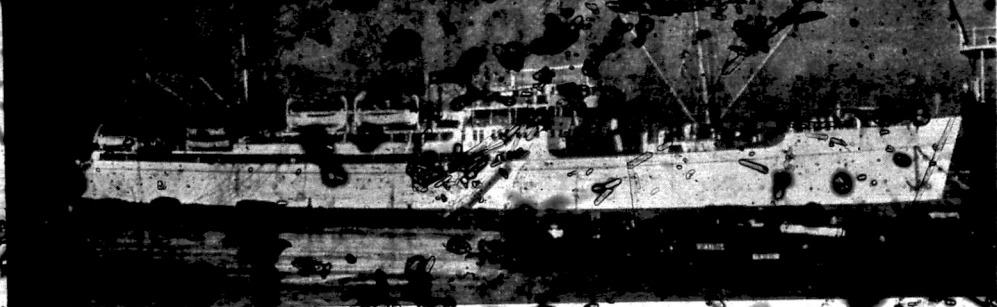


THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.

21, Bury Street, London, E.C.3



THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES ON BOARD

between
RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and **SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

Details of Freight, Passage, etc., from **ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD., 21 BURY ST., LONDON, E.C.3**
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Dona Ana for Fete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars
leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and east-
bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and
Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays
and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with
Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to
Nyasaland are available for three months for the
price of the single fare, for passengers arriving
by ship, from Beira, Mozambique, the Union of
South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for shipping to
Beira connect with m.v. "Saf M" for all take
Nyasaland Ports to Mwyana (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129-131 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

27 HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegram: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHitehall 2040. Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE OSLO

Regular sailings to
NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE, EAST AFRICA,
MADAGASCAR, REUNION,
MAURITIUS

KELLER, STANTON & CO.,
22, Bury Buildings
London, E.C.3

Agents for East Africa &
THE SCANDINAVIAN MERCHANTILE CO., LTD.

LESLIE & ANDERSON
LIMITED
 LONDON
 Established 1883

IMPORTS
 Cotton, Oils, Spices, Coffee, General Produce

EXPORTS
 Textiles, Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON
(EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 MOMBASA

BRANCHES
 Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS, CLEARING AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
 QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.
 LLOYD'S BANK STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:
 QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET, P.O. BOX 1051, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:
 MOMBASA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY


MANAGING AGENTS
 The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Companies:
MILIGAN & CO., LIMITED
 Merchants and Estate Agents
 NAIROBI, ARUSHA, KAMPALA, TANGA

SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED
 Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
 NAIROBI, ARUSHA, KAMPALA, TANGA

London Correspondents:
TREAT, BOYLL & CO., LIMITED
 Plantation House, Finchley Street, London, N.2
 Tel: Mansfield House 7471

"BJOLI"
BALING PRESS
 HAND, POWER, or ELECTRIC DRIVE
 FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS



Simple in operation.
 Also manufacturers of Bore Decorticating and Brushing Machinery.
 Complete Sisa and Similar Fibre Factories supplied to order.
 Special Machines supplied to Clients' Own Requirements.

SHURTLEFF BROS. LTD.
 ENGINEERS
 BETCHWORTH

Sole Sales: SHURTLEFF, LETCHWORTH, ENGLAND

The STARTRITE
Speedway
 HALF TON CAPACITY
DRILL PRESS



SAFE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
ROBUST

SAFETY GUARD AND AUTOMATICALLY TENSION FOR RAPID SPEED CHANGING
 SIX SPLINED, FIVE HEADING SPINDLE
 JAGGED MILLING PEDESTAL CHUCK GUARD
 TILTING TABLE HEAVY BASE

Available as bench or floor model. Readily convertible into drill motor with mortising attachment. 3 phase or single-phase electric.

WIGGLESWORTH
 A COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
 DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA
 London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, 100, Finsbury Square, E.C.2

FLY C.A.A.

ZAMBEZI
SERVICE

COLONIAL COACH
AIR SERVICE
NOW TWICE WEEKLY

LONDON RHODESIA £115

New LOW Fares

From LONDON to	Single	Return
NDOLA	£111	£202.75s.
LUSAKA BLANTYRE	£112.10s.	£202.30s.
SALISBURY BULAWAYO LIVINGSTONE	£115	£207



ITINERARIES TO SOUTH AFRICA
MUST INCLUDE

VICTORIA FALLS with all its Majestic Tropical Splendour
SALISBURY and BULAWAYO the Growing Commercial Centres

at NO EXTRA air fare!

For details from YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or any office of B.O.A.C.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS



Enjoy the experience of a leisurely journey from London to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, by C.A.A. Zambezi Service, requiring a few daylight hours between three attractive night stops at MALTA, WADI HALFA and NAIROBI.

ERSKINE HEAP & CO. LTD.
Specialists since 1895
MANCHESTER ENGLAND



SWITCHGEAR 50,000 Amp.
E.H.T. SWITCHGEAR up to 11 kv
250 MVA running capacity
MOTOR CONTROL GEAR
1,000 H.P.

OUR AGENTS BELOW

WITH READY-MADE CARE
OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS

KENYA • TANGANYIKA • UGANDA
ZANZIBAR

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LIMITED

MOGADISHU, NAIROBI, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
ZANZIBAR, ERIN, KAMPALA, JINJA, KISUMU,
AWANZA, MILDANDI

NORTHERN RHODESIA
& SOUTHERN RHODESIA

HUBERT DAVIES & CO. LTD.

SALISBURY, BULAWAYO, NDOLA,
LUSAKA

ERSKINE HEAP & CO. LTD.
SWITCHGEAR SPECIALISTS

IT'S THE SWITCHGEAR ENGINEERS LIKE TO LIVE WITH

Head Office at 55, Market Street, MANCHESTER (1)
GRAND BUILDING, 10, BALDWIN STREET, WILMINGTON
BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD



Fly B.O.A.C. to LONDON

IN FIRST CLASS LUXURY
OR TOURIST COMFORT

Fly between East Africa and London by B.O.A.C. fast, frequent First Class services or by Tourist Class at money-saving "low budget" fares. Whichever you choose, you are assured of deep-seated comfort in fully pressurized 4-engined airliners and the same courteous, friendly attention. Complimentary meals; bar service available on all flights. No tips or extras.

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

Consult your Travel Agent or any B.O.A.C. office.

FLY BY B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Bequaert Railway Company, Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, LONDON, E.C.2.	General Traffic Agents, Leopold Walford Shipping, Ltd., 45-50, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.3.
--	---

LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND
VICE VERSA.

	Landing South Africa	Landing East Africa
s.s. Tyson Lykes	Sailed	mid/late April
s.s. Charles Lykes	mid April	—
	early May	
s.s. Mayo Lykes	late April	mid/late May
	early May	
s.s. Leslie Lykes	early/late May	—
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	late May	early/late June
s.s. Reuben Tipton	early/late June	—
s.s. Ruth Lykes	late June	mid July
	early July	

* If sufficient requirements exist, these
vessels will load at East African ports.

For further particulars apply—
LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., 400 BROADWAY,
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.,
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.



Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa
by East African Airways' seater Dakota DCs.
Through a close network of services you can fly
anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African
Airways Corporation offers special holiday and busi-
ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate
is offered by their coastal services to East Africa.



For full details
of services, in-
quire at your
local Travel
Agent or Airlines
Office.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

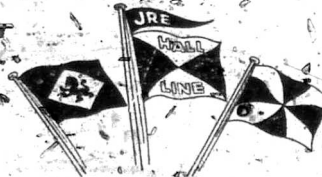
AIRWAYS TERMINAL

Sadler House, Box 1010
Nairobi, Kenya

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, *MOMBASA, *JIBUTI, *BERBERA & *MOGADISHU
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OF
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO., LTD.
MOMBASA

London Agents:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 2, 1

London Agents:
TEMPERBEYS, HADENHUST & CO.
LONDON, E.C.2.

NAIROBI
MOMBASA
DARES
SALAAM

A. BAUMANN & CO. LTD.

KAMPALA
LINDI
MASAKA
MIKINDANI

Established 1894

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & Co. (London) LTD., 4 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3

BAUMANN & Co. Uganda, Coffee Mills, DRS. — KAMPALA and MASAKA FACTORIES.

BAUMANN & Co. (Cotton) Ltd., Kampala — COTTON MERCHANTS.

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, Ltd. — SHIPPING, CLEARING and FORWARDING AGENTS.

EXPORTS

COFFEE AND ALL EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE

IMPORTERS

BUILDING, ENGINEERING & GENERAL SUPPLIES

AGENTS AND CONCESSIONAIRES FOR

ENGINEERING

BUILDING MATERIALS:

GENERAL

Agro Electrical Co. Ltd.
Austin-Hopkinson & Co. Ltd.
B.I. Callander, Cable Ltd.
B.H. Switchgear Ltd.
British Engineers Small Tools & Equipment Co. Ltd.
British Thomson Houston Ltd.
Christy & Norris Ltd. (Keege, Uganda).
Gascoigne of Reading.
Henry F. Corbett & Co. Ltd.
Hewer Simon Ltd. (Soap Machinery).
Harland & Wolff Ltd.
International Refrigerator Co. Ltd.
Sealed Motor Construction Co. Ltd.
Stotts of Oldham.
T. M. C. Harwell (Sales) Ltd.
Tangyas Ltd.
Wedkin, Ltd.
Worsop Power Tools Ltd.

Wood Limited (Concrete Mixers).
Cements Sweden.
Clovel Paint and Composition Co. Ltd.
Commonwealth Trust, Ltd. (Mangalore Tiles).
Dansk Cement Central Ltd.
East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
Fisher & Ludlow Ltd. (Wire and Steel Sinks, etc.).
George Fowell Ltd. (Baromix Mixers).
George Willington (Paintcrefe).
Layland Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd. (Paints).
Standard Metal Window Co.
Tinned Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
Cement Reinforcement Fabrics.
Nilsen & Sons, Ltd. (Cellulose Papers).
Vulcanite (Rubber Sheets).

A. F. Agnew & Co. (Ply.) Ltd. (Louvres).
A/S Nordisk Standard Sække, Silkeborg (Paper Sacks).
Francis Barnett Ltd. (Motor Cars).
E.C. Edmells & Sons E.C. (Canned Goods).
James Bibby & Sons (Ice Pump).
Chas. H. Chapman & Son Ltd. (Pianos).
Stalex Ltd. (Plastic Water).
Handy Angle Manufacturing Company.
Murphy Chemical Co. Ltd. (Insecticides).
Nissen, Thorne and Buckchurch Building (No-Swift) (Fire Extinguishers).
Owens Corning Fibreglass Ltd. (Personal Steel Filing Cabinets).
Scintilles Ltd. (Plating Jewellery).
Sunbeam Cycles Ltd.

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

From Southampton

† "Edinburgh Castle"	Apr. 22
† "Winchester Castle"	Apr. 29
† "Capetown Castle"	May 6
† "Stirling Castle"	May 13

† Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

Travel before June 25
and save up to £79 on
the first class return fare

INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

London Rotterdam

† Braemar Castle	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
† Durban Castle	May 6	
† West Coast Castle	May 13	May 14
† East Coast Castle	June 3	

† On East Coast, home West Coast.
† On West Coast, home East Coast.

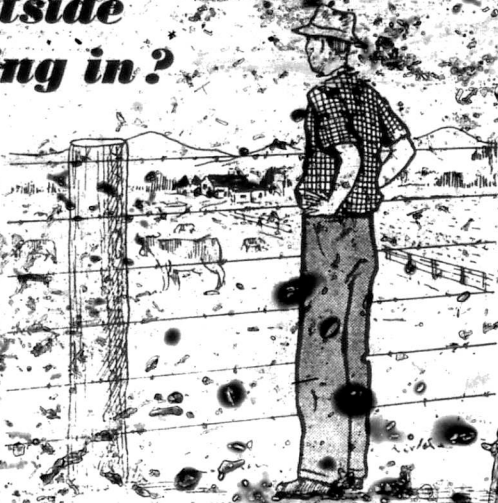
Reduced Fares for the Round Africa voyage
on outward sailing May 6 to July 8

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MA 2550.
Passenger Dept. MAN 9104.
West End Passenger Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WHI 1911.
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
All sailings subject to alteration without notice.

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid
bonus of 24% on all
purchases to members



THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD

NAKURU

Branches

Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Egari, Mosh, T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

SUNLIGHT Enamel

will stand up to Sunlight and Salt Air

Please ask for particulars and colour card.

GOOD PAINTS MUST HAVE GOOD PRIMER. Avoid blistering and scaling caused by exudation of moisture—keep the moisture out—specify **INTERNATIONAL ALUMINIUM PRIMER for Wood.** It is far superior to pink priming.

International Paint Exports Ltd., and its agents provide technical advice on all aspects of painting. You are invited to make use of this service, which is free of charge.



International Paints Exports Ltd.

Grocers, Gardens Road, London, S.W.1, England
Agents for East Africa and Rhodesia
British African Trading Co.
P.O. Box 2044, 6, Cameron Street
Bathurst, S. Rhodesia.

Wells, R. S. Campbell & Co.
(1950) Ltd., P.O. Box 152,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Kenya Farmers Association (Co-op.) Ltd.
P.O. Box 255, Nairobi, Kenya.

EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: 2745
 EASTAFRIC, London
 EASTAFRIC, Western, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1023	Commonwealth and Colonial Debate	1028
Notes by the Way	1024	E.A. High Commission's Budget	1036
Mau Mau Surrender Plan Abandoned	1025	Latest Mining News	1040
Story of Gailley and Roberts	1026	Company Report	1048

Editor and Editor
 F. S. Janssen

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1954

Vol. 30

No. 1040

30s. Yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS with the Mau Mau terrorist leaders in Kenya was not unexpected for the civil and military authorities concerned have from the first admitted that the parley began as a result of the initiative of General China might come to nothing. The official announcement in Nairobi on Sunday that negotiations for mass surrender had been abandoned does not imply that the attempt was not worth making. The arguments for the action taken by the Governor and the military commander on the spot were examined in a leading article in this journal two months ago, and nothing which has since happened has appeared to call for a revised judgment. China's plan having been rejected, it cannot be said in the future that "blundering Blimps" scorned an opportunity of bringing the rebellion to an end, and that charge would assuredly have been made, and not only by the lunatic fringe of the Left Wing, if a seemingly hopeful chance had been discarded. The project has not succeeded, but it cannot be dismissed as a failure. In the first place, it has yielded much useful intelligence, so much that General Erskine said at the beginning of this week that China had given the authorities "a tremendous amount of information." Some of it was within a few hours yielding substantial dividends to the forces in the vigorous pressure now being exerted in the Mount Kenya area. It may save many loyal lives and cost many rebels their lives and liberty.

Mau Mau leaders can scarcely regard the affair with satisfaction. As a result of China's surrender and subsequent actions, two other rebel generals, Tanganyika and Kaleba, gave them. Dissension in their ranks has accompanied their accompaniment of China to the meeting with the terrorist representatives on March 30, and was allowed to

return with them to the forest in order to put the arrangements for surrender. It is now believed that all the Mau Mau delegates to the talks, including Tanganyika and Kaleba, have been killed by their fellow gangsters. That seems quite likely. If it is the case the rebels are so much the weaker. In any case some additional measure of dissension has been created among them. Recognition of the danger that it would spread doubtless caused the liquidation of those who were prepared to talk with the Government, and those men have in fact met the fate they had inflicted on others. If they are still alive and active in the gangs, they will quickly discover an increase in the military pressure upon them, and they have proof that there was substance in China's theory. That ought to add to their misgivings. One episode requires further explanation: about one thousand terrorists gathered in the forest not far from Nyeri early last week to discuss surrender, and about six hundred more moved from the Kericho and Nanyuki districts to join them in that agreed truce area. Though by arrangement security forces were not active, they were suddenly attacked, and had of course to retaliate, whereupon the rebels who were disposed to surrender were easily persuaded that they would all be shot if they entrusted themselves to the Government. It is not known if the attack on the troops was deliberately staged by gang leaders, opposed to surrender, but that is probable, for it would immediately force their followers to rid themselves of any idea of capitulation.

Since mid-February a little group of Kenyans—civilians, police reservists, and administrative officers—have striven manfully at grave personal risk to persuade the gang leaders to lay down their arms. There can be nothing but admiration for their cool courage in dealing with desperate rebels who had abandoned all re-

strains, again and again a few of these stalwarts went unarmed into the worst Mau Mau areas and sat waiting for hours for someone to appear. Any moment might have brought death. That part of the story which recalls Rhodes' insistence on going into the Matopos Hills to persuade the

Matabele warriors to make peace is wholly creditable, and the Government of Kenya ought promptly to publish the full list of names of these men, with a description of their individual services as could now be given with the Government to possible developments.

Notes By The Way

Opportunities Neglected

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES want a reasonable share of the trade of the developing African territories. They must appoint resident trade representatives. Mr. C. Spencer told the Australian Trade Commission for East Africa when he was in London the other day and addressed a meeting of businessmen. Australia's representative ought not to be domiciled in Johannesburg. Mr. Spencer added, especially as he had admitted that the manufacturers for whom he was an intelligence agent expected to do much more business in Central and East Africa than in South Africa. A secondary industry is so much more advanced at that point stressed by Mr. Spencer was that the territories freely appoint consuls, vice-consuls, and honorary vice-consuls in East and Central African territories to foster trade, recognizing that their very existence had that effect. Yet Commonwealth countries tend to wait until trade had somehow reached a stage at which a consular or trade commissioner appointment could be said to have paid for itself in advance—an attitude which made a free gift to foreign suppliers of opportunities which the Commonwealth ought to have seized eagerly.

How Not To Do It

INDIFFERENCE in trade matters is unhappily by no means a monopoly of Governments. Far too many large manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom still treat the East and Central African markets with a casualness which is often in striking contrast with the alertness shown by the same companies in connexion with home and foreign markets. Recently the chairman of an enterprise which is favourably known throughout the world telephoned me for some information about the territories. Having been given the facts, he said: "That bears out my impression that we could do much more business in East Africa. I will break my next journey to the Union and look into the matter." When I expressed the hope that he could give himself time to visit Uganda and Tanganyika, and not make the too prevalent mistake of assuming that a few days in Nairobi would give him a fair picture of the East African position, he replied: "Two or three days in Nairobi will have to suffice." Yet extensive travelling was necessary if the potentialities were to be properly assessed for the company; but he doubtless imagines himself to be something of an authority on East African trade. In a year or two or more he, or someone else in his organization, will probably wonder why a competitor, perhaps non-British, is doing so much business.

Thanks to "B"

THE EDITORIAL COMMENTS IN EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently on the disgraceful allegations made by the Kenya Committee for Democracy—Kenya Africans—when declared,

among a list of other falsehoods, that the aim of the white settlers "is to create a landless African population," has caused a former member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that Colony to remind me that it was the late Lord Somers who took every practical step to prevent any such development. He, a leader of the European settlers, having discovered the legal weakness in the cession of Native lands to the whites for ever, insisted upon appropriate amendment of the settler charter, not the Government of Kenya or in the United Kingdom. It was his initiative in the case of the Native Land Commission in order to give Africans in the possession of the lands. Those members of the House of Commons who are still obsessed with the idea that Europeans in the white lands in African tribal ownership might powder the little of history. Having been in day-to-day contact with Kenya affairs since that occurred nearly 30 years ago, I have no hesitation in declaring that there has been no change in the position. The allegation of this "Kenya Committee" is a downright lie.

Green Hills

MR. ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S "Green Hills of Africa" has run through several editions since it was first published in 1936, and it has been greatly praised by some critics, one London literary journal even declaring that it would keep his name alive for ever. Capes having now republished the book, I have tried to read it, but without pleasure. Why it should have received such acclaim passes my poor comprehension, for I found it most boring and the interesting pages few and far between. Much of the conversation is childish, and frequent references to beer and whisky are supposed to create an authentic East African atmosphere.

The Art of Public Opinion

INTRIGUED by the above heading, to a letter in the organ of the African National Congress of Uganda, I read a communication which proved to contain an unusual number of original phrases. It would be a pity not to allow a wider audience to consider some of them. Here is a selection: "Conscience is a natural organ, but Christian civilization has done quite a lot to improve it." "A man who employs his neighbour's will without his sanction robs him of something wealthier than a material world." "It is becoming a fashion for some individuals to steal public opinion and secretly use it to back up their personal feelings, very often feelings attached to some ends for which we cannot release our support." "Mr. X infreutably stole public opinion and employed it materially to build the headquarters of all selfishness." "And while the answer as to whether a man enjoys public opinion is misty, is it more negative than positive?" And I like the condemnation of a correspondent as "a widely unknown man."

Efforts to Obtain Mau Mau Surrenders Now Abandoned

Statement on the Negotiations by the Government of Kenya

THE ATTEMPT to obtain the mass surrender of Mau Mau rebels was abandoned by the Government of Kenya at the beginning of this week, when a vigorous campaign against terrorists was launched.

The official statement was in the following terms: "As was reported on March 30, a meeting was held in Nyeri with terrorists' representatives so that they could be informed of Government's surrender terms. At the end of that meeting the Mau Mau representatives appeared to have accepted the terms and left Nyeri the same day to contact their gangs and attempt to convince them that they should surrender.

"To enable the terrorists to meet and discuss the situation, an undertaking was given that there should be no land or air operations in forests on Mount Kenya and the Northern Aberdare between March 30 and April 10. It was made clear to the terrorist leaders that this undertaking did not apply to the mile strip or to the reserves, where normal operations would continue.

"The terrorist leader undertook to meet Government representatives again on April 10 to report whether or not the gangs had agreed to surrender. No representatives have turned up for the meeting arranged. As a result, the plan to obtain mass surrender is now ended, and the alternative plan, using information now in our possession to develop operations, has begun.

Conflicting Stories

"It is not clear why the Mau Mau representatives have failed in their attempt to arrange surrender. The information available is conflicting; one story is that on their return to their gangs they were at once arrested. Some of them were subsequently released on pressure from passive wing leaders in the reserves and from those other leaders who were anxious to stop the fight. Another source does not confirm this story.

"Whatever may have happened at the outset, it seems clear that a large number of terrorists did, in fact, collect near the forest edge near Konyu location with the object of considering surrendering. One estimate puts the number at about 1,000. Further large gangs were reported on the move from the direction of Embou and Nanyuki. That was the situation on the evening of April 6, though it was not known to the Government authorities.

"Meanwhile there had been a number of incidents in the reserves resulting in the deaths of loyalists and the destruction of huts and bridges. A large gang was located near Gathui in the Konyu area and on April 7 this gang opened fire on security forces which were deployed for a sweep in the neighbourhood. In the battle which ensued 25 terrorists were killed, including, it is thought, two men who had attended the original meeting on March 30, although this has not been confirmed.

"General Gatumuki was also captured. It was Gatumuki who was reported as being primarily responsible for the arrest of leaders when they returned from the March 30 meeting. The fact that two of these leaders were in his gang on April 7, and was reported by Gatumuki as being killed in battle, lends credibility to this statement. In point of fact, neither of these men has been found, and their personal weapons have been recovered. Gatumuki's Mau Mau gang was part of the big gathering at Nyeri and a number in the forest nearby to discuss surrender. This is probably true.

"The result of the Gathui battle was that the gathering in the forest dispersed, and there is little doubt that the majority of the terrorists are now convinced that the sole surrender offer was a Government trap designed to bring them together so that they could be slaughtered.

"A letter has been received from Karugu a prominent gang leader, to the effect that all Mau Mau delegates who attended the meeting on March 30 have been entrapped by their own people on suspicion that they had been taken to a trap. Attempts will be made to convince the terrorists that this was the case, and that the better part is to accept the offer. Some came out into the reserves, but this will be a long process

and no large-scale organized surrender can be expected in the near future. It is possible, however, that a number of individuals will surrender, and arrangements have been made to enable them to do so if they wish.

"An operation which had been prepared to meet the contingency of a failure in the surrender plan started on April 11. This operation is to make full use of information obtained during the past few months.

Intensified Operations

In the week ending last Saturday 120 terrorists were killed, nine captured and 109 suspects detained.

At dawn on Monday a new offensive was launched by the security forces and more than 1,000 Mau Mau fighters were rounded up in 24 hours. Harvard bombers of the R.F.C. dropped 36 sorties and dropped some 6,000 lb. of bombs on suspected concentrations of terrorists. They are reinforced by four Vampire fighters, fitted with rockets and incendiary bombs.

The offensive, which is being carried out in the face of a heavy rain, is directed against suspected hide-outs controlled by 'Chief Karuga', who is believed to have been one of the Mau Mau representatives after their return from talking to the Government negotiators for surrender. Information acquired during the negotiations with the Mau Mau leaders has been useful in making arrests.

The entire Ngom area to the northwest of Nairobi has been cordoned in a search for a gang which killed two Kikuyu guards and three a standard patrol.

In the northern part of the Mount Kenya area Kikuyu guard patrols have been ambushed. Men, women and children in the area have been forced to take the Mau Mau oath. Kikuyu guards, however, have had some successes in the Fort Hall and Nyeri districts.

Mr. H. G. Marshall, of the British Cabinet Office, has been appointed temporary head of the Secretariat of the new War Council, established to direct the campaign against Mau Mau. Military and civilian members are included in the secretariat. It is expected that Mr. Marshall's appointment will be for about six months.

A armed gang of about 20 terrorists attacked railway quarters near Thika last week. They tied up eight African railway employees and two women and slashed them to death. The police were informed by a woman and two children who escaped. Most of the victims were from the Luo tribe, not Kikuyu. The police detained for questioning three Kikuyu who lived in the railway quarters but were absent during the attack. Three of the terrorists were seen by the police.

Kamba Leader Arrested

A gangster of the Kamba tribe, the late political leader, who is believed to be an anti-Mau Mau, has been arrested in a house with three alleged members of his gang. His name is Ndetu Kinyuni.

In the Gethi location on the Mount Kenya area 10 terrorists were sentenced to death by a Mau Mau court. One was sentenced but the other was slashed in death in the presence of the home guards, was overpowered by a number of Mau Mau fighters and workers. Five armed gangsters, their arms, and ammunition were recovered.

During the past three weeks Asian shopkeepers in Nairobi have received letters from terrorists threatening them with death unless they pay ransom money. For some time it has been expected that the letters have been arranged by the Mau Mau.

Police are fairly satisfied with their position in a Government department. Demands ranged from £50 to £100. Additional police have been posted to the bazaar area. Some 500 of the Asians have been formed to protect themselves. Among the Asians who have been shot in the city area are those who have refused payments.

In a broadcast to Africans from Nairobi, Deputy Governor George Erskine said that in the end the Mau Mau will be stopped by Africans themselves.

Comments on the breakdown of the surrender negotiations, a spokesman of the East African Broadcasting Corporation referred to the ignominious and unexpected end of the "questionable gambles" attacked as a "wholesale sorry tale." The story must now be consigned to the past, that already too long record of failure by the Government to handle the emergency with skill and resolution. The result is in no mood to be indifferent to the consequences of further messing about and will now look to the new Government to recapture ground so unambiguously lost and prove its ability to take advantage of a spectacular opportunity to make good—by time—its exceedingly short record.

The Story of Gailey and Roberts.

First Half Century of a First-Class Partnership

TWO YOUNG MEN, sitting under a shuffling lamp in a tiny shop, a hundred or more that made up the shanty town of Nairobi in 1900.

They were James Hamilton Gailey and D. O. Roberts, two young railway engineers, heavily muscled, jacked in the Edwardian style, surveyors who had helped drive a railway from the Indian Ocean to the shores of Lake Victoria.

James Gailey and D. O. Roberts were early disciples of Lord Delamere's gospel of faith in East Africa. It is with the building of this railway that the story of Gailey and Roberts begins. The railway created the Colony of Kenya, and it is with the creation of that colony that the story of Gailey and Roberts, Ltd. is inextricably linked.

In 1895 the race to open up Africa was on. Britain, Belgium, France, and Germany were staking claims on vast areas. Twelve months earlier a British Protectorate had been proclaimed over the kings and chiefs of Uganda and in this year of 1895 two great decisions were made in the name of Queen Victoria by the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury—the declaration of a protectorate over the lands between the borders of Uganda and the coast, and the announcement that, in order to ensure the efficient protection of the new area, a railway should be built from Mombasa to Lake Victoria.

Scepticism and Derision

Lord Salisbury's plan was greeted with scepticism and derision, but by December of the same year the plan had changed. It was to be six years before the first train would run from Port Florence (now Kisumu) to Lake Victoria on a single track that had cost £100 for each adventurous, painful mile.

The work was still in its early stages when young Gailey arrived from Britain to take the railway as a surveyor. The Africa Company did not agree with the picture he had formed from his school-books. Here in the highlands was no single shrieking with multi-coloured parrots and magnificent peafowl swamps. Instead he found rich red soil, fine forests of cedar wood, rocky country smiling under a warm sun. And he must have thought: "One of these days will be farthing country. Englishmen will live with their families along the railway line and will be cultivating wheat fields." In 1897 Robby Roberts came to join the survey staff of the railway, which by then was nearing Nairobi.

By the end of the century the first tricks of settlement were arriving. By this time Gailey and Roberts had found mutual agreement in their faith in the future of the territory. They watched with envy and interest the new settlers striking out from Nairobi westwards to the rolling lowlands of Molo, north into Klambu, and the more fertile zone up to the forestlands of the Aberdares. They had completed their contracts for the railway, and went into partnership as estate agents and surveyors. They had no office; they did their business in the lobby of Nairobi's only hotel. Gailey and Roberts became acknowledged experts. "If you want land, see Gailey. If you want to know where to settle, ask Roberts."

By the courtesy of "Progress" the magazine of the younger group, we are able to quote these extracts from the April issue.

As Lord Delamere began his vast large farm 'Equator Ranch' Gailey and Roberts opened their first office, a wooden shed on the Government Road. The sign-board was hanging outside, they were in business—not just as surveyors and estate agents, but dealing in farm implements, traps, in saddles and seeds, in picks and hammers, in tools and harness.

In 1901, the first year of the business, nearly £100,000 worth of goods were shipped down the railway to the coast, valued as exports of local produce and manufactures worth £20,000. In less than half a century these figures were to be multiplied a hundredfold, and the firm of Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., backed later by the resources of The United Africa Company, was to expand and grow in step with Kenya's development.

Boom and Slump

The growth of Kenya has followed a pattern of boom and slump. There have been periods of feverish development and periods of depression when only the strongest, the bravest, the most resourceful of farmers and business men survived. Dependence on the very existence on agriculture, and the consequent fluctuations in the world economy, and also to this uncertainty, were the many hazards of pioneer life.

As engineers and surveyors Gailey and Roberts were already suited for the needs of development, but not necessarily so as to carry on the complicated business of estate and general trading. Thus it occurred that one of the first assistants of Gailey and Roberts was G. E. Ramsay, a young accountant, to take over the accounts of costing and accountancy, to issue the manifests and invoices, and to compile what was then the monthly statement.

Many years ago, finally today in Kenya, the story exists in the sharp judgment of Ramsay. It was he who established a policy which has remained basically the same—faith in one's customers, faith in Kenya. For 35 years, up to his death nearly a year ago Ramsay watched and felt as he watched the turnover of Gailey and Roberts climb from a few thousand pounds annually to top the £5m. mark.

Capital Increase

In the same year two farmers joined Gailey and Roberts. They were R. Hancock and James Thompson, old friends intimately connected with development projects in the colony, who made their own capital available to the company.

By this time eight Europeans, and on the pay-roll and in increasing numbers of Asians and Africans were working in the shops of Nairobi and at the Quarantine in the port. They held agencies, including that of Lloyd's, and were bankers, agents and contractors for railways, for other public works, for the building of dams and houses, and they prepared the necessary payment terms for the houses they built. The railway was taken for more than being a public utility; it was entered the young company through its technical troubles, became a partner and a general manager. The wake of new settlers followed, the commercial interests consolidated their grip on the engineering and the equipment side of the business. Gailey and Roberts absorbed one by one their main competitors.

In the year before the outbreak of the first world war business in East Africa had risen to £3,400,000—an increase of 400% in 25 years. With Germans on their southern frontier in Tanganyika, the war was a matter of vital concern to the colonies. Both Gailey and Roberts joined the war effort; but within a year Roberts died of Vol from his wounds. He had been promoted to major, was placed in charge of the construction of the Voi Taveta railway which was to bring allied troops to the front. The Germans, victory over the Allies gave them a new stimulus to the development of Kenya, and the opening of operations in Gailey and Roberts was considered expanded.

Amongst whom the company took over in their board during the first five years after the armistice was A. L. Gladwell, whose tremendous energy and drive were to be deciding factors in the growth of the firm during the hard 'thirties.'

In 1921 Gailey married Mrs. Roberts, the widow of his partner in the firm. Roberts was known affectionately for the rest of her life as Mrs. Gailey and Roberts.

By 1923 the company had five branch offices and despite continued lack of cash there was little doubt as the minds of the board that the Gailey premises of prosperity were beginning to rear their heads.

When came the great depression in the early thirties. As in all countries of the New World, Africa, and Continental Europe, the terms and conditions of business were made more stringent. With the collapse of the economy geared to agriculture, the fall in commodity prices was catastrophic.

Maize selling at 10/- in 1928 had dropped to 3s. by 1934. Copra selling from £7 a ton to £8 10s. The price of coffee was halved, and at the worst period of the depression was fetching £16 a ton compared with the present-day price of £40. Dairy farmers who as badly hit, butter which fetched £7 a cwt. in 1928 was bringing in less than £3.

A plague of locusts followed by a drought increased the chaos. Many farmers were ruined. Many business houses were forced to close, but by careful planning Gailey and Roberts weathered the storm and gave more than a helping hand to many hard-pressed farmers.

In 1932 the first Caterpillar tractor to be seen in East Africa was unloaded at Mombasa. This was the idea of A. L. Gladwell. He felt that the mechanical clearing of bush would benefit the new industry. Scornful farmers howled him down; Gladwell set about demonstrating the machine himself, converted the sisal growers, and placed heavy orders for more machines to cope with the rush. Gailey and Roberts began a new phase of development as the emphasis shifted to mechanical methods of farming and on the provision of equipment for road-making.

Service Essential to Mechanization

A huge building covering 35,000 square feet, was built to house the increasing number of technical service departments made necessary by this switch in policy. Gailey and Roberts had seen from the start that the success of mechanization depended upon good servicing of the machines and adequate supply of spare parts. The Caterpillar tractor was popular, and during the next six years the company became almost the sole supplier of spares to East African farmers.

To study modern methods of mechanical road-making, A. Gladwell went to America. With a natural flair for engineering and a ready appreciation of trends, he saw that the tasks that lay ahead in Kenya would be large-scale rather than small. There were roads to be built, dams to be constructed to serve the valuable rainfall, as ditches to be drilled, and the clearing of vast areas of scrub jungle for large-scale agriculture.

With this shifting of emphasis came the need for a considerable inflow of new capital, and in 1937 The United Africa Company Ltd. acquired a 100% interest in Gailey and Roberts by the purchase of shares held by Mrs. Gladys Gailey and her brother-in-law, Percy Chaplin. There was thus a store of knowledge and technical advice upon which the company were now free to draw. It is a tribute to the growth, development, and management of Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., that the United Africa Company made no alterations in the management and that A. Gladwell continued as managing director there for a long period.

In the year's trading following the acquisition of the company by the U.A.C. turnover in Kenya totalled £57,750, this a 50% increase on Kenya imports of £10m. Turnover in Tanganyika was £20,000, an increase of 50% for the first 12 years; and in Uganda turnover was £10,000.

Two years after the acquisition Major Gailey died, and the chairmanship was taken over by Mr. Ramsay, who had joined the partners 25 years previously.

Effect of Second World War

In the second world war Kenya became a gigantic base for troops fighting against the Axis forces on the African continent. This great military base had to be fed. Production drives for the making of red tape to enable farmers to obtain much needed machinery geared the agricultural industry to a level undreamed of a few years before. The 'thirties' following the overrunning of the Philippines by the Japanese, because of the one Cotton, coffee, cottonseed were tremendous demand, and with that demand prices rocketed. The Army imported millions of pounds worth of materials for base camps and constructed roads and heavy engineering shops to service the thousands of vehicles and trucks needed to conduct the war. Farmers and businessmen had to struggle to make ends meet. Many of the 'thirties' farmers had well-earned fortunes

African peasant growing vegetables in a reserved plot blossomed into business.

Now there was no shortage of money, no war-time shortage of men, and Gailey and Roberts felt that a short-cut to prosperity. In the early months of 1942 the company's European staff exceeded 100. Before that they had entered its second year that number had been halved. In 1945 seven European were employed by the head office in Nairobi and in the branches scattered throughout East Africa; since then that number has increased to over 440.

In 1946 Kenya's imports reached £254m, and Gailey and Roberts to have topped for the first time the £1m mark. Kenya's share being over £900,000.

Gailey and Roberts have made their engineering shops among the finest in East Africa: In the Nairobi engineering workshops there is a fully-equipped machine shop, foundry, and repair depot. Smaller editions of this huge service department have been set up in the larger branches, and at places as far as Salama and Kampala improved service workshops are in the course of construction. The enormous range of spare parts available in the present shipping congestion at the port of Mombasa exceeds £750,000 in value and represents more than 12 months' supply.

The Example in Colonial Employment

This great organization has evolved for its European, Asian, and African employees, totalling nearly 500, policies which set a high example in Colonial employment. With provident funds, hospital treatment, medical grants, generous leave allowances for European and Asian staff, and a system of long service gratuities for African staff, Gailey and Roberts have established a deep sense of staff loyalty.

This year 1954, when they celebrated the 25th anniversary of their establishment in East Africa, the board have awarded to members of the staff who have served the company for over 10 years, a record of service usual enough in Britain but exceptional in East Africa.

The present chairman of the company is Mr. J. J. Ramsay, who started his own business in the western part of the Colony in the early thirties when the price of a gold strike was at a peak. He provided the one bright spark in the dismal days of depression. As Gailey and Roberts saw the business in the town from 1904 to supply the needs of the country farmer, John Riggall planned to supply the gold miners, many of whom were who swarmed into the area with the hope of recovering fortunes lost when gold prices tumbled. He joined Gailey and Roberts and they bought his highly successful business in 1939.

In 1951 imports to East Africa exceeded £100m, for the first time and the gross turnover of the Gailey and Roberts group for that year was £4.3m. Despite the phenomenal rise of some 300% in imports to Kenya between 1940 and 1951, the group turnover of Gailey and Roberts has never been less than 4% of the yearly figure. East Africa is again on the verge of a great surge of development, which will equip it to take its place as one of the world's greatest food producing areas.

Large-Scale Development

Gailey and Roberts, backed by the resources of The United Africa Company, have always been to the fore in any large-scale development, and today are playing their part through associates and the agricultural and technical agencies they represent in all the major undertakings in progress in East Africa.

Of the present westward extension of the railway in Uganda, the construction of a new airport at Nairobi, the construction of the Sasama dam which will ensure the provision of adequate water supplies for the ever-growing capital of Nairobi, and development in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, the role of G. & R. is well to the fore.

With five branches in Tanganyika, three in Uganda, and seven in Kenya, Gailey and Roberts are now an integral part of the life of the three territories, selling with the same courtesy and pride 10 cents' worth of tin-tacks to an African fundi as they will negotiate the sale of a giant Caterpillar tractor or a fleet of Albion lorries, and maintain the traditions of service which enabled two young men to earn the esteem of settlers and officials alike.

With five branches in Tanganyika, three in Uganda, and seven in Kenya, Gailey and Roberts are now an integral part of the life of the three territories, selling with the same courtesy and pride 10 cents' worth of tin-tacks to an African fundi as they will negotiate the sale of a giant Caterpillar tractor or a fleet of Albion lorries, still maintaining the traditions of service which enabled two young men to earn the esteem of settlers and officials alike.

Debate on Commonwealth and Colonial Machinery

Further Report of Speeches in the House of Commons

FURTHER SPEECHES in the recent Commons debate on Commonwealth and Colonial administration are reported below.

Sir Patrick Spens (Cons.), a former Chief Justice in India, agreed that a complete overhaul of the Colonial Service system was necessary and that an Overseas Civil Service should be contemplated. In India and Pakistan the greatest trouble had been caused by one who had adequately trained local people to become administrators after independence. The senior Indian and Pakistani members who took over had been as good as anyone we had ever sent overseas, but the juniors were almost completely untrained.

It was natural that attention should be focused on the political and economic aspects of colonial development, but the legal side was just as important, particularly as Colonies moved towards independence. It was notable that in the junior ranks of the Colonial legal service duties should be both administrative and executive. Independence for Colonies was often now given in a federal form, inevitably involving the establishment of a supreme or federal court.

Those judges had to deal with innumerable cases concerning the subject against the executive, between parts of the federation, and between federal units and central Government. They should be put in the most completely independent position possible. Senior judges in those Colonies nearing independence should be selected before any complete statutory independence was given in this country. There should be no possibility whatever of anybody saying that the judges were under the thumb of the executive.

He applauded the custom of taking judges from the legal Bar in the Colonies, but they should not be taken from the Bar here and in the Dominions, so that tribunals would be established inspiring everybody with their complete independence.

Need for New Overseas Civil Service

Mr. I. Winterbottom (Lab.), who recently visited West Africa, recalled that Mr. Nkrumah had said that one of the great paradoxes of independence was that the expatriate became not less but more necessary. In fact, in Nigeria the expatriate population had doubled since 1945. Such a movement of skilled individuals throughout the Commonwealth must grow.

To fill the vacant places in the Colonial Civil Service must offer security of tenure and tap the resources of the whole Commonwealth to find the right men. There should be a new Overseas Civil Service, recruited here, in the Dominions, and in the Colonies, ready for service not only in British overseas possessions but with United Nations bodies and such organizations as the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. T. L. Iremonger (Cons.) said that the function of the Colonial administrator was that of the gardener, not the mechanic. He had to nurture growth—a slow, difficult process. Anyone who put his hand to that plough as his life's work was taking on a very great and worthy task, and perhaps this country's chief glory was that it had produced such men. But he did not feel at all sure that the Colonial Office, as at present constituted, was the best-conceived instrument to achieve a flow of men of that calibre.

The series of services now run by the Colonial Office were illogical and chaotic, and many Colonial Servants were unhappy about the position.

Mr. Hector Hughes (Lab.) believed it desirable to redefine the spheres of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices. An inter-Commonwealth conference should be set up with plenary powers to take evidence and make recommendations, but no power to make changes about the authority of the individual Parliaments.

Mr. James Johnson (Lab.) wanted more co-operation between Colonial administrators from all countries. In addition

to the Council of Europe, there might well be a Council of Africa with Belgian, Portuguese and French territories, meeting in London or Paris.

He did not like the use of the word "Empire" as it had always meant something bound to the centre. He wished that there could be more personal consultation with Colonial statesmen in London. Britain should not only guard its rôle of looking after the weaker, backward coloured peoples. We had made a mistake 20 years ago in admitting Southern Rhodesia to the Commonwealth Office, losing the chance of asking questions in the House about our coloured wards south of the Zambezi.

Mr. Johnson supported the idea of a Minister for African Affairs, who could relieve the Secretary of State of some of his tremendous burden and travel in Africa, keeping touch with the peoples of our territories and putting our case at the United Nations.

It was vital to strengthen and cement the unity of white and coloured peoples. Native inhabitants were in most instances content to accept white leadership, feeling that we were still superior in the political and economic walks of life; but they would not tolerate an indefinite period of white supremacy, which would be a negation of what we had taught them in the past.

Mr. James Griffiths's Views

Mr. James Griffiths (Lab.) said that the Commonwealth had enquired because it had been admitted to change. It was no longer an extension of the British race overseas but the greatest multi-racial community in the world.

It was important, however, to realize that, while he discussed possible changes in the relationship of the Colonial Office and the C.R.O., those departments had their own particular significance outside this country. The C.R.O. had not become the symbol, expression in custom and practice, that when Colonies reached a certain stage responsibility was transferred from the Colonial Office.

No impression ought therefore to go out to Parliament that we were now considering a change, because new States were emerging whose claims to constitutional advance would in a sense put them on a par with Southern Rhodesia and the Federation. Last July the Gold Coast Government had proposed that the handling of their affairs be transferred to the C.R.O. If we replied in the negative, we must explain to them why we dealt with them in different fashion from other Colonial territories.

He sometimes wondered whether there was not a case for a Commonwealth Conference to consider our relations with one another and those with the emerging territories that some day would attain Dominion status.

Mr. Griffiths agreed that the burden upon the Colonial Secretary was becoming intolerable, particularly in this era of small majorities. "The journeys which I made to the Colonies had to be determined by the number of three-line whips."

The proposal for a separate Minister for Africa was worth considering, although it was important that both he and the Minister responsible for the rest of the territories, should have equal status and be members of the Cabinet. He was not sure whether such a division would be wise, but there was no reason why another Minister of State should not be appointed.

On the question of the Colonial Service, Mr. Griffiths said that it was hard to understand those who felt that they might be wanting themselves out of jobs. We must adequately discharge our debt of obligation to members of the Colonial Service, and, secondly, behave generously towards them if they were faced with redundancy.

There were welcome signs that territories achieving self-government were not necessarily seeking to dispense with the services of such officers. "If they reach that stage in a good mood, in partnership and agreement and not in conflict, they realize how important it is to have first-class administration."

"We are thinking in the main of the administrative officer. As the Colonies change and advance towards self-government, the character of the Service required also changes. While I have profound admiration and respect for the old-time administrative officer, I have great doubts whether that type of officer still the Colonies will need in the future. The tradition, a very fine one, has been based upon the functions of the Colonial Office and the Colonial officers in the field in the days of the Lugard tradition of indirect rule."

"Now we are committed to the policy of guiding Colonial peoples towards responsible self-government, which means that we must build institutions. There has been a remarkable development of trade unions, and it is of enormous importance

Revival Movement in Kenya Church Forearmed Against Mau Mau

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA, speaking in the General Overseas service of the B.B.C. last Sunday, said in the course of his address:—

"I think tonight of the little groups of Kikuyu Christians, men and women, boys and girls, scattered throughout the emergency area, some in places close up against the front lines where terror reigns and danger lurks on every hand, they are mostly members of what is called the Revival Movement, and people call them, as indeed they call themselves, 'the Revival Bands'.

Spiritual revival came to the Church in Kenya in the early forties as God's gift to a Church which had been born in face of persecution, which had been wonderfully expanded through a mass movement, only to be afflicted by the blight of nominal Christianity as a new generation of areas which had not learned the need for conversion in each succeeding generation.

"It had a strong message, the message of the angel: 'Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save His people from their sins.' This message spread like fire through the Church, burning and purifying. Of course there were extravagances and misunderstandings, and these have now to come to be tested. But the movement is on. Chiefly because the clergy, now mostly African members, are showing a sympathy towards the movement of the spirit, and in very many instances closely identified themselves with it. The movement of revival in Kenya has been within the Church, instead of creating a perplexing tension outside it."

People of the Book

"It was God's earmark. His Church was to burst in all its ecstatic fury against that Church Save for this forearming we should have seen the complete eclipse of the Church right through Kikuyuland. Many of their number have gone out into the night and never returned. Once again the history of the Church is being written in the blood of the martyrs. Round these little groups of Christians loyalty and resistance have rallied in the face of fear. Thus the Christianity of British colonialism."

"One morning when I was joining with a small group of them away by the forest edge near the Aberdales, they asked me to give them a message, and I read the opening verse of the 17th Psalm: 'Get not thyself because of evil-doers, neither be thou envious against them that work unrighteousness.'"

"Sitting on the ground in front of me, huddled up in a very elderly ex-army greatcoat, was an old man with a well-thumbed Kikuyu Bible on his knee. That coat and the Bible probably represented most if not all his earthly possessions. And I saw that these words, and many others like them, were already heavily underscored. These revival Christians are like that, people of the Book. In the emergency areas the forces of hell have risen up against Christ's Church and have not prevailed against it."

"Fortress-mindedness was inevitable when the emergency began and evangelism was well-nigh impossible, but now conditions are changing. The turn of the year was the jubilee of the founding of the Church at one of the places in the emergency area; jubilee was celebrated by a congregation of 2,000 or more. The collection at the service was over £100 and this is in part being used to pay evangelists to work at and from Kikuyu home guard posts."

"A further out-thrust in evangelism is being made possible through the use of mobile units—the Church on wheels. They are taking the message of the Gospel for the whole man to places where the only Christian witness proclaimed for 15 or 18 months has been the message of the martyrs. The first two units are working in literature, Nonconfession, and the Christian Separation of the soil from part of the evangelistic project which is beginning. These units employ many of the modern techniques for the dissemination of information."

Under special circumstances we have been able to come by... listened to the tears of workers when they came back to their base after their first journey... had all of their... first century... been carried out... by a public... and people... the... bad areas had been thrilled... the... thrill was a report which reached me... from Kenya from one of my rural deas in the emergency... of these revival Christians had come off to a badly affected location where allegiance to the Mau Mau had been very high. They had been welcomed and invited to... the story of their salvation. During their stay a former Mau Mau convert accepted Christ. That night he was formed by his former associates, and his body was thrown... of him..."

On the... of Palm Sunday means today... in which is perhaps the most misunderstood country of the world."

Nakuru Appeals for Names

Book of Remembrance Being Compiled

MR. G. M. PAIN, the chairman, and the other members of the board of management of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, invite information about persons connected with the Nakuru area of Kenya who lost their lives during the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars.

A Book of Remembrance is being compiled by the hospital, which is most anxious that the names should not be omitted by any omissions. Readers who can add any names to the following list are therefore asked to communicate as soon as possible with the chairman at 10/15, Nakuru, Kenya, 30.

- P/O John Allen, R.A.F.C.;
- P/O J. Richard Lines, R.A.F.C.;
- P/O S. W. Smith, R.A.F.C.;
- P/O R. Allen Clarke, R.A.F.C. (C.R.O.);
- P/O J. R. Auton James, 4th Son of E.R.S.;
- P/O Birkett, R.A.F.C. (later Patriotic Calimons);
- P/O Chinneck, Palmer B. D. (later Major G. G. Arthur);
- P/O Davis, R.A.F.C. (2nd Lt. Robin W. Davis, 5th K.A.R.);
- P/O S. G. Harro, Leicestershire Regt. (Food Doctor—R.A.F.V.R.);
- P/O J. H. M. Duff, Capt. James Pavens, R.A.F.C. (2nd Lt. H. S. Griffin);
- P/O J. Thomas B. Garland, R.A.F.V.R.;
- P/O David P. Greensted; 2nd Lt. R. Griffiths, Terce. O.;
- P/O Griffin, Ag. Sgt. Robert H. J. (2nd Lt. R.A.F.);
- P/O J. Holland, Berkshire and 1st Lt. R. G. Howard, M.C., Col. Gerald Kirkilly, 4th Kears, Major Edward McKelvey, Bmdr. William R. D. McClelland, E.A.L. Battery; Sgt. Garret Macdermott, R.F.C.E.;
- P/O Kenneth R. McEland; E.A.S.G.;
- P/O Thomas Bisgum Marshall, R.A.F.;
- P/O Laurence G. Nolan; Sgt. Vivien Nolan; Sgt. Paul Ernest L. Nightingale, D.F.M., R.A.F.V.R.;
- P/O Alexander Laidlaw Purves; Sgt. Philip Rawlins, R.A.F.;
- P/O H. G. Reynolds, Imperial Forces; Capt. Kenneth Rows, K.A.R.;
- P/O Lt. Douglas Cairman; Edward C. Gladen, K.A.R. (2nd Lt. G. Squires, R.A.F. Spl. Margaret Sykes, F.A.N.Y.;
- P/O Sgt. John P. Taylor, R.A.F.;
- P/O John C. O. Trench; P/O John E. Duff;
- P/O John Corbet Ward; Richard Corbet Ward, K.A.R.;
- P/O David C. Whittier, Lt. R. Wigram; Sgt. R. W. Wilton; E. A. L. Battery; A. E. Spake, E.A. Pioneer; P/Lt. Michael Hornby, M.C., R.A.F.;
- P/O Major H. Joyce Aggett; Sgt. George White, E.A.A.;
- P/O Lt. Charles S. B. Bouquet, D.F.C., R.A.F. Lt. B. A. Still, Wilts Regt.;
- P/O Lt. Wilfred C. Adams; 2nd Lt. R. G. Clifford, E.A.C. Regt.;
- P/O H. T. Drake; Sgt. Nigel G. Leakey, V.C., K.A.R.;
- P/O 2d Lt. Dudley J. Symonds, 2nd Bde. Hugo Tweedie, Scots Guards; P/Lt. Derek Graham, R.A.F. P/Lt. Maurice N. Matthias, D.F.C.;
- P/O Wing Commander R. Bagliatti, D.F.C., R.A.F.;
- P/O Capt. R. Crofton, M.C.;
- P/O Capt. G. T. Wheeler, 2nd Lt. G. T. Dobby, E.A.A.S.C.

Public Service in Uganda

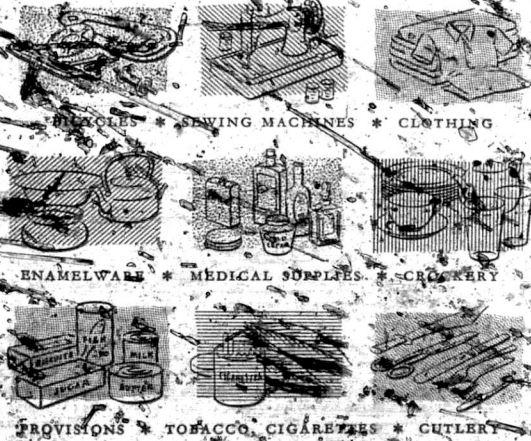
MR. N. MAINI, and recently in the Legislative Council of Uganda: "In admiration of a new structure, we are liable to forget the old. We are liable to forget that it was the foundation of the past that the new structure depends. Uganda has been very fortunate in the public service it has received from non-officials. Unpaid an unsung service has been a tradition in Uganda. I should like my fellow colleagues to remember three things: first, to learn to fight without rancour; second, to try to learn to lose without bitterness; and third, to be incorruptible optimists."

Colonial Customer

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



The Market Mammies of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and country side. They deal usually in beverages, haberdashery, textiles, enamelware, crockery, glassware and tobacco. Premises may vary from a market stall to a portable display on a tray by the roadside.



BICYCLES * SEWING MACHINES * CLOTHING
 ENAMELWARE * MEDICAL SUPPLIES * CROCKERY
 PROVISIONS * TOBACCO, CIGARETTES * CUTLERY



THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA
 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

UNDEVELOP HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS,
 LONDON, E.C.4.

reduced to a substantially lower level. At the same time steps were taken to convene a meeting of representatives of the East African Governments to consider the matter in all its aspects, but that could not be got together until September. The meeting recommended that, in spite of the progress which had been made, steps should be taken to transfer the publication to the present publishers. Since the whole of the cost has, however, been met by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, the facts and conclusions were reported to the Secretary of State in February this year for his advice. The Secretary of State, as a purely educational medium the magazine would have a useful life and it is on that basis, he takes the view, that the magazine in its present semi-commercial form is the best way of doing it, and it is probably preferable to a purely educational one which might take its place.

It is suggested that it should continue under the Fifth Commission, to be financed for the first six months and that the Government should consider giving it more active support.

Comet Crash

THE COMET AIRCRAFT which crashed last Tuesday night about 100 miles north of the Straits of Messina, with the loss of 28 passengers and a crew of seven, was carrying mail for the Sudan, Uganda, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and the Indian, and for British forces in the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia. Three of the passengers were bound for Livingstone—Dr. Stuart of Ballymena, Northern Ireland, Miss H. Young of Epsom, Mr. R. L. Wilkinson, an American, of Marble Head, Massachusetts. An American bound for Cairo, Mr. G. L. Anderson, an official of the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States, was on his way to Nairobi. Though the property of B.O.A.C., the Comet was being flown by a South African Airways crew. Immediately he heard of the tragic loss of the aircraft, Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., ordered the suspension of all Comet services. The airliner had left London Airport for Johannesburg at 3 P.m. on Wednesday. It was delayed in Rome for 24 hours for repairs to a fuel-injector gauge.

Shire Valley Project

NYASALAND'S SHIRE VALLEY PROJECT, which is exclusively designed for production of hydro-electric power, said Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, the Professorial Development Secretary, in Salisbury recently. Its chief object was transformation of the economy of the productive areas of the lower Shire Valley and of the Lake Nyasa littoral. The Portuguese East African authorities, impressed by the present survey, proposed to contribute towards the cost, which might reach £400,000. Construction of the proposed barrage in the Shire Valley would cost between £500,000 and £750,000 and take three years. Enormous possibilities existed in the lower Shire for developing the growth of cotton, rice, sugar, and other crops, and land reclamations would permit the settlement of Africans from the overcrowded highlands.

Kenya Africa Education Successes

IN THE CAMBRIDGE OVERSEAS SCHOOL CERTIFICATE examination in Kenya both the Alliance High School for African boys and the African Girls' High School, Nairobi, achieved 100% passes, all the girls gaining 100% passes. The examination taken by African students is exactly the same as that for the Cambridge certificate for other races in the Colony and elsewhere. Since 1952, 60% of the Makereze College, Uganda, have passed, and in the proportion of 25% each to Kenya, India, and Tanganyika, 35% each to Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, and non-Africans, and 10% to open competition. Kenya students have taken 20% of places allocated for open competition against an average of 24 in 1953 and 25 in 1954.

While bursaries and scholarships remain available, at least three scholarships should be established and awarded on grounds of merit only. Chanan Singh, M.L.C., Kenya.

Methods of the Belgian Congo

Little Encouragement of Political Activity

MR. N. J. SWAN, who has recently visited the Belgian Congo for the *Daily Telegraph*, has written in the course of his survey of the position in that Colony:—

African children are being admitted in small numbers to white day schools in Leopoldville, and a multi-racial boarding school for boys is being built in Usumbura, Leopoldville. At Kinshasa, overlooking Leopoldville, are being built the first buildings of what is to be a Congo University. The first 30 undergraduates are Africans. One of the first lecturers was a white. When the buildings are completed and the professors from Louvain installed, white undergraduates will be among the hundreds of students. Meanwhile 10 Congolese Natives, the first batch to attend universities in Belgium, are in their opening academic year in Europe.

So far, the intellectual *climé* was quite low in the Belgian Congo. They considered (I think) porridge their ideal food, and almost universally illiterate population, one dragged out brilliant and privileged Natives through universities and into professions, particularly in this case taking them to Europe, one risked turning out either madmen or men who had grown up far away from their own people to exert an influence.

Experiments in Administrative Service

Now they feel that there are a sufficient proportion of Congolese who have absorbed a nucleus of European ideas for the risk of this chasm to be less. Moreover, they are experimentally finding room in their administrative service for a few Africans as assistant district officers. The object of mass education is to produce a large African middle-class. The purpose of the higher education is to produce a small number of professional class who will eventually have all the opportunities of their white counterparts.

It is not intended at present to produce a bunch of Congolese politicians or to establish even a limited electorate, but simply to give Africans a larger share in the administration. However, in the Native quarters of the larger towns, the elements of electoral local government are being introduced under careful supervision.

The Governor-General's Council contains several outstanding Africans. I have no doubt that Congolese politicians will soon come to light, and this is another difference between Belgian Colonial Policy and our own—they will almost certainly not be elected by politicians in the mother country to demand popular suffrage. The Congo is not made a party question.

In the whole country there are only 6,000 male Europeans who are employed, neither by Government nor by the large concerns. Of these are mere 1,200 farm.

"One Belgian coffee planter I met had an Oxford career cut short by the 1914 war. After 30 years spent as a railway official in the Congo he had invested his savings in a small plantation. All its profits he is devoting to a foundation he has himself started for the welfare of the Congolese of the district.

"A much wealthier retired company official, living in Elizabethville, was the former managing director of the largest mining company. A few years ago he gave £130,000 to build a girls' boarding school for Native pupils, which he continues to subsidize, only a year to be charged for fees.

"These instances may correct the common view that the magnificent Belgian achievement in Africa has purely materialistic aims and that their enlightened paternalism is just a good investment. That was not my impression. Belgians in the Congo, both official and non-official, seemed to share a strong consciousness of that 'white man's burden' at which it is fashionable in our own country to sneer. Is the prevalent view here that Europeans ought to apologize for trying to civilize Africa really so much more admirable?"

Tanganyika Stock Sale

SALES OF CATTLE at primary markets in Tanganyika reached a record total of 311,397 last year, 27.7% more than the previous record, established in 1952. The drought-stricken Central Province marketed 107,722 head, and it is estimated that Usopo stock farmers received more than £4,000,000 in cash from sales. With the Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., the world market is impossible. Sales of small stock in 1954 totalled 181,367, the number ever recorded.

1904 1954
GOLDEN JUBILEE

50 YEARS SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA



In 1909 President Theodore Roosevelt came to East Africa on a hunting safari where, amongst other things, he hunted elephant on the Kapiti Plains. This great American was indeed one of the forerunners of thousands of his companions who have since visited this huntsman's paradise.

GAILEY & ROBERTS
 LIMITED HEAD OFFICE NAIROBI
 EAST AFRICA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL ENGINEERS

Kenya's Member for African Affairs Rhodesian's Career in Administration

THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in Kenya has published a character sketch of Mr. Edward Windley, Member for African Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, of whom it says, *inter alia*:

"He has had longer and more experience of Mau Mau and its violent methods than most people. In 1947 he was a district commissioner in the Kiambu district when a political strike, fomented by Mau Mau agitators, threatened to spread in his district.

"Mass violence in those days was unheard of among the Kikuyu, and with the local police chief Windley went in among a crowd of strikers on a railway platform at Uplands to arrest the ringleaders of the strike. At a signal both men were surrounded and strikers attacked them with sticks, bush-knives and pieces of railway line. The police askari eventually dispersed the mob and the Europeans were able to escape, though not before the D.C. had been injured. In his way he can be regarded as the first victim of the Mau Mau, fortunate to escape with his life.

Reshaping Kikuyu Minds

"From then until now he has been associated on and off with the developments in Kikuyuland which led up to the violent Mau Mau troubles. As Acting C.N.C. and Member for African Affairs, Edward Windley naturally assumed much of the responsibility for the handling of the political side of the emergency. On him will devolve much of the work of reshaping the minds of the Kikuyu, warped by years of subversive teaching by subtle Mau Mau methods. In addition he has charge of the welfare of Kenya's other non-Africans, whose loyalty and peacefulness demand a capable recognition.

"At 44 this man of ruddy complexion and typical safari look has seen much service in Africa. He started life in Rhodesia, where his father, one of the pioneers who served in the Matabeleland Scouts in that earlier African rising, was skilled in the art of hunting, having as his tutor the famous tracker Scouts.

"Edward Windley left Rhodesia with the death of his father, and at the age of 10 first set foot in England, where his studies took him to Repton and Cambridge. The Army was to have been his career, but the Colonial Service proved a stronger attraction. Much of this influence may have been due to his uncle, General Northey, one of Kenya's former Governors.

"The year 1931 saw Edward Windley as a young D.C. at Embu, a district peopled by a tribe kindred to the Kikuyu. Thence he moved among the Kurkhana nomads, helping to settle constant flare-ups with the Millele and the various factions across the rather vague and undermarked boundary which divides area northern Kenya from Ethiopia.

Gold Rush

"A contrast was Kakamega, during the gold rush of 1933-34, from here was a district that, apart from the excitement and emotion of the gold-rainy era, was populated with a fairly level-headed, progressive, and law-abiding population, now among the most prosperous in Kenya. It was a peaceful backwater on the Tana River at Kipini, to restart administration in a district that had fallen into decay.

"In 1936 came his introduction to Kenya's real warlike tribe, the Masai. Until he returned to administer the Kikuyu in 1947 he spent much of his time among the Masai, so much that he is now one of the few Europeans who can speak Masai. From D.C. Kiambu he rose rapidly to become Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province, embracing the entire Kikuyu land units and Nairobi and outlying areas.

"Since the outbreak of Mau Mau violence the Administration has faced much local criticism that it was unaware of the will that was prevailing in the loosely administered and poorly policed Kikuyu reserves. Mr. Windley can testify that the Administration was well aware of what was going on. In fact, ever since James Kenyatta returned from England the political awareness of the Kikuyu hased up. First it took the form of attempts to undermine the influence of the Government-nominated chiefs, then organized efforts by the Kenya African Union to capture seats in the African district council, followed by successful attempts to gain power over many of the reserves, where political machines played a large part. It was after the Government acted and the subversive movement was forced underground that the real Mau Mau took shape, aided and abetted by the silence and fear of the tribes of the north.

Vox Populi

IT WAS THIS newspaper gave the names of the members of the committee chosen by the Lukiko of Uganda to discuss constitutional questions with Sir Kenneth Hancock. Details of the voting are not known. The largest number of votes, 75, was cast for Mr. A. K. Karonde, a barrister, who was a member of the delegation recently sent to London. He was closely followed by Bishop Kiwanuka, with 68 votes, and by Dr. E. Kalibbala, with 58. One of the regents, Mr. Mugwanya, who was recently in London, had only 38 supporters, and one of his colleagues, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, 35. Though the same council had decided only a short time previously to send him to London as adviser to the Kabaka. Another member of the Uganda delegation to London, Mr. Makumbi, received 30 votes, and Mr. R. Kasule, a nominee of the Kabaka in the Lukiko, 29. Monsignor Kasule, of the Mill Hill Fathers, and Father J. Masagazi had 35 and 25 votes respectively, and Dr. Bunche, one of the most distinguished Negroes in public life today, and a leading official of the United Nations, 25 votes.

Crime in Kampala

"DRASTIC METHODS to deal with the crime wave have been suggested to Kampala Municipal Council. "Not a day passes," said Mr. P. I. Batel, "without a house-breaking, burglary, theft, or hold-up. Three insurance companies have refused to grant burglary cover on particular premises in the town." He urged that those convicted of receiving stolen property should always be sent to prison; that their families should be deported as soon as sentence had been passed; and that the convicts should be deported when they have served their sentence. Mr. Spencer proposed a curfew on juveniles. Dr. L. D. Ahmed wanted the police to be armed, and Mr. C. M. Bourne said the best essential was for the police to be given the tools for the job and that Uganda should have a commission of inquiry into the police.

Housing Nairobi Africans

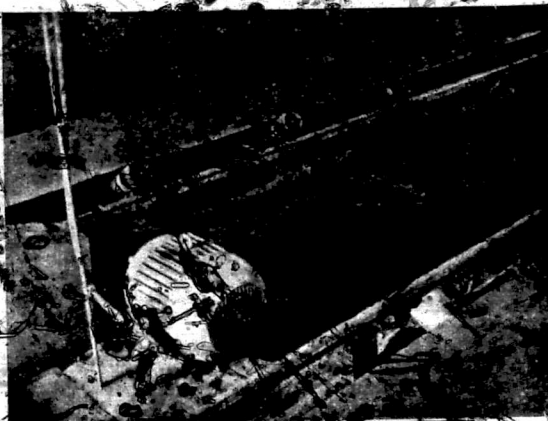
"THE KENYA GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL HOUSING BOARD has offered Nairobi City Council a loan of £500,000 for African housing and a further £250,000 for lending to employers to build homes for their African workers. The City Council has voted £1,760,000 for a five-year housing programme, which will accommodate 26,100 Africans by 1958; this year it is hoped to accommodate 7,500 at a cost of £491,050. Since 1948 employed African labour in Nairobi had increased by 43%. Rentable municipal accommodation was available in 1948 for 21,636 persons; by 1953 this figure had increased by 11,668, or 52% in five years. Substantial building programmes have also been carried out by Government, the Railways, and the High Commission.

Carnegie Grants

AMONGST GRANTS announced by the Carnegie Corporation of New York are 30,000 dollars to the International African Institute in London to permit expansion of *Africa*, a journal devoted to African studies, particularly in ethnology and anthropology, and the publication of a greater number of monographs and memoranda; 10,000 dollars to the South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg, to ensure adequate development of its information and research library on Africa south of the Sahara; and a grant to Mr. Victor L. Robinson, Attorney-General of the Native Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so that he may study the federal system at work in Australia for three months from mid-August next.

MINING MOTORS

For all modern mining purposes, specify "Metrovick" flameproof motors designed to meet all the requirements of explosive atmospheres.



The illustration shows a Metrovick 20 hp flameproof motor driving conveyor at the Brierfield Colliery of the National Coal Board (Great Britain).

FROM TAFE TO SURFACE



A Metrovick 15 hp totally enclosed flameproof motor driving a Hurdood Scraper Conveyor.



METROPOLITAN-VICKERS
ELECTRICAL CO LTD TRAFFORD PA AN-HESTER 17

Member of the A.B. Vickers Group

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Government is to pay a month's salary to the Geziro in the Sudan.

The annual meeting of the Royal African Society will be held at 5 p.m. on April 25.

The film "Land of Zinj" will be shown at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, from April 26 to May 2.

The port of Mtwara, in the Southern province of Tanganyika, which was recently opened, has cost about £140,000.

Registration of bride price has been made compulsory in the North Nyanza district of Kenya by the African district council.

Nine chiefs from Bechuanaaland are now in Uganda to study local government and agricultural and veterinary practices.

Three girls of the Kikuyu tribe and one Teita are the first students from the African Girls' High School at Kikuyu, Kenya, to enter Makerere College, Uganda.

At the joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on April 22 Mr. Colin Wills is to speak on Egypt. Harold McMichael will preside.

African Women Agricultural Instructors

The first African women to be trained as agricultural instructors in the North Nyanza district of Kenya have completed their courses. Three of the 19 students are from the "United Sports Club" who is to be established in Thomson Plains, owned by the Aberdare district council. Local residents are subscribing generously to the cost of a stadium. Mr. Holford Walker, the district commissioner, is president of the committee, on which all races are represented.



Enjoyably yours

GOLD FLAKE

Work will start shortly on a new training school for African and Asian staff of the East African Airways and Lands Administration. It will provide for 300 students.

Dar es Salaam's water supply was threatened by thefts of stop-cocks, of which 170 were stolen within four days. As a result half a million gallons of water were wasted.

Tanganyika game scouts have been sent to hunt leopards in the Mbulu district where man-eaters are reported to have had 50 victims, mostly children, in the last three years.

Mail trains between Mombasa and Kampala had to be reduced to two a week after the derailment of two trains arising from sabotage on the Mombasa-Nairobi line.

The Boramo district of the Somaliland Protectorate had a record rainfall of 23.65 inches last year, four inches above the average. Sheikh had 19.86 inches, Hargeisa 13.5, and Berbera one-fifth of an inch.

N. Rhodesian Immigration

Of Northern Rhodesia's 3,861 immigrants (a record total) last year, 8,283 were British subjects, 2,955 of them being from the United Kingdom, 2,811 from the Union, 114 from Southern Rhodesia, and 648 being Asians.

A confirmation of a subversive Activities Order has been rejected by the Sudanese Parliament on the ground that it was too wide and might well be used against legitimate activities, not merely against Communism and Fascism.

A proposal to form a Clean Food Association has been accepted by the North Nyanza African district council in Kenya, which has agreed to build a home-crafts training school for African women at a cost of £10,000.

Large-scale production of synthetic mica is about to begin in the U.S.A. The artificial product is expected to give a sharper definition to the television screen than the natural article, which is mined in Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory.

The official programme of the Royal Visit to Uganda will be distributed by the Uganda Foundation for the Blind, the funds of which will benefit by the entire proceeds of such sales. Copies may be ordered from Box 1943, Kampala, at a cost of 1s. 6d.

Fauna Preservation Society

The annual report of the Fauna Preservation Society for 1953 gives the membership at 1,128, subscription income at £1,060, and donations and legacies at £2,042. Expenditure totalled £2,018. At the annual meeting on April 28 the council will propose the re-election as president of the Marquess of Willington, who recently paid a short visit to East Africa.

The terms of reference of the Geziro inquiry commission in the Sudan, are: "to reconsider the existing means of representation of cultivators, the present system of land allotment and the general administration of the Gash and Tokar agricultural schemes, with a view to making recommendations on the principles and rules that would provide stability, justice, the efficient working of these schemes, and the procedure to be adopted in making truly representative bodies of cultivators emerge."

Prof. Stuart Cloete, the South African author, speaking of a book which he intends to write after touring West, Central, and East Africa, has said: "There is a popular idea, particularly in America, that the African giant is waking from his sleep. My theory is that the African is extremely annoyed at having his 10,000-year sleep disturbed. The Mau Mau movement is a symptom of this. Kenya is merely the place where the bubble has burst. The idea is to get rid of the white man, and then go back to the life that was."

Commercial

Domestic exports from the Sudan in the first 150 months of this year were valued at £3,785,856 (£3,433,793 in the corresponding period of 1953) exports at £2,044,722 (£2,236,344) and imports at £1,741,134 (£1,206,965), leaving an adverse balance of trade of £1,696,869 (£1,432,665). Federal exports were £1,800,000 (£1,526,267) and imports £1,268,000 (£1,217,399).

Our cement factory, with a potential of 100,000 tons annually, is being planned for Donnybrook, near Salisbury, by the Associated Portland Cement Industries of Great Britain and the United South African Portland Cement and Asbestos Company. Some 25 acres of lime stone deposits have been proved on the Bick Farm, less than 10 miles from Donnybrook.

Northern Rhodesia's exports last year were valued at more than £20m. more than in 1953. The total value of exports rose by £20m. compared with the previous year, and the value of imports was £3m. higher. Exports accounted for 91% of last year's total exports, and the meat group as a whole for 96%.

It is expected that Africans will be able to 700 acres of coconut palms on the Tanganyika coast under a bonus planting scheme by which they will be allowed the first year and 6d. for the next five years on each palm planted in a minimum of 1/4 of an acre, and subject to early registration.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 7,718 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 6.03d. per lb., compared with 3,193 packages averaging 4s. 5.62d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 9.3d. per lb. for consignments from Kenya and Uganda.

New minimum prices for tea came into force throughout Kenya in the beginning of this month. The rates vary by districts, but in the Nairobi area are also 10s. to 12s. per month. Harvesting allowances are also fixed.

The Dairy Marketing Board in Southern Rhodesia proposes to build a large butter cheese and ice-cream factory in Salisbury, and other factories in Gwelo and Umtali. That in Que Que is to be extended.

Export to Uganda of imported grey cement marked for and consigned in Kenya, collieries, and of cement produced in Kenya, whether from imported or local clinker, has been prohibited.

Uganda's exports of tea last year reached a value of £350,000, a substantial increase off the £280,000 of 1952.

Dividend

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.—1d. (the same) per share, less tax for 1953. Profit was £551,400 after tax of £460,000 against £21 after tax of £678.

Sisal Outputs for March

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—275 tons or 1/2 from Pangawe and other estates, making 1,880 tons for nine months, compared with 1,724 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—89 tons of fibre at this estate, making 674 tons for nine months, compared with 542 tons for the same period last year.

Bird and Co. (Kenya), Ltd.—260 tons of fibre compared with 172 tons in the same month last year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—105 tons of fibre, making 7,800 tons for 12 months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—67 tons and 1/2 for nine months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—90 tons of fibre for nine months.

VALUABLE WOLFRAM MINE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a Wolfram Mine known as the RUIHIZA WOLFRAM MINE, situate at RUIHIZA, about 34 miles from KARAJE in the KAZI DISTRICT of the UGANDA PROTECTO-RIATE, EAST AFRICA.

The property offered for sale comprises:

1. The unexpired term of a 43 Year Mining Lease dated 10th day of February, 1951, granted between the Governor of the Uganda Protectorate on the one part, and Mr. J. Spyropoulos on the other part, together with the Mining Development and Workings thereon.

2. The permanent buildings erected thereon comprising:

- 1. Dwelling Houses, and 2. Bag Houses under construction.
- 1 Office Block, 1 Store, 1 Mill, 1 Power House.

3. The above machinery and equipment thereon, comprising:

- 2 Ruston Diesel and Com. respectively Diesel Engines.
- 1 Ruston 75 K.W. Electrical Set.
- 1 Ruston 75 K.W. Alternator.
- 2 Holman Compressors.
- 4 Mineral Jigs.
- 6 Sand Tables.
- 1 Slime Table.
- 3 Vibrating Screens.
- 1 Lathe.
- 1 Electrical Drill.
- 1 Welding Unit.

Together with the ancillary piping, light railway, etc.

4. The Loose Assets comprising one 170 h.p. VCB Ruston Diesel Generating Set, Mining Tools and Equipment, Spares, consumable stores, building materials, etc.

All the above machinery is said to be in working order and the Mine has been and is producing Wolfram. Mining operations on a large scale ceased on 22nd March, 1954, but will continue on a small scale until a sale is completed.

The present operator sells the whole of his production up to a maximum of 120 tons per annum, to the Ministry of Mines at a minimum price of Shs. 250 per unit under a Contract which expires on 30th September. The Contract which is given that the benefits of this Contract will be or can be assigned to the purchaser but the vendor will use his best endeavours to assist the purchaser to obtain an assignment.

The property will be sold subject to Conditions of Sale, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

The Vendor's Documents of Title, the Contract referred to above, and an Inventory of the property may be inspected during office hours at the Office of the undersigned.

The Vendor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Offers must be submitted in writing form (copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned) on or before 12 o'clock noon on Saturday 15th May, 1954.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1954.

D. H. HUGHES,
OFFICIAL RECEIVER

Highway Road,
P.O. BOX 21, KAMPALA, UGANDA.

Fifty Years in Uganda

1903 we introduced Cotton to the Protectorate and began the industry.

1953 this season's crop is expected to approach and may beat the previous record.

We are proud to have played our part in the Protectorate's development and to be one of its leading Importers and Exporters, Tea, Coffee and Rubber Producers, Motor Sales and Service Agents, Estate Managers and Secretaries, Cotton Agents, Ginners and Advisers, Electrical and Industrial Representatives, Insurance Agents.



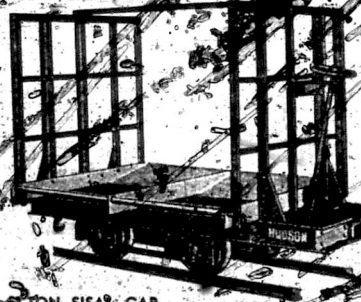
THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

Box 1, KAMPALA, UGANDA. ALSO TERMINI, MSALE and PORT PORTAL

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LIMITED) LIMITED, 107 Ward Street, E.C.3. Telephone: ROYAL 6486

Hudson

THE ESTABLISHED
WITH
BEST EXPERIENCE



6-TON SISAL CAR

- CANE CARS
- TIP TRUCKS
- MINE CARS
- WARRANTABLES
- CROSSINGS
- POINTS & TRACK

Hudson

LINE OF RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON & CO. LTD.

ROBERT HUDSON & CO. LTD., BELGRAVE HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND.
 Telephone: 2752
 Messrs. Hudson & Co. (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 143, Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA.
 Messrs. Hudson & Co. (India) Ltd., 107 Ward Street, LONDON, E.C.3.
 Messrs. Hudson & Co. (Ceylon) Ltd., 107 Ward Street, COLOMBO, Ceylon.
 Messrs. Hudson & Co. (Siam) Ltd., 107 Ward Street, BANGKOK, Siam.
 Messrs. Hudson & Co. (Czechoslovakia) Ltd., 107 Ward Street, PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.
 Messrs. Hudson & Co. (USSR) Ltd., 107 Ward Street, MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Works in Leeds, Bolton (Nr. Johannesburg), Durban, Calcutta.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday April 22, 1954

Price yearly post free

Registered at the G.O. as a Newspaper

Express Service

S.S. UGANDA

and S.S. KENYA

from LONDON

TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS

BI

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. 24-26 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and parts for steel, sugar, and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: G.K. DAWES & CO., LTD., 27, Ludlow St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVE 4660)

Another Disgraceful Book about Kenya

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

LONDON

Established 1879

IMPORTS

Coffin, Oils, Seeds, Coffee, Spices, General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles, Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar, Tanga

Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR: QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD. LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET, P.O. BOX 10511, NAIROBI, KENYA

KENYA

UGANDA

TANZANIA TERRITORY

MOMBASA

KAMPALA

ARUSHA

TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers *Importing and Visiting Agency, Accounts, Secretarial and Marketing Services* to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Companies:

W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

KAMPALA

TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

TANGA

London Correspondents:

TREATY, BOVILL & CO. LIMITED

21, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone: MANAION House 7471

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea and Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life, and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI P.O. Box 96

Mombasa Nakuru

P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

TANZANIA

Tanga Dar es Salaam

P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 538

UGANDA

Kampala P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

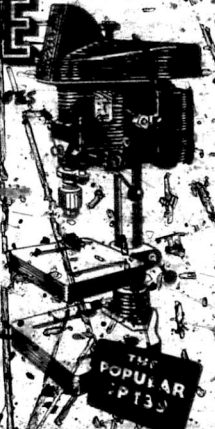
65-67, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: Dalgety, London Telephone: ROYAL 6665 (4 lines)

also branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

STARTRITE

Property Drill Press



Startrite Drills include essential feature for efficient high speed drilling. Floor models available - attached to rest of converts standard drill into chisel mortiser.

Each model includes a heavy base, automatic belt tensioning and large bearings for smooth operation.

WORTH LIMITED

WORTH LIMITED, 100, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



FAST REGULAR SAILING

between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

PARROT LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN F. KENNIE, SON & CO., 1-BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN

From Southampton

- Winchester Castle May 23
- St. Petovis Castle May 26
- Stirling Castle May 31
- Pretoria Castle May 30

Via Madeira to Las Palmas

Travel before June 25 and save up to 25% on the first class return fare



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

- Durban Castle May 6
- Warwick Castle May 25
- Kenya Castle June
- Rhodesia Castle July 10

1 Out East Coast, 2 West Coast, 3 Out West Coast, 4 Home

Reduced Fares for the Round Africa on outward sailings May 6 to June 8

UNION CASTLE LINE

FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. TEL. MAN 3672
 West End Representative Agents: 1 Pall Mall, London W.1. WH 1911.
 Branch Office: 1, South Street, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, etc.
 All passages subject to conditions without notice.

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



**A Bank in
a Bell Tent**

This primitive bell-tent complete with armed guard was in truth the Standard Bank's first premises in Bulawayo—and the earliest bank in Mashonaland when it opened in May, 1894. Subsequently, in September of that year, the Bank transferred to its own building which stood on the site now occupied by its main office in Bulawayo. As it did in those early pioneering days, the Standard Bank still plays a prominent part in Rhodesia's industrial and commercial development.



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

(Registered as a Commercial Bank in terms of the Union of South Africa Banking Act, 1942)

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

OVER 600 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CLAN-HAEL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

From South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU
MOMBASA, TANSA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, MINDI & MWARA

Direct or by transhipment
For particulars apply to the Agents, etc.

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STEELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL

London Agents:
TEMPERLEY, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Robinson

MOTOR DRIVEN BAND SAW

A "STEEL GLASS" BAND SAW of exceptionally robust construction and pleasing streamlined appearance. Combines several outstanding features, including maximum protection for the operator, and is capable of excellent performance.

- Main Features: Driven by standard motor housed within machine frame. Endless short-cut bolt used to bottom spindle.
- Top and bottom pulley spindles mounted on roller ball bearings.
- Aluminium disc-type pulleys cast from a single die with hubs for re-rubbing or replacement.
- Super sensitive top pulley unit—fulcrum-mounted. Feeding the Respaide bandage to any variation of strain on the machine without adjustment.
- Cushioned workpiece arrangement—complete original design for the restraining device. Patent.
- Trip switch which automatically cuts off current when bandage is drawn off or line breaks.
- Ball bearing saw guides above and below table.
- Saw completely guarded except for front adjustment.
- Saw tilts up to 45° to right.
- Table fence. Reversible for use on either side of saw.



See how the table is tilted and how the fence is adjusted.

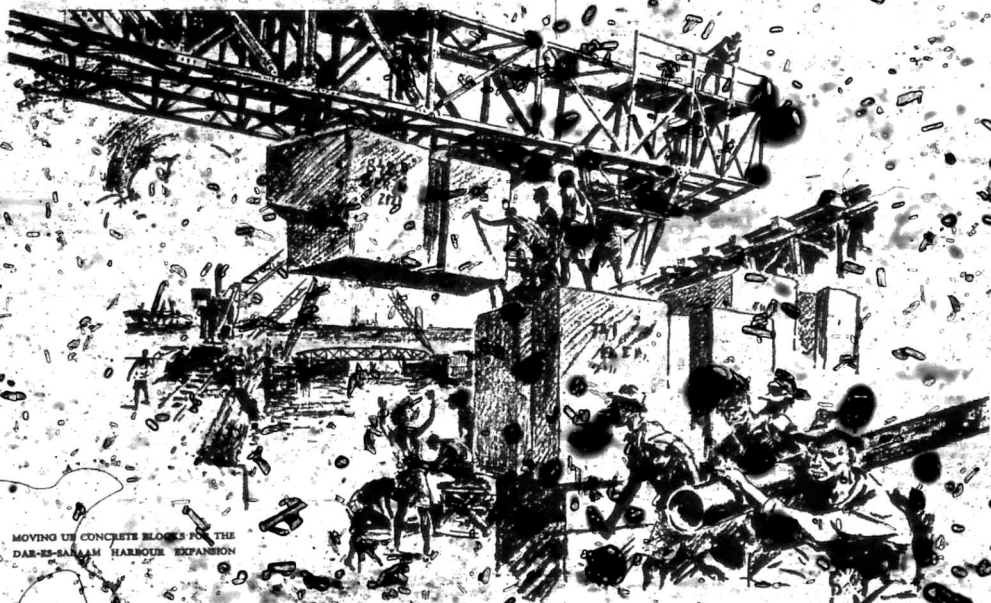
Manufactured by
GATLEY & ROBERTS LTD.

HARRINGE STREET - NAIROBI - KENYA

AGENTS: MANDRU, ELBERT, KIBUYI, MOMBASA, JINJUA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA

Where we lead
prosperity follows

Through the harbours have come all the materials needed for the development of East Africa. Out from the harbours flow the East African products which the world wants to buy. At first it was just a trickle, but today, half a century later, millions of tons of exports pour through these harbours each year on their way to world markets—the exports upon which East African prosperity depends.



MOVING UP CONCRETE BLOCKS FOR THE DAR-ES-SALAAM HARBOUR EXPANSION

As the flow and tempo of East African trade increases, harbours must be expanded and port facilities improved.

At Dar-es-Salaam three new quays now being built will provide deep water berths for more and larger ships, and enable their cargoes to be handled with greater speed.

The work involves the making and laying of some 10,000 concrete blocks weighing up to 15 tons apiece, and the running of special stone trains along a line already carrying a record volume of goods and passenger traffic. To bring the stone to the blockyard near the site of the new quays, a spur line has been laid which will eventually serve the marshalling yards and exchange sidings of the new port area.

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

East African Railways & Harbours

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London

Telephone: Room 2246

Telex: 3303

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	105	Rhodesia University	180
Kenya's Economic	106	Terrorist Activities in Kenya	406
Prime Minister's Appeal to Dr. Maitland	107	Kenya's New Constitution	108
Parliament	108	Latest Morning News	108

Founder and Editor
F. Wilson

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1954

No. 241

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A DISGRACEFUL ARTICLE ON KENYA, written by a Mr. A. E. Ross, has been published in London under the title of "Kenya Under the Iron Heel" by Contemporary Issues. Another disgraceful article, scribed as "a magazine article on Kenya" for a "democracy of content," and issued by Contemporary Issues of 2, Fisher Road, London N. 1, 2. The mischievous organization to which East Africa and Rhodesia has already drawn attention has extended its operations to North America and South Africa, for it gives addresses at 545, Fifth Avenue, New York and 194, Neo Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg. The article of the travesty for which it must accept responsibility may be judged from such passages as the following: (1) "Mau Mau is a purely British invention"; (2) "These usurpers [the Kenya Highlands] have no rights whatever, whether of movement or otherwise"; (3) "The land belongs to the Africans; the whites must hand back and submit to the majority or get out"; (4) "To ensure that the African remains a landless, unburdened source of cheap or outright forced labour is the object of the degrading Herrenvolk colour-bar legislation which effectively bars the African from all but manual labour"; (5) "There has never been a time in the glorious history of the great European civilization to which Sir Philip Mitchell and his company of benevolent trustees, these smooth-tongued pariahs, can point and say 'All were adequately clothed, fed, and sheltered'.

Later the article suggests that the ghastly massacre at Lari some months ago was not committed by Mau Mau terrorists but cold-bloodedly planned and executed by the authorities. Is that a credible suggestion? It is made in these words: "That the Lari massacre was the work of Mau Mau is

every man's open to doubt, for on the very night of the attack the home guard was away patrolling the forest. Why, in an active terrorist area was the location of a defenceless? It is also very strange that although the attack is supposed to have lasted for three and a half hours, during which time the terrorists killed people and fired homes, the police troops, and home guard, remained apparently ignorant of the attack. If neither before nor since have Mau Mau activities amounted for more than a dozen lines at any one time, where does the pattern lie, the assassination of one or a few Europeans, killings and their immediate guards. What does emerge from the Lari massacre is that, just as the fictitious killing of whites was the pretext for the introduction of the emergency, so the night of March 25 served as the excuse for the classification of military measures against all Kikuyu except the quislings." The loyalists, it will be noted, are quislings to these "democrats of colour". They are unmoved by the indescribably filthy nature of the Mau Mau oaths and oath-taking ceremonies, commenting merely: "We are loyalists in the best Hollywood and missionary Barked Africa tradition of secret midnight rites and oath-taking ceremonies at which the Mau Mau oath administrators, with their paraphernalia of bones, goats' eyes, blood, etc., enrol willing and unwilling tribesmen as members of the secret society."

There is a categorical assertion that the Government of Kenya "was not faced with a terrorist movement but had to create one, and the emergency achieved." Is that a charge of conspiracy among senior officials to disturb the Queen's peace and cause large numbers of her subjects to lose their lives? The passage continues: "The African has for a long time (now called terrorism) is nothing but an elemental reaction to

carefully planned terrorism of the British Government, which, having first driven the Kikuyu to desperation, now in the fifth and last manner uses the last ditch struggle for existence as the justification for all further repressive acts against them. There is quite obviously a special reason why the British Government and its administration in Kenya, in co-operation with the Press, are today presenting a false picture of what is actually happening in Kenya. In order to justify the restrictions, regimentation, and terrorism imposed upon the Kenya peoples, the white murders were pinned on to an invented Mau Mau. Why has it been found necessary to create this Mau Mau menace? That passage adds H.M. Government and the Press to the number of the alleged conspirators and roundly declares, in contradiction of all the evidence that Mau Mau was invented as a menace by the Government.

Major-General W. R. N. Hinde is referred to as "this butcher"; in the next sentence the Government of Kenya is accused of "Stalinist-bestiality"; and in the last sentence is a reference to "Fascist and Encouragement in Mau Mau falsification". An admission that Mau Mau, from being a fiction, had become a fact is qualified by the lie

that it was originally invented but Government propaganda and the vile news that mounting brutality by the British and their compelled the Kikuyu to engage in localized guerrilla warfare in the struggle for survival. The next sentence asserts that it is this wonderful heroic spirit which the Press, using all the filthy tricks of its dirty trade, to lay on Mau Mau. Then follows a calculated encouragement of rebellion, thus expressed: "Terrorism is the only means left to the African peoples and must therefore be given unconditional support." The trial of Kenyatta and his lieutenants is said to have been "rigged" and the Kenya African Union and the Kenya Independent Schools' Association are described as the two wings of the African national movement, which is stated to be "shattered by the same red herring, Mau Mau." There are 34 pages of such misrepresentation, which require consideration by the Government's legal advisers; meantime the magazine might surely be denied entry to any part of the British Colonial Empire. Responsible readers will not be misled by such a jumble of false statements, which will however provide useful ammunition for the unbalanced and embittered critics of British Colonial administration, including in particular the Communists and fellow-travellers.

Sir Gilbert Ronnie's Confidence in the Liberation

N. Rhodesian Copper Output Worth Two-thirds of Union's Gold Production

VARIETY is the spice of life, and, after serving for a good many years in the Colonial Administrative Service, I find appealing and stimulating the spice provided by my new duties as High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

I came into close contact with South Africa the first time during the recent war, when I was Chief Secretary of Kenya. I remember the relief that we in Kenya felt when we first saw the South African Hurricanes hurtling across the skies above Nairobi. We very much appreciated the prompt and generous assistance that the Government of South Africa rendered to East Africa on that occasion, and the South African troops were very popular in Kenya.

General and Mrs. Smuts

Early in the war I met the late Field-Marshal Smuts for the first time, and I had the honour, when I was acting as Governor of Kenya, to entertain him on more than one occasion. I shall always value my contacts with that great man.

I recall too the lightning visit paid to the late Mrs. Smuts. She flew from South Africa one day, visited numerous cities, and returned the following day, and

Being a slightly abbreviated report on the speech of Sir Gilbert Ronnie at last week's dinner in London of the South Africa Club.

returned by air to Pretoria on the third day. Her visit gave great delight to all who met her.

After her busy day of visits, she addressed a very large audience, in one of the halls she had been told that the first part of her speech would be broadcast and that thereafter she would cease to be on the air. She gave a very interesting, if somewhat restrained, speech during her broadcast, and at the end of it remarked with relief that since her speech was no longer being broadcast, she could talk with greater freedom. She did so much to the delight of all who were in the hall; and it was only later that she discovered that by mistake she had been kept on the air all the time.

My wife's first contact with South Africans was largely through her work in the canteen in Nairobi. She has carved far more turkeys for South African consumption at Christmas than she has done for her own family.

While I was Governor of Northern Rhodesia my dealings with the Government of South Africa were for the most part on a formal, official level, but now and again when there are difficulties as regards status or other matters and I sought a general approach, I wrote personally to Dr. Malan. On such occasions, my requests for help met with a very generous response, and I should like to express more to the Government of Northern Rhodesia received from Dr. Malan and the Government of the Union of South Africa.

...conomies. I have been to the most friendly relations with South Africa. But I believe that the Union and the Federation will work together in friendship and cordiality, bringing progress and prosperity in ever-increasing measure to the vast areas of Africa for which they are responsible.

When first asked if I would accept the present appointment, I said that I would accept and protested that I was outside the normal channels of procedure. However, I did not take any of the normal steps, knowing that my own family and friends as well as my colleagues would be knowing that I shall be able to maintain my contacts with the African during my spell as High Commissioner here, and hoping that I shall be able to promote the interests of the new Federation in the early days of what, I am confident, will be a great history.

The area of the Federation, 390,000 square miles, is slightly larger than that of the Union of South Africa. Its export and import trade in 1953, was valued at around £300m., as compared with a value of over £700m. for South Africa's trade in that year. The value of its main industry, copper production, was some 50 per cent. less than that of South Africa. I shall be able to promote the interests of the new Federation in the early days of what, I am confident, will be a great history.

A Good Start

The Federal Government has made a good start in an atmosphere that is surprisingly friendly when one is faced to the opposition expressed so strongly in 1952 and 1953. Most Europeans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have supported federation for some time, but it is only recently that the Africans have come round to the sensible view of recognizing that their best plan now is that federation is an accomplished fact is to give it a trial and see how it works. Having been told that federation will work for their benefit, they now say that they will want to see whether that will in fact be so. Meanwhile, in the Rhodesias there is little or no co-operation.

The Federal Government is getting steadily into it has already taken over a number of departments from the territorial Governments and will take over several more on July 1. This assumption of duties must be gradual and progressive. Plenty of work lies ahead of the new Government, not only in the way of educational services, but also in respect of capital works connected, for example, with trunk roads, schools, hospitals, airports and military barracks. An immediate start is to be made with the construction of a large new hospital in Nyasaland costing £500,000. The Federal Government has an ambitious development plan which is estimated to cost approximately £120m. over the next four years. It should be possible to raise a good deal of that money in Central Africa, but the Federal Government also looks to the London market and other sources for substantial loans over the next few years. Local loans in Southern Rhodesia have been very successful. Northern Rhodesia floated its first local loan very recently, and met with greater success than the Government had expected. That seems to be a very good omen for the future.

Prospects to N. Rhodesia

There is a feeling in Northern Rhodesia that it is losing rather more than its weight at present in the provision of revenue for recurrent expenditure, but most people, I think, also realize that the time has come when some steps must be taken when Northern Rhodesia can benefit greatly from the widening and strengthening of the economic base on which its prosperity is founded.

In Central Africa there is plenty of confidence in the future. Recently the copper mining companies have completed the transfer of their domicile to Northern Rhodesia, and have shown their confidence in the economic and political future of Central Africa not only by opening up new mines but also by planning a large new £5m. refinery at Ndola on the edge of the copper belt. Intensive prospecting for minerals is being carried out over large areas, and I am confident that further important mineral discoveries will be made.

The investments made by United Kingdom companies in the Rhodesias in recent years are very encouraging, and the establishment of the Federation has provided an additional inducement to look to the federated territories for attractive investment opportunities. Thirty-six external and 25 domestic companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia last year, when there were 37 external and 111 domestic registrations in Northern Rhodesia. In Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1956 there were more than 1,000 factories. In Northern Rhodesia, secondary industries have been multiplying in recent years, and there are now over 200 factories.

Copper produces Northern Rhodesia with about 90% of the value of its exports. The opening of the new mines and the development of iron in hand will place Northern Rhodesia second

to the United States of America as a world producer of copper. When the output of coal from the Limpopo Colliery is increased in the near future, it should be possible to produce more copper more cheaply, since the timber, which has to be used at present instead of coal as fuel, is more expensive than coal.

Moreover, when timber is no longer used as fuel in the mines, some 6,000 men engaged on timber, cutting will be freed for other types of work. This will be most useful in a country where labour is in short supply.

By 1960 the copper mines will need still more power, and it is here that the large hydro-electric scheme should prove its value. The scheme should be ready by that time, and will benefit not only Northern Rhodesia but also Southern Rhodesia, saving both countries heavy capital expenditure on thermal plant. Later will come the Karib hydro-electric scheme. In Nyasaland the State Scheme is under investigation.

Plenty of Confidence

There is plenty of confidence in the future of the new Federation, and I am confident that perhaps the most difficult problems in Central Africa—the vital problems connected with the maintenance of good race relations—will be successfully solved. There is a growing realization that they must be solved, and men of good will are doing their best to create the right atmosphere and find the right answer. Although the Federal Government has given a valuable lead, and I am hopeful that it will continue to do so, the particular problem will have a happy outcome, such a result would be of immense benefit to the populations in Central Africa. The proposed Rhodesian University will also, I believe, do much to improve the atmosphere of race relations.

**George Medal for Kikuyu Chief
Kenya Farm Manager Made M.B.E.**

GEORGE MEDAL has been awarded to Chief Mugo Githu, aged 36, of Thika, Kenya, for his bravery in action against Mau Mau terrorists. The citation in the *London Gazette* reads:

"Chief Githu was the head of a military force, control which was attacked by terrorists. Githu and two members of his patrol came under extremely heavy automatic and rifle fire at point-blank range from a group of approximately 10 terrorists. During the fighting he gallantly stood over him, and with total disregard of his own safety fought a pitched battle with the gang, killing the leader and causing the remainder to flee. Chief Githu has been on several forest patrols, and at all times he has set a splendid example."

Mr Stanley Kenilough Walter, 52, a farm manager of Kijabe, has been made an Additional Member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire. The citation reads:

"Mr. Walter, accompanied by three Masai herdsmen, encountered a gang of eight Africans armed with homemade firearms and *simis* (swords). Mr. Walter, unarmed, faced the terrorists and, by pretending that he had a weapon, succeeded in capturing and disarming seven members of the gang. They were subsequently interrogated, and the information which resulted in the arrest of six of the gang, and the recovery of four more homemade firearms. Mr. Walter, by his presence of mind and courage, was directly responsible for the capture of 13 terrorists."

The British Empire Medal (Civil Division) has been awarded to Kiai S/O Thongo, a tribal policeman of Fort Hall. The citation reads:

"A Mau Mau gang of about 150 men, attacked Kagumo Kikuyu guard camp. When the alarm was raised, Kiai Thongo took over the leadership, and the Mau Mau men were repulsed, and during this time he made frequent inspections of the Kikuyu guards, inspiring them by his own self-confidence and example."

"Ammunition ran out in the post, and the Mau Mau entered through a gap in the camp enclosure. Kiai then attempted to escape with the headman, but was twice seen by Mau Mau gunmen whom he shot at while the headman attempted to escape. He managed eventually to get out of the camp and hid up with the headman, whom he hid in a bush. He was seen and chased by about 20 Mau Mau men, but he was ultimately hurried at another Mau Mau camp and gathered together a relief force, which he led back to his own camp."

Throughout the action Kiai S/O Thongo showed great safety, but concentrated on the defence of the post and the safety of others."

Sir Winston Churchill's Appeal to Dr. Malan

Her Majesty's Government Could Not Transfer the Protectorates

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL replied in the House of Commons last week to a question by MR. SORENSEN who asked that H.M. Government would inform the South African Government that they could have no transferee of the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland without the consent of their inhabitants.

THE PRIME MINISTER said:—
 "There can be no question of H.M. Government agreeing at the present time to the transfer of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland to the Union of South Africa. We are pledged, since the South Africa Act of 1909, not to transfer these territories until their inhabitants have been consulted and until the United Kingdom Parliament has had an opportunity of expressing its views. General Hertzog himself in 1925 said that his party was not prepared to incorporate in the Union any territory unless its inhabitants wished it.

"It is the interest, as well as the desire, of this country and of South Africa that the friendship which has developed so strongly between us over the years should remain unbreakable. I therefore sincerely hope that Dr. Malan and his Government, with whom we have hitherto happily co-operated on so many problems, as share in common will not needlessly press an issue on which we could not fall in with their views without failing in our trust."

"Consultation" and "Consent"

MR. SORENSEN: "Is the Prime Minister aware that this reply will give profound satisfaction both to the people of this country and to the indigenous inhabitants of these three Protectorates? Is the word 'consent' the original reference to 'one word to consult'? Can we know that 'consultation' in this context means also consent?"

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Answer."

MR. SORENSEN: "If the Prime Minister did not hear me may I repeat that the first part of my supplementary question asked him whether he did not appreciate that his answer would be of profound satisfaction?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, Sir, not that all right."

MR. SORENSEN: "As the right hon. gentleman did not get the second part of my question, may I ask him again whether we are to take it that the word 'consult' in the context in which it is used can now be taken to be synonymous with 'consent'?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I should greatly hesitate to try to give my opinion now on a matter full of legal subtleties, and with the deep constitutional importance attaching to it."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "May I ask the Prime Minister to accept on behalf of us sitting benches that we welcome very much the statement he has made? We too join in the hope that the Government of the Union of South Africa, having regard to the statement which the right hon. gentleman has made, will not pursue this matter any further?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am not sure that I can give any assurance of their not pursuing it. We have very good and friendly relations with them. Now that they have brought the matter forward like this, and have seen what our attitude is bound to be, not the attitude of this Government only but a long-established attitude—I think it is very likely that things will be settled in a good friendly manner that would appear on the surface to be the end of it."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "While agreeing with the Prime Minister that it is desirable that this matter should be settled by South Africa dropping the question, I would ask that Prime Minister to consider, if they do pursue it, having an early debate in the House soon after the recess so that the opinion of the whole House on this matter can be made clear to the Union of South Africa?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "We must always consider whether a debate will be helpful at a particular moment or not. After all, there is a sufficient measure of agreement that I do not think there is any occasion to express our views by debate."

MISS LEE: "Is the Prime Minister aware that the second part of his answer is neither as clear nor as satisfactory as the first part? Would he agree that it is essential that the people of these territories should be absolutely certain that

this Government will not permit them to fall under the influence of Dr. Malan. Will he therefore say something now that will free us from any fear that when he talks about consulting the people of the territories he may mean consulting in the same way as when Seretse Khama was banished? Would he not agree that the people wanted Seretse Khama back, and that therefore we do not want ambiguity?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Strong views, however vigorously expressed, are by no means a qualification for being a constitutional authority."

MISS LEE: "I wish to give notice that, in view of the entirely unsatisfactory nature of the Prime Minister's answer, I shall raise the matter on the adjournment."

MR. L. M. LEVER: "Is not this a situation where the least said is soonest mended?"

In the House of Lords

In the House of Lords the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, LORD SWINTON, quoted the resolution introduced on the previous day in the House of Assembly in South Africa and reported that work of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and continued:

"The resolution has not yet received the assent of the Union Parliament. Nor can I forecast what action the South African Government may take assuming the resolution is passed. Nevertheless, I think it is in the interests of both countries that the position of the United Kingdom Government should be stated."

"It is common ground that, where the Union Government are within their rights in raising again the question of the transfer of the territories, the decision whether they can or should be transferred at any given time rests with the United Kingdom Government. Moreover, at the time of the passage of the South Africa Act, 1909, (which contains provisions about the transfer of the territories to the Union) certain pledges were given in Parliament, and these have been frequently repeated. They are to the effect that transfer of the territories to the Union of South Africa should not take place until their inhabitants have been consulted and until the United Kingdom Parliament has been given an opportunity of expressing its views."

"It is to be remembered, too, that as far back as 1925, General Hertzog stated in the Union House of Assembly: 'Our position has always been, as a party, that we are not prepared to incorporate in the Union any territory unless the inhabitants of the territory are prepared to come in.'"

Day-to-Day Collaboration

"I think it is right to state that, in the circumstances which exist at present, the Government would be glad to recommend such a course to Parliament."

"While I think it is necessary to express my intention to make this clear statement, I should wish to add that in the negotiations between the Administrations of the territories and the Union authorities, are concerned, these are, I am working very well. There is close co-operation over a wide range of practical matters—trade, transport, agriculture, health, human and animal, and development generally. All that is working well, and if it can be improved we want to make it work still better to the mutual advantage of both the Union and the territories. These are the practical things that make for increasing good will between the Union and the territories. All these practical matters of day-to-day collaboration have gone on and developed irrespective of any question of transfer."

"While I must make plain that transfer is an issue on which there is no prospect of agreement at this time, I would wish to make equally clear that it is the firm wish and intention of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to continue our close collaboration on all the matters I have mentioned, as well as on wider fronts in the world outside—economic and foreign policy and defence—where there is to-day between us such a large measure of agreement and common action."

EARL JOWITT: "I am bound to say quite categorically that I believe the Government are completely right to make this

clear statement without an loss of time. I have no doubt that in all sections of the House there will be unanimity about that. There is very close collaboration and cooperation between the Administration of the territories and the Union Government with regard to what is being done, and I sincerely hope that that will be continued and strengthened if indeed it needs strengthening. This is one way in which we can bring about an extension of friendship and co-operation between the Union authorities and ourselves, which is so vitally important in the interests of the both."

LORD LAYTON: "In view of the history of the Liberal Party in relation to this problem, I need hardly say that we welcome the statement made this afternoon. I too feel that the H.M. Government are absolutely right to have made this statement at the earliest possible moment. There is explosive material right throughout Asia and Africa, and you can never be wrong to make your position clear from the onset. There is certainly unanimity that the transfer should not and could not be contemplated at the moment. It would be contrary to the whole drift of recent British policy in relation to territories inhabited by coloured people, and contrary to all our written commitments."

"The Atlantic Charter contains a phrase that the territories are to be free to decide their own form of government. It would be contrary to that statement in the Atlantic Charter to have a transfer unless it were agreed by the persons concerned."

Convention of Human Rights

"As lately as October 23, H.M. Government tabled a statement transferring to 43 territories of the British Empire the principles of the Convention of Human Rights, which came into force last September. It might be argued by South Africa that that Government should recognize all those rights of control, of free speech, of association, and so on, without discrimination of race, colour, or religion. But if this transfer were agreed to, it would be a transfer from the direction of a country which is committed to those human rights to one which is not a party to any such undertaking."

"We are gratified at the reference to collaboration as you are divided on a main issue of policy then the one shape of getting on is to take a circuitous route, such as that provided today to do collaboration in administration and matters of the kind."

EARL OF PERTON: "I do not want to go against the trend of your lordship's House. Indeed, I am in agreement with the Government—but I detect a certain atmosphere in this House which fails to take into account the extreme acuteness of this problem. I do not dissent from what Lord Layton has just said, but he would not find a single member of the Union House of Parliament, on whichever side of the House he sits, who would agree with a word of what he has said, because on that issue the United Party, though they differ strongly from Dr. Malan, consider that H.M. Government must at some future date hand over these territories."

"Incidentally, I do not remember any precedent for an announcement by the Government of this country in the midst of a debate in a Dominion House of Parliament. So far as I know, this statement to-day is a complete precedent. It may be a serious one."

Most Difficult Commonwealth Question

"But while Mr. George Strauss disagreed with Dr. Malan, he has made it clear, as has every member of his party, that they consider H.M. Government must at some future date hand over these territories. I rise only for the purpose of saying that I imagine it is perfectly clear from the Secretary of State's speech that this matter is still open to negotiation. Though I were alone in the House in saying so, I would point out that this is a question of dynamic. It is one of the most difficult questions we have in the Commonwealth, and I sincerely hope that it will be solved by negotiation."

VISCOUNT SHERWELL: "I hoped that we might close on the observations of Lord Layton. I do not know whether what is being done to-day by the Prime Minister, in another place, and myself as Secretary of State here is a precedent; but as a Government we were absolutely united and firmly convinced that we must make a precedent here and now. I think that here, as in another place, we have changed the whole of the House with us, not only in what he has said but on the necessity for saying it."

"With great respect to the noble Lord when you have an issue of this kind it is much better if you should not shilly-shally about it. There are things that can be said to friends—use the words 'among friends'—and to frankness of the most important things is that there should be frankness. I am sure that we shall not have long but shall be gained by stating with absolute frankness what the position is. That here the Government speak in plain for everybody in the country. I trust that it will still be carried forward with the

some collaboration on practical the central matter which we are doing day in and day out, and which need not be prejudiced because we cannot agree on what I may call the main matter."

"I must again make it absolutely clear that we cannot and will not at this time propose to Parliament the transfer of these territories."

**Non-Sudanese Enterprises in the Sudan
Statement of Government Policy**

"THE ATTITUDE of the Sudanese Government to foreign business houses was stated in the following terms in the Sudan Parliament recently by the Minister of Economics and Commerce speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister:

"I am grateful to the hon. member for giving me an opportunity to state the attitude of the Government towards foreign business firms which have either become established in the Sudan or desire to do so, and towards those who are willing to invest capital in the country's development."

"(1) There is the fear, born of the unhappy events of March 1, that public security will deteriorate to such an extent that commerce and industry will be hampered."

"(2) There is anxiety lest it will be Government policy to discriminate against foreign firms, so that they will be at a disadvantage compared with Sudanese firms, not on the ground that they may be less beneficial or efficient, but solely because they are foreign."

"(3) Perhaps most important, there is the fear that legislation may be introduced to compel foreign firms to employ a certain proportion of Sudanese staff and capital."

"All these in the Sudan may not be assured that the Government is doing and will continue to do all in its power to maintain a state of public security in which they may go about their business with absolute confidence."

Foreign Capital Must Be Treated Fairly

"In the address at the opening of this session it was stated that in the economic and commercial field it was the policy of the Government to ensure stability and promote expansion. Stability depends on continuity and expansion on confidence."

"I wish to state with emphasis that the Government welcomes any foreign company of repute which, while asking for no exclusive rights, is ready to enter into collaboration with the Sudanese on desirable developments which the Sudanese are not able to undertake unaided."

"In the same address the Government indicated many lines of development which they would like to see pursued in the Sudan as quickly as possible. The Government fully appreciate that their fulfilment will require foreign capital both by Government borrowing and by investment in private enterprise. The Government is well aware that foreign capital will not be readily available unless it is given fair treatment. The Government will share its policies accordingly."

"It is well known that the Government attach the highest importance to the employment of Sudanese in all forms of enterprise. We are well aware of the present difficulty of finding a sufficient number of technically qualified Sudanese. We appreciate that many firms have already done much to overcome this difficulty, and we expect that as foreign firms will have their sincere co-operation in the policy of employing Sudanese and training them for higher responsibility. Given that sincere co-operation, the Government will have no need to introduce legislation for the compulsory employment of Sudanese staff."

"In conclusion, I wish to say that the Government fully appreciate the services already rendered by foreign firms in the development of the Sudan. They have done much, and we hope that with an ever-increasing contribution of Sudanese staff and Sudanese capital they will in the future render still greater services to the constantly-expanding commerce and industry of the Sudan."

"The African is not asleep, but he does seem to live in that strange no-man's-land 'twixt sleep and waking where fact and fancy meet on equal terms."—Dr. J. C. Carothers, in his monograph on "The African Mind in Health and Disease."

establishing contacts. May I express the hope that the authorities of the spot will not hesitate to take every advantage of any opportunities that may come in the future to learn from the Masai what has occurred in the time?"

MR. HASTINGS asked whether Jack Howey Assistant District Commandant, and Lieut. Barry Harris Hayward of the Kenya Police Reserve, were part of a suspect under interrogation, and were pointed in the head of a whip under interrogation, and were covered by Judge MacDuff for attempting to suppress their views on the incident? Were they retained in the service?

MR. HOPKINSON: Barry Harris Hayward's services have been terminated. Assistant District Commandant Howey has been suspended from duty and is being prosecuted for assault on evidence arising out of the Hayward trial.

MR. RANKIN asked what terms of employment and under what conditions a 500-strong Masai warrior army of volunteers was being used to patrol the border of Kenya and the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

MR. HOPKINSON: These Masai warriors are unpaid volunteers who offered to assist the Tanganyika police in patrolling the Kenya border in the Loliondo area and protecting persons of mixed Masai-Kikuyu race from supplying Masai Mau gangs in Kenya and harbouring fugitives.

MR. RANKIN: "In view of the fact that the Masai are the traditional enemies of the Kikuyu, is it advisable that they should be patrolling this particular border at this particular time?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "They are going to deal with people of mixed Masai-Kikuyu race. But no more than 30 or 40 have turned up at any one time, and the interest has led to most of them dropping out altogether."

MR. PAGER asked the Minister whether he could arrange for a transcript of the trial of Mr. Hayward in Kenya to be placed in the Library.

MR. LITTLETON: Requests to Colonial Government to supply transcripts of proceedings in their Courts should, in consideration, be limited to trials of exceptional interest or importance. As this may be regarded as such a case I am asking the Kenya Government whether they can provide a fuller report than has appeared in the Press."

Children of Detainees

MR. HASTINGS asked what arrangements were being made to provide essential body-building foods for Kikuyu children in the reserves when their fathers had been removed to concentration camps for security reasons.

MR. HOPKINSON: In general dependants of vice detainees under emergency regulations will get subsistence from the family or clan farms or are cared for by the clan in accordance with tribal law and custom. In cases of districts provincial commissioners are authorized to give relief.

MR. HASTINGS: "Is it not essential to see that these children have milk, milk products, meat, or some other body-building substances, and that they are not entirely dependent on grains, because children cannot grow up healthily on those conditions?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "All our reports show that there is no evidence whatever that these children are in any way worse off than other African children for body-building foods or other such nutrition, and are no more worse off in that respect because their fathers have been removed."

MR. HASTINGS asked what percentage of Kikuyu prisoners were suffering from tuberculosis, and what precautions were being taken to prevent the spread of this disease among the prisoners.

MR. HOPKINSON: "I will send the hon. member the figure for which he has asked as soon as I receive it from Kenya. The following precautions are taken against the spread of the disease: regular inspection by medical officers of hygiene conditions in all prisons; medical examination of all convicts on admission to prison; special diets and medicine for all convicts in poor physical condition; isolation of all tuberculosis suspects; evacuation of all infected cases to tuberculosis wards in the prison hospital in Nairobi."

MR. HASTINGS: "Is there not a great deal of tuberculosis in these camps? What action is taken to X-ray suspects and others exposed to infection, in as to deal with them by isolation and by other means?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I have said that a medical examination takes place on admission of prisoners."

MR. HASTINGS: "By X-ray?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "No, could not say in exactly what way but during 1953 of the 100 deaths from tuberculosis 23 were from tuberculosis."

MR. HOLLIS asked the number of officers of the Kenya Police Reserve below the ages of 18 to 21 respectively.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Below 18, 85. Of the first age group three are employed on office duties and the fourth operate telephons exchange."

MR. HOLLIS: "In my hon. friend's answer that his reply will give great satisfaction in dissipating a large number of unfavourable rumours."

MR. GIBSON asked the Under Secretary of State for Air if he would make a statement concerning the loss of a Lincoln bomber while on an operational flight in Kenya on Monday, March 22, what loss of life occurred; and if he would order an inquiry into the accident and the condition of this aircraft prior to its being sent to Kenya.

MR. WADE: "I regret that during the course of operations against terrorists in Kenya a Lincoln aircraft from Bomber Command crashed into a hillside on March 22. None of the five aircraft survived. An inquiry has been convened in Kenya. I can assure the hon. member that a wide range of material to the accident will be carefully examined."

"I should like to take the opportunity of expressing the Council's sympathy with the relatives of the crew in this bereavement."

Nyasaland Railways

MR. JOHNSON asked the Minister if he could make a statement indicating when he intended to take over the ownership of the Nyasaland railways.

MR. A. VITTORE: "If at any time when such proposals are under consideration, I doubt whether the public interest would be served by indicating the fact in advance. In any case, it is now largely a matter for the Federal Government, and one of items on the Federal Legislative List."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State what reply he had made to the memorandum on land matters addressed to him in January by the Nyasaland African Protectorate Council.

MR. SØRENSEN asked the Secretary of State how much more land it was the intention of the Government of Nyasaland to alienate in the Southern Province for European estate development; and whether he would consider making available unused land for African farming under the supervision of the agricultural department.

MR. HOPKINSON: "My hon. friend intends to visit Nyasaland next month. While he is there, he will take the opportunity of looking into land problems on the spot. He has therefore not yet answered the memorandum addressed to him by the African Protectorate Council. He will address members not to press for statements of policy on questions connected with land in Nyasaland for the time being."

MR. JOHNSON: "Will the Minister advise the Secretary of State that Africans are distinctly favoured in Nyasaland because a habit is developing whereby the plantations are selling portions of their holdings to individual European settlers? This, to my mind, is a pernicious practice."

MR. HOPKINSON: "I will draw that to the attention of my hon. friend. He will review all aspects of the land problem in Nyasaland."

MR. SØRENSEN: "Could there be a standstill order so that no further land is alienated on the one hand, and, secondly, that land which is not used, but which is available for African farming, shall be so used?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "Can the hon. gentleman not give me a guarantee that there will be a standstill order in this important matter? Four months have already gone by since the memorandum came, and it is natural that the African people should be very anxious."

MR. HOPKINSON: "I cannot commit myself to that. As far as I know, there are no changes going on at present, and my hon. friend will be there within 10 days or a fortnight, and will be looking into the whole question."

African Tenants on European Estates

MR. SØRENSEN asked how far the Government of Nyasaland was considering the abolition of rent levied by African tenants on European estates in the Southern Province; in what circumstances crops were sold to African tenants to their landlords; and for an assurance that Africans received the same price for their crops, according to quality, as Europeans received for similar crops.

MR. HOPKINSON: "As regards African tenants on European estates, I should like to answer other questions of land policy which my hon. friend intends to study during his forthcoming visit to Nyasaland. There are no restrictions on the sale of tenants' crops to landlords, nor is there any legal obligation on tenants to sell. For this reason it is not possible to give a categorical answer to the last part of the question."

MR. SØRENSEN asked the Minister the present composition of the Uganda Electricity Board; and for how long its members were appointed.

MR. LITTLETON: "The present members of the Uganda Electricity Board are: Mr. Westlake (Chairman), Mr. Fraser, A. N. Maitai, C. O. Haddy Bird, S. S. Gindall, Mr. Spencer, B. K. Mulyasi, and Sir Douglas Maitai."

"Members are appointed for such period as the Governor-in-Council directs. The term of office of the present members is three years expiring in 1957."

Rhodesia University College Plans to Open Two Years Hence

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Inaugural Board of the Rhodesia University College:

"A delegation from the Rhodesia and Nyasaland visited London, in September, 1953, at the invitation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies. The delegation, which was largely representative of the Rhodesian University Inaugural Board, consisted of:

Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, lately Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance; Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, Deputy Speaker of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly and Chairman of the University Inaugural Board; Mrs. A. G. Cowling, lately Secretary for Internal Affairs, Southern Rhodesia, and member of the Inaugural Board; Mr. L. R. Morgan, Secretary for Education, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. S. M. Peche, chairman of local board of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & C.S.), and member of the finance committee of the Inaugural Board; Mr. J. C. Phillips, representing the Northern Rhodesian Government; and the Rev. A. G. Fraser, formerly Acting Director of Education, Nyasaland.

During its visit the delegation had talks with the Inter-University Council representatives of the University of London, and H.M. Government. The Rhodesian delegation described their plans for a university college in Salisbury which would be a centre for learning and research and provide university education for students of all races. They sought the advice of the United Kingdom university authorities regarding the project.

"The Inter-University Council warmly welcomed and endorsed in principle, the Rhodesian Inaugural Board's plans, subject to certain amendments which were noted in the course of the discussions.

British Grant of £1m.

"H.M. Government then announced its preparedness to make a grant of £1,250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, in the terms of the following statement issued at the end of the September talks:

"It is at present estimated that the capital cost of building and equipping would not be less than £2m. within the next 10 years. Towards the capital cost H.M. Government are prepared to contribute £1,250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. This grant will be subject to the usual conditions which are attached to the issue of Colonial Development and Welfare grants for higher educational purposes, in particular, the money will be made available in respect of specific sections of the programme after the advice of the Inter-University Council has been obtained on the academic side and of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee on the financial side.

"The grant is further conditional on the full recurrent costs, estimated to reach not less than £50,000 per annum by 1961, being guaranteed from other sources and on the site being extended to an adequate size. It is also an invariable condition of Colonial Development and Welfare grants for these purposes that H.M. Government should be satisfied about the constitution and autonomy of the administrative body.

"Since the September visit discussions have continued and Central Africa Governments have been consulted. The principal has also recently visited London for further talks. The following statements cover what has been agreed on to date by the relevant parties in each case.

"The university college is to be built on the Mount Pleasant site in Salisbury. The city of Salisbury has granted additional land adjacent to the original Mount Pleasant site, bringing the total area of the college site to 468 acres.

"The college will be granted facilities for teaching and research in the projected Botanical Gardens near the university site and a botanical research station, and land can be given to the college for teaching and

experimental farms of about 1,000 acres on a suitable area to be made available for the purpose.

"The use of a sufficient quantity of land on the 20-acre site on which the new Salisbury Civic Hospital is being erected will be made available for the needs of a Medical School.

Non-Discriminatory

"A basic principle in the planning of site, buildings, and facilities will be that there be no discrimination on racial grounds between the categories of students. For example, the location of the new halls of residence for African students at a greater distance from the centre of the university than those for Euro-

peans will be permanent and authorized by the Government under the Southern Rhodesia Private Act No. 22, 1953, and the new constitution will ensure complete freedom from Government control of institutions of the college and a greater degree of academic representation on the governing body.

"Progress has been made in securing a constitution for the college in a form which will ensure its autonomy. It is the intention that the Inter-University Council for the United Kingdom colleges be incorporated by Royal Charter.

"The Inaugural Board has written to the University of London for the admission of the college also special relationships with the University. The Senate of the University has agreed that it will be prepared to accept the college as a special relationship subject to the receipt of information satisfactory to the University in regard to the constitution and proposed development of the college.

"The degrees awarded to the successful students of the university college will be those of the University of London, issued at the college being based on Examinations adapted to local opportunities and needs in consultation between the college itself and the university authorities.

"The college will begin by establishing the basic faculties of arts and science, and the principal has already discussed with the University of London arrangements for the admission of students to the college and to these faculties.

"Thereafter as soon as possible faculties of agriculture and medicine will be established. On financial grounds other faculties cannot be established until a later stage in the college's growth. By the first phase of the college's development it is estimated that a minimum sum of £2m. will be needed for capital expenditure on buildings, equipment, apparatus, library and furniture.

"The Federal Government appreciates that in its early years the college will be unable to meet even an approximate portion of the recurrent expenditure, and has indicated its willingness to present annual estimates to Parliament on this basis. The Federal Government therefore expects to meet practically the whole of the recurrent expenditure in each of the initial years, but hopes that income from other sources will be such that its own contribution will not exceed £100,000 per annum by 1961.

"A minimum of two years will be needed for the initial building and equipment programme, staffing, and other preparations, and teaching cannot therefore begin until March 1956, but every effort will be made to open the college for teaching by that date.

"This statement has been agreed to by the British Government and all the Governments in the Federation and is being published simultaneously in the Federation and the United Kingdom.

BOOKS ON EAST AFRICA

- Kenya: The History of Two Nations by Dr. Richard Pankhurst, 7/6d. (by post 8/-)
- Ethiopia and Eritrea: the last 10 years of the reversion struggle by E. Sylvia Pankhurst and R. K. P. Pankhurst 18/- (by post 18/10d.)
- Italian Somaliland by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, 13/6d. (by post 14/4d.)
- Eritrea on the Eve? 7/6d. (by post 8/-)

from

NEW TIMES BOOKSHOP
3 CHARTERIS ROAD, WOODBORD GREEN, ESSEX

a trap which the Government has the right to set. It is the responsibility of the Kenya Government to see that the majority of terrorists are not involved in the surrender project was a trap which was designed to bring them together so that they could be slaughtered.

So now the light is on again and the terrorists cannot say that the Government laid a trap for them. It will be more bitter than before.

Was there a certain degree of satisfaction in the fact that the European Electors' Union of the breakdown of the unanimous but not unexpected end of a questionable matter? There would have been nothing questionable about it if those 1,600 terrorists had surrendered without incidents. There must be a full explanation of this unfortunate affair. Meanwhile there is nothing for it but to recommence the offensive with an even greater determination to bring the existing war to a speedy end.

Steps to Success

The New Statesman and Nation says:

The attempt to negotiate a mass surrender of Mau Mau units has ended in a failure that is the more tragic because it came so near to success. It is impossible to allocate blame for the armed clash which frightened more than 4,600 Mau Mau assembling to disperse surrender into believing that they were being led into a trap. Negotiations of this kind, which General Erskine very bravely carried out in the face of much settler opposition, are very hazardous in the conditions of guerrilla war; it needs remarkable leadership to induce either side to trust the other sufficiently to attempt negotiation, and unusual courage to organize the contact; there is always the danger that some trigger-happy patrol may destroy the chances when the meeting takes place.

The fiasco was not merely led to a resumption of the offensive against Mau Mau. More seriously, it seems to have strengthened the hands of the extremists among the forest gangs. The idea of voluntary surrender seems to have been discredited just as it was being put to its first effective test.

No doubt valent men on both sides are pleased that the present chance has been lost and that a tough policy is once again the order of the day. Whatever the European extremists may feel, it is essential that the Army should conduct itself

in the next few weeks in a way that does not remove the possibility of negotiation and settlement through voluntary groups sooner or later. If there is never to be any thing but peace and war in Kenya, then the Government must have discovered a better way to freedom.

Government Has Right to Persist

In the view of the Economist:

The failure is not total. A more intensive is being mounted; it promises to be of the more effective for the valuable information collected during the first weeks of contact with the terrorists. Even if this is the only crumb of comfort, the Government was right to persist, despite the protests of many European settlers, in using China's offer as a go-between with the terrorists.

The surrender attempt came within an ace of success. Then came the fatal incident. After this tragedy the Government had no real choice but to call the whole thing off. That the operation came so close to success in an atmosphere poisoned with suspicion is a tribute to the authorities and justification of their attempt. Those settlers who have opposed the Government's strategy have, of course, missed the opportunity of reading the Government a lesson. But it may be asked whether their open hostility did not contribute materially to the terrorists' jitter, and so to a failure that Kenya's European and African alike may share a bitter cause to rue.

Captain Griffiths's Sentence

CAPTAIN G. S. L. GRIFFITHS, the Durham Hussar Infantry, whose sentence of five years' imprisonment passed by court martial last month has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Erskine, has arrived in the country by air from Kenya. A petition complaining that the conviction was bad in law and against the weight of evidence has been sent to General Erskine by Mr. Gedhill, counsel for the defence. It was supported by affidavits by two Somali soldiers and a European N.C.O. The appeal according to Mr. Gedhill, will be taken to the Secretary of State for War if necessary.

Seven reasons why this thrifty BEDFORD is today's best buy

TRACTOR AND
36ft. SEMI-
TRAILER WITH
CROSS TRAIN
WEIGHT OF
31,600 lb.



1. Detachable trailers: automatic coupling, cab-controlled uncoupling.
2. Choice of petrol or diesel power.
3. Massive clutch: fully floating, hypoid rear axle.
4. All-steel, 3-man cab with 3-point rubber mounting.
5. Crew insulated from engine heat.
6. Synchronised 4-speed gearbox.
7. Easy service access to cut down maintenance time.



P.O. BOX 951

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Salama, Tanganyika, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. M. KING is now Director of Agriculture in the U.K.

MR. W. G. BUCKINGHAM has returned to England from Rhodesia.

COLONEL CHARLES BONSONBY has flown back from his visit to East Africa.

MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLETIC celebrated his 50th birthday last week.

LORD MURPHY has returned from his visit to East Africa, Central and South Africa.

MR. A. A. BROWN, lately deputy commissioner for the Highlands, is home on short leave from Kenya.

MR. HOWARD has arrived in London from Nairobi to take up his post as information officer to the Voice of Kenya.

MR. J. H. ADDISON, who entered the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia only two years ago, has been elected Member.

MR. FREDERICK R. HAST, member of the Rhodesia Milling and Manufacturing Co., arrived in the country from Salisbury.

MRS. S. BAYNE, manager of the Indian Bank of India in Salisbury, and Mrs. BAYNE, and their family arrived in London last week.

MR. R. K. REYNOLDS, Bishop of Mombasa, travelled about 20,000 miles last year when he was absent from Nairobi on sabbatical leave.

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART and MR. DONALD C. BROOK are paying a brief visit to Uganda for the opening of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

THE NABAGEREKA OF RWANDA, wife of the KABAKI, left London on air on Monday for Entebbe after spending a fortnight with her husband in this country.

LORD PORTSMOUTH having resigned the chairmanship of the management committee of the Voice of Kenya, MR. C. G. USHER has been appointed executive chairman.

VISCOUNT COBHAM has returned from his visit to East and Central Africa. While in Rhodesia he stayed with Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General, as old friend.

LORD ABERCROMBIE, chairman of the John Brown group of companies, which have substantial Rhodesian interests, has been appointed to the board of London Assurance.

MR. MAURICE GRESH, who has lived in Kitwe for 20 years, has become the first mayor of the new borough. The deputy mayor is MR. HORACE WILLIAMS, an architect.

MR. I. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, last week addressed the executive council of the South East and Central African Board.

CHIEF MUDAHA MARIWA has decided to resign his chieftainship "in order to complete his education" by working for two or three years in the social welfare department of Tanganyika.

MRS. LITTLEWOOD, chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and MRS. LITTLEWOOD arrived in Salisbury in the WICHESIA CASTLE from their visit to East Africa and South Africa.

MRS. LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave England on Monday to attend the coronation of the Queen of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station. He will then fly to Nyasaland for a brief visit.

MRS. J. H. LINDSAY, who has been appointed liaison officer between the Kenya Information Department and the Press, has visited Salisbury during her stay during the last two years. She is expected to return to Nairobi in a month.

MR. J. S. STOKES, who resigned his appointment of manager of the motor department of the Uganda Commercial Ltd., has returned from Uganda to assume the duties of managing director of Manchester Garages, Ltd., Manchester.

SIR ROBERT FREDCOCK, who is administering the Government of Southern Rhodesia until the arrival of the new Governor, MR. ADMIRAL SIR PETER WILLIAM PORTER, has opened the first session of the eighth Parliament of the Colony.

THE VERY REV. J. A. EWART, Bishop of Mombasa, is in Salisbury as senior commissioner in the diocese of Mombasa during the absence abroad of the Bishop, who has appointed the Archdeacon of Central and Western Kenya as two other commissioners.

MR. HENRY DESCHAMPEAUX, who recently visited East Africa in connexion with the publicity for East African Railways and Harbours, will leave in a few days for a visit to Canada, the U.S.A., the British West Indies, Haiti, and Venezuela. He is expected to return to London in June.

MR. A. R. HORNE, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and MRS. HORNE, MR. E. O. SINGAR, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, and MRS. SINGAR, and MR. H. V. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. STEVENS, arrived in this country a few days ago in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. RICHARD GRIBBIN, who has assumed responsibility for operations of the C.I.P., the special branch operating in the Kenya Police, was prominent in Operations on Monday night, which an unsuccessful attempt was made to solve the case of the terrorists through "General China" Mr. Oribole made several dangerous contacts with MURRAY HENDERSON to make contact with Mau Mau spokesmen.

MRS. TWEEDESMITH has obtained the third reading of her Protection of Births Bill in the House of Commons, and it has been given its second reading in the Upper House, sponsored by Lord Tweedsmuir. If the Bill reaches the Statute Book, as seems certain, it will be the second Act of Parliament for which a husband and wife can claim joint sponsorship. LORD and LADY TWEEDESMEIR are both keen bird-watchers.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,
16 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME

For One Year, and until countermanded:
 PAIR EDITION (70s. per annum)
 OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
 (Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature.....

BOARDING SCHOOL

BOARDING SCHOOLS for Boys and Girls aged 3-13 years open during holidays. Full responsibility taken whilst parents abroad. Program from Principals, Ledham Court, East of Lewards-on-Sea, Sussex.

HOUSE TO LET

NORTHERN, ELEGANT, SOUTH-TWENTY COUNTY cottage and few acres land and farm buildings. 3-bedrooms, modernized, rough fishing, unfurnished. Alternatively, furnished for May-June, and August-September. Protestant tenants required and references. Garnett Clothier, Tyrone, Northern, Ireland.

Obituary

Sir John Lamb

SIR JOHN EDWARD STEWART LAMB, C.M.G., Political Liaison Officer between the Government of Tanganyika and the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, died at Dar es Salaam on Monday at the age of 61.

The son of the late John Fuller Lamb, of Camberley, he was educated in this town, and in the 1914-18 war served first in France with the 50th Rifles and then in East Africa with the King's African Rifles. On demobilization he became one of the early recruits to the civil administration in Tanganyika, where he was made provincial commissioner in 1939. For five years from 1942 he was administrative secretary.

Then he retired from the Colonial Service, but shortly afterwards was invited to accept the new post of Liaison Officer to the United Nations. He had been a member of the council of Makerere College, Uganda, and last year he acted as Chief Secretary and Member for Social Services in Tanganyika.

He is survived by Lady Lamb, daughter of the late Rev. Eric Nutall, of Durban, Natal, and a son, who is working in Tanganyika.

New officials in this Territory were better known and so well trusted by Europeans, Africans, Asians and Arabs. There was genuine regret at his retirement in 1947, and widespread satisfaction when it became known that he was, after all, to continue his service in and for Tanganyika.

He made many journeys between East Africa and the United States, took part in debates of the Trusteeship Council which concerned Tanganyika, but undoubtedly did his most useful work in private conversations with the representatives of various nations.

He got on well with men of all kinds, he was instinctively trusted, and on a number of occasions foreigners who knew him have volunteered the opinion that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had no better man could have been sent by the Government of Tanganyika.

CAPTAIN ROLAND AURIOL BARKER, C.B.E., M.V.O., Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Works since 1952, who recently arrived in Uganda in connexion with the arrangements for the Royal Visit next week, died in Kampala a few days ago at the age of 61. He was a son of the late Rev. H. A. Barker, and was educated at Rugby and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. After serving in the 1914-18 war in France and India, he joined the Office of Works, was private secretary to successive F. Compton, and became an assistant secretary in 1946. He undertook much of the organization of the arrangements for the funeral of King George VI, and was an adviser on ceremonial for last year's Coronation.

MR. MAURICE WILLIAM GRANT, of the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Salisbury, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 44, played hockey for the Colony some years ago. During the last war he served with the Gold Coast Regiment in West Africa, Ethiopia, and Burma, being demobilized as a prisoner.

MR. JOHN TEPEDZA, for 33 years African interpreter in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, whose death is announced, joined the British South Africa Police in 1907. Mrs E. W. G. Jarvis, Acting Attorney-General, described him as "a great African gentleman, with a fine sense of duty and a remarkable career of loyalty."

MR. W. A. REZAKI, who has died at the age of 39, had spent more than half a century in Southern Rhodesia. He was a foundation member of Salisbury Rugby Club and one of the oldest members of Salisbury Golf Club.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ANDERSON KEMBOY, H.A.M.C., D.S.O., who died in London a few days ago at the age of 76, served with the Rifle Brigade at the battle of Khartoum in 1898.

The Races in Africa
Views of the Aga Khan

H.H. THE AGA KHAN is expressing his views on racial problems in Africa in two short articles in the *Sunday Times*. In the first, which appeared at the beginning of this week, His Highness wrote, *inter alia*:-

"Everywhere, among the Africans themselves, there is not the same racial unity as there is in, say, the Sudan or the Gold Coast, the large indigenous majority will not claim at least equality of status and ultimately self-government. And where—as in Kenya, the most obvious and urgent case—the highly organized European element is closely associated by racial and historical factors with those who governed the country under pure Colonial conditions, all our resources of statesmanship, tact, and human understanding will be required to avoid embittering relationships for many generations."

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

"In South Africa and Laikipia and Southern Rhodesia too, the non-African elements are already so numerous and so long established that they have become nations in their own right, their problems are no longer the direct responsibility of the mother country."

"In my view—the present Secretary of State for the Colonies has laid down a foundation for the future which combines remarkable vision and practical statesmanship. The assurance he has given the people of Uganda that their land will be developed as a fundamentally African State obviously applies also to the Protectorate of Tanganyika and the Sultan's territories and subjects."

"In Tanganyika a formula has been found that shows give satisfactory results for some time to come as a working arrangement, though it may fall short of ideal as to equity: the 5-3-3 formula by which Asian, European, and African elements are equally represented."

"Young Asian girls in Kenya today are not having as many children as their mothers did." — Dr. Karve, M.L.C. Kenya.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO SCARCE the paper is in Africa since 1939, that the publisher of the largest newspaper in the continent has had to meet urgent demands for copies from those with priority claims. Circulation in Africa has been impossible. Now the position seems likely to ease, *East Africa and Rhodesia* expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issue. Satisfied readers of the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it regularly but are not yet subscribers? This would help them and the causes for which we stand, and add to our power to serve those causes. Every new subscriber is a direct friend of East and Central Africa. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 16, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

New Constitution in Kenya Royal Instructions Amended

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS, signed in the absence of the Queen by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, gave effect on Tuesday, to Mr. Oliver's proposals for constitutional reform in Kenya.

They provide that the official members of the new Council of Ministers will be the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the persons responsible for the Departments of Education, Labour, Lands, Police and Prisons, Agriculture and Veterinary Services, Trade and Supply, Mines, and the Geological Department.

The Governor is directed to appoint under the public seal three non-official Europeans (Mr. Blondell, Mr. Havelock, and Mr. Macdonald), two Asians (Mr. E. J. Ochieng and Mr. N. M. Njiru), and one African (Mr. Ochieng) to be Ministers and one African (Mr. M. M. Kariuki) to be a member of the Executive Council.

The duty of the Governor is to take first among Ministers, followed by the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Financial Secretary. Other Ministers shall have such precedence as the Governor may determine from time to time.

In the Executive Council members will take precedence according to their seniority and precedence in the Council of Ministers. Appointments of members according to the priority of their respective appointments, those appointed on the same day take precedence among themselves in the alphabetical order of their names.

A dispatch from the Secretary of State asks the Governor to preserve the racial composition of the Council of Ministers set out in the recent White Paper (Cmd. 9103) and to ensure that the membership shall include one Arab and one African.

The dispatch also says: "The portfolio now to be given to an Indian Muslim is to be regarded as available to either an Arab or an Indian Muslim if it should become vacant. Arab members of the Executive Council should also be invited to attend the Council of Ministers whenever matters concerning Arabs are under discussion. In the event of constitutional matters or executive authority requiring under fresh consideration, the Arab community is to be consulted through the Livings of the land. Ministers appointed under clause 1(1)(c) of the Royal Instructions will be charged with certain administrative responsibilities in accordance with the proposals in Cmd. 9103. The allocation of portfolios may be subject to change after the next election. Although His Government will not initiate change, but before any such change was made it should be consulted. In any changes which might be made the responsibility for legal affairs, labour, lands, education, defence, police, prisons, information, investigation, African affairs and other subjects should in my view be retained by the Council of Ministers."

Obligations of Ministers

"As I stated in a letter which I wrote to Mr. Blondell, Mr. Pateh, Mr. Nathoo, and Mr. Mathu on Monday, there are certain obligations which Ministers would be required to observe on accepting appointment. In accordance with normal practice, they will be required to accept collective responsibility for Government policy, to support and act with the Legislature, and to support that policy in public and private; they will be expected to devote the whole of their time to their ministerial work, and will be required to disclose any private interests which might in the Governor's opinion conflict with their official duties and obligations. I have addressed you separately on this last point."

"Until the elections are held in 1960 or until the present arrangements are terminated, whichever is the earlier date, Ministers will also be required to observe certain additional obligations: firstly, to accept the proposals contained in the Command Paper; secondly, to refrain from proposing or supporting legislation which in any way concerns the special rights of racial communities in those areas established for their respective use by treaty, Order-in-Council, or ordinance. This will not preclude consideration of the report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa either by the Council of Ministers or the Legislative Council."

Consultation with the Executive Council is governed by Clause 11(c) of the Royal Instructions. These provide that,

in addition to advising the Governor in the exercise of the power of pardon or reprieve, the Executive Council shall be consulted on any Bill or Ordinance which the Government is to introduce into the Legislative Council. In addition, it is open to the Governor to consult the Executive Council on any other matter provided that he shall first have consulted the Council of Ministers. (You will doubtless have observed that paragraph 3 of the Command Paper contains a textual error in that the words "continue to exercise the functions of Government should have read "continue to exercise certain functions of Government.")

There are at present certain functions which are in the Governor-in-Council by Ordinance. In order that they may be exercised in consonance with the new constitutional arrangements, all these powers should be examined with a view to the Council of Ministers (or, where appropriate, a particular Minister being substituted for the Executive Council, in suitable cases. In general, whenever the ordinance confers executive authority on the Governor-in-Executive Council, this authority should be transferred to the Governor-in-Council of Ministers.

Parliamentary Secretaries

In exercising the power to appoint Parliamentary Secretaries, you will ensure that one shall be an Arab and that two will be Africans. Although it is open to you to appoint persons to be Parliamentary Secretaries who are not members of the Legislative Council, I am of the opinion that, if possible, persons appointed should be members of the Legislative Council or, subject to any amendments recorded in paragraph 10 of the Command Paper, nominated thereto at the earliest opportunity.

I enclose as an annexure to this dispatch a form of which, I suggest, might appropriately be adopted in addition to the customary oath of allegiance for the purpose of Clause 11(b) of the Royal Instructions.

As contained in Cmd. 9103, all these arrangements are to be regarded as experimental until the next general election, which will be held six months after the present state of emergency has been terminated, on 30. 6. 1955, whichever is the earlier date.

Mr. W. M. M. M. has been appointed to the Executive Council as a brother of Chief Magugu of Mombasa, a prominent Kenyan nationalist.

Belgian Policy in the Congo

Ins wisdom of Educating Africans in Europe

M. ANDRE DEBIELE, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, said recently in Malmes, when asked why Belgium had not given Congolese students the opportunity to study at universities in Belgium.

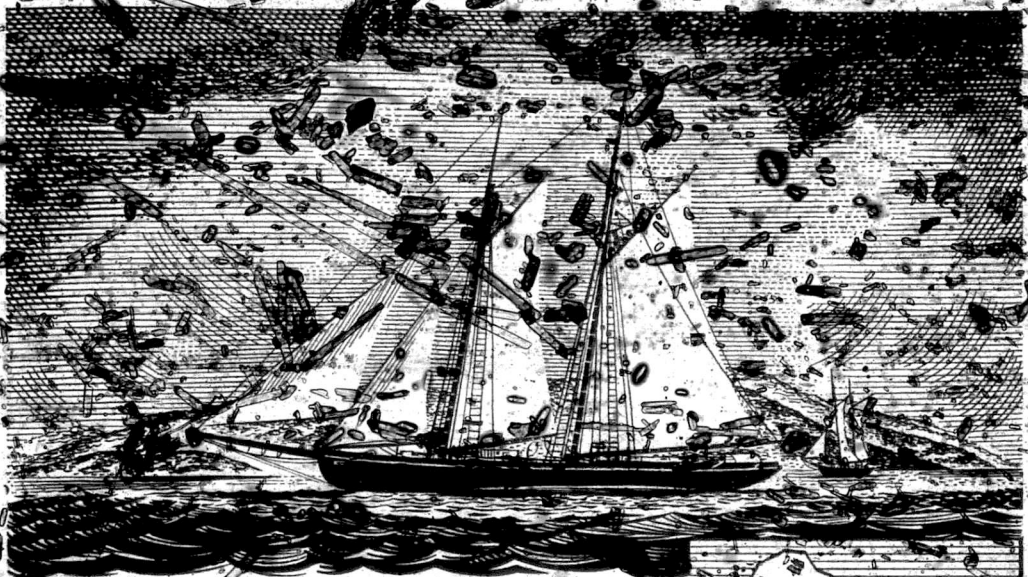
"Education cannot be limited to a few individuals, or even to 100, for its purpose is to raise the whole people to a higher level. Moreover, I do not think that the methods which some countries have applied are had very successful results. We have seen that those Natives who have been shown the light of science and advanced education did not always return their homelands with a spirit favourable to civilization and to the better of their country in particular. They have gone back, blase, estranged from their own people, or turned into those who had once been their own people for their own good. In our new civilization founded on a social basis in their own environment, offer them no guarantees."

Civilization synonymous with Christianity

M. Debiele reminded his audience that in the Belgian Congo more than half of the population has been converted to Christianity. For us, he said, civilization is still synonymous with Christianity. He said that our Colony will become the future great Christian State of Central Africa. He added that Africans in the Congo had shown neither political consciousness nor interest.

As to the racial question, Belgium's policy aimed at offering full opportunities to Africans, so that by gradually raising their incomes they would in due course be on the same footing as the whites. That was the basic theory. In the gold-mining fields of the Congo, now earned 5,000 to 7,000 francs (100 to 150 dollars) a month. There were Congolese furniture-makers employing dozens of workers, African mellers, transport contractors, etc.

If Europeans succeeded in making Africans understand that equal trading and shall would give them equal opportunities, every cause of friction should disappear. Evidence of good will and common sense and the intelligence of the attitude of missionaries and the majority of the Belgian colonialists, should guarantee the future of the Congo and the continuance of its ties with the mother country.



SCHOONERS: Even though aircraft now link most of the islands of the British West Indies, the schooner is still a main means of transport for goods and passengers in the blue Caribbean. Bridgetown, Barbados is the headquarters of the Schooner Owners Association and there are over 100 of these useful little ships engaged on the various runs. They are generally skippered by the owners (who employ their entire families as crews) and they throughout the islands carry the cargoes which are almost as diverse as the ivory, spices and peacocks carried by the Gwamine traders of King Solomon's day. Our agents throughout the British West Indies are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions, or local commercial undertakings.



Please direct your enquiries to our Intelligence Department,
55 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

Rehabilitating the Kikuyu Work of the Athi River Camp

MR. GEORGE GORDON DENNIS, who was saved from drowning by a Kikuyu 40 years ago—spoke in St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, on a recent Sunday evening on the work of the rehabilitation camp at Athi River, where a team of Christian Africans and Europeans under the direction of Colonel Allen Knight—described by Mr. Dennis as "a sound settler and Christian gentleman"—are engaged in welfare and rehabilitation work among internees suspected of Mau-Mau associations.

In the course of his address Mr. Dennis said:

"Some men in Nairobi have said to me: 'Why don't you shoot the lot and stop all this waste of money?' My answer is: 'You can shoot all the Kikuyu, Meru and Kamba and others besides, but you still need Mau Mau Spiritual Weapons, backed by the power of God, can alone do this.'"

New Line of Attack

When the emergency was first declared, the authorities considered how to deal with the hundreds of young Kikuyu who had been arrested and against whom no definite charge of crime had been proved. Then, as if by chance, three Europeans, each in a different way of life in Kenya, considered this difficult situation and decided that the Christian message was the right one to get across to these deluded Africans. But all was not ordinary church and prison methods were somewhat out of date and that a new line of attack was required if these detainees were to be led back to sanity and commonsense, back to plain fact and hard work, the best tonic for health of body and mind, and so to made useful members of the tribe again.

"After the Lamu outrage 80 Kikuyu were arrested for murder, but only 40 were hanged; the rest came to Athi River Camp, where we hope they can be trained, helped to see the error of their ways, and one day made useful citizens again. Had they been set free, they might have become Mau Mau leaders."

At the camp, 21 miles from Nairobi, 10 compounds cover a large area and contain some 1,500 detainees ranging from hard-core non-co-operators to those who are co-operating fully with us. We confessed taking the oath and promised to mend their ways, do as required by camp orders, and endeavour to lead others to follow their example.

All Must Work

"All the internal duties of the camp are carried out by co-operators and non-co-operators alike under white supervision. The duties include all sweeping, mending, digging of drains, cultivating gardens, keeping roads and paths in repair, maintenance of all buildings and erection of new ones, doing carpentry, masonry and plumbing work, and making camp furniture, for offices, stores, hospital, and church, school and dormitories. The men who perform such tasks have reached the first step towards their release, which may come after years of diligent service behind bars."

"The non-co-operators, usually 15 to 30 years of age, are those who thus far have refused to work. Rules are laid down for handling such cases in the proper manner. Believe me, there is no winking at offenders; every man must do his task, but no equality of any kind is done, as every member of the team believes in discipline for himself and then for those under his charge. Thus in the end the non-co-operators have to work, much against their will, to say nothing of the extra years they may be detained, perhaps working in a far-away corner of the Colony."

"Once a man has become a co-operator and shown by his life and deeds that he intends to carry on in a straight way to help him, all we can by freshening up educational literature type, such as teaching civics, that is, factual teaching, and then the Colonists and the whites and wherefore of taxation, how the money is spent, and so on. We seek also to give them the true facts of their own history, a very important one to the Kikuyu, and to help them to know the truth."

They also show the detainees how greatly grants for agricultural, technical and educational services have been increased in the course of the last five years by the African population, a problem which needs to be explained and enlightened elucidation among Christian and non-Christian alike.

The educational side is run by Father Coleman, a jovial, bright-minded Irish priest who has spent many years in the Kikuyu area and knows his job thoroughly.

Officers of the Education Department have compiled an educational analysis of the detainees at Athi. It is worth recording that nearly half of them have never been to school at all, and that of those who have 60 per cent. get beyond the primary stage. Only 2 per cent. attend secondary school.

A part of the process of rehabilitation we have been interrogating is led by Padre Chauri and Mr. David Maruhia, a C.A. wife son of Senior Chief Waruhiu, who was murdered. We consider it to be a very important duty. The team is composed mostly of mature Christian Africans. Some are Padres. We also use qualified co-operators, who know and understand thoroughly the mind of their fellow tribesmen in a manner which perhaps no white man could, save Mr. Barrow, who translated the Bible into Kikuyu, and Dr. Sakey. In this sentence is shown in all interrogating at Athi, bribery, threats, or beating is ever allowed. We are determined to speak. We have the kindness and wisdomness, and a sympathetic personality and knowledge of the language, can win these men to our side.

"We are always open to try and find a new way to help those men who are afraid of the consequences from the part should they confess to taking the oath. Some men who have confessed in Athi Camp have shortly afterwards received a letter from their families telling them that their families would give them their property confiscated, or else they would say that the men have stood firm, though some at daily life, but out of 450 detainees only two men ever offered to confess. One was from Meru and the other from Karamega."

Men who Prove His Faith

"To-day I have received a man Athi Compound No. 6, an out-and-out Christian, who has proved his faith and loyalty by his actions in the interrogating team and in many duties. He is now prepared at the request of the Government to return and proclaim the truth to his own tribe, even to sacrifice his life. He is not the only one of that calibre who has been tested, and found faithful in our camp. Let you would think interrogation an easy task, say I tell you that several district commissioners have expressed to me their amazement at the ability of the Kikuyu to carry on a case lasting two or more. Their memories never forget them even in the smallest detail, though they could neither read nor write. I read last week in that reliable newspaper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that 'China' was interrogated and cross-examined for a total of 60 hours with no success, contradicting himself, though his recorded testimony covered 44 pages."

Some of the able and most loyal African Christians have been murdered by Mau Mau just because they showed that they had the courage to resist this evil and preferred death by bush-knives and fire rather than to give up their faith.

"Kenya's greatest need to-day is men and women of character and worth, Asians and Europeans as well as Africans, so that all can take their rightful place in guiding their own people, whether by church, local councils, meetings or Government."

"As a blood-brother of the Kikuyu and one who claims to be their friend, may I say from a deep conviction, that now is the time for us who claim leadership to do our bit to develop inter-racial co-operation and confidence in one another—men and prove our friends to the Africans, not by words, but by deeds, so that harmony and good will may be found within our borders? If we fail to do so now, he will be a bold man who will foretell the future of Kenya."

"Mau Mau, a social and spiritual evil born in the lowest hell, can be conquered only by spiritual forces."

K.C.M.G. to New Governor

THE QUEEN has given directions for the promotion of Mr. Arthur Edward Trevor-Benson, C.B., Governor-Designate of Northern Rhodesia, to Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Rehabilitating the Kikuyu

Work of the Athi River Camp

MR. GEORGE GORDON DENNIS, who was saved from drowning by a Kikuyu 10 years ago—spoke in St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, on a recent Sunday evening on the work of rehabilitation for camp at Athi River, where a team of Christian Africans and Europeans under the direction of Colonel Allen Knight—described by Mr. Dennis as "a soldier-soldier and Christian gentleman"—are engaged in welfare and rehabilitation work among internees suspected of Mau-Mau associations.

"In the course of his address Mr. Dennis said: "Some men in Nairobi have said to me: 'Why don't you shoot the lot and stop all this waste of money?' My answer is: 'You can shoot all the Kikuyu, Meru and Kamba and others you desire, but you can't shoot Mau Mau. Spiritual weapons, backed by the power of God, can alone do this."

New Line of Attack

When the emergency was first declared, the authorities considered how to deal with the hundreds of young Kikuyu who had been arrested and against whom no definite charge of crime had been proved. Then, as if by chance, three Europeans, each in a different way of life in Kenya, considered the difficult situation and decided that the Christian message was the right one to get across to these deluded Africans. But all the ordinary church and prison methods were somewhat out of date, and that a new line of attack was required if these detainees were to be led back to sanity and common sense, back to plain food and hard work, the best tonic for health of body and mind, and so to make useful members of the tribe again.

"After the Lamoutra outrage 30 Kikuyu were arrested for murder, but only 40 were hanged; the rest came to Athi River Camp, where we hope they can be trained, helped to see the error of their ways, and one day made useful citizens again. Had they been set free, they might have become active Mau Mau leaders."

"At the camp, 21 miles from Nairobi, 10 compounds cover a large area and contain some 1,500 detainees, ranging from hard-core non-co-operators to those who are co-operating fully with us. We have confessed taking the oath, and promised to mend their ways, do as required by camp orders, and endeavour to lead others to follow their example."

All Must Work

"All the internal duties of the camp are done by co-operators and non-co-operators alike under white supervision. The duties include all sweeping, mending, slugging of drains, cultivating gardens, keeping roads and paths in repair, maintenance of all buildings and erection of new, ordering of furniture, masonry and plastering work, and clearing camp furniture for offices, stores, hospital, and church, school and dormitories. The men who perform such tasks have reached the first step towards their release, which may come after years of diligent service behind barbed wire."

"The non-co-operators, usually less than 17 to 30 years of age, are those who thus far have refused to work. Rules are laid down for handling such cases in the following manner. Believe me, there is no winking at Mau Mau. Every man must do his task, but no compulsion of any kind is done, as every member of the team believes in disciplining himself and then for those under his charge. Thus in the end the non-co-operators have to work, much against their will, to say nothing of the extra years they may be detained, perhaps working in a far-away corner of the Colony."

"Once a man has become a co-operator and shown by his work that he decides that he intends to carry on, the right way to help him all we can by means of an educational programme, such as teaching, is to give him the facts of life, and wherefore of taxation. Now the motives is special. On we seek also to give them the true facts of life, and question a very important one is the Kikuyu. As a result, many of them know the truth."

Others also show the detestable how greatly grants for agricultural and educational services have been neglected. The lack of the latter is particularly African hospitals, in which the death rate of suffering and succidation among Christian and African alike.

The educational side is led by Father Coleman, a jovial, broad-minded Irishman who has spent many years in the Kikuyu area and knows his job thoroughly.

"Officers of the Education Department have compiled an educational analysis of the detainees at Athi. It is worth recording that nearly half of them have never been to school at all, and that of those who have been, not get beyond the primary stage. Only 2% read at secondary school."

"As part of the process of rehabilitation we have an interrogating team led by Padre Charles and Dr. David Waruhiu, D.C.A. able son of Senior Chief Waruhiu, who was murdered. We consider interrogation a very important duty. The team is composed mostly of mature Christian Africans. Some are Padres. We also use qualified co-operators, who know and understand thoroughly the mind of their fellow tribesmen in a manner which perhaps no white man could, save Mr. Barlow, who translated the Bible into Kikuyu, and Dr. Sakey.

"The technique is shown in all interrogating at Athi. Intimidation, threats, or beating is never allowed. The aim is to speak the truth with kindness and wisdom, and to give sympathetic personal advice and knowledge of the language, to the men on our side."

"We are always open to try and find a new way with those men who are afraid of the consequences from the past. They should be helped to take the oath. Some men who have confessed in Athi Camp have shortly afterwards returned to their families. We help them that their families would be able to get their property confiscated, and they can carry on as men who have stood firm, though some at daily wages. One man, who was stationed for six months in the camp, got out of 40 detainees only two men over, and one to go home. One was from Athi and the other from Karamega."

Man who Proved His Faith

"To-day we are troubled in Athi Compound No. 6, an out-and-out Christian, who has fully proved his faith and loyalty by his deeds in the carrying out of his duties. He is now prepared at the request of his Government to return and proclaim the truth to his own tribe, even to the cost of his life. He is not the only one of this calibre who has been tested, and found faithful to our faith. Let you would think interrogation an easy task, but I can tell you that several district commissioners have expressed to me their amazement at the ability of the Kikuyu to carry on a case lasting for 24 or more. The memories never faded them even in the smallest detail, though they could neither read nor write. I read last week in that little newspaper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that China was arrested and cross-examined for a total of 60 hours, and once contradicting himself, though his recorded statements covered 44 pages."

"Some of the able and most loyal African Christians have been murdered by Mau Mau just because they showed that they had the courage to resist the Mau Mau. Preferred death by bush-knives and fire rather than to give up their faith."

"Kenya's greatest need to-day is men and women of character and worth, Asians and Europeans as well as Africans, so that all can take their rightful place in guiding their own people, whether in church, local councils, meetings, or Government."

"As a blood-brother of the Kikuyu and one who claims to be their friend, may I say from a deep conviction, that now is the time for us who claim leadership to do our bit to develop inter-racial co-operation and confidence in one another—men and prove our friendship to the Africans, not by words, but by deeds. The harmony and good will may be found within our borders? If we fail to do so now, we will be a bold man who will threaten the future of Kenya."

"Mau Mau, a social and spiritual evil both in the lowest and highest, can be conquered only by spiritual power."

KENYA GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNOR has given directions for the promotion of Mr. Arthur Edward Trevor-Benson, C.B.E., Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, to Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Rehabilitating the Kikuyu Work of the Athi River Camp

MR. GEORGE GORDON DENNIS, who was saved from slavery by a Kikuyu ten years ago, spoke in St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, on a recent Sunday evening on the work of the rehabilitation camp at Athi River, where a team of Christian Africans and Europeans under the direction of Colonel Allen Knight—described by Mr. Dennis as "a soldier-soldier and Christian gentleman"—are engaged in welfare and rehabilitation work among internees suspected of Mau-Mau associations.

In the course of his address Mr. Dennis said: "Some men in Nairobi have said to me: 'Why don't you shoot them and stop all this waste of money?' My answer is: 'You can't shoot all the Kikuyu. Meru and Kamba and others, except Mau youths, shoot Mau youths. Spiritual Weapons, backed by the power of God, can alone do this.'"

New Line of Thought

When the emergency was first declared, the authorities wondered how to deal with the hundreds of young Kikuyu who had been arrested and against whom no definite charge of crime had been proved. Then, as if by magic, three Europeans, each in a different way of life in Kenya, came to consider the difficult situation, and decided that the Christian message was the right one to get across to these deluded Africans. But all the ordinary church and prison methods were somewhat out of date, and that a new line of attack was required if these detainees were to be led back to sanity and common sense back to plain food and hard work, the best tonic for health of body and mind, and so to make useful members of the tribe again.

After the Lamu outrage 80 Kikuyu were arrested for murder, but only 40 were brought the rest came to Athi River Camp, where we hope they can be trained, helped to see the error of their ways, and one day made useful citizens again. Had they been set free, they might have become active Mau Mau leaders.

At the camp, 21 miles from Nairobi, 10 compounds cover a large area and contain some 1,500 detainees, ranging from hard-core Mau co-operators to those who are co-operating fully with us, have confessed taking the oath, and promised to mend their ways, do as required by camp orders, and endeavour to lead others to follow their example.

All Must Work

"All the internal duties of the camp are carried out by co-operators and non-co-operators alike under white supervision. The duties include all sweeping, cleanings, digging of drains, cultivating gardens, keeping roads and paths in repair, maintenance of all buildings and erection of new ones, doing carpentry, masonry and milloring work, and making camp furniture for offices, stores, hospital, and church, school and dormitories. The men who perform such tasks have reached the first step towards their release, which may come after years of diligent service behind bars and wire."

The non-co-operators, usually laid from 17 to 30 years of age, are those who thus far have refused to work. Rules are laid down for handling such cases in the same manner. Believe me, there is no winking at anyone. Every man must do his task, but no penalty of any kind is done, as every member of the team believes in discipline and self-discipline and then for those under his charge. Thus in the end the non-co-operators have to work, much against their will, to do nothing of the extra years they may be detained, perhaps working in a far-away corner of the Colony.

Once a man has become a co-operator and grown by his hands and deeds that he intends to carry on the right way, we can help him all we can by giving him an education. A man who is such as teaching, writing, and is a factually intelligent man, then, how the Commissioner, the who and whereof of taxes, how the money is paid, and so on. We seek also to give them the true facts of life and death, a very important one for the Kikuyu. As a result of them know the truth.

...also show the detainees how greatly grants for agricultural, technical, medical and education services have been made available. One of the latest projects in the African population, a problem which has been the result of a long and arduous education among Christian and African alike.

The educational side is run by Father Coleman, a jovial, broad-minded Irishman who has spent many years in the Kikuyu area and knows his job thoroughly. "Officers of the Education Department have compiled an educational analysis of the detainees at Athi. It is worth recording that nearly half of them have never been to school at all, and that of those who have, 65 per cent. do not get beyond the primary stage. Only 2% of the detainees are literate."

"As part of the process of rehabilitation we have an interesting feature, led by Padre Charles and Mr. David Warulu, B.C.A. a son of Senior Chief Warulu, who was murdered. We consider it to be a very important duty. The team is composed mostly of mature Christian Africans. Some are Padres. We also use qualified co-operators, who know and understand thoroughly the mind of their fellow tribesmen in a manner which, perhaps no white man could, save Mr. Barlow, who translated the Bible into Kikuyu, and Dr. Sakey. "The sentence is shown in all interrogating at Athi. Threats, bribery, or beating is never allowed. We claim to be equal. We have the kindness and wisdom, and a lot of sympathy, personal wisdom and knowledge of the language, can do these men on our side."

"We are always open to try and find a new way for those men who are afraid of the consequences from the part should they confess to taking the oath. Some men who have confessed in Athi Camp have shortly afterwards returned to their families. We inform them that their families would be informed of their property confiscated while they were in camp. These men have stood firm, though some at daily. I was stationed for six months, while I was stationed for six months, one was from the 400 detainees, only two men were offered to me. One was from Athi and the other from Karamega."

Men who Prove His Faith

To-day we interviewed several men at Athi Compound No. 6, an out-and-out Christian. He has fully proved his faith and loyalty by his deeds in the hardening years and in the usual duties. He has now prepared at the request of the Government to return and proclaim the truth to his own tribe, even to confess his life. He is not the only one of that calibre who has been tested, and found faithful to our faith.

"Let you will think interrogation an easy task, but I can tell you that several district commissioners have advised me that the amount of the ability of the Kikuyu to carry on a case lasting two or more. The memories they had them even in the smallest detail, though they could neither read nor write. I read last week in the East Africa and Rhodesia that China was arrested and cross-examined for a total of 60 hours for a total of 44 pages, though his recorded testimony was only 44 pages."

"Some of the able and most loyal African Christians have been murdered by Mau Mau just because they showed that they had the courage to resist their enemies, they preferred death by bush-knives and fire rather than to give up their faith."

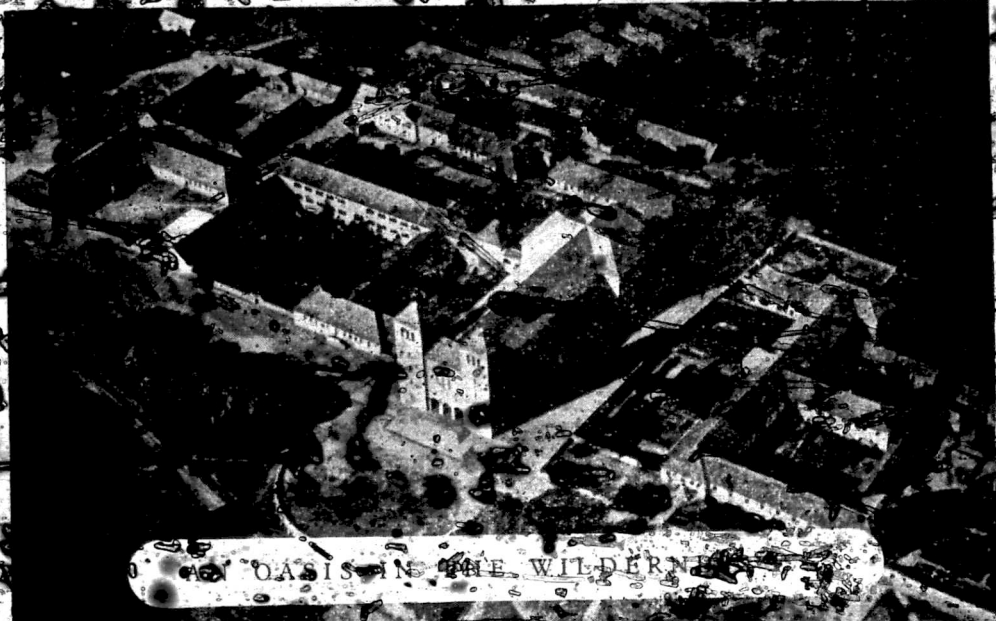
"Kenya's greatest need to-day is men and women of character and worth, Asians and Europeans as well as Africans, so that all can take their rightful place in guiding their own people, whether in church, social conduct, industry or Government."

"As a blood-brother of the Kikuyu and one who claims to be their friend, may I say from a deep conviction, that now is the time for us who claim leadership to do our bit to develop inter-racial co-operation and confidence in one another—men and prove our friendship to the Africans, not by words, but by deeds, so that harmony and good will may be found within our borders? If you fail to do so now, he will be a bold man who will foretell the future of Kenya."

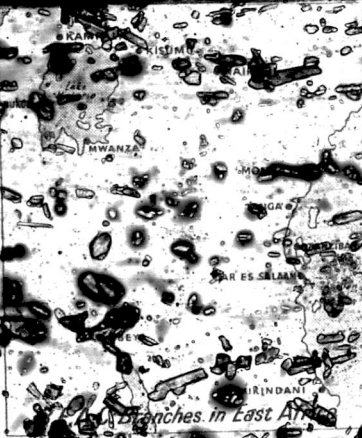
"Mau Mau, a social and spiritual evil born in the lowest hell, can be conquered only by spiritual

K.M.M.G. for New Government

The QUEEN has given directions for the promotion of Mr. Arthur Edward Trevor-Benson, C.B.E., Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, to Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.



OASIS IN THE WILDERNESS



BERAMITHO MISSION, situated on a ridge in the Wangoni country, is one of the most beautiful in the Wangoni country.

Founded in 1868 by the Benedictine Fathers, it was destroyed during the Mau Mau Rebellion, being rebuilt after the war. In 1928 the mission became a Benedictine Abbey under the present Bishop's licence. A monastery, comparable with those of medieval England, has been built, and in 1948 a handsome cathedral was consecrated.

Almost all the children for the area are being educated at Beramitho, which has an excellent establishment for training teachers and industrial apprentices. A Benedictine Convent provides teachers for the schools, and runs the modern hospital and leprosy settlement of some 500 patients.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD.
 GENERAL MERCHANDISE ENGINEERING INSURANCE



Work of the Imperial Institute

Plans for Expansion and Change of Name

CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION of the Imperial Institute is foreshadowed in the annual report for 1955, the first since a new board of governors and new director were appointed. The members of the board are of the opinion that the title of the Institute should not be changed as soon as the necessary legislation can be passed.

Mr. J. B. Ross (who has farming interests in Southern Rhodesia, where he has repeatedly visited) is now chairman of the board of governors, several other members of which are closely connected with East and Central Africa. They are the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Sir Gillian Bristow, for whom Mr. J. B. Ross has been acting in recent months), Mr. V. G. Matthews (Commissioner for East Africa), Sir Charles Gifford (representing the Colonial Office), Sir Donald F. Anderson, Sir Jeremy Raisman, and Mr. F. S. P. Nelson.

During the past five years attendances at the Institute have risen strikingly. They were approximately 156,000 in 1949, 216,000 in 1950, 250,000 in 1951, 388,000 in 1952, and 477,000 in 1953. The number of lectures for schools and adult audiences rose from 4,516 in 1952 to 5,236 last year, the total attendance rising from 443,000 to 517,000. The analysis shows an even more striking increase in addresses on Colonial topics, talks on which jumped from 1,719 to 2,686.

There has been a similarly satisfactory experience in regard to the Institute cinema, which seats 300 persons. In the past five years the attendances have more than trebled. They totalled 77,760 in 1949, 91,325 in 1950, 147,885 in 1951, 229,423 in 1952, and 243,463 last year. Of 152 films shown, 96 were of Southern Rhodesia and 38 of Colonial Dependencies.

Educational Efforts

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, the director, writes in the course of his review:

"With the new board of governors and a new director, it is perhaps permissible without impropriety to record here certain conclusions which have been reached about the educational work of the Institute.

"Within the narrow limits imposed by inadequate funds, the work has in recent years been built up to a good standard and has attracted considerable appreciation from teachers and parents. Such expansion as has been effected has been made possible largely through the provision of special grants by Commonwealth Governments and some readjustments of expenditure by the Institute itself. It has not yet been possible to increase in the funds available to schools for visiting the Institute, for lectures, or for purchasing visual aids and publications.

"Of even greater import is the fact that the Commonwealth is not as a rule studied in schools as a separate subject of the curriculum. It comes into history, geography, current events, and economics, but in these subjects it competes with many other themes.

"The practical conclusion to be drawn from these factors is that in existing circumstances no appreciable increase in the educational work of the Institute in this country can be expected so long as the schools, and often the teachers themselves, have to pay at the present rates, modest though these are, for the facilities offered.

"The Twickenham Committee recommended that in the future development of the Institute considerable emphasis should be placed on the promotion of cultural activities of all kinds for overseas students. The new board of governors endorses this policy, and it is hoped to expand this side of the work very considerably if the necessary funds are made available.

"So far as official students are concerned, while the Commonwealth lounge is being increasingly used by student organizations for social purposes, it is felt that the Institute should not neglect the need of welfare and social work unless asked to do so by a party or area. The accommodation, welfare, and social entertainment of these students is looked after by the British Council and a variety of voluntary bodies, the aim of the Institute will be to encourage students from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire, including the

Kingdom, to get to know each other in the common pursuit of shared interests and activities.

Commonwealth Players

An interesting development which has taken place towards the end of the year was the association with the Institute of an exciting group of young people from many different parts of the Commonwealth who had formed themselves into a dramatic group with the title 'Commonwealth Players'. The group includes British, Indian, West Indian, and several other nationalities. In the autumn they were given permission to use the Commonwealth lounge for rehearsals and were meeting there three or four times a week.

"It is not always easy to get the public to South Kensington, and having got them there, it is surprisingly difficult to lure them round the corner from Exhibition Road into Imperial Institute Road. Even then the two entrances of the Institute are apt to be completely overlooked.

"Considerable progress has been made during 1955, in progress to be judged by the amount of publicity which has been given to the Institute and its activities by the Press here and overseas, and by the volume of public material which has been put out both to the schools and the general public."

Foreign Office and the Sudan

The Plight of British Officials

A COMMENT under the heading 'The Empire Builders' appears in the current issue of the *Spectator*. It reads, thus:

"Britons who are prepared to spend their lives in the hot and thankless task of helping under-developed countries are still needed and are hard to come by. They are needed not only in British Colonies, but in all those parts of the world far more of them than the Beveridge, or even the Foreign Office, will admit where British advice is still valued. In Iraq, for instance, where Lord Salter has just gone, by invitation on an advisory mission.

"Yet the British Government, which has it difficult enough to maintain its diminishing interest abroad, begins to regard those who do its indispensable economic jobs as very well if British administrators and technicians are prepared to accept financially and physically precarious posts in distant places, but it will not even let a flag to encourage them to do so.

"The most blatant example of this sort of Imperial *men lousisme* is the case of the Sudan Service. Since the beginning of the year the 200 British officials have become the employees of the newly-elected Government of the Sudan. Their compensation on retirement is, according to Mr. Sewer Lloyd, a matter for the Sudanese. The Sudanese have undertaken to pay compensation, but if they do not the British leave when the Sudanese Government should be discharging them. In the meantime, they stay, getting no younger and no less important in the Sudanese mind, while the British machine grinds to a halt under Mr. Azam's anti-British Ministers.

"Not only has the British Government failed to secure their financial position, but it is not apparently making any attempt to guarantee them alternative employment. In Egypt and in India under similar circumstances compensation was available at once, and to everybody. Empires are falling down, but this is not a particularly good reason for (in this case) the Foreign Office to condemn Empire builders to the dole."

Prime Minister Meets Mafdi

In the opinion of the *Church Times*, recent reports from Khartoum are more encouraging.

"Newspapers seem at last to be cooking after the riots of March 1, between the followers of the Umma (Independent) Party and those of the National Unionist (union with Egypt) Party. The improvement is chiefly due to the wise caution shown by the Prime Minister, Ismail of Azhari. He had a recent meeting with the Mafdi, to whom the Umma Party looks to its leader. The Prime Minister asked the Mafdi to appeal publicly to his followers to support the Government. This request was refused. The Mafdi still prefers to wait and see how the Sudan Government's policy will develop. But the coming of the two men is thought to have improved the sphere between the main political parties. The leaders discussed, in particular, the question of parliamentary ratification for the Umma Party member of the Egyptian Council's committee. So far the Government has without sanction as a result of this meeting the Prime Minister has decided to delay a decision a little longer."

CROSSLEY

DIESEL ENGINES

INDUSTRIAL
ELECTRIC
MARINE
TRACTION

The Name CROSSLEY has been identified with internal combustion engines for nearly ninety years, as pioneers of the industry, and hundreds of thousands of gas and oil engines have been despatched to all corners of the World.

The Motors

- 1 - Horizontal, four-stroke industrial type Diesel single cylinder and twin monobloc types. 12 to 200 b.h.p.
- 2 - Vertical industrial type Scavenge Pump Diesel. Three to eight cylinders. 100 to 1,800 b.h.p.
- 3 - Vertical four-stroke industrial type Diesel. Three to eight cylinders. 150 to 1,000 b.h.p.
- 4 - Vertical four-cycle Diesel for industrial, marine propulsion, and rail traction duty. One to six cylinders. 10 to 140 b.h.p.
- 5 - Vertical Vee type Scavenge Pump Diesel and generator for rail traction duty. Six to sixteen cylinders. 600 to 2,760 b.h.p.
- 6 - Vertical Scavenge Pump Diesel, direct reversing, marine propulsion type. Four to eight cylinders. 90 to 1,500 b.h.p.

MARINE AUXILIARY
TWO-STROKE AND FOUR-STROKE
TYPES FROM 10 TO 1,065 B.H.P.

ESTABLISHED 1864

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LIMITED OPENSHAW MANCHESTER 11

LONDON OFFICE: LANGHAM HOUSE, 308 REGENT STREET W.I.

VARIOUS
TYPES
AND SPEEDS
FROM
10 TO 3,000 B.H.P.

The Queen's Visit to Uganda Kenya Situation Causes Changes

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL STATEMENT was issued last Thursday on Uganda and Kenya:

"As a precautionary measure, owing to the present security situation in Kenya, it has been necessary to recommend to Her Majesty the Queen that an alteration should be made in the programme of the visit to Uganda, so as to avoid long drives involved by the visit to Kampala. Her Majesty has approved such alteration.

"The programme for April 28 to be spent at Entebbe, that for the afternoon of April 29 at the Owen Falls Dam (except for one minor alteration of timing) and that for April 30 in the Queen Elizabeth Park will remain unchanged.

"The visit to Kampala on the morning of April 29 will be omitted and the following alternative programme adopted: between 9.30 and 11 a.m. on that day as many as possible of those who would have met the Queen at the Town Hall, Makerere College, and Namirembe Cathedral will be invited to Government House to meet Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh. As many schoolchildren as possible will be invited to the garden of Government House during this period.

Ceremony in Jinja

Later in the morning the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will fly from Entebbe to Jinja, where presentation of Colours to the 4th Battalion The King's African Rifles will take place on the parade ground at Jinja Barracks at noon. As many as possible of those invited as guests to Nakivubo will be given tickets for this ceremony. After the presentation of Colours the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will take lunch with the officers of the battalion at the officers' mess.

It is very much regretted that the visit to Kampala

should have had to be omitted from the programme, but it is hoped by these alternative arrangements to give as many as possible of those who would have been invited to the various functions, a chance to see the Queen and the Duke.

The ceremonial opening of Owen Falls Dam will take place as planned, except that the Queen and the Duke will arrive at the dais on the promontory at Owen Falls at 4.48 instead of 5.58 p.m. The departure from Jinja Airport will be correspondingly advanced 10 minutes. Full details of the amended programme for the morning of April 29 will be issued at the earliest possible moment.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, said when the announcement was made:

"I would never have recommended that this visit should have taken place, or that the arrangements for the visit should have gone on in the present political situation, had I had any doubts about the local security position. In addition to this change of programme, of course, the most stringent security precautions are being taken for the safety of Her Majesty, as they would be taken in any event.

"As stated in the announcement, the change has been made because of the present security situation in Kenya, and not because of any events in Uganda. My visit to Kenya last week was in connexion with this matter. I had consultations with both the civil and military authorities there.

"I am anxious to ensure to the fullest possible that those people who would have met the Queen still do so under the new arrangement. At Jinja we hope to be able to get a very large proportion of those people who have got tickets into these revised ceremonies. I am still discussing details of the arrangements for the ceremonies to take place at Entebbe.

Better Locust Report

LOCUST BREEDING continued in East Africa during March and began in the Harar and Ogaden provinces of Ethiopia and in northern Somalia. Some breeding occurred in northern Kenya and northern Tanganyika Territory, but the infestation of British East Africa is no longer considered to be serious, says an Anti-Locust Research Centre report dated April 14.

Further layings and hatchings are to be expected in Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate and Somalia, where long rains breeding may extend over considerable areas, and some further breeding may take place in Kenya and northern Tanganyika.

The report also states (in part):

"In Kenya some immature and mature swarms were reported in the Northern Frontier Province, in the central Highlands, and in the Rift. Layings and hatchings took place in the Magadi area, and in early April swarms which had been reported in Mau Forest area were spreading to the Kibisi, Njoro, Ng'arui, and Thomson's Falls areas.

Immature and mature swarms were reported in Tanganyika in the Moshi and Arusha districts, in areas around Lake Natron, and in the Korogwe, Dodoma, Kondoa, Singida, and Mwanza districts. In the second half of March there were reports of swarms from Biharamulo district of north-western Tanganyika, and some swarms and stragglers appeared in Uganda in the Kigezi and Ankole districts and near Kampala. There was no deposition in northern Tanganyika.

Uganda Today and Tomorrow

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has in active preparation a special Uganda Number, to be called "Uganda Today and Tomorrow". It will not merely provide a well-illustrated report of next week's visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, but an authoritative and comprehensive survey of Uganda. Mr. Peter Lister left London Airport on Monday for Entebbe in connexion with this special number.



MAJOR POWER



MEANS MAXIMUM VERSATILITY

The Fordson Major has the power to measure up to the job—any job on the farm. Its fuel costs are low too. The Major has six forward gears; it is always easy to start, and it tackles any job, even under the toughest of conditions. There is indeed no tractor so trouble-free as the Major, and it is backed by the finest service organisation in the world. Take the first opportunity for a chat with your Fordson dealer. He can give you facts and figures which prove that the Major increases your profits.



**FORDSON
MAJOR**

**MORE FOR YOUR MONEY—
MORE MONEY FOR YOU—
THAT'S A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT**

A FORD PRODUCT, MADE IN ENGLAND

For further details contact—Duly & Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury; Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; Africa Lanes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland; Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika.

Intensification of Military Effort Effect on Railways and Ports

GREATER DISLOCATION of railway services in East Africa is now expected because of the intensification of the military effort in Kenya. A statement by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration says (in part):

"The first repercussions of the Kenya emergency on the Railways were felt in the extensive movement of Kikuyu returning to their reserves. Especially in the early stages, these movements were unco-ordinated and frequently conflicting. Apart from the consequent crowding of passenger trains, a heavy demand developed for goods vehicles to convey baggage, household effects, and even the crops of the evacuees.

"The arrival of this traffic at the stations serving the Kikuyu reserves caused acute congestion and heavy delays to wagons, owing to difficulty in making contact with the consignees. These effects were particularly unwelcome in the early part of 1953, when all resources were required for the export of crops. Subsequently the movement of evacuees was co-ordinated and organized, and later in the year it fell away altogether.

"Naturally, the conduct of operations against the Mau Mau gangs and the introduction of British troops led to demands for troop movements by rail and for the transport of considerable quantities of military stores and equipment. Another commitment was the transport of leave parties to and from Mombasa.

Emergency Restrictions

"In the interests of security, numerous restrictions were placed on the movement of members of the Kikuyu tribe, and these applied equally to railway employees. In addition, it was necessary to screen railways and working sections. The accumulative effect of these necessary measures was unsettling to the staff and interfered very severely with normal staff management.

"The possibility of sabotage had to be taken into account, and precautionary measures were taken from the start of the emergency. However, it was not until early in the year that the incidence and type of sabotage taking place enforced the introduction of drastic precautionary measures, one of these was to avoid the running of passenger trains in the affected areas during the hours of darkness. Extensive alterations to the working time-table were carried out and put into effect within seven days. This was bound to prove inconvenient to certain sections of the public, not only at the stations within the prescribed areas, but also at destination stations in Uganda and other parts of Kenya. The steps, however, were taken to safeguard African, Asian, and European passengers alike.

"Derailment of a main line train near Nairobi on February 6 was caused by the removal of rail from the outside leg of the curve. Steps were therefore taken to weld the track so that it could not be taken in pieces. This will make track maintenance a more onerous and expensive task, but in the interests of the public it was a step that had to be taken.

"A system of patrolling rail-cars has also been brought into being. There are two main types of rail-car in use—the normal

mal-car pattern, which has been built in from routine work in out-lying districts, and those which are first class. Good mal-car like the ordinary cart, of this type has been specially adapted in the railway workshops to the requirements of the military authorities, from the vans. The existing road wheels have been modified to run on railway lines, and the roof and sides of the vans have been replaced by an open-sided structure which gives a good all-round view of the surrounding countryside.

"These vehicles, together with volunteer railway European staff news-cassies and African drivers, patrol vulnerable areas at intervals between the goods trains which continue to run during the hours of darkness, though at a slightly reduced schedule. The Northern and Eastern Districts, Buffs, and the Kenya Police have also provided escorts since the scheme began. The H.F. wireless equipment plates, the rail-cars in direct contact with the command room at railway headquarters in Nairobi.

"During the last few months these emergency measures have been put on the railways in the inevitable position of having to provide the service to the public that they wish, but it is more unfortunate that they should be contacted at times when the Administration has been unable to achieve what was shown as essential in the public situation that has become very much more difficult during the last few years.

"So far as revenue is concerned, the emergency has had an adverse effect on passenger travel, and the reduction in train services is also having adverse effects on freight revenue.

Congestion at Kilindini Forecan

There can be no doubt that the public will suffer some further inconvenience and delay in transport as the intensive onslaught now planned against the Mau Mau gathers momentum. It is, for instance, envisaged that the increasing demand of the emergency of locomotives, coaches, and wagons will seriously affect the clearing of imports from Kilindini, with consequent delays in off-loading shipping. It is, in fact, feared that once again ships may have to wait for up to six weeks for a berth at Mombasa.

"No review of the Railways during this first period of the emergency would be complete without mentioning the loyalty of the staff, and especially that of the African permanent way maintenance gangs, who have been responsible to a large degree for getting on with the work.

"The recent attacks on one of these gangs was obviously an effort by the Mau Mau to intimidate these loyal members of the railway staff. As far as can be ascertained, this attack has in no way deterred the other Railway gangs.

New Commissioner for Transport

MAJOR GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, who left London on Monday for Nairobi to take up his appointment as Commissioner for Transport in the East of Africa Commission, was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1917 and served in France and Flanders during the latter part of the first world war. He was in Iraq and north-west Persia in 1920-21, in the Burma rebellion of 1938-39, and during the latter stages of the last war was Director of Freight Movements at the War Office. Having been for three years Director of Movements, he was lent to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation in 1949 as Director of Port Emergency Planning, with which work he has since been concerned. General Williams, a Londoner, was educated at Brighton College, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he is a scholar. He passed the Staff College, Camberley, in 1933. Shooting and fishing are his recreations, and he is interested in the theatre and literature.

Strengthening the Federation

MR. C. J. HARRY, Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Salisbury a few days ago that that Colony could make its greatest contribution to the economic success of the Federation by developing and expanding its industries. Manufactured exports had risen by 25% last year to £15.2m., and it would be the policy of the Government to encourage the development and expansion of industries, and to those based on local raw material. Immigration of the right kind of workers would be encouraged.

Desco' dairy appliances

Makers of utensils and machinery for the Dairy and Dairy Farm for over 70 years.

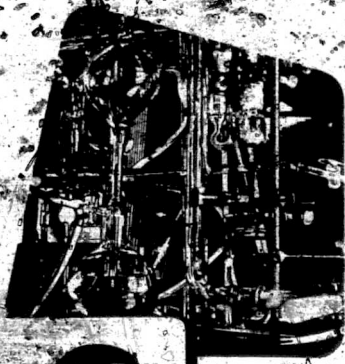
DESCO

'everything for the Dairy'

Orders supplied through your usual Merchants.

Illustrated catalogue available on application to the

DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD., PARK ROYAL, LONDON, W.2



RECIL



**ANALYTICAL
REAGENT
QUALITY.
CHEMICALS OF
GUARANTEED
PURITY.**

- SULPHURIC ACID "A.R.Q."
- AMMONIA LIQUOR "A.R.Q."
- NITRIC ACID "A.R.Q."
- SILVER NITRATE "A.R.Q."

The "A.R.Q." range of chemicals was recently introduced for use in analytical works. Sifting precautions are taken to ensure that they are consistently of the highest quality; the lists of all impurities being indicated on the labels.

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED, P.O. Box 240, Nairobi

Or the Distributors: Messrs. W. & A. MACKENZIE CO. (P.) LTD., Nairobi, and all Branches

RECIL

Ford
**SALES AND SERVICE
IN
TANGANYIKA
AND ZANZIBAR**



ARE PROVIDED BY

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGI

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DO LOBITO

MANUBITO

CAIXA POSTAL 100 LOBITO, ANGOLA

BEAMSON FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

- GLAN LINE
- HALL LINE
- HOLLAND LINE
- CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN LINE
- SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
- DARPA LINE
- LOBO PRESTINO
- SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
- ELLERMAN & BULLOCK

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY

THROUGH W. SERVICE U.S. EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO

REGIÃO CONGO

Centimarran, P.O. Box 1946, Elizabethville, E.C.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

H. Schulman, P.O. Box 97, Ndola, N.R.

London Office:

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

49-51, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone 3115

Cables: Walford, London.

HEAD OFFICE: AFRIKAHUN
SPBL 10A - AMSTERDAM

BRANCHE OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
SOUTH AFRICA: DURBAN
JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH
AND CAPE TOWN



DEPARTMENTS
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

LISTED: NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LUN

AMSTERDAM

Africans in Uganda Trade Markets Capable of Expansion

Sir ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said in urging consideration by the committee appointed to make recommendations for the advancement of Africans in commerce and trade, on the lines to compel all enterprises above a certain size operating in the Protectorate to give some sort of training to their African employees, that that might apply to technical as well as commercial training. The cost might be made an expense for which allowance could be made in income tax assessments.

In answer to a question by Field Colonel W. H. Gordon, the Governor suggested that the report would take four or six months to complete, and that after discussions with his advisers and the committee a preliminary document based on the report would be issued. He gave an assurance that the report would not be pigeon-holed.

Mr. G. A. Kassa said that the committee should see that existing commercial interests did not suffer by any recommendation made.

Sir Andrew replied that he could see no reason why commercial interests should suffer by the expansion of trade; indeed, he thought they would gain. He believed that there were about 11,000 Africans in Uganda engaged in the retail trade, representing about 70% of retail traders, but they did not do 70% of the trade. There was a strong demand among Africans to take part in trade individually and in companies.

Positive Assistance and Encouragement

One line of thought has been that there was nothing to prevent any African group of Africans from entering virtually any form of trade according to their skill, character, and hard work.

"I took the view," Sir Andrew went on, "that it was not sufficient simply to let economic forces have their play but Africans, and that we must find out what are the factors which prevent Africans from being more successful in trade and in those difficulties must be dealt with."

He believed that there was scope for great expansion of the African growers' failure to pick all their cotton in good seasons, the Governor suggested that the most effective way of promoting trade in the Protectorate. Referring to the practice of venting that waste would be to give the farmer greater incentive to earn more money by having bigger and better displays of goods to the shops. The Anglo-Community would benefit if more Africans effectively opened up their own trades.

In trade Africans lacked to a great or less extent, technical know-how, capital, and access to the necessary services, effective organizations for wholesale supply, satisfactory means of their business, and transport arrangements.

As regards capital and credit, the committee would consider the whole subject carefully. Extension of trade was said to be held to be the really realistic methods could be found. Sir Andrew said that the committee would be invited to send an advisory and the hope was that the committee would suggest some schemes savouring of the charity. Traders had to stand on their own feet, but they should be given moral assistance.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The rains have broken in Kenya.

An English church is being built in Addis Ababa. A houseboy in Dar'es Salaam was electrocuted while ironing clothes.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Church Association will be held in London on May 28.

A new insecticide from the United States is being used in an intensive anti-malaria spraying campaign in Mombasa.

The annual services of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow in St. Paul's cathedral.

Hargeisa's new hospital provides 160 free beds, and 20 for paying patients. The old hospital, with 420 beds, is to be used for tuberculous cases.

Plans have been made by the Kenya Medical Department to spray Nairobi with insecticidal smoke in an effort to conquer a cholera epidemic in the city.

"It is hard to think of any other single scientific achievement which would be of greater significance to the overall well-being of the East African territories than the artificial control of rainfall," said Mr. D. A. Davies, Director of the Meteorological Services to the East Africa High Commission, when reporting that a new device developed by his department during recent rain-making experiments had been patented in London.

Dinner to Sir Gilbert Rennie

AMONG THOSE PRESENT at the dinner given in London last week by the South Africa Club in honour of Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie, were Dr. A. E. Greyer (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, who presided) and Mrs. Guyon Vincent Swinton (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations), Mr. E. B. Ross (Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation) and Mrs. Ross, Mr. A. H. Wallace (Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia) and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. S. S. Murray (Commissioner for Nyasaland) and Mrs. Murray, and Mr. V. G. Matthews (East African Commissioner) and Mrs. Matthews, and Mr. H. S. Arnold-Morris and Mrs. R. LeDolain, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Baker, Mr. Doga Banks, Mrs. E. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byers, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carter, Wing Commander Lionel Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. V. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Elliot, Sir Ian and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. David Friedman, Lord and Lady Glendyne, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mr. W. Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkesley, Mr. H. Hoole, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Keenleyside, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kirkpatrick, Mr. A. Kinser, Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. B. E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Penman, and Mr. Edward Wilshaw.

ALL SUBSTANCES CAPABLE OF
MINING, WAGON, OF ALL TYPES
WHEELS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEAM, DIESEL, LOCOMOTIVES

Ludson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

BALETHUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 10, Victoria Street, S.W.1. A98 712/47
Lancashire: Colton, Great Britain, P.O. 163, Derby Road
Newcastle: 2, Colinton, Newcastle, N.E.7
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (London) Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, and Medan, West Africa,
El Ghazal, Suakin and Jeddah (Nearer)
Bassora, Assab and Aden (British), Jibuti
(French), Sualhand, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia) Ltd.
JEDDAH
YEMEN

Agents in the United Kingdom:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.
LONDON-LIVERPOOL-MANCHESTER-GLASGOW

Sisal the Cheapest Industrial Fibre Incentive to Develop New Uses

THE CURRENT MARKET REPORT of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., says:

Sisal is to-day the cheapest industrial fibre, and offers real incentive for developing new uses and for expansion of existing outlets.

Freights from British East African to United States have been reduced from U.S. \$26 to \$17 per 40 c. U. (approx. 12.6d per ton), but freights to Europe remain unchanged. In the U.S. the harvest brought excellent demand for bales and binder-logs which cleared all stocks. In the U.S.A. despite good harvests, a fairly large quantity of bales went unsold. A poor demand was experienced in Germany, while in France there was a carry-over estimated at 8,000-12,000 tons.

A depressing influence on prices has been the somewhat unwieldy accumulation of Brazilian stock through purchases by the Bank of Brazil at a guaranteed minimum price. Few sales were made, and the bank's stocks at one time amounted to 10,000 tons. In May the bank began trying to liquidate these stocks, and later made sales at low prices, with subsequent resales down to 100 tons in Europe. More of this stock has not been sold in consignment, and current quotations are on the basis of 70 per cent for 3/57 c.i.f. Antwerp, the loss suffered by the Bank of Brazil on disposal of these stocks amounting to £1,360,000 at current exchange.

In Mexico henequen stocks have also tended to accumulate, although they have not been prevented by fruitless attempts to charge unrealistic prices which for so long was the case in Brazil. Some 7,000 tons were sold to Europe during the latter part of 1953 at about 100 per cent c.i.f. Continent.

Australian Trade Mission to East Africa

AN AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION under the leadership of Mr. E. P. MacIntosh, Director of Trade Development in the Australian Department of Commerce and Agriculture, reached Nairobi recently for a stay of nine days in Kenya. They are to visit Tanganyika and Uganda, and have recently toured Central Africa.

On several occasions Mr. MacIntosh has said that their purpose is to convince Africa that Australia is now a large exporter, not only of foodstuffs, but of heavy manufactured goods. The 20 members of the delegation cover the products of about 100 manufacturers.

A serious obstacle to the development of trade has been the fact that most buyers in South, Central, and East Africa have not thought of Australia as a potential source of supply, but even where business has probably been lost, in Mr. MacIntosh's opinion, as a result of poor shipping services. Improvements are likely to be made, and by the end of this year the shipping space available should adequately service all African requirements.

Australia is particularly interested in buying African tobacco, rubber oils, and metals. The Commonwealth is also the second largest customer for Rhodesian tin concentrates.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has sent three representatives, the National Bank of Australia, two, and the Bank of New South Wales, one.

During the December quarter 19,577,719 lb. of cloves arrived at the central market in Zanzibar, bringing the total for the half-year, ended December 31, to 28,653,046 lb., of which 23,973,457 lb. were produced in Pemba.

Of Commercial Concern

Record trade figures were again attained last year by Northern Rhodesia, imports at nearly £25m. being up by more than £9m. on the 1952 total, and exports at £24m. up by £11m. Both imports and exports have doubled within the past five years, and the favourable visible trade balance has increased from £22m. to £43m.

The Bukuruani Show and Trade Exhibition, which will be held from July 22 to 24 at Mvubu, Tanganyika, will include departmental demonstrations, local government exhibits, trade displays, a fun-fair, mobile cinema, fireworks display, and athletic competitions.

During the second week of the tobacco auction sales in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 2,762,171 lb. of flue-cured leaf were sold for £420,484, an average of 36,54d., and 84,756 lb. of flue-cured strip and wrap tobacco was sold for £5,173, an average of 14,65d.

Five locomotives for Minsaland Railways and four for the Trans Zambesi Railways are being shipped this month. Four are on their way in the EASTLAND CASTLE, and the remainder are due to be shipped on April 30 in the OLAN CHATTAN.

N. Rhodesian Tobacco

Northern Rhodesia's flue-cured tobacco crop for this season is officially estimated at 8,900,000 lb. The crop last year was almost 10m. lb. This season's average under tobacco is 14,431, a sharp drop from last year's total of 20,200 acres.

When 459 tons of coffee, totalling 640 bags, were auctioned in Moshi last week, £434,000 was realised. The Kilimantjaro Native Co-operative Union offered 562 tons, which sold at an average of 464 f/s. cwt.

The Board of Trade index for March shows that raw cotton rose 4.1% during the month, copper 3.5%, lead 1.8%, tin 3.6%, and zinc 2.6%. East African sisal fell 4% and hides and skins 2.1%.

At a recent auction in Uganda 14,000 bales of A.R. Uganda cotton were sold at a price equivalent to just over 36d. per lb. f.o.b. Mombasa.

Spraying coconut palms in Zanzibar has raised yields from 15 nuts per tree to 40. The cost of spraying ranged from 3s. to 6s. per acre.

Latest estimates of the Sudan cotton crop for the 1953-54 season total 988,573 kantars, of which 1,726,400 kantars is Sakel type.

More than 10 million high grade eggs are expected to be marketed this year from European farms in Kenya.

Tobacco tax in Nyasaland will not apply to leaf harvested this year.

A produce exchange has been opened in Kampala.

Dividend

Daniels and Co., Ltd. interim of 3% on the A and B ordinary on account of the year to date 30, 1954, against 4% last year.

MANICA
TRADING COMPANY

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA P.O. Box 13

SALISBURY P.O. Box 176

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

Mining

Copperbelt and the Katanga

MR. PHILIP MASON, writing in the *Sunday Times* of contrasts between the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia and the mining Katanga area of the Belgian Congo, concluded:

"On both sides of the border the African has a full belly and a roof over his head. But on one side free discussion, trade union organizations, the beginning of political rights, poor education at most but a chance of higher education for a few, and the ceiling imposed by the white trade unions on the jobs a man can do. On the other side, much better education than matriculation level and no artificial ceiling to jobs, but no votes, no discussion, no trade union associations. It is a contrast between a carefully considered if somewhat cynical philosophy and something that to an African must look like no philosophy at all."

Tungsten Dealers

THE PRICES OF TUNGSTEN ORES of standard 50% grade and ordinary quality have again been advanced by 10s. per unit. Wolframite is now 210s. and scheelite from 195s. to 205s. long tons delivered at consumers' works. This is the second increase in its selling price made by the Ministry of Materials since March 26.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

THE LEAD AND ZINC MINE of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, celebrates its golden jubilee this year. The company plans to establish a cadmium plant, resume the production of vanadium, and increase output generally.

Diamond Sales

SALES of gem diamonds through the Central Selling Organization on behalf of African producers in the March quarter totalled £11,773,849, and of industrial diamonds at £1,210, making a total of £16,655,064.

Mining Personalities

MR. O. B. SOSKICE has been appointed to the Combined Development Agency in Johannesburg.

MR. L. H. THRELFALL, M.M., has returned to Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. G. SMITH, M.C.S.T.M.C., has been appointed an assistant consulting engineer to the Anglo-African Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Mining Dividends

THE MESSINA (ROSEBURY) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. equal 7s. 6d. per unit of stock.

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD. paid 7s. making 7s. 6d. for the year ended September 30 last. Profit £25,268, after tax of £1,592, against £64,347 after tax of £3,315 in the previous year.

Mining Meetings

RHOKANA CORPORATION, Rhodesia, and Renfrew's Katanga Consolidated, Northern Rhodesian Anglo-American, and Rhodesian Hill Development Company, have convened extraordinary meetings for May 10 in Katanga, Northern Rhodesia, to consider amendments to their articles of association.

Buabuchi Mines

THE BULAWAYO OFFICE of Bushick Mines Ltd. has advised that the court has confirmed the rise of January 14 as effective. The capital of the company is 382,036 shares, £191,013.

African and European Investments

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. propose to offer shareholders three new ordinary shares at 4s. per share for every 10 ordinary shares held.

Beers

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Beers Consolidated Ltd. will be held in Kimberley on June 9.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Underlying capacity
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

Underlying capacity
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

Underlying capacity
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Hong Kong)
Bardonia Street, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: 414/201
Members: Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kericho, Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu, Pate, Taita, Mtwara, Zanzibar.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Tanganyika)
Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. Telephone: 201/3
Sole Agents: A.C. 20/220

DAR ES SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Tanganyika)
P.O. Box 224, Telengani Street, Dar es Salaam. Telephone: 201/3
Sole Agents: A.C. 20/220

LONDON OFFICE
25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4. Telephone: 3045
Telex: 40111 RUOFLB, LONDON.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

57, SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11-12 ST SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

BRANCHES:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mkindani, Male, Londi

IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise, including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunpowder, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Fully experienced and efficient service at East African Ports.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephones: WHT 9441, 5077/3, 5077/4
Telegrams: EastAfr, Rafg, London. Cable: EastAfrica, London.

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH-RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN
BORDER.

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Bombay Railway
Company
Princes House,
95 Colaba Street,
LONDON, E.C.2

Leopoldo Welford
Shipping Ltd.,
1100, St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.

LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND
VICE VERSA

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
S.S. Pylon Lykes	Sailed	mid/late April
S.S. Charles Lykes	mid April	early May
S.S. Mayo Lykes	late April	mid/late May
S.S. Leslie Lykes	early May	—
S.S. Charlotte Lykes	late May	early/late June
S.S. Reuben Tith	early/late June	—
S.S. Ruth Lykes	late June	mid July
	early July	—

If efficient inducements there, these vessels will stop at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply
LYKES LINES' AGENCY, INC., DURIAN,
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.,
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
ZANZIBAR, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING COY. LTD., BEIRA.
SMITH BLACKEN & CO. LTD., LONDON.

Fifty Years in Uganda

1903... we introduced Cotton to the Protectorate and began the industry.

1953... this season's crop is expected to approach and probably beat the previous record.

We are proud to have played our part in the Protectorate's development and to be one of its leading exporters: Tea, Coffee and Rubber Producers; Major Sales and Service Agents; Estate Managers and Secretaries; Cotton Agents, Farmers and Advisors; Electrical and Industrial Representatives; Insurance Agents.



THE UGANDA COMPANY AFRICA LTD

PO BOX 74 TORORO, UGANDA. Also in JINJA, MPALE and KIT PORTA

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED, 15, Bury St. S.E.C. Telephone: ROYAL 2405



for
good

CONCRETE

Use **ROCK BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Thousands of tons of Rock Cement have already been used in construction of Uganda's Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, where only a cement capable of meeting the exacting concrete requirements of Dam construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA TO B.S. 12: 1952 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LTD.
LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. E.A.R. P.O. BOX 74, TORORO, UGANDA.