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Thursday, April 23, 1953

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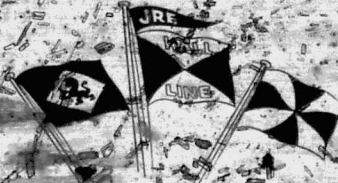
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In other parts of the territories, particularly in Tanganyika, in areas where there is no railway and no possibility of inland navigation, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates road motor services, carrying passengers and goods over many hundreds of miles of roads, sometimes so rough that only specially constructed vehicles can stand up to working over them.

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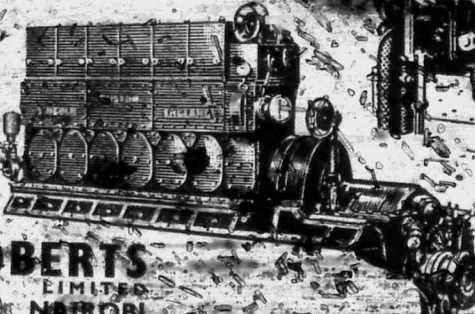
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Founder and Editor  
F. J. JOELSON

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1953

Vol. 2 (New Series) No. 1489

AIR EDITION - 70s. per annum

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS this newspaper has urged that confidence cannot be re-established in Kenya until the Government takes the honest course of pruning itself of men in high positions whose incompetence has been made publicly manifest. Unhappily, the authorities (to quote words written by Sir Alfred Milner to Lord Selborne at the time of the South African War) "have shown positive pusillanimity about the removal of admitted failures." Will there be a very related improvement now that Major-General W. R. N. Hinde, who was recently appointed Director of Operations, has promised that "personalities which impede the achievement of complete operations will be removed." Unless he means those words, he was most unwise to include them in his first directive, for if his undertaking is quickly found to be unreliable his authority will suffer a serious blow; but if he does mean what he has written there should be almost immediate changes in high places, for there is abundant evidence of indecision, incapacity, and inactivity, which have together caused great loss of life and money. Having had a variety of words, the Colony wants and needs action, and the enforced retirement of the worst incompetents would be the best tonic for morale.

Included in the directive is a sharp order to the Commissioner of Police to review the organization of his force and secure better integration of the reserve. When explaining his views at a meeting in Nairobi last week, however, **Poor Police Leadership.** General Hinde spoke of past parsimony in police matters, and of the country getting its money it deserves. Though there were widespread dissatisfaction with the rank and file. That

would be to conceive the position. Criticism has been directed, not at the police as a force but at its leadership. If the Director of Operations lacks knowledge of efficiency and morale, he can quickly obtain it. Though seemingly incredible, it is nevertheless true that some police stations in Kikuyu land were without even barbed wire entanglements as late as March, though Mau Mau gangsters have now been engaged in their outrages since October. So inadequate was the protection of the police divisional headquarters in Nairobi that a few terrorists could raid it the other day and seize sub-machine guns, rifles and ammunition shortly before the incident the Commission of Enquiry had boasted that the head and shoulders of Mau Mau had been lopped off; whereupon the massacre at Gati, within twenty-five miles of the office, revealed the contempt of the gangsters for such complacency.

For the three years in which subversive activity aimed at the Mau Mau was widely known to be undermining the intelligence of the Government of Kenya, many unsatisfactory improvements have been made. **Inadequate Intelligence.** It has repeatedly been urged officially and non-officially (of course without publicity) but with so little effect that the highest authorities were taken completely by surprise when the first atrocities revealed the whole character of the Mau Mau movement. Proof of quite a general inadequacy has been given, moreover, by the appointments to Kenya of Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of M.I.5, and the secondment to the Colony of an experienced intelligence officer selected by him. The circumstances (and others which need not be specified at this stage) indicate that the Commissioner of Police and the official who was until recently the Member

for Law and Order had not caused adequate steps to be taken to protect the public, though that was their special responsibility. Criticism should be focused upon them, not upon their subordinates, the vast majority of whom are held by non-official Kenyans, white and black, to have acted responsibly, with credit in extremely difficult circumstances, especially considering the lack of firm leadership from the top. All these

shortcomings have represented failure to protect and encourage the loyal Kikuyu. Now General Hinde declares that disregard of those twin duties will cause any civil police, or military official to be "brought to account." A beginning should be made with the most senior and most serious offenders. Even now General Hinde finds little evidence of a sense of urgency. What clearer proof of culpability can he need?

## Notes By The Way

### Sir James Robertson

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government for the past eight years, sailed last week from East Sudan on leave before retirement after 31 years of service. No senior official in the Sudan—a country which has been blessed with as fine a Civil Service recruited in Great Britain as any country in the world has ever had—has been more widely trusted. He became Civil Secretary on the sudden death of Sir Douglas Newbold, who did so much to encourage the higher education of the Sudanese and to prepare the way for Sudanization and the expansion of local government. Newbold, a practical idealist and indefatigable worker, was a difficult man to follow, but it can be said without fear of exaggeration that Sir James Robertson, the last of a fine line of Civil Secretaries, can stand comparison with the greatest of them.

### Through Politics to Democracy

UNTIL RECENT YEARS they could be heard only as autocrats and yet serve the best interests of the people, one but Sir James Robertson had to deal almost daily with constantly increasing political criticism of the Government, most of it unbalanced and much deliberately subversive. But it could not be ignored, whether it came from sincere admirers of British intentions or from bitter opponents, some of whom were indoctrinated with Communism, some fellow travellers, some the paid agents of Egyptian extremism, and some mere careerists or "bush lawyers." The sound common sense and firmness of Sir James were feared and hated by the professional trouble-makers, but they were given to recognize his sincerity, candour, and power. During his term in high office, the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council were formed, and now a Parliament for the Sudan is about to be elected, a country which was still ruled maternally when he first went to it soon after the 1914-18 war, thus in process of acquiring the wanted advantages of "democracy." It is much to be doubted whether that will assure it of government as good and impartial as that to which Sir James Robertson has contributed so honourably.

### Birth of A Nation

THE LONDON COMMITTEE of the United Central Africa Association has published an excellent 24-page pamphlet entitled "Birth of a Nation." The "British Purpose in Central Africa," which can be generally understood to apply to East and Central Africa, and not least to the politics of British policy and endeavour in Rhodesia. The objective is the case for Central African federation, since the only way to be continued by the country into the Enabling Bill has been to be by the country, but not through the booklet question.

that British people should have confidence in their kith and kin in Africa, and be proud of their eagerness to undertake the high responsibility of guiding to greatness a new federal State.

### Statement of Splendid Case

THE SPIRIT OF LIVINGSTONE will guard its northern approaches, while the spirit of Cecil Rhodes will stand sentinel on the Matoppos Hills, where this lion-hearted man once spoke peace to the white warriors. Says the booklet, emphasizing that our achievements in 60 years the British in Rhodesia have earned the right to a larger control over their own destiny. The final note is that sounded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, when they jointly wrote that, operated by men of good will the White Paper scheme for federation must hold out real hope for the economic and political stability, and the healthy co-operation of all races. The booklet, which has a foreword by Mr. Amery, is obtainable for 1s from the U.C.A.A., Old Bond Street, London, W.1. It deserves to be widely read, for it is a clear and unexaggerated statement of a splendid case.

### Responsibility

HAVING WRITTEN MANY WORDS about some of the statements made during the referendum campaign in Southern Rhodesia by Mr. Roy Stocker, Leader of the Opposition in the Colony, I record with pleasure that as soon as the result of the electorate had become known he who had led the fight against federation, publicly declared his determination to do whatever lay in his power to contribute to the success of the White Paper plan. This sporting attitude is characteristically Rhodesian (which means characteristically British) contrasted with the obstinate irresponsibility of some people in this country and in Africa who are still going to obstruct, though their clear duty now is to persuade Africans to give federation a fair chance to prove its advantages. The example of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, for instance, is much better than that of the Rev. Michael Scott, who, having failed in his endeavours at home, flies to Nyusaland to petition the Queen. African subjects to petition the United Nations.

### Intemperate and Ignorant

IT IS ONLY the British Council of Churches meets in Birmingham under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Because the delegates will discuss Central African federation, the *British Weekly*, a religious newspaper, has published a letter calling upon British Christians to revolt against "the white emphasis of white policy and interest in Africa," to proclaim a

policy for Africa, and to launch a campaign of public education and agitation to have that policy put into effect. The language is far from restrained and there is little sign of charity in judging either the British Governments in Africa or the European communities. What is to be thought of the allegation from such a source that "the white man's intentions are manifestly to further his own interest without regard for the will, fear or interest of the Africans"? That statement can be better left to their own representatives. The numbers of Churchmen in Africa, and I hope that many of them will do so. So intemperate and ignorant an attack on British policy in a widely respected religious journal is most regrettable.

### Sir Reginald Robins

HIS MANY FRIENDS will learn with pleasure that Sir Reginald Robins has returned from the voyage home from Kenya to the S.W. UGANDA, and that his general health is very much improved. After many years of devoted service to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railways, he became the first general manager of the amalgamated East African Railways and Harbours Administration and was appointed Commissioner for Transport in East Africa when the High Commission was created. He should have retired some time ago, but under strong pressure was persuaded to continue in office, though for some time he had been suffering from heart strain. In

the latter part of last year, unhappily, he suffered a severe breakdown, from which he had by no means recovered when he sailed from Mombasa with Lady Robins, who had also been ill. They are now in their new home in Hindhead. Before he left Nairobi Sir Reginald was presented with a silver salver from his colleagues in the E.A.R. & H., a memento which is certain to retain a very special place in his thoughts.

### Major McKee

THE NEWS, given on another page, that Northern Rhodesia's Commissioner in London for the past six years will retire from that office in September and his time-residence in Lusaka soon afterwards will bring back to the public life of the territory a very active man, who has had exceptional experience of all aspects of its affairs. Though Major McKee has told this newspaper that he will not re-enter political life, it is safe to predict that his services will be wanted on various boards and committees. He had many commitments of that kind before coming to London, and now he could contribute his widespread knowledge of financial, commercial, and political matters in England. "I shall be just a semi-retired resident," he tells me, but it will assuredly prove a busy "retirement" for a few months are likely to pass before he becomes engaged in all sorts of public work. He has rendered good service in London to the territory of his adoption, and Mrs. McKee and he will be missed in many circles.

## Broadcast Discussion of British Policy in Kenya

Heard by All English-Speaking Communities outside the United Kingdom

BRITISH POLICY IN KENYA was a recent "London Forum" topic in the B.B.C. Overseas Services.

Those invited to debate the subject were the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. COLIN WILLS, who returned from East Africa only a few weeks ago, and MR. F. S. JOELSON, founder and editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. All have first-hand knowledge of Kenya. The chairman was MR. ROBERT MCKENZIE, a Canadian, who began by asking Mr. Wills, an Australian, to epitomize the nature of the problem.

### Background to Mau Mau

WILLS: Kenya is a British Colony in East Africa about twice the size of the British Isles, or about the size of Texas. About four-fifths of it are desert or semi-desert, but the rest is pretty good farming country, and agriculture is the main source of income of the country. And it is only a very small area of this enormous territory that the Mau Mau trouble has taken place.

"The Kikuyu, one tribe of the Africans of Kenya, number about one and a quarter million out of two and a half million Africans, and their territory is only about as big as the English county of Surrey. It is probably due to various troubles among the Kikuyu that Mau Mau came to a head."

JOELSON: "Wouldn't you agree, Colin Wills, that really it is an organized revolt produced by a conspiracy of wicked individuals for personal power—men who were at work for years preparing this outbreak, largely through the Kenya African Union, a political organization, and also through the Kenya Independent schools, in which they preached anti-Christian, anti-British, and anti-Government doctrines?"

\*Owing to heavy pressure on space this report has been somewhat abbreviated.

CREECH JONES: "I think the tragedy of the situation is that the progress of recent years has been a considerable setback, and it is not unlikely that it should be one of the most intelligent of the tribes which should be guilty of this fierce violence and this great disturbance, which is going to upset all progress for a long time."

MCKENZIE: "Joelson's suggestion was that this is primarily a drive for power by a group of evil men within this tribe. Is there any other explanation to be added to that in trying to account for this outbreak?"

WILLS: "I think that Joelson is absolutely right that that is the origin of the Mau Mau movement, but the way in which the movement was able to gain power is just a little more mysterious. I think the reason is that the Kikuyu have always been a fairly restless people and have always had a great hunger for land. Every Kikuyu man feels he ought to have a piece of land, because it is his only security for old age, and as a lot of them, with the increase of population, haven't any land, that gave Mau Mau a fruitful recruiting ground."

### False Propaganda on Land

JOELSON: "On that subject of land the young Kikuyu were given false information. They were told—and this has been said for the best part of 20 years—that the white man stole their land. A Kenya Land Commission went into every aspect of this, investigated thoroughly and approved it, and where in a few cases land had been taken through lack of knowledge in the past, adequate restitution has been made."

MCKENZIE: "But the Kikuyu were never satisfied?"

JOELSON: "They've never been satisfied, and that's why they've come on."

CREECH JONES: "I agree that the idea has been nurtured for a very long time among the Kikuyu that the land has been stolen and that the white man is

largely responsible for the over-crowded reserves. I think it fair to say that there have been genuine land grievances, and I believe that the Government, particularly over the last few years, has been anxious to meet some of these grievances. But it is impossible to conceive of a re-creation of land over Kenya, asking the British to abdicate and for the Europeans completely to withdraw. All success depends on African enterprise and the economic energy shown by the Europeans who are there farming.

MCKENZIE: "What are the proportions of Europeans to the remaining populations in Kenya?"

WILLS: "There are about 54m. Africans, 125,000 Asians and Arabs, and nearly 40,000 Europeans. The Europeans occupy only a very small section of the land."

JOELSON: "And unless they did the country would starve, and not only Kenya, but Uganda and Tanganyika."

**Enormous Population Increase**

WILLS: "That, of course, is part of the problem. When the British came in the country was riddled with diseases, there was constant famine, and there were incessant tribal wars and raids, which decimated the population. Since we brought peace we've got an enormous increase of population, and therefore less land for each man."

CREECH JONES: "That is one of the important causes of the present troubles—a great deal of social unrest which feeds violence. The pressure on the land, the heavy increase in the primitive methods of cultivation, the old-fashioned customs and old systems of land tenure, all these things make it usually impossible to escape from the pressure which the Kikuyu and other tribes are beginning to feel."

MCKENZIE: "It is constantly suggested that the best land is held by the whites in Kenya. How does that come about if it is so?"

CREECH JONES: "It is not the best. I think some of the very best land is held by the Africans. It is how the land is used; the question of good husbandry; the fact that the technical departments of Government are not able to give all the assistance they would like to give to certain of the African tribes. That is one of the problems—and overstocking, preservation of the old methods of land tenure, and so on. You have some of the very best land enjoyed by the Africans. The European land alongside looks marvellously good, and that of the African land, because of neglect, looks in a very, very bad state indeed, right down to the rock."

WILLS: "There has been enormous efforts to improve African agriculture, and it has begun to have a great deal of success. And in various other parts of Kenya the Africans are very content with the improvement in their agriculture."

JOELSON: "I think one point needs to be added to what has been said by Creech Jones and Colin Wills, and I agree with every word both of them have said. That is that the pressure of population upon the land in the Kikuyu country is no greater than the pressure of population upon the land amongst other tribes."

WILLS: "Hear, hear!"

JOELSON: "In fact, amongst the Marigoli and among some of the other people in the Nyanza Province there is greater pressure of population upon the land. But there has been no trouble whatever. The happy old race relations continue to this day."

MCKENZIE: "What is the extent of the violence?"

WILLS: "We should make this clear, Mau Mau is a secret society which is determined to overthrow British rule; to abolish or if necessary annihilate the Christian religion; to exclude any Christian; it has forbidden any Christian to take part in any Christian church services."

MCKENZIE: "And what about the violence and sabotage?"

WILLS: "The victims have been mainly Kikuyu, those who have refused to take part in Mau Mau activities."

**Kikuyu Christians' Sacrifice**

JOELSON: "Many of whom have been the Christian leaders. It is they who have largely of their own initiative in the first place, who started to form the resistance groups. And amongst the Kikuyu Christians I should say that there has been a far higher proportion of sacrifice of life than amongst anybody else."

MCKENZIE: "What steps have been taken to deal with this outbreak?"

CREECH JONES: "A Government, if it is worth anything, must govern, and therefore it cannot tolerate disorder or violence. It has to put it down. Therefore the first job to do is to cope with the emergency by giving authority to Government to set in motion extraordinary measures. It may be that in the process there have been certain things which those of us who have a genuine regard for civil liberty would complain about, but ultimately the military have had to be brought in; it was very

much bigger than a normal police job to restore order, but it should be remembered that the civil authorities have remained supreme."

**Emergency Committee's Powers**

New powers are being given to an Emergency Committee to push on with the work of speed action to cope with a dangerous situation, and undoubtedly great authority has been given to the military to act promptly. There has been a great retreat from all the normal processes of democratic action. Additional powers given to the courts are rather excessive, which in peace time would never be conceded. A state of emergency has had to be declared with unprecedented powers.

WILLS: "I agree. We are interested to learn that Sir Evelyn Baring has just announced that there is a new policy in Kenya and that non-official members are being brought into a sort of inner Cabinet to deal with the situation, which I think is a very good thing. But when I was out there I did not feel that the measures being taken were weak. I saw police and military action—which was very effective in clearing some of the nests of terrorists out of the Aberdare Mountains, and we had there volunteers from among the settlers, and from among Africans also, going in at the risk of their lives, and in some cases at the sacrifice of their lives, to clear out these terrorists. I did feel that the officers showed remarkable control of themselves, because they had had cases where their friends and neighbours—women and children—had been killed. Yet there was not one case where they had shown violence against any Kikuyu except in the course of their duty."

MCKENZIE: "I gather that some attempt is being made to look a little more deeply at the nature of the problem, and this involves the appointment of a Royal Commission. For what exactly is involved?"

JOELSON: "Very fortunately, I believe, the Secretary of State has given them the widest possible terms of reference, and whereas really it is land and population, you want it in three words, the terms of reference would allow them to look into almost anything."

MCKENZIE: "In other words, to examine the roots of this problem and recommend methods of solution?"

JOELSON: "Well, not the roots of this problem, solely. It is a Royal Commission, which is to deal primarily with land and population problems in East Africa as a whole. Naturally, because of the troubles in Kenya, they will look at that at once, but whether or not we shall have an interim report from them I don't know. My guess would be no. As some people have said, there will be pressure for a report."

CREECH JONES: "I think one thing that should be said—that if the Africans expect the blessings of civilization, they must be prepared to modify certain of their existing practices. They cannot maintain a population on the very primitive forms of cultivation which exist—overstocking and the rest. And so there emerge a number of problems. How can you deal with the overcrowding and drift into the towns? Can you bring more industry? How can you resettle Africans on other lands? How can you secure a larger measure of free-labour in the European highlands?"

**Changing to Mixed Agricultural Economy**

WILLS: "Settlement of the Mau Mau problem is absolutely essential and urgent, but I feel that a lot is to be done to settle the problem of overstocking and insufficient land, so far as that can be done by means of agriculture. But that is not enough; the basic solution is that the purely agricultural economy should be changed to a mixed economy. That is beginning to happen."

MCKENZIE: "There has often been reference to a policy of partnership in Kenya, and indeed throughout Central and Eastern Africa. What exactly is meant when we speak of partnership, Joelson?"

JOELSON: "I believe that it is basic to our position and to the development of all the territories from Southern Rhodesia right up to the Nile. It soon happens that to-day we have had the result of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia—the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyassaland, the foundation of that, I think is the best of Rhodesian partnership, as the very thing, on which they are going to build a new State."

WILLS: "It's very reassuring."

JOELSON: "I think it extremely reassuring, and I believe that that declaration of faith in a sound policy will hearten our friends in Kenya at a time when they very badly need it."

CREECH JONES: "I would not agree with Joelson in regard to the advantages that are likely to accrue from federation (laughter). But I do believe that it is absolutely essential for the progress of Kenya that there should be the closest co-operation between the three main racial communities there. I was hoping, over the last few years, that there was a greater spirit of accommodation, a better understanding of the problems and the interests of the respective groups, but unfortunately we now face a setback. All this violence is likely to incur a

(Concluded on page 1084)

# General Hinde's First Directive for Action Against Mau Mau

## Statement of Policy by Recently Appointed Director of Operations in Kenya

**MAJOR-GENERAL W. ROBERT HINDE**, who has been appointed Director of Operations in Kenya, issued last week to all Government departments and the provincial and district emergency committees and the forces at their disposal a directive from which the following passages are taken:

"The aim to restore law and order must take priority within every department of Government over all other activities.

"The physical restoration of law and order is primarily the responsibility of the police and its reserve, supported by the military forces and such auxiliaries as the home guard.

"All Government departments are required to review their activities so that they make the maximum contribution, without penalizing the loyal tribes, to the early ending of the emergency.

### Ultimate Control Remains with Governor

"Ultimate control of all operations in the Colony will remain with the Governor. Directions on his behalf will be issued by me.

"Control of operations in the Coastal and Rift Valley Provinces and in Nairobi is vested in the provincial and Nairobi Committees. They will receive direction from me.

"Day-to-day operations in the provinces and the districts and in Nairobi will be conducted by joint operations committees, with joint civil/police/military operations headquarters.

"When an active operation involving both police and military forces is ordered by an operations committee, that committee will nominate a commander for the operations to give unified control and responsibility.

"Quick and accurate information is vital to our operations. The search for information on the activities of Mau Mau is the responsibility of everyone. Its collation and evaluation is the responsibility of the police, particularly the Special Branch, the Army Intelligence Branch and the joint Army/police operations intelligence teams at provincial and district levels.

"There must be complete liaison and exchange of information and intelligence between provinces and districts. This is not satisfactory at present.

"Restoration of law and order is primarily a police responsibility. However, the resources of the Police are inadequate for this task and additional forces are required. These forces are available and will be organized.

"The campaign in Kenya, where the co-ordinating staff available is small, there is all the more reason for co-operation and liaison being whole-hearted and complete, unimpeded by personal difficulties. Personalities which impede the achievement of complete co-operation will be removed.

### Police Tasks

#### Tasks of the Police (including K.P.R. and Special Police)

(1) To establish and maintain secure police posts in the settled areas and Kikuyu Reserve, and from those bases develop by normal police action (including active patrolling) ever-increasing security, not denied to the Mau Mau.

(2) To maintain law and order in Nairobi.

(3) To maintain reserves to deal with sudden emergencies and for the capture or destruction of Mau Mau elements.

(4) To assist and encourage the organization and build-up of the Kikuyu home guard in the Kikuyu Reserve. (This is the responsibility of the Administration, but every help must be given to them.)

(5) To assist in building up the forest and farm home guards.

(6) To raise and maintain, under the supervision of the K.P.R., sufficient home guards.

(7) To maintain a special police force in the Mau Forest area to detect and prevent Mau Mau infiltration of that area. This force will be led by Forest Department personnel of the K.P.R.

(8) To investigate Mau Mau crime.

"The attention of the Commissioner of Police is directed to the need urgently for reviewing police organization (including staff organization) to meet the requirements of the emergency, secondly, for the integration of the K.P.R. with the Kenya Police so as to eliminate needless duplication of effort and divided responsibility (this may require changes in organization and staff), and, thirdly, for a review of the police and K.P.R. wireless systems so as to ensure economy of effort and speedy and efficient passing of orders and information. Reports on these subjects will be submitted to me by May 1st.

### Task of the Army

To support the Administration and Police by:

(1) Deploying troops so as to restore law and order and to assist the police posts in the settled areas and Kikuyu Reserves until the security of those areas has been established and can be maintained by police and home guard action.

(2) Maintaining lightly equipped, highly mobile forces to hunt down and destroy Mau Mau gangs.

(3) Maintaining reserves to support the police and auxiliary forces in dealing with emergencies.

### Aircraft Ready

#### Tasks of Air Forces

"The aircraft available consist of those chartered by the Air Wing of the K.P.R. and four R.A.F. Harvard aircraft. The former are not suitable for offensive action and their principal roles are reconnaissance, communication, and supply dropping. The Harvard aircraft are fitted with front guns and bomb racks, and if the situation justifies it they will be used in an offensive rôle, though suitable targets are few in present conditions.

#### Tasks of the Urban Home Guard

"Urban home guard units have been organized in Nairobi and Nakuru. They will be established in other towns as decided by provincial emergency committees. Their first responsibility will be the protection of homes, thus relieving the police for more active duties.

#### Tasks of the Kikuyu Home Guard

"The Kikuyu home guard will be expanded in the reserve by all means at our disposal without prejudicing reliability and loyalty, with the co-operation of all forces and Government departments. The responsibility for this lies with the Administration. It is of paramount importance that this home guard be strengthened and assisted in every possible way, since the final elimination of Mau Mau must take place in the Kikuyu Reserve, not merely with the support of, but on the initiative of the Kikuyu-tribe itself.

"The Kikuyu home guard will be progressively armed with firearms; British leadership will be strengthened, and a degree of concentration achieved so that the home guard can not only protect their own homes, but also take part in the anti-Mau Mau offensive.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of this essential ingredient of our plan to beat Mau Mau.

#### Forest and Farm Home Guard

"The task of the forest and farm home guard is to protect the homes for which they are responsible. They must be strengthened progressively until they too can take offensive action against Mau Mau.

### Security the Watchword

"Security. It is desirable that the whole Kikuyu Reserve become a firm base, but the establishment of firm bases is not sufficient in itself unless security becomes a watchword throughout the Colony among all those engaged in the destruction of Mau Mau.

"With security goes alertness. To establish a post is not enough unless every reasonable step is taken to perfect its security arrangements and unless its occupants are constantly alert and ready to take resolute action against Mau Mau. Similarly, the police and military must be alerted to the need for maximum communal and national security.

"Only by the maximum security and alertness, combined with offensive action, can success be denied to the Mau Mau and its morale thus destroyed. This is an essential preliminary to the success of our campaign.

"In future I will initiate immediate on-the-spot investigations of all Mau Mau successes.

"The telephone system is not secure, and it is very difficult, if not impossible, to ensure that it becomes secure. A beginning has been made with the removal of unreliable operators from certain telephone exchanges, but this process cannot be continued very quickly without seriously reducing efficiency. All connected with plans to end the emergency must therefore be guarded in their telephone conversations.

No information should be released via Press and radio which would assist the Mau Mau.

"Action must be taken to secure the early improvement and construction of the following roads: North-south road in the Kikuyu Reserve; conversion of existing paths into linked jeep track system along the west boundary of the reserve; the track Nyeri/North Kinang'op; and the road Thomson's Falls/Sukukia.

"Construction must be completed as soon as possible of certain track roads required for operations. There must be an adequate review of all wireless communication systems. Every effort must be made to ensure that police posts not connected to an efficient telephone system are provided with a good alternative means of communication.

There exists no reliable system whereby farms can call for help in the event of attack. A study of this problem will be made.

**The Loyal Kikuyu.**—It is vital that the loyal Kikuyu be protected and encouraged in every possible way. Disregard of this policy by any Government official, Army, police, or police reserve officer, soldier, policeman, or auxiliary must be brought to account.

**Building Kikuyu Home Guard**

**Decided Kikuyu.**—Our policy towards the undecided Kikuyu will be directed towards convincing them that they must either be loyal or take the consequences. The principal step in this direction will be the establishment of a strong Kikuyu home guard. Many other measures will help them to decide. None must be neglected.

**Displaced Kikuyu.**—The urgency of the problem of displaced Kikuyu is well appreciated. The dangers of the situation increase daily as more and more Kikuyu return to swell the reserves. However, so many conditions affect the solution, that any rash or ill-considered action now will only lead to further frustration and trouble.

The Member for Agriculture and the Chief Native Commissioner have been charged with responsibility for producing a paper on the whole problem, including the resettlement of Kikuyu in connection with development schemes. Their proposals are being considered by the Colony Emergency Committee as a matter of urgency.

**Man Power.**—The man-power position must be kept under constant review, and reports at intervals of one month submitted to the appropriate Committee for consideration. Attention must be given to the situation and the appropriate action taken. Equality of sacrifice must be aimed at.

Provisional plans must be prepared by the Director of Man-power for a phased release programme of all volunteers and conscripts when they are no longer required.

The Commissioner of Police is pursuing recruitment from overseas on short-term contracts.

**Food Supplies.**—Mau Mau gangs must come out of the forests to find food. This must be denied to them by close control of forest and farm matters, harvesting or destruction of crops in abandoned *vhamias*, and schemes areas to be planted by farm and forest squatters to ensure that Mau Mau gangs do not benefit from them.

**Finance.**—A financial strategy is beginning to take shape. Measures which are desirable but not essential will need very careful scrutiny, and may have to be turned down for financial reasons. Overlapping must be eliminated and the best value extracted from the resources we already have, particularly man-power. All establishments must be justified by heads of departments.

**Retribution Not Swift Enough**

**Dispensing Justice.**—Steps have been taken to speed the dispensing of justice, but retribution is not swift enough to satisfy either the loyal Kikuyu or the settler, or to impress the wavering and other tribes.

**Information Services.**—Information services have a considerable part to play in this emergency, not only in the restoration of law and order but also in preserving the future. As much assistance as possible must be given to the Director of Information in this task.

**Planning the Future.**—Long-term planning cannot take place until the Royal Commission has submitted its report. But it is not enough merely to let the Kikuyu to await the findings of the Royal Commission, since there is bound to be a long delay in their implementation. The Government must take independent action if we are to avoid a longer period of emergency than is necessary. Plans for this are being studied by the Governor's committee on African Advancement.

A note of urgency now not altogether apparent must be instilled into our activities where there is no room for the prevaricator.

**Conclusion.**—We cannot everywhere be strong enough to meet the sudden attack; we must maintain a wise balance between defence and the offensive in our disposition.

The Kenya Police must carry out their duties not only with stout-hearted resistance to Mau Mau but also in their normal duties. This is not easy, as so many are inexperienced. They must carry the Mau Mau, but at the same time win the trust of loyal people. The same applies to the African home guard.

In the long run the European, Asian, and African must live and work together in Kenya; this must be borne in mind when framing our plans.

We must not be too proud to learn from each other. There must be better liaison between neighbouring provinces and districts and between the various departments, closely connected with the emergency. This, with regular conferences and visits by senior officers to see what is happen-

ing on the ground, is the way to achieve efficiency and good team work.

The Government know their job and now have to shoulder additional responsibilities. I have been most favourably impressed with the way they are discharging their duties.

All personal and political differences must be set aside. I have noticed a readiness to help and little willingness to appreciate what is being done by the Government and the forces—and a great deal is being done. The only way to end this emergency quickly is for all to pull together.

By the end of April the 300 soldiers lately arrived from the U.K. will be operational, a further 200 police from the training school will have joined the ranks, and the man-power call-up will be making an important contribution. The quality of information from intelligence sources will be steadily improving, and we shall be more effectively influencing the African mind. We shall then be strong, balanced, and deployed for battle.

In an explanatory address General Hinde said that he did not believe the situation was such that an armed rebellion should be declared.

The state of the police headquarters indicated how the Colony had treated the force before the emergency: "a country gets the police it deserves," he added. If more attention had been given to man-power, pay, and equipment, the police would have had a better force.

Intelligence was improving, and 200 of the enemy had been killed in the past two months.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment].

**Police Reserve's Lesson to Kenya**

MR. G. S. CHED, who commands the Nairobi City unit of the Kenya Police Reserve—a unit consisting of 698 Europeans, about 200 Asians, and 400 Africans—said in the course of a short broadcast talk from the Nairobi station on Tuesday that the Reserve, an integral part of the Kenya Police Force, was not born of the emergency, but had existed on a permanent basis since August, 1948.


Composed of men of all the races, religions, of social classes, and a number of European women, it was a force in which all really did work together in a spirit of friendship.

Kenya's greatest problem is to live together in harmony and understanding. In a community will leave the country for the benefit of the others, and we have either to live in fear and distrust or work together and understand each other. Our best and united efforts have the common object of making Kenya a land in which we can all live happily in a state of mutual trust and understanding.

What can be done in the Kenya Police Reserve can be done in Kenya as a whole, and I believe that the solution to our greatest problem is being worked out now within the ranks of the K.P.R. The Reserve is showing the rest of Kenya the way to solve our greatest problem.

A welfare clinic for children of all races up to three years old is being organized in Dar es Salaam, by the Tanganyika Council of Women.

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## Mr. Churchill Congratulates Sir Godfrey Huggins

A Wise Decision for the Whole of Central Africa

THE PRIME MINISTER Mr. Winston Churchill, has telegraphed to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins.

"I congratulate you and your countrymen most sincerely on the outcome of the referendum. I am glad that the people of Southern Rhodesia have taken a decision for their own country and for the whole of Central Africa.

"With a Federation embracing the three countries, which depends much on one another, each will be more prosperous and you will be able to develop their rich resources effectively and economically. Federation will foster the partnership and co-operation between the races, whose welfare and prosperity are linked together in a common interest and common heritage.

"I rejoice to see that, when the result of the referendum was known, there was an immediate resolve among many of those who had opposed federation to unite with its supporters, making it a success. That is the spirit which should prevail within and without Central Africa."

### Acceptance of Trust

Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said when opening the Parliament of that Colony last week that the momentous decision of Southern Rhodesians in favour of federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland carries with it acceptance by the people of this country of the trust placed in them by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of their faith in themselves.

"Having affirmed this faith they will not betray it. We pray that under God's guidance we may be led to use worthily the opportunity which this great act of faith gives for the advancement of the prosperity and tranquility of all the peoples of all races of Africa."

On the previous day Sir Godfrey Huggins had said that he thought the first Governor-General of the Federation would reach Salisbury in August, and then appoint an interim Ministry which would have to adapt the present electoral laws of Southern Rhodesia for use in the first federal election in December, before the onset of heavy rain. It would therefore be convenient for the Parliament of the Colony to be extended until after the first federal election. In the new circumstances he doubted whether it would be wise to increase the strength of Parliament from 30 to 40 members.

In Southern Rhodesia last week Sir Godfrey Huggins thanked those people who had opposed federation but flew, "The best traditions of our country have come forward and offered to help in making a success of the Federal State."

### Mr. Moffat Opposes Scheme

A new impetus to the African campaign against federation may be given by the action of Mr. John S. Moffat and the Rev. R. G. Nightingale, the two Europeans nominated to represent African interests in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, in voting against the motion endorsing federation when it was considered in Council last Saturday.

The African members, Messrs. Yamba and Sokota, had been expected to vote against the motion, but it was thought that the two Europeans would endorse the principle but abstain from voting on the ground that it was unwise to impose the plan against African opposition.

Mr. Moffat expressed the opinion that African nationalists would now become more marked and race relations more bitter, and Mrs. Nightingale severely criticized some statements made in Southern Rhodesia and the assertion by Mr. Van Eeden, a European elected member of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, that "federation is the price of deliverance from the Colonial Office." Mr. Nightingale appealed for "something really big" to re-establish confidence in the Government before it is too late.

### Mr. Welensky on Failure to Give Lead

After the two African members had denounced federation, primarily on the ground that it would bring "European domination," Mr. Welensky, leader of the European non-official members, regretted that Mr. Moffat and Mrs. Nightingale had failed to give the African people a lead now that federation was an accomplished fact and that nationalism was developing to the north and the south.

Moreover, during the London conference in January he had accepted some difficult compromises on the understanding that they made the final federal plan acceptable to Mr. Moffat, who interposed that he had been assured that the attendance in London of African representatives would not be construed in the way which Mr. Welensky now suggested. Mr. Welensky continued:

"In the next few months we shall see the birth of a new State in Central Africa, a State conceived out of moderation and tolerance, a State in which people of all colours will be able to live side by side—and that is something we have failed to do in many parts of the Empire."

Most of the objections made by the African representatives had, he emphasized, nothing whatever to do with federation; they would have to be faced whether there was federation or not.

All the Government members and the European non-official members voted in favour of the federal scheme and the four representatives of African interests against it.

### African Leaders Clash

It was afterwards announced that the two African M.L.s, and Mr. Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress, had telegraphed a request to the Imperial Government to delay the introduction of the Enabling Bill to the House of Commons because they intended to produce a "feasible alternative to federation."

The relative inactivity of the call of the African National Congress for two days of prayer, coupled with a stoppage of work, has led to public dispute between leaders of the Congress and the African trade unions, though many union leaders are also prominent in the Congress.

At a mass meeting in Lusaka on Sunday of last week Mr. Nkumbula criticized the trade union leaders, especially those on the Copperbelt, for their inadequate support of the call to strike. He flatly contradicted the assertion of Mr. V. Katilungu, president of the African Mineworkers' Union, that there had been no prior consultation with union leaders about the days of prayer; there had, Mr. Nkumbula said, been discussion for two days behind closed doors, and all had approved the proposal.

He also criticized Messrs. Yamba and Sokota, the two African members of the Legislature, who are also members of the Congress, saying that one of them (without specifying which) had attended a conference in Kitwe which had resolved to call upon Africans to stop work for the two days.

Mr. Nkumbula advised the many Africans in Lusaka who had been dismissed because they absent themselves from their work to go back to their villages, "because the Europeans have plans to take you away from the villages where you carry on an independent life and live you into wage earners."

The Legislative Council of Nyasaland debated at the beginning of this week a Government motion in favour of federation on the terms of White Paper 8754.

A Council of Action, consisting of some Nyasaland chiefs, representatives of the Nyasaland African National Congress, and African members of the Legislative Council, has been set up "to consider and direct the resistance movement," this being a result of a meeting held in Blantyre market-place on Easter Sunday.

Convened by the Congress, the meeting started at 9 a.m. but the hour later barely 100 people had arrived. By 10.30 there were estimated to be about five times that number, and a statement issued by the Government put the maximum strength of the audience at any time at 800. The official report says that it included people who attended the meeting from curiosity, as well as many women and children; the number who attended primarily because of their active interest in the subject was not more than 200, which in view of the intense local publicity given to the meeting therefore was surprising.

In a long speech the Congress president, Mr. Ralph Chimwani, was very critical of the "imposition" of federation against the will of the people.

A European visitor to Nyasaland, Mr. W. J. Cooke, while generally supporting that attitude, was emphatic that any action taken in protest should be non-violent.

### Rev. Michael Scott in Nyasaland

The Rev. Michael Scott, being due at Chilika airport from England, on his way to a meeting was adjourned about noon, and many of those present went to the aerodrome to greet the clerical visitor, who was escorted to the market-place.

He told the crowd that he believed they had right on their side in opposing federation, but that they should pursue their objective by non-violent means only. Thus they could gain the support of people in the United Kingdom, at the United Nations, and elsewhere in the world, but if there was violence all opinion would be against them.

His purpose in coming to Nyasaland, Mr. Scott said, was to advise Congress leaders on the drafting of a petition to the United Nations if they should decide to seek aid, and similarly to the International Court of Justice. Perhaps he could also help with suggestions for a delegation to a Select Committee of the House of Commons if the necessary arrangements could be made.

A resolution was passed authorizing the strongest non-violent resistance "if the referendum in Southern Rhodesia decided in favour of federation. The measures to be taken would, it was explained, include:—

- (1) The stoppage of work throughout the Protectorate, including work in the Civil Service.
- (2) The withdrawal of African labour from European farms and estates.
- (3) The stoppage of the labour recruitment of Africans for Southern Rhodesia.
- (4) Non-payment of all types of taxes in Nyasaland.
- (5) Non-cooperation in district government and the Native Councils.
- (6) Boycotting European markets and stores.

An appeal to the United Nations Organization, and to the International Court of Justice.

A second mass meeting, attended by about 500 urbanized Africans, was held in Blantyre market-place to consider with the Rev. Michael Scott the results of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia.

Rev. Scott is reported to have said that Africans had previously been given many false promises, and must build up their own resistance. Paramount Chief Mwose argued that Britain as the protector of Nyasaland had no right to transfer their country to any other Government, adding: "We want self-government, and Britain should gradually train us for it."

At the end of the meeting the chiefs signed an appeal against federation to the United Nations.

### Truce to Controversy Urged

A truce to controversy in this country now that both Houses of Parliament and the electorate of Southern Rhodesia have endorsed the White Paper plan has been suggested in many newspapers, either in leading articles or in the correspondence columns.

No newspaper has given more space to criticisms of the proposals than the *Scotsman*, which nevertheless wrote recently:—

"The economic case for union is strong, and it is at least fair that the federal champions should be given an opportunity of showing that they will follow the middle way between the apartheid policy of Mr. Maitland and African nationalism. Sir Godfrey Huggins has appealed for a revival of the spirit of Cecil Rhodes. The responsibility of making federation work

will lie with the white population, as they will have predominant political power. It will be difficult to reconcile the Africans to the new dispensation, but the task may be somewhat eased if there is a truce to controversy in this country."

The *Nottingham Guardian* wrote:—

"Whether the final plan provides sufficient safeguards for African interests, and whether it is wise to push it through regardless of African opposition are highly controversial matters, but since the die is now cast it is to be hoped they will be allowed to rest. Champions of the African will only do mischief to the interests of all the populations of these territories if they continue to argue the pros and cons.

"What matters, however, is that the European settlers should prove by deeds the sincerity of their claim that federation is a genuine experiment in partnership. Their good faith will be thoroughly tested by the way they operate the new constitution. Equally important is the need for the leaders of African opinion to guide their people responsibly once the merger has taken place."

### Promise of Partnership

That the plan had been adequately explained to Africans was emphasized by the *News Chronicle*, which said:—

"We seem to have fallen over backwards in our efforts to act impartially. That must be quickly repaired. The Central African must be convinced that federation will bring him, far more than solid material advantages, such as improved administration, increased prosperity, and higher standards of living. Federation holds out the promise of eventual political partnership between Africans and whites."

The *London Evening News* asked if, faced with the verdict of the referendum, the opponents of federation in Britain would moderate their campaign. If democracy means anything to them, they should.

The *Eastern Daily Press* said:—

"The tragic events in Kenya have shown the urgency of the need to provide a path leading to genuine partnership between the races. Neither black demagoguery nor European paternalism can create good relations."

"Of course, there are risks in introducing the federal scheme. African opposition, encouraged both by extremists in this country and in India, and by the halfheartedness in which the Colonial Service was instructed to introduce the scheme to the Africans, may make the work of federation more difficult than it might otherwise have been. But the dangers of abandonment are even greater. If the scheme is dropped, African leaders will claim a victory over the Europeans, relations will deteriorate still further, and prosperity will remain a dream."

The *Tablet* suggested a preamble reaffirming some of the fundamentals for social advance, proclaiming, *inter alia*:—

"That all individuals will be able to advance themselves, regardless of colour, but not regardless of quality; there must be a repudiation of the idea that quantitative and not qualitative basis are the right ones."

Prof. W. G. Sebally of the *Daily Telegraph* that Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky were not reactionaries, but men who detested the present policy in South Africa, men who believed in raising the status of Africans.

Mr. Clement Davies, leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, however, has said that "the imposition of the White Paper proposals on an unwilling people would mean not federation but aggression."

### Conservative Women Support

The 26th annual conference of the Women's National Advisory Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, meeting in London next Monday, will consider a resolution "that this conference welcomes the proposal for the unity and prosperity of the Commonwealth and Empire, and, in particular, the efforts of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to provide for the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, believing that it can thus promote the prosperity of these territories and lay the foundation of a true partnership between all races."

(Continued on page 1093)



## N. Rhodesia's Commissioner in London Retirement of Major N. K. McKee

THE GOVERNMENT of Northern Rhodesia made the following announcement on Monday:

"Major McKee informed the Government of Northern Rhodesia early this year that he wished to retire. His appointment as Commissioner for that territory in the United Kingdom when his present contract expired in March, or as soon after that date as would be convenient to the Government. In order to retain Major McKee's valuable services over the Coronation period, the Government has requested him to extend his term of office until September 15, and he has kindly consented to do so."

### To Live in Lusaka

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that Major McKee will leave England about the end of this year to resume residence in Lusaka, and that he will not take up another full-time appointment or re-enter the political field in Northern Rhodesia.

His association with that Protectorate has extended over 33 years, for 27 years in the territory and six in London as its Commissioner. When he left London to take up that appointment he resigned from all organizations, of which he was either chairman or a member.

He has had first-hand experience of farming, commerce, politics and Government service in Northern Rhodesia, where he built up two small but highly successful commercial companies, selling them when they had become what he described as "routine affairs."

For five years during the last war he was Director of Civil Supplies, controlling the supply and distribution of all consumer goods and other commodities except mining materials and minerals. For those services he was made C.B.E.

Joining the Army in 1914, before he was 18 years of age, he served in France for nearly four years, first in the ranks with the Royal Scots, and later as an officer of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, becoming a captain at the age of 21. He was wounded at Loos on his 19th birthday, and twice

later. He was awarded both the Military Cross and a bar for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

He is a keen shot, an adept fly-fisherman, and a golfer. [Reference to Major McKee's resignation appears in Notes By The Way.]

## United Party M.P. Resigns

MRS. J. R. DENDY YOUNG, J.C., Southern Rhodesian M.P. for Avondale (Salisbury), has resigned from the United Party. He opposed the proposal for Central African federation, and in a letter to Sir Godfrey Huggins wrote that the campaign for that issue emphasized the differences between himself and the party. He felt therefore that he should sit as an independent until the general election. In 1948 Mr. Dendy Young captured the seat from Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles (General now Rhodesia Party), gaining 1,021 votes against 548. In the recent federation referendum Avondale registered one of the largest majorities in favour of federation.

## Barotse Chief at Coronation

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MWANAWA III of Barotseland, his prime minister Ngambela Walabita, and his administrative secretary, Indana Katema, will attend the Coronation, flying to London next month. A house in the West End has been rented for their accommodation. The Paramount Chief will have an exact replica made in London of the full-dress uniform worn by his father, Lewanika, at the Coronation of Edward VII. He and his prime minister will have seats in Westminster Abbey for the ceremony.

The Comet II, an improved version of the world's first jet airliner, will fly on the U.K.-Africa route from August.



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# PERSONALIA

SIR MERCY SILLITOE returned to London from Kenya last week.

MR. J. P. CUNNINGHAM, of Nairobi, has arrived in London by air from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. T. PEATLING, of Rufu, have arrived in London by air from Kenya.

SIR JOHN RAMBOLD has returned to London from a three-months visit to Kenya.

SIR WALTER FLETCHER, M.C., and LADY FLETCHER are abroad for about five weeks.

MR. R. DENTON WILLIAMS reached London by air last week from Dar-es-Salaam.

MAJOR-GENERAL BRIAN HAWKINS is expected to return to London from Kenya next month.

LORD and LADY GREENWAY have arrived in the country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS will leave London by air on April 29 for a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for the Colonies, left London on Friday for Nigeria.

MR. J. H. BURNETT arrived in England on Tuesday, in the RHODESIA CASTLE, from Mosambica via the Cape.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, Chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, is expected in London shortly.

MR. R. H. KIRKCALDY has been elected Mayor of Blantyre, and MR. D. M. BROWN, Deputy Mayor.

MRS. J. F. ECCLES, a member of the board of the Uganda Company, Ltd., is revisiting East Africa.

MR. A. MOPE JONES has arrived from Nairobi. MR. IBRAHIM NATHOO is another arrival from the same city.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, Chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, arrived in London last week for a brief visit.

MR. COLIN THORNEY, Chief Secretary in Uganda, is expected to leave for England towards the end of next month.

MR. ROGER E. NORTON, representative in East Africa of the Colonial Development Corporation, is now in England.

MR. R. MALBY has arrived in Bulawayo to take charge of the Uganda exhibit in the Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition.

MRS. HINDE, wife of Major-General W. R. N. Hinde, Director of Operations in Kenya, is shortly joining him in Nairobi.

MR. VICTOR MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, has returned by air from his visit to the territories.

MR. E. A. VALE, Member for Finance in Kenya, has arrived in London by air and will fly back to Nairobi next Wednesday.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT will leave London on April 27 for Australia. They expect to be back in Nairobi about the end of July.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY, a former Governor of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London for a stay of about two months.

MR. O. G. BROOKS, Chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., left Nyasaland last week end for Nairobi on his way back to London.

MR. A. B. COWEN, Chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in the country, and is staying in Buckinghamshire.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ATHLONE, President of the Royal African Society, will take the chair at the annual general meeting in London on April 30.

COMMANDER F. T. HARE, Chairman of African Transport Co., Ltd., is expected to arrive in London by air at the end of the month after visiting the companies of the group in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN D. DALAMONE was shown in paintings at Messrs. Gagnons, Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1, from May 25 to 31 July.

MR. A. B. TANT, Commissioner for India in East Africa, left Nairobi for London by air on Monday and will visit Nyasaland on his return to Kenya in mid-May.

SIR ANDREW CHISHOLM, Governor of Uganda, and LADY CHISHOLM will leave London at the beginning of next week for Italy, and fly back to East Africa from Rome on May 20.

MR. S. F. PHILLIPS, who joined the board of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., Nairobi, in January, 1951, has now been appointed deputy to the chairman of the company.

MR. W. E. GOODY left London by air on Monday for Dar-es-Salaam on behalf of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. He is expected to spend about six months in Tanganyika.

MR. J. H. BURNETT, a pathologist in the Sudan Government Service, has been awarded the Chalmers Medal for 1952 by the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

MR. COLIN GOWAN, MR. CLAUD COOK, and MR. JOHN PARR, arrived in London by air from Southern Rhodesia a few days ago, and expect to return to Salisbury early next week.

THE RT. REV. GEORGE JAMES BEEMER has been appointed as Bishop of Mombasa, in the Anglican Cathedral, and the same ceremony will be performed in Nairobi Cathedral on Saturday.

THE OMUGABE OF ANKOLES, a prominent Chief of Ankoles, arrived in London last week from Uganda for a visit of about six months. This year he has taken his son to Winchester Park School near Gloucester to be educated.

MISS ANTHONY CARY, of One Tree, and Miss ANGELA FARRANT, 19, omMafandelas, have been chosen to retain this year under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund. They will arrive in London on May 10.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MESSRS. D. A. CAMERON, Commissioner of Prisons, and D. M. McDOWELL, Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. S. A. S. LIE, Financial Secretary of Tanganyika, and COLONEL L. ROLLESTON, Commissioner for Development in that Territory.

## Municipal Council of Dar-es-Salaam APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEER

Candidates are invited for the appointment of Municipal Engineer at a salary of £1,350-£3,000 p.a. In addition to basic salary, a temporary cost of living allowance of £360 per annum is at present payable. Candidates must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Municipal Engineers, and must have had a wide experience in the office of a municipal engineer.

Conditions of service include provident fund (on basic salary with equivalent contributions by Council), six months' home leave on full salary after five years' service, sea passages for officer and wife with allowance towards the cost of children's passages, free medical treatment for officer and limited medical treatment for family, a suitable housing accommodation (including basic furniture) will be available shortly after the appointment of the officer, for which a rent charge of 10% of basic salary (subject to a maximum charge of £1,000 p.a.) will be made.

Applications, giving full personal details and particulars of qualifications and experience and giving the names of three referees, should be forwarded to the undersigned.

Carrying out of members of officers of the Council will be a disqualification.

W. DAXTER,  
Town Clerk,  
The Town Hall,  
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika  
March 14, 1953.

DR. S. BHIMA is the first Nyasaland African to qualify as a medical practitioner and start practice in his own country. He has recently opened the staff of the African Hospital in Zomba.

MR. G. A. SMITH, a director of Messrs. W. C. Macdonald & Co., Ltd., of Salisbury, and Mrs. SMITH arrived from Salisbury, Rhodesia, in Zomba on 17th CASTLE last Saturday.

SENATOR G. HEATH-NICHOLLS, who many years ago was a pioneer official in Northern Rhodesia and was for some years High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has announced his resignation for eight months from the United Party in South Africa.

A mention to MR. R. K. WINTER was given at the Savoy Hotel last night.

His retirement from the office of secretary to the Colonial Employers' Federation. His successor in that post is MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE who recently retired from the Colonial Service.

Obituary

Major J. Biddell

MAJOR J. BIDDELL, who died in Kenya after 49 years in East Africa, was a pioneer of the old school. One of Kenya's oldest settlers, his main interests had been cattle and big game hunting, and he conducted the safari of the late Duke of Connaught. The Northern Frontier Province had a special attraction for him, and few men had a more intimate knowledge of the local tribes. He was an intelligence officer in the 1914-18 war, and was at one time an honorary British A.D.C. to the King of Spain. He had served as a non-official member of the Legislative Council. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Sir Benjamin Robertson

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, F.R.S., F.R.M.G., C.B., who has died in Guildford at the age of 85, spent many years in the Indian Civil Service, latterly as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In 1920 he visited Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika on behalf of the Government of India to investigate the position of Indians in East Africa.

MR. KENNETH TURNBULL, F.R.C.S., 33, and his wife aged 28, were killed instantly in a road accident in Salisbury recently. Mr. Turnbull, who went to Southern Rhodesia less than three years ago, was described as one of its leading younger surgeons. A graduate of Durham University, he served as a doctor aboard a destroyer during the war, was a keen cricketer and rugby player, and had recently started flying. They leave a boy aged 12.

MR. ARTHUR WRIGHT, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 74, settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1917 after opening a restaurant in Pretoria and Johannesburg. He took over the Connaught and Avenue (now Windsor) Hotels in Salisbury. Later he farmed at Marandellas, but returned to Salisbury as proprietor of Bell's Hotel. He had several business interests in Northern Rhodesia and was keenly interested in amateur dramatics. He was a cycling hero of England at the age of 17.

GENERAL CLEMENTS EDWARD LEWIS, C.B., C.M.G., who commanded the Royal Tank Division in 1916-17 and who has died in the Isle of Wight at the age of 88, was mentioned in dispatches for his services during the operations in the Suddans and at Bhamah during the battle of Omdurman that he was specially invested with the D.S.O. there by the Duke of Connaught.

MR. OLAF BAST, Norwegian Consul in Southern Rhodesia since 1931, has died in Salisbury at the age of 61. For many years he had been engaged in the manufacture of boxes for the tobacco industry.

Nyasaland Coronation Plans

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS in Nyasaland will include the following:

June 2: Coronation Day. Official parade and review by the Governor in Limbe; unveiling of commemorative clock tower in Blantyre; fireworks display at Lilongwe; Agricultural Society's showground; Church of Scotland Day, Blantyre.

June 3 (Bank Holiday): Coronation Day, Blantyre. Sports and games.

June 6: Joint coronation party. Members of Limbe and Blantyre African Clubs, and the Church of Scotland, will dine at Limbe County Club. Coronation Day for Africans at Blantyre.

June 7: Coronation ball from 8.30 to 12.15. The main streets of Lilongwe will be decorated and illuminated.

Urban Native Courts Problem

AMENDMENT of the Native Courts Ordinance in Northern Rhodesia is the subject of a new study entitled "The Administration of Justice and the Urban African" (H.M. Stationery Office, 7s. 6d.). The author, Mr. A. L. Epstein, lecturer in assistant in the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies at Manchester University, writes that recognition of the fact that the fundamental problem of the courts is the development of a system of law to meet the needs of an urban situation must involve changes in the present organization. An intolerable strain is suggested, but of the courts when, in the absence of some political authority empowered to make new laws, they are expected to administer law rooted in the structure of tribal society, and are simultaneously hampered by the urban situation to introduce changes in the law. Bringing urban courts more directly under the control of the Native Courts Department would, he believes, bring about closer supervision and coordination of the courts' work, two very necessary factors.

E. A. & R.

*A Paper in Africa*

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A line to 60, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by air, in addition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail option for any address costs 30s. annually.

E. A. & R.

# Members of Mau Mau Central Council Arrested in Nairobi

## Important Success Since Emergency Began, Says Government

In a dramatic move, the Government today arrested about thirty members of the Mau Mau Central Council, the body assumed to be the highest authority of the Mau Mau since the declaration of a state of emergency. The action is officially considered to be the most important single operation since the outbreak of the Mau Mau disturbances. The arrested members of the central council are believed to be controlling Mau Mau activities including the raising of funds. The list includes the following names: [Names are mostly illegible due to image quality]

The central council is believed to be composed of soldiers and civilians. "We must take no oath that those who hinder us, and help the whites, must die as they die," is reported to have been one of the slogans used by the Mau Mau. The Mau Mau Central Council is believed to have been formed in the Mau Mau area. The Mau Mau Central Council is believed to have been formed in the Mau Mau area.

### Squatters Evicted

Shortly before this, troops and troops of the 1st Bn. The Devonshire Regiment carried out one of the biggest round-ups of Mau Mau suspects, 1,000 persons being detained. An eviction order had been issued against some 7,000 squatters living in illegally erected hovels at Karoibangi, on the outskirts of Nairobi. In this area a Mau Mau camp had operated at night, condemning loyal Kikuyu to death. Several bodies have been found in the vicinity. Firearms, other weapons and Mau Mau literature were seized.

During the screening a loyal Kikuyu, who had been beaten and left for dead by terrorists in the Nyera district, identified 10 men as having taken part in the attack on him.

On Tuesday Mr. Jeffrey Lavers, 45, a European parks supervisor, was shot dead in Nairobi. The murderer, who escaped, crept up on him while he was working, shooting him twice in the back. Another Nairobi European, Mr. John Mortimer, was fired on by a terrorist while repairing his car. The bullet smashed a window. Mr. Mortimer drew his own revolver and shot the attacker dead as he mounted a bicycle.

A striking instance of loyalty by a servant on the Nahyuki farm of Colonel and Mrs. Gulton is reported. Terrorists, surrounding the farm shortly after the owners had left it, caught two employees, whom they ordered to fetch the owners' arms and money. Preferring acquiescence, a houseboy rushed upstairs, locked himself in the bathroom, dropped bricks into the garden, and ran into a hole to warn Miss Cleland, Scott manager of the farm. When she reached the farmhouse with a party of workers, the party fled, taking with them their two captives and some loot.

On Sunday six terrorists were killed by security forces in the Nyera, Fort Hall and Gilgil districts. In the Fort Hall district a Mau Mau leader surrendered to the police, the first one to have done so.

### Nairobi Special Police Killed

Two African special policemen were shot dead in Nairobi while guarding a roadblock, a third was wounded. Six terrorists were killed when the police surprised a Mau Mau meeting north of Nairobi. A loyal Kikuyu headman killed two terrorists in an attack on a hide-out in the Fort Hall area and seven more were shot dead when a police patrol surprised a Mau Mau meeting near Kiambu.

In a round-up of Nairobi African taxi drivers 29 have been identified and charged as wanted Mau Mau suspects. Twenty-five arrests were made in connexion with a Mau Mau cell in Nairobi.

The upper part of Mount Kenya has been declared a prohibited area. Security forces may shoot without challenge and bombing from the air will be permitted above a line between the 7,500 and 8,000 foot contours.

All possession of firearms, ammunition or explosives is now punishable by death in Kenya. The first five of a batch

of 200 posts of forest reserves are in operation, two on Mount Kenya and three in the Aberdare Forest. The district commissioner is reported by the Governor to be engaged in strengthening the police force to meet "its increased workload to the greatest possible degree of efficiency."

The Kenya Government, in a statement on allegations of the use of force by the security forces, says: "The Government wishes to make it clear to the public generally, as has already been explained to all ranks of the security forces, that it utterly condemns and will not tolerate acts of indiscipline involving the unlawful causing of death or injury, the rough handling of members of the public, suspects or prisoners, or the misappropriation of or damage to their property."

While praising the courage, endurance, and good work of the security forces, the Government is concerned that there should be no more instances of indiscipline. For active operations in the mountains of Kenya had to be carried out by men who had to be trained, who lacked experience, and therefore, errors of judgment might be inevitable.

### Unsubstantiated Allegations

Government, however, strongly deprecated the usually unsubstantiated allegations made by ill-informed and ill-disposed persons in speeches, in the Press in other countries, and locally in gossip and in letters to the Press in general terms. Though some allegations might be well founded, there was reason to believe that they referred only to a few members of the forces, and the crime of savagery which these men had been called upon to investigate sometimes made a fair trial difficult.

A statement issued by African non-official members of the Legislative Council on the use of troops and home guards against Mau Mau, reads:—

"Misapprehension of the African stand on this matter has arisen recently to the extent that African members of the Legislative Council oppose this measure. This is not so. They have all the time maintained one attitude regarding the state of emergency. This attitude is the restoration of peace in the country. The troops and others engaged in the Mau Mau fighting are doing their duty. We should not be asking them to give up their duty. We should, however, request the forces of law and order to take all possible precautions not to hurt the innocent masses who are against terrorism and look forward to a peaceful Kenya."

Mr. W. W. Awori signed the statement as secretary of the African M.L.C.s. As acting president of the Kenya African Union he has stated that that body does not challenge the magistrate's findings in the Kenyatta case. The union's policy will still be to work through legitimate channels. "Whatever has happened in the past to mix the good name of the Kenya African Union with a terrorist organization such as Mau Mau is a matter we are unhappy about."

The union had, he said, distributed thousands of handbills asking people to remain calm at the time of the judgment on Kenyatta. It said that care should be taken not to provoke the innocent masses who might see no alternative but to join the terrorists, and he offered the union's help in propaganda by Press and radio. In conclusion he said: "Let us make our country the supreme example of a harmonious multi-racial society. It can be done."

### Criticism of Indian Government

The Government of India has been accused by the Kenya Electors' Union of interference in Kenya affairs. Grave concern has been expressed by the Executive Committee at unarranted and unfriendly criticisms made by Mr. Nehru on unreliable information.

In the charges of conspiracy in connexion with the murder of Senior Chief Waruhiu, all the accused, including Ex-Senior Chief Koinange, have been acquitted owing to lack of evidence.

More than £100 in small amounts has been received by the district commissioner of Kiambu for relief of distress caused by the Lari massacre. Blind beggars of the Salvation Army Institute at Lari have been given food and the Salvation Army has offered to accommodate in their Nairobi home African children orphaned by the outrage.

The latest official figures in the Uplands massacre record 29 missing and 46 wounded.

Five officers, one M.C.O. and 18 other ranks were selected from the 1st and 2nd Par A.F. men in Southern Rhodesia who volunteered to go to Kenya with the four Harvard aircraft which were held in readiness for possible action against Mau Mau.

The plan to send out local Kikuyu chiefs from the reserves to become chiefs in the settled areas and strengthen the assistance movement has been approved by the Provincial

Commissioner, Rift Valley, Mr. C. M. Johnston, who stated that many loyal Kikuyu were already volunteering for service, and had done excellent work in Naivasha. A good response had also been made by Kipsigis, and bowmen from Elgeyo were operating with the military.

General Bethouard, former French C.-in-C. in Austria, who has been concerned with African affairs, told Press representatives in Paris last week that Mau Mau activities were part of a Communist strategic plan directed by the Russians in Addis Ababa against Africa as a whole. He believed that there was direct liaison between the Prague school for African agitators and the Mau Mau movement.

**Electors' Union Still Dissatisfied**

After publication of General Hinde's directive, the executive committee of the Electors' Union passed a resolution recording its "continued dissatisfaction, and a decision that a delegation should be sent to London to the Secretary of State if by the end of this month, adequate steps had not been taken, including the grant of powers to General Hinde to declare zones from which the public may be removed, to introduce summary justice for terrorists, and to confiscate land units held by individuals, families, or clans guilty of acts of rebellion.

Nine Kikuyu in Dar es Salaam who were adjudged to be active supporters of Mau Mau are being repatriated to Kenya this week.

**Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Criticisms**

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has written in *Time and Tide* that the Mau Mau do what they like when they like and how they like, quite regardless of Government, and that loyal Africans are even more dissatisfied with the conduct of the emergency than the European community in Kenya. The article continued in part:

"The basic weakness of the whole anti-Mau Mau set-up has been the failure to appoint a single commander with undisputed powers over all three arms of authority—military, police, and administration. In the absence of such a centralized command, these three arms have often been busily engaged in outwitting each other. The administration resents the intrusion of the police; the police despises the military; the army despises both. Added to the corporate jealousy are personal resentments.

"It has been openly said that the heads of the two branches of the police—regular and reserve, were at one time and that

the G.O.C. Troops refused to accept directions from the Governor's military adviser, Major-General Hinde.

Such is the background against which a single authority, in the shape of General Hinde, at long last takes operational command. His success will depend partly on his own personality and ability; partly on the extent to which his powers are genuine and untrammelled, and on the degree to which they are loyally backed up by civilians; partly on the efficiency of the committee of six (plus the Governor) which is in effect to be a 'War Cabinet' against Mau Mau.

Whatever the reasons and excuses, the Kenya administration has failed catastrophically to keep its fingers on the pulse of opinion among the people it administers. A drastic inquiry into the whole system of Colonial government which permits such disasters is badly needed. What is wanted immediately is a frank recognition of the fact that failure has occurred, and that those who have failed should not be left in high positions to grapple with a state of emergency for whose failure they are at least partly to blame.

**Little Confidence in Government**

"Throughout Kenya, among both black and white, there is little confidence in the Government. Blunders have been made and are still being made, and no one is held responsible.

"A loyal chief, Hinga, was murdered in hospital. A commissioner appointed to make an inquiry found the district commissioner at fault in having failed to provide a guard. Far from being reprimanded, that officer has been moved on promotion to another part of the colony.

Recently some young men of the Kipsigis tribe were enrolled as anti-Mau Mau trackers and promised certain rates of pay. When their first monthly pay-day came they were given without a word of explanation, a considerably smaller sum, which many of them refused to accept, deeply incensed at the smallness of pay but at the breach of faith. Again no one was held responsible; no heads fell.

The curse of Kenya is that no senior official or policeman has ever been sacked for inefficiency or laziness. General Hinde will have to lift that curse.

"Mau Mau will not be defeated until everyone concerned is more resolved to restore law and order and protect loyal Africans in Kenya than to avoid trouble in the House of Commons and the *Commons Press*; and until the mentality and procedure of bureaucracy have been changed (such a thing is possible) to meet the needs of a society still primitive, tribal, and divided by the rapacious schemers, tribal fanatics, and a breakdown of belief."

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## Southern Rhodesia and The Crown Governor's Address to Parliament

OPENING THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT last week, the Governor, Sir John Kennedy, said, *inter alia*—

"The referendum just completed by the people of Southern Rhodesia have declared themselves in favour of their entry into a federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This momentous decision carries with it confidence by the people of this country of the trust placed in them by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of their faith in themselves.

"The Prime Minister, the Minister of Native Affairs, with our High Commissioner in London and others, have been honoured by summons to be present at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

"The strong links which have ever bound the people of Southern Rhodesia to the Crown and the Royal Family will be further strengthened in this Coronation year by the visit to the Colony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Her Princess Margaret. A great welcome awaits them.

"The Queen Mother will open the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, of which The Queen has graciously accepted patronage.

"The attention of countries all over the world upon the remarkable growth and development which have taken place in Central Africa in the last 63 years. We hope to welcome many distinguished guests, among them most of the Governors-General and Governors of the territories in Africa south of the Sahara, as well as His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

"Southern Rhodesia continues to do her best to maintain her contribution towards the defence of the Commonwealth. Our militia units, which served so successfully and with such credit in Malaya and the Middle East, have now been withdrawn. The Defence Force within the Colony is growing larger, and efforts are being made to increase its mobility.

"It is hoped to re-equip the Southern Rhodesian Air Force with modern jet and transport aircraft, so that pilots will be fully trained to undertake operational duties."

## Conservative Commonwealth Council

SIR ANGUS GILLAN, who was Civil Secretary in the Sudan from 1934 to 1939, is chairman of the new Conservative Party Commonwealth Council, and will supervise the formation of non-Parliamentary groups in London and the provinces for the detailed study of Commonwealth and Colonial affairs. The existing Overseas Bureau will provide a central secretariat. Membership will include ex-official and non-official specialists, as well as enthusiasts and knowledgeable amateurs. With the help of the Parliamentary Commonwealth Affairs Committee (whose chairman, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P., initiated this project), briefing talks will be provided from time to time in London and provincial centres. Publications will be prepared, and a postal advisory service devised. Sir Angus Gillan entered the Sudan Political Service in 1909, and after his retirement became controller of the Commonwealth and Empire Division of the British Council, which he represented in Australia for two years. He is vice-chairman of the governing body of the College, University of London.

## Lions Galore

AN ENCOUNTER with two lions and 10 lionesses on the Bundi-Beit Bridge road was the experience recently of Mr. A. Simonides, a well-known Southern Rhodesian motorer, his wife and baby daughter, who were driving in a small car. On seeing two lionesses by the roadside, Mr. Simonides stopped, but when he turned, he found four more confronting him. At last one lioness walked into the bush, and the other followed. The car had travelled only 200 yards when two lions and two lionesses blocked the road. The driver decided to return to a nearby rest camp, only to find that the six lionesses were again in the road.

## Preventing Fraudulent Appeals New Nyasaland Bill Passed

FRAUDULENT APPEALS for money should be checked in Nyasaland by the Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952, recently passed by the Legislature. It forbids the collection of money without the written permission of a district commissioner, who may call upon collectors of money to render accounts of its disposal.

The Attorney-General, describing some of the swindles perpetrated under the guise of selling subscriptions, said—

"You get the man who collects for a genuine object but misrepresents that he is collecting with official sanction or authority. Only last week a court clerk represented to the court-elders that the provincial commissioner had authorized collection of money for a certain purpose, and the elders in good faith were induced to do so, and no doubt induced the headmen to collect for this purpose. Ignorant villagers should be protected against this sort of thing.

"In an adjoining territory during the war chiefs were invited by Government to collect money for the War Fund, but were asked to make it perfectly clear that contributions were voluntary. When the war ended the fund was wound up, and the chiefs told that they need no longer make collections. But of chief continued to make collections for a year or so after the war ended! There is no need for me to tell you what the money went.

"While I am not suggesting that this is all common among Nyasaland chiefs, I have every reason to believe that it is prevalent among the latter. It is not Government's intention to interfere in any way with the free and voluntary subscription of money to genuine objects, and I am perfectly satisfied that district commissioners will never interfere with a genuine collection."

## Africans' Objections

MR. K. E. MPOSA, an African member, said that recently the chiefs had collected money to send an anti-federation delegation to Britain. The measure seemed designed to prevent such collections, and he opposed it.

MR. E. A. MOWAMBA claimed that chiefs had ably discharged their duties, and that nothing irregular in connexion with collections had been reported.

"Had it not been for selling subscriptions, the Africans' case against federation would not have been clarified to Britons by Africans themselves," he said. "Probably some non-Africans are not happy to see the successful response. Intimidation failed to discourage African members. This Bill is viewed with great suspicion by Africans, and Native Authorities dislike it.

"As this clause is believed to have been produced in order to paralyse African advancement, it will be in the interests of this Commonwealth Government and Africans to withdraw it."

The REV. A. S. DODD, who said that any Government must defend the ignorant and unwary from the unscrupulous, but that in the absence of more specific reasons for its urgent imposition, he considered the measure untimely.

MR. M. P. BARROW emphasized that the Bill applied to all races. He did not believe the Government wanted to prevent Africans from raising funds for deputations to Britain. The purpose was to protect the public from unscrupulous persons.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said in his reply—

"Nobody has suggested that the purpose for which Congress obtained money when it sent certain chiefs to the United Kingdom was a wrong purpose. Nobody has suggested that the provisions would have been used to stop money being collected for that purpose.

"There is no legal machinery at present for dealing with the supervision of subscriptions and of accounts. The case I cited was not the only instance we have had: there have been numerous other instances during the last two or three years, but this is not the proper place in which to divulge the details of the numerous instances in which village headmen or minor officials have misrepresented the extent of their powers in collecting money."

Gwejo town council's proposal to use African beer-mill profits for road-making in the Native area, has been rejected by the Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia.

**Comment on Federation**

(Continued from page 1086)

Commenting on the referendum, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* wrote:

"On April 9, in the centenary year of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, founder of Rhodesia, the peoples of Southern Rhodesia took the first step in the realization of the dream of a federation of British States in Central Africa. Rhodesians have given Sir Godfrey Huggins a vote of confidence in themselves and their future. Fear and doubt have been set aside. The world now knows that Rhodesians have not lost the spirit of brave adventure.

"Sir Godfrey Huggins, eleven of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and by his own personality and ability one of its elder statesmen, emerges clearly as one of the great figures of African history. He too has been a visionary and a worker of tremendous practical things. He has encouraged, and persuaded his followers to think and do the big things. He has led them far and well.

"The bulk of his great public service lies in the years of preparation that have gone, but he has set strong foundations by the very simplicity of the tenets of his faith and the single-minded purpose of his beliefs. He has much yet to give in addition from his great store of knowledge and experience. His confidence that courage, vision, and a sense of fair play all round will assure the success of a Federal State is in keeping with the character of the man on whose inspiration has depended the achievements of progressive thought and action in Rhodesia.

"Mr. Roy Welensky, financial Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, has become in the last few weeks a popular figure on public platforms in this country. By his level-headed and far-seeing arguments in favour of federation he has epitomized the real spirit of partnership between his country and its neighbours. Despite ill-health, he has worked tirelessly to further his beliefs, and in doing so has shown the great affinity of purpose which exists not so much between the two Rhodesias but a Greater Rhodesia. . . . Who can believe that a concept of modern racial partnership that has been brought so far by courage and good will cannot be carried through to reality?"

**Joint National Council Reorganized**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S Joint National Council, formed in 1950 to co-ordinate the news of the Colony's major national organizations, has been reorganized, membership having become too diverse for practical purposes and the function having tended to become academic. Membership will therefore now be limited to the following bodies, subsequent additions being permitted only by unanimous consent: the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia (Inc.), the Rhodesian Mining Federation, the Federation of Mining Industries, the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of Regional Development Associations. Representation by one member may be granted jointly to the Federation of Women's Institutes, the National Council of Women, and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. The chairman, Mr. C. J. Bowden (representing the Federation of Rhodesian Industries) has been re-elected, and Mr. Ralph Palmer (R.N.F.U.) is vice-chairman.

**Loyalty of African Civil Servants**

**Sir Gilbert Rennie on Political Pressure**

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, spoke very directly in the Legislative Council last week about the call of the African National Congress for "two days of prayer" coupled with a strike in protest against the federation schema. The Governor said:

"The attempt made on April 1 and 2 to influence the course of events in an irregular and irresponsible way failed, and I should like to express the Government's appreciation of the action of those Africans who remained at work, and especially of the loyalty and devotion to duty of the African Civil Servants, the vast majority of whom reported for duty.

"The number of Government employees in Lusaka on duty that day unfortunately stayed away from work, and disciplinary action has been taken against them. I cannot too strongly deprecate recent attempts to seduce employees from their duties and loyalties, and to enforce for political purposes a general stoppage of work.

"So far as employees and the servants of the Government are concerned, I wish to say quite plain, once more that the Government will not tolerate acts of disloyalty, in the form of absenteeism or in any other form, in furtherance of political purposes, and that the Government expects its employees and servants to accept its decisions loyally and to carry them out.

"Pressure that has recently been brought to bear on Government servants and employees by misguided men is reflected in anti-Government feeling that is being worked up these days in various parts of the country by ill-disposed persons. I know well that such persons are playing on the ignorance, fears, and suspicions of susceptible people."

**Barotse Council Accepts Federation**

SMWANAWINA III, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, and his council, having discussed with Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the whole question of federation for two days, agreed that the conclusions reached were satisfactorily represented in the following statement, which Sir Gilbert read in the Legislative Council last week:

"If H.M. Government in the United Kingdom decide to proceed with the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, the Paramount Chief and the Council of Barotseland will raise no objections so far as Barotseland is concerned provided:

(1) That the rights reserved under the Lewanika concessions are preserved by an appropriate provision in the federal constitution as stated in §139 of the federal scheme, and

(2) That that part of Northern Rhodesia known as Barotseland is declared or styled by Order-in-Council 'The Barotseland Protectorate.'

The Governor said that he had assured the council that §139 of the federal scheme made it quite clear that the rights under the Lewanika concessions would be preserved in the federal constitution.

As to the second proviso, he had assured the council that the Secretary of State had already agreed in principle to that request, and that he had no doubt that an appropriate Order-in-Council would be made in the near future.

Barotseland and Protectorate would be part of Northern Rhodesia.

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Letter to the Editor

Seeking Success for the Federation Union to Win African Confidence

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—You rightly urge that all those concerned for the well-being of Central Africa, whether they supported the proposal for federation or not, should now unite in an earnest endeavour to make the scheme a success. It can be a success if operated by men of good will. On that condition it can lead to the creation of a harmonious and united state, in which European and African can live in mutual trust, knowing that neither will be favoured and neither penalized solely on racial grounds.

You quote Sir Godfrey Huggins as saying that "in the end the people will take their place according to their worth and standard of civilization, not according to the colour of their skins." But why "in the end"? Africans are not going to be reassured by references to the indefinite future. Surely it is essential that definite and early action be taken in favour towards the removal of colour discrimination and the increase of African opportunities to advance in the path of civilization. (African opposition to federation has often been misguided in its expression, but African fears are not entirely without foundation.)

You, sir, have continuously used all your great influence in support of federation. Will you please now use it with equal vigour and no less insistence in the effort to ensure that Africans are in fact given the treatment which alone can win their confidence and willing co-operation? And will you please print this letter together with your answer to it.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

G. W. BROOMFIELD.

G. W. Broomfield is the secretary to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, asks some practical questions very fairly, and we hope and believe that those who will become the political leaders of the new federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will spare his and other Africans all means shall receive the treatment which alone can win their confidence and willing co-operation.

As to prompt action towards the removal of colour discrimination, a Note in the issue in which we recorded the results of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia suggested that the new university which is to be built in or near Salisbury would be multi-racial, and that an early statement to that effect was likely. If our expectation in that matter is fulfilled, it will afford on prompt proof to Africans that the four British Central African Governments have found a new way of encouraging partnership between white and black.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always stood for the Rhodes principle of "equal rights for all civilized men," and Sir Godfrey Huggins, who accepts the same principle, was, we imagine, restating it in other words in the passage quoted. In using the qualification "in the end," to which our correspondent draws attention, the Prime Minister had presumably in mind the fact that very, very few Africans in the territories can as yet meet Europeans on anything like level terms, and that a long period must elapse before their number can become substantial, however liberal and generous the education policy of the Governments may be.

The greatest need for early action towards the removal of colour discrimination is, in our view, not in Southern Rhodesia, but on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, a territory for which the Colonial Office is responsible. The Government of Northern Rhodesia and the managements of the great copper mining companies there agree with the African workers that a beginning ought to be made to implement the recommendations of the Bulleigh Commission.

During the war and in the early post-war period there were manifest reasons for the avoidance of action which would have entailed a strike by the European mineworkers and a consequent cessation of the production of a metal essential to the safety of the Empire. But appropriate action cannot be much longer delayed, and it is to be hoped that it can be taken in stages by mutual agreement. So great are the prospects of new mining developments in the area that that should be

...without leaving any capable European of his customary work. The European Mineworkers' Union has been able to secure postponement of action so far, and two Socialist Secretaries of State discovered that their hopes of winning support from that organization for a more liberal attitude were unrealistic.

If there were now a real détente in international relations, the outlook for the copper industry would be so changed that the miners' leaders might feel it prudent to adopt a more reasonable attitude. That is greatly to be hoped for, other considerations of the Copperbelt could become a focus of growing discontent and political subversion if European obduracy were to inflame African passions. That is at least as clearly recognized by the European political leaders in Central Africa as by anyone in this country, and they may be expected to seek opportunities of improving the position. What could not be done while authority was divided may be more easily achieved by the Federal Government. (Ed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.)

Schlesinger Group's Golden Jubilee

THE SCHLESINGER ORGANIZATION, founded in Johannesburg by the late I. W. Schlesinger, is this year celebrating its golden jubilee. An offshoot, launched a year later, was the African Life Assurance Society, Ltd. When Mr. Schlesinger entered the entertainment field in 1913 he included Southern Rhodesia, and the Bulawayo Palace and Empire theatres and the Salisbury Palace joined the group two years later. The newsreel, "African Mirror" (the world's oldest, save for "Pathe Gazette"), was launched in 1912, and the group experimented with cartoon and advertising films as long as 35 years ago. Among buildings planned for Rhodesia by the group are the new luxury Rhodes cinema in Bulawayo, a Bulawayo headquarters for the African Life Assurance Society (with 64 flats above), and a combined hotel and cinema in Salisbury costing £850,000, which will be the most modern in Africa. Mr. John Schlesinger is the present head of the group.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Rhodesian tourists spend about £250,000 in Pretoria every year.

The Union-Castles liner *Dunster* was diverted to a tugmen's strike in Southampton.

A challenge cup for the best African sportsman of the year in Northern Rhodesia is to be presented by the Governor, Sir Gilbert Peake.

The Government of Kenya has offered to provide all the furniture for a large committee room in Kenya's new Legislative Council.

Of the 103,582 people who visited South Africa last year, 56,919 were from Southern Rhodesia and 46,663 from Northern Rhodesia, increases of 12.4% and 5.9% respectively.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in 1952 numbered 14,560, compared with 17,000 in 1951; 2,448 declared capital to the total value of £1,272,916, or £754,823 less than in the previous year.

The H. J. ... is to give 14 concerts during the forthcoming Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo, will play a cricket match against a team selected by the mayor of that city.

Mr. William Van der ... a former mayor of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. E. W. Ellis were recently fined £9, or five days' imprisonment, on a charge of common assault against an African.

Chartum Airport, which has been closed since July, 1951, will reopen to international traffic on May 1. The expenditure on the new runway, terminal services, the new air control services, and radio services is being borne by the Government of the United Kingdom.

## N. Rhodesian Chief Sentenced

In the magistrate's court in Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia, Chief Mankwa has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for threatening Government officials with violence and Julius Milambo, the previous Northern Rhodesian Chief, received a similar sentence for threatening African game guards. Chief Mankwa was recently suspended after disturbances in his area in connexion with fish protection measures.

According to the 1952 census, the non-African population of Tanganyika consists of 17,885 Europeans (18.7%), 20,493 Asians (59%), 3,240 Goans (3.4%), 13,025 Arabs (12.6%), and 4,841 (5.1%) others, including 2,060 Somalis. Dar es Salaam contained 3,603 Europeans, 19,382 Asians, 1,595 Goans, 1,570 Arabs, 660 other non-Africans, and 72,330 Africans. Net permanent immigration into the Territory in the first nine months of 1952 consisted of 1,927 Europeans, 2,332 Asians, and 80 others.

Seven Africans in the professional division of the Civil Service in Uganda have been promoted to the senior division, two as senior assistant agricultural officers and the others as senior engineering assistants.

Rhodesia's march, composed specially by Eric Coates for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, will be first played by the Halle Orchestra at a gala concert to be attended by The Queen Mother at the exhibition, to be held at the Royal on July 5.

Falcon College, Southern Rhodesia's first denominational private secondary school, will occupy the buildings of the former Bushuek mine in the Essexvale district. Planned to open at the beginning of next year, the college, which will ultimately accommodate 300 boys, will have for its headmaster Mr. Frank Cary, headmaster of Eagle School in the Vumba. The college will be non-sectarian.

## Native Boy's Drove

A dog recently saved the life of an African boy seized by a crocodile at the Chikuru River near Fort Victoria. The crocodile, emerging from the river, grabbed a goat, and when the boy held on to the animal by one leg, the crocodile released its hold and seized the boy. The dog ran and barked furiously, and then bit the crocodile. It then upon released the boy, who ran to safety carrying the goat, while the dog evaded the crocodile's further attacks.

The 54th anniversary meetings of the Church Missionary Society will be held on Monday and Tuesday, May 4 and 5. The Rt. Rev. C. E. Staff, lately Bishop of Uganda, will preside at 6.30 a.m. on Monday in the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, and at 7.15 p.m. on the following evening there will be a rally in the Empress Hall, Earls Court, at which two of the speakers will be the Archbishops of Canterbury and Canterbury, F. C. Hewes, Africa secretary of the society, and for many years a missionary in Kenya.

## Northern Rhodesia's Centenary Games

The Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia Rhodes Centenary Games will open at New-Kwena on Saturday, July 11. The events will include the following:

- July 12: Northern Rhodesian Biscuits, N. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia, Inter-Rhodesia hockey tournament, fete and regatta; N. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia boxing.
- July 13: N. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia hockey; M. Mabeland v. S. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia, badminton.
- July 14: N. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia, football; N. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia, inter-territorial football; wrestling, weightlifting, and baseball.
- July 14: Marathon; N. Rhodesia v. S. Rhodesia athletics; marks of Biscuits; tennis; retirement ceremony; lighting the tattoo; firework display, and far well sundown at Park, Nkana.

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# KENYA COLONY

### Of Commercial Concern

The current monthly letter of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd. draws attention to the fact that the British East African territories, which sold only 2,041 bags of coffee (of 60 kilos to the United Kingdom) in 1949, sold no less than 221,250 bags last year, and that the respective contributions of the Belgian Congo were 118,999 and 263,053 bags, and those of Ethiopia 150 and 215,000 bags. The coffee imports of the U.S.A. from the whole of Africa last year totalled 1,220,951 bags, or 6% of the aggregate purchases against 423,362 bags three years earlier.

An interesting article in the *East African Agricultural Journal* on the East African milk recording scheme gives records by county. The highest yield of milk from a Friesian cow published is 12,457 lb. and the highest butterfat yield 498 lb. The respective figures for Guernsey are 10,868 lb. and 468 lb.; for Jersey 13,231 lb. and 500 lb.; and for Frieslands 21,633 lb. and 647 lb.

### London Tea Auction

At a tea auction in London 4,445 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 3s. 5.11d. per lb., compared with 3,551 packages averaging 3s. 7.21 per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 5s. 3d. per lb. for 60 packages from Tanganyika.

Northern Rhodesia produced 11½ its cement requirements last year, the Chilanga factory's output totalling 62,000 out of 122,000 tons. Only 13,000 tons were bought from overseas, compared with 47,000 tons in 1951.

The *Fort Portal* run by the *London Tea and Marketing Corporation* has been leased by the *Co. (Africa), Ltd.*, after considerable criticism of a para-statal body competing with private enterprise.

Bumper crops are expected in Northern Rhodesia this season, according to the Director of Agriculture. The quality of tobacco is much higher than last year, and the maize crop is estimated at 860,000.

The drought in northern Tanganyika is reported to have reduced the coffee crop by almost half, and the Uganda outturn, previously estimated at 35,000 tons, is now put at about 25,000 tons.

### S. Rhodesia's Food Outlook Brighter

The Food Producers' Committee has been disbanded in Southern Rhodesia, two favourable growing seasons, and improved conservation activities, having eased the Colony's food outlook.

Owing to the improvement of the railway facilities, no further certificates of unavoidable delay will be issued for endorsement with the seal of Tanga Chamber of Commerce.

Since the Salisbury tobacco auction sales were first opened in 1936, over £100m. worth of Rhodesian leaf has been sold, this milestone having been passed a few days ago.

The address of Messrs. Henry Pooley (S.A.) Consulting Engineers has been changed from Tororo, Uganda, to Nairobi.

A new cigarette factory has been opened in Nakuru for the Rift Valley Cigarette Co., Ltd.

### Correspondence

SEATS IN THE *Arch* in Trafalgar Square, near Admiralty Arch, are available to people connected with East Africa, and those interested should apply immediately to the East African Commissioner, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. Prices, including refreshments, range from 11 to 15 guineas.

### Parliamentary Questions and Answers

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week DR. JEGGER (Labs) asked the Colonial Secretary how many licences had been issued in Kenya to Africans to grow coffee in 1950, 1951, and 1952.

MR. LYELL: "The numbers of Africans licensed to grow coffee at June 30 in each year were: 1950, 5,235; 1951, 7,088; 1952, 10,699."

MR. JEGGER: "Does the Government intend when it was introduced to introduce legislation for the reorganization of the Kenyan coffee industry?"

MR. LYELL: "The committee of the Legislative Council which has been considering the Government's proposals is expected to report within a month. If their report is accepted, legislation to give effect to their recommendations will then be introduced."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the terms of the message received from the Nyasaland chiefs' conference which met on March 14 and 15.

MR. LYELL: "The terms of the message received from a meeting of chiefs in Lilongwe on March 14 and 15 are as follows: 'Please convey to Her Majesty Queen our devoted regards and humble greetings. After hearing report by Nyasaland chiefs' delegation to England, Nyasaland chiefs' conference held Lilongwe March 14 and 15 confirmed and endorsed petition submitted to Her Majesty and statements made by that delegation to Her Government and British public. Conference resolved that intimidation by Government continues and evidence available. Deeply disappointed and grieved refusal of a meeting with our Protector The Queen. Conference resolved in support of federation against Africans. Solid rejection will be resisted at all costs.'"

Every African who was on the veterinary staff in the Mubende district of Uganda during June, July, and August of last year is now serving a prison sentence for extortion and corruption. They have been convicted on charges of obtaining money from African cattle owners for the inoculation of their animals.

Scrutinized under the low beam search of tobacco from the suspect's pocket shows clearly that you must look elsewhere for your cigarettes. The only one of a different type, it fits in window, placid and the cigarette is like a lady's form. Why? My dear fellow! Firstly, he is a pipe smoker, secondly, and thirdly, he is still, he smokes his favourite and and mine—Capstan.

FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS

# Colonial Harvester

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## Broadcast Debate on Kenya

(Continued from page 1082)

great deal of racial feeling, and bitterness for a long period. Partnership must mean, for the time being anyway, a representation of the various interests in Government. You already a beginning was being made, there was to have been a committee in the coming years when some of the constitutional problems would be discussed. There has been a beginning in local government in a variety of ways, in which the co-operation of Africans in public life is aimed at.

JOELSON: "But we mustn't assume that Africans always see alike. These are Africans in Kenya to-day who are as opposed to the Kikuyu as the British are to a white man. And, of course, this outbreak of violence will mean that the sensible leaders in other African tribes will treat with great suspicion the proposals that come from the Kikuyu. You are certainly going to have that problem to solve."

WILLS: "May I amend that by saying that not only the many of the other African tribes against the Mau Mau doctrine, but many of the Kikuyu also. At one time 90% of the Kikuyu people, men, women and children had taken the Mau Mau oath, under threat of death and under threat of mystical, supernatural forces, but by now many thousands of them have become active resisters against Mau Mau."

MCKENZIE: "Are there any other steps that any of you feel ought to be taken in meeting the problems of Kenya? Are you fairly happy about the beginning that has been made?"

JOELSON: "No, not at all. I think that both on the civil side and on the side of the forces of law and order very much more must be done. One of the things that has been very striking, I think, is that there has not been an adequate chain of responsibility for the measures that have had to be taken; and holding men hard to their responsibility and getting rid of them for someone more capable of doing the job if they fall down on it. And on the civil side, too, I think there are quite a number of things to be done."

WILLS: "Yet on the military side and the police side the men in the field have done a magnificent job."

CREECH JONES and JOELSON: "Spoken for."

### African Grievances

CREECH JONES: "There's a long-term policy to look at; the Royal Commission will be working on that. Immediately I think some of the grievances which are common to Africans should receive far greater detailed attention. They ought not to wait for the cleaning up of all this violence."

JOELSON: "Wouldn't you agree too that Government has so often failed to get itself across? It has failed to get itself across to the African in particular, but it has often failed to get itself across to the Europeans and the Asians."

WILLS: "Exactly, and it has a very good story to tell."

JOELSON: "An excellent story."

MCKENZIE: "Has the Kenya situation been reflected in the South African election campaign?"

WILLS: "I think the Kenya situation was brought on partly by influences from West Africa, where the Africans have succeeded in establishing the beginnings of self-government, and with many faults and many problems have begun to do the job, and also by influences from South Africa, because the men in Kenya, without quite grasping the situation in either of the other countries, have thought: 'Well, there are the Africans in West Africa ruling themselves, and there are the Africans in South Africa getting a pretty bad deal from their point of view, and they have thought they had better act now. That has led them to listen to Mau Mau agitators.'

JOELSON: "It would be surprising also if there were not some evil Asian influences at work. I think, as you mentioned a moment ago, McKenzie, the question of the effect has on other parts of Africa. I believe the effect is very bad, though on the great majority of cases there is no reason at all for it. I see many people who want to talk about Rhodesia affairs, or Tanganyika affairs, or Uganda affairs, and have, for three or four minutes, they have switched off to Mau Mau, although it has often had no possible influence on the situation they want to discuss."

CREECH JONES: "Of course, the influence must be completely national throughout the whole of Africa. On the one hand, there is a feeling that the Europeans ought to go. On the other hand, there is a feeling that so long as the European is there, there will be repression and consequently while we may make use of the Europeans for the time being, we ought to rid ourselves of this pest which is utterly irrational, and that worsening of race relations is likely to happen for some time."

WILLS: "In the Sudan there is a very strong feeling that the European ought to stay, and the southern Sudanese particularly, because in the Sudan the British record has been one of continual progress for the business with no benefit to any outsider whatever. The southern Sudanese, who are a little

afraid of domination by the northern Sudanese and the Egyptians, feel that the British authority has always been their protection and their guide."

MCKENZIE: "The situation in West Africa is sometimes held up as a model for the African population in East and Central Africa. Is it likely to be a model?"

CREECH JONES: "What has happened in West Africa has a great influence on Africans everywhere. What can be achieved there, it is argued, ought to be achieved where they are, irrespective of conditions, circumstances, past history, and so on. It does have a respect of speeding up a somewhat irrational nationalism, and energy to secure a large measure of autonomy than the people are able or competent to use."

JOELSON: "Let the circumstances be in a sense comparable, of course. In West Africa, the people who have been in some contact with civilization for three or four hundred years. Ten years ago the Kikuyu had no contact at all with white men. They were being hunted from the north by the Somali and from the south by the Masai. They are only just emerging from barbarism. There is no comparison whatever."

### White Settler Progressive

WILLS: "An important thing in Kenya is the relation between the white man and the black. People have the wrong idea that the white settler there has been oppressive and cruel to the black man. As far as I've been able to judge, that is absolutely untrue. There may be instances, of course. But what the white man has done, I think, is rather to ignore the educated African and treat him as he would treat the old African whom he knew as a satisfied servant on his farm. And that has been a social error which has its consequences."

JOELSON: "It isn't only on the side of the settler, you know. I happen to know the case of one of the first Africans from Kenya who was thoroughly well educated. He came to this country, went to a university, and returned to Kenya, and to my knowledge Lord Delamater, who was then the settler leader, and one of his chief colleagues went to the then Governor and said: 'Here is the first African who is thoroughly well educated; you must find a niche for him in the administration; we must not allow him to be unemployed.' And the Governor wouldn't listen."

MCKENZIE: "Our time is almost up. Could we give a sort of final summary of what we feel is the most hopeful line of advance?"

CREECH JONES: "I saw immediately that certain short-term and long-term things ought to be thought out. I am concerned with the fact that it is a very low wage economy which we try to run there, with the over-crowded reserves and the importance of a vigorous policy of settlement; and I am concerned about the spread of education. We are not going nearly fast enough. Also we must abolish all the remnants of discriminatory practices. These social conventions live long and die hard but they must go. We have got to recognize the dignity and worth of the African."

JOELSON: "I think the first thing we have to do is to restore law and order and respect for Government. One of the measures I believe the Government of Kenya should take is to appoint a Minister of Rehabilitation and Reconciliation. I think he should be a non-official of character, good judgment, and a great deal of strength of will. I believe it would be a good thing to have a committee that Government trusts a non-official. I think that the African masses must be made to understand what Government's aims are."

### Administrative Officers Should Stay Longer

WILLS: "There are several things that ought to be done. One thing is to keep administrative officers in their districts much longer so that they know the Africans and the Africans know them. They ought to itinerate far more frequently and far less hurriedly. I think there should be a great expansion of the district teams engaged on community development work in the African areas. I think that these should be adequate and ceaseless public relations work. In other words Government should get itself across to the people. That I believe is absolutely vital in the short term and the long term."

MCKENZIE: "A final brief word, Colin Wills."

WILLS: "I think Joelson has said it all. All I want to say is something not in the program which he stated very well, but the immediate problem is obviously to smash Mau Mau, and I believe that in saying that I have the support not only of the Europeans in Kenya but of all the Africans. And I feel that the one way in which we're going to do that is by doing that quickly through the co-operation of the Kikuyu people, who are alarmed by the fact that their tribe is disgraced by Mau Mau."

MCKENZIE: "Well, thank you, gentlemen for giving me your analysis of this problem, and some of the possible solutions to it. There is a wide area of agreement, some difference of emphasis, but the picture that has not been quite so pessimistic as I hoped as was shown in the headlines."

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## Mining

## Sherwood Starr Surprise

SHERWOOD STARR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., has held an extraordinary general meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which resolution to place the company's mining operations in the hands of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., the resignation of secretaries, directors, and consulting engineers to the company, from the board of which their representatives withdrew. The representatives of the African Mine Owners' Trust, Ltd., resigned from the London committee. But Mrs Bailey Southwell is chairman of the reconstituted board of which Sir Percy Burnett, Mr. R. F. Vincent, and Mr. I. G. Jones are members. Pending other arrangements transfers will continue to be accepted by the African Investors' Association.

## Asbestos Outstrips Gold

ASBESTOS HEADED Southern Rhodesia's mineral output index last year at £6,652,000, its value outstripped gold (£6,520,000) for the first time. The Colony's *Economic Bulletin* points out that gold was unable to maintain its place despite the fact that from April, 1952 onwards practically the whole of the output was sold at a premium through a London broker. The total value of mineral production was £20,232,382, an increase of 10% on the previous year. Last year's output, 9% lower by weight than the 1938 quantity, was worth 10% more.

## Kamatiti Tin Development

CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENTS in the Kamatiti tin fields, Southern Rhodesia, are foreshadowed by a recent change in ownership of the property. The operating company is now a partnership between the Billiton Company of the Netherlands (the world's largest individual tin producers, accounting for one-fifth of total output) and Eunice Lady-Oakes, together with the Oakes family, of the Bahamas, through their subsidiary, Oakes Ltd. A thorough investigation of the whole property is being undertaken.

## Metal Prices

TIN, ZINC, AND LEAD have all fallen further on the London market during the past week. The present price for spot tin is £200, lead has been sold down to £78 for immediate delivery, and the latest quotations for zinc is 67.

## Oceana Development Company

THE OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., in concert with interests in Rhodesian mining, earned a profit of £12,077 last year, compared with £17,604 in 1951. Taxation absorbs £5,500, and a dividend of 10% less tax requires £7,250. The issued capital is £131,821 in stock units of 5s. Current liabilities stand at £12,916, investments at £215,972, debtors at £12,248, and cash at £13,271. The directors are Messrs. R. C. Bromhead (chairman), L. C. Walker, F. R. Peters, and R. Franklin, who is also secretary.

## El Oro Mining and Exploration

EL ORO MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., a company with Rhodesian interests, earned a profit of £1,901 in the calendar year 1952. The debit balance carried to the balance sheet is £116,863. The issued capital is £292,202 in shares of 3s. 6d. each. Current liabilities appear at £25,928, investments at £160,886, debtors at £39,795, and cash at £2,703. The directors are Messrs. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman and managing director) and Mrs H. G. Hall, who is joint secretary with G. F. Hubbard.

## Rhodesian Quartzite

AN ALMOST LIMITLESS SUPPLY of banded quartzite has been found to the north of Mzwa, Southern Rhodesia, and is now being used commercially. Similar to Italian quartzite, it can be employed in flooring, crazy paving, replaced wall facings, etc. This mineral is resilient, harder wearing than stone, and can be polished to give an attractive finish.

## Canadian Asbestos Investment

A CANADIAN COMPANY has invested over £2m. in a large asbestos scheme in the Mafube District of Southern Rhodesia. It has bought the Temerinne, Siro, and Shamala properties, and is carrying out exploratory work 40 miles west of Salisbury where an airstrip is being laid.

## Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first two months of this year were valued at £271,282, compared with £275,030 for the corresponding period of the previous year. February exports were £138,946 (£286,375).

## Scheelite Mines Closed

THE FALL in the official price of scheelite from 10s. per unit to six shillings has caused the closure of the Filabusi district of Southern Rhodesia.



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Founder and Editor  
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1490

6d weekly plus yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A**FRICAN LEADER in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Mansana III, Paramount Chief of the Barotsé, and his council have taken the wise and courageous course of formally accepting the plan for Central African federation. Within twenty-four hours of the announcement by the Governor of that decision of the Barotsé, the largest and most closely knit tribe in the country, the two European who sit in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia as representatives of African interests, Mr. H. S. Moffat and the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, took the strange action of voting against the White Paper proposals, although neither has at any time made alternative suggestions of a practical character, at least not in public. Moreover, they are understood not to have had discussions with representative Africans since their return from the last London conference. It was the Paramount Chief, in our view, who made the right decision, not the two nominated European members of the Legislative Council.

While the federal scheme was under discussion the Paramount Chief was silent, but when the voting in the House of Commons and in the Southern Rhodesian referendum had removed all doubt about the issue, he took the stand that the duty of his people was to refrain from obstructing or complicating the implementation of the plan, and to co-operate loyally with the Government to make it work as efficiently as possible. That is surely the patriotic attitude to adopt. It is the one followed in Southern Rhodesia by the Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, Mr. Stockil, who, having done everything in his power to frustrate the project until the will of the electorate was declared, then

announced that he would be guided by the verdict of the people and discontinue his campaign.

The contrast is striking between his leadership and that of the Paramount Chief on the one hand and that of the African representatives in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature on the other. In precisely the same set of circumstances, the African decision is for co-operation, in the one case and for non-co-operation in the other for what safeguarding phraseology may have been used by Mr. Moffat and Mr. Nightingale. It is quite certain that the Africans (and not those in Northern Rhodesia only) who have even an elementary understanding of the question will interpret what has happened as a considered declaration of support by two respected Europeans for those Africans who have campaigned, and still campaign, against federation in opposition to the extremists and those who have capitulated to their pressure. The two nominated European members are not delegates of the African National Congress, the African Protectorate Council, or any other body; they are nominated by the Governor to represent African interests. African interests will be best served by acceptance of the policy which has now been decided and faithful support of it, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Moffat and Mr. Nightingale will urge Africans to recognize that fact. A Paramount Chief (whose tribesmen are to be found in large numbers in the Copper Belt on the line of rail, and in Southern Rhodesia) has set them a good example. Having made their protests in the Legislature, will they now capitulate? The Barotsé decision offers them yet another opportunity to disregard their duty to the whole of Central Africa and to render a grave disservice.

## Notes By The Way

### Boomerang

MR. JAMES GREENEIS and Mr. John Dugdale will derive no satisfaction from the news that they are generally regarded in Southern Rhodesia as being largely responsible for the record made in the recent referendum and the heavy majority in favour of the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Their speeches in the last Colonial House were heard by the Rhodesians that, having read the reports in the local newspapers, large numbers of them who had shown little previous interest in the subject appear to have said to themselves: "If this is the kind of argument who opposes federation, I must be better than I had imagined. If they are against it, I am for it." That was particularly the case with women voters, I am told.

### Unclear Cut-Throat

BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE and the referendum the Griffiths-Dugdale speeches were a main topic of conversation at tea parties, sundowners, and other gatherings, and two of the bitterest opponents of federation among British politicians thus became the upstart and very effective allies of Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky. In the chapter of defeat on an issue over which they have both made the most craggy misstatements, that knowledge will bring no comfort to the Secretary of State and the Minister of State for the Colonies in the last Socialist Government.

### Rifles for Kikuyu Home Guards

The *Observer* is reluctant to criticize Kenya, has ascribed to a fear of antagonizing the extremists among the white settlers, the decision to limit the supply of rifles to Kikuyu home guards to one weapon per squad. It might have been expected to recognize that in such a matter European official and non-official judgments would not spring from political considerations, but wholly from such practical assessments as the number of rifles immediately available, the number of squads capable of using them effectively, and the measure of the risk that the weapons might fall into enemy hands. Nothing could be worse than the sale of rifles to home guards in order of safeguarding them, but that would invite the Mau Mau to attack them in the expectation of capturing their weapons. Where, however, squads contain experienced men who can make good use of firearms, settlers would not deny them the most obvious means of dealing effectively with the activities of the gangs. The competence of the Kikuyu home guard, not the politics of European settlers, will be the criterion.

### When Is a Gang?

THE EXHORTATION of the General Officer Commanding in East Africa to the troops to kill or capture all members of a gang with which they make contact, not merely one or two out of a score, likewise displeases the *Observer*. "What constitutes a gang?" asks the Astor organ. "Who decides whether a number of fleeing Africans is a Mau Mau gang or merely a group of frightened Africans?" "Frightened Africans are pressed into gang service without compunction, and, the immediate task achieved, are usually allowed to return home, where they sham innocence. As to the other point, in a state of emergency in any country the man who bolts is ordered to stop by the military or police invites the challenger to shoot. If he halts he may prove that he is not a voluntary disturber of The Queen's Peace; but if he flees with others why should those engaged in the restoration of law and order be expected to assume that he is other than a gangster?"

### Mr. Lennox-Boyd

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD has greatly enhanced his political stature by his handling of the Transport Bill, which the Socialist Opposition has bitterly resented and fiercely attacked at every opportunity. Mr. Lennox-Boyd was suddenly switched by the Prime Minister from the Colonial Office, where he was second in command to Mr. Lytchton, to lead the fight for the denationalization of road transport. Not one of the Conservative or Socialist M.P.s who commented to me at the time of an unexpected translation of the Minister enquired into his preference, all felt sympathy for his political future was at stake, and some doubted the outcome. But they seriously underestimated a bonny fighter, who quickly assimilates the essence of a problem and works hard to master the details. He quickly showed the House that he had mastered an intricate Bill, which he piloted through storms, even in the middle of the night, with a light-hearted competence which cheered his friends and added to the anger of the enemies. In the final phase last week his most relenting opponent, Mr. James Callaghan, declared that the Minister "has set an example to us all by the way he has attended to this Bill." Colonial affairs have interested Mr. Lennox-Boyd for many years, and it seems more than likely that he will one day preside over the Colonial Office.

### Mr. Butler's Budget

THE BUDGET, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was designed "to improve our competitive efficiency, provide incentives for greater effort, and encourage private saving." For years there have been complaints from East and Central Africa that too few British manufacturers were active in competition, in many cases because there were inadequate incentives to prompt increased enterprise. Continental and Japanese manufacturers have lately given proof of ever-growing interest in the territories, which offer boundless prospects to the maker of the right article, backed by sound salesmanship. Most of the wholesale and retail buyers would prefer a British article, if offered at anything like a competitive price for delivery within a reasonable period, and if the budget relieves improve British export selling, East and Central African buyers, I have no doubt, will be delighted.

### Deputy Governor

KENYA I can predict, will shortly have a Deputy Governor. Recently Major General Hinde was made responsible to the Governor for the whole conduct of the operations for the re-establishment of law and order in the Kikuyu country. A new experienced administrator will be made responsible for routine civil affairs. His name I shall be surprised if the initial of the surname is not C.

### Mr. E. B. David

THE COLONIAL OFFICE will announce at an early date the appointment of Mr. E. B. David to succeed Mr. Philip Rogers as head of its East African Department.

### E. A. R. - Marked

"HAD THE DOLLAR PRICE of gold been allowed to increase in proportion to the rise in price of other commodities in America, the sterling area would have had a surplus balance with the dollar area every year since the war save 1951." — M. A. R. Stokes, M.P.

# Southern Rhodesia's Budget Historic, Says Mr. Whitehead

National Income Last Year Officially Computed at £118,000,000

**INTRODUCING HIS BUDGET** in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week, Mr. E. G. F. WHITEHEAD said that this year was historic for that was likely to be the last Southern Rhodesian budget before federation, whereafter everything would be completely changed.

The policies adopted by the Commonwealth Finance Minister in January 1952 and endorsed by the Prime Ministers' Conference in November and December, 1952, had met with encouraging results. The decision that the first necessity for all members of the sterling area was to live within their means had been very largely achieved, and in that respect Southern Rhodesia's position had improved enormously. Drastic measures taken last year, including cuts in foreign imports, the restriction of credit, increases in taxation, and the heavy reduction in loan expenditure, had achieved their result, although rather more slowly than had been hoped.

The adverse balance of payments had been reduced to £41m. in 1952, compared with £51m. in 1951. That, however, did not tell the full story, for in the first half of the year there was a further deterioration as compared with 1951. But in the second half of the year, when the severe measures taken in the 1952 budget had exercised their full effect, there was an improvement of over £11m. as compared with the corresponding period of 1951, and that improvement had continued in the first quarter of 1953.

## Balances of Commercial Banks

The London balances of the commercial banks fell to the record low figure of £3m. at March 31, 1952, and the grand total of all liquid funds in London at that date was £5,367,000, which was also the lowest on record. By December, 1952, the commercial banks' balances had increased to £6,163,000 and the total liquid funds to £10,660,000, which was still £3m. below the December, 1951, figure.

During the first quarter of 1953, in spite of the seasonal absence of tobacco exports, a further marked improvement took place; the commercial banks' balances increased to £9,458,000 out of a total of liquid funds of £15,695,000, which was more than £5m. higher than the figure for December 31, 1952, and £10,360,000 higher than in March, 1952. In view of the normal seasonal increase during the next two quarters, there was every indication that 1953 would show a large net gain in the reserves. On December 31, 1952, when the London balances of the Southern Rhodesian banks were £6,200,000, those for the two northern territories, mainly Northern Rhodesia, amounted to £31,500,000. It was apparent, therefore, that with Northern Rhodesia's balances at such a high level and with Southern Rhodesia's balances rising rapidly, all danger of the Federal Government having to discourage sterling imports would be ended, although in the interests of sterling pool foreign currency expenditure would still have to be watched.

Although total imports in 1952 exceeded the 1951 figure, imports of consumer goods decreased by approximately 20% and the increase in exports and re-exports amounted to about £94m. The visible adverse balance of trade was reduced by £7m., and a further reduction of £12m. was expected in 1953. For the Federal area there was a favourable trade balance of £100m. in 1952, which on present trends was likely to be substantially increased in 1953.

Southern Rhodesia's deficit on current account transactions with non-sterling countries in 1952 was £4,341,000. This was counterbalanced by gold sales of £6,500,000, leaving a surplus on current account of £2,177,000. In view of the fact that

non-sterling countries (costing £7,580,000) were contributed to the sterling pool.

In regard to the general position of the country, home investment at £4.9% was only £1.7m. less than the record figure last year, when the total was inflated by substantial additions to stocks, £16.6m., or nearly one-third of home investment was found from Southern Rhodesian sources, compared with only 10% in 1951. The national income increased from £99.2m. in 1951 to £118m. in 1952, a great part of the increase went to additional savings, and only £9.5m. to the Government personal and departmental expenditure on goods and services. Southern Rhodesia had become slightly less dependent on overseas borrowing than was the case two years ago, and was moving gradually in the direction of financing a substantial part of its development programme from her own resources.

## Immigration

Total immigration in 1952, excluding the R.A.F. and dependants, numbered 12,521, compared with 15,733 in 1951. It was estimated that 1,300 emigrants other than the R.A.F. left the country during the year, giving a net retained immigration of 7,221 (the lowest for many years) and a net increase in the European population, including natural increase, of 10,606. It was expected that 1953 immigration would amount to 11,000, and emigration, including the R.A.F., to about 8,000.

In view of the federation decision, this fall in immigration should be purely temporary, but it would provide an opportunity for remedying shortages in housing, schools, hospitals and municipal services, before the full flood started again under the impact of federation. The fall in immigration had, in fact, already reduced the pressure on housing. The public servants' housing scheme had been revived, building societies were expanding rapidly, and the Government's 90% loan guarantee scheme was getting under way. A very large railway housing programme was in progress, costs had fallen, and a surplus of accommodation was being provided by the R.A.F. during the year. There was therefore good reason to hope that the position would further improve during 1953, that the construction of dwellings would pass back smoothly from the National Building and Housing Board to private enterprise, and that by 1954 private enterprise would cater for the next wave of immigrants.

Rhodesia Railways was another service which urgently needed to catch up with public demands. It was hoped that by August 30 new Garratt locomotives of the largest and most powerful type would be in service, and that a further 18 of the branch-line type would be in use by the end of the year. Provided spares proved to be lower than last year and deliveries of locomotives and rolling stock were not delayed, there was a reasonable prospect of the railway being able to meet almost all demands by the end of 1953.

## Railway Capital Expenditure £22m. in Four Years

During the four years ending March 31, 1953, railway capital expenditure, including betterment and renewals, totalled £22,101,000. During the new financial year it was expected to exceed £10m., including over £2m. for the south-east connexion to Lourenco Marques. Since September, 1946, European and Coloured staff had increased by 3,908 and the African staff by 8,015. Since April, 1947, 538 houses, 869 single quarters and 210 rest-rooms had been constructed; 2,117 houses, 227 single quarters and 83 rest-rooms, most of which were under construction, were required by 1954. The net ton-miles were now 84% higher than in 1946.

All the necessary capital for railway development so far in 1953 was provided for, and one of the earliest tasks of the Federal Government would be to provide for the railway's requirements after March, 1955. The capacity of the port of Beira had also continued to grow and the port was now clear.

The Electricity Supply Commission's production had nearly doubled between 1949-50 and 1952-53.

Preliminary results of the census of industry for 1951 indicated that the gross value of production rose by about 16% to over £80m., while the labour force only increased by about 4,000, the smallest increase for a number of years. There was reason to think that owing to the very steep rise in prices during 1951 expansion was, in fact, at a slower rate than previously, and that there was a slowing down in the rate of expansion in 1952, although no information was yet available for that year.

The withdrawal of the R.A.F. during the next 12 months

would normally have had grave economic repercussions in Gwelo and Bulawayo. It was expected, however, particularly in the case of Bulawayo, that savings on items such as water and electricity would prove to be of great benefit, and that traffic on the Rhodesia Railways would be taken up by the general requirements of the Colony. Direct R.A.T.C. expenditure in Southern Rhodesia exceeded £2m in 1952-53. The reduction in purchasing power would undoubtedly have had a temporary disinflationary effect.

Food production continued to expand during 1952-53, and imports of maize during 1952 were unlikely to be necessary. Milk production had increased, and the country had become self-supporting in beef and built up a useful export trade in hams and other pig products. Nevertheless, strenuous efforts would still be required to increase food production to meet the demand of the increased immigration which might be expected and the natural increase of the Colony's population.

The new Federal State would start with numerous economic advantages, with very large sterling balances, favourable foreign trade balance, a well diversified export trade, and an extremely strong budgetary position.

The total appropriation on revenue votes for 1952-53 was £28,721,846. In view of the financial stringency, a definite determination was made after the budget that the expenditure would be below that level and the final unaudited expenditure for the year amounted to £27,349,900, giving a total saving of £1,371,946. The saving was due to all votes. The main part of the saving was due to Government action in changing policy and to a new form of Treasury control. Appropriations on loan account for 1952-53 totalled £17,794,572, excluding a special loan of £500,000 for the Bulawayo Exhibition and also excluding the Rhodesia Railways share of the London loan raised in February. Economies and under-spending reduced expenditure to £15,220,686, excluding those two items. The major reduction arose from the Government's decision to close down the National Building and Housing Board, resulting in a saving of £1,042,500.

Revenue for the year amounted to £28,525,693, compared with an estimate of £28,721,000, leaving a shortfall of less than 1%. Taxes on income yielded £13,675,819—an excess of £25,819 on the estimate. Posts and telegraphs revenue, death duties, and departmental and miscellaneous receipts also exceeded the estimate, and the shortfall in total revenue was due mainly to customs and excise, the effect of which on budget on spending by the public having been a more effective than had been expected.

**Receipts £1,422,000 above Expenditure**

Mr. Whitehead drew attention to the marked improvement in the Government's balances. In 1951-52 revenue, consolidated borrowing, and loan contributions and services had fallen short of expenditure by approximately £5,500,000. This year the total receipts had exceeded total expenditure by £1,422,082. The gross balance in draft had been reduced from £3,827,856 on April 1, 1952, to £2,018,553 at March 31, 1953. Estimates of expenditure from revenue funds, which had been prepared regardless of the setting up of the Federal State, amounted to £26,752,285, which represented an increase of £1,467,110 over last year's actual unaudited expenditure, allowing for certain changes in accounting procedure.

The estimates were below the previous year's appropriation for the first time since the war, in spite of special provisions having to be made for the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, for the Coronation contingent, and for expenditure in connection with the exhibition. Major economies were to cover normal expansion in certain departments as Health, European and Native Education, Police, and Posts and Telegraphs. Reduction of £1,000,000 had been made on the Agriculture general vote, mainly because of the cessation of maize imports, which would result in a small amount of the maize subsidy being required.

The Government had decided to re-equip the Southern Rhodesia Air Force with jet aircraft, and the Northern Rhodesian Government had volunteered to contribute £200,000 towards this cost in the current year before the Federal Government was able to take a decision.

Estimates of expenditure from loan account in 1952-53 amounted to £14,244,200, including £250,000 for the Bulawayo exhibition (housing) compared with last year's audited expenditure of £15,220,686. Reductions below last year's expenditure had been made in most of the major areas. Expenditure had been reduced for the National Building and Housing Board, and the Rhodesia Railways. The authorities had been reduced to £4m compared with £4,952,435 spent last year. An increase of £220,000 for the Electricity Supply Commission was foreseeable in view of the Colony's commitment to the International Bank in respect of £1,410,000, and it would also be necessary to increase the capital of the Land Bank to a larger extent than last year, mainly in order to implement the policy of assisting the service farmers to obtain title.

One large new item on loan votes was £283,000 for the Dairy Marketing Board, which had been compelled to take over not merely the contract but also the actual processing of milk at Salisbury and would shortly have to take over processing in Matati, Gwelo, One Tree, and Gatooma.

On reviewing the total estimated expenditure on both revenue and loan account, Mr. Whitehead expected that expenditure would again be some what below the estimates, and that in consequence of three consecutive years the total expenditure would be stabilized at just over £40m. In view of the very rapid increase in national income during the comparable period, estimated at over 40%, it was obvious that the true burden of Government expenditure was now falling rapidly and that the programme being followed was well within the country's means.

**1953-54 Estimates**

Estimates of revenue receipts for 1953-54 on the existing basis of taxation, without taking tax concessions into account, totalled £27,542,000, compared with an estimated expenditure of £27,752,285. Mr. Whitehead expected considerable difficulty in meeting the new volume of loan requirements for the year of £26,414,203, of which £13,174,203 was required for new work. Of this amount £5,919,877 still remained to be borrowed, compared with £7,325,716 at the time of the 1952 budget statement, and £12,349,602 in 1951. It would be necessary in the near future to raise a loan on the local market in order to cover as much of the balance outstanding as possible. It was also hoped that a further loan would be available on the London market early in 1954.

Summing up the prospects for the 1953-54 budget, Mr. Whitehead said that on revenue account there was an accumulated surplus of £350,473 to be carried forward into this year's accounts which, with an estimated surplus of £894,715 for 1953-54 on the present basis of taxation, would give a total available surplus for tax reductions of £1,245,194.

In deciding what tax concessions would be made in the current year regard had been had to three priorities: firstly, that the budget must balance; secondly, that there should be no major changes in financial policy, which would be the prerogative of the Federal Parliament to decide; and, thirdly, that any tax remissions should be of such a nature as to move towards the probable Federal level of taxation.

It was proposed to remove the 2d. per lb. duty on tea, mainly because the tea estates in Rhodesia had a substantial surplus of their product unsold, and a pledge had been given at the time the duties were suspended that they would be reimposed if normal protection were badly needed. The other proposed increase was in respect of certain air postage rates in view of the severe increase in charges made by the airways. There would, however, be no increases in air mail to the Union of South Africa or on the standard air letter card to the United Kingdom, which remained at 6d. A change had also been made in the duty on bodies and cabs for motor vehicles. This change was of a technical nature, and would not, in effect, raise the costs to the Rhodesian buyer. These increases were expected to produce £23,000 in respect of the Post Office and £9,000 in respect of the Air Force.

**Personal Tax Reduced 50%**

Last year Mr. Whitehead had given an undertaking that the 24% surcharge on income tax and the special additional duty of 12% on the chassis makes of motor cars and 10% on the more expensive makes would be purely temporary measures. These would be removed immediately at a cost of £307,000 for income tax surcharge and £260,000 in respect of customs duties. It was proposed that personal tax should be reduced 50%, while certain further concessions would be extended to groups of persons, including missionaries, where hardship was apparent last year. All concessions under personal tax were estimated to cost £230,000.

It was not possible to remove the flat rate increase of 6d. in income tax which had been imposed last year; it was proposed, however, to remove 3d. of the tax in the present year, bringing the maximum rate back to 7s. 9d. in the £. The effect of these reductions would be to reduce the prospective budget surplus for 1953-54 to £194,000.

Other proposals to the Income Tax Act were contemplated, particularly to eliminate the anomaly in the depletion allowance provisions by amending the law to lay it down that the allowance shall depend on where the central management and control of the company is situated. The provision limiting a six-year limit on the carrying forward of losses by persons carrying on mining operations will be removed, and that concession will be extended to other taxpayers and Industrialists, who would be allowed a special annual allowance of 10% and a depreciation rate of 24% per annum on Native housing of a permanent nature. The Minister foresees a large increase in Rhodesia's territorial

expenditure on the basis adopted by the Fiscal Commission would be £12,384,000, but that, owing to the generous provisions by the Fiscal Commission, first examination suggested that there would be no difficulty in reducing territorial expenditure to £11m. He assessed revenue on the same basis as that proposed by the Fiscal Commission of £12,739,000, and considered that the £1,355,000 in excess of taxes of £2,000,000 recommended by the Fiscal Commission would not be required in full, giving a surplus of a great reduction in taxation than that envisaged by the Fiscal Commission.

The present budget marked the end of an epoch. The rapid period of development by Southern Rhodesia on her own was about to be translated into a combined effort in the economic field of the three Central African States.

In the last seven years the European population of Southern Rhodesia had grown from 88,000 to 160,000, the national income had expanded from £47 m. to £118m., the output of manufacturing industry had grown from £17,264,000 to £50,592,000, exports (including re-exports) had expanded from £20,925,000 to £40,693,000, and imports had increased by an even greater amount. Contributions of £14,738,000 from the revenue account to loan account had been made during that period, and many millions of pounds of capital work had been carried out on revenue votes.

Federations could now start under the best possible auspices in the economic field, and the example that had been set by Southern Rhodesia in the last seven years in striving for so much of her development out of her own strained resources would, Mr. Whitehead felt confident, be translated to a great extent by the incoming Federal Administration.

# Archbishop of Canterbury on African Problems

## Tot of Wisdom, Patience and Good Faith

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said when addressing the annual meeting of the British Council of Churches next week.

"Alongside the international and inter-racial strife, there is another conflict of terrifying aspect—the problem of inter-racial relations, and especially of the systems of government in multi-racial communities. Nowhere are the difficulties, the complexities, and the dangers of this problem so vividly to be seen as now in Africa, within the range of our own Commonwealth. They are especially the concern of the Church, for the problems are almost wholly problems of political relations, and are therefore governed by the value and significance given to human personality, and they can be solved fruitfully only by obedient understanding of the value which God gives to human personality, the duty he lays upon us of human brotherhood, and the increasing meaning which he reveals of trust, partnership and partnership.

### National Sense of Responsibility

"We have an economic burden to bear for the Colonial territories in Africa, and we must be fully ready to bear it. Not all recent schemes for Colonial development have been well conceived, and the conspicuous failure of some of them may have damaged our national sense of responsibility. But it is there. It is expressed in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; it is going forward with new courage, vision, and hope under the inspiring leadership of Lord Reid and the Overseas Development Corporation.

Here too everything depends upon the supply and the quality of those who go out from this country to help with the government or the economic or educational development of these territories. All are missionaries—Governors and Government officials, technical advisers, educationalists, welfare workers, and settlers, no less than those who go out expressly as Church workers. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance in all of them of personal standards of upright living, of a really unselfish and Christian concern for native Africans for whom or with whom they live and work, and most of all of an active Christian faith and Church membership.

"Over all looms the problem of inter-racial relations in social life and in the system of government; in Africa presents almost every variety of its possible treatment. In South Africa a recent election has confirmed one possible treatment, which bears the misleading title of *apartheid*, or separation. If it were entirely successful, if South Africa agreed to become two separate countries, it really separates white and black cultures and customs and governments, there would be much to be said for it; but in fact the European is to use and exploit for his own ends the labour of the African, to keep the African otherwise, socially and politically, not as a free citizen, but as a sort of slave, by a direct force on the one hand, and by a system of indirect force on the other. We must add very often upon the

religious convictions of the present political majority in South Africa. All history and all Christian history declares that this is no solution, and that it must end sometime in disaster. But nations must buy their own experience, even if it is bought with injustice and suffering and fearful social diseases, such as the sub-human living conditions of African in Johannesburg. We can only pray that South Africa may begin to learn before it is too late.

"In West Africa is quite a different pattern, where we as trustees desire nothing for ourselves but seek not too slowly or too prematurely to take over real and final authority to African hands. There is no multi-racial problem. West Africa is for the African, and will be the example of what Africans can make of their own confused material. There are difficulties there, but they are or should be only growing pains, the pains of adolescence.

### Central Africa and Kenya

"In Central Africa a situation quite different from either of these is coming about, and it might lead to something like the situation in South Africa. But at least the way is left open for a very different solution of the race relationship, and at least there will be from the start a steady, honest progress step by step to full partnership. We shall earnestly pray that that may be so.

"It depends upon what faith inspires those who exercise leadership and responsibility both among Europeans and among Africans in Central Africa, and on whether that faith is Christian in its principles and its expression. There is great fear and great uncertainty, but those who trust in the future would be immensely encouraged, indeed the whole process would be changed, if specifically there could be a declaration that the university of higher education would be a truly universal one to all of every race on terms of equality of opportunity.

"In this survey must be mentioned the situation in Kenya, where the first task is to restore the order of a civilized society and then to rebuild on a firm basis trust and partnership. There are of course elsewhere in East Africa the same general problems of partnership, and going further north in a quite different context, the Sudan presents its own racial problems.

### No Quick Solution

"East Africa presents the varied pattern of human and racial relationships and with it a supreme test of man's wisdom and patience and good faith. There is no one solution, and certainly no quick solution. On every side there must be patience and good suffering, bearing of one another's burdens, bearing by each one of its own burdens, if steadily and hopefully the barriers of colour and culture and unequal development are to be removed, and a true and equal partnership achieved.

"In this critical situation, the word and the life of the Commonwealth, every Christian has a part to play in every Church. Some are able to fulfil their part by direct sharing in partnership. Everyone who goes out from the United Kingdom that year should carry out a work of service, not only to the Christian and non-Christian, but to the people of the world, and to God, men sustained and informed by prayer.

"The situation is not out of our hands, it never is out of our hands, and therefore never out of the hands of the Church. There is a clear responsibility borne of action and prayer. And just as no Christian can exempt himself from prayer on the ground that the situation is out of his control, he must not exempt himself on the ground that it is outside his understanding or concern.

At the meeting the British Council of Churches adopted the following statement, and commended it to its constituent churches:—

The British Council of Churches has throughout been convinced that if the scheme for Central African federation is adopted, it should carry the support of all the people involved. Now that the scheme has been determined, the council records its continuing conviction of the importance of winning African co-operation in its working out.

With a view to the achievement of a true partnership, which is the declared intention of the scheme, the council urges early

and energetic steps to secure (1) the provision, by such rapid stages as may be practicable, of equal educational opportunity for all races; (2) the removal of any racial restrictions there may be on training for any admission to skilled employment and the professions; (3) the increasing participation of Africans in local, territorial, and federal government; (4) the progressive reduction of discriminatory practices based on purely racial grounds.

The council decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to reiterate its concern to present the above resolutions and to seek elucidation of the powers of the British Government in any future judgement of the scheme.

## Europeans Must Lead, Not Dominate, in Central Africa

Sir Godfrey Hoggins Regards Federation as Guarantee of Enlightened Native Policy

LEADERSHIP, NOT DOMINATION, must be the role of Europeans in Central Africa, said Sir Godfrey Hoggins when broadcasting last week to Africans.

Many of them felt, he knew, that the aim of federation was to keep them in a state where the essential purpose was to foster inter-racial partnership and co-operation. Indeed, Southern Rhodesia's vote for federation was a vote for an enlightened native policy.

In developing Central Africa the African had his own part to play, but to move too far would be to make it impossible for him to play his part. A committee was now examining the possibility of removing or modifying some of the discriminatory legislation in the case of Africans who had become civilized.

Another hope was that more Africans would occupy responsible positions among their own people after training for as federation brought greater prosperity, it would enable more to be done for the benefit of Africans by expanding education and other social services. There was no cause for worry about land, and existing rights in all the three territories would be preserved. Movement from one territory to another would continue voluntarily.

### Think Nationally, Not Racially

It was greatly to be hoped that in the Federal Parliament members would avoid a racial outlook and think only of the national interest. If Africans in that Parliament found themselves into a racial bloc, Europeans would tend to do the same, and that would be a disaster.

The whole purpose of the federal plan was to get away from a local outlook. There was no thought of Southern Rhodesia dominating the federation. There should be no domination, but leadership. For a long time Europeans must lead for obvious reasons, but to dominate apart from leading would be wrong.

The broadcast concluded with an appeal to Africans for good will and help in making federation work.

At a dinner of the Sons of England Society last Saturday, Sir Godfrey referred to ill-informed, bitter, and malicious criticism by some people in Great Britain, who fomented unwise and racial strife and derided the achievements and cast doubt on the hopes of purpose of the Europeans in Central Africa.

I sincerely hope they will now appreciate the inevitability of federation and search their hearts in an endeavour to find some way in which the Christian charity which they can apply in their own countries, he continued. In this way they would be doing the interests of their own people, even though they may not be interested in it themselves.

After the dinner Sir Godfrey Hoggins said:

tion would mean rejecting the scheme for ever, he added:—

"We can thank all those who, by their application of British justice and British ideas in their dealings with primitive peoples, have ensured that our race relations with Africans are probably the happiest in Africa. They have laid a pattern of harmony which can be translated into the new federation."

### Debate in Northern Rhodesia

The Northern Rhodesian Legislature approved the plan for Central African federation by 17 votes to four (the two Europeans representing African interests, the Rev. E. C. Nightingale and Mr. J. A. Moffat, and the two African members, Messrs. Yamba and Sokota).

In the debate the acting Chief Secretary, Mr. E. I. Worth, said that the white community was given safeguards such as no other portion of the community had ever known. The scheme was fair and just, and at the end of the first 10 years, the grant of further powers to the Federal Government "would obviously depend upon the account which that Government had rendered of its stewardship."

Mr. G. B. Beckett thought that the two European members representing African interests had shown a tactful indecision.

Mr. Welenski regretted that they had done nothing to give a lead to the African population, and pointed out that the two African members, Mr. Yamba, had shown ignorance of the scheme by his statement that the Federal Government would prevail in any disagreement over land with the territorial Governments.

Mr. R. A. Bush, Secretary for Native Affairs, refuted Mr. Yamba's assertion that Africans had been denied freedom of expression, and emphasized that they had taken full advantage of that freedom.

### Liberality Will Prevail

Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Economic Secretary, was confident that the innate liberality and justice of British administration would prevail in the Federation which would accelerate the education and development of the people.

Mr. Nightingale said that Africans were suspicious of partnership.

Mr. Sokota held that Africans could not be expected to understand the promises of the British Government.

His colleague, Mr. Yamba, described the safeguards as "more scraps of paper."

Mr. Moffat urged to "bring us out of our illusion men in the hearts of Africans," but he said that they could send representatives to the Federal Parliament to watch over their interests.

Replying for the Government, Mr. Worth said that

...to real objections in the scheme had been mentioned. He was surprised that Mr. Ntshingale thought the conference in London had weakened the African Affairs Board; his colleague, Mr. Mollat, had said that the change would make it more acceptable to Africans. Mr. Ntshingale had mentioned the Central African Council as an alternative to federation, but that was a matter of workable alternatives. The Council had not been successful because it had no executive powers and, partly because of its membership, it was not a true federation. Individual Governments each concerned primarily with the interests of its own territory. "The British Government," said Mr. Unsworth, "have had to discuss African opposition to schemes in the past, when they considered that those schemes were in the best interest of the community including the African community. If, having taken no account of our opinion, we had to discuss the Government's conclusion that federation is good, having regard to the interests of all sections of the community, then we should be running away from our responsibilities if we were to reject it."

**Must be Urged**

When the Rev. Michael Scott addressed a second meeting in Blantyre, market place, he told Africans that they could take three steps against federation—address an appeal to the United Nations asking for a special committee of inquiry into Africa and for the question to be referred to the International Court of Justice; appeal to the Government of Britain for reconsideration; and seek a round-table conference of all races for the purpose of finding a solution better than federation. "But let me warn you," he said, "that it is no use for your chiefs to put their signatures to appeals and then sit back expecting something to happen. It is essential that you plan up your own resistance." He added later: "I hope that God is with you in all you plan and do, and that whatever form of resistance to federation is going to take will be in keeping with the Divine will."

The proceedings had opened with a hymn and Christian and Muslim prayers.

Chief Nyase, who presided, said that Nyasaland did not want immigrants; the people wanted self-government, for which they should be trained by Britain.

"We reject federation from head to foot," he said. "If we want to defeat federation, we must do it ourselves. If federation is imposed, do not act individually but wait for the order. We will lead you."

Mr. Matthew Phire, who accompanied the chiefs to London, said that they had told the British people that Africans in Nyasaland had lost faith in their Government because it was not impartial, and that the Africans looked forward to the time when they would form their own Government.

They named at least five Africans on the Executive Council in Nyasaland; at least 18 on the Legislative Council, directly elected; at least one in each provincial, and Protectorate Council; and under African chairmanship, and all composed of members elected or otherwise chosen by Africans.

He alleged that the Government of Nyasaland had intimidated chiefs and educated Africans who were opposed to federation, threatened chiefs with deposition or demotion and civil servants with dismissal or transfer.

African confidence in the Government could be regained only by replacement of the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary for African Affairs, and the Provincial Commissioners.

**Bishop Denounces the Rev. Michael Scott**

The Bishop of Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. Frank Thomas, has written to the *Nyasaland Times* deploring the "irresponsible and mischievous action" of the Rev. Michael Scott in advising Africans to adopt a policy of non-violent civil disobedience to the Central African federation is "imposed."

The Bishop emphatically dissociated himself from the policy recommended, and emphasized that in advocating civil disobedience Mr. Scott was speaking neither on behalf of the Anglican Church nor in the authority of the Bishop, but simply as a private individual.

The annual conference of the Southern Unionists Association passed by an overwhelming majority a motion asking the Government to proceed with Central African federation, "giving full weight to their moral

obligations as trustees of the two northern Protectorates and their inhabitants."

Sir Marston Logan, at one time Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Colonel Alan Commey-Duane, M.C., were the speakers for federation.

**Federation Little Understood**

Many Africans understand as little about federation as did those Russian peasants over 100 years ago who, when there was talk of granting a constitution, thought *Konstitutsiya* was the name of the new Tsarist. *The Times* said in a leading article last Thursday. It continued:

"We probably envisage the introduction of federation as meaning that armed white men will come in and seize their land. If, instead of this happening, the benefits accrue, the reaction will be pronounced. The result that they have been misled."

"There are many positive ways, industrial, educational, and economic, by which they could be convinced. If the Chamber of Mines and the European Mineworkers' Union could agree on some practical way of granting African advancement in industry, they would be doing more than almost anything else to help. The establishment of a Central African University should be proceeded with speedily."

"Urgent attention should be paid to the economic development of the poorer areas, particularly Nyasaland, which could be made a rich agricultural stand-by for the whole area. The idea of a central development commission, recommended in the original officials' report on federation, might well be revived for this purpose. It would demonstrate to the Nyasalanders what they stand to gain from federation, and would immensely strengthen the general economy of Central Africa."

**Plan for a Truce to Controversy**

Many provincial newspapers have published the following letter from Mr. F. S. Jackson:

"The decision of the Southern Rhodesian electorate clears the way for the consent of that Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which has been recommended by Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland."

"Approval by the Legislatures of the last two territories is certain, and the M.M. Government will introduce an Enabling Bill (it is hoped before the Coronation) which both Houses of Parliament are sure to pass."

"The new State ought not to inherit a burden of undeserved suspicion, and those who have criticized the plan should do the Federation good service now by pleading that everyone in Africa especially included, should seek its success. It is important to emphasize that almost every responsible objection to the earlier draft has been met in the final White Paper, so that the basis is now as sound and liberal a compromise as could be arrived at. It is evident from the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury has urged those who have publicly declared that the scheme ought to be implemented now."

"It is the British way to forget and forgive after a severe struggle. Is it too much to hope that a joint statement of good wishes to the new Federation should be drawn up and signed by those peers, spiritual and temporal, who have expressed their opposition in the House of Lords; the late Sir Socialist Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Relations, by the Church organizations which have their duty to criticize, and by the chairmen of the Africa Board, Christian Action, and other similar bodies. This could be a gracious and practical measure of help to bring Central Africa."

The *Sheffield Telegraph* appended an editorial note that similar views had been expressed in letters received from many parts of the country.

The Bishop of Monmouth said recently: "On clear-cut moral issues the Church must speak out. On confused political issues, individual clergymen may advocate their views, but the Church as a body would do well to heed the weighty words recently uttered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in connexion with Central African federation."

A motion was passed at Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation's Executive Committee for the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, presented to the House of Commons last week by Sir David Ylton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, and Mr. John Foster.

# Three More Europeans Murdered by Mau Mau in Kenya

## Captured Terrorist Directive Enjoins Barbarity

**THREE ITALIANS**, Mrs. Meloncelli, her 15-year-old daughter, and 10-year-old son were shot and hacked to pieces, in daylight in their houses on the lower slopes of Mount Kenya on Saturday by a gang of terrorists who ransacked the houses and escaped with a quantity of loot, including firearms and a wireless set. Mr. Meloncelli, who was working in a saw-mill some distance away, went to their assistance as soon as he heard the shouting and was killed by rifle fire.

African employees at the saw-mill, all of whom were Kikuyu except one man of the Kamiba tribe who ran 10 miles to give the alarm, made no effort to stop the gang, which is alleged to have been led by a terrorist who calls himself General Chifa. Troops, police, and aircraft have been searching for the raiders, who killed the Meloncelli's cook.

### More than 1,000 Killed

More than 1,059 persons who have been killed in the emergency since it was declared six months ago were terrorists and gangsters. Those killed by Mau Mau adherents number 464.

One tribal policeman was killed and another wounded when terrorists attacked a home guard post in the Fort Hall area. A gang of 50 terrorists attacked a C.M.S. school and a home guard camp in the Nyeri district, killing one tribal policeman. An African school teacher has been killed in Mithun, near Fort Hall. Squatters' huts on European farms near Mweiga have been raided by terrorists wearing police uniforms, a number of Africans being kidnapped, probably to act as food carriers.

In order to accelerate trials during the emergency, the procedure for application to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa for leave to appeal has been abolished, and in future leave will be exercisable only on certificate from the trial court.

Further extracts from the directive issued by the Mau Mau central council, five days before the Lamu massacre have been published by the Kenya Government. Intentions to eliminate enemies of Mau Mau are shown as a preliminary to a "big war," and passages connect these plans with Jomo Kenyatta and the other Africans tried at Kapenguria.

### "Take Out His Eyes"

Reference is made to Kenyatta as "our great leader and loved one, who has been imprisoned by the whites." Mention is also made of Mau Mau leaders who are locked up and who "will never forget that they are true Kikuyu. They have dispatched a message to us, and this is that we should make every effort, for it is better to die than live as slaves, and this is the time.

"But there are many enemies, and these must be rooted out before the big war begins. Let us take an oath that those who conducted the trial of Jomo and those who put handcuffs on him shall be destroyed, and we shall tie up their hands with sinews taken from their ribs.

"We must take an oath that those who hinder us and who help the whites must die when they sleep, together with their wives and children. And when warriors have taken an oath, tell them the day we are waiting for is near, and you must send two messengers so that the big council can rule as it may decide to rule.

"No messenger should come alone, for he may be the enemy, and their wives and children must be held as hostages, and if they do not return in five days the hostages should be burnt in their houses. And if any person disobeys what is decided, and he who assists the whites, we must castrate him, take out his eyes, then hold him for seven days, then we will cut his head off and see if the whites can bring him back to life.

The Inspector General of Colonial Police, Colonel G. B. Muller, is visiting Lamu.

The titles "Coyote Guard" and "Embu Guard" have been given to the resistance movements in those respective

In a three-directive Major-General Hinde writes that the resistance "can succeed only as an indigenous growth based on local customs and conditions and under local leadership. Too great a degree of centralized regimentation must therefore be avoided. To direct and supervise home guard activities, a director will be appointed with a policy laid down by the Chief Natives Commissioner, who, with the aid of a selection board, will appoint leaders of the guards from among European volunteers. The aim is to establish six resistance groups of about 50 men each in every location.

Nairobi was declared a special area on Friday, in common with the rest of the Central Province. This permits security forces to fire at anyone who ignites a challenge.

Teams of loyal Kikuyu were employed in screening the Africans evicted from the illegal settlements of Karoibangi, Simeloyi and the area.

Following the demolition of illegal villages, Nairobi City Council is accelerating plans for African housing, and plots have been reserved on which Africans may build their own houses according to approved plans. Water and mains services will be provided in a scheme eventually to house 10,000.

The Kenya Eleasers' Union have advocated the impletion of plans for the resettlement of Africans on lines similar to those of the Briggs plan in Malaya. It is stated that a similar plan was considered too radical by the Kenya Government in 1946. Individual tenure of land is proposed in order to provide a basis for credit so urgently needed for agricultural development.

### Judge's Firm Comments

Death sentences were passed by the Supreme Court in Nakuru on seven Kikuyu for the murder of the Ruck family in North Kiungo last January. Two Africans were acquitted and three others, who were under the age of 18 at the time of the murder, were ordered to be detained during the Governor's pleasure. Those under sentence of death have the right of appeal. Referring to allegations by the defence that the police had maltreated the accused, Judge Bourke

"I am getting heartily sick of repeated allegations of wicked behaviour by persons in authority which cannot stand the test of ventilation in a court of law for a moment. It is the duty of responsible advocates for the defence to question their clients searchingly and scrutinize with the utmost care the evidence available to them in substantiation or otherwise before lending themselves to putting forward such allegations.

"In all my time upon this bench I happily have not met with a case in the charge of a European police officer that was not investigated with consideration and fairness to the accused. This case is no exception. The police have behaved decently, fairly, and, in all the revolting circumstances, with commendable restraint, though to be sure such is only to be expected.

Some astonishing allegations have been made in this case. Statements are said to have been obtained from the accused by torture, protracted beatings over days, and general ill-treatment. It has been suggested that statements have been concocted by the police and that the signature or thumbprints became attached thereto by trickery; that the police fabricated false evidence, blindfolded two accused and placed articles in their hands to obtain incriminating fingerprints.

Judge Bourke took the view that there was no sliver of truth in the allegations and that none of the accused had been ill-treated or subjected to duress. Of the crime he said: "The bestiality and savagery of the murders beggars the power of words."

### Dumb Boy's Vision

Attention was made in evidence of the influence of an allegedly dumb boy who spoke at a meeting held on a farm in the area of the Ruck family. The boy told his listeners that God had told him in a vision that all the Europeans in the Kiungo and Kiungo areas must be killed. When some of the audience protested, the boy declares that he would have them suspended in mid-air for 39 days if they did not agree that he appeared to have a considerable effect.

The European girls' school at Limuru, near Nairobi, is being closed for security reasons.

Searches of Kikuyu women suspected of helping terrorists are being carried out by a team of European women members of the police reserve. No weapons have been found so far.

The Legislative Council of Zanzibar has just passed a Bill to increase the powers of the Government over the entry of undesirable Africans, particularly Kikuyu, of whom about 200 live in Zanzibar and the same number in Pemba.



Deportation orders have been made in Tanganyika against nine Kikuyu residents in Dar es Salaam who are known to be supporters of Mau Mau. They are being repatriated to Kenya.

The Government of Kenya has decided to issue one rifle to each squad of Kikuyu homeguards on the condition that each of them must have a bodyguard more than four specimens, to prevent the rifle from being captured by terrorists.

A call-up of 100 men of full-time duty by the Nairobi Urban Man-Power Committee, due to take effect in about a week, is expected to be the last. All the men will be drawn from the commercial community.

In a broadcast last week General Sir Alexander Cameron, G.O.C. in East Africa, said that troops must "shoot straight and hit with the first shot; it is not good enough to kill one or two in a gang of 20. 750 must be killed or captured."

The Bishop of Mombasa said in Nairobi a few days ago that more than 100 Kikuyu churchgoers who had showed their membership to those who had very recently returned to membership, confessing their defection and expressing deep repentance. The Bishop Beecher, amounted to open support for Mau Mau. There was a grave possibility that they would be persecuted. The fact that they were willing to take such great risks was a heartening pointer to a change in the state of affairs.

The Bishop added that £6,500 was being placed at his disposal by the C.M.S. to provide a mobile task force for work with African rural deans in Kikuyuland, and that he hoped soon to appoint a chaplain who would continually visit the police posts now established in the heart of the troubled areas.

#### Asian Criticism of Nehru

The Asian-owned *Daily Chronicle* of Nairobi often in an outspoken critic of the Kenyan Government, has strongly attacked Mr. Nehru's criticism of events in Kenya. The Prime Minister of India spoke of "dreadful things happening in East Africa; white settlers have let loose a reign of severe repression."

The *Daily Chronicle* replied: "Mr. Nehru is grossly misinformed, for while dreadful things are happening it certainly is unfair and untruthful to say the settlers are the exclusive culprits. As a matter of fact, Africans have mercilessly butchered, burnt alive, and savagely ripped open the bodies of their own men, women and innocent children, considerably in greater number than they have killed Europeans and Asians."

"Violence on either side deserves condemnation, but surely an armed rebellion could not be put down by police with swagger-sticks in hand and a baton in the cunning hand? Any established Government worth its name has sometimes to adopt unpleasant and harsh measures to combat terrorism, challenging the safety and well-being of its citizens as a whole."

The paper added that the question of land hunger could not be solved in the strain and stress of terrorism: "To that, every man of good will has to exert all his influence in persuading Africans to discard violence."

#### Visiting Rhodesians

SIR GORDON MURDO, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, gave an informal sherry party last week for Mr. Colin Cowan, assistant editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, Mr. Claude Cook, representative in Southern Rhodesia of the South African Press Association, and Mr. John Parry, studio controller of the Salisbury broadcasting station, who have flown back to the Colony this week. Among those present were Mr. J. B. Ross (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr. J. A. Kinsey (First Secretary), Captain I. H. H. (to tobacco adviser), Mr. Colin Black (P.R.O.) and Messrs. P. Deane, David Friedmann, Alan Gray, George Gorman, W. Ward Jackson, F. S. Joelson, Arthur MacNab, Frank Brown, D. Taylor, J. Wood, and Louis Wall.

## Britons Must Have Faith Prime Minister's Challenge

BRITAIN MUST HAVE FAITH, said Sir Winston Churchill when addressing the St. George's Day Dinner of the Honourable Artillery Company in London last week.

"If we lose faith in ourselves in our capacity to guide our Government, and lose our will to live, then indeed our country is ended," the Prime Minister continued. "As a nation and Empire—you will not mind my mentioning that word—we ought to weather any storm that blows at least as well as any other existing system of human government."

"We are more experienced and truly united than any people in the world. It may well be that the most glorious chapters of our history are yet to be written. Indeed, the very problems and dangers that encompass us and our country should make English men and women of this generation glad to be here in such times."

It was 20 years since he had spoken to the toast of "England," and then he had said that St. George would probably propose a conference with the dragon and lend him money, and the maiden's release would be referred to Geneva, or perhaps New York, with all rights reserved.

"Great harm had been done by those English people who thought each day of what belonging to England could be given away, and when there was something in our country which could be pulled down."

"African members of this Council have given only a flick of sympathy to the victims of Mau Mau, and all their opposition to any steps taken by the Government to put down Mau Mau have left me with the feeling that the greater part of their sympathies are with the Mau Mau movement." Senior A. G. Keyser, speaking in the House of Commons.

E. A. A. N.

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E. A. A. N.

## Cost of Emergency to Kenya Acceleration of Development Plans

MR. E. V. VASEY, Member for Finance in Kenya, in a conference in London on Monday said that as a result of his conversations during the past week he has every hope that his Government would be able to secure a loan of £64m. in London before the end of this year and a further £13m. in instalments before the end of 1956.

He hoped and believed that the tide had now turned in Kenya, where the stiffening resistance to the Mau Mau was significant. A great mistake to bracket all Kikuyu as criminals, many hated the terrorists, and as the home guard grew stronger there was every reason to expect that many of the tribesmen would declare themselves on the side of law and order.

The Finance Member did not accept the suggestion that capital was shy of Kenya, whereas some projects were being held in abeyance, other groups were on the point of investing substantial new sums in the colony.

The 1955-56 development plan framed in 1946 had, of course, to be re-examined from time to time, and it had recently been decided that there ought to be an acceleration, which would cost about £10m. more in the next three years than had been previously calculated.

In the immediate future additional sums of £2m. were required for Government housing, mainly for Africans, £2m. for education, and £1m. for medical services. The great difficulty in expanding education rapidly was the shortage of teachers, especially at the primary level.

The Kikuyu would receive their share of these improvements with the other tribes, but there was no question of apportioning them or of the extra expenditure being the result of Mau Mau activities.

### Mau Mau Costs £250,000 Monthly

Mr. Vasey said that the emergency committed to cost the Kenya Government about £250,000 a month. There was an estimated surplus of £108,386 in the 1953 budget, and the estimated general revenue for the year ending December 31 last was £8,642,925, but the emergency expenditure in 1953 would mean a deficit, which would eat into the estimated balance to the amount of about £3m. That money, which he had hoped to make available for the development of the country's resources and the expansion of social services, was now being spent on the maintenance of order.

The development programme, based on the period 1946-55, visualized a capital expenditure of about £42m. On January 1, 1953, some £18m. of that programme remained to be carried out over £6m. of it this year. That programme excluded about £4m. of the £5m. scheme for supplying water to the port of Mombasa, the financing of which he had been discussing again during his visit. There would be assistance from Uganda and from the banks, he hoped.

Despite the emergency the Government was pressing forward with development work, and a revised plan for the period 1954-56 was to be considered. Large additional sums were being asked for, to be spent on extra educational, medical, and housing services, and already a need for at least an additional £6m. was expected for such work.

The first £39m. of the original programme was to be found—£15m. from Kenya's own resources, £4.7m. in grants from the C.D. & W. vote, and £19.3m. borrowed or to be borrowed through public loan issues, which had been discussed on an exploratory basis with the Colonial Office and the British Treasury, whom he had found most helpful and appreciative of the colony's problems and its need to hasten rather than retard development.

Part of Kenya's revenue balance had to be kept to finance crop purchases—a proportion which might well be financed on short-term advances. He had discussed that possibility with certain banks and had again been met with understanding and a very helpful attitude.

It should be remembered that Kenya was not only a

borrower from the London market. At the end of 1952 it had borrowed £18,342,000, but at that date was also an investor in United Kingdom securities of approximately £23m.

The East African Currency Board, in which Kenya was a partner, had on June 30 last in circulation £44.7m. with an investment in the United Kingdom of about £41m. Kenya was therefore a sound investment.

### Imperial Government's Support

It was now more important than ever that such constructive work as the development of Kenya's material and human resources should go forward at as great a pace as possible.

"After his last week's conversations I am convinced that all the necessary support to get on with that work will be forthcoming from Her Majesty's Government," said Mr. Vasey, "for both the Colonial Office and the Treasury recognize the need for continued and growing aid."

## Britain Hustled over The Sudan

### Lord Killearn Criticizes Deal with Egypt

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week Lord Killearn, a former High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, criticized the Governor's decision that the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement should come into force at the time of its signature, without affording Parliament the opportunity of discussing it. The important thing now was that the elections should be held at the earliest possible moment, and that the Sudanese should decide for themselves what they wanted.

"I doubt whether any noble lord is entirely happy at the way in which the agreement was put through," Lord Killearn continued. "If ever we had a perfect case, it was in the Sudan, with 50 years of hard, solid rule by a lord which in all our history has never been surpassed anywhere. At the end we were hustled and hustled and shot into something which left a nasty taste."

"The resultant agreement is a patchwork affair, a very involved document. It would not be difficult to shoot it to pieces, but now the important thing is to make it work."

"Article 10 provides: 'Detailed preparations for the process of self-government, including safeguards assuring the impartiality of the elections and any other arrangements designed to secure a free and a neutral atmosphere, shall be subject to international supervision. The two contracting Governments will accept the recommendations of any international body which may be set up to this end.'"

Supposing, he said, that after the three years allowed for complete Sudanization the Sudan Government should wish to continue in office certain specific officials of the existing regime, would it be possible for that to be done?"

### Was Britain Hustled?

THE MARQUESS OF READING, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Government wanted the Sudan elections to take place as soon as possible, so that the Sudanese could guide their own destinies, that having been the motive of the Government throughout.

But the matter was now in the hands of the Electoral Commission, which was considering whether it would be possible to carry out elections over the whole country before the rains or whether they might have to be delayed until the autumn.

The purpose of Article 10 was to enable matters to advance steadily in a serene and peaceful atmosphere, and to introduce safeguards which would make it as sure as possible that calm and security did obtain. Her Government were satisfied that the safeguards were adequate for that purpose.

He regretted that Lord Killearn had expressed the view that this country had been hustled into the Agreement, and he had delayed the elections and had been dilatory. When the time for conducting negotiations is no bar, principle brings us to the point where we can provide the result that we regard as satisfactory.

LORD KILLEARN: "We are all in full agreement with the right of self-government to the Sudanese as soon

possible. It was the method I criticized. We were bustled into this thing. We were pushed along, and there was a lot of intrigue."

LORD READING replied that he could not in any way accept that criticism.

#### United States and the Empire

THE EARL OF LISTOWEE said that during a visit to the United States he had found that the Americans had at long last been convinced that we were not paying lip-service to freedom for dependent peoples, this change having resulted from the gathering momentum of self-government in the Commonwealth since the war, and particularly the independence of Palestine and India.

"We might overcome the lingering suspicion which still exists about the motives of our Colonial policy. It would get the right sort of publicity for our case. He continued: "What is needed is not merely wider publicity in America for the facts about self-government in the Commonwealth but about the advance already achieved towards self-government."

Much useful work has been done by former Colonial servants, British officials in America, and visiting M.P.s, but the case could be put far more effectively by spokesmen for the Colonies and the dependent countries. They are the people most likely to be listened to by the Americans when they explain British policy in our Dependencies, a policy for which we can claim the utmost credit, and for which we shall not get the credit we deserve unless the right people put it over in America.

"I can much hope that the Government, when any of our Dependencies attract the limelight of publicity, will consider inviting representatives of those Dependencies to speak in the United States about their countries."

"We have suffered cruelly in Kenya from ignorant criticism by people who do not know the conditions, and have (thereby) unconsciously stimulated Mau Mau. It is well merited, in fact."—Bishop Walter Carey, of Kisumu.

## Agitators in Kikuyuland

### False Propaganda about Land

MR. COLIN WILLS, who has twice visited Kenya in the last three years on behalf of the B.B.C., said in a recent talk in the General Overseas Service:

While the crowded populations in Nyanza and other areas are content to help themselves as best they can and to be guided by the administrators and the agricultural experts, over-population and land-hunger in Kikuyuland has produced a different result. There the people have become discontented and restless, and agitators have used this discontent to stir up resentment against the administration and the white settlers.

Agitators teach the people that the reason for the scarcity of land for the white man has been that in fact the very small area of the highlands of Kenya which the white colonists occupy was empty when the Government invited Europeans to settle. It was found, however, that some sections of this land had in fact been farmed by the Kikuyu, but that they had been driven into the forests by the attacks of the Masai. When this was realized, the matter was investigated by the Carter Land Commission of 1932, and compensation in the form of other land was given to the Kikuyu. But they were never satisfied with the decision.

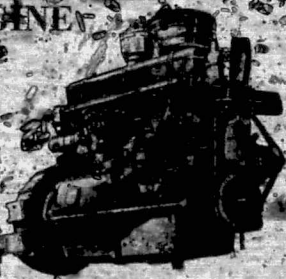
Most of the land was unused and unpopulated, and the total area of it is so small that it would make little difference to the problems of Kenya even if it were available for African settlement. Also the activity and energy of the white settlers had made Kenya a prosperous country, which in the long run will make it possible for the African to attain a standard of living he might never have reached otherwise.

But these facts do not count against the appeals of the agitator who teaches that the white usurper must be ejected and the African ruler in his country. In reality, much education is needed before the African masses—most of them still illiterate—can share in a democratic state.

The Africans of Kenya are clearly capable of rapid development and of great achievements. They are already proving this. But it is certain they can fulfil their early promise only if progress continues to be orderly planned and controlled.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL has paid a short visit to Uganda.

MR. C. De GAYNES of Southern Rhodesia is now in this country.

MR. A. SOFIE has arrived in England from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. M. LOUBON has been appointed Director of Produce Disposal in Kenya.

The ARCHBISHOP of SWAZILAND and Mr. Wood have arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR C. WHITNEY of Carmel, California, is visiting East Africa to talk on Christian Science.

MAJOR GENERAL C. OS FOWKES has taken up his duties as Inspector-General of the Kenya Police Reserve.

MR. RONALD ROPER, a former editor of the *Mombasa Times*, has joined the *Waaiting Herald* as a sub-editor.

DR. ALEXANDER JOHN HADDOW has been appointed Director of the Research Institute of East Africa.

MR. R. W. SMITH, Assistant Accountant-General in Kenya, is to become Accountant-General in the Gold Coast.

MR. H. B. BENSON, who has been appointed a puisne judge in the Gold Coast, at one time practised in the Seychelles.

MR. D. F. ANDERSON, a director of the British India Line, has been made an honorary captain in the Royal Naval Reserve.

MAJOR GEORGE S. CAMERON, chairman of the Cotton Research and Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

MR. STANLEY G. GHERSIE attended the recent meeting of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly as substitute for SIR ALFRED VINCENT.

In Uganda Messrs. S. W. K. LUBYA and W. K. LULA have been appointed additional members of the Advisory Council for Africa Education.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, whose visit to Dar es Salaam was recently postponed, now hopes to arrive in Tanganyika in the first week of September.

MR. JOYCE CARY, the author, who visited Tanganyika in connexion with the filming of "Men of Two Worlds", is to receive the LL.D. of Edinburgh University.

MR. JOSEPH ALBRECHT has been appointed resident director in Nairobi for the Schlesinger organisation of South Africa. MR. JOHN SCHLESINGER was recently in Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. P. WILLIAMS, who has commanded the 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion The King's African Rifles in Malaya, has been posted to the War Office.

Eighteen days overdue, MAJOR S. STRONG recently arrived at Mombasa in his 85-ton ketch *ORÉSTES* from the Seychelles. For three days ships had been searching for him.

MR. DAVID FURSE has been elected chairman of the Molo Hunt, Kenya, following the resignation of MR. W. F. O. TBENCH. MR. JOHN BARNETT was re-elected secretary.

A Northern Rhodesian centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has been established in Lusaka. COLONEL J. P. FORDE, Commissioner of Police, is chairman.

MR. LUTYENS, who has been development director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for some years, and has repeatedly visited East Africa on business, will to-day retire from the board.

MR. H. R. FRASER has been appointed to the newly created post of deputy chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board. MR. C. WESTLAKY, the chairman, is expected to return from his visit to this country on May 11.

MR. W. A. VAN DER NOORDA, director of the Netherlands Exploration Syndicate for Africa, and five Dutch colleagues, all experts on some branch of tropical agriculture, have been visiting Uganda.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Finance in Kenya, left London yesterday by air for Nairobi after a week's visit. He will return on May 23 to attend the Coronation and complete his discussions with the Colonial Office and the Treasury.

ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY N. OLIVER, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief the Nore, was in command of the R.M.S. *HERMIONE* at the capture of Diego Suarez, and later became Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.

Representatives attending the second conference of Colonial statisticians held in London last week were: CHIEF OFFICERS, F. SEARLE, E. O.

RICHARDS, W. H. MASON, R. A. COOPER, and O. NANKIVELL. *East Africa*—MR. C. J. MARTIN; *Central Africa*—MR. J. P. H. SHAEL.

MR. R. S. MARYON has been re-elected president of the Njoro Country Club with MESSRS. G. A. W. SPENDERS and E. MARION as vice-presidents, and MESSRS. E. AWBERY, J. DEWHY, and O. OSBORNE as the other members of the committee. Mr. Maryon is golf captain and Mr. Awbery vice-captain.

M. PAUL-MARC HENRY, secretary-general of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, will to-day address a joint lunch-time meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on "A Functional Approach to Regional Co-operation". SIR JOHN MARTIN will preside.

A week-end course on "Awakening Africa" is to be held at Ashridge from May 13 to 15. MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS will give the introductory address; LORD OSGOOD will speak on "Politics and Economics in East Africa"; SIR JAMES ROBERTSON on the Sudan; MR. VERNON BASKLETT on "The Problem of Plural Communities"; and MR. E. M. WILLIAMS on "Self-Government in the Gold Coast".

THE REV. A. M. JONES, lecturer in African music at the School of Oriental and African Studies, and a research member of the African Music Society, who has for 21 years been warden of the diocesan training college in Northern Rhodesia, will address the Royal Anthropological Institute in London this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. He will review the principles of African melody and rhythm which he has recorded in Northern Rhodesia.

The Holy See has constituted the Roman Catholic Church in East Africa into a hierarchy of four metropolitan districts, each presided over by an archbishop, to whom the other bishops become suffragans. THE MOST REV. JOSEPH CABANA is Archbishop of Uganda; THE MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH MCCARTHY Archbishop of Kenya; THE MOST REV. CORNELIUS BRONSVELT Archbishop of Tabora; and THE MOST REV. EDGAR MAMANTA Archbishop of Dar es Salaam.

MR. WILLIAM HIMBURY, chairman of the council of the British Cotton Growing Association, said at the annual general meeting in Manchester last week that the time had almost arrived for a railway commission to be appointed to investigate transport conditions in the British African Colonies. LORD DERRY said that rail transport and port handling in African cotton-growing territories was so inadequate as to cost damage through long delays and market losses through delay.

## APPOINTMENT WANTED

"AFRICA ELSEWHERE". Qualified Accountant, some years' non-permanent employment. Experience in commerce and profession. Educated, responsible. Much African and Rhodesian experience. Particulars gladly given. Box 604, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MR. DOUGLAS MORTON, who for some years has acted as secretary to the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, has resigned because he is leaving the country to live in Natal.

MR. C. W. CHILLEBAUD, who recently arbitrated in the Court of Appeal in the dispute over the Northern Rhodesia preside over an inquiry into the cost of the National Health Service.

MR. A. G. LOWE, Legal Secretary of Malta, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika, served as Crown Counsel in Kenya from 1945 until transferred to his present post in 1949.

BISHOP and MRS. STUART are to address the annual reunion of the Uganda District Association at Mary Summer House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1, after a buffet luncheon on May 5. BISHOP J. J. WILLIS will preside.

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, who has been appointed headmaster of Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, was in 1946 made head of Rhodes Estate preparatory school. Educated in South Africa, and a notable cricketer, he will succeed Mr. W. R. ROBEY.

## Obituary

### Commander J. E. M. Noad

COMMANDER JOHN ELLIOTT MONCRIEFF-NOAD, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., R.N.V.R., who has died in Nairobi at the age of 60, had a varied and energetic career, which started in 1910 as a midshipman in H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES. In the same year he retired from the Royal Navy, owing to illness caused by an accident, and studied engineering at Edinburgh University from 1911 until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he became a sub-lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. Interned in Holland in 1917, he was employed by the Dutch Government as an assistant engineer, and after the armistice joined Kvaerner's Concrete Machinery Company at The Hague for a year.

He then went to Kenya as an assistant engineer on the P.W.D., remaining until 1940, except for four years during which he was transferred to the railway. In 1933 he raised the Kenya R.N.V.R., which he commanded for four years, and with which he served in 1940. Returning to this country that year, he joined the Department of Airfields and Carrier Requirements, for which on his war-time duties he flew more than 160,000 miles. He attained the rank of commander in 1943.

Shortly after the end of the war he made proposals for a company in East Africa to attract and organize tourist traffic. Later he was for two years managing director of the Trans-Africa Bush Clearing Co. (E.A.) Ltd. After a severe attack of cerebral thrombosis in 1949, he returned to this country and studied art, but he returned to Kenya in 1951.

His O.B.E. (Military) was awarded in 1937 for his work in connection with the Kenya R.N.V.R.

His first wife died in 1936. He is survived by his second wife, their son and daughter, and one daughter of his first marriage.

MR. J. W. SCHEEPERS, who had spent 40 years in Southern Rhodesia after emigrating from the Transvaal, has died in Salisbury. For 25 years he worked for Rhodesia Railways.

MRS. DRUMMOND HAY, who was elected a life member of the Seaman's Mission in recognition of her devoted work for the mission's club at Kilimani, has died in Kenya.

MR. GEORGE ERNEST RAMSEY, former chairman and managing director of Messrs. Galley and Roberts Ltd., has died in Nairobi at the age of 76.

MR. CHARLES WHITTON, who has died in Mombasa, had lived in the Lamu area of Kenya since before the 1914-18 war.

## Sir James Robertson and the Sudan: Heavy Burden of Work and Responsibility

THE GREAT SERVICES to the Sudan of Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary for the past eight years, were the subject of a Note in last week's EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

We have now received an official memorandum which asserts that "no one in the 50-year story of British administration in the Sudan has carried such a burden of work and responsibility."

The Second World War abruptly jerked the northern Sudan out of its Arcadian backwater. Soaring cotton prices caused serious inflation in the country's economy, and the Atlantic and U.N.C. charters fanned the flames of Sudanese nationalism. The whole tempo of administration altered, and in the international sphere the post-war wrangle between the British and Egyptian Governments over the Sudan brought with it a further burden of anxiety.

There has been no aspect of government in all its manifestations in these past eight years which Sir James Robertson has not in greater or lesser degree borne on his broad shoulders. Social services have been expanded out of all recognition; properly warranted local government councils have been set up in all parts of the country; internal air services in the form of Sudan Airways have been created; Sudanization of the Civil Service has been accelerated; a Legislative Assembly and Executive Council were set up, now yielding place to a Sudanese Parliament with a Council of Ministers as soon as parliamentary elections can be held.

### Physical and Mental Giant

A bloodless revolution has taken place, guided to a peculiar extent by this physical and mental giant of a man, whose transparent frankness and sincerity of purpose have consistently disarmed the most fervent critic of Government policy.

The trait, however, which has endeared him most to his own people is the Political Service, is that throughout all the preoccupations of higher policy he has always been mindful of the needs of the humblest individual, and has always been an individual friend of every member of his staff.

Lord Robertson has been his "right hand" since the early days, tirelessly working in any cause for the common weal. Lonely patients in the hospitals will miss her visits, and it will be hard to find a successor with such energy to spare in the organization of Poppy Day.

It will be a long time before the Sudanese forget his name and his lady. They will, in fact, never forget them, because their lifetime of service has been selflessly devoted to the promotion of the interests of the Sudan and the well-being of its diversified inhabitants.

### Mr. William Addison, M.P.

MR. WILLIAM ADDISON, the United Party (Government) candidate in the by-election in the Highlands constituency of Salisbury, was successful last week with 782 votes, against 531 cast for the Labour candidate, Mr. F. D. J. Lacey, and 501 votes polled by the Rhodesia Party candidate, Mr. D. C. Byron-Moore. There was a poll of 64% of the electorate. The vacancy was caused through the sudden death while speaking in Parliament of Mr. R. A. Ballantyne, United Party.

Mr. Addison, the new member, was born in Dundee, and had edited both the *Butaway Chronicle* and the *Rhodesia Herald* before he transferred to the managerial side of newspaper work 23 years ago. During the last war he was Chief Recruiting Officer, Controller of Industry, Man-power, and then Director of Demobilization in Southern Rhodesia, which he afterwards left in order to take up the duties of editor of the *Star*, Johannesburg. Later he began farming in Southern Rhodesia.

He won the D.C.M. at Loos in the 1914-18 war.

"The federal capital will have to be in Salisbury for a start, but it cannot remain indefinitely in any of the main towns. I think the final site may be several miles outside Salisbury, but that will be a matter for the Federal Government to decide." — Geoffrey Huggins.

Parliament

Commons Questions on Mau Mau  
No Indiscriminate Shooting

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAU MAU were asked in the House of Commons last week, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that he would make an early statement on the subject.

MR. HUGHES: "Is the Minister aware that some of us do not say many loyalists are leaving Kenya because they have no assurance of protection even in the city of Nairobi, where no murder occurred in the last few days? Is it possible that some are taken to protect loyalists, both coloured and white, and so preserve and encourage their loyalty?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The statement in question would seem to me to go very wide of the question."

MR. PAGET asked how many Kikuyu had been shot while attempting to escape or whilst resisting arrest during the past six months.

MR. LYTTLETON: "During the past six months 430 Mau Mau have been shot while resisting arrest or while attempting to escape."

MR. PAGET: "Has the right hon. gentleman had his attention drawn to the following passage appearing to-day in The Times: 'Strict impartial justice and discipline, openly demonstrated, could do much to rally the wavering majority, torn between the forces of Mau Mau and of its oppressors. Do not these figures which he has just given demonstrate the alarming lack of police discipline?'"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, sir. The figures do not demonstrate that at all. In the circumstances the majority of the terrorists killed will always be found to be those who were resisting arrest. That is how the rebellion is evidenced. If the hon. gentleman wishes an assurance from me that every measure will be taken to prevent indiscriminate shooting, I can give it to him."

MR. PAGET: "There is a high proportion of killed and a low proportion of wounded."

Discipline of the Forces

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "May I ask the right hon. gentleman when he makes a comprehensive statement, which I hope will be soon, will he deal fairly fully with allegations made by some reputable journalists about the lack of discipline among the forces? There is some concern about that."

MR. LYTTLETON: "Naturally, I think everyone else will be concerned about these allegations. I can assure the right hon. gentleman that when the allegations are supported by evidence that evidence will be taken, and any guilty person will be visited with severity. I must remain completely neutral on the matter until I have had evidence."

MR. PAGET asked the area in which any one home guard unit in Kenya operated and the number of Kikuyu killed by home guard units on patrols and operations.

MR. LYTTLETON: "African home guard units are organized in the three Kikuyu districts and the Embu and Meru districts. They operate in locations or sub-locations, and work with the security forces in their area. Home guard units in the towns are composed of all races; they are organized and patrol in sections and blocks. Information is not available about the number of terrorists killed by individual units. Forty-seven Mau Mau in all have been killed by home guards."

MR. PAGET: "What control is exercised over these home guards on patrol? How far do they go from their own village?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I cannot give an accurate answer, but not very far. Many of the home guards operate under static conditions and play a static rôle."

MR. PAGET: "Will the Minister take care to see that these home guards really are home guards and do not operate as marauding gangs, which is the danger?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I must resist at once the hon. and learned Member's allegation that they act as marauding gangs. There is no foundation for such a charge."

MR. PAGET asked the Secretary of State what representations he had received desiring him to appoint a general in Kenya with powers similar to those of General Templer in Malaya.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The hon. and learned Member himself suggested that Sir Gerald Templer should be transferred to Kenya. No other representations to that effect have been made to me, though similar suggestions have occasionally appeared in newspapers here. General Hinde has been given authority over all officers of Government in carrying out the Governor's policy of dealing with the emergency, and is

responsible for the operational control of all the forces of law and order. No other change is contemplated."

MR. DUGDALE asked what powers had been granted to the Emergency Committee set up in Kenya under the chairmanship of the Governor.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The committee has no exclusive powers, but advises the Governor on all aspects of the emergency. The responsibility remains with the Governor."

Public Hanging

MR. DUGDALE: "Will the right hon. gentleman assure the House that while doing everything possible to suppress Mau Mau, he will see that the ordinary forms of British justice are preserved, and in particular will he see that the practices such as barbarous practices as public hangings, which have been advocated by some people in Kenya?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The right hon. gentleman has gone very wide of the question on the other paper. There is no public hanging as he knows perfectly well."

MR. RANKIN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would publish a full account of the trial of Jomo Kenyatta.

MRS. WHITE asked the Minister if he was aware that Mr. Awori, in a declaration published last week in Nairobi, on behalf of the Kenya African Union, had referred to the difficulties experienced in holding meetings and offered to the Kenya Government the help of the union in propaganda by radio, press and meetings.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have seen Press reports of Mr. Awori's statement. There is, however, no record that he has made any official offer to the Kenya Government on behalf of the Kenya African Union to assist through broadcasting or meetings. In the Legislative Council and during discussion with the Governor he sought permission for the African non-official members and other leading Africans to hold public meetings, and he was informed that applications to hold public meetings will be considered in the light of all the particular circumstances, such as the nature of the area in which the proposed meeting is to be held, the subject to be discussed, and the size of the audience."

MR. DUGDALE asked the Minister whether it was on his authority that the provincial commissioner for the Southern Province of Nyasaland had officially advised the chairman of the Nyasaland Hotel-Keepers' Association to send a circular to Nyasaland hotel-keepers and proprietors of serving

business in hotels and bars.

MR. LYTTLETON: "This matter falls fully within the Governor's discretion, and my authority was neither sought nor needed. The Governor has informed me that on his instructions the provincial commissioner has recently and semi-officially sought the aid of a leading representative of the Nyasaland hotel-keepers in preserving good race relations."

Africans in Hotels

MR. DUGDALE: "Does the right hon. gentleman think that it helps to preserve good race relations to take action which expressly stated to be to expedite the exit of Africans from hotels as rapidly as possible and to stop what is called 'this form of unpleasantness', namely their arrival in hotels?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I do not know what document the right hon. gentleman is reading from. My information is that on the whole the appeals have been responded to by the hotel people."

MR. DUGDALE: "I am reading from the letter sent out by the chairman of the Hotel-Keepers' Association stating that it was sent out on the advice of the provincial commissioner."

MR. LYTTLETON: "The right hon. gentleman will have to lay the letter and put a question on the paper."

MR. W. WELLS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Government of Northern Rhodesia seek the advice of the High Court before exercising their power to expel a person from the territory, and whether he would take steps to discontinue that practice.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The hon. Member is, I think, referring to Section 34 (3) of the Northern Rhodesia Penal Code, which provides that where it is shown on oath to the satisfaction of the High Court that a person is conducting himself in certain undesirable ways, the Court may recommend to the Governor that such person be deported."

"In exercising these powers the court is performing a judicial function, and for the Government to secure an impartial investigation into a fact does not in my view amount to seeking the advice of the judiciary on executive matters. Similar powers are given to the courts in this country by Section 12 of the Aliens Order, 1920."

MRS. WHITE asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would take steps to draw up a declaration of rights for all citizens in the three Central African territories, as proposed by Mr. Moffat, the nominated European representative of African interests in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

MR. LYTTLETON: "No. I regard the practical provisions of the federal scheme as a firmer foundation for progress in human affairs in Central Africa than any general declaration

MR. FINNER BROCKWAY asked to what extent the dormitory system of accommodating labour was to be applied at the new copper mines at Kilelesh, Uganda, and if the Minister would instruct the Governor to insist upon a family system of accommodation.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Dormitory accommodation is interpreted in Uganda as meaning the housing of more than 20 persons in one unit, and is forbidden by the Uganda Housing Rules. I understand that the management of the mines at Kilelesh intends to provide family accommodation for at least 65% of its staff."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the Hon. member be sympathetic to the point of view that family accommodation is much more preferable in order to prevent the introduction in Uganda of the segregation of sexes in the dormitory system that there is in South Africa?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am sure that the Government will employ at the Kilelesh mines a large number. Sixty per cent of the accommodation will be married quarters, and we shall have to look a little later to see whether that is sufficient."

**Colonial and Dominion Affairs in Africa**

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider appointing a Secretary of State for Colonial and Dominion Affairs in Africa.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I have nothing to add to the reply on this subject which I gave to my hon. friend the Member for Groydon on 15 May 1961 on May 12 last year."

MR. JOHNSON: "Would the Prime Minister think again about this matter? Is he fully aware of the ever-growing complexity of affairs, including the United system of diversity which is becoming in Central Africa? Is there any now, of all times, a powerful case for the appointment of a Minister who could spend some months each year touring Africa so that we are less dependent upon cables and other means of sending information?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think we should always be ready to adapt our thought to changing circumstances of the world, but I do not feel that at this moment we need depend upon a multiplication of offices under the Crown."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what changes were proposed in the composition of the Buganda Parliament.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The number of elected members in the Lukiko is to be increased from 40 to 60."

MR. BROCKWAY asked how far the provisions of the Wallis Report on African local government in Uganda were to be applied.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The Government of Uganda have published a memorandum setting out their preliminary views on the report, and stating that in general they consider that its recommendations should be accepted as the basis for future policy. Before decisions are taken the report and the memorandum will be open to public inspection and will be debated in the Legislative Council early in the second half of this year. I have placed copies of both documents in the Library."

**Credit Programmes**

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what supervised credit programmes were to be instituted for the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I assume that the hon. Member refers to the recently published Bill under which Africans who have no recognizable title to land may be granted loans for productive development from the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank on the recommendation of an African local government which would guarantee such loans and would have rights of supervision to ensure fulfilment of the terms of credit loans in respect of buildings and land in townships and in business districts outside townships from the Bill."

**Officials and Politics**

CIVIL SERVANTS in the Sudan may no longer belong to any political party, and those who are now members of any such body must resign before the end of this month. The Government has made it clear that all officials will be required to maintain complete neutrality in the coming elections, and that anyone who breaks that rule will be liable to disciplinary action. Hitherto there has been much criticism by the Government towards the political activities of Sudanese officials, but they are now warned that in the "new democracy" all public servants must abstain from participation in politics. Sudanese who are not now in Government service but hold qualifications for the post of resident magistrate are invited to apply for such appointments. The order under which Sudanese have required permission to enter certain parts of the country has been withdrawn without further notice.



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## Miss Perham on Kenya's Problems Joint Committee of Parliament Proposed

A STRONG ASSERTION of Imperial power, exercised from a detached and aloof position, introducing a more equalitarian system based on the needs of Kenya and its vulnerable land, with protection but no privileges for minority, has been suggested by Miss MARGERY PERHAM, who is residing in East Africa, in the course of two most interesting articles in *The Times*.

Such a policy might win the support of moderates of all races, she suggests.

In a Kenya no longer the battleground of insulated groups governed by mutual fear, the Europeans, as in the West Indies, might well maintain their position by their own high competence. But can a minister and Whitehall provide the firm and continuous policy needed? Britain has long governed Kenya with a divided conscience, hence the series of commissions and committees proffered for a policy.

Perhaps a committee of both Houses, sitting in Britain, and if possible in Kenya also, could produce, alongside the economic advice of the Royal Commission, a political resettlement that would satisfy all British parties and Kenya races. It could provide, perhaps, for a definite strong framework within which co-operation could be borne. The alternative would be to balkanize Kenya, reducing administrative efficiency and introducing an elaboration of lines and gears, in order as far as possible to regionalize political pressure.

### Steadfastness of Kikuyu Christians

Earlier she had paid warm tribute to the steadfastness of the Kikuyu Christians.

The priest on my right had been seized and slashed repeatedly, his two well-dressed young men talking English—and asked at each on to deny his faith and say that Christ was a European. Six others were killed nearby, and he was left for dead, one terrible gash still visible on his head. Opposite sat another man, weak and limping from torture. Yet all looked calm, confident, and even happy.

It was almost startling to look at Kikuyu faces lit with friendly and intelligent response after the years of fear, of suspicion and hate that I had seen upon faces in Nairobi, and along the road. The senior African in the civil dean of the area, fervent in prayers for the recovery for all races, for the growth of fellowship among them, and not least for their Mau Mau enemies. In the morning they were all at prayer again with others, including many women, people who had been shot at, beaten, threatened, bereaved of their families, but who seemed to have found confidence in their inner victory over fear.

These Christians are not less good Kikuyu, or less critical of Government, because they are ready to die rather than stoop to the foul mystique of Mau Mau. It is spiritually, not politically, that the small remnant of the faithful, some perhaps may be the rock upon which they will be rebuilt. There are others, chiefs and African home guards, who also risk their lives by opposition of a more active kind, often older men roused by atrocities such as the Lari massacre, or the perversion of tribal custom. But many of these are more anti-Mau Mau than pro-Government.

Having criticized the remoteness of administration as a result of the unduly frequent transfer of officials and their inadequate itineration, Miss Perham said:

The crisis tests up the unsoundness of the entire political situation. The several groups are isolated within their own ethnic languages, and interests, with little mutual contact except those of economic necessity. The British colonists find the only group upon the loyalty and civic competence of which the Government can rely, especially in a crisis, and the price of their support is a measure of sectional influence which only increases the suspicions of the other groups and their sense of detachment.

The British colonists are experiencing a profound crisis. Conscience of the relative moderation of their own policies, and their sense of responsibility and often of affection towards their African employees, they have seen with almost incredulous horror some of the most altruistic of their fellows atrociously butchered by their own trusted household servants. They have had to sit up night after night, never knowing if the blow would fall upon them or their families. Yet

moderate leadership has asserted itself strongly, and it seems possible that a split may occur between those clinging to the old idea of domination and those with the courage to face the grim realities of the present and to seek co-operation with the moderates of other groups.

This will not be easy to achieve. The Pakistan element tends to be co-operative, but many of the Hindus have been stimulated by the independence of India and the influence of its leaders in Kenya, and impressed by the anti-Colonial propaganda of its leaders. They are anxious to make terms with a potential African nationalism while there is time, and some may be speculating as the commercial sections in the Sudan have done, that they may need another and more kindred protecting Power if British control should begin to weaken.

### New Federation

THE NEW FEDERATION of Rhodesia and Masaland was slightly larger than the Union of South Africa and about ten times the size of England, with a population now computed at 199,000 Europeans, 21,000 Asians, and Coloured, and rather more than 6m. Africans. In 1952, the last year for which full details are available, the imports of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Masaland were respectively £26m., £33m., and £7m., a total of £126m., and the exports were £52m., £67m., and £6m., a total of £125m. The gross value of the mineral production of the two Rhodesias is now nearly £100m. a year, and the output of their secondary industries has a net value of approximately £30m. The final figures show that in the referendum 40,614 valid votes were cast and that 345 papers were spoiled. Never before had 82.84% of the electorate voted. Those in favour of federation represented 62.95%.

### Golden Armills

THE BRACELETS, OR ARMILLS, with which The Queen will be crowned at her Coronation will be those which have been used since 1661, but a new pair of pure gold which are to be presented by the Governments of the Commonwealth, including that of Southern Rhodesia. In the Bible King Saul is mentioned as wearing armills, which are among the most ancient of royal emblems. When investing The Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury will say: "Receive the bracelets of sincerity and wisdom, both for tokens of the Lord's protection embracing you on every side, and also for symbols and pledges of that bond which unites you with your people, to the end that you may be strengthened in all your ways, and defended against your enemies, both bodily and guileful."

### Warning to Tobacco Growers

WHILE ABNORMAL economic circumstances shield Rhodesian tobacco growers from the full blast of competition, they should make every effort to improve quality and the average yield per acre, said Mr. K. G. V. Browne, president of the Tobacco Trade Association of Southern Rhodesia, at the annual general meeting. Some growers would be well advised to reduce their acreage to a manageable figure. Generally speaking, Mr. Browne said, tobacco last year sold at too high a figure to interest Continental buyers seriously, except as a very temporary expedient or for a specialized market, and it was no secret that the quality of tobacco produced in recent years had fallen far short of enabling British and Australian buyers to obtain anything like the commitments in what were generally held to be suitable grades.

Africans in East Africa who have matriculated or obtained distinctions in the Senior Cambridge Examinations, have been offered practical training in banking organizations in India; the training expenses will be met, but they must pay the return fares. Applications were invited by the Commissioner in Nairobi for the Government of India.



## East Africa Central Assembly Improvement of Communications

THE ENTIRE WORLD regards East Africa as a whole, not as the separate territories, and any action that can do nothing but harm, said MR. A. F. KIRBY, Acting Commissioner for Transport, when addressing the East African Central Legislative Assembly at its first meeting in Dar es Salaam.

"Indulgences in interterritorial jealousies will get us nowhere," he continued. "we must put together in each other's interests, and examine very closely any tendencies to the preservation of territorial sovereignty which might indeed be to the detriment of East Africa as a whole. The prosperity of one territory assists the prosperity of the whole, and the misfortunes of any one territory will undoubtedly not remain the concern of that one territory, but must affect the whole of East Africa."

It was with regret, Mr. Kirby said, that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration had to contemplate borrowing £100 million from the International Bank—on terms much more onerous than would be asked by the City of London if it had the funds available. But, as Mr. Oliver Lyttelton had said, there was no means of investing deficits for the promotion of the development of under-developed territories. It had been provisionally agreed between the three East African Governments, however, that the additional cost of raising loans through the World Bank would be shared by them on an agreed formula.

### Wicked Stepmother or Fairy Godmother?

At the last meeting of the Assembly Mr. Pandya had implied that the Railways and Harbours Administration was a wicked stepmother, and now the chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce wanted it to be a fairy godmother. Overseas investors, however, whether in the City of London or elsewhere, would not support projects born of sanguinity.

Mr. Kirby was convinced that the Assembly had gone to the limit in authorizing last year the Railways and Harbours Loan Act for £324m., bringing the post-war total for the system to nearly £60m. The "great act of faith" which had been demanded could best be expressed by confidence in the resilience of the Railways and Harbours system, and appreciation of the sound value which had coped with phenomenal increases in traffic despite inadequate and insufficient equipment.

MR. E. C. BULLERS thought that an expert, with extensive knowledge of railways and port management should be invited to East Africa, not because he was critical of the general manager of his post, but because they were overburdened with work and needed more staff personnel.

MR. E. A. VASEY disliked the idea of an inquiry into the ability of a general to conduct his battle. He thought, however, that the East African territories should invest more of their resources locally, placing perhaps 30% to 40% of their future investments in territorial development.

### Millions for Telecommunications

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for a £6m. loan for the Posts and Telecommunications Administration for which authority to raise £44m. had been given in January, 1950. That had sufficed for 34 years.

At the beginning of 1949 the capital value of the telephone service was £500,000; by the end of this year it would be £44m., excluding buildings. Meantime the number of telephones had risen from 15,000 to 30,000, and the number of trunk calls from 1m. to 2m. Most of the expenditure would be on the telephone service, which had to be greatly extended if it was to become self-supporting. East Africa now had an exchange capacity of 22,000 telephones, which should grow to 45,000 by 1956 and to 55,000 two years later.

The very high frequency radio system would operate between Mombasa and Nairobi, and between Mombasa and Nairobi before the end of this year, and next year between Nairobi and Jinja, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, and Dodoma and Moshi.

During the next few years more than £10m. would have to be spent on staff housing.

MR. S. O. GHERSI suggested that the best way of re-establishing the confidence of overseas investors would be the successful floating of a territorial loan which East African residents fully subscribed.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER concurred and asked whether local loans could be issued free of income tax.

MR. PANDYA criticized the fact that Posts and Telegraph pensioners who had served in all three territories might receive, say, 8s. or 10s. from Tanganyika, perhaps 50s. from Uganda, and 150s. from Kenya, having to fulfil separate formalities with each Government. That was bad enough if they remained in East Africa, but worse if they went elsewhere.

THE FINANCE MEMBER pointed out that the issue of local loans would require some form of marketability for the stock, and that a loan free of income tax would for some people be equivalent to paying 25% interest. He disclosed that representatives of the High Commission, the three Governments, and municipalities were examining the whole question of local loans.

Mrs. VASEY was emphatic that large investors in East Africa would not subscribe substantial sums to local loans unless they were quoted on the London market, for East Africa had neither a money market nor even the foundation of a stock exchange. The Government of Kenya hoped meantime to start the issue of saving certificates as a channel of investment for small savers.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL admitted that pensions might be paid in even instalments, but that the Governments for periods before 1949 would pay the High Commission in respect of that year, and by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration since then. For two years he had been trying, so far unsuccessfully, to reach agreement with the territorial Governments for one payment to be made in all cases.

## Hunting Aerosurveys

HUNTING AEROSURVEYS (EAST AFRICA), LTD., is to be the name of the aerial survey company of the Hunting group of East Africa, formerly known as the Aircraft Operating Co. of East Africa, Ltd. Control passes from the South African Aerial Survey Company to Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., of London. The directors are Sir William Ibbotson (chairman), Mr. C. P. M. Hunting, a governing director of the Hunting group, Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper, well known in Kenya aviation circles, and Mr. T. D. Weatherhead, director and general manager of Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd. Mr. H. H. Williams is general manager and an alternate director of the East African company.



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## Statements by Asian Leaders in Kenya

### Sir Eboo Pirbhai on the Emergency

SIR EBOO PIRBHAJ, a nominated Muslim member of the Legislature of Kenya, and chief representative of the Aga Khan, commenting on recent criticisms of Government, said last week: "This is not a time for no confidence in the Government. The need is for complete unity, not only among racial groups, but between the members of all races who have the welfare of the Colony at heart." He apparently had in mind a proposal by some Europeans to send a delegation to the Secretary of State.

His community's attitude, said Sir Eboo, was that the struggle against the Government and despoilers was for the very soul and destiny of the African people, and that it was the duty of Africans to help the Government in the fight. The legitimate grievances and aspirations of Africans, with which every right-minded person must sympathize, were not incapable of amicable solution, but there was no easy or short road to salvation.

Turning to "the unscrupulous element" and "irresponsible statements" both in Europe and Asia by those who wished to be heard out of half-truths, he said the present was a testing-time for Africans. The first essential was the restoration of peace and sanity. The sign-post to peace and social order must be erected by the Kikuyu themselves. Bold and imaginative leadership by Africans with the help of Government and the other communities should stimulate resistance to Mau Mau.

### Government of India Misinformed

Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., has told the Nairobi Indian Association that the Government of India had been incorrectly informed of events in Kenya, and that the function of Kenya Indians was to see that the facts were understood. Africans who used violence had placed their friends in an awkward position regarding support for their legitimate grievances. "Africans," he declared, "are certainly not in a fit state to take over the running of the country."

Favouring equal representation of all races, he exhorted his audience to be neither for nor against Europeans, but to accept a middle course, working with both sides.

Complaints that Asians were not given equal opportunities to help in the war against Mau Mau, and a request for Asian conscription for military training, were made at a meeting of the Kenya Indian Congress. Mr. C. B. Madan, M.L.C., denied allegations by London newspapers that Hindus were backing Mau Mau, and quoted instances of Asians suffering at the hands of terrorists.

He deprecated statements by Indian newspapers and "high-ranking statesmen in Delhi," and said that suggestions that only repression was being practised against Africans in Kenya put the Indian community in a false position.

"People living thousands of miles away, who rely on second-hand information are prejudicing the Indians who live here," he said. "We repeat our advice to Africans that violence will not get them anywhere." Only by the progress of ideas, the development of character and achievement of a state of confidence to govern themselves could they legitimately make demands which did not conflict with the rights of others.

## East African Tourism

MORE THAN 40,000 PERSONS visited East Africa last year, and spent some £5.5m. in the three territories. Visitors to Kenya numbered 33,031, compared with 29,938 in the previous year and 7,575 in 1951. American tourists at 2,000 were 20% more than in 1951. It is estimated that 30% were travelling on business and 70% on pleasure. Taking Kenya and Tanganyika together, 50% of the visitors arrived by air, 30% by sea, and 20% by land routes. Although returns for the last quarter of last year show an increase over those for the corresponding period of 1951, it is expected that there will be a serious decline in American visitors this year, especially as tourist traffic from the oil fields in Saudi Arabia has been suspended owing to the emergency.

## Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association

### Record Production of Fibre Last Year

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1952 of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association emphasizes that production in East Africa that year reached the record figure of 199,443 tons of line fibre, tows, and flume tows, an increase of 6.36% over the 1951 output. Tanganyika produced 162,185 tons, or 81.32%, and Kenya and Uganda 37,258 tons, or 18.68% of the East African production.

African-produced sisal exports declined to 5,706 tons from 14,417 tons, Tanganyika's share falling from 11,764 to 5,497 tons, a prime cause being that much of the sisal had been cut out to the heart, particularly in Tanganyika. Only a negligible quantity is likely to be shipped this year.

The revenue collected in the three years since the sisal export tax was introduced in Tanganyika in January, 1950, was about £2,500,000.

A committee which considered the work on the control of sisal weevil agreed that the work was proving too costly, and that the agreement with Pest Control, Ltd., should therefore be terminated.

### Labour Supply Well Maintained

The section of the report dealing with labour states:—"The attraction of labour to sisal estates was well maintained. The industry has no desire to employ short-term labour from a distance, which is expensive and uneconomic and not finally in the best interests of stable labour for the industry. Over £1m. has already been spent by the industry through its labour bureau, which has served estates well under past Government policy of short-term labour contracts. Part of this expenditure could have been very much better applied on estates in promoting the welfare of settled family labour if they had been allowed to be recruited on long-term contracts or, better still, as volunteers."

"The number of labourers, adults and dependants, employed in the industry at the end of 1952 was 142,093, compared with 128,070 at the end of 1951. This increase accounts largely for the increase in sisal production."

"Government policy in respect of labour supply is changing for the better, and in a Government circular of February 8, 1952, emphasis was laid on present production needs and the inability of purely traditional methods to meet food requirements, or to make the best use of the man-power resources for the agricultural, industrial, and mineral development of the Territory."

"This change in Government policy, which came none too early, has materially assisted the flow of labour to agriculture and industry from sub-economic and recurrent famine areas, although difficulties are still experienced with certain individual administrative officers who loathe to see any decline in population of their district and a consequential fall in their local tax revenues, and endeavour to maintain a static population."

The Labour Bureau ("Silabu") provided for the industry the record figure of 38,935 adult male labourers and 746 for other industries.

## Uganda Scholarships

SCHOLARSHIPS to the United Kingdom have been awarded to the following African students in Uganda: Miss C. N. Batuwade, a headmistress, for a two-year teacher training course with a musical basis; and Messrs. L. K. Settala, a teacher, for a three-year honours degree course in geography; N. Mukasa, a teacher, for a three-year honours degree course in chemistry; N. Otwoch, an engineering assistant, for a three-year diploma course in civil engineering; K. E. B. Kibakamusoke, a member of the statistical section of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, a one-year course in plant breeding; and S. M. Katana, a three-year course in music. Six other Africans will take a one-year diploma course in education.

Mr. H. K. Jaffer, an Asian non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, said in the budget debate that interracial secondary schools ought to be established.

# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Of a total of 679 immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in January 287 were from South Africa and 233 from the U.K.

The third meeting of the 27th session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council opens in Dar es Salaam this morning.

A Comet jet aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force passed through Entebbe twice last week on its way to and from Johannesburg.

Entebbe's Coronation regatta, which will include an interterritorial canoe race, will be filmed by a camera man of the B.B.C. television staff.

A fortnight's course in journalism for African newspapermen, organized by the Uganda Information Department, is being held in Kampala.

An African nursing orderly at an aid post near Arua in Uganda has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charges of theft and extortion in connexion with medical stores.

## Traffic Accidents in N. Rhodesia

Traffic accidents in Northern Rhodesia in March amounted to 193, the highest monthly total yet recorded, comparing with 130 in February, and a monthly average of 42 in 1952.

B.O.A.C. have dispatched free of cost 500 kilos of clothing collected by the Red Cross in Khartoum for flood relief in this country. The corporation staff in Khartoum collected ££41 for the Lord Mayor's Fund.

The current issue of *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society, contains articles on the balance of nature by Captain C. R. S. Pitman and on wild life in the Seychelles by Mr. Diamond Foster-Vesey-Fitzgerald.

£100 has been sent to the Sudan by the R.A.F. for distribution among the villagers of Jebel Megelin, Rehad, and Renk as a reward for help given to the crew of a Valetta aircraft which made a forced landing last September.

The banners of two late Knights Grand Cross, Sir John Chancellor and Sir Cecil Rodwell, both former Governors of Southern Rhodesia, were removed at the annual service in St. Paul's Cathedral last Thursday of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## Sudan Electoral Commission

It is reported from Khartoum that the Sudan Electoral Commission has completed the rules for election to the House of Representatives, and has decided to increase the number of graduates' constituencies from three, as suggested by the Legislature, to five, as demanded by the parties.

An official inquiry into the recent fatal accident to an aircraft of Central African Airways in Tanganyika opened in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday. It is being conducted by Sir John Grey, former Chief Justice of Zanzibar, who is assisted by Group Captain G. C. Green and Captain C. W. Byas, from Southern Rhodesia, and Captain L. B. Greensted, a Viking pilot from London.

Agreement has been reached between the three East African territories and the East Africa High Commission to change the dates of their financial years in 1954. This alteration will not affect East African Railways and Harbours or the Posts and Telecommunications administrations. A six-months budget will be introduced to cover the period from January 1 to June 30, 1954, and thereafter the financial year will be from July 1 to June 30. The times of collection of taxes, licensing fees, etc., levied by the three Governments will not necessarily be affected.

## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, in a recent report on economic and commercial conditions in East Africa, writes (in part):—

**Kenya.**—Although from up-country centres a certain improvement in bazaar conditions has been reported, the general picture remains one of slack conditions, with money very tight. The piece-goods market has been unsettled by rumours that the Indian export duty on coarse and medium goods may be removed entirely. Following the prolonged state of disorder within the Colony, the drying-up of capital for investment purposes is now being felt, and certain new projects have had to be delayed or abandoned.

The long period of dry weather has been relieved by some welcome rainfall. The recent harvest was poor, and milk yields have fallen substantially due to lack of pasture. Following on the exodus of Kikuyu farm labour from the highlands, recruitment from other tribal reserves has met with some success.

### Colony Prices

“Coffee prices rose throughout most of February, mainly influenced by the United States, prices ranging from 280s. to 412s. per cwt. for different types.”

“Uganda.—Bazaar trade is normal for the time of year, with money-circulating freely. Stocks are not heavy. Some replenishment from the large stocks held in Kenya has been noted.”

“There has been no slackening of building operations in Kampala. Laboratories constructed at Tororo by Frobisher Mines, Ltd., are now ready for occupation, and £20,000 has been allocated by the Town Planning Board for survey work in Tororo township.”

“Tanganyika.—Business has remained steady. Stocks are high, but commitments are for the most part being met regularly.”

“After a long period of dry weather, some rain has now fallen, but there are fears of food shortages in many districts. Last year's coffee crop is estimated to have fallen well short of expectations, and stocks are being held in anticipation of a rise of price.”

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## Letters to the Editor

## "Below the Belt"

## Misrepresentations over 35 Years

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—I do not think it is possible to understand the suspicion with which white settlement in East Africa is looked upon in some quarters without realizing that the attacks on it have been going on unremittingly for over 35 years, with cumulative effect. The irony of the situation is that some of the critics have in the words of Lord Altrincham, "people whose idealism from very excess of conscientiousness, was outstripped their knowledge and judgement." If three of these attacks are singled out in this letter as representative of a flood of others, and their accuracy questioned, I hope I shall not be regarded as impugning their good faith.

The earliest of these charges was contained in a pamphlet by the late J. H. Harris, secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, afterwards knighted for his distinguished services. In a pamphlet published in 1916 he wrote: "It is not long since the planters in British East Africa petitioned the Government to adopt measures to compel the Natives in the reserves to work for the white man."

When that statement came to my notice, I wrote to Mr. Harris asking what he meant, and I received a reply saying that he was referring to the report of the Native Labour Commission of 1913. That commission was composed of two missionaries, four Government officials, one solicitor, and only three who could be described as "planters." It did not recommend compulsion of labour, nor did any of the 138 settler witnesses examined. Indeed, only three of them favoured the idea of importing indentured labour. A more charitable critic might have thought the evidence surprisingly temperate, considering that many of the witnesses were faced with bankruptcy owing to labour difficulties.

If it is asked how a man of Mr. Harris's calibre could make so unaccountable a mistake, the answer seems to be furnished by a sermon preached in the following year in Westminster Abbey by the Rev. A. G. Fraser, who, after notable services in Ceylon and Uganda, was Principal of Achimota College in the Gold Coast. He was reported as saying: "If there is evil at home under our very eyes, be sure our Empire abroad is not stainless, where publicity is less and exploitation easier." The inference was that if settlers are in a position to exploit Africans unjustly they will do so.

This was not the faith of Livingstone, who first advocated white colonization in Central Africa; nor is it consistent with experience in Kenya, where so much is done by settlers and their wives for African welfare.

The same deadly pessimism underlies the third and severest attack, in "Empire and Commerce in Africa" by Mr. Leonard Woolf (Labour Research Dept., 1919). To call it misleading is an almost ludicrous understatement. "The balance of blood," wrote Mr. Woolf, "would be infinitely greater if the European and the European state had never entered Africa. The Masai used to raid and murder; but now it was a custom universally observed that the victims should be given 24 hours' notice of the attacks; so that in practice the cattle and such women as their owners did not desire to be carried off (if) were removed to a place of safety."

Mr. Woolf concentrated his attack on Kenya, with special reference to the Labour Commission report already mentioned. He represented the settler witnesses as "practically unanimous" in recommending "cutting down the reserves so that they would be unable to maintain the Native population." Analysis of the evidence shows that 41 out of the 138 settler witnesses (less than 30%) favoured reducing the reserves. No

one said anything about making them unable to maintain their population; that was a gloss of Mr. Woolf's own.

"At the same time," Mr. Woolf added, "many of them asked Government to fix by law a standard wage of four rupees a month." The number of settlers who favoured standardization of wages was eight. It is perhaps superfluous to add that, according to Mr. Woolf, the Natives were relegated to the least fertile and least valuable land. Mr. Woolf continued: "When the white man has got his cheap labour on a legal maximum of standard wage, tied to his land or his mine by the law, taxation, and starvation, when the happy African, expropriated from all the land of Africa, is working nine hours a day for 2d. a day, then we Europeans are to congratulate ourselves," etc., etc. (Later Mr. Woolf reduced the 2d. to 1d.)

These attacks were selected only because they happen to be the earliest that came to my notice. Similar and hardly less preposterous criticisms than Mr. Woolf's (any of which might equally well have been chosen, and as easily refuted), followed from a great number of sources. These included books by Dr. Norman Leys and the Rev. C. F. Andrews, and speeches, articles, and letters by such prominent men as (among others) Mr. Julian Huxley, Bishop Weston, Lord Oliver and Professor Malinowski. Hardly a week passed without the *New Leader* (under Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Fenner Brockway) contributing its mite, and among other papers which took a hand were the *Westminster Gazette*, *Manchester Guardian*, and *New Statesman*.

The bearing which all this had on the situation in Africa to-day is surely obvious. It may be unlikely that any African has read Mr. Woolf's fantasy; but if it became a Colonial affairs text-book of one of our great universities, as it was designed to be, and if its ideas permeated into a considerable section of the British public, it is hardly surprising that Africans came to discover a "policy" which had previously escaped their notice. It seems therefore more than probable that the propaganda of which Mr. Woolf's book is a specimen is one of the principal causes of the Mau Mau rebellion.

Twenty-three years ago the then Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya (Sir Armfield Wade) was able to write in his annual report: "probably nowhere in the world are relations between employers and employees better than in Kenya." For the pitiful worsening of relations, that has since developed the critics of Kenya, however well meaning, must bear a heavy share of the blame.

Yours faithfully,

Lymington, Hants.

J. ARTHUR WATSON.

## Ambiguity or Defeatism?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—In drawing attention to a sentence from Douglas Brown's recent article on Central Africa in the *Daily Telegraph*, you might more justly have accused him of ambiguity than of defeatism.

Admittedly, he did say that the territories to the north of the Zambezi seem destined to tread the political path of the Gold Coast. But, from the context, it is plain that he regarded this as only a tendency, which could be arrested by federation with British support.

A careless reader might have been misled. Surely, sir, this category does not include you?

Yours faithfully,

COLIN WELCH.

[We hope not, and we trust that 99.99% of the readers of the statement interpreted it as Mr. Welch has done. But the fact that several of our own readers telephoned when the article appeared to draw our attention to it, indicates that our view was shared by others.—Ed.]

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## Governing East and Central Africa

### Colonel Charles Ponsonby's Comparisons

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY has written a letter to *The Times*:

"While recently in East and Central Africa I could not help noticing the difference between the situation in Southern Rhodesia and in those territories administered by the Colonial Office. In Southern Rhodesia the administrators are drawn almost entirely from that country. It is their home and will be their home on retirement, but, more important still, they have been brought up with the problems and know the people. They are Rhodesians working in Rhodesia, and not thinking of their leave at home."

"Under the Colonial Office régime governors come and go, senior civil servants are promoted out of the country, and the leave roster to England often means that an administrator in the field when he goes on leave does not return to the same district. Hence he does not learn the Native language (if, for instance, his district includes a big tribe), and he cannot be, as is most desirable, the trusted friend and counsellor of the Africans of the district. A new man has often to start to get to know the people, their language, and their idiosyncrasies."

"Then, too, in Southern Rhodesia the Ministers and the Secretariat are local people, and, however complicated the subject, all parties can meet and discuss it and arrive at a decision. In the Colonial Service elaborate cabling and correspondence must take place with Whitehall before a decision can be reached, and even then there is always a chance—remote though it may be—that a decision may be varied or reversed as a result of party politics in England, with the resulting confusion to the local administration."

### Freedom from Parliamentary Interference

"It is an interesting fact that, like the Sudan in the past, Southern Rhodesia since its incorporation as a Colony 27 years ago has been almost free of interference by Parliament either in the shape of Parliamentary questions or debate."

"The disease of incessant Parliamentary questions on Colonial affairs became acute during the war, and it is not always realized by members, who cannot know the background, what harm a question can do—quite apart from the time (and expense) taken by the local administration to supply the answer—and the debates. Here again it is not realized how, perhaps unintentionally, ignorant and ill-considered statements infuriate the inhabitants of the Empire six or seven thousand miles away—and not only administrators but ordinary loyal citizens. Such statements make anathema the name of the speaker, and deprecate the fair fame of Parliament."

"This is one of the reasons which make the people on the spot long to govern themselves, but, however this may be, it is becoming abundantly clear that in due course the old system must pass away. These distant countries cannot be administered efficiently by officials miles away in Whitehall who are subject to control by Parliament."

"In the African countries it will be necessary still to rely on Great Britain as a source of knowledge, experience, and finance, but as soon as a permanent efficient civil service is built up and men and women of good will are trained and willing to take on the government of the country (as has happened in Southern Rhodesia), then it will be logical for Whitehall to fade out of the administrative picture."

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 Kenya: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi.  
 N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola

## Of Commercial Concern

Of the 72 new locomotives on order by East African Railways, 16 will be the large Garrett type, weighing 240 tons heavier than any in service on British Railways and costing £65,000 each. These are said to be the heaviest locomotives ever used on metre-gauge track. Transport capacity on the Mombasa-Nairobi-Nakuru sector is expected to increase 37% by 1955.

A deputation sent from Tanga to Dar es Salaam to complain about conditions on the Tanga line was recently received by the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining. The members were Messrs. E. F. Hitchcock, Abdullah Karimjee, D. R. McDonald, R. Barker, Hassanali Bhanji, A. A. Adamjee, and A. Le Maitre.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 4,269 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.11d. per lb., compared with 4,445 packages averaging 3s. 5.14d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price last week was 3s. 8½d. per lb. for 60 packages from Tanganyika.

Balances in the East African territorial Savings Banks on September 30 were £7,929,000 in Kenya, £2,080,000 in Tanganyika, and £1,981,000 in Uganda. Deposits in commercial banks on the same day totalled £47,380,000 in Kenya, £21,015,000 in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and £18,478,000 in Uganda.

### Dividends

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.—7½% less tax, on capital of £5.48m. (increased by 100% scrip issue), compared with 12½% on capital of £2.74m. in the previous year. After providing £871,431 for taxation, group profits attributable to the holding company for 1952 were £1,331,249, against £1,780,314.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., after providing £1,328,463 for taxation, report a group profit of £515,281 for the year ended August 31, compared with £1,293,832 in the previous year. Dividends of 11% on the ordinary shares and 33.44% on the A shares require £87,780 and £35,112.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—25% on the ordinary shares for 1952, and 4% on the cumulative participating preference shares. Net profits for the year were £16,021 (£25,039).

British Overseas Airways Corp., Ltd.—Interim 21% (the same).

### Kilifi Plantations, Limited

KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LTD., a sisal products company in Kenya, earned a profit of £53,427 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £95,271 in the previous year. Tax on absorbors £34,678, general reserve received £7,500 and a dividend of 22½% less tax, requires £9,281, leaving a balance of £10,293 to be carried forward, against £8,325 brought in.

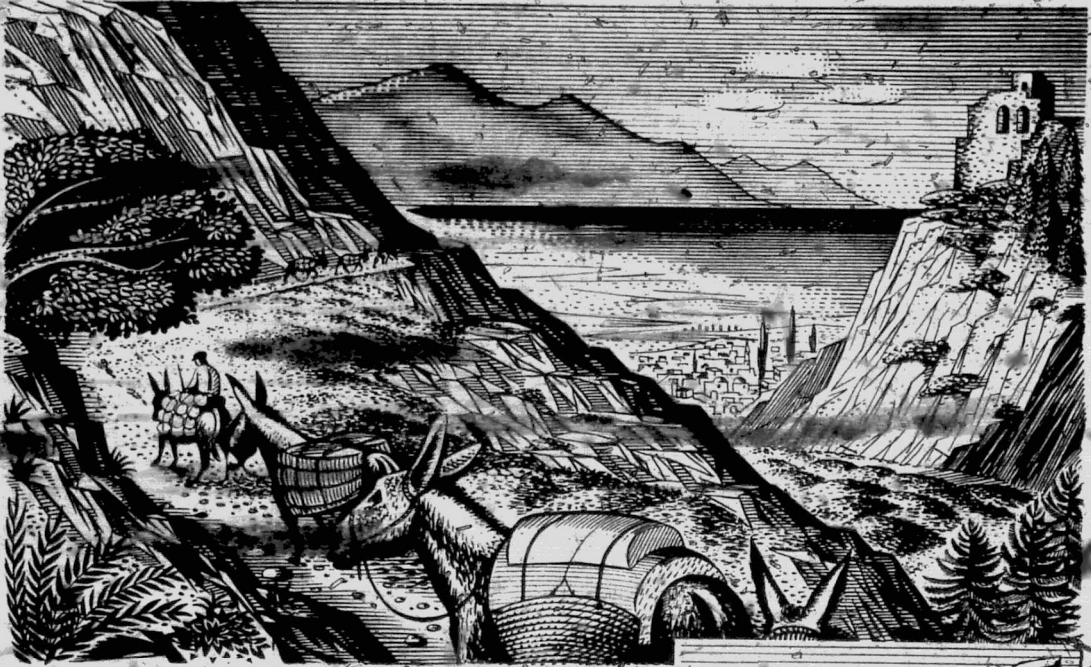
The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £67,793, reserve for future taxation at £24,123, and current liabilities at £28,810. Fixed assets are valued at £72,152, investments appearing at £34,468 have a market value of £34,475, and current assets at £89,106 include £56,815 in cash.

Output of 930 tons of sisal for the year averaged 210,097, or an average for all grades of £418 per ton, f.o.b. Estimated output for the current year is 1,000 tons.

In 1952 an area of 164 acres was replanted and 255 acres cut out for replanting in 1954. A further 303 acres of new land were planted, making a total of 3,410 acres under sisal.

The directors are Messrs. R. Abel Smith (chairman), N. C. S. Bosanquet, and J. F. Pridoux. The secretaries are Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., Ltd.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 14.



**DONKEYS:** In England nowadays the humble 'moke' is mainly a feature of the seaside, though he still occasionally appears in our cities drawing little carts for street traders. But throughout the Mediterranean the position is very different: here, wherever there are mountain tracks to be climbed and loads to be carried, the donkey comes into his own. In the island of Cyprus, for instance, it is estimated that there are no less than 53,000 donkeys—one to every seven rural inhabitants. The Cyprus donkey is famous for his strength, endurance and freedom from disease and for his pleasant manner he ploughs and threshes, fetches and carries and even helps to pump water to the little terraced fields. He forms too a part of the island's exports—for trade statistics show that no less than 1,500 donkeys were exported from Cyprus in 1951.



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## Industrial Progress in Uganda Development Corporation's Pamphlet

"INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN UGANDA" is the title of an attractive illustrated pamphlet prepared by the Department of Information for the Uganda Development Corporation.

In a foreword Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor, writes:—

"Although predominantly an agricultural country dependent largely on her cotton, coffee and cattle, Uganda is looking ahead to far-reaching developments in mining, industry and commerce. These pages describe the breath-taking conception now rapidly becoming a reality to harness the ancient Nile; the network of new industries that are springing up; the mineral deposits now being explored and beginning to be developed.

"Progress must be balanced. Economic development cannot go forward effectively without the building up of adequate social services. Uganda is fortunate in having substantial funds at her disposal derived from her productive industries, which are helping to finance the necessary expansion of education and health.

### No Longer Isolated

Once isolated from the rest of the world, Uganda is now only a few hours' flying time from the United Kingdom. Her new airport at Entebbe, on the Corridor route from London, is one of the main gateways to East Africa.

Above all, Uganda is singularly happy in the good will and understanding between all who live within her borders. In true partnership they are seeking to raise the country to new levels of prosperity and wellbeing."

Figures are given to show that between 1939 and 1951 annual imports increased in value from £1.9m. to £22.4m., exports from £3.9m. to £47.1m., and the favourable balance of trade from £2m. to £24.7m.

Revenue between 1947 and last year rose from £5.3m. to £15.3m., and expenditure from £4.5m. to £12.5m. Demand for electricity has increased 10-fold in 10 years, and the currency in circulation exceeds £16m.

## East Africa's External Trade Net Imports for Nine Months £89m.

EAST AFRICA'S EXTERNAL TRADE FIGURES for the first nine months of last year (with those for the corresponding period of 1951 in brackets) estimate Kenya's net imports at £42,389,000 (£36,669,000), domestic exports at £20,872,000 (£17,296,000), and re-exports at £2,936,000 (£2,368,000).

Relative figures for Tanganyika are £29,210,000 (£29,317,000), £34,410,000 (£27,941,000), and £748,000 (£690,000); and for Uganda £17,482,000 (£16,116,000), £39,022,000 (£39,621,000), and £379,000 (£174,000).

Of Kenya's exports coffee accounted for 28.8%, sisal for 17.8%, maize for 9.5%, wattle extract for 5.6%, tea for 5.5%, and cotton and sodium carbonate for 4.9% each.

For Tanganyika the proportions included sisal 52.1%, coffee 12.8%, cotton 8.4%, diamonds 6%, and oil seeds 4.6%.

Uganda's exports were headed by cotton at 66%, followed by coffee at 23.2%.

Imports from the non-sterling area in the same period were £14,921,000 (£13,549,000) for Kenya, £9,917,000 (£7,493,000) for Tanganyika, and £5,875,000 (£5,614,000) for Uganda, while exports to the non-sterling area were respectively £11,179,000 (£8,438,000), £15,967,000 (£11,579,000), and £15,015,000 (£14,108,000).

## African Civil Servants

ONLY 150 of 7,500 African civil servants in Northern Rhodesia absented themselves from work without leave on April 1 and 2 at the behest of the African National Congress, and not one African member of the police force took part in the strike, said the Acting Chief Secretary in the Legislative Council on Monday. Those civil servants who had stayed away from their work had all been suspended and disciplinary proceedings were being taken against them.



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## Mining

### Anglo American to Manage Wankie Group Taking over from Powell Duffryn

THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS of Powell Duffryn, Ltd., Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. and Wankie Co., Ltd., announced on Monday that they had had under discussion the future development of the Wankie company, of which Powell Duffryn (Rhodesia), Ltd. have been the managers.

During the last three years, under the management of Powell Duffryn, Wankie's production has been raised by nearly 50% to its present level of over 2,750,000 tons per annum. Nevertheless the most urgent problem still confronting Wankie is to increase its production still further to meet the growing coal requirements of the Rhodesias, the objective being an output of 5m. tons per annum by 1956.

"Apart from substantial capital expenditure," says the announcement, "this involves the expert supervision of developments under conditions as they exist in Southern Rhodesia and the recruitment of sufficient suitable supervisory staff and Native labour. Experience has shown that the former are unlikely to be obtainable in sufficient quantity and quality from the United Kingdom.

"Anglo American Corporation, with their wide experience of the management of coal mines in the Union of South Africa and base metal mines in Northern Rhodesia, are particularly well placed to give assistance to the Wankie company in these directions. It has accordingly been arranged that Anglo American Corporation, shall take over all the duties and responsibilities of managers, consulting engineers and buyers for Wankie."

Subject to the consent of the United Kingdom Treasury, the following further arrangements are being made:

(a) Rhodesian Anglo American, the Rhodesian investment company of the Anglo American group, will issue 250,000 of its reserve stock units of 10s. each to Powell Duffryn in exchange for the latter's holding of 800,000 shares of 10s. each in Wankie.

(b) Anglo American will acquire from Powell Duffryn its entire shareholding in Powell Duffryn (Rhodesia), Ltd.

exchange for 70,000 stock units of 10s. each in Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

Messrs. T. Coulter, W. Marshall Clarke, and M. W. Rush, representing the Anglo American group, have joined the board of the Wankie company. In the interests of continuity, the two directors who have represented Powell Duffryn on the Wankie board will continue for the time being as directors of the company.

The board of the Wankie company announced simultaneously that under the reorganization the appointment now held by Mr. R. W. Foot as executive chairman of the company would become redundant. Mr. R. W. Foot has agreed that this is an unavoidable consequence of the important change now made, and that he should at the appropriate moment relinquish his appointment as executive chairman and as a director. He has, however, agreed to accept the appointment of financial consultant to the company.

### African Workers on the Copperbelt Views of Sir E. Oppenheimer and Mr. R. Prain

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, is reported to have said in Lusaka during the week-end that the Northern Rhodesia copper companies considered the time overdue for action in the long-standing problem of the advancement of African workers in the mines.

Telegrams from Johannesburg on Monday stated that Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, suggested that Mr. Prain had spoken without the prior knowledge or consent of the companies in that group.

Sir Ernest added that the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia knew that the mine managements were prepared to discuss the advancement of African workers, and continued:—

"The mines of which I am chairman fully recognize the existing agreement with the union, but are most willing to discuss this question with them. We hope to do so in a spirit of friendly co-operation, in an effort to solve jointly a problem which faces them and us.

"We believe that with good will and full discussion it may well be possible to find some solution that will safeguard the position of the European workers in our mines and take account of the aspirations of our African employees."

### Diamond Sales

DIAMONDS sold through the Central Selling Organization during the March quarter were valued at £18,573,208. Gems at £14,507,190, compared with £11,339,269 in the December quarter, and £13,088,139 in the March quarter of 1952. The corresponding figures for industrial stones were £4,066,018, £4,021,838, and £5,780,352. Last year's turnover at £69.6m. was an all-time record.

### Copper Lower

THE MINISTRY OF MATERIALS, based on the price of copper to U.K. consumers from £280 to £253 per ton. This will mean a possible decline in the revenue of the four Northern Rhodesian companies of about £2m. per annum. It is not now expected that free dealings in copper on the London Metal Exchange will be introduced until September at the earliest.

### Mining Personnel

MR. E. S. LEAMAN has retired from the management of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. He remains a director.

### Drilling for Oil

THE GULF OIL COMPANY, one of the leading American oil-producing enterprises, with interests in many parts of the world, is drilling for oil in Portuguese East Africa.

### News of Oil

WARRANT MOTORS report sales for the year at £441m., a record and 22% higher than in the previous year. FORD MOTOR CO., LTD. report a turnover of £83.9m. in 1952, compared with £70.2m. in the previous year. Largely because of general price reductions in June, trading profits at £791,851 were slightly lower than in 1951. The dividend of 15% is maintained.



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## Company Report

### Rhodesian Corporation, Limited

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on April 24 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

MR. L. C. WALKER, F.S.A.A., chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman said: "You have had the accounts of the corporation for the 12 months ended September 30, 1952, in your hands for some time past and I am going to ask you to take them as read, but before moving their adoption I will bring you up to date as far as possible with the corporation's activities.

"I am glad that following the payments of 7½% for 1952 we have been able to declare in respect of the current year an interim dividend of 2½%.

"Our principal investment holdings continue to be in Falcon Mines, Limited, and Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Company, Limited, together with a portfolio of investments in well-known companies such as the Chartered Company, the Wankie Colliery, Limited, and various Rhodesian companies, and generally in investments which show substantial income.

"I will now deal separately with our main interests in Rhodesia.

#### Rhodesian Brick and Potteries

"As shareholders are aware, we have a large interest in this company which has erected the most modern brickworks in Southern Rhodesia at Bulawayo and Salisbury. The Bulawayo works are operating at full capacity, and the Salisbury works have just been completed, and are now in production, and should very shortly be running at full capacity.

"Sales are expanding, and profits have been maintained during the first five months of the current financial year. This company should be a successful development both from the point of view of Rhodesia and your corporation.

#### Kent and Trelawney Estates

"**Tobacco.**—Reaping of the crop and sales are now in progress and it is expected that upwards of 290,000 lb. weight of leaf will be harvested. Prices realized to date are higher than last year, and your corporation should therefore make substantial profits. We have been advised of the first sales of the season amounting to 35,434 lb. at an average realized price of 51.9d. per lb., which compares satisfactorily with the over-all prices at the tobacco auctions to date.

"**Agricultural Development.**—In regard to Kent Estate extensive investigations have been made with a view to expanding the capacity of the dams on this estate, and I am pleased to inform you that the irrigation department have recommended the development of a catchment area by the erection of a dam with a capacity of 5½ million gallons of water.

"The dam is expected to be completed during the coming season. It will provide areas for the growing of a variety of agricultural products and increase the capacity of the estate for the raising of cattle.

"The irrigation department of the Southern Rhodesian Government are well alive to the necessity of increasing water supplies of Rhodesia, and have been most helpful in our local operations.

"Without question the increase of feeding stuffs for cattle and in turn food supplies for the growing population are vital, and your corporation is doing all

in its power to help in this direction—for example, we have undertaken geophysical examination of the possibilities of providing water on our areas adjacent to Bulawayo and Salisbury, but it is early days yet to come to any definite conclusions although results are sufficiently encouraging to justify further investigation. Any improvement in the water supplies is of great value, not only for our agricultural projects on our various areas but of the greatest importance for their future industrial and residential development.

#### Mining

"The corporation still holds its large interest in Falcon Mines, Limited. From information we have received, it is expected that the roasting plant necessary to complete the full plant will be in operation by September next, and that the Falcon company's chairman's forecast will then be achieved.

"**Fred and Redwing Mines.**—The main shaft on the Redwing section has been sunk to its final depth of 911 ft. Development continues on the 6th, 7th and 8th levels.

"**Globe and Phoenix.**—We have been trying for some years to get a settlement with the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Limited, with regard to our interests in the John Bull claims, and we have, so far, recovered a sum of approximately £9,800 in respect of gold won in the past, and this is brought into the profit and loss account in the item of sundry revenue.

"In conclusion I desire to pay a tribute to the excellent work of our secretary in London and of our local directors in Bulawayo together with the staff in both Bulawayo and Johannesburg."

The report and accounts were adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the meeting.

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