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Thursday, September 18, 1957

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*an east african story*



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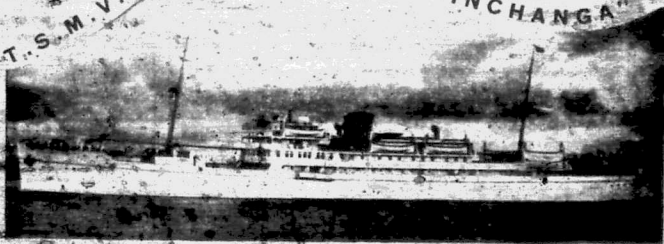
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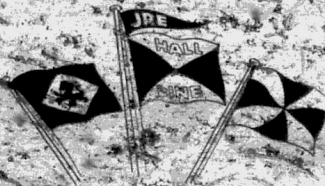
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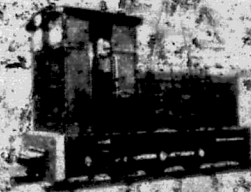
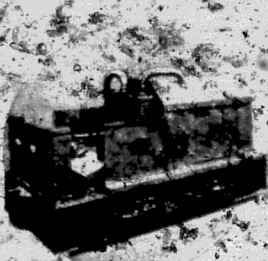
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor:

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1952

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BY SOUND EDUCATION ALONE** can the right attitude to life be inculcated in the African; that is especially important in the case of those whose leadership will shape the opinions of their fellows and thereby influence the future.

### Colonial Education Conference in Cambridge

So no aspect of Britain in the Colonial Empire can be more important than educational policy and practice. A quarter of a century having passed since education in British Tropical Africa was last brought under general review, there was evident need for another stock-taking of men qualified for this difficult task. Missions have recently toured the African territories, first which visited East and Central Africa consisting of Mr. A. I. Binns, Professor B. A. Fletcher, and Miss F. H. C. William. Their report and that of a West African mission have been submitted to the Secretary of State, who decided, in our view wisely, not to publish them until they had been scrutinized by expert educationists from Africa and elsewhere. For that purpose a high-level conference has been meeting at King's College, Cambridge, this week, and this—essentially a gathering of practical experts, it includes the directors of education of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and all the West African Dependencies, other official and missionary delegates from all the territories, and leading scholastic personalities of this country, among them all the senior education advisers at the Colonial Office and more than a dozen members of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. The conference has scarcely have been more influential in that it supports or dis-countenances will almost certainly determine Colonial education policy for years to come.

The participants are acutely conscious of their responsibility. Sir Philip Morris, the

chairman, struck the note when addressing the first session that education is a spiritual movement.

### Seeking a Concordat Between State and Church

that teachers and students must be concerned with all that benefits humanity, that the quest must be for wisdom rather than knowledge, and that the strength of a city is in its men, not its bulwarks. The same high sense of obligation was to be found in the discussions which the delegates reject the idea of a purely secular approach to education. The White Paper of 1925 insisted on a religious basis to all African education and it quickly became clear at Cambridge that almost all, perhaps all, the professional educationists present adhere firmly to that policy. Key speakers who were as emphatic on the point as the missionaries paid tribute to the immeasurable services rendered by Christian missions. Such voluntary agencies cannot now provide all the educational facilities for Colonial Africa, as they have virtually done in the past for the cost of the work has risen tremendously, and the funds required to finance it can no longer be ensured when taxation bears so heavily upon the British public that many who have given generously for the work of the Church overseas can scarcely make both ends meet. State and Church are consequently think out a satisfactory concordat based, perhaps on what is known as the British solution, by which the historic role of denominational education is enabled to continue, the religious and moral life of the country which it had established and in the meantime surrendered to the secular education authorities.

Attention has been paid to the place of women's education for there is ready recognition that much more must be done to

release the power which women possess to set new standards in home life and public education.

**Adult Literacy or More Primary Schooling?**

Whether adult literacy campaigns should take precedence over increased primary education where resources are restricted has been keenly debated; whereas most of the education officers felt that the available funds should be devoted to raising the percentage of African children brought into the junior schools, some Africans and Europeans staunchly pleaded for the instruction of adults in simple literacy. It was reported that in one area addresses by agricultural, medical, veterinary, and other officials on the practical problems with which they and the local Africans were concerned aroused no interest on the part of the tribal head, who, however, demanded precisely that kind of information four months later, after the evenings of that period had been spent in learning to read and write. That short time had sufficed to enable the adults (almost all of them male, for the women were too shy to attend) to read in the vernacular. In British Colonial Africa as a whole, half of the Africans who start the primary course in the schools fail to complete it—which means that half of the money spent on primary education is largely wasted. Adult literacy, however, by quickly stimulating the wish for better standards of living, hygiene, agriculture, and animal husbandry, adds to the national wealth, and so provides new springs from which taxes may be drawn to pay for other forms of education.

One problem which will, we trust, have been examined is that of stimulating patience and determination. As everybody knows, the African, whether educated or not, is seldom disposed to work steadily for long periods in pursuit of an objective, however attractive. Having finished a course of instruction academic or vocational, almost all Africans consider themselves equipped for responsible posts, disregarding the fact that Europeans with lesser qualification have to serve in subordinate appointments for many years before attaining the appointments which Africans covet. Because Africans fail to recognize the need to accumulate experience by long practice, they often grow disgruntled. It is urgently necessary, we believe, to impress them with the importance of acquiring thorough competence by doing their particular work and to eradicate the idea that the ability to pass examinations implies

capability to perform duties which demand very much more than initial suitability. Passing a professional or vocational test is merely the beginning of the road to proficiency and responsibility, not its end; and there are few simple tests when it is most imperative to bring home to Africans. Few of them yet understand that education is a continuing process, one which should last through life, and that it demands the acceptance and discharge of social responsibility. Knowledge is necessary for the progress of the peoples of East and Central Africa, but the balanced use of the experience of the civilized world is indispensable.

The intangible issues are even more momentous than the tangible, for what would it profit Africa and her educationists to reach all the correct conclusions in regard to syllabuses, finance, control, and so forth, if the fundamentals of principle (in both senses of the word) were not simultaneously accepted? To produce more African agriculturists, veterinarians, doctors, engineers, civil servants, and clerks is undeniably urgent, but what more necessary is the production of large numbers of Africans, men and women, who derive from the education available to them the guiding sense of their relation to the Creator, their fellows, their country, and mankind in general. The aim must be to fashion the whole man, not tribal man or economic man, but a civilized being who is inspired by the Christian virtues, who cherishes liberty and loyalty, discipline and determination, service and enterprise, and develops self-respect by earning the respect of others. Africans must expect to be judged by the quality of their contributions which will depend largely upon the education offered to them and their response to it; and every European in Africa, whether he cares to recognize the fact or not, is a missionary and an educator, good or bad. What he does or leaves undone is noted by the Africans with whom he comes in contact, and bruited abroad by them to a much wider circle. The ordinary man is thus a great help or a hindrance to professional education.

**Christian Civilization The Basis of Education**

Those devoted to a greater and more far-minded observance of the Christian faith have the right to expect that the European public on whose behalf they act will aid them in their task of spreading Christian civilization, for that, and nothing less, is the eternal challenge to education in Africa.



## Notes By The Way

### Under the Brockway Umbrella

MR. F. W. MATHU, the senior African member in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and also a member of the Government's Executive Council, and Mr. F. W. Brockway, M.P., sought to persuade Press representatives in London last Friday that the Mau Mau secret society which has been proscribed by the Government of Kenya is in fact non-existent! Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, delegate in this country of the Kenya African Union, associated himself with that attitude, but later he somewhat weakened his position by saying that his union "has nothing to do with Mau Mau," which presumably meant that at that stage of the meeting Mau Mau was to him something more than the figment of European imaginations. What precisely did he mean by the earlier statement that "we cannot cooperate if Africans are put in gaol"? Were those words intended to indicate that he and those for whom he speaks deny the right of the Government to preserve law and order, imprisoning if necessary those who engage in subversion?

### Apologists for Mau Mau

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING, which is fully reported on other pages, was not to deal candidly with the crimes of which Mr. Mathu and Mr. Koinange must be perfectly aware, but to attempt to undermine the decision of the Government of Kenya to deal with criminals by invoking the support of ignorant sentimentalists in this country for the suggestion that the authorities should be prohibited from arresting African leaders against whom there is evidence of conduct subversive of law and order. By a process of logic which Mr. F. W. Brockway appears to appreciate but which I find intolerable, such arrests were held to be a suppression of the democratic rights of the people. The message clarified nothing except the determination of each speaker, African or European, not to admit that he knew as much of our readers know from those personal experience—that there is a Mau Mau movement, that it is evil, by any test, that it has intimidated many Africans, nearly all of them Kikuyu, to commit crimes of violence, and that there is manifest need for prompt and sharp official action in the public interest.

### Dr. Mathu

MR. MATHU AND HIS AFRICAN COLLEAGUES declined to vote with the other non-official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya when they recently challenged the Government to strengthen its internal security measures. That was tantamount to abdicating that leadership of the African community which they are supposed to possess and exercise. Last week's meeting in London showed Mr. Mathu in no better light. Yet it was this African whom the Government of Kenya, under the pressure of a Socialist Secretary of State, recently agreed to nominate to the Executive Council. A man of considerable intelligence, he must realize the harm which will be done to his reputation by his denial that the Mau Mau exists. Has he also been threatened that dire consequences would follow any support for measures to crush the movement?

### British Flag Hauled Down

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN ERITREA has ended this week. It was on April 1, 1941, that the capital, Asmara, was occupied by British forces after very severe fighting in the Kereri Highlands, and since then the thankless task of ruling the ex-Italian territory has continued to be discharged with credit. The British Military Administration quickly won the confidence of the

Eritreans, who found themselves dealing with fair-minded men, of whom many had first-hand administrative experience in the Sudan or in a British East African territory. Few, if any, of them felt tolerance for the display of power politics by which the ex-Allies sought to deal with the future of the country, or for the decision eventually made by the United Nations, which, after interminable and unfruitful discussions, resolved that Ethiopia should assume administrative responsibility on September 15, 1952. In consequence, on Monday of this week Eritrea attained self-government under the Ethiopian Crown and the Emperor's son-in-law arrived from Addis Ababa to accept the transfer of power in the name of Haile Selassie.

### Withdrawal from Eritrea

RELIGIOUS TENSION between the Christians and the Muslims, who are about equal in numbers, was acute at one time during the occupation, and the Ethiopians, fearing that they might lose Eritrea (as they had been disappointed in their hopes of gaining Somalia) were anxious and angry. In such circumstances it was not surprising that *Sharia* represented a considerable threat to law and order, but, owing to a mixture of firmness and patience, the British authorities have been able to withdraw with general good will and in the hope that the new régime will deal fairly with Eritrean hopes and with the comparatively large Italian population. Little has been written of this chapter in British African administration but that it has maintained the customary high standard.

### Tshekedi Khama's Return

LORD SAUSBURG'S REVOCATION of the banishment order on Tshekedi Khama, former chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, proves that his decision to allow him to return to the Protectorate and visit the tribal reserves has been abundantly justified. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was told some months ago by some of the extremists in the pro-Setswana faction that disturbances would be inevitable if Tshekedi went back, and that bloodshed might result. That nothing of the kind has happened suggests once again that the movement against the uncle was in favour of the nephew did not really express the will of the people. The whole issue was badly handled by the Socialists and many will have felt relief that the present Secretary of State has done justice to one of our most capable African leaders.

### Regrettable

CANON JOHN L. COLLINS, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the leaders of the organization known as Christian Action, said last week when the Prime Minister of South Africa refused a passport to a leading Herero who had been invited to preach in London: "The South African Government sins as a Christian by refusing to allow this respected old Christian chief to come to Britain and preach in St. Paul's to this fellow Christian." EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is not concerned with the decisions of Dr. Miskin and his colleagues or with the wisdom of the invitation which was issued to one who was engaged in a political dispute. But since the invitation by Canon Collins must have been carried to many newspapers in Africa, it is right to think, to express regret that any clergyman should have accused any other clergyman (for Dr. Miskin is an ordained *pastor*) of "sinning as a Christian." The expression cannot be said to be either charitable or appropriate.

# Mr. Mathu Denies All Knowledge of Mau Mau

## Statements in London on Unrest and Crime Wave in Kenya

STATEMENTS ON UNREST IN KENYA were made in London last week by Mr. E. W. MATHU, an African member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Mr. MIBVO KOINANGE, delegate in Great Britain of the Kenya African Union.

On the morning on which a prepared statement was issued, the two Africans met Press representatives in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, the Labour M.P., presided at the meeting, which had been arranged by the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism.

The text of the issued statement, headed "The Situation in Kenya," is as follows:

"In recent months there has been a concerted propaganda campaign, both in Kenya and in this country, fostered by the Kenya Europeans about a growing unrest and crime wave among the African people. Sensational stories of secret societies plotting to establish a reign of terror, and to 'massacre all whites,' have been splashed on the front pages of the newspapers in England.

"This campaign has reached such ridiculous heights that even some of the most pro-settler organs (e.g., *Kenya Weekly News*, and *East African Standard*) have found it necessary in the last few days to disassociate themselves from it. We fear that there is an attempt to 'destroy the sympathy of the British people by sensational headlines. What is the truth?

### "No Convincing Evidence"

"*The Mystery of Mau Mau*—It has been claimed that there exists a secret organization called Mau Mau, allegedly organized by Kenya Africans, and especially by the Kikuyu, and that now no convincing evidence has been produced by anybody to establish the existence of such an organization.

"*The Kenya African Union and all African leaders have publicly denied any knowledge of it, and they have also completely disassociated themselves publicly from any subversive movements.* [Italics were used in the original typescript.—Ed.] This was done, for example, at a recent meeting at Kiambu, attended by at least 20,000 Africans. It is interesting to note that the word Mau Mau is not known in any of the Kenya African languages.

"Should it be proved, however, that such an organization does in fact exist, there is no doubt that its significance can be only minimal and that its importance is being exaggerated, we fear, for political and economic reasons.

"*Crime Wave?*—The economic conditions of the Kenya Africans are continuing to deteriorate. The main factor is the shortage of land and the consequent overcrowding in the rural areas which does not allow the African farmer to maintain his family adequately. In the urban areas there is again overcrowding and a shortage of housing. (In Nairobi alone there are 10,000 homeless Africans.) In addition, the cost of living has risen sharply so that a considerable proportion of the African population cannot afford to buy the elementary necessities of life.

"One cannot therefore be very much surprised if the incidence of crime has increased as a result of economic frustration. In spite of this, however, the peacefulness of the Africans is proved by the fact that in such 'disturbed' areas as Nyeri a has been found necessary to have only one police man to every 8,000 inhabitants, as compared with one to every 1,000 in the most dense parts of England.

"*Political Legislation.*—The Africans have also been treated politically. The 30,000 Europeans have 14 elected representatives in the Legislative Council, whilst the 5½ million Africans have only six nominated members. The Kenya African Union has advocated constitutional change on the basis

of a common roll, but its proposals have been completely ignored.

"The Kenya African Union, the main political organization of the African people, forewarned their sympathizers, has organized a campaign both in this country and in Kenya, to present a petition to the House of Commons requesting a change in the laws relating to land distribution. This campaign has met with great success. Kenya Africans have welcomed also the recent resignation of 200 Labour M.P.s. on this issue.

### "Electors' Union" Alarmed

"The tremendous increase in the membership of the Kenya African Union, and the growing support for the demands of the Africans in Great Britain, have alarmed the leaders of the European Electors' Union and some European farmers. They are determined to maintain their dominating position in the economic, political and social life of Kenya, in spite of the expressed desires of the Colonial Office to bring about co-operation of all the races on an equal basis.

"The *Discriminatory Legislation*—We feel, further, that an attempt is being made to introduce new discriminatory racial legislation, e.g. the curfew in Nyeri, Fort Hall, and Nanyuki, and pass laws. Under the pretext of suppressing crime and establishing law and order, the representative organizations of the Africans are being attacked. Recently meetings of the Kenya African Union have been banned. It is even illegal at the moment for more than six Africans to meet without prior permission from the Government.

"A number of members of the executive and leading officials of the Kenya African Union are being arrested. The impression is being created that a definite campaign to suppress this organization is underway, which would leave Kenya Africans without any important political organization. This is to be regretted, especially in view of the proposal to set up a constitutional committee in the near future.

"*African Demands.*—The Kenya African Union has always clearly expressed its fullest support for the co-operation of all races in Kenya on a basis of equality. It stands for the repeal of the Land Ordinances, and for full political democracy, including freedom of speech, assembly, and organization, and the introduction of a common electoral roll irrespective of race and colour.

"It protests against the series of arrests of African leaders against the banning of meetings of African organizations, and in general against the suppression of the democratic rights of the people.

"We feel that we must issue the warning that the creation of a situation of panic is extremely dangerous, and we suggest the restoration of sanity to enhance good will and co-operation of all peoples in Kenya for their mutual benefit.

The statement was signed by E. W. MATHU, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya, and MIBVO KOINANGE, delegate in Britain of the Kenya African Union.

### Mr. Fenner Brockway's Statement

Introducing the speakers at the Press conference, MR. FENNER BROCKWAY said:

"All the African leaders in Kenya, M.L.C.s, leaders of the Kenya African Union and the responsible chiefs have repeatedly expressed their opposition to any resort to methods of violence. Recently they called a great meeting at which they made an appeal that violence should not be adopted as a political method, but that it was the duty of Africans themselves to prevent extension of crime.

"It is obvious that there is a danger that, in a psychology of fear, measures will be taken in Kenya which are not justified by the danger. If there is an extension of crime, it is due, in my opinion, to the conditions of the people, and to the preaching violence.

"The desperate and hazy conditions of the overcrowded conditions, the way in which they are being driven to the towns as cheap labour, appalling housing conditions, the steep rise in the cost of living, these, rather than organized propaganda, are the causes of any increase of crime.



"I am glad to see that there is evidence that the Colonial Office is acting with some care in confirming the measures which the Kenya Government desires to put into operation. The Attorney-General and the Chief Native Commissioner are flying to London to urge specific confirmation of these measures. I hope the Colonial Office will exercise caution. I should like to see if send a responsible and level-headed official to Kenya to investigate the position before it enforces the measures proposed.

**Comment on Kariuki Trial**

Yesterday in the Kenya Supreme Court Mr. J. M. Kariuki was on trial to show cause why he should not be reported as an undesirable. As soon as I heard that this was to be the nature of the trial I communicated with Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, pointing out that it was contrary to all British justice that a man should be required to prove himself innocent rather than that the prosecution should be required to prove him guilty. I am disturbed to learn that the proceedings in that court were mostly held in secret and that evidence against Mr. Kariuki consisted entirely of allegations. From the published reports there is only a slight evidence that he was a member of this mysterious Mau Mau.

"This is not the way to restore confidence among Africans. Many of us are hoping that Kenya will become a great experiment in racial equality and democracy. There is a danger that steps will be taken which will render that achievement more difficult."

Mr. MATHU said that European Press reports about the situation in Kenya had disturbed him.

"The impression that you get if you don't know Kenya at all is that the country is just a few days off civil war. Nothing could be farther from the truth."

"The basis of this sensationalism has been the Mau Mau stunt. As Mr. Brockway has told you, the African community's leaders have said in private and in public that Mau Mau is not an organization known to them; in fact, the expression Mau Mau is not found in any of the African languages in Kenya.

"We felt we had to say publicly that there is a Mau Mau, which is alleged to be run or supported by Africans, particularly Kikuyu, we shall disassociate ourselves from such a subversive movement, because we do not think it is our people."

Mr. Mathu said that on August 24 a large meeting of Africans had been called at Kiambu. Many thousands had been present, but he did not think it had been reported in the English Press. (Which assumption was incorrect. Ed.)

**Mr. Mathu on Crime and Democratic Rights**

"Whether it is subversive crime or ordinary crime, we have done our utmost in Legislative Council to say to the Kenya public and to the world that we shall be the supporters of keeping law and order in our country. But we shall not allow these allegations of crime and disorder to be used to undermine the development of democratic rights of the people.

"That is a statement on the negative side. Positively the Africans have for many years been agitating on the ground that land distribution in Kenya is inequitable. A Royal Commission reported in 1933 on how the land should be distributed. Africans said that that was not a just investigation. Last July Mr. Lyttelton promised an announcement some time this autumn. The Press in Kenya gave us to understand that this would be an African commission, and this has caused tremendous dissatisfaction among Africans. It is not a question of how to produce more land from a certain small area, but one of more land particularly in the Kikuyu region where overcrowding is astounding. We believe that the decision on land must be a constitutional one.

"I would like to mention another of our campaigns in Kenya: this is that discriminatory legislation should go. It is to the Government's credit that we have achieved a certain amount of progress in that direction, but Mr. Mathu has been used as a reason for introducing some discriminatory legislation.

"In the political sphere, we have for long felt that the rate of progress has been definitely checked so that it will be generations before we can obtain democratic rights and elect our own people for our own Government and for the Central Legislature.

Mr. KOIN MUI said that at the mass meeting at Kiambu both Mr. Mathu and Jomo Kenyatta had spoken. The Kenya African Union had declared its intention to co-operate with the Government, simultaneously maintaining their demands.

"During my stay in this country I have enjoyed the co-operation of different organizations. The co-operative societies, members of the African Societies, the Labour Party

on the P.O.S. have helped me to study the points which previously had been regarded as people's concerns only one tribe or two."

"Our constitutional demands have been based on the fact that the degrading treatment of the British Government was to advance Africans to a self-government within the Commonwealth. Africans feel that so long as non-Africans in Kenya enjoy an electoral system while Africans do not, there cannot be good administration.

"The Kenya African Union policy has been to demand establishment of an electoral system with certain reservations for minorities; it should include the commonwealth for both men and women. If Europeans in Kenya and in this country were subjected to our disabilities, could they keep silent? We cannot co-exist if Africans are put in gear. I am definitely not suggesting that criminals should not be imprisoned, but to use surveillance to trace about co-operation is totally undemocratic."

"The Kenya African Union had nothing to do with Mau Mau. The union carried on its work openly; it struggled by constitutional means, but the opportunities to train their people must be made equivalent to those enjoyed by the non-African communities.

"In Kenya today there were divided loyalties. Muslims had their loyalty to Pakistan, Indians to India, and some Europeans to South Africa. They could always look beyond the borders of Kenya and claim that they were in danger. The greatest loyalty was founded upon good shelter, security of land, and freedom of public assembly.

**Fanned by Exaggeration**

Mr. Mathu was asked whether his statement that African leaders disassociated themselves from Mau Mau or such organizations did not imply an admission that such movements were in fact operative.

He replied: "I think you are largely right, but what I wanted to say was that there may have been some kind of activity on a small scale, but that it has been fanned by exaggeration into a big conflagration. I have no doubt that the Mau Mau movement was a subversive African organization from Moscow. Mr. Mathu laughed, and said he had only ever known one Communist in Kenya, and that was some years ago."

Mr. Mathu was then asked to comment upon the section in the 1951 annual report of the Kenya African Affairs Department which, while commending some Kenya African Union members in certain areas, criticized those in the Central Province particularly, stating that they showed few signs of disengagement from Mau Mau.

Mr. Mathu replied that the regions where K.A.U. members were praised were simply those which were quite quiet and politically dead. The Native Department criticized the Central Province because it was there that Africans were politically alive and active. The Administration sought to give the impression that everything done by such Africans was wrong. He hoped that the 1952 report would admit a more favourable view of K.A.U. activities, and would report their disappearance of subversive movements.

He entirely agreed with another questioner who suggested that it was strange that the Government administrative department should make comments upon political activities.

**Tribute to Sir Hubert Huddleston**

A PROPOSAL to erect a tablet in a hall in the Government House as a tribute to Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan from 1911 to 1914, has been initiated by the Sudan Government and is actively supported by the officers of the other units of the Desert Battalion, in which he was a commanding officer, and of which he was a Colonel from 1913 to 1914. It is also intended to have his portrait hung in the Palace in Khartoum. Any funds collected in excess of those needed for the memorial will be devoted to the University of Khartoum.

# Great Scope for Africans in Southern Rhodesian Industry

Official Statement Relates Widespread Misconceptions

AFRICANS are far more extensively employed in skilled and semi-skilled work in industry in Southern Rhodesia than is generally realized. A brochure just published by the Government of that Colony, under the title "The African in Southern Rhodesian Industry," gives up-to-date facts and figures of a subject which is widely misunderstood.

From that document the following passages are quoted:

"When the last census was taken in May, 1951, the total of Africans employed in industry in Southern Rhodesia was over 530,000, including 42,000 women. This was a 34% increase over the 1946 total of 377,000. Nearly half the labour force—considerably higher proportion than previously—consisted of indigenous Africans."

"By far the largest employer of African labour was the agricultural industry, accounting for nearly 213,000. Next came domestic service with 67,000, mining with 64,000, manufacturing with 56,000, and construction with fewer than 50,000. No other category employed more than 12,000 Africans."

"The most striking increases in employment in the inter-censal period have been in manufacturing (73%) and construction (146%), compared with a total increase of 34%."

## Industrial Conciliation Act

"The Industrial Conciliation Act is commonly believed to impose a legal bar against the employment of Africans in any skilled occupation. This is not so. Its main purpose is to provide for the registration of employers' and employees' organizations and of agreements between them, which thereby obtain the force of law, for the settlement of industrial disputes, and from this point of view the Act has served its purpose remarkably well."

"But the definition of employee excludes Africans, and it therefore follows that wage agreements are based on European rates, which would not normally be paid to African artisans—though there are exceptions to this. For this reason the Act does, in effect, result in the exclusion of Africans from skilled employment in those industries and in those areas only for which industrial agreements are operative; but this exclusion arises not directly from the Act, but from the opposition of European trade unions to the employment of Africans at rates which would undercut them."

"Such employment is not illegal unless proclamation has been made to prohibit it for any particular industry. At the moment (May, 1952) only one such proclamation is in force, but few employers would risk a dislocation of industry by employing artisans at such rates."

"There is, however, nothing to stop an African from himself becoming a contractor anywhere (and a large number do so) or from accepting skilled employment anywhere from persons whose livelihood does not depend upon that particular industry."

## Maintaining European Standards

"There is some justification for using such official means if they may be so described—as are produced by the Act to maintain European standards of living. It has been said, and with truth, that there are only three possibilities for two races with such vastly different standards of living—firstly, that the European worker will maintain his position, with the aid of some legislative protection in the interim period, and raise the African progressively towards the same standard; secondly, that the European will degenerate towards the level of the African, or, thirdly, that he will degenerate to a half-way level at which also the rise of the African would cease. But it has been repeatedly stated in ministerial pronouncements that the European in Southern Rhodesia must eventually maintain his position by his own ability and cannot for ever expect artificial protection."

"Outside these areas where industrial agreements operate, which in most cases are the larger towns and their environs, the African can and does exercise his skills in many callings without let or hindrance. For example, most farm homes and

resault by Atlas of Africa, and the tobacco industry would hardly have reached its present position had it not been for the work of the African builders who erect all the curing barns and packing sheds.

"There are many fields, too, in which the African artisan and contractor holds a most complete monopoly, e.g., brick-making (except for machine-made bricks produced in the towns) and well-sinking."

"Though the operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act does impose some limitation on the openings for skilled employment at present available to them, there are relatively few industrial agreements under the Act, and owing to the establishment of numerous new secondary industries the field for employment of Africans in skilled occupations is continually widening."

## Africans Engaged on Semi-Skilled Jobs

"Africans are in fact extensively employed in skilled and semi-skilled work in industry. Almost all machine operating and tending jobs in the manufacturing concerns in Southern Rhodesia are in the hands of Africans, and they also undertake much of the semi-skilled work in the mines. Machine operating and tending jobs are usually classified as semi-skilled, but there are a number—as in the textile industry—which call for a considerable degree of skill in turning, feeding and manipulating the machines."

"The following will give some idea of the variety of industries which call for a degree of skill: **General Work.**—Africans perform stripping jobs. They dismantle pump casings, radiators, wings, exhaust pipes, etc., and clean off and prepare the way for the mechanic. They frequently oil and grease vehicles and top up batteries without European supervision.

**Paint-Beating.**—A specialized form of motor repair work. Africans do the preparatory work, rubbing, smoothing and filing. There is constant European supervision in the larger establishments, less so in the case of smaller firms. It is in the smaller firms that Africans can do the most skilled work.

**Grinding Works.**—Africans operate grinding machines, where a long period of 12 months is often necessary to acquire the necessary degree of skill.

**Shaver Manufacture.**—Africans operate the entire range of complicated automatic and semi-automatic machines, including the shaping of handles on wood-turning lathes. The last-mentioned job demands a high degree of skill.

**Plastics.**—All machines are operated by Africans. In handling the presses great skill is required in order to achieve first-class results. Africans are successfully operating radio frequency welding equipment.

## Operatives Mainly African

**Clothing Manufacture.**—The operatives in this large industry are more than 90% African; a few Coloured hands are also employed. The industry is highly mechanized. The bulk of the cutting-out work is done by Europeans; otherwise African labour is almost wholly employed.

**Furniture Manufacture.**—The operatives are largely African, handling the various machines and carrying out the assembling and finishing processes. In some cases without either European or Coloured supervision. This is not generally the case, but a ratio of one European to ten African workers is not unusual.

**Textile Industry.**—The operatives in this industry, which is steadily expanding, and which ranges from cotton yarn spinning to the weaving of cloth and hessian, and production of twines and cordage, are entirely African. Europeans maintain service and set the machines and the Africans do the rest.

**Printing Trade.**—Generally speaking, this trade is a strictly closed shop, so far as skilled employment of Africans is concerned, but there is an exception in the case of newspapers printed primarily for Africans. Thus the firm of African Newspapers, Ltd., which produces newspapers for Africans, and whose editors, printers, compositors, typesetters, etc., are all African, is protected by the agreement relating to the printing and newspaper industry as a whole, and can employ Africans in any skilled capacity and at any rate of its own choosing.

**Clerical Employment.**—Africans are employed as clerks, accounting machine operators, and as cost-cutting clerks in industry, mines, farms, and shops.

**Municipal Services.**—Africans are employed as transport drivers, clerks in Municipal Native Administration Departments and as medical orderlies, sports organizers, and welfare officers.

**Agriculture.**—Throughout the European farming area Africans find ready employment as building artisans, and are encouraged and freely allowed to perform as much skilled



work as they are capable of in all branches of the industry. Here, as in mining, an African may make full use of his skills.

**Mining.**—In the mining industry, particularly on the smaller mines, Africans are engaged in shaft timbering, slope protection, machine drilling, drill sharpening, pump and pipe fitting, hoist-driving, blasting, driving light steam engines and diesel locomotives and hoisting.

**Building Trade.**—In and around urban areas, where building trades agreements are in force, this industry provides few opportunities for the employment of skilled Africans by master builders, unless they are engaged as labourers at the same rate as they are paid to European employees, and there have been instances of this. In areas not affected by restrictions imposed by the agreement Africans are employed as brick-layers, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters, and painters by European self-builders or as independent contractors.

**Sheet Metal Industry.**—Africans are employed in this industry in considerable numbers in fabricating metal tanks, buckets, gutters, etc.

**Well-Sinking.**—This is mostly in the hands of Africans who work on a contract basis.

**Coach-Building.**—Under this heading may be grouped concerns which build tractors, scotch carts, and waggon. Africans employed at such jobs as threading bolts, drilling metal and wood with machine drills, bending metal in hydraulic presses, assembling, etc. In the rural areas many Africans practise their craft of wagon and cart-builders on their own account.

**Cutlery Manufacture.**—Africans operatives are engaged in such work as moulding, grinding, painting and assembling scissors, knives, etc.

**Heavy Engineering.**—Africans operate equipment used in the fabrication of iron piping, iron balls for tube mills, etc.

**Railways.**—In so complex an organization as the railway system there is a duplication of nearly all types of work in the commercial, industrial, and other services, as well as work peculiar to the railways. Africans are extensively employed in all departments of the system.

**Employment of African Women**

African women are entering employment in ever-increasing numbers. In 1941 the total was only 2,769. By 1946 it had risen to 13,524, and in 1951 it was 41,748.

By far the greater proportion of the African women in employment work in rural areas where they perform menial tasks, largely seasonal, in the agricultural and tobacco-growing industries. They are usually the wives and daughters of African employees.

There is no doubt that great scope exists for the further use of the services of African women in industry. It has been found in other countries that there are many tasks in industrial occupations for which women are better suited than men. Industrialists in Southern Rhodesia who employ African women at repetitive tasks have spoken highly of them and attribute their output of work to be as good as that of men.

**Interesting tables of wage rates are given.**

The minimum cash wage which may be paid to an African to-day is 30s. a month in agriculture, 35s. in domestic service, municipal work, or the building trade, and 37s. 6d. in mining, manufacturing, road or rail work, or in shops or offices. There is, in addition, a ration allowance of 33s. a month and a fuel allowance of 7s. a month; these being payable when rations and fuel are not supplied in kind.

The above minima are far below the wages often paid, and well under the present average wage. In agriculture, the average is now 35s. and 50s. is not an unusual rate; in domestic service the average is about 35s. and 46s. is not infrequently earned.

If accommodation is not provided in all the above cases an allowance up to 15s. should be added to the above rates.

**High Wages**

For skilled and semi-skilled workers the prospects are much better. Motor trimmers earn from £4 to £12 10s., with £5 10s. as the average, and as much as £37 40s. paid in exceptional cases. Panel beaters earn from £5 to £12, with 16s. as the average, and known cases up to £34 10s. a month. Africans in Government service are paid from £1 10s. to £17 10s., with £8 as the average and £31 as the maximum.

In hotels and boarding houses £20 is the maximum to be average, and many earn up to £15. In the printing trade 16s. to £15 is paid, with £10 as the average, and double that income in some cases.

Garage employees can reach £15, workers in the clothing industry £20, those in the furniture industry £22, and motor and motor-vehicle drivers up to about the same limit. In the new plastics industry the average wage is 16s. in brush manufacturing, £7. in the upholstery trade, 16s. in tobacco manufacturing and processing £7, and in weaving mills 6s. In all of these the efficient worker may earn up to £15, except

that in the clothing industry. The £20 is now the general maximum, though there are some cases of Africans being paid £20 a month.

**Hundreds of Africans with Four-Figure Incomes**

Four-figure incomes among African businessmen are already fairly common, and a few years ago an African estimated that more than 1,000 Africans in the Colony had incomes of £400 a year or more.

Outside the larger concentration of white population—and that means in the European as well as the Native areas—there are few practices restricting the type of work the African may undertake. Even in the European towns there is nothing to prevent the African building a private home, following his trade, provided that he is not employed as such by a master builder, and considerable numbers of African building contractors carry on a lucrative business with Europeans.

With the development of new industries the scope for Africans in skilled employment is increasing every year, as is their capacity to fill more responsible posts, thanks to the spread of education.

Southern Rhodesia is itself only at the beginning of its stage of greatest development. It has massive resources and potentialities, which need development, and will necessitate higher productivity by all. Even with the remarkable rate of white immigration of recent years and a high rate of natural increase, there cannot be enough white hands to do the work.

In the final analysis the future of the African in industry will be determined by economic considerations. If the African can become as efficient and productive as the European, prejudices, already being modified, can hardly withstand economic forces.

**British Administration Quit Eritrea**

**Responsibility**

The Eritrean Transitional Administration in Eritrea, Mr. D. C. Cumming, signed a proclamation on Monday formalising at midnight the British administration of the country and transferring power to the Federal and Eritrean Government.

The Act of Liberation had been ratified by the Emperor of Ethiopia on the previous Thursday (the Ethiopian New Year's Day), and the new Eritrean Government under Ayo Tsega Baimu had taken the oath of office before the Emperor's representative.

Mr. Cumming has telegraphed greetings to the Emperor, and Mr. Cumming flew to Addis Ababa on Tuesday to pay his respects before leaving the land.

Expected for some 20 British officials, who will remain to assist the new régime, British troops and administrative staff embarked for this country in the transport LANCASHIRE on Tuesday.

**Last Post Sounded at Kerem**

The Last Post was sounded on Wednesday at Kerem by the drums and bugles of the 1st South Wales Borderers who then retired and lowered the Union Jack in Asmara on Monday evening.

Under a British rule food has been imported to meet the annual deficiency, order has been restored, trade developed, education expanded by the opening of two secondary, 14 middle and 40 elementary schools, and 700 Africans introduced into the administration.

Dr. Matienzo, the United Nations Commissioner, will participate to the British Administration in the sense of duty and responsibility and for the duration of the period on which the Eritreans can develop politically.

About 17,500 Italians are still in Eritrea, but the number continues to decrease. African budgets, which will now be metted with those of Ethiopia, have previously exceeded £1m. and deficits up to £375,000 have been made good by British grants.

## Letters to the Editor

### Christian Council and Federation

#### Objections and Suggestions from Nyasaland

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Until the reports of the Civil Service Preparation Commission, the Fiscal Commission, and the Judicial Commission have been received and studied, it is impossible to pass final judgment on the draft federal scheme or to assess fully the possible effects of federation on the lives of those living in Nyasaland.

Certain matters of detail are being submitted by the Nyasaland Christian Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Nyasaland Government for their consideration, but this Council feels compelled at this time to state the main reason why in its opinion fear and distrust dominate African thought on the issues of federation.

When the report of the Conference on Closer Association, published in 1951, was submitted to Africans, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom gave no indication of their mind, and instructed the Nyasaland Government to remain strictly neutral in their presentation of the report, thus giving Africans the impression that they were being offered a free choice.

Many Africans, therefore, studied the report carefully, but in spite of this "consultation" and overwhelming African opposition to the proposals, it is now stated by the Minister of State for the Colonies that "your children will not be able to blame you for anything, because, as I have clearly said, the decision does not rest with you but with the British Government." This disregard of an opinion which has been sought has gone a long way to undermine the confidence of Africans in the good faith and good intention toward them of both H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the local representative.

A copy of the report of the powers of the African Affairs Committee, Papers 8273 and 8573 becomes of vital importance. The Christian Council is of opinion that statements made regarding the strengthening of safeguards in the later document are subject to serious qualification, and have only added to the disquiet of Africans who have noted in the south "a considerable slump in safeguard work." In support of our contention, attention is drawn to two points in particular.

Firstly, the position of the chairman of the African Affairs Board is not nearly so strong as in the original report. Instead of being a member of Cabinet with right to initiate, speak and move, whoever in the Cabinet and to help in shaping all policy within the federation, he is now to be a private individual, unable personally to present the views of the African Affairs Board to either Cabinet or Federal Assembly, by right of his position. The peculiarity of the position outlined in the later report is admitted, but it is of significance to us that those who drafted the report, officials with first-hand knowledge of the problems involved, are aware of the difficulties of their proposal, believed such a safeguard to be necessary.

Secondly, in Chapter 3, section 6, paragraph 5 (4) the power to assent to the Bill against which the Board has made objection, and has not subsequently withdrawn such objection, remains with the Governor-General. In our opinion, the retention of this power destroys any necessary safeguard for whether a Bill is or is not disadvantageous to African interests will be a matter of opinion. It would therefore be wrong for the personal opinion of the Governor-General to outweigh the views of the majority within the African Affairs Board, to the extent that he could signify his assent to any such Bill. We suggest that only the deletion of this clause would both restore the safeguard and render

the position of the Governor-General secure in the esteem of all races.

The most important factor in the future well-being, economic as well as political, of these territories will be that of human relationships, and to day these show signs of deterioration in certain areas as a result of the federation proposals. To dismiss, therefore, African opposition as being ignorant to attempt to deny the solidarity of thinking Africans, and to press on immediately with this scheme in face of opposition, would only aggravate racial tensions. In the opinion of this Council, the prerequisites for launching any federal scheme with hope of lasting success are:

- The initiation of informal discussion of the problems of a multi-racial society, in multi-racial groups with all sections of the communities in these territories, and
- The acceptance by all leaders, in practice as well as in principle, of partnership as the only basis in this as in all other multi-racial societies, on which to build a stable and progressive society.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW B. DODD, *Chairman*

NEIL C. BERNARD, *Secretary*

NYASALAND CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

Blantyre,

Nyasaland.

The main plea in this letter is for further delay. For reasons repeatedly given in our pages, we consider that nothing could be gained by postponement—certainly not a weakening of that African opposition which has been organized by men who have shown clearly that they are not interested in any form of federation, whatever the safeguards for African interests. That being unfortunately the case, there can be no reasonable hope that the extremists concerned (who have resorted to large-scale intimidation) would be influenced by proofs of improving relationships between Europeans and

Africans. It is clear, on the contrary, that the one of their aims is to inflame African opinion against Europeans, and that rejection of inter-racial partnership is fundamental to their policy.—Ed. E.A. & R.]

## Central African Federation Intimidation by Witchcraft

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR—In the debate in the House of Commons last month the Secretary of State for the Colonies in support of his statement that opposition to federation was due in part to intimidation, quoted a telegram from the Governor of Nyasaland in which occurs the following sentence: "Individuals in the Southern Province have said that they dare not vote in support of federation for fear of being killed." (*Times*, July 24, page 191.)

I have not seen any attention drawn to the real significance of this threat. It is all plain language the application of the doctrine of witchcraft. Witchcraft, in the proper sense of the word, is the incantation of the fear of death as a consequence of the commission or omission of some act.

The word for witchcraft in many Bantu dialects of Central Africa is *abinti*; the word for death *kufwa*. The root element *fu* in these words connotes death. Whenever in Bantu vocabularies the *fu* element and the two letters *nt* occurs, the meaning is death.

No argument is likely to leave any impression upon the village or clan from one that revives the fear of witchcraft. For centuries Africans have lived under this fear of witchcraft. For half a century Government and missionaries have tried to eradicate this sinister form of intimidation.



It now appears that the educated leaders of the opposition to federation, like the wish-doctor of Rome, says, are having trouble with the old weapon to achieve their ends.

Fordingbridge,  
Hants.

Yours faithfully

H. LAM-BROOK

### Simple Instruction for Business Men Urged to Stop Guile and Ekeleles

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR—It is not surprising to learn from your issue of September 18 that the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce demurred at official suggestions that business men were invited to their opportunities in East Africa, and that the Secretary felt that a number of the items in the list of goods supplied by the Tanganyika Government were likely to interest Africans in the United Kingdom. The Territory were known to be in good supply in the main centres in East Africa. That was a studiously courteous rejoinder to the official amateurs, whose list could scarcely be called impressive.

Associated with articles in the commonest use, were some which are rather surprising. It would have been more useful to omit the items in everyday demand and concentrate on evidence that new trades could be developed in goods which are not now obtainable in the area.

What purpose can be served, for instance, by telling British exporters that Africans want clothing, shoes, corrugated iron, sewing machines, mirrors, gramophones, records, cups, mugs, knives, pens, and so like? Even an elementary schoolboy in the main area would guess that much.

Some good may have done by pointing out that a demand has developed for tubular steel furniture, for certain agricultural implements (though it should have thought they could be obtained through any good agricultural implement store in East Africa), and possibly for steel bars and angles. But it is surely not suggested that the Bukuru area of Tanganyika wants much steel for any of many jazz instruments.

The heads of many experienced shipping houses must have smiled on receiving the circular statement, and their comments in the privacy of their offices must have been franker than those which are made to be expressed at the next meeting.

Yours faithfully

COMMERCIAL TRIMPTON

London

### Scholarships for African Civil Servants

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has shortly asked the Legislative Council to approve a grant of £200,000 from the colony funds for scholarships designed to aid the advancement of African in the Civil Service. This was announced at a meeting of the African Civil Servants Association in Entebbe by Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor, who pointed out that there was need for provision to enable African civil servants to complete their training, often overseas, and acquire experience for higher posts. "For many years," Sir Andrew said in an earlier speech, "it has been the policy of the Protectorate Government to promote African advancement in the Civil Service. This is a process which must be gradual. The effects of this policy are, however, beginning to be felt. Large opportunities are bound to arise in the future as Africans become more qualified in most of the posts."

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# PERSONALIA

LORD NOEL-BUXTON is now visiting the Rhodesias. MR. JOHN WAKEFIELD has arrived from Haiti on leave. SIR BERTRAM and LADY GEANCY have returned to Kenya.

MR. R. FANE left by air on Sunday to return to Nairobi-Kisumu.

LORD RUSSELL is accompanied by his daughter on his present visit to East Africa.

MR. E. S. GOMBERG is president of the Indian Christian Association in Uganda.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ARTHUR C. LEWING left London by air last Friday to return to Kenya.

NAWAB SIDDIQ ALI KHAN, Commissioner in British East Africa for Pakistan, is now in Uganda.

THE REV. GEOFFREY LESTER has been inducted chaplain in Kampala by the Bishop of Uganda.

MR. G. G. GRIEVE has been elected for the Hill Ward of Nairobi City Council, defeating MR. LEO VIGAR.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH, M.C., and MRS. RIDDOCH left London by air on Tuesday to return to Kenya.

THE BISHOP ON THE UPPER NILE has arrived in England, and will be here until the end of January.

SAYED SIR AHMED RAHMAN, T. MAHDI, PASHA, is leaving the Sudan for London at the end of this month.

PROFESSOR FRANK DEBENHAM is on his way to Central Africa via the Cape in the R.M.S. PRETORIA CASTLE.

THE REV. DONALD STONEHILL, of St. Faith's Mission, near Rusape, has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. PERCY IBBOTSON has postponed his departure for Southern Rhodesia until the middle of next month.

COLONEL W. STIRLING has arrived back in London from Rhodesia. His former Colonel, COLONEL W. STIRLING, is also in London.

MR. STUART MANNING, assistant editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, is in this country on leave for the next two months.

MR. G. B. BECKETT, Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, will shortly arrive in London.

MR. VEDAS H. K. LALKA, president of the Kampala Muslim Association, left London by air on Tuesday to return to Uganda.

MR. GEORGE LEWANIKA has arrived in Chaux, Switzerland, from Northern Rhodesia to attend a Moral Re-orientation Conference.

MR. J. R. BARRY has been seconded from the Administration in Uganda to the Department of Co-operative Development.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCETT will leave England next month for East and Central Africa, from which she expects to return next March.

MR. A. R. SOMERS COX, lately Secretary of the Royal Sovereign Bencil Co., Ltd., is about to leave with his family to settle in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. EDWARD BRADLEY will leave London shortly for a six weeks' tour of East Africa and the Rhodesias on behalf of Messrs. Portman, Hill and Co., Ltd.

MR. F. L. JOHNSON, general manager of the Central Africa Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition, has arrived in London and will stay until the latter part of October.

MESSRS. N. I. G. RAMSAY and T. WILLIAMS, Administrator General, and Director of Education respectively in Northern Rhodesia, are in this country on leave.

MRS. ANNE HILLARD, wife of Mr. JOHN HILLARD, has died suddenly at Atbara in the Sudan.

MR. D. P. O'NEAVE, a director of Mutuliya Copper Mines, Ltd., and one of three vice-chairmen of Consolidated Zinc Corporation, Ltd., has become one of the joint managing directors.

MR. C. KAPATEL will act as a non-official member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly during the absence on leave of MR. A. M. MAINI, one of the representatives of Uganda.

SIR EVELYN BARING, the new Governor of Kenya, is due in Nairobi by air on Monday week, September 29, accompanied by LADY MARY BARING, MRS. BARING, and LADY SALEY WALDEGRAVE.

MR. H. K. BINKS, the well-known East African photographer, and MRS. BINKS are on their way back to Kenya after leave in this country. PROFESSOR and MRS. F. B. WILSON are fellow passengers.

MR. C. WINNINGTON-INGRAM is about to leave for Tanganyika to take up an appointment as District Officer in Kondea Irangi. Lately he has been in the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office.

SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL, lately Governor of Uganda, and previously of Aden, has been elected a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

MAJOR M. N. HENNESSY spoke in last Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on "The Marys of Africa": Mary Moffat, Mary Livingstone, Mary Slessor, and Mary Kingsley.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of S.O.A.C. and president of the Advertising Association, is to receive the Mackintosh Medal awarded by that body in recognition of "public and personal service to advertising."

MAJOR GENERAL DOUGLAS CYRIL HAWTHORNE, who has been on the Board of Hutchinson and Co., Ltd., the publishers of Hutchinson Printing Trust, Ltd., has been general secretary of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College since 1949.

MR. G. B. CARLSON, since 1949 Administrative Secretary in Uganda, who has been promoted to the recently created post of Secretary for Social Services and Local Government, served in the Gold Coast for nine years before being transferred to the Colonial Office.

MR. A. T. LENNES BOYD, Minister of Transport, and lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has received from the people of his constituency a 2½-foot yacht to mark his 21 years in the House of Commons. The gift was purchased from a fund which limited donations to one shilling per person.

MR. CHRISTOPHER EDE, who has produced Shakespeare in London, New York, and many other cities, and is well-known in this country as a bagpipe master, has been appointed in that capacity to the staff of the Central Africa Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition, and has just arrived in Bulawayo.

MR. ALAN LUSHAM will return to Kampala by air from London in a few days on completion of his year's course in journalism at the Regent Street Polytechnic. He edited *Uganda Voice* and *Uganda Post* in 1947-48, and afterwards joined the Public Relations Department of Uganda, which he will now rejoin.

MR. R. J. MASON, who has been appointed representative in East Africa of the Oxford University Press, entered the Education Department in 1923 and became Assistant Director in 1927. After three years as Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia, he went to Nigeria in 1931 and retired early this year. He will visit the main educational centres in the territories during the next three months, and expects to establish an office in Nairobi next year.



MR. J. S. COX, manager of the motor division of the Uganda Co. (Africa), Ltd., and MRS. COX left Kampala by air last Friday for the United Kingdom. They expect to return in November.

DR. FERGUS CHAMBERS WRIGHT is expected in Dar-es-Salaam on Saturday to undertake a survey of the structure and organization of the distribution industries of Tanganyika. This is one of the economic research projects financed partly by Government and partly from a Colonial Development and Welfare research grant. The survey, which will be combined with a similar project for Nyasaland, will take about a year, four months of which will be spent in the Protectorate.

### Obituary

#### Lady Tait Bowie, M.B.E.

LADY TAIT BOWIE, M.B.E., widow of the late Sir William Tait Bowie, one of Nyasaland's best-known public figures, has died at her Blantyre home.

The daughter of Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste, LL.D., of Edinburgh, she married Mr. Bowie (as he then was) in 1906. In 1913 she accompanied him to Nyasaland, which he had left 11 years earlier after a warning that an attack of blackwater fever made it dangerous for him to remain.

They lived on Sanford Estate, a few miles north of Blantyre, eventually moving to Michiru, where Lady Tait Bowie stayed for the rest of her life. Her husband, who had become general manager in Nyasaland of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., was five times nominated a non-official member of the Legislative Council, served on the Executive Council and the Central African Council, and was second chairman of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations.

Lady Tait Bowie maintained an active interest in many aspects of public affairs, and in 1945 she was awarded the M.B.E. for war-services. The long illness from which she had suffered compelled her to give up much.

She is survived by two sons, both in Africa; another son, ROBERT, an administrative officer, died last year at the age of 36.

#### Sir Charles Markham

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, whose death in Nairobi was briefly reported last week, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1919 and was at one time an honorary attaché in Cairo. After an unsuccessful farming venture in his country, he crossed Africa in a motor caravan of his own design, passing through the Sahara desert, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, and Kenya. Some years before the war he returned to Kenya and engaged in prospecting, in which his most successful venture was in kyanite. In the last war he served in the King's African Rifles. He had shot big game in many countries. The title devolves upon Mr. Charles Markham, who lives in Limuru, Kenya, and in 1949 married Miss Valerie Barry-Johnston, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. Barry-Johnston, of Thika.

#### Mr. Webster Plass

MR. WEBSTER PLASS, who has died in London, aged 56, was an American engineer and business man who had made a remarkable collection of African sculpture and art. Displays at the Imperial Institute and the Royal Anthropological Institute benefited greatly from his co-operation: for the Festival of Britain he was the only foreign member of the Imperial Institute advisory committee. The British Museum had several gifts of fine Native wood-carvings from Mr. Plass, and it is believed that the museum will receive the rest of his collection.

## Mr. Attlee's Visit to Central Africa

### Abandonment of Federation Might Be Serious

SUMMARIZING HIS IMPRESSIONS of his visit to the Rhodesias, Mr. Attlee has written in the *Daily Herald*:

"The majority of Africans are opposed to federation. No doubt many do not understand the question, and are influenced partly by their dislike of change.

"Some of the leaders have personal ambitions, and have unrealistic dreams of African domination in a short time, but there is genuine fear that federation will be dominated by Southern Rhodesians and that the African will cease to advance. Events in the Union have reinforced this fear, and recent actions of the Union Government have cast doubts on the effectiveness of constitutional safeguards.

"On the other hand, I met influential sections of European opinion in Southern Rhodesia who opposed federation for precisely the opposite reason. They feared that in a short time the federation would be dominated by Africans. Some Northern Rhodesians agreed with this view.

"The mutual fears of these two sections are stimulated by extreme speeches on either side. Between these extremes are the advocates of federation. They are liberal-minded and look ahead, seeing the solution of the problem in a partnership between the two communities, though obviously for some time the European will be senior partner.

"They argue that few Africans are to-day fit for self-government, but that in due course the advance will come. They fear that the alternative to federation will be a growing estrangement between the races and a less liberal outlook by the Europeans.

"The results of abandoning federation may be serious and the relations between the races may be affected. There is a great fund of goodwill and the chance of evolving a satisfactory relationship between them in Central Africa.

"It is the duty of us all, Europeans and Africans, to try to weigh up all the factors in the situation without prejudice and with as full a knowledge as we can obtain."

## Uganda Chiefs Visiting Britain

THE BRITISH COUNCIL, at the request of the Uganda Government, has arranged a six weeks' tour of England and Scotland for a group of six chiefs drawn from all four provinces of Uganda. Besides obtaining a general picture of Britain, they will see something of local government methods, agriculture, forestry, and the courts of justice.

The group arrived on September 8, and its members are spending the first 12 days of the tour in Bedford and Cambridge on an introductory course. Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow will be visited between September 22 and October 4, when the chiefs travel to Manchester to look at industrial conditions and the processing of raw materials imported from their territories. They will then return to London for a short programme of sightseeing and general interest visits before flying home on October 20.

The members of the party are: Paulo Neil Kavuma, Katikiro to the Buganda Government, the senior post under the Kabaka; Filimoni Kitaburaza, a county chief in the Kigezi district; Rwot Petero Oola, county chief, Aswa, and a member of the Central Labour Advisory Board; Erinayo Okullo, county chief, and treasurer of the Lango African Local Government; Yoaasani Waibi, county chief of Bulamogi; Joseph Ogaino, county chief of Kaberamado and president of the Teso District Council.

The annual dinner of the King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces Officers' Dinner Club will be held on Friday, November 28, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London. Tickets (members £1; non-members 26s.) will be available in October from the hon. secretary, Brigadier A. J. ... in 3 Rivermount, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.

# Aims of British Policy in Tanganyika Governor's Reply to Trusteeship Council

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, said when addressing the Trusteeship Council recently:

"I have been concerned to find that there are some who still have lingering doubts as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the future of this Territory, and it has even been suggested to me that the Secretary of State should make a further statement in amplification of his statement of June 25.

"It is stated in unambiguous terms, firstly, that it is the intention of H.M. Government to continue to administer the Territory in accordance with terms of the Trusteeship Agreement until the ultimate goal of self-government has been reached, and, secondly, that H.M. Government interprets the Trusteeship Agreement and Article 76 of the United Nations Charter as imposing upon the Administering Authority an obligation to administer the Territory for the benefit of its inhabitants, both indigenous and immigrant, and to provide for their full participation in the progressive development of political institutions and in the social advancement of the territory.

### Safeguarding Minority Interests

"The Trusteeship Agreement imposes upon H.M. Government as Administering Authority certain international obligations, and in particular an obligation to safeguard the interests of minority groups. For this reason, if for no other, it is necessary, for the time being at least, that the official majority in the Legislative Council should be retained.

"How soon it can be dispensed with, and indeed, how quickly Tanganyika can advance along the road of political development, will depend upon the people themselves, and more especially upon their political leaders. If all cooperate to promote the best interests of the Territory, the advance will be steady and sure, but if the principle of racialism is allowed to enter the political system, political development will be halted indefinitely.

"The Secretary of State has approved the recommendations of the Constitutional Development Committee for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council in the confidence that all the inhabitants of Tanganyika will place the interests of the Territory before those of any one section of the community. I hope time will show that this confidence was not unjustified.

"It has become increasingly apparent that the Asians are by no means unanimous in wishing the Asian seats in the Legislative Council to be filled by election. In a formal discussion with leaders of the larger sections of the Asian community, I submitted recommendations to the Secretary of State, who has agreed that for the present, and until there is a general wish for a change, four of the Asian seats in the enlarged Legislative Council should be filled by nomination.

### Filling Asian Seats

"One of the nominated members will be an Arab, and the other three will be selected after the balance of seats have been filled by election. With the concurrence of the Secretary of State, I have informed Professor Mackenzie that I do not exclude the possibility of a larger non-official membership than that proposed by the Constitutional Committee.

"Some sections of the population desire to see the elective principle introduced at the earliest possible date, but until I have received Professor Mackenzie's report and had time to study it, and to make my recommendations to the Secretary of State, it is not possible for me to deal with the matter further.

"There are two changes, one of which were suggested by non-official members when the report of the Constitutional Committee was debated in this Council last November, which I should be sensible to see introduced without delay and for which I have obtained the Secretary of State's approval.

"The first is that the Governor should cease to preside at the Council except on formal occasions, and that a Speaker should be appointed who would take the chair during the

normal business of the Council and in debate. Steps are being taken to have the necessary amendments made to the Constitutional Instrument, but it is unlikely that it will be possible to make the appointment until next year. The Council will in the course be asked to make the necessary financial provision.

"The other change relates to the use of Swahili in the Council. I have found African opinion to be sharply divided on this, and there are undoubtedly cogent arguments on either side. In my own view, the decision should be made for the use of Swahili in accordance with the permission of the Zohafi. If the suggestion commands itself to honourable members, the necessary amendment will be drafted for their consideration.

### Moving Meru Tribesmen

"Honourable members will have seen newspaper reports of a resolution passed by the United Nations Trusteeship Council as a result of a petition submitted by certain members of the Meru tribe protesting against their compulsory eviction from certain lands which they were occupying. It is to be regretted that in the presentation of this case both to the Trusteeship Council and to the public through the Press, there have been serious distortions of fact and the good name of this Government has been impeached.

"I have therefore thought it desirable to cause to be prepared a White Paper setting out the history of this question and relating factually what steps it was found necessary for this Government to take to carry out its decisions. Allegations which have been made that this Government resorted to the use of force in a brutal way are completely untrue.

"Owing to these people's refusal to comply with the law and leave the area, it was necessary to use compulsion. The Administration carried out its unpleasant duties with the utmost consideration to the people concerned, and Government has not only provided a liberal measure of assistance for the removal of the people, their livestock and their goods and chattels, but has offered them most generous compensation.

"In addition, Government has planned a scheme for the development of the whole of the Meru country, from which of course these people will also benefit. Particular emphasis in this plan is placed on the provision of water, the clearance of tsetse-infested bush, and the provision of educational and medical amenities.

"Government has taken note of the terms of the resolution passed by the Trusteeship Council. There is nothing in it which conflicts with the policy which Government as Administering Authority is already taking action to carry out. The resolution is a step in the right direction, and we hope that our efforts to have the full co-operation of the tribesmen concerned.

"Honourable members are well aware of the steps which this Government has taken to try to find a fair and reasonable solution to the problems arising from land holders in parts of the Northern Highlands. The recommendations of the Wilson Commission, of which the move of these Meru was a component part, had a solid foundation for better land utilization in the future.

"In furtherance of this policy an investigation is being made into the possibilities of the development of the Pangani Basin, where we hope that irrigation, a correct and treatment may open up to cultivation areas of land which are at present arid waste.

### Diocesan Silver Jubilee

THE DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA will celebrate its silver jubilee at the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Dodoma, on November 1 and 2. In London Sir Stewart Symes, a former Governor of Tanganyika, will preside over a meeting of the diocesan association in the assembly hall of Mary Sumner House, Westminster, on October 2, when addresses will be given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rt. Rev. G. A. Chamberlain, bishop of the diocese from its inception in 1927 until 1947.

Commenting on the achievements since Bishop Chambers and his first band of mission workers went out to build on the small work so ably pioneered in the early days, the present Bishop writes that there are now 12 times as many active churches and places of Christian worship, every main town of the diocese has offerings by Africans, an African music group, and has opened up to Christian work, such encouragement and self-support that now 95% of the African staff are paid from African offerings, and educational and medical institutions.



## Lawlessness in Kenya

### K.A.U. Official on Trial

JESSE KARIUKI, a 62-year-old official of the Kenya African Union, was called upon to show cause in the Supreme Court of Kenya last week why he should not be deported to a remote part of the Colony as an undesirable character. Mr. J. J. Whyatt, the Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kapila, an Indian advocate, for the defendant.

Oral evidence was heard of statements made by Kariuki at various meetings and all were submitted concerning his alleged participation in illegal oath-taking ceremonies. Names of the deponents, dates and the whereabouts of incidents were not mentioned in court.

Evidence was given by two constables that Kariuki had said at different meetings that Queen Victoria had ordered Europeans not to take land from Africans; that African land belonged to Africans and would be taken back; that there would be bloodshed; and that Africans should refuse to work for Europeans.

Deponents alleged that Kariuki was a very high member of Mau Mau, and that he had tried to re-establish the proscribed Central Kikuyu Association and unite that movement with another proscribed society, Dini ya Msambwa.

Kariuki said that when he had used the Kikuyu word for "kill" when speaking to Africans of European settlers; he had not meant it literally, but had meant killing by means of starvation. Later he denied having used the word at all.

When proceedings against Kariuki were resumed on Monday a witness, Julius Mwangi, said the accused was at his house on the night on which he was alleged to be attending Mau Mau meetings.

### Death Sentence Passed on Missionary by Mau Mau

Press messages from Nairobi report that a Mau Mau court tried and sentenced Father P. J. McGill, who had denounced Mau Mau from the pulpit of his church in the Kikuyu reserve, and condemned him to death. The mission house was surrounded by a gang armed with spears and knives who demanded that the priest should come out for his execution. Father O'Donoghue, another priest, went out to the gang in the absence of Father McGill, who had been warned. An African pupil, by throwing a log of wood, deflected a spear thrown at Father O'Donoghue by one of the gang, which fled as soon as the alarm was sounded.

Mr. John Whyatt, Attorney-General, and Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies, Member for African Affairs in Kenya, have arrived in London by air to discuss the situation with the Secretary of State. They will fly back to Nairobi tomorrow.

On Sunday Father McGill again denounced Mau Mau, describing it as an anti-Christian, Communist-inspired movement which threatened all decent Kikuyu. "It has come to destroy your country and all religion in it," he said before celebrating Mass at his mission church.

His colleague, Father O'Donoghue, then celebrated a second Mass, and afterwards distributed religious emblems to large numbers of Kikuyu who accepted them as proof of open opposition to Mau Mau.

Police have been guarding the mission station for some days. Reinforcements were sent on Monday, and the curfew was extended to that part of the Kikuyu country.

Mr. Michael Blundell, Leader of the European elected members, told a meeting in Thika last week that responsibility for the present situation of increasing lawlessness must be laid squarely on the Government. The Colony was still waiting for the promised special measures to combat crime and subversive activities.

## Kenya African Union Condemned

### Provincial Commissioner's Accusations

ADDRESSING A LOCAL BAZAAR near Nyeri, Mr. E. H. Windley, the provincial commissioner, strongly condemned the activities of some Kenya African Union leaders, whom he believed must be held responsible for the recent increase in crime and disorder among the Kikuyu, including the development of Mau Mau oaths, violence committed by thugs, and the general intimidation of the law-abiding people.

He said that the association of certain leaders of the Kenya African Union with those disorderly people had caused the authorities to bar all public meetings by the Kenya African Union throughout Kenya. Very strong police action was to be taken to bring to justice the instigators of disorder and anti-Government agitation.

He emphasized that the Kikuyu themselves, by condoning such disorderly activities, were in danger of causing the universal contempt and distrust of other peoples in Kenya and of prejudicing their employment elsewhere in positions of responsibility. He believed that the disorderly people came largely from Nairobi and parts of Kiambu, and stressed the necessity for the law-abiding and progressive people of the tribe to resist the intimidation and to co-operate with Government in restoring order.

### Future Progress Endangered

"You must use your good sense and not listen so readily to the lies of political agitators who tell you that if you only give them more money they will arrange to steal other people's land for you and get self-government very soon. They wish to live on your money, and self-government to them means jobs and corruption for themselves. If you listen to these dishonest orators who mislead you with lies and misuse your money, you are in danger of losing the future progress of your country."

Mr. Windley declared: "Your future depends on following the good sense of your true leaders and in accepting for your own good the guidance and wisdom of Government, which, with your own efforts, has already brought you such great progress in so short a time."

"It is for you to decide whether you continue to progress under wise leadership or whether you deteriorate by following the destructive vapourings of agitators of the sort who drag your women out at night and force them to take vile oaths against all Kikuyu custom and who defile sacred church altars by slaughtering goats on them."

"You should remember that the things you want of civilization, such as education, medical facilities, better farming and much else, have been brought to you from the British-European civilization, and without it you would have no future."

"There is no question of the Europeans leaving Kenya, as some Kikuyu orators tell you. The Kenya Government is a British Government which means to govern strongly and wisely; and, by good government, with your help, to bring you the things you need."

## Lectures on Social Work

MRS. G. M. CULWICK, social research officer, Sudan Gezira Board, will deliver a lecture in London on Social Development in the Gezira on September 25, at 5.30 p.m. at the lecture hall of the Religious Education. The entire programme of lectures in the winter programme on Rural Life at Home and Overseas will be given on November 26 at the same time and place by Mrs. Charles Russell, chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Countrywomen of the World, on the Place of Women in Voluntary Work in Rural Life.

## British Commonwealth Organization Manifesto of Uganda Founders

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATION was established on September 14 in Fort Portal, Uganda, where a provisional central directorate was created. It will be staffed meantime by honorary officials, though it is felt that, although the organization was conceived and created in Fort Portal, it cannot be controlled for any length of time from a point so remote from main communications and civilization.

The manifesto states:

Wherever the ultimate location of the British Commonwealth Organization may be, it will certainly be in a Dominion or a Colony, and as this the organization differs, it is believed from all other Commonwealth societies and associations. To establish the headquarters in London would be futile, as the organization would be suffocated and would wither in the great metropolis. The central directorate would be out of direct and personal contact with British overseas possessions, and this would inevitably result overseas in a lack of faith in the organization.

### Central Directorate Will Be Overseas

The Central directorate will therefore, ultimately be located overseas, and as the greatest immediate danger to the Commonwealth appears to lie in Africa, it is most probable that the final selection will be one of the major African Colonies.

It is the intention of the organization to establish branches in all the British overseas territories. This will take time, but it is hoped that branches in all the major Colonies will be set up within a very short time.

There will be a branch in the United Kingdom, which

will be responsible for liaison with the national Press and other societies and associations in the United Kingdom. It will be through this office that the facts concerning the Colonies and the Commonwealth will be brought before the public.

### Declaration of Policy

The British Commonwealth Organization will stand united throughout the Commonwealth in doing its utmost to conserve and preserve Her Majesty's overseas possessions, and its united efforts will be brought to bear against all attempts to "take away or to start or to restore square inch of any of these possessions."

The organization will also every endeavour to remove all causes where they may exist of racial antagonism, and will promote and foster good will and harmony amongst all races. It will at the same time expose those who, through ignorance or ill-will, provoke and encourage inter-racial hostility and hatred.

In the economic development of the Colonies the organization stands for private enterprise, and will wherever possible assist private enterprise to become established. It will oppose all forms of nationalization overseas apart from those schemes which are purely of a developmental nature and which are in the interests economically of the Colonies, and have therefore to be undertaken by such bodies as Government or quasi Government corporations. It will promote and foster equal partnership in economic and social development, and this partnership will be without favour or bias, and based on true equality of service ability, and moral equity.

The organization will oppose all forms of racial discrimination, whensoever directed against Coloured or other white people. Where such discrimination exists, it will press for the true facts to the public both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Communism will be attacked with the same vigour, and every attempt will be made to expose all instances, both in which communism has been exposed, and also Communism is a danger for membership.

The organization, as it is an entirely new party and a non-political organization, will welcome as members loyal serving officers of Her Majesty's Colonial Service, who are already devoting a large part of their lives in creating a better understanding amongst all races in the territories in which they work, provided that they fully understand that they must at all times abide by the laws laid down in Colonial territories.

The organization will oppose further disintegration and disunity in the Commonwealth, the British Commonwealth organization intends to be the new cement which will hold the Commonwealth together and it will strive to unite all Her Majesty's subjects overseas in the Commonwealth into one concrete body.

Membership is open to all who owe allegiance to the Queen, regardless of colour or religion, provided that they are British subjects of the Commonwealth and that they owe allegiance to no other. The annual subscription is £1, and the life subscription rate £10. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Honorary Treasurer, British Commonwealth Organization, Fort Portal, Uganda.

Jan Dundas of Dundas has been elected honorary director general.

## £2m. Corporation for S. Rhodesia

A £2m. DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is to be launched in Southern Rhodesia by Dr. Axel Wenner-Gren, founder of the worldwide Electrolux Company, who is associated with about 120 other companies in various countries, known as the Capricorn Africa Development Corporation (Private) Ltd. It will concentrate initially on mining, transport, and agriculture. The two other partners are Mr. Ake Lillas and Colonel David Stirling, a director of several Rhodesian companies. Both have been staying in Salisbury.

Dr. Wenner-Gren is also interested in the possibility for Africa of a monorail system, now under test in Germany, and said to be cheaper in construction and operation than orthodox railways. He is listed in a current American business publication as one of the hundred most important men in the world.

Mr. Ake Lillas, who has offices in the West Indies, Bahamas, and Trinidad, has decided to locate Rhodesia with his family.

Several prominent Rhodesians have been invited to serve in an advisory capacity on the board of the corporation.



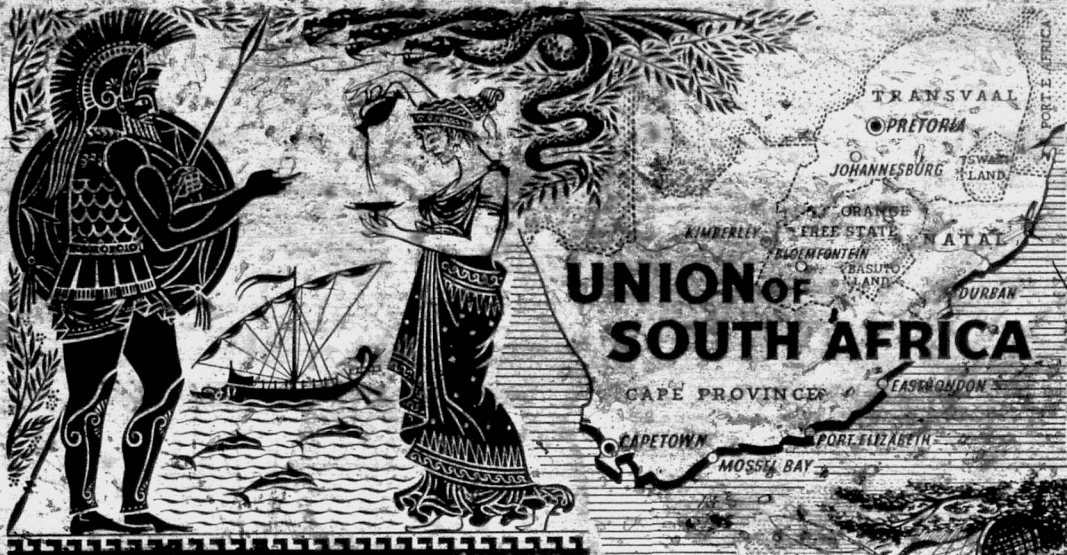
The minute cigarette











**GOLD:** The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Eleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround reputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argonauts was a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate, unfortunates who extracted alluvial gold from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced, in less than twenty years, nearly 470 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,260,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions of commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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## Sisal Prices and Production Costs

THE RECENT SHARE FALL IN sisal prices has been followed by a quick recovery from the low point of £90 per ton to £108 for No. 1 in the U.K. Moreover, the discounts for other grades have narrowed, and No. 2 is now quoted at £102, whereas a week earlier the price ranged from 92 to £94.

The current monthly letter issued by Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., states:

The fall in prices caused great concern to the growers, particularly as the differentials between the grades were still very wide and No. 3 and No. 4 sisal were quoted at £70 per ton.

The present production of the different grades varies considerably, but on the average not more than 25% of No. 1 is produced, so that at the present level of prices an estate receives on the average considerably less than the price quoted for No. 1.

The cost of producing sisal has risen considerably since 1939, for instance labour, which figures largely in the cost, is now four times greater than before the war. Machinery and spare parts are also many times greater, so that it can now be judged that the present market prices are below the cost of production on many estates.

The dramatic fall in prices has come about in such a short space of time that the trade has not yet had time to reflect on the repercussions which may follow the present serious situation.

It was not unexpected that spinners would soon be tempted to enter the market, particularly as in many cases stocks in their warehouses were running low. Recently business has been very active, and it is believed that a fairly substantial quantity of sisal has been sold, thus relieving any pressure on there might have been a few weeks back. The general optimistic atmosphere prevailing in the trade and a general improvement in buying is expected.

## Prosperity of the Belgian Congo

EXPORTS FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO have increased sharply in value in the last six years, although in tonnage the increase is no more than 50%, the discrepancy being due partly to higher prices, but also partly to the expansion of the mining and processing of products.

Making but only in the course of an interesting review the Brussels correspondent of the *Financial Times* wrote that 50% by value and nearly 60% by tonnage of the exports consist of copper and plantation products and their early derivatives, and that 25% is copper concentrate and manganese, are among the other important minerals now shipped, the security reasons no figures of uranium production are issued.

A first-class conflict is brewing between the highly enlightened administration which seems inclined to have itself be caught napping, and a hard core of whites, whose train of thought is based on cheap Native labour and who are now being told they cannot have a workman if the machine is not to the job.

The big boom to the surface has been seen when the demand for labour, in comparison with the 30-year plan and with the private investment of several rounds of money, has fallen well behind schedule. One result of the pending of plan money has fallen well behind schedule, simply for lack of labour to spend it on.

## Federation of African Farmers

FEDERATION OF UGANDA AFRICAN FARMERS, LTD. has been registered in Uganda as a public company to take over the activities of what has been known as the African Federation of Partners.

The general manager, an American, Mr. G. Shepherd, said at Kampala a few days ago that nearly 25,000 had been subscribed, and that International Co-operative (Inc.), of America had promised to lend \$250,000 without interest so that the new company could develop its programme of marketing and import facilities.

Mr. A. Shucksmith, who has the early arrived in Uganda from Oxford Britain to run the staff, stated that when the business changes, the federation would export to the United Kingdom and groupings of the society in the United Kingdom, where they would obtain consumer goods on Abandon.

The company is to employ 10 full-time staff.

## Of Commercial Concern

From November 1 new scales of pay will be introduced in the building industry in Northern Rhodesia. An African clerk possessing first-class qualification will then receive 10s. 6d. a day, or 6d. above the rate payable to African carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, drain-layers, and sheet-metal workers who hold first-class certificates after Government trade tests. Electrical wiremen will be paid 7s., and painters and glaziers 6s. a day. Second-class clerks will draw 8s., and third-class clerks 4s. For unskilled labourers in the building trade the daily rate will become 2s. 6d.

Owing to the large sterling balances which have accumulated in Japan, no applications for licences to import textiles from that country into Kenya and Uganda will be considered until July 1, 1953. The matter is under consideration in Tanganyika.

## U.K. Tobacco Imports

A total of 118m. lb. of unmanufactured tobacco was imported into the U.K. in the first seven months of this year, compared with 97m. lb. in the same period of 1951. British Central Africa supplied 21m. lb.

Owing to a typographical error in a report in the *Mabira Co., Ltd.* last week, current assets were printed as £11,253 and £7,221. The first mentioned figure should have referred to current liabilities.

The experiment with hibiscus by the Overseas Food Corporation in the Kongwa district of Tanganyika has proved disappointing this season, but investigations are to continue.

Copra producers in the Seychelles have contracted to export 1,000 tons of the product to India at 5s. 10s. per 100 lbs. The last contract had been placed at 5s. 2d.

Export from the Sudan have been restricted under open general licence will be permitted until November 30.

Sisal and other hard hemp, with the exception of manila hemp and true hemp, will be removed from control in the U.K. on October 1.

An Association of Manufacturers' Representatives is in process of formation in Kampala.

## Dividends

**Clewis and Peat.** Final 25% making 75% less tax, or 19s. 6d. The interim dividend of 50% declared last September was the first distribution of the ordinary shares since 1929. The interim dividend of 25% in respect of 1952 has been recommended by the directors. Consolidated profits for 1951 was £107,314 (£78,225) after tax (£11,272) (£95,329).

**Sandlers Valve Co., Ltd.** Final 12% (10%) making 18% (16%) for the year.

## Sisal Output for August

**D. Orientations, Ltd.** 400 tons of fibre, making 100 tons of rope in eight months.

## Coffee Price Likely to Remain High

MR. S. E. SCHUBERT & Co., Ltd. state in their current market letter: "Nobody knows the true figure of U.K. coffee consumption. Our guess is 425,000 bags a year, and with the raising of the tax rate, it is probable to rise to 450,000 bags. The only guess that coffee consumption will be 450,000 bags."

World coffee prices during the year have been very steady, and many origins have advanced slightly. Price levels are now near enough to U.S. ceilings to discourage the belief that they can advance much further. At the same time we see no reason to expect a decline.



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For descriptive literature please write to  
the Information Department.

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2013, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa.



Mining

Company Progress Reports

London, Rhodesian. At the Somaught mine in August 1977 tons of ore were treated for a total working profit (including gold premium on May and June outputs at £405) of £1,445, compared with £1,162 in July.

Sherwood Stars. An estimated working profit of 1975 (including May and June gold premium of £342) was earned in August from the treatment of 2,655 tons of ore. The total working profit for 1975 was £2,800.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold. 82,852 loads of magnificent gravels were treated during the first half of this year, from which 6,653,700 carats were recovered.

Globe & Phoenix. 16,200 tons of ore were treated in August, during which month 3228 oz. gold was sold. The working profit was £2,953, against £20,876 in July.

Motapa. 2,362 oz. gold were recovered in August from milling 22,580 tons of ore. The working profit was £1,508, compared with £567 in July.

Rhodesia, Broken Hill. 1,450 long tons of lead and 1,000 tons of zinc were produced in August.

Gold Price

THE FINE SEED OF OPPORTUNE for a world-wide increase in the price of gold was Mr. N. C. Havenga, South African Finance Minister, recently at a meeting in Mexico City of the International Monetary Fund. He predicted that if gold is not correctly priced, it will wreck any monetary mechanism.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENTS CO. LTD. report that the diamond sales contract between Ammasi, Ltd. and the Diamond Development Corporation, on December 31 last, and that they were unable to effect any extension of the agreement or to conclude a new agreement.

Wankie Colliery

COAL SALES by Wankie Colliery, Ltd. for the extended August 31 reached a record total of 2,372,946 tons, an increase of 114% compared with 1950-51. In addition 13,375 tons of coke, 12,256 tons of breeze and 28,712 tons of slurry were sold.

Mining Personalia

MR. A. COLE, ASSOC. M.I.M.S.T.M.M., has joined the staff of the Mafider-Nyanza mines in Kenya.

MR. F. S. STANLEY has been elected chairman of the Workers' Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. O. MOROAN, ASSOC. M.I.M.S.T.M.M., has left Malawi Island, Tanganyika for Butawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. S. W. R. BROWN, ASSOC. M.I.M.S.T.M.M., has taken up an appointment with the Colonial Mines Service in Uganda.

MR. C. B. BISSER, M.I.M.S.T.M.M., Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory from leave in this country.

MR. J. C. TAYLOR has been elected chairman of the Northern Rhodesian localisation of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, in which Mr. A. A. HAYNES is vice chairman and Mr. F. D. STANLEY is hon. secretary.

CAPTAIN A. H. MORING, a partner in the firm of Jewick, Moring and Co., who has been appointed chairman of Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., is chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. and several other gold mining companies with East African interests.

Mining Dividends

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD.—Deferred interest 80% (60%)

EMERALD MINING AND FINANCE LTD.—10% (134%) Net profit to date 30 £24,351 (£39,140) after tax of £10,789 (£15,441)

Minerals Separation

MINERALS SEPARATION LTD. have acquired more than 95% of the issued capital of Messrs. J. W. Jackman and Co., Ltd., formerly equipment manufacturers of Manchester.

Copper Prices

THE NEW AGREEMENT, by which the Ministry of Materials in the U.K. who has produced £268 per ton for copper, will continue unchanged during the year.

Zinc Price Increase

A RISE OF 24 PER CENT in the price of good ordinary brand zinc of 100 lbs. has been announced by the Ministry of Materials. Premium remains unchanged.



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Table with 3 columns: 1952, 1955, 1957. Rows include: Number of consumers, Annual consumption, Annual sales, Capital, and Dividend received.

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Company Report

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Limited

Company's Strong Financial Position and Confidence

Issued Capital Only £250,000 But £794,368 Invested in Estates

Annual Statement of Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA LIMITED, was held at 5 and 7 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, September 16.

MR. N. C. S. BOSANQUET, chairman of the company, had circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1952, a statement to shareholders in the following terms:

"I meet this year in a very different atmosphere to that of the buying and selling of sisal fibre, and in examining the accounts which we present to you on this occasion I should like to analyse the figures with the object of seeing how far we are equipped to meet perhaps low selling prices and certainly competition. In speaking of low selling prices I am not suggesting that the selling prices of 1951 are remaining in the near future, for that would mean the disappearance of large quantities of East African fibre from the market.

**Selling Prices and Production Costs**

"It must be remembered that while selling prices have been rising and the industry enjoying exceptional prosperity, the costs of production have also increased though not in the same ratio as the rise in prices. Compared with the increased costs in some other primary commodities, the increases in this industry have been very modest, and a question whether lower selling prices can be followed by much relief in expenditure costs.

"Before the war in 1945 we managed to survive with sisal fibre selling at £18 10s. 5d. per ton and a cost of production of £15 17s. 7d. a question whether the average estate to-day would find it economic to continue production with the selling price of fibre averaging £60 per ton.

"The profit and loss account of this company for the year ended March, 1952, probably represents the peak of our prosperity, for, although we may expect increasing crops, we cannot expect to enjoy the selling prices of the last two years.

**The Accounts**

"We harvested 6,440 tons of fibre which realized £1,139,294, and after adding interest and sales of by-products the credit side of the account shows a total of £1,147,039. On the other side expenditure shows £355,977 spent on the estates, including staff commission; £50,000 depreciation of buildings, machinery and railways, including £954 for the leasehold estate. London office expenses include the costs of my visit to the company's estates last October, and also expenses relating to the visit of our consulting engineer. Taxation takes £424,135, and the profit taken to the appropriation account is £309,091.

"We have placed £200,000 in a general reserve; £5,000 to staff contingencies; reserve £24,402 to a reserve for maintenance of agricultural implement and depreciation of stores. We had an interim dividend of 10% on December 31, 1951, amounting to £125, and propose a final dividend of 10% on the 31st of the year, and requiring £165,625. This leaves £143,467 to carry forward, as compared with £48,334 brought in.

"Turning to the balance sheet you will see that the property owned represents a total of £794,368 invested

in these estates before depreciation. When the next we pay a dividend of 30% on £250,000 issued capital, we are in fact paying under 20% on the total capital invested in the estate. There may come a time when once again a clamour is raised on the subject of excessive dividends and a demand for limitation. I question whether a case could be made against this company engaged in a speculative industry and enjoying this modest return over a period of unusual prosperity.

"The figure shown under current assets, as representing the value of stores, tools and spares has risen to the substantial total of £50,000, and with the possibility of lower prices and therefore lower values, and additionally the risk of deterioration and redundancy with so large a collection of various requirements, we are protecting this position by adding £24,402 to a special reserve which we now call reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements and depreciation of stores, etc.

"Our application of £200,000 to general reserve brings the total of that reserve to £525,000, and in creating it in this way we are practically covering our capital expenditure for the year and the instalments paid during the year on the Mlingote estate.

**Capital Expenditure on Estates**

"We have spent liberally on capital expenditure with the object of increasing production in the field and improving efficiency, and so quality in the factory. For the year under review our capital expenditure was £472,000. The principal items concerned are development £50,000, buildings £32,000, factories and machinery £50,000, and railways and transport £36,000. The outlay on this money has increased our newly developed areas under sisal by 227 hectares, has allowed for the upkeep of immature areas developed during the last two years, and has provided the necessary staff houses and labour hies. Among photographs which we have put into our report are pictures of the permanent houses which we are building for labour.

"Bombura factory, shearing completion, as a modern factory equipped with artificial drying machinery, while substantial improvements have already been made in Kararanga factory. The necessary additions to field transport have been provided, and railway lines and rolling stock kept up to date.

"The estimate of crop for the current year is 6,900 tons of fibre, and stockholders will note the steady increase which has taken place in output since 1949/50.

"One other item in the balance sheet commands attention. Current assets amount to £243,082 and liabilities including future income tax to £227,987. Our net current assets at the date of this balance sheet were therefore £115,095.

"We start therefore upon a new period in the industry with a strong financial position and the equipment which promises to make us more and more productive in the future than we have hitherto been in the past.

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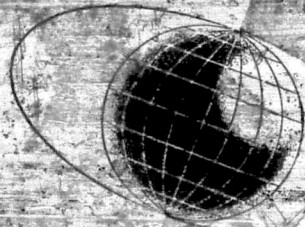
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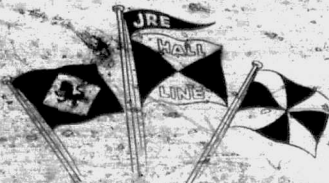
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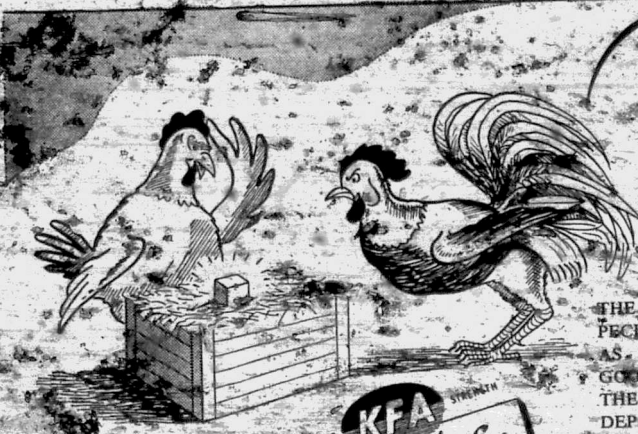
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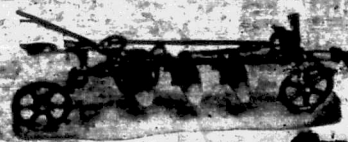
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F. S. JOHNSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALL NEWSPAPERS in this country have given prominent place last week to telegrams from London about the Mau Mau "let society," the crime wave in Kenya, and the Kenya's Attack on eight Bills which are to be laid before the Legislative Council this week to curb the Government with special powers against subversive activities. The new legislation provides for control of the Press, the licensing of printing presses unless especially exempted; the seizure and destruction of newspapers printed on unlicensed presses; the registration of societies with ten or more members (except in the case of trade unions, co-operative organizations, and Freemasons); the transmissibility of confessions made to police officers; authority for provincial commissioners to order a search in another area of any person believed to be a member of a proscribed association; and harsh penalties for sedition.

The *Observer* (which never appears able to admit that the British Government in East or Central Africa are reasonably) discounted the idea "that acts of intimidation and terrorism cannot be controlled without extreme measures." We prefer the judgment of the Government of Kenya, supported by the European non-official members of the Legislative Council, to that of a paper which is so inadequately informed that it added that "European leaders ascribe numerous brutal assaults and acts of intimidation to Mau Mau, although all the victims have been Africans." Yet only a few days previously the British Press had given prominence to the attempted murder of two Roman Catholic priests by Mau Mau. The *News Chronicle*, usually more accurate

on African affairs than the *Observer*, also wrote mistakenly that no European had been assaulted; but their writer did refer realistically to "diseased minds" being responsible for "detestable forms of intimidation" organized by Mau Mau, and paid tribute to the Europeans resident in Africa for so nearly stamping out "this terrorism based upon superstition."

The most disturbing comment, however, has come from the annual conference of the Electors' Union in Kenya, which resolved last week to view with horror and indignation the failure of the Government of Kenya to protect those loyal Africans who have come forward and given evidence which has led to the conviction and sentence of members of Mau Mau. Less than a month ago the Government of Kenya declared certain responsible African politicians have recently sought to attack and undermine the policy of His Majesty's Government by resorting to methods of political agitation which are not only harmful to the orderly progress and development of the Colony. As a result of this irresponsible attitude there has been evidence of a growing unrest and disregard for law and order. The Government cannot and will not tolerate a continuance of this state of affairs and will use every means available to enforce respect for law, so that all responsible citizens of all races may go about their business without fear. The Government calls upon members of all communities to assist in this task. That appeal can be only understood if it is understood that those who lent their aid would be prosecuted, since the Electors' Union would certainly not have passed its

censure without absolute proof of lack of protection for loyal Africans in a number of cases, some officials must have been distressingly at fault.

Sir Evelyn Baring, who will leave London in three days to assume his new appointment as Governor of Kenya, will inherit a task of manifest difficulty, which will assure him of an extra measure of Sir Evelyn Baring's sympathy from all Luckless Inheritance. Kenya must test the qualities of a man at any time, for it is a country with continuing problems, some of which are always in a flashpoint. Any new Governor would, therefore, wish to remain non-committal until he had had time to acquaint himself with all the major problems and the personalities involved. Sir Evelyn Baring will not be able to act so prudently and patiently. From the time of his arrival he must be seen to exercise power, for the machinations of a small number of ambitious and violent Kikuyu threaten law and order more seriously than at any period in the past forty years. The Governor's first duty must, therefore, be to ensure public safety and respect for the Administration, and to provide the police with every facility for the discovery and arrest of the ringleaders of an organization that is never loose, which uses intimidation, arson and physical violence (including murder) as the instrument of its terrorism.

Even in this state of affairs some leading Africans are so circumspect that they are ready to affirm that this Mau Mau movement is non-existent. As we recorded last week, Mr. Mathu, the African member of the Governor's Executive Council, made that astonishing assertion in London. It was endorsed by a representative of the Kenya African Union, a political organization believed by many people (as Mr. Mathu must know) to have close links with Mau Mau, if not semi-officially, but through some of its leaders being intimately associated with the Mau Mau conspirators (for this Kikuyu secret society is engaged in nothing less than conspiracy against the State). Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., who has helped the Kenya African Union to organize its campaign against the Government and rulers of Kenya in the country and in the United Nations circles, presided at the meet-

ing and did not contradict his African proteges. Does he also accept their statements?

Though the situation has justified all the measures taken by the authorities, no credence should be given to some of the stories called from Nairobi. Some newspapers have suggested that the whole European population is threatened, that the state of Kenya is comparable with that of Malaya, and that the position calls for a military, not a civil governor. Such exaggeration is completely unwarranted. The disaffected districts, though embracing Nairobi and its neighbourhood, represent only a small part of the country. Even in the worst areas, in which a curfew has been wisely imposed, administrative officers have continued to address large, orderly, attentive and apparently friendly gatherings of the people. Given the requisite backing, the provincial and district officers will not be found wanting.

Most of the chiefs are acquitting themselves well, despite threats, and but for their loyal counter-measures against the insurgency with which it is associated would have been much less effective. Nor must the influence of the Christian missions and their African adherents be underestimated; they have been a major obstacle to the conspirators and a firm support to sorely tried administrative and police officers who need all necessary powers to use against the unscrupulous, clever, double-dealing careerists who are behind the movement. Only when those craft dodgers are arrested and removed will it be reasonable to say that adequate precautions have been taken. The Government has not failed to do so hitherto merely from slackness, as many people assume, but simply because it hoped to acquire evidence upon which the courts could convict those who are primarily responsible. Circumstances having compelled abandonment of that policy of patience, the powers now provided by emergency legislation should be used to the best of the King's by the Government. It will not be suffered to deteriorate, and should quickly restore normalcy and order, and could then be turned again to the purpose of the progress.



## Notes By The Way

### Move of the Meru

A LITTLE GROUP OF BUREAUCRATS who lose no opportunity of troubling British administration and settlement in East and Central Africa have for many months commented in the Press, in Parliament, and in the corridors of the United Nations of the action of the Government of Tanganyika in removing a small number of Meru tribesmen; it was suggested that there was no justification for such disturbance, and sometimes that the move was made with gross lack of consideration and even with brutality. No balanced person knowing the nature of British administration would believe the more extreme accusations, but many readers of the protests may well have wondered if the Government had acted unreasonably.

### Political Agitators at Work

THE OFFICIAL RECORD, now available and quoted at length on other pages of this issue, must convince the fair-minded that the authorities at headquarters and in the field exercised all possible patience and discretion. Yet again the root of the trouble was the agitation of a few politically-minded Africans who, forming themselves into a Meru Citizens' Union, organized non-co-operation for what the Government describes as "their own political ends." So one can see the ambitions of a few extremist misleaders have flouted both authority and the well-being of the majority of their fellows. The detailed official statement is to be welcomed. It is to be hoped that it will be adequately circulated among leading publications and persons.

### A Good Cox

THE AFRICAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE in Cambridge which ended last Monday owed its inspiration and organization to Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Christopher Cox, as zealous, able, open-minded, and modest a man as I have known in any of the senior advisory appointments at the Colonial Office, which wisely crippled him years ago from the Sudan Service. That flash of insight in the Colonial Office coupled with the self-sacrificing of the Sudan in releasing its own Director of Education, has yielded goats and goats of education in the Colonial Empire? There can be no parts of it with which Sir Christopher was not more than well acquainted, and since he has a photographic memory for men and events, the fruits of his day are often gathered years afterwards.

### Finding Key Men

ONE OF HIS PREOCCUPATIONS has been to get the best available men into key positions, and that he has done well in that direction, beside the many handicaps which he has had to overcome in war and peace, is evident to all who know the leading personalities in the Colonial Education Service. Few men could have done as much in the time to raise the standards of the branch under his direction. He has no illusions though he can be very patient when that seems the right course, or perhaps the only practical course. This year is of high importance to him as the one in which the whole policy of Colonial education is brought under strict scrutiny for the first time (almost a generation) such a subject involved at all times with the complexities of human nature, inevitably reveals wide differences of opinion, and the art and method of Sir Christopher Cox at organizing those

divergencies of approach and deduction into the open, not to impose his own ideas. The Colonial educational craft has at its heart a very good Cox.

### Lord Bruce to the Rescue

LORD BRUCE, a staunch Imperialist, who is chairman of the Finance Corporation for Industry, said at its meeting in London last week that a Commonwealth Finance Corporation ought to be established to assist in the financing of Commonwealth projects in the Dominions and Colonies which are undertaken and managed by individual firms and associations, including, of course, those originating in the Overseas Commonwealth. He emphasized the importance of undertaking an imaginative but realistic programme of raw material production overseas, and his conviction that the City of London has still an immense part to play in such work.

### Capital for the Colonies

TO MANY PUBLIC MEN in this country have been ready to accept the widely propagated view that there can be little Colonial development unless capital can be attracted in large quantities from the United States. Provided there be no political strings attached, nobody will object to American capital interesting itself, but the country must not be allowed to accept the defeatist theory that its days of Colonial greatness are over. Capital depends primarily upon confidence, and if there be no general confidence in the future of the Colonies, there will certainly be no widespread willingness to save in order to invest overseas. But if the immense prospects of Colonial development be graphically presented to the people and kept interestingly under their notice, the necessary confidence will be found in this country. The public men who are persuaded that the future of Britain demands present thrift.

### Wrong Again

LORD BRUCE'S POSITION, as he has recently done in a message which referred to federation have been first reported only two years ago, when the matter has been under consideration for more than a quarter of a century, and, still more curiously, he suggested that his proposed federation would encourage further European immigration, which would result in the "alienation of all our lands to Europeans, and a large part of Native lands to Europeans, when, or necessary, to Do Not Know. Next, he said that under the federal plan the lands will continue to be owned absolutely by the present holders, or their heirs, not by the Federal Government. And, finally, as so often formed, the suggestion of the *Observer* has made the necessary correction before publication of the passage.

### Not the Architect

AS A PRESS, the well-known and usually well-informed staff of the *Sunday Times* wrote on Sunday, when congratulating Viscountess Bessie on her 85th birthday. What as chairman of a Royal Commission he had laid the foundation of the Central African federation which is now passing close to construction, should have said that if there was one thing which the Hedley report achieved, it was to postpone that federation which was as necessary at that time as it is now, and which could then have been done. The Commission unhappy foreboding and faith which was then held by many Rhodesians, including in particular, Sir Clifford Huggins. Instead of laying foundations, it created them.

## T-V. Success

EVERYONE WHO HAS SPOKEN TO ME of Mr. Welensky's appearance on television last Friday has mentioned his crushing rejoinder to Mr. Colin Legum, who emphasized that Africans had been excluded from the earlier conferences at Victoria Falls. The Northern Rhodesian leader explained that Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, the senior member representing African interests, had attended. "But he was a European," retorted Mr. Legum as though that clinched his argument. "It is not yet a crime to be a European in the British Empire," was Mr. Welensky's reply just as the programme ended. Could there have been a better curtain in the circumstances? The viewers (of whom I was not one) appear to have thought it excellent. And all who have mentioned the programme to me considered that Mr. Welensky had dominated the occasion. Yet it was his first experience of the new medium.

## Imperialist

SIR LESLIE BOYCE, Lord Mayor of London, who was born in Australia—and was at one time a member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board—complained at a Mansion House luncheon the other day of the change of name from "British Empire" to "British Commonwealth," and made it quite clear that for him "Empire" was the better word, and that "Commonwealth and Empire" was far worse than "Commonwealth" alone. "I envy those of you who come from the Colonies," said Sir Leslie, "because you have not got people treating your birthright as though it was something for sale by telling you that you are no longer a British citizen, invalidating your perfectly good passport, and forcing you to go down the Strand in quest for a High Commissioner who can give you a new one." These sentiments were warmly applauded.

## Naval Base

MOHABASA, which is to have a great oil refinery with an output of about six million tons of petroleum products annually, to be built at a capital cost of perhaps £70m. sterling, will inevitably become of far greater naval importance, and there is a strong probability that one of the Admiralty's main bases will be developed in East African waters. Many people hoped and believed that that would result from the use of the port throughout the last war, but the powers that be soon showed a preference for Trincomalee in Ceylon. Meantime the whole situation in the Middle East has gravely deteriorated, particularly as a result of the weak and vain attempt of the last Government to appease Persia by withdrawing from Abadan. East and Central Africa have consequently gained greatly in strategic importance, and the decision to build a refinery just south of Mombasa must add to their influence from the standpoint of the Royal Navy.

## Deadly Dart

DRINK AND SNAKES have long been associated in the mind of man, but now and again it is the snake that suffers. Last week in Bifidura, Southern Rhodesia, for example, the local darts champion, Mr. Colin Browne, was showing his prowess in a match in a bar when he suddenly noticed that a puff adder had entered the room and was about to strike a neighbour. So the champion aimed his dart at the reptile, he struck it through the head, and averted what might have been a serious incident. The mate of a snake which has been killed will come to the spot to seek its missing partner. It is to be hoped that Mr. Browne will have been there and in form if such a journey has been undertaken by the spouse of the deceased reptile. Those deadly snakes should sail high in darts scoring.

# Kenya Europeans Must Have Liberal and Moderate Policy

Mr. Michael Blundell's Offer to Africans Suffering Frustration

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the European non-official members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, said when addressing last week's conference in Nairobi of the Electors' Union of Kenya that the European elected members were not taking so deep an interest in the restoration of law and order solely for the sake of the European community, but in the interests of every citizen of the country.

He continued (in part):—

"We have no wish to stifle the legitimate political hopes and aspirations of any people in this country, but we do consider that it is vital to see that the ordinary, honest, inarticulate African citizen should be secure, that he should not be forced against his will to endorse measures which he has no wish whatsoever to endorse.

### Security Essential

"If Government brings forward short-term measures to improve the situation, we shall support them because it is urgently necessary to restore stability and security in the Colony and create the conditions in which harmonious relationships between all peoples can be established.

"We have got within a year, although that time may possibly be extended by agreement amongst all of us, to have discussions on our constitutional future. Now I believe that it will be impossible to produce results from those discussions unless the Government of the day is firmly established and able to carry the country forward on a secure basis.

Again, on a short-term basis it is necessary to re-establish the position for strategic reasons. We cannot afford to allow disruption or turmoil to develop in this area.

Lastly, and in my view by far the most important, we shall not be able to carry on the great task before us of the economic development of Kenya and Eastern Africa without a secure and firm Government; and unless we can carry on the economic development of these territories, we have not a hope of producing a future measured by our standards to be satisfactory for the African himself.

### All in Remaining Tensions

"A great body of our African people in this Colony are suffering from frustration. They suffer it because they have to adjust themselves from the regular pattern of their former tribal life to the complexities of our modern world, and I take this opportunity of saying to the Africans that all the help that the European community can give them in making this adjustment, and eliminating the tensions which are causing them themselves the frustration is theirs for the asking. We, your representatives, are anxious to help in any way we can, and I appeal to that end.

"Our Government, and I speak of the Government, has been hampered and delayed in the completion of measures to be the necessary measures by the necessity of referring them to the Secretary of State. That must



inevitably cause us to query the system by which urgent measures, deemed necessary by the Government of the Colonies, are delayed by the archaic system of reference to the United Kingdom. In what way can we eliminate that system?

The Africa that we know, the Africa down the whole Eastern seaboard, is, as it were, in the wings of the theatre; and the part that will play, the lines which it will speak, and the action that will take place, are ours at the moment for the formation. If we do not accept the challenge which it presents, we may well lose control of the action, the lines, and the movement upon the stage when Africa, which until quite recently was still a dark and sleeping continent, comes forward to take its part in world events.

**The Next Sixty Years**

In 60 years—and the children now entering our primary schools will still be on the stage then—there will certainly be one problem still with us, the descendants of the Europeans, the Asians, and the Africans, which will still be with us. As to the much of our thinking on the matter has been on the basis of a patchwork quilt of 10 years. It is a basis for them, exacerbated by the gains and losses of people in the United Kingdom who think that they can solve the problems themselves, and the people of Europe, who are based on a homogeneous culture, and who think that they can solve the problems themselves, and that the end of the last war, and much more difficult it is going to be for us to solve the problem here, where we have three continents, three cultures, and three peoples meeting.

The first course that I reject, that is possible, is that here a Government based on African nationalism.

Similarly I have eliminated, from my calculations on a long-term basis, the creation of a Government based on the suppression by Europeans of the legitimate advances of the African people. I believe that to be numerically impossible, above all, I believe it is morally wrong.

We are presented, so far as the European community is concerned, with two other courses. The first is to attempt to act as a constant brake upon the spread of technical advance, to attempt to delay any measure which is likely to bring along the other people in these territories. I believe such a policy is a policy of negation, and for the European community a policy of extreme danger, for it could result only in the complete isolation of the European community.

**Awaiting Lead from Europeans**

Now I would like the European community to reveal its policy, and to bring together, and behind us, every moderate of all races (Applause). I believe that African and Asian opinion to-day is awaiting such a lead from us, and I believe that the opportunity is at hand for us to give it.

I believe that they are perfectly satisfied to accept the guidance of the European to guide his country forward, provided that the European is determined equally not to stifle their own development. If they are not awaiting us, then the prospect is bleak, because it seems to me that there is no other community in the world that can provide the guidance and the energy necessary to solve the problems which are before us. The only possible hope for us is to go forward with this policy and bring more of the best of all races with us.

In picking a broad policy which is applied to every race, it is essential that our community should throw the whole of its weight behind an economic policy which is designed not only to advance ourselves, but the Africans also.

Unless we can raise the economic standards of the Africans, we are inevitably going to present ourselves with a problem which every form of servitude finds easy soil on which to grow, and I believe that one of the greatest things that we can do as a community is to exert our talents in every way in promoting the economic advance of the African.

**Old Age Pensions for Africans**

My colleagues and I consider the time has come when we must take the initiative in creating old age security, especially for those Africans who for one reason or another have been disrooted either from their tribal surroundings or their land and who believe that the European community should take the initiative in bringing that forward. It is a commitment which we must accept.

I believe we should seriously examine whether the scales in Government for professional men should be upon a differential basis, and whether they should not be related solely to the qualifications of the gentlemen who are filling

the posts, not to the peculiar fact that some people have darker complexions than others (Applause).

Such a liberal and moderate policy on the part of the Government will inevitably meet antagonism among a small element of our community. Those who feel that they cannot follow such a policy will, of necessity, have to fall out, and they will have to form in the end, perhaps for a time, is not yet, extremist parties.

**Campaign of Enlightenment Proposed**

That should not deter us from the conviction that we must present this bold, moderate, and liberal policy which will bring behind it the support of the citizens of the country, because once we have based ourselves on such a policy, we can then go to the Secretary of State and ask that we should be released from the influence of that mysterious political shuttlecock which takes place in England. There is no hope in requesting such release unless we can do so upon the basis of support from every race.

And, and indeed about the moral conviction that such a policy will give us, we must go to this country and ask to be the money to present that policy to the United Kingdom. At present we are the subjects of a campaign of denigration, hatred, and suspicion from certain elements in England. Those who indulge in that policy are either suffering from an imperial guilt complex, because at the time they were born a great deal of the man was painted pink, or else they are tilting at the bogey of the past.

Our community is prepared to take the lead in creating a country for everyone, and not a country for only an element in our midst. To present that policy will need money, and I believe it will be the elected members who will go forward, I hope in conjunction with the Electoral Commission, to propose a campaign designed to put our point of view to the United Kingdom. I believe that nothing is more vital to the community to do that, and to present the only picture of the country against the distorted picture which is being painted against us in the United Kingdom.

**Commonwealth Economic Discussions Representatives of Colonial Africa**

MORE THAN 50 delegates from Chambers of the British Commonwealth, which began meetings at the Treasury on Monday, September 24, to discuss the Commonwealth Economic Conference, which is being held towards the end of November.

The main discussions will be among the chief Ministers who will then assemble in London to consider economic and trade problems. Dr. Mahan will not attend, but South Africa will be represented.

Leading the United Kingdom delegation of officials at the preparatory talks is Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade. There are no direct representatives from Colonial territories, but among those attending the opening meetings were:

- Colonial Office: Mr. E. Melville, Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Economic and General Department); A. Eastaugh, head of the Economic and General Department; and Lieut. Colonel G. Darby, head of the Commercial Treaties Branch.
- Southern Rhodesia: Mr. A. H. Strachan, Secretary to the Treasury.
- Mr. J. Ward, Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade and Industrial Development.
- Mr. C. H. Thompson, Economist (Cabinet Secretariat); and Mr. J. B. Ross, Deputy Commissioner in London.
- Commonwealth Relations Office: Mr. A. C. H. Moon, Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

A cocktail party was given for the delegates on Wednesday evening by Sir Percival Letching, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office.

**Diocesan Jubilee**

THE JUBILEE FESTIVAL of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika is to be held in London on Thursday, October 2. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 11.30 a.m. at St. Margaret's Westminster, and Bishop G. A. Chambers will then give a short address at 3 p.m. Sir Stewart Symonds will speak at 7.45 p.m. at 24 Tuffen Street, Westminster. The Dean of Canterbury, Bishop Chambers, will give the Rice will speak. There will be a service at

# Political Agitators at Work among Meru Tribesmen

## Official Record of Resistance to Carefully Prepared Government Plan

**MISREPRESENTATIONS** about the removal of some Meru tribesmen by the Government of Tanganyika have been so many in sections of the British Press by some members of the House of Commons, and in submissions to the United Nations that we quote the following lengthy passages from a White Paper entitled "The Meru Land Problem" which has now been laid before the Legislative Council of the Territory. It is obtainable from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

"When the area which now forms the Arusha district was first occupied by the Germans in the last decade of the 19th century, the people of the Meru and Arusha tribes were concentrated in a limited area on the southern and south-western slopes of Mount Meru immediately below the forest belt. The reason for this was undoubtedly their comparatively small number and the proximity of the forest, which gave a fair immunity from the raids of the Masai.

The remainder of what is now the Arusha district was almost entirely empty, with the exception of occasional nomadic Masai herds. The Germans therefore proceeded to alienate suitable areas of upland and uncultivated land on and around the mountain below the area occupied by the Meru and Arusha tribes.

### Tribes Increase Under British Rule

But security, together with the benefits of peace and order and the provision of medical and educational services, resulted in rapid increases in the populations of the two tribes, in common with other tribes throughout the Territory, and by 1920 it was apparent that their country, hemmed in to some extent by the land which the Germans had alienated, was in danger of becoming congested. Thus on the disposal of ex-German properties in the Arusha district in 1920, the Meru and Arusha people were retained and housed over the vacant land. This action proved to be no more than a palliative, by 1929 it had become apparent that the bulk of the German properties had in fact been reallocated to the tribes.

The problem of providing additional land for both Arusha and Meru peoples was investigated by a special commissioner in 1929-30, following which two further farms were acquired by purchase by the Meru. Again this measure proved to be only a palliative and as a preliminary step towards a permanent solution, the Feife-Gilman Commission investigated the various problems involved. A proposal that the Meru and Arusha tribes should expand into north Masailand was also investigated in detail.

In 1930 the Central Development Committee recommended for further investigation a proposal that the area of land between the Kingori and Sanya Rivers be given to the Meru in exchange for the major portion of the so-called Ngare-Nanyuki Reserves, an area occupied by these tribesmen in the middle of non-native settled areas. War intervened, and no action was possible for some years.

In 1944 the Post-War Planning Committee recommended that after the war an authoritative commission should be appointed to formulate a comprehensive plan for the re-distribution of alienated upland land on and around Kilimanjaro and the Sanyas. This recommendation was accepted by the Secretary of State and Mr. Justice Wilson was appointed commissioner. His report was published in 1946.

The Wilson Report dealt with land in the Mushi, Arusha and parts of the Meru districts. It recommended that considerable areas of alienated land in the Mushi and Arusha districts should be acquired for the Chagga and Meru peoples. These areas, after certain modifications, amounted to approxi-

mately 14,000 acres for Chagga use and roughly an equivalent area for Meru use. It also recommended that the Chai and Ongadongishu areas to the south should be opened up for the use of the latter tribe.

As part of this plan, and to balance it, the Commissioner further recommended that a largely unoccupied area of some 13,000 acres lying between Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains should be made into a single homogeneous block for ranching and dairying enterprise. This would result in the alienated areas of Ngare-Nanyuki and Arusha on the west being linked in a single block with the alienated areas of Ngare-Nairobi and Mushi on the east, disease control over the whole area being made easier thereby.

This land, known as the Sanya Corridor, contained some 10,000 acres already alienated as farms by the German administration, among these were the two farms to which reference is made above, Nos. 31 and 32, and although by individual Meru and by the Meru tribe respectively, for the rest, the Sanya Corridor was used in most places for seasonal grazing by Masai and other tribes, and was otherwise uninhabited.

### Wilson Commission

The recommendations of the Wilson Commission were accepted by the Secretary of State with certain modifications, and Government intentions were published in White Papers dated February 21 and June 23, 1949. Swedish translations of which were widely circulated among the tribesmen of the Territory.

Between 1949 and 1951 it became apparent that some of the Wilson recommendations regarding the Kilimanjaro-Meru (or Sanya) Corridor might cause undue hardship. On the recommendation of the Northern Province Lands Committee a body containing European and African representation, sundry adjustments were accordingly made. One of these enabled a body of Chagga fairly heavily settled on Farm 329 to be left to remain where they were, and provided additional land for those Chagga living in the homogeneous block. These agreed to move to the new land provided and did so.

On the western side of the corridor a similar adjustment was made in respect of the Meru coming out Legrukui on Farm 328. This adjustment reduced the number of farms to be moved from 100 to 350, or 3% of the total. This covers mainly 6,800 farms comprising the Meru tribes, this being situated mainly on Farms 31 and 328, within an area of approximately 5,800 acres. A handful of individual farms, however, being also scattered with Masai in the remainder of the corridor, and they did not wish to move.

### Further Concessions

A further concession was then made to them in that it was agreed that Farms 325, 326 and part of Farms 324 and 327 were to be known as Kingori, and in all amounting to approximately 18,000 acres, and being south of the Meru settled area and contiguous to it but within the Mushi district, should be handed over to them. Farms 325 and 326 had been in the occupation of European owners before the 1919-1945 war.

The position of the use of important salt pans, including those on Farm 328, and the necessary means of access to them were reserved to the tribes.

During this period the European-owned farms which had been recommended should be made available for Meru were acquired, some of them compulsorily under the Land Acquisition Ordinance, and some on the refusal of the owners to sell voluntarily or to exchange.

When the time came to move the Meru similar opposition was encountered, neither European nor African wishing, in the event, to ease up their holdings to further a plan which, though designed for the benefit of the community as a whole, nevertheless adversely affected them individually.

It has been made clear in the White Paper of June 23, 1949, that the Meru would not be asked to move until their reception areas had been adequately prepared for them. With the adjustment at Kingori there was now no need for them to go to the more distant Ongadongishu-Chai areas previously set aside for them. Kingori was better land than Ongadongishu-Chai and better than the Ngare-Nanyuki land from which they were to move. It was also contiguous to the Ngare-Nanyuki area, and thus entailed a move of a few miles only.

An agronomic and soil survey was also conducted and confirmed that the Kingori area was in fact an even better area than the Meru area. The Meru tribesmen should move to Kingori as soon as possible.

A preliminary agreement was reached in 1951 and costing £12,000, which provided for new water tanks in the forest reserve



above Legurski, was then laid to serve the area. On this line five domestic and two cattle-drinking points were provided. Two cattle dips were installed and a veterinary station with an African veterinary assistant in charge was established. This, in the opinion of the Veterinary Department, was more than adequate to deal with any casualties which might be expected from the very occasional tsetse fly found.

The Meru Native Authority, which during 1947 and 1948 comprised the chief alone, had always been kept fully informed of the Wilson Report proposals and the subsequent amendments to it. The chief had agreed to the proposals with reluctance. By 1949, when the White Paper was published, the Native authority had been enlarged to include with the chief his tribal council, and this council expressed its opposition to the move.

The Meru people were similarly informed in *bara* on many occasions of the reasons for and the implications of the move, but they also opposed it. They could not appreciate that the move was in the public interest and that the alternative land they had been given was as fertile as the

European whose farms had to be acquired; they most strongly objected to being moved against their will.

Efforts to get them to move voluntarily met with no success, and it became clear that special legislation would be needed. Accordingly an Ordinance to Facilitate the Implementation of the Wilson Report (No. 48 of 1951) was passed by the Legislature and came into operation on November 3, 1951. Meanwhile, last-minute appeals were being made by the people to the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The amount of compensation on a generous scale, and including a large element for disturbance, had already been carried out and totalled £14,000. Some difficulty was experienced since approximately half the Meru concerned absented themselves when compensation was assessed and would not give their names. As a result, it was necessary for the district officers in charge of the assessment to draw sketch plans of the various areas showing the numbers and types of persons involved and entering thereon the compensation assessed against each house.

(To be continued)

## Economic Case for Central African Federation

Mr. Welensky's Address to Federated Chambers of the British Empire

THE ECONOMIC CASE for the federation of the territories of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was outlined by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, in an address in London on Monday afternoon to the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Sir Percy Mills, Chairman of the Council of that body, said that it had supported Central African Federation for years, and that resolutions at the conferences of 1945, 1948, and 1951 had stressed the desirability of coordinating the economies of the three territories, so that they might be developed to the fullest extent in the most favourable conditions.

"Politics and economics could not be divorced," he said. Mr. Welensky began. Northern Rhodesia was almost wholly on her copper production, which was the main reason for her existence. At to-day's high prices for copper, the mines in Northern Rhodesia could, if they wished, offer a very attractive price for coal from Wankie, and so deprive Southern Rhodesia of fuel essential to her own industries and raise a grave political problem. That was one example of the impossibility of treating on a purely economic basis what was really a political matter.

### Safety in Association

The economies of the three territories were complementary and interdependent, and their development would unquestionably be quicker, safer, and better balanced in association.

Southern Rhodesia, the most advanced politically and socially, had the most diversified economy, resting upon the production of gold, chrome, asbestos, and other minerals, tobacco and many other agricultural items, and secondary industries which had made great progress. Imports exceeded £30m. annually, and exports £40m.

Northern Rhodesia, which had only five people to the square mile, was the largest copper producer in the sterling area, and that metal provided 85% of the country's income. Exports now stood at £80m. and imports at £38m., but against that favourable visible trade balance of £40m. had to be paid large amounts paid in dividends, so that the trade balance might in fact be unfavourable.

Nyasaland's external trade of £10m. was about equally divided between imports and exports, but her

economy was primarily agricultural, based on tobacco, tea, and tung.

All three territories were served by the port of Beira and single-line railways, that through the Rhodesias running 1,400 miles to the Copperbelt. Within a couple of years there should be a new outlet through Lourenço Marques by a link line now being built.

### West Coast Port

It was sincerely to be hoped that one day there would be access to the Atlantic by a railway to the West Coast running through British territory to a British port. Among the new railway projects, Mr. Welensky would give first place to that project, and second place to the railway running north-east from near Broken Hill to Tanganyika.

In the last war, some 17,000 lorries had had to carry troops and material from Broken Hill to Nairobi, and it was essential to avoid the risk of being put in that position again.

Though the economies of the three States were unbalanced, the picture changed at once if they were brought together. Then they would represent a better spread risk. If copper slump suddenly now, Northern Rhodesia could not continue with her development plans, and Nyasaland would be in desperate straits if tea or tobacco prices dropped heavily. But not all the products of the three territories will be under pressure at the same time, and each would thus be strengthened by federation. Each was endangered by isolation.

### Need for Central Direction

"My experience shows that Governments are not being paternal," continued Mr. Welensky. "Central direction can achieve full development only if we have a central body to direct and co-ordinate efforts throughout the three territories.

"We have great schemes, including two immense hydro-electric projects at the Kariba Gorge and on the Kafue. Incidentally, if Northern Rhodesia did not want to participate in any way in Southern Rhodesia's scheme at Kariba, we should be drawn in because damming the river would affect some Africans on our side of the Zambezi.

"Our joint potentialities are tremendous, and our expansion will be limited only by our ability to attract capital. Southern Rhodesias will require at least £250m. for railways, well over £100m. for roads, and so on. The risk of investors would be reduced if we had a central body. Though Southern Rhodesia is not a member of the Sterling Area, that even she would find it difficult to attract investment if she failed.

Only through development which demands federation, can we raise African standards of living. These countries can be run on charity, but only by their own efforts. And may I say that I should not want political power without the economic strength to maintain it. To hand out political advancement means nothing without economic progress.

For a considerable time only a handful of Africans will be able to play any real part in the government of Central Africa. Perhaps half a dozen of them could be brought in with adult Europeans now. But Africans must be allowed to do whatever they are capable of doing. They require the ability.

There is a rising tide of African nationalism and a very small number of Africans are anxious to cash in on the opportunity. I am not sure that Communists, who often make use of nationalism, are not concerned in the matter. Our aim must be to raise nationalism for the good of Central Africa; but if federation failed and African nationalism grew, it would produce nationalist groups of Europeans and there would be an inevitable clash. I am convinced that federation would prevent such a clash and enable us to establish a state in which people of different colours and religions can live in harmony.

#### Delay Dangerous

But to delay would be serious, and might be fatal. I hope and believe that the Government in the United Kingdom will not once have the courage to do enough in time. If federation were not now achieved, Africans would be the worst sufferers, except for a few at the top who would reap better circumstances.

In reply to questions, Mr. Welensky said that the Hadeslo Report of 1939, though it contained strong arguments for closer union, had recommended delay and the establishment of the Central Africa Council. It had pronounced against amalgamation, not against federation. There had been difficulties in making full use of the Lobito Bay route, partly because the Government had refused to give firm guarantees of future traffic. Central Africa certainly needed a White road, but he was not sure that Lobito was the answer in the present.

Asked about the disadvantages of federation, Mr. Welensky said that some Africans feared it because it would deprive them of the chance of rising to power on the wave of African nationalism. Some Africans had been inspired and encouraged from this country sometimes by people who do not well disposed to the British Empire.

The real reason for opposition by Africans not affected by nationalism was that they did not understand. Was that surprising, considering that at the end of 1938 Northern Rhodesia had a revenue of only £1m, which had to serve 1½m. people? There could therefore be only rudimentary services and consequently fewer than 100 of the population could read. Imagine the state of the world to-day, the background to federation—the state of the world to-day, the gap between East and West, and so on.

“We had said to Africans: ‘Water conservation is good for you; have it. Education is good for you; have it. Medical treatment is good for you; have it.’ Now for the first time, on this complex subject of federation, we said: ‘Make up your own minds about it.’

“They replied: ‘I can’t make up my mind, why should we? We don’t want to make up our minds to ask for change.’

“They don’t want to change the world, their world. Would you change our world to the world of to-day?” concluded Mr. Welensky, to the laughter and applause.

#### Rhodesian Administrators Honoured

THE FIRST DIRECTION of the new Inter-African Labour Institute, with headquarters at Bamako, French Sudan, will be MISS SHEILA ANN OGILVIE, Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Institute, which is to provide a permanent centre for the collection and distribution of information on labour problems in Africa, has been established under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, founded in 1930 by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, France, Portugal, and Belgium. Miss Ogilvie, who is 42, was educated at Edinburgh and Manchester Universities, and in 1937 became a member of the Inter-African Factories Committee. She has been an Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for East Africa four years.

## Eritrea Now Federated to Ethiopia

### Tolerance and Understanding

EAST-WEST CEREMONY marking the transfer of power in Eritrea from the British administration to the Federal and Eritrean Governments was attended by Mr. D. G. Cumming, British Chief Administrator, Mr. Busk, British Ambassador, Sir A. H. Ababa, Dr. Matienzo, United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea, and Bitwoded Andargachaw Gessai, representative of the Emperor of Ethiopia, with bodyguards of the 1st South Wales Borderers and an Eritrean militia.

The Eritrean police and militia were in controlling large crowds, which cheered the transfer of both countries. After the Union Jack had been lowered, Mr. Cumming took the Royal Salute and received the flag. In the morning the Eritrean Assembly had resolved to recommend the award of a Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Matienzo and has decided that a street in Asmara should be called after him.

Mr. Cumming left by air for Addis Ababa the following day. The South Wales Borderers are expected to arrive in Liverpool on October 1. Dr. Matienzo has also left the country.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Cumming said:

“It is over 11 years since Great Britain, by the fortunes of war, assumed responsibility for the administration of Eritrea. It has taken seven years to settle the future of the country by international agreement.

#### Hopeful Compromise

The settlement is a compromise between actively opposed opinions. Indeed, many people have doubted the practicability of giving effect to the United Nations resolution. However, the compromise has been backed by a spirit of tolerance and understanding.

In terms of world problems, Eritrea's contribution is not a big one. But as a departure from the bear garden of nationalist politics this international settlement has been a success so far, and any success in this direction is important.

The British who are leaving Eritrea are touched by the goal will show to them recently at the end of a long and sometimes difficult association. The fact they have behind them are not unfamiliar to slaves and civil liberties.”

Emperor Haile Selassie will visit Eritrea in the first week of October. A Federal Council for Ethiopia and Eritrea is to be established in Addis Ababa.

There have been sharp rises in the prices of some commodities in Eritrea to the level of those ruling in Ethiopia. Telegraph charges and petrol prices have also been increased. Food values are expected to fall when supplies become available in Ethiopia.

Agreements have been concluded between the Federal Government and International Aerodrome Ltd., which managed the airport at Asmara, and with Cable and Wireless, Ltd., for the maintenance of services for another two years.

#### Inter-African Labour Institute

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## African National Movements

### Statement by British Missionaries

The following is the statement issued by the Conference of British Missionary Societies on the subject of African National Movements.

The Conference of British Missionary Societies is a Christian organization whose primary concern is the spread of the Christian faith and the well-being of individuals created by God's hand and assents to no discrimination on grounds of race. It upholds the right of all men to equal treatment whether in private life or in association with others, and to make possible the full development of their talents and the use and enjoyment of all God's gifts.

It is, therefore, with deep sympathy and understanding that the conference regards the national movements which aim at freedom, self-determination by constitutional methods, and the removal of all forms of racial discrimination.

It can be no part of the function of the conference as a body to organize political campaigns; at the same time, being a British as well as a Christian organization, the conference must exercise its responsibility in relation to matters which concern British territory.

#### Duties of Conference

"It is the fully recognized duty and desire to do four things:

(a) To give attention to injustices or denial of freedom wherever they exist, whether between various racial groups or African and African, and to use its influence for their removal.

(b) To welcome all such reforms or changes in Government policy which increase the freedom desired above, and support further reforms or changes towards the same end;

(c) To assist both Europeans and Africans in the further development of those moral and personal qualities which are essential to the wellbeing of individuals and communities alike;

(d) To do all in its power to foster good will and understanding between African nationals and the British Government and people, in order that the emergence of African nationhood may be peaceful and secure.

With these ends in view, the conference will heartily welcome all opportunities for friendly contact and discussion, by meeting or correspondence, with African nationals and their accredited leaders; and for the more effective exercise of its influence it will act except in cases of sudden emergency in consultation with the Christian Councils in Africa."

## New Central African Church Province

Sub-division of the diocese of Southern Rhodesia has been recommended to the Archbishop of Cape Town by the Anglican synod sitting in Bulawayo. The resolution was made possible by agreement to the three conditions required by the provincial synod: raising of £15,000 for an endowment fund; provision of a house in Bulawayo for the second bishop; and acceptance by the new diocese of transport and other expenses. The boundaries of the two dioceses would correspond to the existing archdeaconries of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, with the bishops named accordingly. The synod also agreed to support a plan for the creation in Central Africa of a Church province covering the four bishoprics of Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, with their own archbishop. The two latter bishoprics fall under the direct control of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has agreed to the proposal as being the Metropolitan of Cape Town. The synods of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have not yet considered the proposal.

## Russian Legation in Addis Ababa

### Statement by Ethiopian Embassy

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has received the following statement from the Ethiopian Embassy in London.

Ever since the recent press rumours that there were six persons employed in the Russian Legation in Addis Ababa, the majority of those supposed Russian were said to have been engaged in Communist activity throughout Africa. This rumour appeared to be based on a lecture delivered by Mr. C. Scamster at a joint meeting in June of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society.

Miss Anna Pottman is also reported to have spoken in the House of Lords on July 7. Since the end of the war a stream of unequivocal and treasonable propaganda against this country has been coming from the borders of Abyssinia. It has been spread notably in West Africa and East Africa. I am now speaking of the activities of the Soviet Legation in Addis Ababa.

The Imperial Ethiopian Embassy is authorized to state that the above allegations are without any foundation. In fact, the number of Russians in the Legation in Addis Ababa is 10, including secretarial staff and servants. There are also in the Soviet Legation seven Ethiopian servants; that is, a total of 17 persons.

The number of the staff of the Russian Legation is much smaller than the staff of the Embassies of other Powers in Addis Ababa. The allegation that Ethiopian territory has been used for the dissemination of anti-British and Communist propaganda in other parts of Africa is entirely untrue.

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letters to the Editor

### Some Questions for Mr. Mathu His Statements about Mau Mau

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—In recent years we have become accustomed to exaggeration, over-emphasis, or plain lying whenever African affairs come up for public discussion, but I do feel that the limit of absurdity has now been reached.

In our issue of September 1 we had some surprising statements attributed to presumably responsible people, and there can be little surprise at the average man's reaction to such glaring contradictions. "Who," he asks, "are we supposed to believe?"

A provincial commissioner reported to have condemned the activities of some Kenya African Union branches without being held responsible for the development of Mau Mau oaths.

Chief Koinange is reported to have declared publicly that Mau Mau is an anti-Christian Communist-inspired movement which threatened all decent Kikuyu and had come to destroy their country and all religion in it. Press reports state that for his temerity this missionary was condemned to death by a Mau Mau "court," and that an armed band surrounded the mission house demanding that the priest should come out for his execution.

Any normal man having read his daily newspaper during the past few months will have become familiar with the story of Mau Mau, and will scarcely raise an eyebrow at the stories of the priest and the P.

Yet here in London, Mr. E. W. Mathu, an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and of that much more exclusive body the Executive Council, issues what is tantamount to a denial of the existence of Mau Mau. With Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, who styles himself the delegate in Great Britain of the Kenya African Union, he states that there is now no convincing evidence has been produced by anybody to establish the existence of such an organization; the Kenya Government and all African leaders have publicly denied any knowledge of it.

These two gentlemen who talk so confidently thousands of miles away from the place where they should be playing their part in the running of a great and progressive British Colony would have us believe that the press, the police, the P.C., the settlers, the administration, the police, the Press, and the business men of Kenya are a lot of blindfolded clowns in a circus ring, banging away with bladders at something which isn't there in order to gain the interest and attention of a crowd.

On the basis of evidence I imagine the man in the street will have no doubts in the existence of Mau Mau as a flesh and blood organization as real as alcoholism and as fatal as cholera. He will believe this although he has never heard of the emergence of a Mau Mau more than a few miles from his own door.

He will naturally ask: "What can be the motive behind the denial of the existence of something real?"

Ignorance. Considering the background contacts of those involved, this possible motive can safely be ruled out.

Reluctance to admit that any African society can be misguided? In any less well informed spokesman this might be a motive, but scarcely in this case.

Fear of the white man? Surely not. Mr. Mathu has accepted the idea of partnership and of partnership implies participation in East African affairs and mutual influence. No, not quite, but possibly a leaning to the left where they can get most sympathy from suitable sentimentalists in this country. Surely not a motive for denying the obvious.

Fear? At the very least, accused of sensationalism, I would hardly guess that the threat of what might happen to them in certain circumstances led those two men to deny the existence of Mau Mau rather than run the risk of trying to explain where the activities of the Kenya African Union end and those of Mau Mau begin.

If my guess is wrong, and fear is not the motive behind their extraordinary statements, what can be an open and unequivocal denial from them that they have any contact or sympathy with the organized law-breakers of Kenya by whatever name they may prefer to call them?

If they have the best interests of the country of their birth at heart, will they make it clear to their own people and to those of us in the country who are deeply interested that they utterly condemn this damnable and evil thing?

Wrestle sure, Sir, that if any such statement is forthcoming you will be happy to give it full publicity.

Yours faithfully,

H. WYNN JONES

LONDON, S.W.1.

### Mr. Peter Abraham's Broadcast Searching for Grievances

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Mr. Abraham's broadcast, extracts from which you published on September 4, is an excellent illustration of the lengths to which some Africans will go to seek grievances and nurse self pity.

Mr. Abraham knows that there is an inter-racial club in Nairobi patronized by all sorts of Kenya citizens from the late Governor downwards. Did ex-Chief Koinange take him there? Not on your life! This is what happened, in the words of the broadcaster:

"This old man, one of his sons, Jones, owned three others and I had gone into a Nairobi restaurant owned by a Indian. This was a place where whites, Indians, and mixed-blooded Africans could eat. The management had no objection to either the old man or Kenyatta. But they objected to the old man's son and the others who were with us. So they had gone. Kenyatta had seethed with bitter rage and expressed himself strongly. The old man said: 'That is our burden. We are either denied or they make us concessions. It is a hard burden.'"

Nonetheless they do not leave the place rather than the inter-racial club.

Mr. Abraham must have surprisingly little knowledge if he had to have explained to him the reason for separate toilets for the three races. Objecting that personal cleanliness is not an exclusively European virtue, he still complains about educated Africans having to use African conveniences. Seeing that conditions for educated Africans are considered a "heavy burden," what does he want?

He condemns European settlers for referring to "their" Africans. He might go further. No one could contradict him if he stated that those uttering such names are "their" referred to "their" doctors, their lawyers, and "their" bank managers even when they had no drafts. He accuses settlers for being "external." What better attitude could he suggest for Europeans who are responsible for the welfare of the comparatively primitive Africans whom they rule?

Incidentally, are there any "my" cowboys and "my" ploughmen? But, fortunately, as the British agricultural worker does not suffer from so pronounced an inferiority complex, he sees nothing derogatory in it. He even refers to his employer (as does the African) as "my" boss.

Then the broadcaster told of the hiding of a brandy flask from Europeans. Does Mr. Abraham, well knowing the effect of strong drink on indigenous peoples generally, blame Colonial Governments for prohibiting Africans from drinking spirits? And, if so, would it be asking too much of the educated African to deny himself spirits for the sake of his own people? Or, does he refer to the fact that he should have some "my" beer? "I should have some 'my' beer."

When the broadcaster said that he had never seen any Africans who they found in Kenya, he was referring to the beautiful



Registration anywhere has brought greater progress to our people in 50 years than the British in East Africa.

But it is quite possible for try to find those who determine to put themselves at all costs in the path of that Mr. Abraham's broadcast does not make a constructive suggestion.

It is remarkable that Mr. Abraham makes no mention of missions which have played and are still playing so great a part in the progress of the African. Here he would doubtless have frowned on the paternalism of priests who would refer to their congregations, and even have the audacity to call themselves fathers. But they, obviously, would not have supplied much of the material for which Mr. Abraham appeared to be looking.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.

RAM BETH LIBERTY

Points from Letters

The emphasis in your leading article on the African Education Conference in Cambridge on the discipline of work is to be welcomed, for that discipline is especially necessary in the case of almost all Africans, by no means least those who have had a secondary or higher education. They would be happier and more successful if they could be brought to understand that steady application to their job, whatever it may be, is not merely the best way of ensuring advancement, but one of the best ways of developing character, and that both direct and indirect advantage may thus be derived from accepting the discipline of work.

I am astounded to what a handful of Europeans have done in East Africa, and the Africans should appreciate the fact, for it is one of the greatest achievements of mankind. Mr. L. Hote-Befisha.

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition To Be Opened by Queen Mother

JULIAN ELLIOTT, Editor of the Morning Star, will open the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in London on the next Tuesday to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes. The official announcement was made by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia in a broadcast on Monday.

No date has so far been announced for the Royal visit, nor has it been decided if Princess Margaret will accompany her mother.

The first international exhibition to be held in the Colony (in which every country in Africa south of the Sahara will participate) will be held after the Coronation.

Speaking of the exhibition, Sir John Kennedy said—

Its importance will be greatly enhanced by its happy association with the Coronation celebration, and the crowning of our beloved Queen.

There is no one who could receive a warmer welcome in Central Africa than the Queen Mother, and we know the exhibition is a testimony of this special evidence of Her Majesty's interest in the Colony and interest in its welfare.

Perhaps it is not unfitting that the greatest decision of our century, and that in the eyes of all the world turned on us as a responsibility, should be to show ourselves worthy of the great of that decision.

Queen Elizabeth II has consented to be patron-in-chief of the exhibition.

The things that matter are brain, intelligence, common sense, character, the spirit of public service, not only academic knowledge, but understanding of your fellow citizens and their needs and of your country and its needs, and a determination to serve your fellow citizens and your country. Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. C. WILLIAMS, M.L.C., has left London for Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. H. R. MONTGOMERY has left Kenya on her monthly visit to Australia.

MR. RAYAR GIBB arrived back in London last Friday from a tour to East Africa.

MR. C. BROOK, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, is revisiting Northern Rhodesia for a stay of about a month.

SIR ELLIS ROBINS has arrived in Southern Rhodesia for a stay of about a month.

COLONEL ARCHER CUSTY, secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, is now in Uganda.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, M.P., and MRS. OPPENHEIMER are due in London in a few days.

MR. J. D. M. JACK has been appointed to the new post of Deputy Director of the Sudan Veterinary Service.

MR. PHILIP COOPER, a director of Messrs. Cooper, McDonald and Robertson, Ltd., has revisited Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GODFREY PELLETIER is returning by sea to Northern Rhodesia after spending about three months in this country.

SIR ROBERT HUDSON, a former Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY HUDSON have just arrived in London.

MAJOR and MRS. DAVID FURSE left London by air on Saturday to return to Molo, Kenya, after three months in England.

MR. F. KNIGHT, a director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., has joined the board of Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate, Ltd.

MR. R. G. MCCOY, general manager of Central African Airways, has returned to Southern Rhodesia after a short visit to this country.

A pamphlet by MR. CREECH JONES, entitled "The Challenge: the Fallacy of Federation," is about to be published by the Africa Bureau.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. C. F. WILSON, M.C., will arrive today for Tanganyika at Dar es Salaam. He will be stationed in the Lake Province.

MR. LESTER W. BERRILL, Chairman of Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., left London by air a few days ago to visit South, Central, and East Africa.

A memorial service for SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR will be held at 11.30 a.m. on October 1st in the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, St. Paul's Cathedral.

LADY COHEN, wife of the Governor of Uganda, and MRS. L. M. BOYD, wife of the Secretary for African Affairs, are the godparents of the infant daughter of the sasa chief of the Sese Islands.

SIR EDWARD TWISING, Governor of Tanganyika, has just completed a tour of central and west Tanganyika from the Northern Rhodesian frontier near Abercorn to Mwanza on Lake Tanganyika.

MR. HENRY CAMPBELL BRYAN, eldest son of the late Sir Horace Campbell, former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and the late Lady Byatt, and Miss Irena McKenzie of Farbert, Argyll, have announced their engagement.

SIR STEWART SYMES, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory and chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the British Empire Society, presided at a Press Conference held by the society in London last week. SIR STEWART SYMES spoke on the society's work in West Africa.

Party in the independence of the Gambia, and former Secretary of the Colonial Service in Kenya, is in this country on leave of absence for a month.

SARAH MATHIAS, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Economics), of the London School of Economics, has been appointed Assistant Sudan Agent in Freetown. Hitherto the Sudan Agent has had agencies only in London and Cairo.

MRS. EVELYN BARING, Governor Designate of Kenya, and LADY MARY BARING will be the chief guests at a cocktail party to be given tomorrow evening at Freetown by the EAST AFRICAN COMMISSIONER.

MR. A. G. MATTHEWS, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were at home to East Africans on Wednesday evening.

Other appointments in the Sudan include Mr. J. CARMICHAEL as Financial Secretary in the absence of SIR LOUIS CHICK, MR. A. E. S. CHARLES as Director of Establishments in the absence of MR. A. M. HANKIN; and MR. F. F. AGEN as Director of Economics and Trade in the absence of MR. A. W. BIRNEY.

SIR ALFRED WILLIAM LINGLEY SAVAGE, since 1949 Governor of Barbados, who has been appointed Governor of British Guiana, served for 4 1/2 years with the Crown Agents for the Colonies before being appointed Assistant Treasurer in Northern Rhodesia in 1928. He afterwards served in Tiji Palestine, and Nigeria.

SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL-MAHDI, leader of the Independence Party in the Sudan, who arrived in London on Monday, is expected to request an assurance from the Foreign Office that there will be no undue delay in the Sudan elections for the new Assembly. He is accompanied by his son, SAYED SADIK, head of the Umma Party.

MR. GODWIN LEWANSKY, a former president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, who has been attending a Moral Re-orientation congress in Caux, Switzerland, said there that on his return home he would propose a round-table conference.

Mr. Lewansky for his emity in the past, and in the future, will be a very busy man since his arrival in London from Canada.

MR. ROY WELESNY, who will leave London by air at the week-end to return to Northern Rhodesia, has had a very busy time since his arrival in London from Canada. Among the leading political personalities whom he has seen this week are LORD SALISBURY, MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, and MR. ATTLEE. He has had talks in the City, and was the guest at a luncheon arranged by Mr. Godfrey Pelletier, at which a number of commercial leaders were present.

## Colonial Service Appointments

AMONG PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service are the following:

MESSRS. A. G. H. GARDNER-BROWN, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, to be Colonial Secretary, Bahamas; W. CONROY, legal draftsman, Northern Rhodesia, to be Attorney General, Gibraltar; G. M. LAWTON, Registrar of the High Court, Northern Rhodesia, to be Registrar-General, Kenya; D. G. MAURICE, Secretary for Trade and Economics, Tanganyika, to be Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines, Gold Coast; E. O. T. PHIBBS, Deputy Financial Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, to be Secretary for Trade and Economics, Tanganyika; and J. F. SPRY, Registrar-General, Kenya, to Tanganyika.

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SIX MONTHS

AND RHODESIA



## Brigadier General Arthur Corrie Lewin

### Soldier and Aviator

BRIGADIER GENERAL ARTHUR CORRIE LEWIN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has flown his last lap from London only a few days previous, died at his home, Kanda Kamu, Nairobi, on February 1st last week at his 79th year. Soon after he reached England in June on holiday he was found to be suffering from a heart affliction which kept him a-bed almost until his departure. Until the last few weeks he had been in his usual robust health, and he retained his natural high spirits and his eager interest in everything and everybody.

Born in Ireland, the son of the late F. J. Lewin of Castlegrave, County Galway, and Cloghans, Mayo, he was educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and gazetted to The King's Regiment in 1895. He served throughout the South African War with the 1st Mounted Infantry, being twice mentioned in despatches, awarded the D.S.O., and made captain. He was seconded to the 19th Hussars in 1905, and later to the 3rd Battalion The Connaught Rangers, of which he assumed command in 1913.

He took part in the Dardanelles campaign early in the 1914-18 war, where he commanded the 5th Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment before being promoted brigadier-general of the 40th Infantry Brigade. He was in the final withdrawal from Suvla and Helles, and during the rest of the war served in Mesopotamia, where he commanded the column operating against the Turkish right wing in the final thrust of October, 1918. He was six times mentioned in despatches during the war, and created C.M.G., and C.B. for his services.

### A Narrow Escape

During the advance on Bagdad he was sitting on his horse beside a wagon when it was struck by a shell. His horse was killed under him but he was unhurt. He turned to a colleague who carried a flask of whisky and offered him a generous gulp, drank from his own water bottle and said: "The only way to drink whisky is the way the Scots do it." It was his only comment on his narrow escape.

After the war he settled in Kenya. When home on leave in 1931 he learned to fly, and, characteristically, flew solo to East Africa as soon as he had qualified. In succeeding years he did a great deal of flying in East Africa and between Kenya and England on several occasions having a forced landing in the Southern Sudan and spending 10 days in the Sudd until his wife and he were rescued. For five of them they were in the water.

In 1937, when 63 years of age, he finished second in The King's Cup air race round Britain, being only 15 minutes behind the 26-year-old winner, and he won the East African Air Derby this year, in which he was also awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Aero Club for his outstanding record of private flying. Perhaps none of his awards gave him greater pleasure. In the last war he raised and commanded a volunteer air squadron in Kenya.

Between the wars he was commandant of the Kenya Defence Force, from which he resigned in protest when the then Governor declined to provide what he considered adequate support. He was honorary colonel of the 3rd Connaught Rangers until the regiment was disbanded, and an honorary air commodore of the Royal Air Force Volunteers Reserve. He had been awarded D.C. to The King from 1918 to 1941, and held an honorary colonel of the Kenya Regiment from 1930 to 1949. While resident in Ireland he had been High

Sheriff of County Mayo in 1912, having previously been appointed Justice of the Peace.

He was twice married: (1), in 1901 to Nora Constance Huggin, of Carrickfergus, and (2), in 1933 to Phyllis Mary Noel, widow of John Stanning, who survived her. There were two sons by the first marriage, one of whom, Colonel F. C. C. Lewin, was a candidate in the recent general election in Kenya.

General Lewin was one of Kenya's best-known and best-loved settlers. His deep but lightly-worn sense of service, his *joie de vivre*, his Irish wit, his courage, his love of horses, his ready hospitality, an attachment to justice which could turn anger to tolerant acceptance of a policy which he disliked—these were the distinguishing characteristics of a man who will dwell in the memory of all who knew him well. Kenya had no stauncher devotee.

MR. SAMUEL JIMPSON, C.M.G., who has died in Rugby at the age of 76, was senior lecturer in agriculture at Ghizeh College, Egypt, for two years before becoming cotton expert in the British Central African Protectorate (now Nyasaland) in 1905. Later he was commissioned to report on the agricultural resources of Angola, Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana, and Surinam, and for 10 years before he retired in 1929, he was Director of Agriculture in Uganda. At the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 he was commissioner for the Protectorate.

MR. G. H. PAYNE, a partner in the firm of Puzey and Payne, Ltd., until his retirement a few years ago, has died in Bulawayo, aged 81. Born in Kent, he worked in various countries as a mining engineer, became a stockbroker, was awarded the D.S.O. during war service in France, and arrived in Southern Rhodesia to join his brothers in business in 1921. He was a prominent member of the Bulawayo Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the British Empire Society, and the League of Nations.

MR. HERBERT SCHULER, who has died at the age of 76, had been in the Territory for 30 years. Except for two years in the late twenties, when he was at Kwiro Mission, Malenge, he remained in Dar es Salaam until he moved to Hakara last year. Father Schuler, a former Professor of English and Greek at a Swiss college, was also a brilliant musician.

MR. R. F. WINDRAM, for some years a member of the editorial staff of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, has died in Johannesburg in his late forties. He had gone to the Union for medical treatment after starting a farm near Natal. Mr. Windram wrote a book about Rhodesia entitled "Night Over Africa."

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT KERR DICKSON, C.B., D.S.O., who died in this country last week as a result of an accident at the age of 54, commanded a mixed force of seamen, marines, and South African troops in the Madagascar operations in the recent war.

MRS. ALEXANDER, widow of the Rev. J. Alexander, late of the Church of Scotland Mission in Nyasaland, in which she served for 20 years, has died in Scotland.

MR. M. F. BEYTAGH, D.F.C., who has died at Weta, Pamba, entered the Colonial Service in Uganda six years ago. He transferred to Zanzibar in 1949.

MRS. MOLLY BALME, wife of Mr. Frank N. Balme of Mongu, Northern Rhodesia, died suddenly in Livingstone last week.

MR. HUBERT CECIL ARMITAGE, who was born in Rhodesia as a boy in 1892, has died at the age of 66.

COMMANDER S. L. KILGOUR, who has died in Malindi, Kenya, aged 75, was

## Fisheries of Lake Nyasa

Miss R. H. Lowe's Report

MISS ROSEMARY H. LOWE, who spent 19 months in 1945-47 on a survey of tilapia and other fish and fisheries of Lake Nyasa, has completed her report which is now published by H.M. Stationery Office, at £2.

A long-term policy is recommended, for the establishment of which accurate statistics of catches at key stations are needed. Protection is required for immature tilapia, but as soon as they have reared off brood they could be fished as heavily as possible.

It is suggested that no more permits for large-scale fisheries should be issued except for Domira Bay, that killing of tilapia under six inches should be forbidden, and that the minimum mesh for nets used by non-Native fisheries should be raised from two to four inches when stretched diagonally, and that all nets should be registered.

Government is strongly advised to retain control of Domira Bay, but should a private concern be allowed to develop the area, there should be an annual limit of 800 short tons of fish from the whole area from the River Dwangwa to the Maleri Islands, or of 400 tons if the fishing be wholly in Domira Bay.

### Crocodiles and Cormorants

The need for better curing methods is emphasized. The destruction of crocodiles should be undertaken on a large scale, and the number of cormorants reduced.

Inshore fishing could be developed primarily as an African industry, but large-scale open-water fishery demands non-African enterprise. To make full use of the different fish stocks, non-Native concerns, with their better gear for catching and processing the fish, should exploit types other than those available to the inshore gear of the Native fishermen.

Whether the fisheries are developed or ruined will rest on Government decision now either to take the long-term view or to allow development to proceed with only nominal control, as was happening in 1945-47 in the south-east arm of the lake, writes Miss Lowe, who considers that the best compromise between retaining control for long-term development and obtaining more food in the immediate years is to form the fisheries into a public-utility company in which Government retained a controlling interest.

The report concludes: "Government must decide the price which they are prepared to pay to develop the fisheries, for to do the job properly will require time, energy, money, and adequate supervision. Unless fish conservation measures are enforced, it is useless to introduce them. This enforcement is and will be a difficult job, and those responsible for it need all the backing possible to make a success of building up a rational fishery and the full development of this great national asset."

## New European School

THE NEW GOVERNMENT EUROPEAN SCHOOL in Jinja, Uganda, is expected to open on October 1 with Mrs. M. N. Le Riche, formerly headmistress of the Kampala European school, in charge. She will take over the present junior school, which was started by the Parents' Committee, of which Colonel Baerlein was chairman and Mr. E. Thiel secretary and treasurer, in 1948. This year's enrolment is estimated at about 50 pupils, but the school will eventually take some 200 scholars. Children of employees of the Owen Falls will attend if they have a sufficient knowledge of English.

"The day of easy profits, particularly in the export trades, may well be over, yet our need to export is greater than ever. We must so deploy our forces of capital and labour that, subject only to rearmament, the export industries receive priority. They must achieve the maximum output with the maximum efficiency to enable them to face all comers in world markets. If this be done, we shall pull through the present crisis in our affairs." Sir Walrod Sinclair.

## Fish News from the Sudan

Nine Sharks in Forty Minutes

THIRTY-ONE of nearly 400 have been taken from the Kenyan river in the Sudan, which was stocked with fingerlings from Kenya in 1949. Fishing is at present limited to members of the staff of the Forestry Department, who are stocking other rivers with their catches.

Progress is reported in the cod fish industry in the southern Sudan at Aba, but transport difficulties hamper expansion. It is claimed that the Sudanese product is superior to that of Uganda.

Promising prospects are indicated by analyses of local samples of fish meal and shark oil, which were valued at £E45 and £E125 per ton respectively. The fisheries officer recently caught nine sharks in 40 minutes in the Mohammed Gulf area; one, weighing 600 lb., provided nine gallons of liver oil. The harpooning of giant ray for fish meal is another venture under consideration. Foreign vessels which have been fishing Sudanese waters are to be stopped.

At Gordon's Tree the first pond on the 32-acre fish farm has been completed, and a further eight ponds each of four acres are to be excavated by the P.W.D.

Shortly after the first batch of tilapia fry had hatched in the first pond it was found that a large number (550, it eventually transpired) of Nile perch had entered the pond, probably through the pump as ova. The water had therefore to be drained. After the pond had been emptied and refilled the original tilapia were returned.

## Public Works in N. Rhodesia

EXPENDITURE by the Public Works Department of Northern Rhodesia in 1951 exceeded £4.3m., an increase of one-third over the 1950 total, states the annual report. Mainly because of lack of housing, it was not possible to fill all establishment vacancies; European officials at the end of the year numbered 557, and 75 vacancies had still to be filled. The buildings branch at headquarters was greatly expanded and reorganized into sections dealing with housing, African housing, prisons, military, health, and education. Much difficulty was met in purchasing new machinery, plant and spares. Improved mass-production methods made possible a larger African housing programme, 4,610 houses being completed, as against 1,760 in the previous year.

## University in Embryo

THE FIRST CLASSES organized by the Rhodesia University Association begin this month, in accountancy, elementary statistical and financial theory, income-tax practice, cost accounting, and the theory of accounts of executors, liquidators, and trustees. The chairman of the association, Mr. T. M. N. Hodson, M.R., said recently: "This is a most important milestone on the road to the formation of the Rhodesia University. As soon as the range widens we shall have a university college." When he opened a Bulawayo fête in aid of the association, Sir Godfrey Higgins said that it was probably a shock to some people that a start was not being made with the arts, but a modern university had to be built on professional schools, which subjects contributed to the faculties of pure arts or pure science.

## Overrated School Certificates

"GOD BLESS UGANDA if the schools merely pour out uneducated girls and boys whose only asset was a school certificate," said Canon A. P. Bottomley at the first speech day of Mafumali High School. "The fees here for boys," he continued, "are £15 a year, and if a boy has reasonable ability and works hard you can buy him a Cambridge school certificate. You cannot buy a school certificate with money," he emphasized the point, "I've seen it done with teachers. I've seen it done with parents. I've seen it done whether he liked it or not."



### Pioneer Work of Crippled African Valuable Services to His People

GARSON EDWARD PATERSON has written this in the diocesan magazine of Southern Rhodesia of the pioneer work of a crippled pupil of Cyrene Mission.

Adomech Moyo covers himself with glory as being the first African teacher in occupational therapy in Southern Africa. Adomech was at Cyrene for five years—a cripple walking on his hands. To his natural intelligence and great sense of humour he has added to him a remarkably efficient pair of hands. He acquired great proficiency in art, and one of his pictures is in the collection of Her Majesty the Queen. To this he added a host of ancillary crafts: carving, sculpture, clay modelling, lino-cut, simple carpentry, shoe repairing, and a flair for embroidery.

He was chosen to go as an occupational therapist to Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, but the restrictive measures imposed by the Union Government prevented his taking up the work. So a disappointed Adomech stayed on at Cyrene until one day Dr. Leslie Jacobson, of the Bulawayo Native Hospital, came on a visit. We showed him Adomech's work and told his story.

#### Astounding Results

Dr. Jacobson translated the story into the need of the hospital. The consent of the Red Cross, who were to foot the bill, having been obtained, Adomech was set to work—a tiny ant against a mountain of need. The result has been astounding.

At a recent show of handwork, Adomech's patient-pupils carried off the prizes in nearly every section; a boy patient has been taken on by a local firm as an embroiderer.

Recently I wandered between the rows of beds to find Adomech. At one bed a trussed-up, bearded man was embroidering flowers on a pillow-slip; another

was spelling from a book (for Adomech also runs a small school), while another was covering a paper with patterns as old as mankind. I came to a row of I.B. women all at work; some on d'oyleys, some with beads ornamenting tea-showers, some at carpet-making—and on his knees and haunches on the floor a very bright Adomech, making conversation while his pupils worked.

Adomech's success has opened the door for other gifted cripples. We have one at Cyrene who will be ready in two years.

Can any reader elsewhere in East or Central Africa provide information about any comparable case? EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA would be glad to hear.

### Fined for Sedition

WILFRED KABUI, the African proprietor and editor of a Kikuyu vernacular newspaper, named *Muramati*, was fined £25 in Nairobi last week, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, for publishing seditious matter in a report which alleged that a Kikuyu named Ngei had said at a meeting of the Kenya African Union: "The Europeans are the knives and the black people are the meat, but the time will come when they will become the meat and black people will become the knives to cut them to pieces."

### Zukas Appeal

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL of Northern Rhodesia issued a few days ago the following statement in connexion with the Simon Zukas case: "The security not having been found, the conditional leave to appeal has therefore expired, and accordingly the Court of Appeal will be moved at its sitting on September 22 for a formal discharge of the order giving conditional leave to appeal. If this application is granted, the matter will therefore be referred to the Governor for his decision."



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### Greenfly Infestation in Kenya Entomologist's Statement

Mr. F. GRAHAM, entomologist of the Kenya Agricultural Department, writes in a note on greenfly which has done considerable damage to grain crops in the Colony this year:

"The species causing extreme damage in the Njoro and Molo areas is *Toxoptera graminum*. A second species, normally found on maize, is *aphis*...

*Toxoptera graminum* arrived in Kenya in 1909, when 25 acres of wheat were affected. On the same year 60 acres were lost in 1910. In the next year 100 acres were planted, the half were destroyed by greenfly and the yield of the remainder was reduced to loss of 60% of the wheat yield was estimated. In 1912 greenfly were abundant, but died out suddenly after a shower of rain.

Of natural controls Mr. Graham says:

A fungus, *empusa aphidis* is widespread, and has taken a heavy toll. Some leaves show half the aphids as small brown corpses owing to this. Even more spectacular are the ladybird grubs. In some fields these little black insects are crawling everywhere, and in one field they were more numerous than the greenfly.

Thirty to fifty could be seen on a square foot of soil. As each ladybird eats about 50 aphids a day, some fields in the Njoro and Rongai districts may be expected to be free from aphids in a week.

The numbers of these natural enemies build up slowly at first and are not noticeable in fields of very young wheat. Frequently the wheat is destroyed before the natural controls can influence the attack. Treatment by contact insecticides is therefore essential. Later in the season the natural enemies may be able to cope with the outbreak.

Insecticidal sprays may also kill the natural enemies, but the decision to spray only the lighter infestations on the periphery of the outbreak will enable the build up of the natural enemies to go on unmolested in the centre at Njoro.

### Not Democracy, but Nationalism Basic Tenets Unacceptable to Africans

AFRICANS WILL NOT BE TRANSFORMED into democrats by the introduction of the ballot box, a correspondent of the *Economist* has written from West Africa.

The difficulty, he continues, is that the basic tenets of European democracy—liberty, equality, and fraternity—are not wholly acceptable in Africa.

Liberty from a foreign yoke is all right, but few Africans have any conception of individual freedom as interfering rights of free judgment and action, since the individual as a unit is not important in African communities; and there is a much less confident assertion of the rights of free speech in West Africa now that the batteries of the African Press are being turned against other Africans instead of against the pot-bellied British imperialist.

#### African Politicians' Reaction to Criticism

African politicians are super-sensitive to criticism. Even *The Times* has been described as a cesspit of journalism, and because Mrs. Elspeth Huxley made some mildly strident comments on African affairs it was suggested that foreign journalists should not receive help from officials. Since mainly African Governments came into power there has been talk of tightening the Press laws, although under the British régime there has never been the slightest attempt to control a very ebullient Press.

As for equality, African society is the least egalitarian in the world. The ordinary African peasant earns a pound or two in cash every year. The highest paid Government post now held by an African carries a salary of £2,000 a year. Quite apart from the big business or professional men who earn far more, or the great chiefs with huge incomes, even after payment of income tax, the ratio of the highest to the lowest is something like 2,000 to one. An African likes to be a big man or walk in the shadow of one.

As for fraternity, it was an African who said to the present writer, "Black men hate each other."

The demand for self-government in West Africa is not a demand for a national one. The constitutional advances of Nigeria and the Gold Coast in the last few years do not represent a successful imperial effort at guidance so much as capitulation to a time-fable extorted by nationalism.

What is really wrong with Africa is not inferiorism but poverty.

### Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Details of the European Population

WHEN A CENSUS WAS TAKEN in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in January, it was found that the number of non-natives totaled 76,639, all but 1,127 of whom were permanent residents. There were 66,078 European residents in the Congo and 4,461 in Ruanda-Urundi, and the respective numbers of Asian residents were 12,700 and 1,488.

It is interesting to note that 54% of the Europeans in the first case and 57% in the second were stated to have been without profession, occupation or trade, which does not mean that they were past work or work done, but simply that they were women or children. In the Congo, 17% of the 66,078 were employees of private concerns, such as hotels, shops, etc., in Ruanda-Urundi, where 80% of the 4,461 were stated to be of the whole, while in the Congo the 66,078 were represented only 5%.

Professionaries to 8% were almost 10% of the total in Ruanda-Urundi, and nearly 8% in the Congo, where they are not Government officials, but rather the staff of the various administrative agencies.

Of the 76,639 non-natives, 50% were employed in agriculture, 20% in commerce, 10% in industry, 10% in services, and 10% in other occupations. The 1,127 permanent residents were 10% of the total, which was represented 51%.



Players  
Please





# FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Two

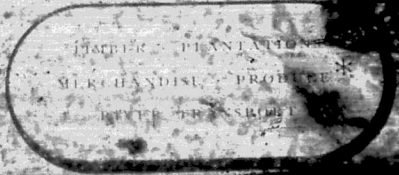


Kenya Colony, plantation industry

Aided by mechanisation on the farms and plantations, British East Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce. Tanganyika today is growing and shipping vital to the value of £1,000,000 in a year. Uganda now has close on 1½ million acres under crop. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika together can grow claim to be the world's largest acreage of coffee, providing one third of the world's requirements. These are the highlights of an expanding production programme which includes tea, tobacco, rubber, oil seeds and cashew nuts and pineapples and timber.

In the principal towns throughout these territories, The United Producers Companies have established centres for dealing in this produce and for facilities for export to Britain.

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## East African Literature Bureau Production and Distribution of Books

DETAILS OF THE WORK done during 1951 by the East African Literature Bureau are given in the annual report, which has just reached this country.

There are five sections, dealing (1) with general literature and African authorship, under the director, Mr. Charles Richards; (2) with school textbooks and translation work, under a textbook editor; (3) with library organization, under a qualified librarian; (4) with magazines, under a managing editor; and (5) with publishing and distribution, under the director's personal supervision.

There are offices in Nairobi, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam, and the Bureau has an advisory council of 16 members, representing Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, under the chairmanship of Sir Guy Pilling, Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly.

The provision and distribution of reading matter for Africans in various vernaculars and English is the main purpose of the Bureau, the report of which contains a table of nine pages listing the books published, the date and size of each edition, and sales to the end of last year.

### African Authors

Having helped a number of African authors to write books and secure publication, the Bureau has now no alternative but to delay or refuse the acceptance of such manuscripts, for the production of more books would exceed the available capital.

The general literature falls into two groups: (1) books needed to supplement the educational work of the Governments on agriculture, health, and other social services, and (2) those designed to stimulate reading, explore African reading tastes, and make available a greater store of knowledge and understanding.

The sales of books in the first group naturally depend to some extent on the use which the appropriate departments make of them. Those in the second group succeed or fail according to the skill or error of the publisher in assessing public taste.

"In a country where reading for its own sake is still something comparatively new, there are naturally delays and hazards not met with in older civilizations, and it is interesting to note that the works of fiction, on current topics, are steady sellers."

Last year saw the inception of an African library service, based on territorial lines, and based on a mobile bookbox system of service. Each box contains from 150 to 200 books, according to their size. The stock consists mainly of English books, but as large a proportion of Swahili and vernacular literature books as is available is also included, except in certain cases, where vernacular books are not required, e.g. in secondary schools.

The English books cover a wide range of subjects, including social studies, education, English, science, the arts, crafts, and engineering, sports and games, literature, history, geography, and biography. Better-type fiction is also included.

Twenty-nine libraries were established in community halls, municipal locations, schools, and technical and training establishments last year. It is not always the library in the larger town which is successful and that in a small village otherwise frequently the reverse is the case.

## School Shortage Problems

THERE WERE 6,745 European schoolchildren in Northern Rhodesia at the end of last year (including 80 taking correspondence courses) and 216 Indian and 92 Coloured schoolers. These figures appear in the 1951 annual report of the Department of European Education, which states that the revised development plan provides for secondary schools at seven centres, additional junior and infants' schools in the larger towns, technical centres, additional hostel accommodation, school halls, Indian and Coloured schools, and a number of smaller projects, to cater in all for a school enrolment of about 13,000 in 1957. Provision of school buildings has not kept pace with the growth in the number of scholars, and, particularly in secondary classes, work has been carried on under great difficulty, libraries and staff rooms having to be utilized.

## Site of the Garden of Eden Coco de Mer and Black Parrots

MR. COMPTON MACKENZIE, who spent three months in the Seychelles four years ago, said in a recent talk to the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

When General Gordon, then one of those professionally mad Sapper colonels was sent to the Seychelles in 1881 to find out the prospect of successfully fortifying Mahé as a naval base in a war with France, he ruled out any possibility of making Mahé safe against attack, but he had the gratification of discovering what was left of the Garden of Eden on the island of Praslin, which lies 26 miles to the east-north-east of Mahé.

Gordon decided, rightly it would seem, that the Seychelles were once joined to Asia; though Asia is 600 miles farther away than Africa. He presumed that the Seychelles testified to the destructive efficacy of the Flood, but what confirmed his belief in the site of Eden was the double coconut, or *coco de mer*, which he had no hesitation in identifying with the forbidden fruit.

### Fruit of the Garden

"The palm, which takes a century to reach full maturity (when it bears some 30 nuts weighing about 40 lb. apiece) grows in colonies in certain ravines on Praslin and nowhere else in the world, reaching a height of 100 feet. The nuts take seven years to ripen, and when young are full of a white jelly with the texture of a muscatel grape and a subtly delicious flavour. This jelly, according to General Gordon, is what Eve handed to Adam with such disastrous results.

For centuries a mysterious nut had from time to time been washed ashore on the coast of India. It was believed that this nut came from a submarine tree, hence the name *coco de mer*. Miraculous virtues were attributed to it. Its fame as an aphrodisiac spread to Europe; the Emperor Rudolf II paid 400 florins for a specimen.

"The valley in which the palm is seen at its best is in private ownership, and I walked through that wonderful relic of a measureless past. Besides the *coco de mer* palms a black parrot found nowhere else in the world, not even on the island of Praslin, frequents this valley. There are not many left, and we were told, before we started that anybody who would have seven years good fortune. We saw a parrot obligingly perched in a small casuarina tree. At least one year of good luck should see me comfortably off."

## African Higher Education Commission To Visit Central Africa in November

A COMMISSION ON AFRICAN HIGHER EDUCATION has just been set up by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland with Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, director of the London School of Economics and chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education, as chairman, and Dr. A. Kerr, D.D., LL.D., Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., F.R.S., and Professor F. G. Young, F.R.S. as members.

Dr. Kerr was principal of Fort Hare University College in South Africa, and a member of the De La Warr Commission which reported on the establishment of Makerere as a university college for Africans in Uganda and on the development of the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum. He was also chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Native Education Inquiry Commission, the report of which was recently published.

Professor Hill is this year's president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was Foulerton Research Professor of the Royal Society from 1926 to 1951.

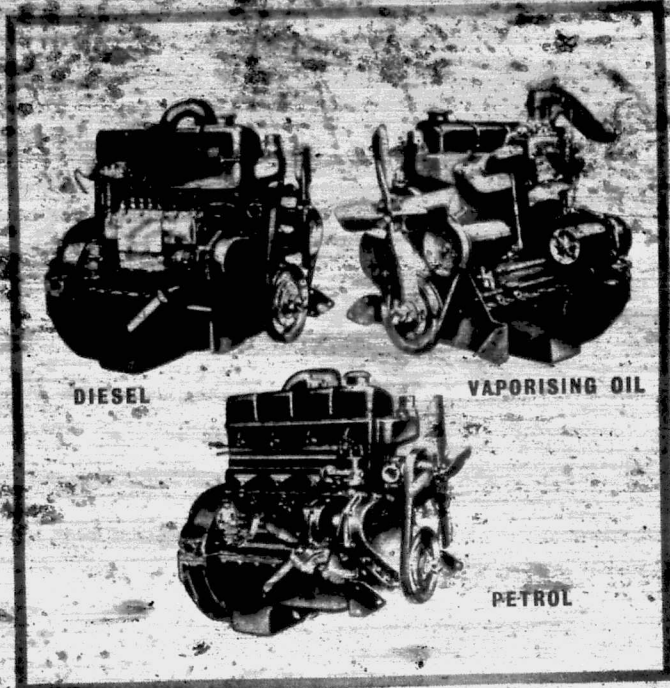
Professor Young is Sir William Dunn Professor of Biochemistry at Cambridge University, and a Fellow of University College, London, and of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

The Commission will visit Central Africa in November. It is to make recommendations to the three Governments on the siting of a college for African higher education, the number of courses which should be provided, the arrangements for admission, and the requirements for staff and buildings with an establishment of 100 students. It will also draw up a draft constitution and staff requirements, buildings, and other details.



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**Part-Labor Migration in Africa**

**Threatened**

ANTI-COMMUNIST RESEARCH CENTRE IN LONDON reported last week that there were several immature hopper swarms of locusts, some very large, in the Borana and Hamar districts of the north-eastern part of the Somali Protectorate. Immature swarms were also reported in the Erigavo and Burao district in the north-eastern part of the south-east.

Immature hopper swarms in French Somaliland during the month of August. No reports have been received from Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been received during August.

During July breeding was reported in northern Ethiopia east of Gondar, and there were hopes of a southward advance. Early in the month control operations were completed in the north-western Ogaden were completed at Diredawa and between Diredawa and immature swarms were seen in western Makale and near Dessie. A light hopper swarm in the Gondar area was baited during August, and four immature hoppers were present in the Debra Liban Valley on August 27.

Throughout the month immature swarms and the hopper swarm were present between Harar and the border of the Somali Protectorate, and on August 25 an immature swarm was reported in north-western Ogaden. On August 1 a swarm settled between Dessie and Batie, and a mature swarm flew across the Eritrean border south of Addis Ababa into Ethiopia on August 12.

In the Sudan there were two swarms in Kassala and three in Darfur Provinces; all other provinces were clear and there was no breeding.

Breeding in the Somali Protectorate and eastern Ethiopia is imminent. It may be on a serious scale and continue into November; breeding may also extend to Somalia, northern Ethiopia, and possibly the Eritrean highlands. The situation in the Somali peninsula may be further aggravated by swarms from the Yemen, where breeding is probable.

Swarms which may escape control in the Somali peninsula may be expected to move across Somalia and threaten Kenya.

**In Search of a Policy**

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, is addressing the annual conference of the Uganda Teachers' Association, which has a membership exceeding 1,000. "The prejudice against technical education in education with an agricultural bias has changed, and everywhere now there is a full realization of the importance of technical education and the need to shape it to the requirements of a primarily agricultural community. We are all agreed that the education service ought to be improved and expanded. But what should be taught? Should we aim at building up the secondary schools or concentrate on the spread of primary education? What should be the five-year or 10-year target? What should we do about girls' education and adult education? All these things and many more must be settled before we have a policy."

**Is Colour a Legitimate Vested Interest?**

**Over-Racial Partnership in Africa**

"THE POSSIBILITIES of white-black partnership hinge on whether colour itself is entrenched as a legitimate vested interest, over-riding all other interests. As long as this is the case, partnership cannot develop into a permanent relationship," said Dr. Hilda Kuper in the Third Programme series on "Partnership in Africa." She also said:—

"The goal of partnership involves a type of culture change which runs counter to the established patterns of race relations in many parts of Africa. Moreover, it implies that the partners are single entities with a clear identity of interests, whereas in fact the interests within each group are varied and often conflicting, and stretch across the colour line at all points, economic, political, and social.

"This means, translated into action, that partnership in Africa cannot be based on a perpetuation of colour difference, but can only be developed on the broader lines outlined in charters of human rights.

"Partnership may be a new formula, but the interests of the potential partners, their cultural characteristics, have developed over a long period of time, and partnership may not offer sufficient inducement for Africans to modify their interests. To put it bluntly, the goal of partnership desired by the British Government cannot be achieved unless the partner initiating the contract, may be such as to render it void from the start."

**Southern Rhodesia's Trade**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S visible adverse balance of trade for the first half of this year was £17m., an increase of £2m. over the comparable figure last year. Unmanufactured tobacco, valued at £7,662,439, topped the list of merchandise exports, totalling £20,872,369 for the first half of 1951. Other important items were: asbestos, £3,577,821; gold bar, £1,166,340; apparel (excluding footwear), £1,166,340; chromic ore, £892,503; cattle hides, £553,926; coal, £300,253; refined sugar, £262,462; and tungsten ores and concentrates, £245,551. On the recommendation of the United Nations Economic Council, gold is now excluded from the statistics of merchandise trade. Imports of merchandise in the half year totalled £43,906,539, an increase of just over 10% from the £39,800,000 of the corresponding period last year. Imports from the German Federal Republic rose by £1.2m., those from Belgium by £627,000, and those from France by £374,000. Goods from Japan, (mainly cement, valued at £238,000) nearly trebled the 1951 figure. Seventy-eight per cent. of imported merchandise came from British countries, which bought 80.7% of Southern Rhodesia's exports.

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**Socialist Leader's Plea for the Empire - Self-Help Recommended to S. Rhodesia**  
**Need to Develop Imperial Preference**  
**Importance of Improved Communications**

MR. HAROLD WILSON, M.P., who was President of the Board of Trade in the Socialist Government from 1947 until he resigned in April, 1951, has written for the Left Wing *Tribune* a pamphlet entitled "In Place of Dollars," in which he says:

"We shall need an all-out drive to develop non-dollar sources of food and raw material supplies. This will not be easy or quick. Although the policies of the Labour Government stimulated the production of some cotton, tobacco, timber and non-ferrous metals, it will take a generation by intensive development of Colonial and other areas substantially to reduce our dependence on the dollar areas for these commodities.

"Private enterprise will have its part to play, but the main work of providing the overheads of economic development—the roads, railways, and harbour installations, irrigation and hydro-electric schemes, and many basic industries—must be done by public authorities.

"Similarly, the social overheads—schools, hospitals, health centres, training institutes and agricultural extension schemes—can come only from Government action. We shall need to move quickly; the work will be costly, and we shall make mistakes. But without such development we shall have nothing in place of dollars to ensure our survival.

"We shall need to insist on far greater freedom to develop trade with the non-dollar areas. This means greater freedom to trade with the sterling area Commonwealth on the one hand and with eastern Europe and the eastern world on the other.

"We must be free to develop intra-Commonwealth trade by the full use of long-term contracts, discrimination against dollar imports, and greater freedom to use Imperial Preference.

"Commonwealth countries should not be imposing import restrictions against one another; instead, they should be intensifying restrictions on dollar imports and making good the lost imports by strengthening the links of Commonwealth trade.

"The Commonwealth Conference in November provides a great challenge and a great opportunity for economic statesmanship."

**British Commonwealth Organization**

LAST WEEK THIS NEWSPAPER published the manifesto of the British Commonwealth Organization, founded last month by five men and one woman in Uganda. Three were Scots, one an Englishman, one a Welshman, and the other a New Zealander. Of the men one served in the Royal Navy, two in the Army, and two in the R.A.F. during the last war. Mr. Ian Dundas of Dundas, who has been elected honorary director-general, is on the commercial staff of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation; I. G. G. is the lady member of the group is his wife; and the other four are Mr. John Mortimer Jones, an administrative officer; Mr. Evan Williams, an agricultural officer; Mrs. Leslie Gunn, a tea planter; and Mr. Jack Tully, an oil trader.

GIVEN THE TRANSPORT, and provided her asbestos, chrome, coal, and cement continued to be sold at world market prices, not at arbitrary figures, Southern Rhodesia could be developed from her own resources to a much greater extent than was imagined by the average person, said Mr. L. A. Levy, Director of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., when commenting on an agreement under which the Colony will send 40,000 tons of cement annually to Northern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia now has ample cement, said Mr. Levy, and further imports are likely to be unnecessary.

The agreement was another example of the common federation which had existed between the two countries ever since the Victoria Falls Bridge was built and without which Northern Rhodesia's copper could still be underground and the Wankie Colliery working to half capacity. While foreign capital would be needed to increase that production, the greatest stumbling-block was that because of inadequate transport Rhodesia's exports could not overtake the volume of imports.

**Visit to East Africa**

"I have recently toured Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the Belgian Congo. There coal costs up to £10 a ton; cement in some areas costs up to £25 a ton. If an export premium or levy were placed on these commodities, the money accruing could be used to acquire the extra locomotives and rolling-stock we need.

"In the same way Southern Rhodesia's agricultural industry can finance much more of its own internal development. A great volume of tobacco has been sold at good prices, the maize crop is outstanding, and cattle are in better condition. If only half the money saved through not having to import maize and gained from the export of meat were quickly invested in developing mixed farming in, say, the Chipinga and Melssetter districts, there would be better food returns.

"Though income tax is high, said Mr. Levy, it must be forgotten that the one gets in money of lower value. Trade enterprise should buy for a certain amount of goods, and then sell the same volume of goods if needs, neither for the Government."

**Kenya-Australia Trade**

MR. G. R. B. PATTERSON, Australian Government Trade Commissioner for East, Central, and South Africa, who is revisiting the East African territories, said in Nairobi last week, that whereas Australia now buys more than £2m. worth from Kenya each year, her sales to Kenya are less than £750,000. He believed that East Africa could buy many more articles from Australia, which could deliver most of them within two months. Australia's purchases last year included 12,000 tons of sugar, 41,000 tons of fish, and coffee, tea, cotton, and pyrethrum.



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**KENYA COLONY**

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Nyasaland Legislative Council opened its 67th session yesterday.

The first traffic lights to be operated in Kenya have been installed in Mombasa.

Gilgil is the first rural centre in Kenya to have an automatic telephone exchange.

The first group of Rhodesian paratroopers in Malaya have completed their training.

A group of West Countrymen in Zanzibar have raised £220 for the victims of the Lymeouth flood.

Colonial Governors will be requested to be in their territories at the time of the coronation next year.

A new Roman Catholic church is to be built in the Shauri Moyo district of Nairobi at a cost of £10,000.

An African railway fireman, Stella Goba, has returned from Nyasaland Railways after 2½ years' absence. He was presented with an inscribed pocket watch.

Four Kikuyu tribesmen have each been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and fines of 200s., or a further three months' imprisonment for compelling another African to take an illegal oath by physical force, threat and intimidation.

### Street Attacks in Nairobi

Two messengers of traders in Nairobi were attacked in one day in daylight in Nairobi when carrying money for their employers. In both cases they had pepper thrown in their eyes by their assailants. Both messengers managed to retain the money, but the culprits escaped.

Mr. D. G. K. Kawemba, a Muganda surveyor, who has been selected to attend the School of Military Survey, Newbury, will be the first student of the Survey Training School, Katabi, Uganda, to benefit under the £200,000 scheme for training African civil servants of that territory.

An R.A.F. Valetta aircraft, with a crew of eight made a forced landing on Monday in uninhabited country, 40 miles west of Renk in the southern Sudan. Supplies have been dropped.

Ten Kikuyu, including one woman, were arrested in an African town in Nairobi when the police raided a building in which a Mau Mau ceremony was believed to be in progress. Books and documents containing lists of names were seized.

Mbizi Farmers' Association in southern Tanganyika have asked Government to appoint a committee to examine the possibility of the area being handed over to Northern Rhodesia, since they consider that their present Government is "unwilling to provide the district with primary amenities."

### Honorary Freeman of London

Mr. Roy Macnab, broadcasting in last Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on "Freeman of London," recalled that among the honorary freemen were Henry Morton Stanley, Dr. Jameson, General Buller, and Sir Evelyn Baring (later Lord Cromer).

The Fabian Colonial Bureau is organizing a meeting, to be held in Morecambe next Sunday evening, at the time of the Labour Party conference. Sir Richard Acland, M.P., Mr. John Dugdale, M.P., Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., and Mrs. Eirene White, M.P., are to speak on "The Challenge of Africa."

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Sudanese attended a cultural festival in El Obeid on the first and second days of the 1d holiday. At the opening a symbol of ignorance in the form of a caricature of a primitive man wrapped in glass was destroyed. Scientific, literary, and economic theses submitted by prominent Sudanese and Egyptian writers, pictures by Sudanese artists, and examples of local industries were used. Sudanese women participated in the festival.



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## Of Commercial Concern

A further loan at 4½% was issued on Tuesday for the East Africa High Commission, the price being 99½ and the redemption date 1964-69. Of a total of £7,135,000, £44m. was offered for public subscription in this country, £1,635,000 having been placed privately and £1m. being reserved for applicants resident in East Africa. The money is required for general improvements to railways and harbours, the purchase of locomotives and rolling-stock, and the construction of deep-water and lighterage berths. Underwriters of the loan were left to take up 70% of their commitments, the reason being the pronounced weakness of the gilt-edged market since the publication of the prospectus.

Pre-stressed concrete, which reinstates itself after a burst, will be used for the pipes of the 160-mile water supply line from Mzima Springs to Mombasa. The £24m. contract for their manufacture has been placed with a French company, as there is no British manufacturer with sufficient experience of this process. Of the seven tenders received, the French was not only the cheapest by several hundreds of thousands of pounds, but also the quickest in delivery.

Private investment in Kenya is now turning at between £15 million and £20 million annually, and the rate is rising, said Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry, before leaving London for Nairobi on Tuesday. He thought the Mombasa oil refinery would be completed within four years, and suggested that a cement factory would soon be established near Nairobi.

### B.O.A.C. Makes a Profit

British Overseas Airways Corporation made a profit for the year ended March 31 last of £1,233,772, compared with the loss of rather more than £34m. in the previous year. After paying interest on the stock, there was a net surplus of £274,099, against a deficit of more than £43m. in 1950. So for the first time B.O.A.C. has made a clear profit.

Good demand from U.K. and Continental Europe has raised the price for No. 1 British East African tea to £108 per ton c.i.f. U.K., an advance of £3 on the previous week and of £18 from the low levels touched towards the end of last month. Tows are steady at £80 for No. 1.

East African Airways Corporation lost £76,000 in 1951, in spite of having carried 31% more passengers than in the previous year. The loss is attributed to dearer fuel and increases in the cost-of-living allowances of the staff.

Entries for the Commonwealth Tea and Coffee Competition to be held in London in November have been received from brewers in East Africa.

Some poor Nyasaland tea was sold in London last week for as little as 2d. per lb. Best quality teas in the same auction touched 7s. per lb.

Two Sudanese have passed the final examination of the United Kingdom Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.

Zanzibar cloves have risen to 10s. per lb. for spot parcels in London, and 9s. 5d. for forward shipments, c.i.f. U.K.

Sudanese groundnuts have been on offer in London at £61, and British East African castorseed at 71 per ton, c.i.f.

Applications for licences to import limited quantities of rice into Kenya from Siam are being considered.

### Dividend

E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd.—15% (the same), plus bonus of 5% (nil). Net profit was £64,886 (£63,309) after taxation of £114,396 (£82,000).

## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA write in a report received a few days ago on commercial conditions in East Africa:—

**Kenya.**—Quiet business conditions continue, but the general tone of the bazaars appears to be sound, commitments are being met, and no cases of financial difficulty have been reported.

A project is under consideration, estimated to cost £200,000, to provide accommodation for Kenya National Servicemen undergoing their compulsory military training. The site, if this scheme is proceeded with, will be in a town within easy reach of Nairobi.

The main topic for discussion among farmers has been the greenfly pest discovered, attacking grain crops. The insect, first noticed in the Njoro area, rapidly spread to Mau Summit and the Solai Valley. Prompt and energetic measures taken by the Agricultural Department appear to have been successful in preventing the spread of the pest, and heavy rain in the affected areas has been of great assistance in localizing the outbreak. The situation is now believed to be under control, but considerable damage has been done to the wheat crop.

Eight coffee auctions were held during the month, the highest and lowest prices paid being: Uganda Native robusta, f.a.o., 342s. and 318.50s.; non-Native robusta, f.a.o., unwashed, 355s. and 321.50s.; Uganda non-Native arabica, 382.50s. and 342s.; Bukoba Native robusta, f.a.o., 331.50s. and 322.50s.; and Bukoba Native plantation, 401.75s. and 393.25s. per cwt.

The backlog of cargo in the port of Mombasa has been cleared, and the monthly quota of the port is to be increased for this and next month. The opinion has been expressed, however, that the efforts of the Phasing Committee have merely transferred the backlog of cargo from Mombasa to the United Kingdom, where long delays now ensue before goods are accepted for shipping.

### Good Rains in Uganda

Uganda. Good rains fell during August throughout the Protectorate, and cotton planting continued on a much larger scale. It is too early to estimate the likely crop, but it seems that in the eastern north and west, where the early rains were good, the outlook will be up to last year's figures, and in some places even a little better, with a progressive deterioration towards the east, where planting has been late.

A contract has been placed for the construction of a trypanosomiasis clinic comprising laboratory buildings, residences about five miles from Tororo on the Nile. The cost is in the region of £60,000.

There are several schemes afoot for the construction of roads and dams in Tororo, one lasting about £27,000.

Bukoba. Bazaar trade has been quiet during the month, and stocks held are ample. The recent fall in price has compelled plantations owners to curb their buying and development programmes, and local merchants are now overstocked with building materials and hardware. Throughout the territory money is tight, though commitments are still for the most part being met regularly.

In Dar es Salaam builders are less active, and no new business premises have been begun in the town. Although the demand for residential accommodation is still strong, in excess of supply, there appears to be a decrease in the number of new houses under construction.

The Bukoba Native coffee crop is now coming forward for hulling; it is estimated that the final figures will undoubtedly exceed those of any previous year. In the northern, Tanganyika and Southern Provinces the grain harvest is disappointing and in some areas to the south there is acute food shortages. Government are considering the issue of licences to import 2,000 tons of rice from overseas, in view of the failure of this crop throughout the Territory.

Zanzibar. Trade is very quiet, and with a very small clove crop coming forward, business must remain dull for some months.

Demand from Singapore for cloves has brightened again. Local market prices have risen to about 765s. per 100 lb.

The failure of the long rains earlier this year has worked in extremely dry conditions. For the first time in many years Zanzibar has had to earn shipping that has not been available until further notice. This is a serious matter, as Zanzibar has always been regarded as the main access point for water on the East Coast. Number of ships called for that purpose, and the loss of revenue will be serious.

During July 4,280 bales of cloves, valued at £192,171, and 6,699 bags of copra, valued at £26,854, were shipped.

Minor changes in differentials.

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## Mining

### Problems of African Labour in Mines

Views of Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones

MR. J. D. RHEINALLT JONES, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and adviser on Native labour to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., spoke on "Africans and the Mining Industry" in a Home Service broadcast talk recently. He said, *inter alia*:

"Development of the new South African gold mines will place a very great strain upon African labour resources for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled work. The expanding copper industry of Northern Rhodesia will add to the strain. Concurrently in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and other territories there is a great expansion of economic activity of other kinds, especially manufacturing.

"Since the war there has been a great increase in the number of Africans who are wage-earners. In South Africa the increase is over 80%, and in Northern Rhodesia over 60%. But in most territories there are still too many Africans subsisting at a low level on the land, which is becoming less and less able to carry the rural population. A great deal of investigation and organization will be required if we are to achieve the balanced development of Africa and the proper use of its man-power.

#### Workers from Outside the Union

"Sixty per cent. of Native workers in the Union gold mines come from outside the Union—from Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and even Northern Rhodesia. They come of their own free will. Usually the contract period is 270 shifts. It can be completed within a year; the average length is 14 months."

After suggesting that air transport of Africans to the Rand would probably become general, Mr. Rheinallt Jones said that service in the mines was a form of fundamental education which was having a tremendous influence on the territories. It should be possible for Government to take more use than they did of the new outlook towards responsibility which was being developed among Africans in Rhodesia, Mr. Rheinallt Jones said.

"Some 60% of the African workers have their families with them in houses on the mines; five years ago the percentage was under 40. Despite the great efforts of the authorities to increase housing, there is still a shortage in Northern Rhodesia and no doubt the percentage will rise in time. Close to the 85% of African miners in the Belgian Congo who have their families with them."

"In the Congo the Government and the mining companies have agreed to a policy of stabilizing the urban and industrial African population, whereas in Northern Rhodesia the policy in earlier years was to discourage this. Social and economic factors, are, however, leading to the same results as in the Congo.

"The most important of the economic factors making for stabilization against a migratory policy is the shortage of labour. The Northern Rhodesian mines are beginning to find their labour reservoir inadequate for their needs, and they too have new mines to be opened. Even in the Belgian Congo this problem is serious, despite the stabilization of the existing labour force.

"With the development of agriculture, manufacturing, and other activities, the demands on Africa's man-power resources are more than can be satisfied under existing conditions.

"In my view, we can do little to reduce the waste that is involved in migrant labour, and the failure to train the innate skills of Africans.

"The Belgians have shown that labour economies can be acquired through stabilization, and that Africans can be used in skilled work of a high order. Migrant labour and skill can be found together, and as the African settles down to continuous work in industry, he is no longer willing to acquiesce in the racial bar which prevents him from becoming a skilled worker. These are issues which South Africa and the Rhodesias will soon have to face.

### Wage Claims in the Copperbelt Companies Faced with Heavy Demands

NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICA MINERWORKERS' UNION has notified Government that a dispute exists between the copper mining companies in the territory and the union in respect of a demand for an increase of 2s. 8d. per shift for all African workers. Legislation now requires the Government to appoint a conciliator. It is estimated that the cost to the mining companies would be about £11m. annually if they accepted the claim.

"The companies have offered to refer to arbitration the claim of the European Mineworkers' Union for a 25% increase in basic rates for all daily men, and adjustment of the present cost-of-living allowance. They have agreed to make any award retrospective to August 1. The cost of the full claim would be rather more than £1m.

"Agreement has been reached with the Salaried Staff Association for a revision of salary structure, for officials and the removal of certain anomalies, but without provision for general increases.

#### Record Mineral Output

BASE MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia has exceeded a monthly value of £1m. for the first time, and now accounts for over 65% of the total revenue of the mining industry. To July's record total of £1,597,294, base minerals contributed £1,044,166, and gold (including premium sales) £550,729. Crude production of 40,883 fine ounces, showed a drop of 2,438 ounces compared with June, but was 639 ounces above the figure for July last year. A substantial share in the achievement was due to the asbestos mines, with an output of 7,636 tons, valued at £624,088. For the first seven months of this year the total value of all minerals produced was £12,411,440, gold contributing £3,728,542 and base minerals £8,669,025. The last figure includes £2,441,330 for the chrome ore stockpiles declared in June to avoid the higher royalty payable from July 1.

#### Power Grid in the Copperbelt

WITH THE COMPLETION of the power line from Chingola to Kitwe, the Copperbelt power grid connecting the four mines to a central switching station near Nkana is now in full operation. The scheme, which has taken nearly four years to plan and build, will pool the individual power resources of each of the mines to the greatest advantage of the industry.

#### Photogeology

THE SHELTON TRUST (SERVICES), LTD., have contracted with Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., to produce mosaics of some 2,500 square miles in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia from aerial photographs taken by the R.A.F. Special means will be employed to record information of geological interest.

#### Increasing Capacity at Williamson Mine

SIR EDWARD TWING, Governor of Tanganyika, has visited the Williamson diamond mine at Mwadui to see a new air flotation plant by which gravel and diamonds are extracted from large quantities of earth. A new installation with five times the capacity of the present plant is under construction.

#### Gas Engines for Mpanda

THE MPANDA lead mine of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. in Tanganyika has bought five gas engines from the Shabani mine, Southern Rhodesia.

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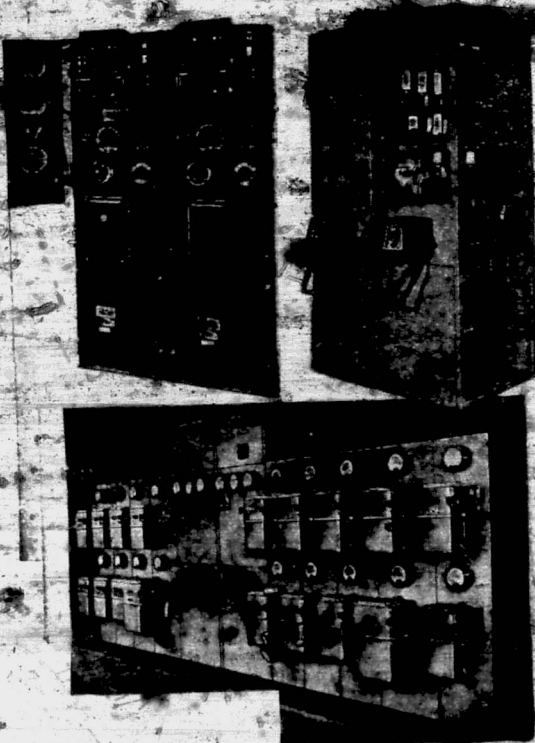
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