of finding a man which can provide capital help, safeguard scientific improvement, and enforce good management, in a form acceptable to the people, and not inconsistent with the traditional methods of land ownership.

"To attempt such a plan, if only in a pilot form, might give rise to failure from misunderstanding and, indeed, would be premature without such facts, knowledge, and experience involved. But such a plan could be evolved if the tribal lands, where no fear of interference with security would be feared, and could come to be applied, perhaps with modification, because most in the tribal reserves, and if the development in the Kalahari might pay a dividend far greater than any which we have allowed for in our scheme."

Although many of the conditions reviewed in our proposal

give no certainty at all that a planned ranching project in the Kalahari would succeed, we believe that on balance, it could be wrong to do nothing. Quite apart from local considerations, no responsible person can dismiss the chance of bringing 50m. acres of idle grassland into full production because water in it may be hard and expensive to find, and because it is at present comparatively remote from busy markets, without thoroughly testing it.

Even if we assume the average carrying capacity at one beast to 50 acres, the possibility exists that here in the Kalahari one million invaluable head can be added to the world's cattle population, or the existing cattle population of the Bechuanaland Protectorate can be doubled, and between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of meat a year added to the food supplies of the Commonwealth.

Final Recommendations

The final recommendations read as follows—

"That a pilot farm be started immediately. We think it should be situated in the vicinity, but not within the present farm block, of Ghanzi, either to the north-east or the south as a first stage on the cattle route. This choice has the disadvantage of being far for the African population in the eastern part of the Protectorate to visit it and for imports to reach it."

"We gave consideration to an alternative site beside the Malopo holding ranch adjacent to the Bangwato's Reserve. This had the advantage of being much less remote, of being near the holding ranch which is already in a sense a pilot area, and of avoiding the necessity for a long cattle trek to market. We formed the opinion, however, that adjacency to the Africans in the eastern part was not a matter of significant importance at this stage, whereas the southern site had the critical disadvantage of uncertainty of water."

"Compared with it a northern site near Ghanzi has the indisputable advantage of plentiful water cheaply obtained, of good pasture, of highest rainfall, of known healthiness, and of being in the biggest existing cattle area. It is also nearest to what are potentially the biggest agricultural development areas in the Protectorate. There is also extensive opportunity, from the water point of view, of moving outward easily from a proved area, and such extension would very probably be made, if it was thought desirable, towards both the Batavans and Bamangwato Reserves."

"The pilot farm should be regarded as an proving ground to test the advantages which we expect from improvements as well as the uncertainties. As with all prototypes, we must expect there abnormal expenses and mistakes in order to learn the major background to the whole theme. A good negative is really a positive in a pilot scheme, and the farm should be used to discover the cheapest effective way of starting a ranch."

"Part of it should be fully equipped on top lines with fencing, water points, etc., from the start, while part of it should be tried on the cheapest form of development, beginning at first with no internal fencing and controlling the stock and pasture merely by switching the use of water points."

"We especially suggest that full use should be made of the knowledge of local residents in regard to such matters as housing and other buildings, as to the best places to find water, as to pasture, and labour, and all those matters wherein the experience of local government officials and such bodies as the Ghanzi Farmers' Association could play a useful part. Close and friendly co-operation with those living in the vicinity and their active interest in the scheme are essential to the human background, which so often controls success or failure; the farm could also be used as a place of experience and training for potential European and African staff and perhaps for future ranchers."

Breeding Policy

"The area of the pilot farm, beginning with 40,000 acres, should, we consider, be reserved at 120,000 acres, as it would in time become a nucleus stud farm of which many ranches, if it would have a definite breeding policy, might be formed. Our opinion should be based to wards indigenous African stock. Such is the importance of us attach to this point that it deserves some elaboration."

"All members of the mission with ranching experience felt that the best of evidence in present of cattle most needed to a Kalahari climate and environment would be given by the most priority. The numerous losses of oxen and sheep, which we saw in our journey, looked like the result of the lack of the Kalahari sun-dried cattle which looked most and best adapted to the conditions in which it was reared to some extent. Our observations confirmed the wisdom of the restriction in cattle husbandry which is taking place all over the world, emphasizing more and more the environmental factor in ranching economy, and we felt that the sooner this factor could be determined for our area the better."

"Once in a type truly adapted to the conditions we determine. If our pilot farm, nevertheless, and more than a breeding stud type, we would like to have a small number of oxen and sheep and effort invested in it, and to be closely rooted in a permanent

scheme of growing volume sent from beyond the borders of both Bechuanaland and its mother continent."

"The managing company should finance and manage the pilot farm, land being made available by the Government, although the capital investment from the start at a rate on some part of the farm will mean interest charges and no dividend for some years, we think that there can be no doubt of ultimate capital appreciation from this investment. The farm could be fitted in financially with the general financial structure of the project."

"The pattern of development should be of the partnership type, and it should be advertised that, unless experience from the pilot farm should indicate otherwise, the first ranch units of new development would be opened for application within five years of the start of the pilot farm."

"We make this recommendation for two reasons. First, because, although proceeding from uncertainties, is dangerous, there is another danger from inaction and delay. We believe the best solution will be to proceed with a reasonable speed, bearing in mind that in the background lie the world meat shortage, the scarcity of stock for building up the project, the increasingly frustrating animal husbandry situation in the tribal reserves, and the long time it takes to get a project of this kind established. Our second reason for recommending a definite date announcement is because such advertisement may give interested applicants time to collect, and build up a nucleus herd."

"We recommend, thirdly, that a small following committee containing African and European members be formed to choose the site and staff, and plan the organization of the pilot farm, and that this committee should annually review the project, coming to a decision, as soon as a greater knowledge enabled them, as to the shares and duties of the respective partners. There are in or in the vicinity of the Protectorate men experienced in ranching whose interest could be very valuable for setting up the project on a sound basis. We hope that this committee might, as the project developed, become the local executive board of directors."

"We appreciate the difficulty which arises, when the C.D.C. finances an undertaking, from an inevitable responsibility in London. Many commercial concerns, however, with shareholders in England, now have resident managing directors or chairmen in Africa, partly to facilitate day-to-day decisions quickly, but mainly to identify their undertakings with the life of the country in which they lie. This will be particularly true of a costation like the Kalahari ranching partners."

Need for Independent Local Executive

"We do not think that this project can be operated successfully as one among a variety of corporation activities falling under a regional controller. It must have an independent local executive of its own, and the financial responsibility in London must, we feel, be arranged to suit that condition by the devolution of adequate trust and authority."

"We have referred to the European and African farmers already resident in the Kalahari. Our fourth recommendation is that the position of these farmers should be investigated, surveyed, and regularized on the lines suggested, so as to give greater security and incentive to the present occupier, but, at the same time, greater control over his activities. We particularly recommend this demarcation of the land of existing locals so as to obviate any sort of friction between them and new ranchers. The same control, but not of survey, which should remain a Government responsibility might be devolved on to the management of the pilot farm."

"We recommend, fifthly, that made should be made as soon as possible an order, breaking the geographical and psychosocial confines of the Western Kalahari and as a factor which will stimulate such economic activity as already exists."

"Our sixth recommendation concerns the water survey. Priority should be given to the Trans-Kalahari cattle routes, Ghanzi-Lobate, and Ghanzi-Lobate-Ukwi-Lobate. Opening up routes along these points along these routes will automatically reveal the possibilities of water in a representative sample of all the better part of the Kalahari. Identification of the limits of the area in the north wherein the limestone outcrops very near to the surface as at Ghanzi would be the next valuable step. Some information on the southern areas will be disclosed by the activity of the Malopo holding ranch. The rest of the southern Kalahari might well wait."

"A geologist, carrying all the evidence which can assist drilling on these routes should be prepared. We doubt the value of an extensive over-all survey yet, but aerial photography of these routes may help the geologist and driller to choose the sites."

"In order to keep down capital expenditure at the start, it may be best to begin drilling merely by improving the existing cattle route by inserting a few bores in places where the present carry or most unsatisfactory sections are. Such places

Charles Kaulthe Nathumu, a Mau Mau leader known as "General Six," has been sentenced to death under the emergency regulations.

Aoyalist village 30 miles from Fort Hall has been sacked by a party of some 150 terrorists under "General Kago," who appears to have replaced "General China." Two Kikuyu guards were killed, four slashed, and several shops pillaged and burnt. One terrorist was killed and others wounded.

Prosecution has an African woman, Wairi, on charges of coaching, has disclosed the existence of a "strong organization" of Mau Mau women in the Thomson's Falls district for seven months she had been recognized as "queen" of the district was given that her "coronation" had taken place on June 10. To divert the attention of Kikuyu from the Coronation proceedings, she was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, two assistants, who were "crowned" at the same time, were warned and bound over, as having acted under compulsion.

Six Kikuyu have been held in Nairobi for offences under the emergency regulations.

Kikuyu in Tanganyika

Mr. M. Bruce Hunt, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, told the Legislature on Monday that it was the ultimate aim of the Government to evacuate all Kikuyu as soon as Kenya could take them back, and not only those in the Northern Provinces. He was speaking in the debate on the Restricted Residence Bill, which provides for legal powers to deal with Kikuyu families in certain areas. The Bill received unanimous support, including that of the African members.

Mr. W. R. Miller, a European non-official member, said:—

"Every right-minded person in East Africa takes off his hat to our Governor, Sir Edward Twining, for the thorough and courageous manner in which he is dealing with Mau Mau in Tanganyika. So long as he continues to keep two moves ahead of them, yet be well, but we must not delude ourselves that we are out of the wood yet."

All over East Africa there are groups of Africans, of different tribes, possibly led by members of other races who are watching the campaign in Kenya and Tanganyika and just waiting their opportunity. Everywhere the main weapon is the shortage of land. It is essential not only that the present system of land tenure should be investigated and revised immediately, but also that new and adequate areas of suitable land should be selected and prepared for occupation at the earliest possible moment."

Two Europeans Charged with Assaults

Michael John Sawyer and Dennis Lewis Charles Pharazyn, two European officers of the Kenya Police reserve, have been released on their own recognisances of £50 each after being committed for trial in the Supreme Court of Kenya on charges of assault and causing grievous bodily harm to an African, Kimwani Githuri. Pharazyn was committed for seven further charges in connection with assaults against African suspects. Both men reserved their defence.

Evidence was given by an African that after arrest he had his hands tied behind his back and his ankles tied to his wrists, and was left until 3 p.m. the next day in that condition. Another African arrested at the same time was tied up, and on being released was unable to stand, taken to a hut and asked by Pharazyn to take the Mau Mau oath, which he denied, he was beaten on the neck. He was again asked the next morning if he had taken the oath; again saying "No," he was beaten by an African police corporal.

A Kikuyu houseboy, arrested with the previous witness, said he saw the man beaten by Pharazyn. Three other Kikuyu testified to beatings administered after questions about the oath. One said that as he had been asked if he had admitted taking the oath.

The African corporal, who had been bound over for two years after pleading guilty to five charges of causing bodily harm, said that the assaults were in the form of beatings with a whip which Mr. Pharazyn gave him. He added that he had been under Mr. Hvas (who was recently fined £50 on pleading guilty to charges of beating) and that they had been in the forests for many months. They had been attacked on many occasions, had killed many Mau Mau, and many of the askari had been killed.

An African special constable said that the suspects had been beaten because they had broken the oath and carried food to the terrorists. All those who were beaten were members of Mau Mau.

Incompetent Senior Officials

That confidence will not be established among responsible members of the European non-official community in Kenya until incompetent senior officials are removed has been repeatedly suggested in leading articles in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Mrs. Elspeth Fluxley, who has recently spent some

weeks in Kenya of the same opinion. In the current issue of *Time and Tide* she writes:—

"The rank and file of the Kenya Police are Africans, of whom a large number have proved unable to resist the very strong temptations thrust upon them. Bribery and corruption are major headaches in all African police forces, and the large funds which Mau Mau have at their disposal have made them all but irresistible, especially in Nairobi.

"Two men in responsible positions expressed the view to me that the Nairobi police force should be written off and should be replaced by a small force of picked Europeans, as in Southern Rhodesia. At present there can be no doubt that the bulk of the African police are real and are regarded by the ordinary African with distrust and often fear, and for these reasons get no help from the public.

"The blame for this state of affairs attaches to no individual; but the present discipline and deployment of the police have given rise to widespread doubts about the competence of its direction. These doubts extend to other highly placed individuals. The fact that since the start of the emergency not one of those responsible for the various debacles and quiddles has been removed or even demoted has seriously damaged public confidence.

"People on the farms and in the forests know that they are fighting a war against a degenerate and ruthless enemy. People in Nairobi, it often seems, still think that they are skirmishing with a band of ill-armed and ill-organized, hot-heads who sooner or later must be brought to their knees.

"In the end it comes down to leadership, black and white. And one must not forget brown: the Asians are playing significant and seldom helpful parts. Asian-owned newspapers go to the edge, and most people think over subversion; Asian money is generally suspected of being behind Mau Mau and possibly Asian gun-running; the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Pant, a charming individual, widely believed to have Communist sympathies.

White Leadership Confused and Hesitant

White leadership is confused, hesitant, and bedevilled by British party politics. Black leadership, too, is divided. Hitherto among the Kikuyu most of the brains and dynamism have been on the side of violence.

The emergency has brought forth a new anti-Mau Mau movement.

(Continued on page 682)

E. A. & R.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO SOURCE has paper been in Britain since 1939, that the problem of the excellent newspaper publisher has been to meet urgent demands for copies from those with priority claims. Circulation in this country has been impossible. Now the position seems likely to ease, East Africa and Rhodesia, expecting to have more copies available; want them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues. Suitable readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who might be read it regularly but are not yet subscribers? That would help them and the cause for which we stand, and add to your power to serve those causes. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central Africa. East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

What St. Paul's Congregation Was Told about Africa

Misconceptions of Canon L. J. Collins on Many Matters

CANON L. J. COLLINS made many interesting comments about East and Central Africa in his preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday. He said in the course of his sermon:

"The man who calls for the short-term act of mercy or justice on the grounds that it is necessary first consider the effect of such actions on long-term policy has lost the spirit of Christ."

"If we think along these lines we see that the Christian attitude towards the present situation in Africa is simple and straightforward—to be actively opposed to every manifestation of the colour bar or racial discrimination. To suffer with the African; to serve him, not for any expedient reason, or to convert him, but for love of him as a fellow member in Christ."

"The Church as a whole—with the exception of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa; and even here there are recent and remarkable signs of a change—has declared itself opposed to every form of racial discrimination. It is not only that it judges our integrity, not by what we say, but by our behaviour towards him and our response to his aspirations. In this respect he has grounds for distrust."

"Despite the courage and real love towards the African of many white Christians, far too many Christians behave in a manner which denies the Gospel they profess. Some, like those Southern Rhodesians who refused communion at the hands of a black priest openly deny their faith. Many others by their patronisation, by their sense of the white man's superiority by virtue of his educational and material advantages, contradict the spirit of Christ."

Mixed Marriages

"The acid test of our behaviour towards Africans is attitude towards mixed marriages. Do we bogged down for an answer to those who think they discuss a matter with the question 'How would you like to be caught in a mixed marriage?' The Christian should know how to treat such stupid attempts to evade the social issues. How can we oppose a mixed marriage between Christians, whatever may be said about marriages between non-Christians?"

"There may be good reasons why any particular marriage should not take place: difference of colour, not one of them a member of the Church, people, many leading Churchmen indeed, in this acid test of the Church who say we should not interfere in politics would find it difficult to be seen to be about the State insisting on marriage laws for Christian people which are contrary to Christian doctrine. It is wished that the Church of England has not quite categorically refused to accept the recent South African law against mixed marriages."

"The Church should openly defy the growing tyranny of Dr. Malpas and his associates against non-European. Neither towards nor the non-European British, let alone non-European African, should we have any more concern than we can give by word and deed that the Gospel we preach is valid."

"Fear of what is going on in South Africa spreads throughout the whole of Africa and is fed and nurtured by our own behaviour in our Colonies and Dependencies. The African is losing confidence in British justice, and is turning instead of identifying itself with the just claims of Africa, tends to adopt what can only seem to them to be a white man's attitude."

"The banishment of Seretse Khama, the British influence on our continent, white domination, and the enforcement of the Federation in Central Africa against the expressed wishes of the African people, and now the banishment of the Kabaka of Buganda, these and other arbitrary and discriminatory actions of the British Government, particularly arrests and imprisonments without opportunity of fair trial, have

disastrous effects upon African confidence and the Church and readily gives the impression of being in the pocket of the Colonial Office."

"Christians must insist that in African affairs, at least the Government does not bypass the normal processes of justice. For the Colonial Secretary, a Governor, or any official to rule without the normal safeguards of an independent and properly constituted judiciary is against human rights. *Habeas corpus*, Christians must insist, applies as much to black as to white."

"The case of the arrest and banishment without trial of the Kabaka of Buganda, and the treatment of us as Christians, Buganda is a Christian country. It is the King's country. We can share into the sorrow of his people, we can have our Queen as a source of unity and affection in our nation. We are a loyal people, loyal to the Kabaka and to our Queen."

"That is why they do not want the Queen to visit them while they are as though in mourning. They are friendly, loyal, hospitable people, and would wish to pay our Queen the highest respect possible; but with such an injustice as has been done still not righted, they feel they could not cheerfully greet her as they would wish to do."

"I am sure we should not want our Queen to appear to condone a flagrant injustice, or to add to the despair of the Buganda people. We shall do well, then, to press for the postponement of the visit until the Kabaka is restored to his throne."

"If the Government have a case against the Kabaka, let us insist he be brought to fair trial before an independent court. If the Church be adamant in this case, we may effect the necessary change of heart of the Government, and so change the good the present critical situation in the whole of Africa."

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

N. Rhodesian Press and Mr. Lyttelton

NORTHERN RHODESIAN PRESS COMMENTS upon the Colonial Secretary's recent visit to the territory have been highly favourable.

The *Central African Post* praises Mr. Lyttelton's visit as the first British Cabinet Minister to state publicly that he considered constitutional change in Central Africa would swap Europeans, which would not be in the territory's best interests; the talks had, in fact, achieved much more than had been thought possible.

The *Star of Natal* says that a note of optimism has prevailed. Mr. Lyttelton's general approach to the complex problems is to be accepted, and more involved political speculations left to the future.

The *Central African Post* has asked why no Africans were among the official welcoming party which met the Secretary of State on his arrival at Lusaka airport. Reporting that the official answer was that official invitations were issued according to seniority and that no African was sufficiently senior to qualify, the newspaper describes that as "a stupid approach to a situation of this kind."

Prayer for the Federation

LORD LEWELLEN, Governor General of the Federation, has suggested the following prayer for the new State:

God Who ever testest Men by make adventures and Who testest them and courage to those who ask them of Thee, bless all who live and work in this expanded country, and in particular, bless those to whose shoulders will fall the manly burden of making the Federation of these three territories a real step towards the attainment of Thy Kingdom.

Should any grow faint, should they be faced with apparently insurmountable difficulties, refresh their hearts in Thy presence, and lead us all forward in the light of Thy hope in our eyes and the fullness of Thy love in all our hearts!

United Rhodesia Party Policy

Dominion Status for Federation

SIX PRINCIPLES have been enumerated by the United Rhodesia Party, which contested all 30 seats in yesterday's Southern Rhodesia general election. They are:

- (1) Loyalty to the British Crown.
- (2) To maintain Southern Rhodesia's full status and rights within the Federation, and to press for Dominion status for the Federation.
- (3) To preserve the rights of the individual.
- (4) To promote racial harmony.
- (5) To retain English as the sole official language.
- (6) To encourage private enterprise, with State intervention only where the national interest demands.

The party has promised to set up a Parliamentary committee or commission to examine the best means of ensuring that government of the country shall for all time remain in the hands of civilized people.

Other points in its programme are more hospitals, with African women trained as nurses for their own people; the development of tourism; abolition of the personal tax; and taxation to be kept as low as possible.

Do Elected Members Mean This?

THE PROVOST OF NAIROBI said in a recent sermon preached in All Saints Cathedral. The second of the nine points put forward by the European elected members states that their policy is to promote and maintain the Christian ethic. That means taking Christianity right down into the arena of politics and applying it without distinction of race, white and brown, without fear or favour, without trimming or adaptation, without sugaring the pill if it is bitter or withholding it if it is unwanted. Watch ye. Stand fast in the faith. Quit you like men. Be strong.

New African M.L.C.s in N. Rhodesia

FOUR NAMES (out of 44 put forward) have been submitted to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia by the African Representative Council for nomination as African members of the next Legislative Council. They are as follows:

- MR. R. M. NABULUTO (Southern province, 18 votes); a former Methodist school teacher, who now farms at Namwala and is a member of the Native authority;
- MR. H. CHLESHE (Central province, 16 votes); a former teacher, who once worked in the Joint Publications Bureau, and now owns Native stores in Lusaka;
- MR. PASKALE SOROKA (Western province, 16 votes); one of the two African members in the last Legislative Council;
- MR. L. H. NG'ANDA (Northern province, 13 votes); for some years a Government clerk, who then became secretary-treasurer of the Petauke Co-operative Marketing Union (the largest African business in Northern Rhodesia); is now secretary of the Barotsi Superior Native Authority.

First Federal Assembly

CHOOSING A SPEAKER will be the first duty when the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is inaugurated next Tuesday. On that day also the members of the African Affairs Board will be nominated, with their chairman and deputy-chairman. The Governor-General, Lord Ewewell, will deliver his speech from the Throne at the official opening on Wednesday. The Government's legislative programme for the early part of the first session will then be disclosed; most of the business is certain to consist of financial measures designed to establish the necessary machinery for the collection and administration of Federal revenue, with various other basic administrative measures. This initial programme may take about a month, and the session may be resumed about the middle of the year. For the time being the Federal Assembly will meet in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly chamber.

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PERSONALIA

EARL GREY flew to East Africa last week for a short visit.

MRS E. BELART flew from Switzerland to Nairobi a few days ago.

MR MICHAEL BLUNDELL has been medically advised to take three weeks' rest.

MR ERNEST P. WHYTE and MR MAURICE T. WELBE, both of Bulawayo, are in London.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPFHAM, former Governor of Kenya, left £17,075.

MR T. O. PIKE, Governor-designate of the Somaliland Protectorate, is due in Harare on February 3.

BRIGADIER LORD THURLOW will fly to Kenya next Thursday to take up command of the 39th Infantry Brigade.

MR L. J. CROSSHAITE has joined the board of Walford Lines Ltd. and its subsidiary Leopold Walford Shipping, Ltd.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, who recently retired from the Governorship of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY KENNEDY have arrived in Portugal.

MR B. K. MULYANTI has been appointed a director of the Uganda Electricity Board. He is also a director of Uganda Breweries, Ltd.

MR THOMAS BATA, chairman of Bata Development, Ltd. and MRS. BATA, have recently visited East Africa. They are now in the Union.

ROY OWELNSKY is in hospital in Salisbury for operation. He has suffered from throat trouble since the Federal General Election.

SIR THOMAS LLOYD, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London Airport last week for a seven weeks' tour of the Far East.

MR J. SPRING, of the Uganda Geological Survey Department, lost his arm amputated as a result of a motor accident. First aid by an African probably saved his life.

SIR WILLIAM BENTLEY, president of the National Union of Mineowners of Great Britain, is about to retire from that office. He has visited Northern Rhodesia.

MRS C. MCINTOSH, recently on the staff of Rhodesia House in London, has been appointed bursar of the Prince Edward School in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MESSRS. A. G. KNOX JOHNSON and T. M. SKINNER are respectively Acting Administrator and Acting Assistant Secretary in the East Africa High Commission.

BARON HORE-BELISHA of Devonport is the title selected by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, who was made a baron in the New Year Honours. He recently visited East and Central Africa.

MR JOHN F. WILSON, Secretary of the British Empire Society for the Blind, who visited East Africa some time ago, left Liverpool last week for a tour of the West Indies, the United States, and Canada.

MR NAT KOESTER, director of the East African Corporation, and MR IVOR KEEL, who also served in East Africa during and after the war, gave a soprata recital in the Wigmore Hall, London, last Thursday.

MR W. M. ROBSON, joint managing director of Messrs. Campbell, Booker, Carns, Ltd., and MRS ROBSON sailed last Thursday in the STERLING CASTLE for the Cape. They will visit the Union, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The Rt. Rev. OLIVER GREEN-WILKINSON, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, preached in Nairobi Cathedral last Sunday morning and the Rt. Rev. LEONIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda, was the preacher at the broadcast service in the evening.

MR J. S. DAVIS left London Airport on Friday for Dar es Salaam. He will return in April in order to attend the British Industries Fair.

An engagement is announced between MR M. GIBSON, M.C., formerly of the Sudan Political Service, and elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Vinton, of Nanyuki, and MISS ANGELA GRHAM, of Nairobi.

MESSRS. C. J. ALLEN and R. W. WILLIAMS, two members of the British Parliamentary delegation visiting Kenya, have been admitted to hospital. Mr. Allen is suffering from a septic toe and Mr. Williams is undergoing a medical examination.

MR JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, and MRS WALLACE left London yesterday by air for a visit to Northern Rhodesia. They are to be among the guests of the Federal Government at the formal opening of the Federal Parliament.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALLAN ADAIR has left London to visit Freemasons' Lodges in West, East, Central and South Africa on behalf of the United Grand Lodge of England. He expects to return to London at the end of March. LADY ADAIR accompanies Sir Allan.

MR A. B. PANT, Commissioner for the Government of India in East and Central Africa, and Consul-General for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, is making a farewell tour of the territories before leaving next month to take up a new appointment in the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi.

MR ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the American author, who has been collecting material for a book since his arrival in East Africa in August, was flying near the Murchison Falls with his wife when the pilot, MR ROY MARSH, crash-landed in the bush a few days ago. Search parties located the wreckage about three miles below the Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway and Mr. Marsh were picked up by a carist bunch and taken to Butiaba, where they embarked in one of the aircraft which had been used in the search. It crashed shortly after taking off. Though the plane was burnt out, neither the pilot, CAPTAIN J. R. ... nor the passengers were hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway were then taken to Entebbe by air.

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The annual meeting of the advisory committee of the Desert Locust Survey Organization was held in Entebbe, Uganda, from January 19 to 23. MR. D. L. BLUNT, chairman of the Desert Locust Survey executive committee, presided. The delegates included: DR. B. P. UVAROV, Director of the Anti-Locust Centre, London; DR. LUIGI BOZZI, Director of Agriculture in the Italian Trusteeship Administration of Somalia; MR. R. J. V. JOYCE, of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Sudan; MR. L. D. E. FIVESBY FITZGERALD, of the International Red Locust Control Service, Abidjan, Northern Rhodesia; MR. G. M. MIDDAN, Director of Agriculture in Kenya; MR. W. E. CRAWFORD, from the Middle-East Office, Beirut; and SIR BERNARD KEEN, Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

Obituary

Mr. Alex Tate

MR. ALEX TATE, who lived in Salisbury at the age of 39, held the Rhodesian record for the highest first-class cricket score. In the 1935-36 season, playing on the Raylton ground, Salisbury, he scored 265 in an afternoon, beating Colin Duff's previous record of 250 not out. Strangely enough, Tate never played for Rhodesia. When head of Prince Edward School he captained the Rugby XV and accompanied school cricket teams to Nyasaland and Kenya. During the last war he served with the SR, Armoured Car Regiment in Kenya and with the Leicesters in the Middle East. He joined the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service on leaving school.

MR. ERNEST WILLIAM FICKENS, who has died in Francistown, aged 73, was an early Bechuanaland settler who became a close friend of Khama, the Bamanang, and his wife, the middle daughter of James Hunter, at a small settlement in Bechuanaland in 1897, later selling it to the Anglo-Goldfields Company. Opening stores in the Bamanang to resell, Francistown, and Rhodesia, he also took up ranching.

MR. HUGH NEVILL ("HUGO") JACKSON, farm manager (live-stock officer) of the Kenyan European Agricultural Settlement Board, who has died in Nairobi, went to Kenya after the first World War, in which he served in the Royal Navy, and worked for some years for Mr. A. C. Healy. He joined the Settlements Board in 1946.

THE REV. WILLIAM JAMSON, who has died in Johannesburg, aged 63, was principal of the Glens Ranch Presbyterian Mission, about 50 miles from Bulawayo. In 1946-47 he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa.

Mrs. STEVIO ERASMUS GUNZ, whose death in England is announced first proposed the foundation of *New Times and Ethiopia News* and was for many years a regular contributor to its columns. He also suggested the Princess Tshai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa.

Mrs. EVELYN THURGOOD EDMUNDSON, who has died in Solai, Kenya after a long illness, went to Kenya in 1934 and was for a time on the staff of a Nairobi newspaper. She married Mr. R. N. Edmundson a few years later. Their children are at school in the Colony.

MR. N. M. BROWNE, who died recently in Blantyre, was from 1913 until retirement in 1951 on the staff of African Enkes Corporation, being chief accountant for many years.

COLONEL CHARLES GREGORY LEVYD, C.I.E., M.C., has died in Nairobi. He joined the staff of the Board of Agriculture in 1942.

Mrs. PARYATHEN MULIBHA, M.A., of Uganda, died in New York.

The Duke of Montrose

Successor's 22 Years in Rhodesia

THE NEW (SEVENTH) DUKE OF MONTROSE, who has farmed in Southern Rhodesia for 20 years as the Marquis of Graham—has inherited a title which has passed direct from father to son since the 16th century. Owing to heavy death duties, the estate will be much diminished, but the prestige of the freedom is high, thanks to the great character, courage, and human understanding of his father. He gained his master mariner's title and designed the first aircraft carrier (1912), played a major part in resuscitating the R.N.V.R., and was the first volunteer to attain the rank of commodore. He was ever ready to serve the realm, and Scotland in particular, and, due from his school days at Eton, took an active part in war work likely to alleviate the lot of the deaf. He was a great advocate of co-partnership and profit sharing.

Studies Agriculture

The new Duke, who is 46, was born in London, and educated at Eton and Great Church, Oxford, where he took a B.A. degree in agriculture. At 22 he joined the agricultural branch of Imperial Chemical Industries, and was transferred two years later to Rhodesia as agronomist to African Explosives and Industries, Ltd. In 1934 he began farming in the Banket area, moving four years later to his present farm, at Nyabira, 20 miles from Salisbury.

The Marquis of Graham served throughout the war in destroyers, commanding his own ship for the last two years. In 1936 he married Isobel, youngest daughter of the late Colonel T. B. Sellar. The marriage was dissolved in 1950. Two years ago he married Mrs. Susan Gibbs, widow of M. R. Gibbs, of Kenya.

Standing as Confederate candidate for Ummati last month, he polled 1,438 votes against 291 for the Federal Party nominee.

New Commissioner for Transport

Major-General D. A. Williams Appointed

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID ABBOTT WILLIAMS, C.B., C.B.E., has been appointed Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, in succession to Sir Reginald Cobbin, and is expected to take up his duties in April. He is now Director of Port Emergency Planning at the Ministry of Transport in Great Britain, having retired from the Army in 1949 when Director of Freight Movements. He is 56 years of age.

He studied at Brighton College, the Royal Military Academy, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1917. He graduated from the Staff College, Camberley, in 1933, and 10 years later was a director at the War Office with the acting rank of major-general. During the last war he was concerned mainly with military transport work.

Until General Williams arrives in Nairobi, Mr. A. F. Keen, General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, will continue to act as Commissioner for Transport.

Comet II Breaks Record

PILOTED BY GROUP CAPTAIN JOHN BURNETT, chief test pilot of the de Havilland organization, the first Comet to fly earlier flew from London to Chandernagore last week in six hours, 22 minutes and 7.2 seconds, an average speed of 441 m.p.h., beating the previous record established in 1950 by eight hours one minute and 30 seconds.

Parliament

Cattle Project in Bechuanaland

Mau Mau in Tanganyika

QUESTIONS about the Gaiskell report on cattle development in Bechuanaland were asked in the Commons last week.

MR. W. HAMILTON (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether his attention had been drawn to the proposal made by the Gaiskell mission for pioneering an inter-racial community enjoying equal rights, and what action the Government contemplated to implement the proposal.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: Yes, sir. The Secretary of State is much interested in the mission's proposals for partnership between Europeans and Africans in Katshan development. The first essential is to ascertain the prospects of adequate water supplies. On this question, still to be investigated, all other proposals in the report depend.

MR. HAMILTON: Do I take it that the Government intend to push the scheme forward? Do the Government agree that, in view of the tremendous turmoil in Africa, it is tremendously important to proceed with the scheme and give a lead to less well-guided people in Africa?

MR. FOSTER: Yes, sir, I do. The first thing to do is to find the water. The hon. member will probably remember that the idea of a partnership was implicit in the terms of reference.

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.): Can the Minister tell us whether the water survey has already started and how long it is likely to be before a conclusion is reached?

MR. FOSTER: It has already started, but it is difficult to say how long it will take because one does not know how deep the water is or even where it is.

National Flag

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked what national flags were flown in the High Commission Territories.

MR. J. FOSTER: The flag flown by H.M. High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland is the Union Jack with a special badge emblazoned in the centre on a white shield surrounded by a green wreath. Government offices in the territories also fly the Union Jack.

MR. RUSSELL asked when all centres of population in the Bechuanaland Protectorate would be equipped with a telephone service.

MR. J. FOSTER: The population of Bechuanaland is scattered over a wide area. The provision of telephone services to all centres of population would not be practicable, but extensions to telephone communications will be made when the financial resources of the territory permit.

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the estimated number of children of school age in Zanzibar and Pemba; what proportion attended Government or grant-aided schools; what amount spent on education in the two islands in 1952; and the intentions of the Protectorate Government regarding the provision of increased educational facilities.

MR. J. HOPKINSON: The estimated number of children

primary school age in Zanzibar is 42,800; the proportion attending Government or grant-aided schools is 35 per cent for boys and 14 per cent for girls. Expenditure on education in 1952 was £23,300, nearly 12 per cent of total Government expenditure. The aim of the education plan over the next five years is a large increase in the number and size of primary schools, the extension of the primary school course by two years, and the expansion of technical education and teacher training.

MR. SWAY (Lab.) asked the War Minister if he had read the notes from companies of the 1st Bn. the Devonshire Regiment, now serving in Kenya, published in the November issue of the journal of the Devonshire Regiment, and in particular the statement that the commanding officer offered an award of £5 for the first Mau Mau killed and the records of the capt by the different companies of Mau Mau killed.

Mrs. J. H. HUTCHINSON: Yes, sir. My right hon. friend has read the notes in this journal and brought them to the attention of the Court of Inquiry provided over by Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth. He hopes to make a statement on the outcome of that inquiry soon after his return to this country.

MR. T. REID (Lab.) asked that a statement on Mau Mau atrocities in Tanganyika.

MR. H. HOPKINSON: There have recently been increasing reports of Mau Mau infection from across the Kenya border among the 8,000 Kikuyu in the Northern Province. A Kikuyu, his wife, and two children, have been slashed to death and another Kikuyu and a 10-year-old boy have been hamstringed and very severely injured. Several Kikuyu who were assisting the authorities have disappeared. It is hoped that the prompt measures taken by the Tanganyika authorities will avert further outbreaks of violence.

Bombing Operations in Kenya

MR. S. SWINGLER (Lab.) asked how many bombing operations had been carried out by British aircraft in Kenya against suspected members of Mau Mau.

MR. HOPKINSON: From April, 1953, up to and including January 14 last Harvard aircraft have carried out 578 attacks involving 1,708 sorties and dropped 26½ bombs to the total weight of approximately 110 tons; Lincoln aircraft have carried out 17 attacks involving 40 sorties and dropped 500 lb. and 1,000 lb. bombs to the total weight of approximately 110 tons. The main targets have been known Mau Mau hide-outs. There is evidence to show that bombing has been effective both in inflicting casualties on terrorists and in lowering the morale of gangs. Since the arrival of Lincoln bombers there has been a pronounced move of gangs from the forests into the service.

MR. L. MALAHEU (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would give the reasons for continuing to withhold recognition from the Kabaka of Buganda.

MR. HOPKINSON: H.M. Government are convinced that to restore Kabaka Mutesa II would be contrary to the best interests of Buganda.

MR. B. PASKIN (Lab.) asked what records the Colonial Office kept of students who arrived in this country from Colonial territories to take up a course of study which they complete.

MR. HOPKINSON: There is no record of such students available. Very few of the school-leavers who comprise about a quarter of the total fail to complete their courses.

MR. SWINGLER asked what instructions had been issued to the security forces in Kenya since the trial of Captain Griffith concerning the indiscriminate shooting of persons in prohibited areas.

MR. J. REID, HUTCHINSON: No new instructions have been issued concerning operations in prohibited areas. These areas consist of thick forest, bamboo, or impenetrable moorland with more than head-high undergrowth. Entry into these areas is prohibited for all persons, and this fact is well known to the population.

MR. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked how many trade union advisers had resigned or had their appointments terminated since the present Government took office, and whether in all cases they had been replaced.

MR. HOPKINSON: One labour officer with experience of the trade union movement in this country resigned in this period. His work is now carried on by a new labour officer.

MR. P. FREEMAN (Lab.) asked in view of the fact that a proportion of the Native quarter of Mombasa was under the British administration of Eritrea, what was the cost of the reinforced concrete building of a university in that district, and what had been the cost of a cement factory and other installations in the area. Ethiopia being excluded from the bazaar, if H.M. Government would make a list of British shipping to the Ethiopian Government, and what the compensation for these losses.

MR. D. DUFFY: The imputations in the first part of the question are completely unfounded. The British Administration in Eritrea were not responsible for improper demolitions and disposals in Massawa, nor was Ethiopia wrongfully compensated. The final part of the question does not therefore arise.

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Proposed "Mourning" for the Kabaka Governor Rejects Lukiko Resolution

THE KATIKIRO OF BUGANDA, Mr. Pauló Kavuma, has sent the following circular to saza chiefs about the recent Lukiko resolution dealing with the days of mourning:—

"I am writing to inform you that Lukiko Resolution No. 6 concerning public mourning in Buganda has been rejected by the Governor for the following reasons:—

"Whatever the intention of this resolution, the wording of it could be taken by ill-disposed persons as authority for a complete stoppage of work and the closure of all shops by all persons. Any attempt to do this would be likely to lead to breaches of the peace because of the danger of people trying to stop other people from going to work or opening shops. Were such consequences to follow, the Lukiko which passed the resolution, and therefore the Buganda Government, would necessarily be held responsible. In view of these dangers His Excellency is unable to give his approval to the resolution.

"For these reasons Buganda Government offices will remain open and Buganda Government employees will go to work in the normal way. People working on their own account may choose whether or not to work, but strong action should be taken by you against any persons found trying to interfere in any way with others going to work or opening shops on February 8 and 9 or on any other days.

"You are instructed to call your councils together and inform them of the terms of this circular and to make it as widely known as possible to all people in your area.

"The Lukiko has not been summoned for the reason that Lukiko Resolution No. 7 has not yet been answered.

Lukiko Resolution No. 7 deals with the visit of Her Majesty the Queen. The Regents have been informed by the Protectorate Government that "this is a matter which is not for His Excellency but for H.M. Government to decide. His Excellency has therefore referred the resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for H.M. Government to consider, and a reply to it cannot be expected to be forthcoming for some time."

Lord Hemmingford on the Deposition

Lord Hemmingford has written in *The Times*:—

"The regulations under which the Kabaka of Buganda was recently deposed were promulgated under the Order in Council of 1939 and contain the following provision: '2(5). No appeal shall lie against an order made under § 1 of this regulation, nor shall any such order be questioned in any court by proceedings of any nature whatsoever, and no court shall receive or entertain any proceedings purporting to question any such order.'

"At the time of its promulgation there was no public disturbance in Uganda. To invest the executive with the power of arbitrary deportation, without affording the deposed any opportunity of appeal or of being heard in his own defence, is in itself a highly questionable proceeding. But to enact that no court may even inquire into the legality of the deportation order means nothing more nor less than the complete abrogation, in this respect, of the rule of law."

The *Uganda Express*, organ of the Uganda African National Congress, admitted in its issue of January 20 that "the Kabaka may not have displayed a proper sense of responsibility, and may have allowed himself to fall unduly under the influence of irresponsible older men in Buganda."

A letter from three African rulers of kingdoms bound by the Uganda Agreement has been forwarded by the Governor of Uganda to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The contents of the letter have not been made public, but it is understood that it was written at a meeting in Hoima at which the rulers expressed their regret at the deposition of the Kabaka. It is believed that they pointed out that the new system compels them to act on the wishes of their councils and that that creates a difficult situation for them.

In a statement deploring the Governor's veto on the resolution of the Great Lukiko calling for two days of mourning, the Buganda delegation in London have said, *inter alia*:—

"Surely a people can through their legitimate Parliamentary

institutions decide when and in what manner they can mourn a national disaster without outside interference."

Although it is not in the power of the Baganda to restore the banished Kabaka, it is their right to express their feelings in any manner that is appropriate to their customs and within the law. The Governor's objection to the Governor's justification of his action as that breaches of the peace may occur because ill-disposed people may try to stop other people from going to work or opening shops on these grounds almost any action can be justified.

The statement adds that the veto is unlikely to affect the attitude of the Baganda, although the Prime Minister was bound to accept the Governor's decision.

Locust Threat to Uganda

Addressing the Advisory Committee of the Desert Locust Survey Organization in Entebbe last week, Mr. C.H. Thornley, the Deputy Governor of Uganda, said that the Protectorate was not so immune from attacks by flying worms as had been thought. The anti-locust campaign between 1940 and 1947 had undoubtedly been a success, preventing what might have been a major catastrophe at a critical time. It was a disappointment to have to face another attack of considerable magnitude so much sooner than the experts had expected. He regretted that the formation of a permanent international organization for the prevention of outbreaks had not materialized. It was unfortunate that the real functions of the survey had been masked by the control operation which it was called upon to undertake. The Protectorate had subscribed more than £500,000 during the past five years for locust control.

"The key to Commonwealth expansion is not optimism but hard work."—Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in Melbourne.



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C.M.S. and the Buganda Crisis

Reconsideration of 1900 Agreement Proposed

THE COMMITTEE of the Church Missionary Society, meeting at the society's headquarters in London, has approved the following statement for publication:

(1) The Church Missionary Society shares the widespread public concern over recent events in Uganda involving the withdrawal of recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda, and his immediate deportation.

(2) Since 1897, many missionaries of the society have worked, and not a few have given their lives, in the interests and for the welfare of the kingdom and people of Buganda. Against the background of this long and intimate relationship the society extends to Buganda its deep sympathy in their present sorrow and perplexity.

Bloodshed Avoided

(3) Officers and missionaries of the society have themselves been perplexed and surprised by events, and, contrary to rumours circulated in some quarters, were in no way consulted or rewarded by any party to the dispute prior to the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka. A close study of all the available evidence suggests that in an admittedly transitional period in the political evolution of Buganda, as of the whole Protectorate, there were radical differences of view as to the significance of the 1900 Agreement. There appear to have been points at which less demonstration of intransigence, more of patience, and equal among all involved in the crisis, might have had a different result. Nor can it be denied that great distress has been felt at the apparent lack of respect for the Kabakashah shown at the point of the Kabaka's deportation. At the same time, it deserves to be noted that, probably

as a result of the action taken, bloodshed was in fact avoided.

(4) At this moment of confusion the society welcomes the assurances of the Secretary of State that (a) the inclusion of the Uganda Protectorate in an East African Federation is outside the realm of practical politics at the present time or while local public opinion remains as it is; and that (b) the future of Uganda is seen primarily as an African State with the proper safeguards for the minorities. It is very much to be hoped that the earliest opportunity will be taken to amplify this latter statement. The society is also glad to record that immediately after the deportation of the Kabaka, Buganda leaders called the people to prayer and urged them to refrain from violence, and that throughout the dispute the attitude of the Kabakashah has been one of true dignity and restraint.

(5) These encouraging facts may help to resolve the grave and complex problems remaining after or arising from the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka. The time may be near when in close consultation with the representatives of the Baganda people the 1900 Agreement should be reconsidered to take account of recent political developments and not least in regard to the increasing importance of the Lukiko.

Towards a Better Uganda

(6) Meanwhile, in spite of mistakes and misunderstandings all parties are called to a speedy determination to promote mutual confidence and understanding, which will in turn demand the exercise of much forbearance and considerable flexibility of mind and outlook. Only so can all go forward to build a better Uganda. To this task the Church Missionary Society has for many years been dedicated, and for this its members will continue to pray and work.

[Comment appears on another page.]

The *Church Times* commented editorially:

"Every" in Buganda have seemed to consent at once to a highly undemocratic and arbitrary suppression of African aspirations by an unrepresentative Colonial Power. The true interpretation of a paradoxical position is more likely to be found in the fact that the British authorities in Uganda have gone a little too far and too far in their attempts at a modification of the ancient feudal system of the country. The Kabakashah is the symbol of that system."

But the whole situation has now become so confused that the Africans themselves need a lot of reassurance about British intentions. If such reassurance can be given, not by word but in deed, attention may usefully be directed from the Kabaka to the healthy development of Uganda towards a wise democracy."

A swarm of locusts about four miles long and 10 miles wide reached the Namibi area on Tuesday. Aerial spraying continues.

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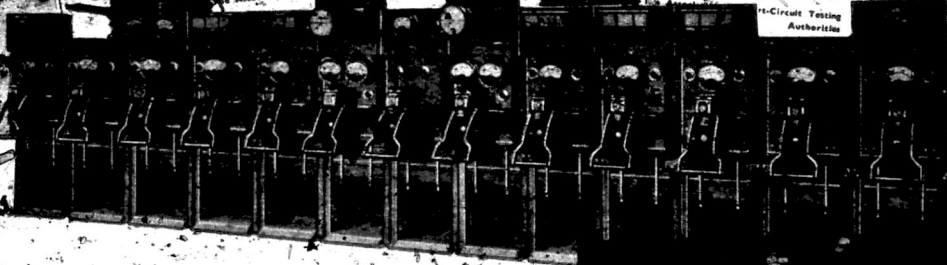
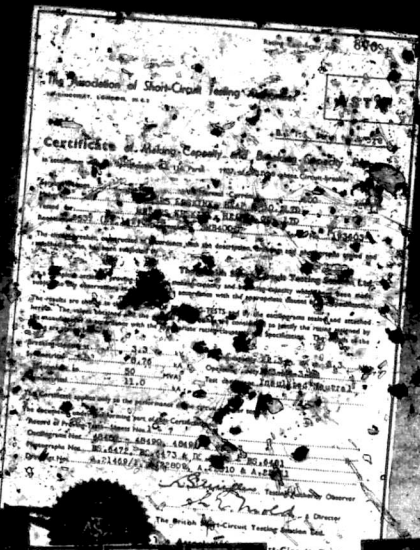
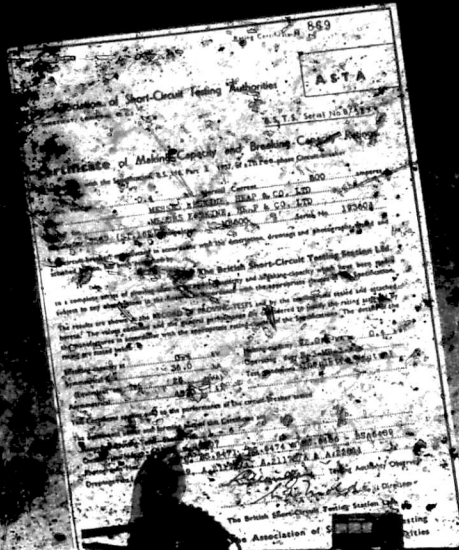
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Mr. G. B. Beckett's Nominations in N. Rhodesia Election

REJECTION BY THE RETURNING OFFICER—His nomination papers as invalid meant that Mr. G. B. Beckett, leader of Northern Rhodesia's non-official members, cannot stand in the territory's general election on February 12. The necessary declaration had not been delivered to the Livingstone officials by Mr. Beckett who was in Lusaka at the time.

A last-minute decision by the Federal Party enabled the nomination papers of Mr. Harry Thom to be entered for Livingstone in time, and it is presumed that, after the new Legislature meets Mr. Thom (if elected) will resign so that Mr. Beckett may take his place after by-election.

The technical complication may not, however, be easily solved by the Federal Party, for a clash has occurred between the party headquarters in Northern Rhodesia and the Livingstone branch, which passed over Mr. Beckett for Mr. Leslie Oxenham, former acting clerk. Attempts to persuade him to withdraw in favour of Mr. Beckett having failed, the Federal Party committee decided to support Oxenham's candidature.

The Livingstone branch held that Mr. Oxenham was their choice, and refused to withdraw when told that Mr. Beckett would stand as the official Federal Party candidate for the constituency.

Press Criticism

Correspondents in Northern Rhodesia and the local Press have been critical of the Federal Party. Ndola branch elected a candidate at the local railway club, but that decision was overruled by the executive under Sir Roy Welensky's chairmanship, on the grounds that votes had been solicited and cast in the bar, where new members had also been enrolled and voted to vote.

The Northern News, of Ndola, commented that the party's divisions in choosing candidates had been disastrous.

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Mr. LAURENCE HOLBECH, C.V.O., D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

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The Confederate Party will not contest the election on this basis. Announcing this, Mr. John Gault, their chairman, stated that it would not be in the territory's best interests to do so. Confederate Party members would stand for election on a different basis than in Southern Rhodesia, where the majority party would become the Government. Members of self-government must be the aim in Northern Rhodesia, which must develop along lines entirely different from its southern neighbour, and Northern Rhodesians should join together to advance such a policy. Northern Rhodesians are claimed, alone qualified to solve the particular native problems of the territory.

Sir Roy Welensky had stated: "I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the most honest thing for the Federal Party to do is to enter the territorial field. I had feared that, all things being equal, we should not do so, but all things are not equal. The Confederate policy announced before the federal election clearly indicated that they were going to enter the territorial field. For obvious reasons it was almost impossible to find the man-power to set up a separate party machine, and there was also the question of finance."

Two Federal Party candidates, Mr. Harold Watmore (Northern) and Mr. W. H. Wroth (South-Western), have been returned unopposed. The party is contesting the remaining 10 seats. There are 15 Independent candidates, including Mr. John Gault and Mr. Frank Dunlop, who were defeated in the Confederate contest in the Federal election.

Triangular Contest

In three divisions there are triangular contests. Lusaka will, as in the Federal election, be the scene of one of the closest fights: Mrs. Ma Staples (F.), Harry Frank (Ind.), and Mr. John Sampson are all standing as Independents, and the Federal Party nominee is Mr. E. W. Sergeant (M.L.C. since 1947, who was defeated in the Lusaka Federal division last month by the Independent, Dr. Alexander Scott).

At Chingola Mr. G. D. Crane is standing as an Independent with the powerful support of the European Mine-workers' Union and the Salaried Staff Association. This decision followed the Federal Party's nomination of Mr. W. G. Dunlop, secretary of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

The Federal Party's decision to contest the general election was made only on January 6 at a congress in Lusaka, at which he abstained from voting in favour of the proposal to do so. He and a Fort Jameson delegate, nevertheless Mr. Beckett, had earlier made a plea for non-party elections, was chosen to head an action committee of five to prepare an election policy. He is also leader of the party in Northern Rhodesia, which is to appoint two paid organizers.

The party's manifesto calls for appointment of an impartial commission of experienced Rhodesians "to consider the African's claim to advancement in industry," enabling him to advance in accordance with his sense of responsibility and real capabilities.

Nominations in Full

The official list of nominations is as follows. Full biographical details will appear in a later issue.

[Abbreviations: (F) — Federal Party; (Ind.) — Independent.]

Broken Hill: MR. WILLIAM KIRKWOOD (Ind.); MR. HERBERT ROBERTS (F.).

Chingola: MR. G. D. CRANE (Ind.); MR. W. G. DUNLOP (F.).

Eastern: MR. REUBEN KILSON (F.); MR. W. H. MCCOE (Ind.).

Livingstone: MR. FRANK DUNBY (Ind.); MR. L. A. OXENHAM (Ind.); MR. H. A. THOM (F.).

Lusaka: MR. A. E. HELLER (Ind.); MRS. S. R. MALCOLMSON (F.); MR. J. F. PURVIS (Ind.).

Lusaka: MR. H. FRANKLIN (Ind.); MR. RICHARD SAMPSON (Ind.); MR. E. W. SERGEANT (F.); MRS. K. N. STAPLES (Ind.).

Milledun: MR. JOHN GAULT (Ind.); MR. BRIAN GOODWIN (F.).

Mutlaga: MR. A. E. BEECH (Ind.); MR. L. TUCKER (F.); MR. ALEXANDER STEVENS (Ind.).

Ndola: MR. W. F. RENDALL (F.); MRS. MARGARET SMITH (Ind.).

Nkana: MR. JAMES BERTHE (F.); MR. A. B. HUNTER (Ind.).

Northern: MR. HAROLD WATMORE (F.) — (Unopposed).

South-Western: MR. W. H. WROTH (F.) — (Unopposed).

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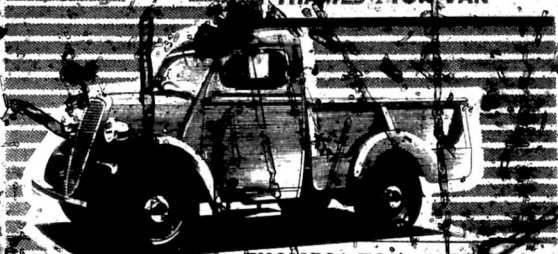
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Patience Needed in East Africa —Business of Government Is To Govern.

MR. A. W. TUKE, chairman of Barclays Bank, said in the course of his annual statement.

Not all parts of the Empire have been able to reflect the happy and high spirit of the Coronation. It is very regrettable that in Kenya where the situation was allowed to get out of hand, the Government have not succeeded in regaining full control. Action has also had to be taken in Uganda, but on that occasion the Colonial Office, perhaps remembering rather belatedly that the business of Government is to govern, lost no time in asserting their authority to maintain law and order.

"These troubles may be the growing pains of Native peoples struggling to emerge from their former state of complete dependence on their white governors and encouraged by false hopes to adopt violent policies. The discontent is an inescapable result of the lack of education on virgin soils and we must not be surprised if firm and patient cultivation is needed for several generations before the weeds are choked by healthy growths."

New Leaders in the Sudan Sir James Robertson's Views

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, lately Civil Secretary in the Sudan, said in the course of a broadcast talk which he recorded before recently leaving for British Guiana.

"Isaiah el-Hassani, the new Prime Minister, is a grandson of a former Mufti of the Sudan. He was a schoolmaster and before he resigned to take up politics was a housemaster at the Wadi Saydna secondary school. He received part of his education at the American University in Beirut, and has travelled widely in the Middle East. He has always been very closely associated with the pro-Egyptian movement."

Another leader, Mohamed Hamza, is a close follower of Sayed Ali, leader of the Muftahist sect. He is an engineer and served in the Public Works Department. Now he is a partner in a firm of architects and contractors. He has always been interested in public affairs, and was chairman of the Education Committee of the Advisory Council. As I was a chairman I saw a lot of Muftahani, and I have a great respect for his integrity and determination.

Another leader is Hammed Teufik. He is an accountant and served for many years in the Finance Department. Later he was head accountant in the Irrigation Department, before taking up politics in 1948. He owns a farm in the Blue Nile Province.

These three would be leaders of different parties which favoured varying degrees of union with Egypt. They merged their parties in the U.P. for this election.

"The African lives largely in the world of sound, in contrast to the European, who lives largely in the world of sight." Dr. J. C. Carothers, in his monograph on "The African Mind in Health and Disease."

East African Railways Increased Rates Defended

THAT NO RAILWAY COULD CONTINUE TO OPERATE with rates averaging only 15% above the pre-war level was claimed by Mr. A. F. KILGUS, Acting Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, when defending the recent rise of 20% in freight rates during his introduction of the estimates of revenues and expenditure of East African Railways and Harbours Administration for 1954. Materials and fuel, he emphasized, had risen by anything from 100% to 600%. In his opinion between 5% and 10% of revenue annually must be provided for capital improvement. The increase in rates could be absorbed without detriment to the territories, some export industries could afford to double the present rates and still make no more than a fair contribution to railway finance. The administration was embarking on a programme of large-scale capital improvement, the completion of which would need loans of at least £10m. this year. Some £5m. would probably be spent on port improvements. He believed that this loan would be forthcoming this year from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION has published a short account of its progress since its formation in 1921. In 31 years its total expenditure has amounted to nearly £7m. of which £1,500,000 have been spent on developments in the Sudan, £189,000 in East Africa (excluding the cost of the new research station in Uganda) and £250,000 in Central Africa. Between 1939 and 1952 the corporation's staffs increased from four to seven in the Sudan, from nil to 13 in Uganda, from nil to seven in Tanganyika, and from nil to one in Kenya; they were reduced from five to three in Nyasaland, from one to two in Northern Rhodesia, and from four to nil in Southern Rhodesia. The average annual production for the territories in which the corporation is concerned has increased from 117,000 bales (of 400 lb. each) for 1918-21 to 323,600 for 1948-51.

Kenya Meat Commission

MR. G. SOLVIE, a member of the Kenya Meat Commission, has told a conference in Nairobi of the Kenya National Farmers' Union that plans have been made for the export of meat overseas, and that it is hoped to compete in some Asian markets if the problem of cold storage shipping can be solved. A canning factory is to be opened in a few weeks. The conference considered that the commission should make more strenuous efforts to sell in neighbouring territories. Since the Athi River factory was opened in July 1950, 500 cattle carcasses in excess of Kenya's requirements have been put in cold storage.

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Press Reports on Mau Mau

(Continued from page 666)

leaders of remarkable courage and character. On the opportunities which they are given and can use much will depend. Unfortunately few have the particular sort of education and the fluent command of English which would enable them to lead in Legislative Council debates and committee work.

"If others, instead of fighting Mau Mau, read for exams in India or Britain, then take the stage and claim to speak for people they no longer represent, there cannot be much hope for the peaceful building of a multi-racial State, especially as many of those with overseas education return imbued with Communism."

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman's Report on Kenya

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, Assistant Editor of the *New Statesman and Nation*, has written in that journal on his return from his visit to Kenya:

"Unless the large uncultivated areas of the white highlands are opened to the African settlement, Mau Mau, even if it is successfully suppressed, will be followed by other resistance movements."

"In addition to land hunger, there is another equally important motive—the African's longing for the status of a free man and his rejection of a Christian civilization which at every point of social, political, and economic life treats him as an *Untermensch*."

Earlier in the article he had written:

"One oath-taking ceremony was staged while I was there, just behind the municipal buildings in Nairobi, and another in the housing estate reserved exclusively for Government officials. Everyone in authority, from General Erskine to Michael Blundell, eagerly pointed out to me that the emergency had developed into a civil war, which can be ended only when the Kikuyu themselves decide to stamp out Mau Mau."

"Mr. Vasey, steward of all the settler politicians, put it to me: 'We should really think ourselves lucky that this trouble started among the Kikuyu, the most domesticated and unwarlike of all the Africans. Imagine what would have happened if it had been one of the martial tribes from which the police and army are recruited! Unless we can end it quickly, it is bound to spread to them.'"

"For five hours I listened to horrifying stories of atrocities by the police and the home guard, and explanations why, from the African point of view, there seemed to be so little difference between the Mau Mau terror and the police counter-action. At the end I said: 'But you haven't mentioned the British troops.' 'Oh, but we regard them as protectors,' was told; and someone added: 'We like them in the reserve because they are the first white men we have ever seen work with their hands.'"

Need to Clean Up The Police

"Everything I learnt convinced me that in the short run (round up the terrorist gangs) the most urgent requirement is to give General Erskine authority to clean up the police and the home guard. I discussed this problem at length with Colonel O'Rourke, the benign and extremely likeable Commissioner of Police. He made no attempt to prevent that it was well."

"Months ago Africans in Nairobi were told that it was their patriotic public duty to refuse to travel by bus. Since then none of them have done so, and the Kenya Bus Company has laid off the 80 conductors and drivers of all bus buses running to the African location. Mau Mau also controls most of the African economic life."

"O'Rourke told me that a few days ago he discovered that the old Kikuyu who sat outside police headquarters selling sweets and cigarettes from a basket was paying Mau Mau 2s a week for the privilege, and similar levies are made on most Indian and African shopkeepers and on all African casual labourers in search of a job. These levies are then used to corrupt the police, and even to buy arms for them."

"Nairobi, in fact, is a black Chicago, with Mau Mau leaders playing the rôle of Al Capone, and the police regarded by the African as his traditional enemy."

"Progressive British officials, of whom there are quite a number in Nairobi, assured me that, though most Kikuyu disapprove of Mau Mau methods, they share its objective of getting rid of the white man from their country. And no wonder. British rule has meant for them the imposition of a three-tier racial State."

"In Kenya, and indeed in all East Africa, the white *Herrenvolk* can save itself from extinction only by abdicating its privileges while there is still time. But that means giving up the dreams of white ascendancy; and though there are

strings of conscience in Nairobi, I met no one who seriously contemplated doing that."

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way]

He wrote in the *Sunday Pictorial*—

"I have seen the British Army, Kikuyu home guard, and various brands of police sometimes co-operating sometimes failing to co-operate, in attempts to suppress a very small, primitive, and ill-equipped African resistance movement. I have gained vivid impressions of the patience and decency of the British soldier; of the dedicated gallantry of the tiny band of British administrators each living in isolated posts in the reserve and trying to break the Mau Mau hold by sheer will power and force of character; that the present situation is no better than a year ago, and indeed, may be actually worse (an uncomfortable feeling confirmed by everyone I have talked to)."

"In the reserve the job is to protect the Kikuyu who actively oppose Mau Mau and to catch the gangs as they are driven out of the forest back to the reserve. When I went three gangs are operating and the majority of the inhabitants are still silently hostile. Every trading centre except one is wrecked, every mission closed, and loyal Kikuyu are forced to hide inside bamboo fortresses."

"Things will not improve unless we manage to build up Mau Mau leadership which will form its own home guard, pulled out from its territories, and suppress its own gangs. For this to happen Mau Mau loyalists must feel we are calling them not just to be our carriers for white soldiers, but to defend themselves with our assistance. They must have something positive to fight for."

"Maybe the plan to look for a murder here in Nairobi. On my return I found that yet another murder had been committed in broad daylight, and yet more Kikuyu forced to take the Mau Mau oath, including Government officials. What is needed here is not more troops or tougher measures, but more white men ready to go and live among the Kikuyu, sharing their battle in the beautiful valleys or the reserve—and in the grim squalor of the old African location in this city."

Bishop of Mombasa on Mau Mau

The Bishop of Mombasa wrote in the course of a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* last week:

"There are strong indications that we would be justified in regarding the growth of the *Dinnya* Mambwa movement as of the same fundamental nature, and possibly of the same origin, as Mau Mau."

"Both look for the reinstatement of tribalism in terms of a Golden Age, both vigorously oppose themselves to Christianity, established law, and order, and the partnership of races in a plural society; both were prepared to achieve their end by resort to unprecedented savagery. But the final verdict on this point has yet to be given."

"For years the Kikuyu people had been much less subject to the approaches of an amazing variety of denominations, as a correspondent of yours puts it, than had been the peoples of other parts of the country. Evangelism among the Kikuyu, as among the other peoples of this country, had as its foundation a very simple Biblical Christianity."

"Moreover, while it is true to say that the acceptance of Christianity had inevitable consequences in personal, domestic, and general social relationships, it was not the disintegrating force that many people allege. Rather it was, for those who accepted it, a bulwark of defence against the impact of Western secularism, which has made devastating inroads upon the lives of nearly all the African tribes of the Colony."

"When the story of the growth of the Mau Mau movement comes to be written, it will be found, one believes, to be much more associated in its origins with the consequences of the impact of that Western secularism upon African life than with any resentment or antipathy towards the Christian Church."

"The African Christian community scattered throughout Kikuyuland has provided a major element in the resistance movement. I and my colleagues have visited frequently these small groups of African Christians, some of them gathered in refuge camps, and when meeting them one has felt oneself in the presence of first-century Christianity."

"While they remain loyal members of the denomination to which they happen to belong, it is to the New Testament primarily that they turn as a source of comfort, inspiration, guidance, and assurance for their daily living, rather than to denominational formulations of any particular church."

"Let us get rid of the idea that planners, many of whom have never been called upon to plan their actions, can indefinitely plan against the law of supply and demand. We want to return to the healthy competition which gives a reward to the energetic and enterprising at all levels."—Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P., chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Of Commercial Concern Race Problems in East Africa

A mineral water factory in Nairobi doubled the wages of its 80 African employees a few months ago in an effort to achieve maximum efficiency. Some of the driver-salesmen now earn up to £50 a month. But the experiment has not been entirely successful, some employees having left to take up less remunerative jobs involving less work.

In the first half of last year rail, road and marine services of the East African Railways and Harbours handled 2,272,748 tons of freight (2,290,747 tons in the corresponding period of 1952) for a revenue of £6,144,354 (£6,155,374). The harbours dealt with 1,958,061 (2,003,759) tons for a revenue of £1,403,159 (£1,438,135).

The Seychelles Government has denationalized the Grand Anse estates, the Mamelles distillery, the copra expeller and St. Anne Island (formerly administered by the Agriculture Department), as they have proved unprofitable. Their transfer to private companies or sub-division into individual settlements is being arranged.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 1,277 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of Rs. 3.51d. per lb., compared with 1,348 packages averaging 4s. 3.76d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was Rs. 4.1d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Among new commercial enterprises in Nairobi are a factory for the manufacture of soft drinks and mineral waters costing £70,000, of which half will be spent on British machinery.

Of Southern Rhodesia's industrial concerns, which will have a gross output this year of about £100m., more than three in four are located in Salisbury or Bulawayo.

Production of sisal in Kenya for the first nine months of last year amounted to 28,606 tons, compared with 27,212 tons in the corresponding period of 1952.

Dokolo, owned by the Teso Cotton Co. Ltd., Uganda, was recently destroyed by fire. An African aspen in the same cotton district from burns.

Anglo-Siam Corp. report a heavy profit for the year ending September 30 last of £5,739, compared with a loss of £9,778 in the previous year.

A workmen's compensation ordinance has been introduced into the Cameroons Protectorate.

The Cameroons office of the Banque Du Congo, Belgium, will close at an early date.

Dividend

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd.—7½ (6%). Net revenue for the year to November 30 last after tax was £42,089 (£38,245).

Importance of Decisive Government

MR. E. W. BOVILL, has the following pertinent comments in the current issue of his quarterly *Roundsheet*:

"When the Mau Mau trouble broke upon Kenya the last Governor of that Colony was condemned for his inaction and failure to forestall an outbreak which missionaries, settlers, and not a few Government officials had long foreseen, and of which the Kenya Government had been repeatedly warned over a period of years.

The situation in Uganda was different. When Sir Andrew Cohen became Governor he quickly set about righting grievances from which the seeds of unrest had begun to spring. In Kenya few such steps had been taken before trouble burst upon the country. Sir Andrew's liberal concessions ungraciously appear not to have wholly achieved their object.

But whereas in Kenya open defiance of Government by powerful and subversive Kikuyu went unchecked, in Uganda, directly Sir Andrew found himself rebuffed by the Kabaka, whom he found impossible to dissuade from his chosen course, he sent him out of the country in a matter of hours, almost minutes. The situation was handled in a manner which must command the respect of all who know Africa's need for Governors capable of big decisions and immediate action in crisis.

Much as we respect the views of *The Times* on the problems of Colonial administration, we deplore its leader on the Uganda crisis which ended with the words: "It may be questioned whether... patience has been exercised in this instance to the full." Had Sir Andrew been heard of Mau Mau three years ago few of us would ever have heard of Mau Mau.

As Sir Edward T. Whigham gazes sympathetically across his frontier into the troubled political atmosphere of Kenya and Uganda, he can scarcely fail to recall the words of Thomas Carlyle: "Happy the people whose signals are blare in the history books." Nevertheless, unrest in one East African territory unfortunately reflects on the others. To-day Mau Mau and the Kabaka have thrown the whole of East Africa under a cloud, and Tanganyika has not escaped the suspicion of being a bad risk.

It is a pity that so few people realize that Tanganyika's absence from the news is primarily due to the racial harmony which so happily characterizes it and bodes so well for its future.


Sisal Output Record

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the industry, East African sisal production has exceeded 200,000 tons in a year. The official total for 1953, announced on Tuesday by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, is 203,965 tons, including 165,425 from Tanganyika Territory and 38,245 from Kenya and Uganda. The total increase over the 1952 crop is 4,582 tons representing 2.27%. The Tanganyika crop is estimated to have been worth over £2,500,000.

A grant of £363,427 has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for an African civil servants' housing scheme in urban areas of Northern Rhodesia.

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Mining

African Savings Dispute
Mineworkers' Union Demands

A dispute over African mineworkers' savings threatened to erupt at the Nkana and Nchanga copper mines last week end, but was postponed after special talks.

The Nkana, Nchanga, Roan Antelope, and Mufulira mines operate savings schemes for African workers, governed by official legislation whereby employees receive the appropriate sums when acting on leave. Recently the African Mineworkers' Union demanded that Native miners should be paid back immediately, since the union intended asking members to invest in the Rhodesian African Assurance and Investment Corporation (known locally as Raapco), the only insurance company in Rhodesia catering specially for Africans, which has its headquarters in the Union Buildings. When the companies refuse to release the savings in these circumstances, the union urged members to ask officially for leave, in order that their accumulated savings could be paid to them. The union is now understood to have asked the companies to consider recommending to African workers that they should invest their savings in the manner suggested. The Chamber of Mines has pointed out that savings are collected on a trust fund basis on individual "stop orders" signed by each worker.

Mining Dividend

ZAMBIA EXPLORING CO., LTD.—Final 1%., making a total distribution of 15% (the same for the calendar year 1953). Net profit of the parent company was £30,537 (£29,101) after tax of £70,906 (£62,708). The wholly owned subsidiary Zambia Investment Co., Ltd., earned a profit of £40,864 (£38,668) after a tax of £3,300 (£36,871), increasing the carry-forward to £103,575.

Coal for the Copperbelt

IN OUR REPORT of the first informal meeting in London, of the shareholders of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., the expected increase in the output of coal from Wankie from 58,000 to as much as 90,000 tons by July referred to coal for the Copperbelt, and not, of course, to the the Wankie company's total production.

New President of Inst.M.M.
Service in Sixty Years

BRIGADIER R. S. G. STOKES, who has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London, served in the South African War with Ples's Horse, in the 1914-18 war with the Royal Engineers, receiving the D.S.O. and M.C. with the North Russian Expeditionary Force of 1918-19 (gaining the O.B.E.), and in the last war, as a member of the Narvik expeditionary force and later Chief Engineer, C. Corps, and Chief Engineer, Airfields, Middle East, being awarded the C.B.E.

Joining the staff of the Crown Reef Gold Mines Co., Ltd. in 1902, he was appointed chief mine surveyor in 1910 and underground manager in the following year. For two years before the 1914-18 war he was in England and in 1917 he became superintendent of mines in De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. Five years later he was made consulting engineer to the Central Mining and Investment Co., Ltd. and held that post until he rejoined the Army in 1939. After the war, Brigadier Stokes was elected a director of the company, and from 1949 to 1951 he was technical director in Johannesburg. Later he resumed residence in England, but retained his seat on the board.

The author of several works on mining, he won the 1938 gold medal given by Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. He was president of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa in 1937-38, and of the Geographical Society of South Africa in 1936.

Kansanshi Mine

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS have been found to exist at the Kansanshi mine in Northern Rhodesia, but tonnage and grade are low. Although the present indications are that the radioactive content of the ore is not of economic importance, the investigation is being continued.

Prospecting in Somaliland

MR. JOHN WASH, a geologist and representative of the Minerals Research Syndicate, Ltd., is investigating possible deposits in the Berbera district of the Somaliland Protectorate. He may later visit Erbaow, where rutile is reported to have been found.

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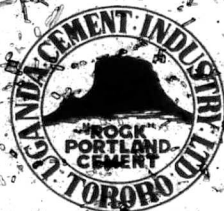
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