

EAST AFRICA AND RHODISIA

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

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NECESSARY AND MOST WELCOME FIRMNESS has been shown by the new Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, in dealing with the conspiracy which has lately threatened the normal rhythm of life African and European in a highly important part of the Colony. In recent years the independent commentator has so often had to write "too little too late" that it is heartening to find men in authority who will have no truck with appeasement and no parley with the organizers and perpetrators of dastardly crimes which have been deliberately designed to undermine the social order. His tour of affected areas having convinced the Governor of the need for vigorous action, swift action has followed, including the transfer by air from the Suez Canal zone to Nairobi of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Fusiliers. No better proof could have been given of the determination to root out all who are regarded as primarily responsible for a state of affairs which has had no parallel in Central Africa since the establishment of British rule.

When sentimentalists in this country have been telling themselves and others that Mau Mau was a mere exuberance, curable by big doses of democracy, sane men have ordered the action which organized

Collapse of A Theory. murder, arson and intimidation require. This outbreak of violence proves that the

Kikuyu are completely unfit for the political medicine prescribed for them by Fabian and other theorists. Perhaps even those fanatics now realize that the Africans whom they had insisted on regarding as equals in democracy are but little removed from barbarism. Racialist sentiments and actions of some people in and on the fringe of the British Empire have unquestionably contributed to the unrest among the Kikuyu. Whether they

will recognize their responsibility and repent their folly remains to be seen. Some of them have now the mortification of finding that Africans in whom they reposed implicit trust have had to be arrested on most serious charges.

Faith in our Imperial Destiny. For the sake of Africans, and of the Kikuyu in particular, it is to be hoped that the Government of Kenya, having organized widespread arrests—in a manner which is highly creditable to the police and the administrative officers concerned—will resist any temptation to

show leniency to those responsible for this trouble who need condign punishment. The banishment for long periods of those not convicted of murder would quickly end this trouble—which is not a natural and understandable consequence of advancement under British guidance—as left-wing extremists pretend, by a planned reversion to savagery in furtherance of a plot to make thousands of tribesmen the tools of a little clique of self-seeking African careerists bent on frustrating European settlement and enterprise in order that they might establish themselves in power. That challenge to British rule, boldly and frankly faced, will speedily collapse. The strong action being taken in Kenya today is wholly to be welcomed, not only because it will restore harmony in that Colony, but because it will demonstrate—not least to Britons—that there is still virility in our friendship and faith in our Imperial destiny.

ALLIANCE IMPLIED, ASSENT DENIED. The annual conference of the Electors Union of Kenya accepted unqualifiedly the statements of Major H. J. Ward.

Kenya Misled by Major H. J. Ward. Major H. J. Ward, who is undoubtedly misrepresenting the Electors Union, exaggerates, but he has, in our view, been misled into both faults.

Even danger is the fact that no member of the conference appears to have been chosen so venerable a statement that lack of understanding is without underlining yet again the astonishing attitude of the European non-official leaders of the Colony to its public relations with the outside world. The need and scope for improvement have been emphasized on this page more often than we care to recall, but year has succeeded year without effective action, for the Government of the Colony has been usually indifferent, with the consequence that the information services of Kenya bear no comparison whatever with those of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, or indeed at times with those of Uganda, the Sudan, or the Tanganyika Territory. So unsatisfactory a state of affairs should not have been tolerable to Kenyans in high places, official or non-official; but if they have been perturbed they have been masterly in refusing their concern.

There were three main points in Major Ward's address: (1) his assertion that a wonderful change for the better has occurred in understanding of Kenya in the United Kingdom; (2) his claim that

Disputable Assumptions

that miracle is attributable almost wholly to the Electors' Union, and in particular to its representative in England; and (3) his proposal that the Electors' Union should be recognized as 'the main source of authoritative news of Kenya,' and as the secretariat of the European elected members of the Legislature. The first affirmation was made when members of that body, European and African, were declaring in debate that Kenya had had a very bad Press in Great Britain. So Major Ward was in conflict with his own political leaders. This newspaper, which must have more material for judgment than anyone in Kenya, entirely rejects the suggestion that the attitude of speakers and writers in this country towards Kenya has undergone a transformation. Any student of the Press in general—not of two or three papers only—will find almost daily examples in the news columns of his statements derogatory to East Africa. It is the Brockways, the Dugdales and the Koimans, who catch the headlines with their exaggerations. For every account of Kenya which is given in the press there are several which do damage of some kind, not because the papers are unfriendly to the Colonial Empire, but because their task is to publicize news, and news public statements about Kenya are condemnatory, not commendatory.

The field has been largely left to the few

active critics who put their case with a sense of public appeal. There is no comparable campaign directed or ferocious, on behalf of

Strange Ideas of Public Relations

East Africa. Yet the territories have their small circle of knowledgeable and devoted advocates and defenders—most certainly not as a result of anything done by the Electors' Union. So far as Kenya is concerned, almost without exception they were engaged in presenting her case when opportunity offered before the Electors' Union was born, and we cannot think of one who would be less ready to continue that voluntary service if that organization died tomorrow. Some of them have been sharply critical of the Electors' Union at times, and probably none finds its major source of information or inspiration. The notion that the Electors' Union has converted British opinion, or even substantially affected it, is fantastic. Whoever believes that editors in this country would rely on the Union or some organization sponsored by it must be completely unaware of the measures taken by all reputable publications to maintain their independence. Any journal prepared to accept uncritically what it receives through one channel only would be doing almost nothing to the cause which it purports to aid, not even that elementary truth which was espoused by the Nairobi conference: Kenya would do well to recognize now that not one-hundredth part of the authoritative news of Kenya published in or outside the Colony will originate with the Electors' Union, whatever organization it may create.

The proposal that the Electors' Union should become the secretariat of the European elected members confuses their respective functions. The Union, a country-wide organization of

Electors' Union and Elected Members

European electors must imitate the attitude of those who are elected by the community from which it is constituted, but any member of the Legislature who acted as a delegate for that or any other body would be concealing his obligations. Once elected, he becomes the representative of his constituency as a whole, including those who voted against him, not a delegate for his supporters, and he is bound to attend to the interests of his constituents, which means that he may disagree with the Electors' Union and, in that event, if Major Ward's suggestions were adopted, it would be a variance with the secretariat of his own organization! Must it not result from close liaison between the elected members

bers and the Electors Union, especially as that body undertakes considerable research work for the elected members, for the above reasons the elected members should have their own secretarial arrangements. Both parties would suffer from failure to

keep their identities distinct. If that were not done the independence of the elected members would be compromised, and that would not be to their advantage, so that of Kenya, or in the long run even to that of the Electors Union.

Notes By The Way

Archbishop and Prime Minister

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in a statement by no means unfriendly to the proposals for Central African federation, has commented on the recent Umtali speech of Sir Godfrey Huggins, and especially on his suggestion that the African Affairs Board could be dropped if necessary. Earlier in that address the Prime Minister had said emphatically that acceptance of the Board was a condition of federation, and on other occasions he has stressed that fundamental fact (which was not mentioned by the Archbishop). The meeting was antagonistic to federation, and as the Prime Minister was severely heckled he may not have expressed himself with precision. Perhaps what he intended to convey was that the African Affairs Board would be no more serious a handicap to the federation than the powers reserved to the Imperial Government by the constitution of Southern Rhodesia have been to that Colony.

Jomo Kenyatta

NO AFRICAN IN KENYA has been better informed of affairs in the Kenya Colony at any time than Jomo Kenyatta, who was arrested at dawn on Tuesday when he stated that he had been under suspicion for some time. His Native name, significantly, is "Burning Spear". He is chairman of the Kenya African Union, he claimed 100,000 followers; and by a coincidence a friend of mine with exceptional knowledge of the Kikuyu estimates that Mau Mau adherents number 10 per cent. of the tribal strength of one million. Ten years ago Kenyatta went to Moscow, where he was recruited, but on his return he found himself no longer a Communist. While working in England as a farm labourer he married the daughter of an engineer; they have a son, now nine years of age. Kenyatta went back to Kenya in 1946. He has said: "We Africans are in the majority, we should have self-government."

Dr. Hinde and Mau Mau

ACCORDING TO DR. RITA HINDE, as quoted on another page, Mau Mau feeds on "the hatred and frustration" which are allegedly aroused because the political advance for Africans in Kenya has not been made at express speed. The first comment must be that it is in any case not a question of an "general reaction among Africans, so far as can be judged, it is Kikuyu conspirators only who have organized outrages against their own people and Europeans. Secondly, the main aim of Mau Mau is not great help of a pseudo-democratic kind, but the determination to rid of the European because the African organs of this tyrant covet mindless power for themselves and in seeking that end they employ intimidation in its most extreme form, encouraging submission from those who tremble not by the expectation of more political power (of which the great mass of them know nothing anyhow), but by the threat of death for dis-

obedience. Dr. Hinde might have been expected to recognize the incongruity of bracketing Mau Mau with "political aspirations and national methods."

Dangerous Prescription

DO NOT RECOGNIZE the impossibility of her own prescription. Whatever concessions were granted to these African thugs and agitators would merely increase their appetites. Dr. Hinde has now admitted what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA predicted the moment there was a proposal to grant inter-racial "parity" to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika—that parity is a solution and cannot last for more than a short period. The truth is that arithmetical formulae are wholly unreliable means of dealing with grave constitutional issues of the character under discussion, and that the whole future of East and Central Africa would be damaged beyond repair by placing political power in the hands of uncivilized communities; and Mau Mau and other similar movements prove that civilization has so far reached only the surface of the African continent in these Dependencies.

Access to Agriculture

MR. STONE, who was president for 1951-52 of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, who presided over the recent annual session in Nairobi of the board of the East African South Malaria Commission, and who was recently terminated his office as president. There could scarcely have been a happier ending to a long, active, and prominent business career. Joining the well-known merchant company after service in the Royal Field Artillery in the 1914-18 war, Mr. Stone has served in all the territories. A past president of the Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar Chambers of Commerce, he was from 1936 to 1944 a non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Council of Tanganyika, and has for some years been developing a big estate of his own in the Mufindi district of that Territory. To that venture Mrs. Stone and her two young children are now going.

Travel Publicity

HAVING ONLY ONE COLONY, Belgium can do what a Metropolitan Power with half a hundred dependencies could not undertake. For example, the Poona-based General in this country could scarcely be expected to undertake tourist publicity for every British Dominion, Colony or Protectorate. Belgium, however, is now using postal stamps for its correspondence to attract to the public that it would be a good idea to visit Congo Belge. The stamps show a Congolese African elephant which is the only one of its kind on the other side of the equator. It is depicted with two lions rampant in the bottom corners, in at least some instances.

Mr. D. Furi, president of the East African Indian National Congress, has criticized the emergency measures taken by the Kenya Government on the ground that they cut across the principles of British law and must alienate much sympathy and support which would otherwise have been accorded to Government.

African members of the Legislative Council told a Press conference in Nairobi last week that they considered a 33% increase in African wages would alleviate unemployment. Their leader, Mr. Mathu, said that the effect would be to reduce unemployment and would do a great deal to combat the Mau Mau strike. Another crying need was greater provision of housing.

A statement issued by the African members asked for a cessation of alleged discriminatory practices and the treatment of Africans with courtesy, and particularly the admission of Africans to all hotels and restaurants.

The Power Behind the Scenes

AN ALFRED VINCENT MALAN, of Nairobi, said in an interview with a representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

Memories are short, and because of the present murders and slaughters attention seems to have become rooted on these particular happenings. Few reflect and wonder who and what has really inspired the Mau Mau movement, or who is the power behind the scenes.

Do you remember the serious Mombasa strike some years ago, when several Africans were the victims of violence and maltreatment by the organizers? Although one gentleman, a so-called leader, who threatened his brother Africans that if they failed to support the strike they would have their ears cut off, was eventually sentenced to local deportation, despite the disappearance of many of the original witnesses, we all knew that the authorities were certain that the brain or brains behind the strike did not leave Nairobi; they remained in the background and suffered no punishment.

Are these same brains behind the Mau Mau movement? It follows closely the pattern of the Mombasa strike but it exists in a much more violent form. Both are based on intimidation by the threat of physical suffering, and in the present case of death.

During the past week I have detected a distinctive political flavour in the alleged causes of the existence of the Mau Mau movement as given by two Africans. One said: "If all Africans were paid 150s. a month, there would be no Mau Mau and the other stated: "Federation was feared, and with the passage of Dr. Malan, hence Mau Mau." The words "federation" and "Dr. Malan" are now evidently part of the Swahili vocabulary.

These two reasons do not seem to be those engendered by a primitive fanatical religious movement. They appear to be of a much more deliberate, up-to-date and familiar political inspiration, spread with an adroit cunning. By whom? No one knows, or does they? And the timing of these present atrocities was no mere coincidence.

It may be that the alleged recent statement in London of one of our African leaders that Mau Mau did not really exist, and we understand it had good foundation, as the Mau Mau committee are oath-takers, are doubtless the stooges of a much more powerful and sinister organization.

While we are stammering on the effects of this movement, we should also concentrate on discovering the brains behind it, and take steps to counteract the evil and continue to do so. The British Government as well as ourselves owe it as a duty to the millions of loyal Africans in these territories. I pray that we shall not relapse into that euphoric of self-complacency and rapidly once again drift—until the next atrocity is planned by the same back-room dastards.

Kenya in Peril

Under the heading "Peril in Kenya," *The Times* published a leading article in the following terms last week:—

The trouble in Kenya is spreading. There is unfortunately no evidence to support the contention that the Mau Mau outrages, which began to be noticed early in August, are a passing phase. Since the beginning of the trouble nearly 40 people have been murdered, including two white women and a respected chief. There have been many assaults, suicides and attempted murders, more than a score of cases of hut burning, three attacks on churches or missions, and a widespread and revolting slaughter and mutilation of cattle.

The first victims were Africans who refused to be intimidated into co-operation with the secret society. Now the attack has been turned openly upon Europeans. In the heart of the Kikuyu country there is little sign of headway being made against the terrorists, and alarmingly there are signs of the movement spreading outside these districts even into areas inhabited by other tribes, though probably still only among Kikuyu tribesmen.

This is a state of affairs which calls for wise, swift, and unerring treatment. Two points stand out. First, as for so long in Malaya, information about the outrages is not forthcoming from the local inhabitants. Partly this is because of intimidation; partly it is because the Kenya Government police, who are not recruited from the Kikuyu, have only comparatively recently begun to take over responsibilities in the Native areas, where law and order have been chiefly the responsibility of the tribal police, who are particularly exposed to local pressure.

Secondly, there is the danger that, if the Kenya Government fails to protect them, the law-abiding citizens, Africans as well as Europeans, will take the law into their own hands. Already, and necessarily, the settlers are going armed. So far, it should be plainly stated, they have shown sensible restraint in desperately trying circumstances.

The Board of Agriculture, which represents the European farming community, has passed a resolution condemning the punishment for the crimes on the one hand, and the present falling on innocent Africans, would only prolong the Mau Mau, and Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the elected workers, has firmly said that help to the settlers in restoring order should be confined to acting as special constables under proper police authority.

The perilous effect on respect for authority, and the move towards illegal reprisals is evident. In Kenya the regular dangers. It is essential that the campaign against Mau Mau should be conducted by the Government of the Colony in defence of all the Kenyan peoples and with every possible respect for the impartial principles of British justice. The contest could be regarded as a partisan struggle between men of different races, or even of different tribes, and the issues would be clouded in Kenya's history. It is indispensable to avoid for the future peace of and progress of the country. Most of all, the law must be maintained, the campaign for law and order should not be allowed to succeed.

The Mau Mau outrages have already had a serious effect. They came when the future seemed full of hope. The agreement between leaders of communities which was achieved by Mr. Griffiths when he visited the Colony last year was bearing fruit. Spokesmen of the settlers in the Legislature were pushing forward liberal and constructive proposals.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced his decision to set up an independent inquiry into the economic and social problems of East Africa. Now a further step is required. Mau Mau and by the consequences that will follow if the outrages are not stamped out. If these communities of Kenya now become split by irreconcilable differences, it will be a catastrophe. It is to avert this above all, that the Kenya Government has now to act.

Challenge to Africans

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., wrote:—

The reason why this outbreak of violence among the Kenyan has made such an impact is because of the large number of tribesmen who have been killed, and because tribal territories are being burnt and settlements destroyed. The sudden eruptions of violence have now come to the attention of Africa, and fully realize the sense of general insecurity which prevails.

It would at the moment be quite wrong to believe that we are living in Kenya, and that of another Malaya or that recent events have irreparably damaged the hopes of

volving a working partnership between the races there during the years ahead.

In the first place, the leaders of the European community have adopted a most responsible and level-headed attitude throughout the emergency. Secondly, there have been outstanding examples of loyalty and courage among leading Africans belonging to the Kikuyu tribe itself. Thirdly, a vast majority of the African population are quite unaffected by this outbreak of terrorism and regard it with detestation.

The process of restoring respect for law and order must have first priority. In this, responsible elements of the African community must continue to give every encouragement and facilitate by their effective action against the Mau Mau their claims of increased responsibility in the future.

The real issue in the present emergency is whether what is being done in Africa can be intensified effectively to suppress the Mau Mau and its followers, which his short contact with civilization has not yet enabled him to cast off. I hope and believe that the British in Kenya will meet this challenge successfully. The Mau Mau must throw away its last opportunity.

It is clear that the leaders of the European community have during these last few weeks fully strengthened their claims to have a much more powerful say in the management of the Colony's affairs. It is now up to them to affect the pattern of political changes which are bound to take place in East Africa in the immediate future.

The period of anxiety through which we have just passed is therefore not to be as some have said a serious setback to progress but, on the contrary, a resting time out of which will come opportunities for Europeans and Africans alike to advance their positions.

Dr. Kua Hindin has written a few days earlier: "Your Nairobi correspondent's article in your issue of October 9 on the growth of Mau Mau is profoundly disturbing not only for the facts it relates but for the conclusions it draws. These conclusions are that freedoms are being administered suddenly in Kenya—there must be less talk about 'democracy' but more concentration on economic and social development. Sir Philip Mitchell in his recent articles also ended with a plea for 'strong' government in Kenya by which he presumably meant less political advance for Africans.

There are surely only two possibilities now before us. We might try to turn the clock back to recent advances in political opportunity, education, trade union organization, local government, and imitate the policies of the Belgian Congo, where peace prevails because all these opportunities are denied to Africans. There, strong martial government is necessary because there is no nonsense talked about democracy by the government.

"Criminal Fringe on the March"

The *Sunday Times* wrote in a leading article that the criminality and brutality of Mau Mau distinguished it from other anti-European movements, and that it seemed the criminal fringe of an Africa on the march. "Current official observations about Mau Mau bear an ominous likeness to what was said a few years ago about the trouble in Malaya—that they were confined to a few of a single community that did not affect the interests of other citizens. Knowledge of the nature, strength and aims of Mau Mau has fallen far behind the facts, and the Kenya police force does not appear to have a strong and separate mobile branch, collecting and summing up all the knowledge that is available about its organization."

On the same page the main feature article was by Sir Philip Mitchell, entitled "Return to Kenya." He described Mau Mau as "an inverted Ku Klux Klan, organized and led by a type of comparatively common whites in the United Kingdom and America than Africa." Its activities are intimidation, extortion, torture, and murder, with the burning of villages, robbery with violence, and the brutal mutilation of dumb beasts in a small area of a very large country.

The *Evening Standard* wrote in a leading article, headed "Kenya S.O.S.":

"A British battery has been blown to Kenya from the Middle East. This development indicates that the crisis caused by Mau Mau terrorism has an urgency which the public had scarcely realised, and it illustrates how vital is Britain's base in the Middle East."

"All over Africa, but with particular speed in Britain's Colonies, the advance of the African peoples to civilization and political consciousness goes forward swiftly, and unevenly. It holds immense promise for the future. It holds real perils for all the perils of anarchy."

"Britain has set her hands to the task of promoting a new reign in Africa. She has a parallel and equal duty—to maintain order to protect the rights of peaceful people, white or black, and to provide the necessary armed strength.

In Kenya the Government confronts one of the most difficult of security problems, an anti-white secret society organized by unscrupulous men among their primitive and brothers. Mau Mau says on their fear, superstition, and fanaticism. His rites of initiation are imposing; his calls of allegiance strike terror. The punishment inflicted on those who obey his leaders are drastic.

"The whole paraphernalia of witchcraft is exploited on the side of political murder and subversion. Those who would otherwise be law-abiding are terrified into crime, and terrified into keeping crime secret. Britain faces in Kenya the threat of a Ku Klux Klan organized among black men."

"The troubles in Kenya, coming at the heels of the Malayan war, call for fresh thinking about the disposal of African forces. Already these forces make excessive claims on manpower. Yet who can say that in the crucial Middle East area Britain has enough soldiers for her commitments? And who would prophesy that the peace in Africa will not call for further reinforcement?"

"It is time for a large-scale re-employing from Europe to the Empire."

Official Responsibility

Truth calls for establishment of responsibility among officials, writing:

"The murder of Chief Waruiru reflects no credit on the Kenya Administration. It would have been well had the time and trouble spent on showing him respect at his funeral been devoted to preserving his life. By his stopping condemnation of Mau Mau, the chief had so obviously placed himself in the forefront of marked men that the failure to afford him adequate protection calls for swift and thorough investigation."

"If those whose business it is to advise the Kenya Government did not sufficiently understand the mentality of the African hoodlum class as to give that government an emphatic warning about the time to be wasted, the time has obviously come for them to be replaced. Conversely, if the warnings were given and ignored, the time has come for whatever high Government officials might be responsible to answer for their sloth."

Call attention to the editorial reports in this journal about Mau activities and crimes in the Colony, the *London Daily News* contrasted the general attitude of the British press with the cool voice of sanity issuing from the pages of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and compared passages from some popular publications with the editorial comment of this journal. Our contemporary concluded with this excerpt from our leading article of September 11:

"The long delay in filling the vacancies in the Information Department in Kenya calls renewed attention to the strangely unsatisfactory and apathetic way in which the Colony has for years suffered its public relations to be mismanaged. Since no Colonial territory under the British Crown is more frequently and unfairly misrepresented—with the possible exception lately of Southern Rhodesia—it might have been expected that all responsible opinion in the country would have wanted adequate provision to be made for the correction of misapprehensions, the dissemination of factual information, and the industry and maintenance of the facts. For recurrent prejudices and misconceptions—in brief, for the projection of truth in order to dispodge false notions, whether created by ignorance or malice."

The course arrested were Richard Ochieng, secretary of the Kenya African Union, East Kilbarn, and several African journalists.

James Kenyatta, chairman of the Kenya African Union, and 130 other people were arrested early on Tuesday. Kenyatta was at once sent to the Northern Frontier Province.

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., and MR. LESLIE HALE, M.P., are leaving for Entebbe on Monday on their way to Kenya to study the political situation. Deputations from the Uganda Indian National Congress and the Federation of Uganda will meet them at the airport. Mr. Brockway to meet them at Entebbe.

The annual dinner of the Kenya Farmers' Association, which was to have been held in Nairobi to-morrow, has been cancelled owing to the emergency. [For latest statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies see page 203.]

Parliamentary Statement on Mau Mau Aims and Atrocities

Main Object to Drive Europeans Out of Kenya, Says Secretary of State

MR. LEONARD LYELLTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement in the House of Commons last Thursday, on the Mau Mau secret society in Kenya.

The Minister said: "Mau Mau is a secret society confined almost entirely to the Kikuyu tribe. It is an offshoot of the Kikuyu Central Association, which was prominent in several of its activities in 1940. It endeavours to foment and to carry out anti-European and anti-Christian. It pursues its aims by forcing secret oaths upon men, women, and children, and by intimidating witnesses and law-abiding Africans. It resorts to murder and other brutal and inhuman methods."

Early this year Mau Mau attacks began in the Nyandarua district and then spread to the Kiambu and Fort Hare districts in the Central Province. The situation became progressively worse as reinforcements were brought from other areas; many arrests were made, curfews were imposed, magistrates given enhanced powers, and public meetings banned in most areas.

Witnesses Intimidated

"These measures proved insufficient because African witnesses were afraid to come forward and give evidence in face of the brutal methods and vicious reprisals of the Mau Mau against them. Africans who refused to take a Mau Mau oath have had ropes tied round their necks and have been strung up from rafters until they were unconscious. Those who have informed the police have been found murdered."

"Charges against over 100 persons for administering or participating in the administration of Mau Mau oaths had to be withdrawn because the witnesses appeared or been intimidated into changing their story."

"Up to September 13 there had been 23 murders, 10 women and three children, 12 attempted murders, four suicides, 24 hut-burnings, 12 serious assaults, a church desecrated, and missions attacked."

"That was the situation when I received from the Acting Governor of Kenya a draft legislation designed to enable the Kenya Government to deal with intimidation and to give them greater control over secret societies. On September 18 I discussed this legislation and the need for it with the Attorney-General of Kenya and the Chief Native Commissioner."

Murders and Suicides

"From September 13 to 30 there were at least 13 further murders, three suicides, and a large number of Europeans wounded and cattle were slaughtered and mutilated."

"During October there have been further attacks, including the murder of two European women and Senior Chief Waruhiu, a Kikuyu who had served his community and the Government nobly and loyally for a great number of years. A European was seriously wounded while protecting his wife and on October 12 Lieut. Colonel Fulloch, 74 years old, and his wife were savagely attacked."

"The Governor reports that since October 1 four Africans are known to have been murdered. These Africans had rendered assistance in anti-Mau Mau activities. It is alleged to say that Colonel Fulloch and his wife and Mr. Brogloss are in a state of danger and missing satisfactory progress."

"The Governor has now reported that John Mbiyu Koinange, a son of ex-Senior Chief Koinange, was charged yesterday as principal in the murder of Chief Waruhiu. The African adviser of the Government and the actual gunman, so it is alleged, are charged with him."

Ex-Senior Koinange and certain members of his family have been charged as accessories after the fact. The Government is now proceeding against John Mbiyu Koinange, who that is counselled and prepared the murder and provided the gun."

"I am sure the House will wish the Secretary of State to sympathize with all those who have suffered from these savage attacks. Those guilty of such crimes must be accounted the enemies of the whole law-abiding community of Kenya and not least of its African members, who so warmly acclaim outpouring of the law-breakers. I wish to make it clear that H.M. Government fully support the Government of Kenya in the action being taken to deal with the situation."

"Of the legislation discussed with me, seven ordinances were passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor on October 3. The eighth, the Societies Bill, has been referred to a Select Committee. These ordinances give additional protection to witnesses and power to restrict the place of residence of persons associating with unlawful societies, to control traffic at night, and to control undesirable printing presses. They also increase the maximum penalties for certain offences."

Mr. James Griffiths

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "May I associate my right hon. and hon. friends and myself, and, I am sure, the whole of the nation, with the sympathy which the right hon. gentleman has expressed towards all those who have suffered in this outbreak in Kenya? I should like particularly to mention one whose hospitality I was privileged to enjoy and who played such a distinguished rôle in racial co-operation in Kenya—Senior Chief Waruhiu. I am sure the Government of Kenya must get every man down this outbreak of violence."

"We have so far seen only Press summaries of the legislation to which the Secretary of State has referred. It seems to give extraordinary powers to the Government; they may or may not be necessary."

"May I ask the right hon. gentleman, first, whether he will place copies in the library, so that we may be able to study the legislation, and particularly the Societies Bill? Secondly, is this legislation for a temporary period, for the duration of the emergency, or is it permanent?"

"There are, no doubt, underlying causes for what has happened, which may or may not be exploited. May I ask the Secretary of State whether he will be able in the very near future to announce the composition of the Select Committee, and the date upon which it will report to Kenya? It seems to me that the sooner it is completed, the better it will be."

MR. LYELLTON: "Nearly all this legislation is temporary, of one year's duration; it comes to an end automatically."

"With regard to the most contentious piece of legislation about which I have had the most anxieties—that is, the Ordinance which deals with the right to take evidence by affidavit, it follows an ordinance authorized during the life of the previous Government, but has three additional safeguards which I suggested to the Kenya Government and which have been readily accepted."

"These three safeguards are, first, that no one is to be sworn on one affidavit; second, affidavits are to be sworn by other corroborative evidence. This second is that these affidavits are to be sworn in front of an administrative officer of first or second grade, magisterial rank or police officer. The third is that any convictions from magistrates' Courts must be referred to the Supreme Court."

"These are three very safeguards. All the emergency legislation that I may call it is of a temporary nature and will come automatically to an end."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "May I have the assurance of the Secretary of State that the legislation placed in the library?"

MR. LYELLTON: "I have the assurance that the legislation placed in the library. Regarding the Royal Commission, I am sure that it will give its composition now, but I should hope to be able to do so very shortly."

Mr. DODD-BRADY: "Can my rt. hon. friend give the House any examples of the secret oaths administered by the Mau Mau?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Perhaps these are two of the most serious. The first is that the Mau Mau members are sworn to kill the European members of the organization and I refuse to give this oath any sanction."

"When the reed-buck is blown, if I leave the European farm before killing the European owner, may this oath kill me?"

MR. T. REID: "Kenya has generally been a very law-abiding place. Can the Secretary of State say why this sudden outbreak of violence—murder, and injury even to animals, has sprung up? Secondly, can he say what is the final objective of Mau Mau, which is evidently confined to the Kikuyu lands? Is it that they want to abolish white rule in Kenya or, in the Kikuyu tribe lands, or is it that they want to get possession of the Kenya Highlands, whose wealth they evidently envy?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have some diffidence in giving the House a considered opinion about what the causes are. There are a great many causes for these secret societies."

"One, which perhaps will strike hon. members as being rather curious, is that many of the tribal dances, and other means of letting off steam have been suppressed by the missionaries, and this has given impetus to secret societies. Other causes, no doubt, are land famine and social problems, but as regards the second part of the hon. member's question, I think I could reply that in the main the object of the Mau Mau is to drive the Europeans out of Kenya."

MR. FEELING: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the three safeguards he has to-day announced on the question of evidence will give very great satisfaction to a large number of Africans who have been very worried on that point? Can he make it quite clear that the majority of the Africans and Asians are in no way involved in this, and that their loyalty is not in question about which we have no doubts whatever?"

Overwhelming Majority of Law-Abiding Africans

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am very glad to be able to reiterate what I said in my statement, that the law-abiding Africans are overwhelmingly in the majority. I hope the House will feel that the extra precautions and safeguards which we have put in are as far as we could reasonably go in the situation with which Kenya is faced."

MR. BOWLES: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman read in the papers this morning the statement made by the leader of the Mau Mau members in the Kenya Legislative Council, that there is an increase in the African or Native wages in the Mau Mau areas, as a result of effectiveness of Mau Mau?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Has the Secretary of State any information as to how the economic effect upon the Mau Mau areas of the tribal custom of having to pay for brides in money rather than in cattle? I believe that the amount is about £100, and it takes a great deal of time to earn £100 to buy a wife. It is an important matter to know whether the rt. hon. gentleman or his office has any information on this matter, which is regarded locally, I believe, as being very important."

MR. LYTTLETON: "Any reply to the hon. member's question would be largely a matter of conjecture, and I should prefer to confine myself to the facts as I know them."

MR. BOWLES: "I asked whether the hon. gentleman's office had any information."

MR. ALPORT: "May I ask my rt. hon. friend whether there is any evidence that Mau Mau is a purely African movement, or a purely Kikuyu movement, or the Kenya African Union?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I should prefer not to answer that question."

MR. J. GRANTHAM: "Does my rt. hon. gentleman deprecate a suggestion of tax relief, which can be added to the difficulties? None of us wants to add to the difficulties in Kenya."

MR. DUGDALE: "Has the Secretary of State seen the report of a speech of Mr. N. S. P. Deputy-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in Kenya, who has protested, I understand, against the legislation that has been introduced, saying that it is likely to lead to frame-ups and infamings? Does the rt. hon. gentleman any commitment to make upon this?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "My only concern at the present moment is to engage in any democratic process, and from that one point of view I am likely to be airtight."

MR. DUGDALE: "The rt. hon. gentleman was not fair in replying to my question, which was not really concerned with matters of conjecture. I asked a simple question, to which the obvious answer is not known. Does he, or his Department, have any information about the cost of living in the Mau Mau areas, or the tribal custom of having to buy brides? It is a very important question. He does not know."

MR. BOWLES: "Perhaps an answer can be obtained at a later date."

CAROL L. F. C. Hewes, Africa Secretary of the C.M.S., who served in the Mau Mau camps for 20 years, writes

to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of this statement:

"Your statement [about tribal dances] is a distortion of the actual position. It is true that in the early days missionaries took the initiative with African Christians in trying to help them to see what elements in tribal practices were compatible or incompatible with the Christian faith. This was an initiative taken with African Christians."

"At a later stage the African Christian Church itself made its own rules and regulations for the governance of its own Christian life, and these would certainly have included a recommendation that Christians should not take part in any of the tribal dances."

"In recent years the Government of Kenya has proscribed certain tribal dances, and has permitted certain others only under licence from a local chief. Others have not been interfered with in any way. This action has never been taken at the representation of missionaries, and I doubt whether African Christians have made representations on this matter. The action has been on Government's own initiative."

"No missionaries have ever been members of local Native Councils, nor have they even attended them as visitors, as far as I am aware, and these councils (now-called African district councils) are the bodies which make decisions of this kind. The Christians are a minority in all tribal areas, and have no representation as such on these councils."

MR. LYTTLETON, asked in the House of Commons on Monday by Sir Richard Acland if he would make a further statement in the light of the communication, replied:

"Tribal dancing is controlled under by-laws, but missionary societies naturally and rightly advise their followers against taking part in certain dances held to be incompatible with the Christian faith. I was not criticising the missionary societies of the Kenya Government in my recent statement, and I gladly pay tribute to the great contribution which the missionaries have made and are making."

"It remains, however, important to understand that, if the African is denied certain spiritual outlets, he will find them in other ways, including membership of secret societies. Many observers testify that this aspect is an important part of the social problem, and it must be included in any survey of the causes of unrest."

Under-Developed Territories

Racial Problems Could Wreck U.N.O.

"RACIAL PROBLEMS could wreck the United Nations," Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the permanent British delegate, said in Ottawa a few days ago when addressing the Women's Canadian Club.

"The Arab-Asian group in the United Nations is not held together by any common interest, but only by hatred of colonialism and suspicions of the western races as such. These class and racial race-conscious emotions are one of the greatest dangers to the United Nations," he said.

"The industrial Powers should in their conduct try to make it clear to under-developed nations that the days of the arrogant, race-conscious white man really have disappeared, together with his burden. In so far as it ever existed, this bogey was an inexorable product of a monopoly which has largely ceased to exist."

"The under-developed territories should state their suspicions and at least modify the policy of sticking needles into the representatives of the so-called Colonial Powers, who for the most part are adapting themselves to the new situation which western technique has itself created. The United Kingdom is gradually leading its dependent territories towards self-government or independence."

On the same day Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, expressed the view, when addressing the General Assembly, that the racial problems of the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America were the most serious of the under-developed territories, and that the conflict between west and east was the most serious of the under-developed territories.

Even despite rearmament it would be possible, he said, to increase the flow of capital to the economic development of the under-developed countries.

Egypt and the Sudan Party Political Activities

THE HOPE THAT GENERAL NEGUIB might forgo past Egyptian insistence upon the monarchic title "King of the Sudan" was expressed in London on Monday by Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Omar, secretary-general of the Sudan Party.

Conversations with the Egyptian Ambassador in London that morning had, he said, encouraged that belief, but a denial that such views had been expressed was made the same evening by the Egyptian Ambassador.

The Sudan Party, formed last November, is presenting "a third and alternative policy, that of the formation of a democratic republican Sudan with full status as a member of the British Commonwealth."

Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Omar told a Press conference at the Savoy Hotel that the Egyptian Ambassador, Sayed Mahmud Fawzi, had definitely implied that statements in the past about the Sudan by Egyptian Government did not necessarily govern General Neguib's policy and actions.

"That is a thing of the past," the Egyptian Ambassador had replied when Mr. Omar had referred to the royal decrees of last year. "I want the Sudanese to have their own way and use their own free will in deciding for themselves."

Mr. Omar had gained the impression that the question of the title "King of the Sudan" might be dropped. While the Egyptian Ambassador thought certain safeguards might be necessary, if his country no longer insisted on past concepts of the unity of the Nile Valley, he feared that the presence of the British administration might influence the elections or boycotts. Mr. Omar remarked that he did not share such fears.

Egyptian Ambassador's Demand

A few hours later the Egyptian Ambassador demanded that Mr. Omar's statement as "a complete fabrication" and the title of King of Egypt and the Sudan was not even broached during the meeting.

To this Mr. Omar replied: "I have said nothing that was not said at the meeting. At the Press conference to day I used to the best of my ability and recollection the very words that were said to me. I am astonished that the Egyptian Ambassador should withdraw his statement. I am sure it will be embarrassing to the Sudanese delegation now in Cairo."

After a further conversation with the Egyptian Ambassador by telephone, Mr. Omar stated that Sayed Fawzi insisted that he only denied the reference to the title of the King of Egypt and the Sudan. He said he did not expect me to tell the Press of what had transpired between us, but did not deny the rest."

At the first Press conference Mr. Omar was asked whether he thought possible a favourable outcome of the Sudanese question. He replied: "That is my view." The Sudan Party had sent a memorandum to General Neguib, and hoped that he would urge the pro-Egyptian parties in the Sudan to contest the elections instead of boycotting them.

Mr. Omar formally requested an interview with the Egyptian Ambassador by telephone. He said: "I leave for Cairo on Friday, where I am to see General Neguib."

Mr. Omar said that he preferred delegated him to come to London to tell the British people that "there are millions of Sudanese determined to see that no connexion is maintained between them and the peoples of the British Commonwealth."

Up to now it would appear that the Foreign Office, the rest of the Commonwealth, and indeed the rest of the world, are only aware of the views of those who are completely independent of the Sudan or those who wish to join with Egypt. There are, of course, many in my country with these two points of view, but the Sudan Party has the unanimous support of the three million people who inhabit the Southern Provinces of the Sudan, and the support

also of the overwhelming majority of those northern Sudanese who live outside the towns.

"When I tell you that only 10% of the people in the Sudan live in towns, you will realize that the masses of my people favour the policy which the Sudan Party is advocating."

"We have the strongest reason to believe that, once a declaration is made by the United Kingdom and the other members of the Commonwealth, the Sudan will be able to become a sister nation within the British family of nations, and that many leaders of the Umma Party (the oldest independence party in the Sudan, which has great support amongst the followers of the Mahdi; leader of the Ansar religious sect) and of the Socialist Republican Party will come over to the Sudan Party's point of view."

What appears to be a political disagreement among enlightened Sudanese is not really political disagreement at all. It is rather the rivalry that exists between the religious sects, together with fear, mistrust, and anxiety. Rivalry between the two main religious sects in the Northern Sudan is such that any proposal from one would automatically be opposed by the other regardless of its merits.

The more politically educated class in the Sudan, which should be giving a clear political lead, have instead become subservient to the sectarian leaders, and when political parties emerged in the Sudan some 10 years ago they did so under the aegis of the sects.

Continued Relationship with the Commonwealth

The Sudan Party, on the other hand, embraces people of all sects and races, and has formulated a precise policy based on logical political and economic factors. It is our opinion that a continued relation with the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth is in our best interests, and that the vast majority of Sudanese want this relationship to continue.

The Sudan's industrial needs can well be met by Britain's engineering and other industries. Thus both our present and future economies can be dovetailed into the general economy of the Commonwealth.

The Sudan produces a very high grade of cotton and about 7% of the world's gum arabic; it has large animal wealth and a big meat extract factory will soon go into production. Schemes are already projected to turn the enormous clay plains of the central rain lands into cattle and grain producing areas. These could become the bread and meat producing centres of Africa and the whole of the East. The irrigation development plans which we have for Egypt can only supply more of the water for Egypt, but not enough water for our own country to develop the areas of fertile virgin soil.

Although the Sudan is nearly as big as Europe, it has a small population—of about eight millions. We believe that such a nation must link itself with a larger group. Above all, we wish to establish a democracy in our country, and the British Commonwealth has a great democratic tradition in which the Sudan could play its part.

To those who say that we should join with Egypt and ask its protection, my party's view is that this would not be in our best interests. Economically and politically, Egypt has nothing to offer the Sudan.

The effect of the Sudan becoming a full and free member of the British Commonwealth might show the way for a settlement of the troubles in East Africa and elsewhere on that continent.

Ibrahim Badry, leader of the Republican Socialist Party of the Sudan, has returned to Khartoum from Cairo after conversations with General Neguib.

Reported Statement by Ali Maher

No official statements on the progress of the talks in Cairo have been issued, but Ali Maher, ex-Prime Minister of Egypt, is reported to have told the Sudanese that Egypt would be glad to see the Sudan united at any cost, even if the agreements were directed against the Sudan, for a useful purpose would be served by a passive policy if that policy were not unambiguous.

For that reason Ali Maher advocated rapid amendments to the proposed statute for the Sudan and particularly in the general elections. He believed that the new Parliament, representing all shades of public opinion, would be able to rectify weaknesses in the constitution. Egypt had, he recalled, begun with a Legislature possessing fewer powers than were now proposed for the Sudan, but by agreeing to co-ordinate and succeed in achieving a proper constitution.

In any case, Ali Maher is reported to have said that the elections would take place as soon as the necessary arrangements were reached. He saw no objection to the Sudanese being composed of representatives of all shades of public opinion.

He would have suggested that the Sudanese should be made aware of the differences among the various parties in selecting such a member.

Continued on page 102

Labour M.P.s. and the Colonies

Sir Richard Acland's Reply

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—You may have been quoting from some inaccurate newspaper report of my speech in Bolton, and I write therefore without any suggestion that you have been at fault. But I cannot overlook the statement in your October 16 issue that "Sir Richard Acland" said that *when his party was in power* he regarded a Colonial affairs debate as "a day for getting off early"; he added that "we just didn't care a damn" (My italics).

I am indeed ashamed of my earlier neglect of Colonial questions, and that of my fellow members of the years of this neglect, to which I most specifically referred in Bolton, were my best years in the House of Commons, 1935-38, when the Conservative Party was in power and when I was a Liberal.

Since my re-election for Gravesend in 1947 I have seriously tried to do better; and I have been very much impressed by the keen, well-informed interest which a large group of Labour M.P.s. have steadily and persistently shown in all Colonial questions. The group meets for regular discussions; no important visitor from the Colonies would be denied an opportunity of meeting members privately. Though I have made no detailed inquiry, I shall be very surprised if there is a major Colony which has not been visited by at least one member of the group since the war. I do not remember any debate on any Colonial question at the end of which we did not find four or five Labour M.P.s. who had been disappointed in their hope of speaking; the Labour Party's position has this year used more of its "Sunday Days"—days on which the opposition chooses the subject for debate—for Colonial questions than has any other opposition in history. I cannot therefore, allow my perfectly bona fide contribution to the past to be diverted into the suggestion that "we do not care a damn."

That I am writing to you, may I say one thing more to express my sorrow at your frequent misinterpretation of the attitude of these Labour M.P.s. towards white settlers in East and Central African countries? You constantly imply that we "hate" the white settlers and long to see life made impossible for them under "Gold Coast" governments. The exact opposite is the case. We value the immense contribution made to East and Central Africa by the people of European origin; we eagerly look forward to the day, which can come only at the end of a long process of education and of mutual understanding, when all races now living in East and Central Africa will be contributing together as true partners in all the processes of government. Any fair reading of the speeches of Jim Griffiths on this issue would bear out this contention, and his speeches are endorsed by every one of the Labour M.P.s. in our Colonial group.

But, if I may criticize the first three paragraphs in Matters of Moment on October 16, we do not believe that this noble objective can conceivably be reached if white men do not even understand that there must be a multi-racial commission to study an acutely controversial multi-racial problem in East Africa.

I doubt very much whether I can valuably argue the point with you. One either sees it intuitively or one cannot see it at all. I can only say, with real affection for white people in East Africa, with immense respect for their past, present and potential future contribution to the country, and (as I am sure you will realize) with real sorrow and no trace of anger, that if the attitude of mind which produces those three paragraphs of yours is indeed the dominant attitude amongst white people

in East Africa in the next decade, then it must follow, with a mathematic precision as exact as that which is involved in Pythagoras' theorem, that there will be no white settlers in East Africa in 1999.

Jim Griffiths and Fenner Brockway, when visiting East Africa, had the great privilege of discussing political problems with many white people there who would immediately see the point that I am making. It is upon such people that our hopes for a constructive future are fixed.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD ACLAND.

House of Commons,

London, S.W.1.

[We greatly regret having misquoted Sir Richard Acland in a comment based on an inaccurate report in a publication with a high reputation for reliability.

Our correspondent quite cheerfully set verse in support of his charge that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA constantly implies that Labour M.P.s. "hate the white settlers in East and Central Africa and long to see life made impossible for them under 'Gold Coast' governments." We think that no leading article in this journal has ever made such sweeping allegations. We have repeatedly written that some Labour M.P.s. lose sight of any opportunities of criticizing white settlement, but again and again we have recorded others among them Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Stanley Evans, and Mr. Coldrick, paying tribute to the great contributions made by Europeans in the territories.

The main points which we sought to make in last week's leading article were (1) "that the need is quite clearly for a Royal Commission of the highest available calibre, picked together for its individual and joint competence"; (2) that "the Government had reversed the right order when it wrote that 'the most essential in the composition of the Commission is that it should reflect the multi-racial character of the territories; the second essential is that the quality of the individual members should help to establish general confidence in the Commission as a whole'; (3) that we knew no reason to expect exceptional contributions from a West African and an Indian who were named by the Sunday newspaper; (4) that Dominion representation was desirable; but (5) that "the best men" would be just good enough; and the members should be selected on the grounds of competence, not for the colour of their skin, to appease some political faction or faction. We also made a plea that the Royal Commission should consist solely of Europeans.

With all respect to Sir Richard Acland—whose candid and friendly references to European settlement and enterprise in East Africa will be widely welcomed—we do not accept the postulate that multi-racial problems can be most fruitfully studied only by a multi-racial body. If non-Europeans are peculiarly fitted for such service, let them be appointed; but we repeat that it would be tragic to appoint such men; not because of their personal competence for the task in hand, but because they were of African or Asian birth. What was our whole point—that the best available men should be invited to serve. The test of the Commission will be what it recommends, not the race of those who sign a unanimous report of majority or minority reports.

Not do we accept the implication in the last paragraph that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is illiberal in matters of Native policy. On some aspects we were wholly in agreement with Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Creech Jones when they were the Secretaries of State, but in other matters we were at variance with both of them. We can surely not be accused of being liberal whenever we accept the Labour point of view, and illiberal whenever we disagree with it (perhaps we have far closer acquaintance with the details of the matter at issue than men in public life in this country whose acquaintance with African politics has been less close and less lengthy.)

Points from Letters

Questions for Mr. Abrahams

Will Mr. Peter Abrahams inform us if—
(a) one public convenience is surely suggest that "Civilians" are a torment to those who had to live and (b) does he wish all restrictions on consumption of spirits by Africans to be removed? We know that he does not like any form of concession.

Two Questions from Mr. John Hatch Common Roll with Educational Qualifications

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Our discussion in your columns a few weeks ago died a quick death owing to my absence from this country. It is now too late to revive it, but two points on the issue of federation have become very relevant over the last few weeks, and it seems to me that discussion of them is important.

I have already suggested that much of the best of the Africans of Central Africa would be removed if it is recognized that all inhabitants of Central Africa are Central Africans and a common roll is established with educational qualifications only, together with communal representation for illiterates and a guarantee that no future change in the electoral laws will hinder African qualification. I still await a reply to this suggestion from supporters of federation.

Secondly, surely we should only be maintaining our British principle of justice by refusing to accuse Africans of intimidation until the charge is proved. So far we have had no evidence published, but merely vague, undocumented accusations. This is hardly in accord with our claims for western civilization.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HATCH.

University of Glasgow.

[The first result of a common roll based on educational qualifications only would be to disfranchise some Africans now on the common electoral roll in Southern Rhodesia, and that is presumably not what our correspondent desires. Nobody pretends that the existing basis of the common roll is wholly satisfactory, but many people in this country are likewise unconvinced that the U.K. brand of democracy produces the best conceivable kind of government. The need in Central Africa is surely to find some new definition of fitness for the franchise, in other words, a practical definition of "civilized man".]

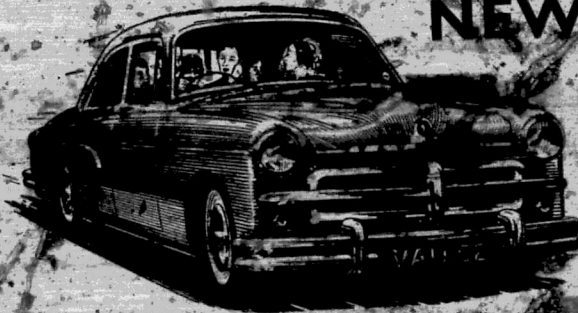
It is astonishing to read Mr. Hatch's assertion that the only evidence of intimidation of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is in the form of "undocumented accusations". Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said publicly when he returned to London from his visit to those territories that he had brought back many statements signed by Africans testifying that they had been so intimidated that they dared not declare in public the support for federation which they had expressed to him and officers of those two Governments. To dismiss that evidence as "vague and undocumented" is to refuse to face uncomfortable facts, and to suggest that charges of intimidation should not be made unless they have been established in the courts is to disregard what is now happening in the Kikuyu area of Kenya, where within the last few weeks more than 100 witnesses in cases of Mau Mau atrocities are officially stated to have disappeared or to have withdrawn their testimony on account of intimidation. Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

Points from Letters

Mr. Mathu's Denial

IT IS MOST USEFUL to have your record of the denial of the existence of Mau Mau given in London by Mr. Mathu, the senior African member in the Kenya Legislative Council, who since his return to Kenya has failed to withdraw from that absurd position. Note also that not one of the five African members of the Legislative Council dealt cordially with Mau Mau in the debates on the emergency legislation. For so-called leaders their performance was pathetic. As to Mr. Mathu's statement in London, if Mau Mau did not exist, why should tens of thousands of Africans have gathered at the order of the Kenya African Union to dissociate themselves from Mau Mau before Mr. Mathu left for Europe? Are we expected to believe that all those men were assembled, some from long distances, to denounce what did not exist? Even Mr. Mathu should be able to recognize the absurdity of his position.

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PERSONALIA

ALICE BISHOP has arrived in London.
LORD MUMFERTON has joined the board of Canon Ltd.
LADY MURIEL FOX-BLACK left estate in England valued at £15,980.

ELLIS ROBINS left London by air yesterday to return to Salisbury.

The new vector of Umtali is the REV. S. GREAVES, lately of Bloomfontein.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. B. BENNETT is on his way back to Kenya via South Africa.

MR. H. J. MILLAR, M.B.E., of Livingstone, flew back to Northern Rhodesia at the week-end.

MR. GRANVILLE BERTS has left by air for Nairobi. He expects to return early next month.

THE HON. LADY LUNDAS is outward-bound for Cape Town in the R.M.M.V. WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. PHILIP J. OPPENHEIMER has been appointed director of Sierra Leone Selection Trust, Ltd.

SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, a director of the Union-Castle, has returned from his visit to South Africa.

MR. P. H. NIGHTINGALE, of the Administrative Service in Fiji, has been appointed Financial Secretary in Zanzibar.

MR. S. R. ALLSOP, of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., Ltd., has joined the Accepting Houses Committee.

BRIGADIER GAMBLE, executive officer of the Tanganyika European Council, has arrived in England for a short visit.

MR. ROBERT FOOT, chairman of Wankie Colliery and a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and MRS. FOOT have been visiting the Belgian Congo.

MR. O. B. SOSKICE has been appointed a temporary, non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence of MR. G. N. HOURLY, O.C.

MR. W. E. GREEN and DR. A. A. BATTISTON have been appointed honorary branch organizers for the Commonwealth Organization in Kampala and Toro respectively.

SIR E. BARING, who has resigned from the board of Trans-Oceanic Trust, Ltd., is a director of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., and other companies.

MR. T. P. COCHRAN, chairman of the K. S. and N. S. Committee of the United Central Africa Association, has returned by air to Southern Rhodesia after a brief visit to London.

MR. WILLIAM C. BURDETT, Sudan, met local States liaison officer assigned to the leaders of British and Egyptian officials and Sudanese in Khartoum on his way to Khartoum.

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKAS, chairman of the Kitwe African Federation Committee, addressed members of the House of Commons last Thursday before flying back to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. W. TIERNEY is to speak on "Banking and Business" at a Circle Meeting of the Royal African Society at J. Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, at 8.15 p.m. next Tuesday.

MR. and MRS. TONY VAPIDO, travelling in a 10-h.p. British car, have covered the 1,622 miles from Salisbury to Cape Town in 35 hours 56 minutes, four hours faster than Mr. Vardo's record run last year.

MR. P. F. W. WILLIAMS has been appointed Director of the Local Government and Community Development Training Centre in Uganda, and Mr. J. C. DAKIN, Commissioner of Community Development.

VISCOUNT MONTAGU, the son of the Earl of Radnor, and ANNE SMITH, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Smith of Njoro, Kenya, and Whitley, Co., Kansas, have announced their engagement.

MR. B. H. JOHN, chief engineer of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. JOHNSON are on their way to Southern Rhodesia.

COLONEL ARCHER COOPER, secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, is back in London from his visit to Central and East Africa.

The REV. M. BARNESLEY will shortly relinquish his position as rector of Salisbury, South, Southern Rhodesia, in order to return to England. His successor will be the REV. R. ASHLEY LONGBOOTH, rector of Gatoana since 1948.

MR. D. M. WILLIAMS, editor of *West Africa*, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, October 23, on "West African Marketing Boards." LORD MUMFERTON will preside.

The annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association is to be held on October 30 aboard s.s. *KINYA* in Tanga Harbour. SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of the Territory, will be the chief guest, and MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK will preside.

DR. J. R. FORTING, principal of the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau, and DR. POTTER, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, are about to leave London for a month's tour of East Africa, mainly to discuss questions of pyrethrum research.

SIR REGINALD W. A. LEEPER, who has been appointed to the board of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., is chairman of the London committee of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. Before going into commerce he had a distinguished career in the Foreign Service.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GRETTON FOSTER, D.S.O., M.C., and MRS. EVELYN ANN KNOS, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Knos, of Mau Summit, Kenya, were married last week in Zurich, Switzerland. They are to return to East Africa next month.

MR. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary of the Territory, and MR. WATSON, Director of Agriculture, and Messrs. CLIFFORD LEWIS and C. K. PATEL have arrived in England to negotiate with the Raw Cotton Commission in regard to purchase of part of the 1952-53 cotton crops of Uganda and Kenya.

MR. B. MATTHESON, secretary to MR. HAROLD STASSEN (president of the University of Pennsylvania and a prominent Republican statesman) is in Lusaka this week during a tour of African territories. He is seeking ideas for the creation of an African area studies branch at Pennsylvania University. He will return to the U.S.A. via Kenya, Uganda, and London.

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MR. HANDLEY BIRD is chairman of a committee appointed to inquire into the need for a social and cultural institution in Kampala. Another committee formed to review sporting activities in Uganda with a view to ensuring fair distribution of funds which may be available for improving and providing facilities for sports on a large scale consists of MR. J. V. WELCH (chairman), MRS. G. P. SAKES, LIEUT. COLONEL H. L. GORDON, DR. R. C. PATERSON, MR. J. C. KAWUGA, MR. A. J. DALLIMORE (secretary).

DUNCAN L. ANDERSON, since last year's regional controller in the Caribbean for the Colonial Government Corporation, has been transferred to the same position in Central Africa and the High Commission Territories following the resignation of MR. A. MITCHELL who had agreed to fill the post temporarily. Mr. Anderson, a civil engineer, was director-general of the Economic Planning Staff of the Council Commission in Germany, and became vice-president of the Economic Sub-Commission and deputy chairman of the Anglo-American office controlling the West German Finance and Economic Administrations before joining the C.D.C. Mr. Anderson had been general manager of the Overseas Food Corporation in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Obituary

**Senior Chief Waruhiu Wa Kungu
One of Kenya's Leading Citizens**

THE CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER in Kenya has written the following appreciation of Senior Chief Waruhiu, who was recently murdered by Mau Mau. "The Colony mourns the death of one of its leading citizens. For more than 30 years Senior Chief Waruhiu served the Government and his people with unstinting loyalty and devotion to duty and without thought for himself.

He was first appointed a local chief in 1917 and in 1930 was promoted to divisional chief in the Githunguri division of the Kiambu district. In that year he was awarded a certificate of honour. In 1936 he received the King's Medal for Chiefs and the Jubilee Medal, and last year was made an honorary senior chief and decorated with the M.B.E.

"Grief for the passing of one of the ablest and most respected men the Colony has produced is mingled with horror at the manner of his cold-blooded and dastardly murder, and people of all races, whether they were friends, acquaintances, or merely admirers, will join in paying tribute to a man who whole-heartedly devoted himself to the progress of the Colony and the advancement of his people. His dignity, his courage, his unflinching courtesy, and his wide humanity made a deep impression upon all who met him.

"Throughout his career Senior Chief Waruhiu served with unflinching energy and disregard for personal gain. He was at his best in difficult times, and during recent months, undaunted by the threats of thugs and outlaws, boldly took the lead in the work of restoring law and order and of ending the proscribed Mau Mau Society. Although he knew his life was in danger, he was unflinching in his condemnation of the deliberate terrorism and cowardly crimes which have shocked the Colony and the outside world, crimes which on Tuesday afternoon culminated in his own death.

"Senior Chief Waruhiu has given his life in the service of all communities in Kenya. He has striven to encourage and promote friendship between the races. He has set an example of shining courage, of devotion to duty, and of service to the people of the Colony which will serve as an inspiration to all who wish to follow in his path."

**Mr. Lyttelton to Visit Kenya
Latest Statement on the Position**

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES said in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon:

"A state of emergency was proclaimed in Kenya last night. This was done with my full knowledge and approval.

"It was essential if the ring leaders were to be arrested quickly and outbreaks of violence avoided. The timing of the operation was therefore arranged to coincide with the arrival of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Fusiliers from the Middle East. These are reinforcements of the King's African Rifles stationed in Kenya, and one battalion of a company of the King's African Rifles are being moved in from Uganda and Tanganyika respectively. These troops have been brought in solely as a reserve, and all action now being taken is by the police. Until these troops had been brought in and the police had taken action against the ring leaders, it would have been undesirable to refer to this plan.

"Since the middle of September the situation has become progressively worse. Once crimes were committed by stealth, but now law and order are challenged in broad daylight. Chief Waruhiu was murdered on the highway by a hired gunman who did not even know his victim.

"Fire-arms and gelignite continue to be stolen and fire-arms instead of knives are being increasingly used by the terrorists.

Terrorism Carefully Planned

"Mau Mau terrorism is carefully planned, centrally directed, and its object is to destroy all authority other than Mau Mau. Its leaders are establishing their own courts in the attempt to usurp the functions of the Government.

"Action against these leaders was imperative. The ordinary process of the law is necessarily slow. In present conditions in Kenya it would have allowed the ring leaders an opportunity for those behind the scenes to organize strikes and disturbances in which numbers of innocent people might have been killed. The declaration of an emergency has enabled the Kenya Government to detain the ring leaders and their lieutenants, about 100 altogether. The prisoners will then be screened, and some may be released when the season following the operation relaxes.

"On my return to Kenya this morning I have received reports from the Governor of Kenya: "I arrived at 10.30 this morning. 89 persons had been detained." Reports still coming in. "There was no resistance to arrest and up to now Nairobi has remained quiet; there has been no disorder either there or elsewhere in the Colony. The arrival of the British battalion flows in to act as a reserve went entirely according to plan. The police carried out the operation most efficiently and in a manner which reflects credit on all ranks."

"I am leaving for Kenya next week, not to discuss the present measures which, as I have already made clear, have my full support but to see for myself what is happening and to consider with the Government plans for the future development of the Colony.

"With your permission Mr. Speaker, I will make a further statement as soon as possible after my return."

Great New Dam Opened

LAKE MCHWANE and the Hunyani Poort Dam, near Salisbury, have been officially opened by Southern Rhodesia's Governor, Sir John Kennedy. Accompanied by Lady Kennedy and Miss Susan Kennedy, he arrived at the dam wall in a motor-launch flying the Colony's blue ensign—the first time that it has been flown within Southern Rhodesia's borders. Declaring the event as one of historic national importance, Sir John said that the Colony owed an immense debt of gratitude to those who initiated the policy of conservation. "Among them Sir Robert Mellwaine, after whom this lake has been named, was outstanding. He was one of the first to realize the dangers of erosion in our sub-tropical climate and the means by which it could best be checked. The irreparable damage had been done to the Colony's economy." Great schemes for harnessing water, Northern Rhodesia's most important industrial town, and 100,000 acres of land would be irrigated.

Archbishop on Federation Issue Racial Mixture Must Be Removed

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, wrote in *The Times* on Monday:

Many of us are studying with great anxious care all the complicated political, social and economic aspects of federation in Central Africa. The accepted objective is 'advancement of the Africans in partnership with the Europeans' (Cmd. 8573, page 2).

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has said: 'We do not pretend that there is any equality in partnership at present, but the Native has joined the firm and has his foot on the lowest rung of the ladder. The British Council of Churches has declared its conviction that the future peace and prosperity of the territories must be sought neither by way of the domination of either race, nor by the way of segregation of the races, but by way of partnership.'

What is done about federation, and even more the way in which it is done, may be a decisive factor for good or ill for the future history of Africa and of the world. It is possible to believe that federation, if adopted, would prove to be acceptable and beneficial to both races and would provide a framework within which Africans, as members of the firm, could advance steadily from rung to rung. It is possible to believe that if the chance is lost now it will never recur and the cause of partnership in these territories will be lost for ever.

Need for Confidence

But federation or any other Christian solution of the problem will only be made possible by confidence between the races, and the Europeans and Africans are to trust one another both men show themselves worthy of trust. Africans must recognize the permanent presence in their midst of another race and seek by co-operation and steady effort to get the utmost of good from this partnership. Europeans must recognize the naturalness and, indeed, the frequent justifications of African suspicions and fears; and as members of a more developed race they have a special duty to do all that good will and their true intentions of fair dealing demand. Fear and mistrust between the racial groups must be removed if partnership is to be achieved and disaster (sooner or later) avoided.

The Africans are being told that they can rely upon the safeguards for their future which are contained in the scheme of federation, prominent among which is the proposed African Affairs Board. Yet, just at this moment, at a great meeting in Umtali on October 10, Sir Godfrey Huggins is reported to have said that although he believed that the African Affairs Board should be accepted, and he had no objection to it, he thought it rather like Gilbert and Sullivan, but without the music. He did not see that it could do anything, and if it were found that it was serving no useful purpose, they could get rid of it.

Such a statement gives substance to the African mistrust of the good faith of the European, and federation and must encourage them to doubt whether the scheme of federation provides them with any security at all. It must, therefore, alienate all those who care for a constructive and Christian solution to this immensely important problem of interracial relations.

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, has been sharply criticized for his revelation that his Colony would 'shed more than half the national debt to the Federal Government'. *The Northern News*, of Ndola, described the statement as 'a serious breach of confidence, and continued':

'Information from the report of the Fiscal Commission ought not to appear in casual dribs and unofficial dribs at luncheons, public meetings, and round-the-counter speculations. Surely, too, such speculations ought never to be made by those whose position enables them to command information ahead of the general public, for if such persons elect to dispense their information in much the same way as *Oliver Twist* was given his helping of porridge, at the arbitrary whim of one set in authority, the public may reflect that this same authority, if it happens, in *Oliver's* case, may subsequently decide that further helpings are not good for him.'

Kenya Electors' Union Major Ward's Views

MAJOR WARD said when addressing the recent annual conference in Nairobi of the Electors' Union of Kenya:

It is impossible for those visiting Great Britain not to be struck by the volume of support in official and other circles that has been built up for the work of the European in Kenya, and I assert that this most favourable change is largely due to the work of the Electors' Union and its gifted representative in London, who gives Kenya a service of greater efficiency than is realized.

It is difficult of realization because the work has to be carried out quietly, unobtrusively; none of it except the results must appear in public; it is to remain as fully effective as at present. He also gives a most valuable service to all those in London who are endeavouring to lift Colonial questions out of the political arena, and to ensure fair dealing and a fair hearing for all. He has also done everything that one man can do, and has no material or organization in the sphere of publicity.

If you let the service lapse, you will never cease to regret it, and I trust that we continue to build to improve the understanding of our claims by those who control our destinies in Great Britain whilst the going is good, so that we may secure a strong position in Britain before the tide turns.

We must take every possible step to improve our standing with the general public in Great Britain, and to do this one outstanding requirement is essential, namely a businesslike and complete compilation of true publicity material, all of this material being placed at the disposal of one of the principal publicity firms in London, whose contact with the Press would be such that whenever a paper required material affecting Kenya a wide range would be available.

If this were done, then the status and position of the non-official European in Kenya would be automatically revealed, and with a consequential understanding to the man in the street in Britain of the part played by the European in the economic life of the Colony.

I suggest a small publicity sub-committee should be elected, the elected members to include representatives of the members of the Council of the Electors' Union, and of the Electors' Union to carry out its work.

Union as a Publicity Agency

I wish quite definitely to suggest that the Electors' Union should collect and collate news of interest to the overseas from the various constituencies and ensure that this is put out through the local representatives of the British Press.

In other words my suggestion is two-fold: (1) to build up through an efficient, up-to-date agency in London an indirect publicity which will enable the British public to realize the part played by the European in Eastern Africa, and (2) to continue the Electors' Union the main source of authoritative news in Kenya and of those who live in or visit Kenya. With a year or two's hard work it would be possible to drown the present dominant position held by the paid agitators.

As I see it, the true function of the Electors' Union is to act as a secretariat for the elected members; to bring them the considered views of the constituencies; to carry to the constituencies the information that elected members may wish to make known; and, most important of all, to relieve elected members of as much as possible of the routine work.

When any subjects of major importance has to be taken upon the Legislative Council, the work of searching for precedents, examining documents and written material of all kinds, and the effort for much essential information, is a labour that an elected member has not time to do justice to if he is to give an effective representation to his constituency, and play a full part in the far more important work of ensuring progress in Kenya on the right lines. Some organization must relieve the elected members of the secretarial side of their duties. The Electors' Union is the right body to carry out that work and is fully equipped to do it efficiently.

I have suggested merging the views of the professional man, the business man, the farmer and planter, and those of our elected members and their constituents, to suggest that the Electors' Union should be such a movement as to give the public a voice in the management and control of the Legislative Council.

Editorial comment (of the moment)

Parliament

**Prices for Uganda Cotton
Publicity for Kenya in London**

PARLIAMENT reassembled last week after the summer recess.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies took an early opportunity of making the statement on the M.S.S. Mau Mau secret society in Kenya, which is recorded on another page.

At question-time, MR. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked what percentage of the world price of cotton would be paid this year to the Uganda African farmer.

MR. LYTTTELTON: "I cannot forecast what the world price of Uganda cotton is likely to be when the marketing season for the 1952-53 Uganda crop opens early in November. The minimum price guaranteed to producers for the 1952-53 season is 50 cents of a shilling per lb., equivalent to a f.o.b. price for lint cotton of almost 32d. per lb., including ginning and marketing costs. The actual price to be paid to the producer will be decided at the beginning of the marketing season."

Uganda Cotton Fund

MR. RANKIN asked whether the consent of the African cotton growers in Uganda had been obtained for the use of the Cotton Price Assistance Fund for scholarships for training African civil servants.

MR. LYTTTELTON: "No, but when the Cotton Price Assistance Fund was closed at the end of 1951 a Select Committee, which included all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, recommended that the excess above the sum of £20m. at which the fund had been closed should be used for developments for the benefit of the African population in Uganda, and that out of the excess £200,000 should be devoted to the particular purpose mentioned in the question."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what were the plans of the Northern Rhodesian Government to expand the facilities for African secondary and vocational training.

MR. LYTTTELTON: "The main features in these plans are an increase in the number of junior secondary course places from 350 to 500 and of senior secondary course places from 75 to 100. On the technical training side the number of places is to be increased from 150 to 1,140 exclusive of training facilities in mission-managed schools in rural areas, which will provide 600 places."

Commonwealth Resources

SIR J. FRYER (Cons.) asked the Prime Minister whether His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would seek to urge non-British Governments in other parts of the Commonwealth to greater reliance upon our own resources and our own trade, and consequently less need to rely upon dollar trade which was so difficult to secure?

MR. CHURCHILL: "It seems to me inconceivable that the discussions in the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers should take place without some consideration being borne in mind about the dollar exchange."

MR. FEELING (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether since it took at least three days for English newspapers to reach Nairobi, and only *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* could usually be purchased at bookstalls there, he would consider employing a public relations officer for Kenya in London to give factual information and to correct promptly any exaggerated statements appearing in the London Press; whether he would arrange Press conferences at the Colonial Office to discuss Kenya questions; and how often that would be done.

MR. LYTTTELTON: "The employment of a public relations officer for Kenya in London is a matter for the Kenya Government, who have, in fact, sent an experienced journalist to London to make available to the Press factual information about the present situation in Kenya. The Press officers of the Colonial Office have also dealt with many inquiries. There is no indication at the moment that regular Press conferences to discuss Kenya questions are desired by the Press, but I am always prepared to give any special help if it is needed."

"Many of the Nairobi bookmakers, but by no means all, are running bucket-shops for the fleecing of foolish Africans who know less about racing than of Einstein's theory of relativity. The right solution is to restrict betting to totalisators controlled by the Jockey Club of Kenya and the licensed race clubs."—*Kenya Weekly News*, Nakuru.

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Uganda Cotton Fund for Technical Training Scheme

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda, has made an interim report to the Legislative Council on the allocation of the excess profits of the Cotton Assistance Fund.

£500,000 will be used for the acquisition of uneconomic ginneries, £500,000 for the acquisition of 20 ginneries for the African co-operative societies, £200,000 for the training overseas of African civil servants, £2m. for the Government technical training scheme, £152,000 for the expansion of the teacher training scheme, £500,000 for community development, £250,000 for the adult training centre at Entebbe, £8,000 for an interim grant in aid to the Magbhai Mahavani Commercial College, Kampala, and £51,000 for a loan to Nakivubo sports ground for its conversion into a first-class stadium.

The special committee, having considered a vast number of projects, had, he said, decided that any surplus funds should be available for loans to Government in order to finance schemes not included in the African development fund to which the Legislature allotted cotton surpluses.

Loan Prospects Remote

Mr. Spencer stated that prospects of obtaining loans from London were remote for 14 months or so, but a large sum would be required by the Owen Falls scheme, which must go on; Government would pay the average interest payable on ordinary securities.

Another recommendation of the committee was that money from the Cotton Fund should be used to promote balanced development throughout the territory, not confined to projects benefiting cotton growers only.

Mr. Spencer pointed out that the use of this money would relieve the Protectorate budget of certain burdens, which in turn would mean that services not covered by the committee's recommendations could be expanded more rapidly through the normal budget.

Some of the projects might be completed in five years, but others would take longer, since bulk capacity was a limiting factor.

Mr. J. J. JOHNSON claimed first priority for the production of cotton. The yield of cotton per acre had declined during the past 45 years. He reminded the Legislature that the large tracts of land which would be opened up by the railway to the west were not so fertile as the land at the lakeside, and would need fertilization.

He pleaded for investment of some of the money in local industry and for industrial training apart from the apprenticeship scheme.

Water Supplies

Mr. HANDLEY BIRD thought endowments should be ruled out, and that the grant to Nakivubo would be better spent in promoting sport throughout the country. An adequate survey organization for *mailo* land should have priority. He supported the recommendation for £500,000 to improve rural water supplies, a project which he would like to have seen higher on the list.

Emphasizing that it must be made clear that money was not being used to benefit general expenditure, he asserted that the projects on which it was being spent could not have been undertaken without it.

Mr. B. J. MUKASA, an African member, testified that the schemes would give the greatest satisfaction to Africans, who had been waiting for a long time for use to be made of the fund. He asked for an assurance that the provision of tractors and mechanical implements, a suggestion which had come from nearly every district, would not be forgotten.

Mr. S. W. KULUBYA, another African, stressed the importance of the stadium at Nakivubo, which would be the one place where the various tribes could gather and try to forget their differences and troubles.

The DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, commenting on the production of fertilizers, said that it was still unknown which fertilizers were best for Uganda.

Replying to the debate, Mr. SPENCER said that dusting against blackarm had more than offset any drop in cotton yield, and that £100,000 had been voted

to pursue this experiment. Investment in industry would certainly be discussed.

The £5m. for the African Development Fund was an amendment to the original motion which had been for £8m., but the Lint Marketing Board had yet to receive payment from India and the U.K. for much of the 1951-52 crop.

European Women and Race Relations Praiseworthy Work in Southern Rhodesia

TRIBUTE to the work of the women's institutes in Southern Rhodesia was paid by the Rev. Percy Ibbotson, organizing secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, when he addressed the Associated Countrywomen of the World in London last week.

The Colony was going through an industrial revolution in miniature, said the speaker, and as rural life gave way to urban, many African girls sought work as machine-minders and in clothing factories.

By running sewing and knitting classes for African women, mixing with them and discussing their personal troubles, the European members of the 50-branches of the institute in the Colony were rendering a very important and practical service in race relations. "Southern Rhodesia is in advance of many Colonies in laying down conditions for governing the employment of African women," Mr. Ibbotson added.

Increasing numbers of African girls were employed in European homes, but the continued use of male labour for domestic work was deplorable. "It is a shame to see a full-grown African peeling potatoes in the kitchen when he could be doing a good day's work in industry or farming."



Wills's
CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Entertainments for Rhodes Exhibition

BARNETT POTTER addressed the Royal Empire Society in London last week on the Rhodes Central African Centenary Exhibition which is to be held in Bulawayo next year.

The entertainment programme would be said surpass anything yet provided in Africa. There would be the largest theatre in Africa, with seats for more than 3,000.

The Royal Covent Garden Opera Company would fly out soon after performing Benjamin Britten's new Coronation opera "Gloriana" and present it in Rhodesia, together with "Figaro," "Aida," and "La Bohème." Sir John Barbirolli would take out the Halle Orchestra; the Sadlers Wells Theatre Ballet would also be presented; and one of the most distinguished actors on the English stage would almost certainly go to Bulawayo.

During the three months it was hoped that 750,000 people would attend, many from this country and the United States. In the pavilions and pageants the colourful history of British Central Africa would be presented, and many leading commercial corporations had already booked space for displays of their own.

Sir Ellis Robins, chairman of the exhibition, who was one of the first Rhodes scholars, administrator of great mining and financial enterprises, chairman of Central African Airways, and active in a dozen circles of endeavour, had yet found time to show himself a great driving force in its service.

Mr. F. L. Johnson, general manager of the exhibition, said when asked about Native participation, that Africans would, of course, be welcomed on all occasions, and that it was hoped to arrange that on one day each fortnight there would be cheap admission for Africans.

That same evening a cocktail party was given by Sir Ellis Robins. Among those present were the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Goodenough, the Commissioners for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ross, Lord Wakehurst, Sir Kenneth and Lady Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Coates, Mr. Christopher Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Anderson, and Dame Ninette de Valois.

Kenya's New Governor

AT THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONY in Nairobi, Sir Evelyn Baring said on taking office as Governor of Kenya: "I am proud to take up the task with which I have been entrusted. I realize both its difficulty and its importance. The people of all races in this country have reached a critical stage in their development. If they can succeed in working together, their progress in passing that stage, good will result, not only for Kenya but for much of the rest of Africa as well. If they fail, the results of the failure will be felt far and wide. You who are here to-day and I have have our part in this struggle for success. I know that I can count on your unswerving loyalty to the Crown and on your unqualified devotion to this country. With God's grace, therefore, success will be attained."

Visit of Uganda Chiefs

AT THE REQUEST OF THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT the British Council arranged a six weeks' tour of England and Scotland for a group of six chiefs drawn from the provinces of Uganda. They reached London by air on September 8, and spent the first 12 days in Bedford and Cambridge on an introductory course. Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Manchester were their other centres before their return to London last week for a short programme of sight-seeing and general interest visits. They flew home on October 20.

The members of the party were:—

Mr. Paulo Neil Kavuma, formerly Saza Chief Sekibobo of Kyagwe, and now Katikro to the Buganda Government, the senior of all posts under the Kabaka. Protestant. Aged 52.

Mr. Filimoni Kitaburaza, County Chief, Ruxhumbura, Kigezi District. Protestant. Aged 35.

Mr. Rwoi Petero Oola, County Chief, Aswa, Member of Central Labour Advisory Board. Aged 38.

Mr. Erimaso Okullo, County Chief Aswa, Treasurer, Lango African Local Government. Aged 35.

Mr. Vonasani Waibi, County Chief of Bulamogi, Protestant. Aged 44.

Mr. Joseph Ogino, County Chief of Kaberamaido, and President of the Teso District Council. Roman Catholic. Aged 42.

New Air Service

FROM THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH the first B.O.A.C. tourist services to British territories in Africa will be introduced between the United Kingdom, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, with which Central African Airways will provide connexions. In December a new B.O.A.C. tourist service to Central Africa will be started by extending one of the Nairobi-Lusaka-Lusaka Central African Airways will then inaugurate a coach class service with Vikings between Salisbury and London. These plans have been jointly agreed by B.O.A.C., South African Airways, and Central African Airways in order to provide three levels of fares—standard, tourist and coach. The B.O.A.C. tourist service will be operated by Hermes aircraft carrying 56 passengers, with a baggage allowance of 44 lb. and special low rates for excess luggage. The new fares will save up to 28% on the standard fares. This service will replace the family travel plan and excursion services hitherto available between East and Central Africa and the U.K.

"Unless illegal shooting is controlled, Northern Rhodesia's wild life is doomed," said Mr. Ian Grimwood, of the Game and Tsetse Control Department, when addressing a meeting held in Lusaka to establish a Game Preservation and Hunters' Association.



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KENYA COLONY

Racial Unity Meeting in London Central African Federation Debated

IF THE PROMISED REFERENDUM were held to-morrow in Southern Rhodesia that would be a 70:30 vote against it," said Mr. R. Heath at a meeting organized by Racial Unity in London last week. "We Southern Rhodesian settlers are quite content with the *status quo*, and as the Africans advance they will be given a great share in the government of the country," he added.

He deplored the acceptance by Southern Rhodesia of loans from America repayable in raw materials of which the Mother Country was in dire need. "It is enough to make Cecil Rhodes turn in his grave."

Dr. Hastings K. Banda said that Government spokesmen had supported federation on the ground that it would satisfy European desires and protect African interests; but now several Southern Rhodesian Ministers had dismissed the safeguards promised the Natives as nothing more than a sop which could easily be dispensed with.

Liberal-Minded Advocates of Federation

Mr. J. H. Wallace said: "There is no satisfying African leaders with this or any other federal scheme. They will be content only with self-government."

"We have the paradox of the European labour element in Northern Rhodesia insisting that federation is tantamount to selling out Africa to the Africans, while in Southern Rhodesia federation is a means of bringing white and black together. It is a dilemma which will remain insoluble between these conflicting views unless the Middle East is ignored. Its advocates are liberal-minded enough to find a way through this multi-racial maze, but only for some time. Europeans will have to be more realistic."

Many fears have been expressed, such as the copper bar on the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia and the

Industrial Conciliation Act in Southern Rhodesia, but they did not affect the principles of federation.

Admitting that there had been irresponsible statements concerning African safeguards, Mr. Wallace said that Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Roy Welensky had both publicly reaffirmed their belief in an African Affairs Board, which they regard as an integral part of the scheme.

Kenya's Anti-Federation League

Mr. B. M. KAGGIA, secretary of the Kenya African Union, and editor of a Kikuyu vernacular newspaper, is chairman of an Anti-Federation League formed in Nairobi. Mr. Kaggia has said:

In East Africa there is growing anxiety for European leaders, particularly in Kenya, have been urging the necessity of establishing an East African federation on lines similar to the plan for Central African federation, or, alternatively, of merging East Africa in the Central African federation.

This league will use every possible constitutional means to impress on the Governments in Africa and London the resolute opposition of the vast majority of Her Majesty's African subjects to Central African federation as at present proposed.

LORD NOEL-BUXTON, a Labour peer, who is making a study of Central African federation and race relationships in Africa, has had talks with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Dr. Malan, and Dr. Fonges.

In Pretoria last week he said: "I am not in favour of federation. The whole trend of African opinion in the three territories concerned is passionately against it, and if African opinion can be ignored by the British Government in this respect it can also be ignored in, for instance, the matter of transferring the Protectorates to the Union."

It was generally assumed that South Africa was reactionary in these matters, but he thought the Union contained a more genuine, because more liberal, liberalism than elsewhere in southern Africa.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An African has been sentenced to death in Uganda for the murder of a game guard.

East African wild animals in the value of about £10,000 have been landed at Avonmouth from the City of Doncaster.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, and Sir Ralph Richardson will open the Kenya National Theatre in Nairobi on November 6.

The budget session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, which will open in Lusaka on November 8, is expected to last six weeks.

Messrs. W. B. Jones and E. Milne-Redhead have edited a pamphlet on the Flora of Tropical East Africa, which is published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 2s. 9d.

A one-point fall for the first time in nearly six years was recorded by Southern Rhodesia's price index for September. The cost of living is now 93% higher than in 1939, and 26% above the figure three years ago.

Prices of whisky in Kenya, where it has been freed from price control, have been raised to 27s. per bottle at the Coast, 27s. 6d. in Nairobi, and 28s. west of Nakuru. In the black market proprietary brands have been selling at up to 40s. per bottle.

Experiments are being conducted by the Southern Rhodesia Natural Resources Board on three breeds of tilapia fish, which Dr. Halaine, a fish culture expert from the Belgian Congo, recently described as eminently suitable for large-scale fish farming.

Air Mail Edition

Central African subscribers to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will receive their issues two days later, because B.O.A.C. can no longer carry newspapers by the Comet service leaving London on Friday. They are to be carried henceforth by the Comet leaving on Sunday.

"Lutuko," a documentary film on the primitive life of a Sudanese tribe made by Mr. Edgar M. Queeny and sponsored by the Chicago Academy of Sciences, has been banned in that city by a police censorship on the grounds of nudity and cruelty to animals. The American Civil Liberties Committee has asked the State to lift the ban.

Regular motor-coach services between Umtali and Gwelo are shortly to be introduced by the Rhodesia Omnibus Co., Ltd. Leaving Umtali three times weekly, the 26-passenger coaches will make the 175-mile journey to Salisbury in 5½ hours. If demand is sufficient, a daily service may later be introduced, together with an experimental service between Bulawayo and Gwelo.

CESSY PATANKI, which recently carried a cargo of oil to Dar es Salaam, is the first tanker to be built after any East African territory. An oil painting of Kilimanjaro by Mrs. J. A. Perle has been presented to the vessel.

The Annual Report for 1951, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 5s. (6d. more than last year's copy), is the most comprehensive summary of information about the Protectorate. Railway traffic of the territory proved to be the highest yet recorded, showing an increase of 30.35% over last year's figure and 10% above the highest pre-war total. There were 19,032 visits to the Protectorate.

Compensation for Damage by Mau Mau

MR. E. J. C. NEEP, M.L.C., has been appointed chairman of a committee established in Kenya to consider requests for *ex gratia* payments to compensate individuals for losses directly attributable to subversive activities, and to make recommendations to Government on the amount to be paid in each case. Other members are the Secretary to the Treasury, the Solicitor-General, Group Captain L. R. Briggs, M.L.C., and Mr. J. M. Edey, M.L.C., W. S. Marchant, M.L.C., and E. W. Mathu, M.L.C. Losses resulting from failure to insure property against risks normally insurable will not as a rule be considered.

Distinguished American Tourists

A THREE-WEEKS' ITINERARY in Kenya and Tanganyika has been arranged by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association for a party of distinguished Americans who arrived in Nairobi recently. The tour included visits to Nyeri, Nanyuki, Amboseli, Arusha, Banagi Hill, the Serengeti, the Ngorongoro crater, and Voi, finishing with three days in the Royal Tsavo National Park. The party consists of Mr. M. P. Aldrich (president of the Commonwealth Fund of New York) and Mrs. Aldrich, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Alden, Mr. R. S. Damon (president of Trans World Airlines) and Mrs. Damon, Mr. M. F. Davis (formerly a member of the Missouri House of Representatives) and Mrs. Davis, Dr. H. B. Dye (chief medical services for Trans World Airlines, and a member of the Airline Medical Directors' Association), Mrs. S. K. Farrington, Mr. John A. Gifford, Mr. W. H. Harkness (vice-president of the American Geographical Society) and Mrs. Harkness, Mr. J. E. Hollingsworth (former chairman of the banking and investment division of the War Finance Committee for the Victory Loan drive) and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. R. F. Peo (a director of engineering companies) and Mrs. Peo, and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Zimmerman.

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Of Commercial Concern

A marked drop in the rate of new company registrations in Southern Rhodesia is reported since the beginning in April 1952 of the financial year, ended March 31 last. 371 new companies were registered with nominal capital of £3,096,000 during the first six months of the current financial year, the nominal capital of 196 new companies was only £3,622,202. The figures for August 31 compare registering £22,000, were the lowest for several years, last year's comparable total being 41 companies and £93,828 capital.

In connexion with the reorganisation of the coffee industry of Uganda, the Government proposes to levy export duties of 20s. per ton in the case of robusta coffee, and if the price of B. B. Mombasa is not less than £36 or more than £38 per ctn, the rate being increased by 2s. per ton for every increase of £5 or part thereof in the B. B. M. price. In the case of arabica the basic rate of 50s. is suggested where the B. B. M. price is between £65 and £75 per ton, with the addition of 2s. for every increase of £10 or part thereof.

Licences to import into Tanganyika from countries outside the sterling area other than India, and the dutiable cotton blankets, rayon piece-goods and cotton piece-goods other than khangas during the first quarter of 1953 will be granted up to half the value of imports quotas during the second half of 1952. Licences for khangas will for the present be granted outside the above quotas against proof of firm quotations from manufacturers.

A large drop in Northern Rhodesia's maize output is reported, purchases by the Maize Control Board this year being down by 146,800 bags. The total from European and African sources being 400,000 bags short of the territory's requirements, the deficit is being covered by purchases from Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and the independent marketing organization of Northern Rhodesia's Eastern Province.

At last week's auctions in London 2,078 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold at an average price of 1s. 5.64d. per lb. (highest 2s. 2d. and lowest 3d.); 300 from Kenya at 1s. 7d., 1,000 from Portuguese East Africa averaging 1s. 7.65d. (highest 2s. 14d. and lowest 14d.); and 149 from Uganda at 1s. 2d., making a total of 4,166 packages averaging 1s. 6.66d., against 4,166 packages at 1s. 5.03d. in the previous week.

Mr. M. O. Eeromans and Mr. J. Hunt are due in London next week early in November, as representatives of Messrs. John Waddington, Ltd., a well-known printing house (better known to most of us as "Africa, no doubt, as manufacturers of playing cards). Contact can be made with them in Central and East Africa through the local offices of Messrs. MacPherson, Train & Co., Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia's Tobacco Auction

Southern Rhodesia's auction sales this year disposed of 96,276,633 lb. of flue-cured tobacco at an average price of 42.83d. per lb. The United Kingdom secured 34.5% of the crop and Australia 6.98%; 3.98% was retained for domestic manufacture. Next season's demands are estimated at 125m. lb.

In order to assess Tanganyika's outstanding liabilities in respect of hard currency goods order in 1952, all unexpired licences on the U.S.A., Canada, and American dependent countries must be surrendered as soon after November 1 as possible, and in any case not later than November 30.

Wholesale prices for butter and cheese in Kenya have been raised by 20% to 2.93s. to 2.05s. and 2.48s. to 2.22s. per lb. The retail price for butter is 3.35s. and 2.00s. per lb. The price of milk is shortly to be raised.

A new wage agreement for African bus and employees in Northern Rhodesia has been reached. Kinye after negotiations between the Native trade union and the European master builders. The agreement, which includes cases raises rates by 2s. a day is estimated to cost the industry £200,000 annually.

A Malawian manufacturer is producing a new type stove for Africans. Consisting of a drum on a three-legged carrier, a removal plate on top, a regulating lamp, and a chimney, it burns sawdust, wood shavings and garden refuse.

Papaya Production

Papaya production in Tanganyika has suffered in quantity and quality from unfavourable weather, but there is keen demand, and 32s. 3d. per lb. f.o.b. is quoted for white. Grey and pink material is not bid above 24s. 6d.

A convoy of 15 buses has left South Africa on the 2,500-mile journey to Harare, Tanganyika. They are the first of 50 vehicles which are being fitted with bodies in the Union on a contract worth £100,000.

The East African European Co-operative Trading Ltd., Hardinge Street, Nairobi, has closed down. There were about 2,000 members. The chairman was Mr. J. B. Witherell.

Coffee and chicory mixtures sold in the United Kingdom must now have a minimum content of 51% by weight of pure coffee and of 85% of coffee and fig mixtures.

Groundnut oil distribution in Kenya is no longer subject to the Supplies Control Office in Nairobi. Traders may contract direct with their normal suppliers.

Agricultural exports from the Northern Province of Tanganyika during the past year have been provisionally valued at £1m.

The sisal price index rose from 111.7 in August to 112.5 in September, but remains at less than half the March 1952 level of 251.2.

East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., after providing for depreciation and amortization, and £474,000 for the remuneration for directors, earned a profit of £153,000 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £337,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £100,000, general reserve receives £15,000, and dividends totalling 30% require £37,406, leaving £115,594 to be carried forward against the next account. The annual general meeting will be held in London on November 14.

Lehmann's (East Africa) New Issue

Results for Last Three Years

LEHMANN'S (EAST AFRICA), LTD., a company incorporated in Tanganyika Territory with an issued capital of £150,000, made a further issue last week of 100,000 ordinary shares of 20s. at 21s. and of 50,000 7% preference shares. A redeemable second preference shares of 20s. at par. The lists, which opened in Dar es Salaam on October 15, are closed at the discretion of the directors.

The directors in carrying out the development of the company, which for the three years ended June 30, 1950-1951 and 1952, made profits after charging expenses but before providing for taxation of £29,000, £26,000, and £37,267; the respective taxation liabilities were £2,500, £6,000, and £10,142; and net profits of £26,500, £20,000, and £27,125. Dividends on the ordinary shares were 7%, 10%, and 10% for the years ended June 30 last. Fixed assets appeared at £15,818, current assets at £462,397, and current liabilities at £27,247, giving a total net asset figure of £182,372.

The directors are Messrs. G. N. Arnaoutoglou (chairman), T. Lehmann, P. E. Penfiliere, G. H. Diggins, E. L. Diggins, A. B. Morrison, H. D. Lehmann, P. Everett, W. H. Lewis and J. Anstey.

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Development of Empire Resources

BECAUSE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC QUESTIONS are to be discussed next month in London by the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire has submitted a memorandum setting out its views to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, and the President of the Board of Trade.

Dealing with the development of Empire resources, the memorandum calls attention to the presentation of the Kelly Report to the President of the U.S.A., which country is becoming a deficit area in certain raw materials, and urges that the production of food and raw materials should be pursued with vigour in the Commonwealth. "Raw materials produced within the Empire can be sold for foreign currency and lessen the foreign currency burden of the sterling area. To this end a popular means of investment within the Commonwealth and Empire should be devised, e.g., a Commonwealth Development Trust. The economies of the Commonwealth and Empire should be fully integrated."

Concern is expressed that Imperial Preference is being progressively nullified by the operation of G.A.T.T., and the opinion is expressed that the probable admission of Japan in the early future will further gravely threaten intra-Imperial trade unless the terms of British adherence to G.A.T.T. are modified in such a way as to give Imperial Preferences a status higher than that of tariffs.

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A Federation of Social Services in Kenya is formed by 17 voluntary societies to coordinate their work in the Colony. A survey of the area is planned.

New Southern Rhodesian Companies

NEW COMPANIES registered in Southern Rhodesia include the following: Salisbury—Tyresoles (S.R.) (Private), Ltd., tyre repairs; (Private), Ltd., Amro Stores (Private), Ltd., general stores; Rainbow Farms (Private), Ltd., farming; (Private), Ltd., printers and publishers; (Private), Ltd., investors and financial services; Italian-Delicatton (Private), Ltd., £10,000; (Private), Ltd., £5,000; and United Investments (Private), Ltd., £5,000.

Bulawayo—Clay Products (Private), Ltd., brick manufacture; Centenary Bottle Store (Private), Ltd., £10,000; (Private) Investments (Private), Ltd., £10,000.

External companies—New Union Goldfields Ltd., Bulawayo, £2m.; O.K. Bazaars, Ltd., Salisbury, £1,979,770; Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. (S.A.), Ltd., Salisbury, £1,756,000; Lion Match Co., Ltd., Salisbury, £800,000; Lewis Berger and Sons (South Africa), Ltd., Bulawayo, paint manufacturers, £400,000; Charcoal and General, Ltd., Bulawayo, miners and prospectors, £300,000; African Caterers, Ltd., Salisbury, tea-room proprietors, £300,000; Eileen Atannah Mining Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, £206,924; Mutue Syndicate Tin, Ltd., Bulawayo, miners, £100,000; New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in land and buildings, £100,000; and Waygood-Gib (South Africa), Ltd., Salisbury, lift manufacturers, £20,000.

African Forum

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN BROADCASTING STATION in Lusaka has arranged a series of half-hour discussion programmes between now and the end of the year. In each from four to six speakers will discuss interesting problems; sometimes there will be two Europeans in the team, but more often one only. Among the topics are: "Is *lobola* a hindrance to progress?"; "Should African women take part in European households?"; "Should political and economic development come first for Africans?"; "What should be the function of African trade unions?"; "What can be done to improve the life of African town-dwellers?"; "Is European trade bad for Africans?"



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Minerals

Copper in Northern Rhodesia

THE AFRICAN MINING COMPANIES in Northern Rhodesia (Northern Rhodesian Copper Mines Ltd., Nchanga Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd.) came out on strike at 2 a.m. on Monday by orders of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union in support of a claim for an additional 2s. 8d. per shift.

Of an African labour force of about 39,000, at least 37,000 struck work, but by agreement between the union and the companies those engaged on essential services were not withdrawn.

Whether European employees will be laid off while the strike lasts is under consideration. There are about 5,200 white mineworkers in the area.

All hostels in the African compounds at the mines were closed at the request of the African leaders. The companies ceased to supply food which form part of the workers' wages but agreed to provide for necessities from the mine stores under arrangements made between the companies and the union.

The claim would, if fully granted, mean a 10% increase in basic pay of the lowest category workers and a 15% increase of the higher category workers by about 10s. per month. It was refused to allow the dispute to go to arbitration. It is now known that 23,000 men in favour of the strike voted against it.

Industrial Colour Bar

THE DISPUTE with the wage claim is the whole question of the industrial colour bar, and in particular of steps towards the implementation of the recommendations made in 1946 by the Industrial Commission, which made a proposal for the admission of Africans to take jobs performed by Europeans.

The European Mineworkers' Union extracted from the companies an undertaking that work then done by mineworkers of this organization should continue to be restricted to Europeans. Since the union admits no Africans, this agreement also cures an industrial colour bar.

European and African trade unionists are in agreement that in any case in which work then done by Europeans was undertaken by an African, the conditions should remain unchanged and that there should be no alteration in the housing or other amenities provided by employers. That agreement also effectively cures the industrial colour bar.

Copper production in Northern Rhodesia has been at an approximate rate of 300,000 tons a year or nearly 800 tons daily. The whole output is purchased by the King of Belgium for materials, and it is important for rearmament. In July the production of copper was valued at £4,491,247, of electrolytic copper £2,294,228, and of cobalt alloy at £89,946.

The present price of copper in the U.K. is about 15s. per ton.

The Chamber of Mines has explained that it offered the miners an increase of 39% in the lowest rates of basic pay, and that wages paid to Africans on the same work are high as compared with those of workers in other parts of the world.

Kentan Gold Areas

KENTAN GOLD MINES, LTD. and other mining companies incurred a net profit of £2,061 in the year ended June 30 last. The company's net assets were £1,200,000 and its net liabilities £1,224,000.

The company's net assets were £1,200,000 in 1951, £1,224,000 in 1952, £1,200,000 in 1953, £1,224,000 in 1954, £1,200,000 in 1955, £1,224,000 in 1956, £1,200,000 in 1957, £1,224,000 in 1958, £1,200,000 in 1959, £1,224,000 in 1960, £1,200,000 in 1961, £1,224,000 in 1962, £1,200,000 in 1963, £1,224,000 in 1964, £1,200,000 in 1965, £1,224,000 in 1966, £1,200,000 in 1967, £1,224,000 in 1968, £1,200,000 in 1969, £1,224,000 in 1970, £1,200,000 in 1971, £1,224,000 in 1972, £1,200,000 in 1973, £1,224,000 in 1974, £1,200,000 in 1975, £1,224,000 in 1976, £1,200,000 in 1977, £1,224,000 in 1978, £1,200,000 in 1979, £1,224,000 in 1980, £1,200,000 in 1981, £1,224,000 in 1982, £1,200,000 in 1983, £1,224,000 in 1984, £1,200,000 in 1985, £1,224,000 in 1986, £1,200,000 in 1987, £1,224,000 in 1988, £1,200,000 in 1989, £1,224,000 in 1990, £1,200,000 in 1991, £1,224,000 in 1992, £1,200,000 in 1993, £1,224,000 in 1994, £1,200,000 in 1995, £1,224,000 in 1996, £1,200,000 in 1997, £1,224,000 in 1998, £1,200,000 in 1999, £1,224,000 in 2000, £1,200,000 in 2001, £1,224,000 in 2002, £1,200,000 in 2003, £1,224,000 in 2004, £1,200,000 in 2005, £1,224,000 in 2006, £1,200,000 in 2007, £1,224,000 in 2008, £1,200,000 in 2009, £1,224,000 in 2010, £1,200,000 in 2011, £1,224,000 in 2012, £1,200,000 in 2013, £1,224,000 in 2014, £1,200,000 in 2015, £1,224,000 in 2016, £1,200,000 in 2017, £1,224,000 in 2018, £1,200,000 in 2019, £1,224,000 in 2020, £1,200,000 in 2021, £1,224,000 in 2022, £1,200,000 in 2023, £1,224,000 in 2024, £1,200,000 in 2025, £1,224,000 in 2026, £1,200,000 in 2027, £1,224,000 in 2028, £1,200,000 in 2029, £1,224,000 in 2030.

The company's net assets were £1,200,000 in 1951, £1,224,000 in 1952, £1,200,000 in 1953, £1,224,000 in 1954, £1,200,000 in 1955, £1,224,000 in 1956, £1,200,000 in 1957, £1,224,000 in 1958, £1,200,000 in 1959, £1,224,000 in 1960, £1,200,000 in 1961, £1,224,000 in 1962, £1,200,000 in 1963, £1,224,000 in 1964, £1,200,000 in 1965, £1,224,000 in 1966, £1,200,000 in 1967, £1,224,000 in 1968, £1,200,000 in 1969, £1,224,000 in 1970, £1,200,000 in 1971, £1,224,000 in 1972, £1,200,000 in 1973, £1,224,000 in 1974, £1,200,000 in 1975, £1,224,000 in 1976, £1,200,000 in 1977, £1,224,000 in 1978, £1,200,000 in 1979, £1,224,000 in 1980, £1,200,000 in 1981, £1,224,000 in 1982, £1,200,000 in 1983, £1,224,000 in 1984, £1,200,000 in 1985, £1,224,000 in 1986, £1,200,000 in 1987, £1,224,000 in 1988, £1,200,000 in 1989, £1,224,000 in 1990, £1,200,000 in 1991, £1,224,000 in 1992, £1,200,000 in 1993, £1,224,000 in 1994, £1,200,000 in 1995, £1,224,000 in 1996, £1,200,000 in 1997, £1,224,000 in 1998, £1,200,000 in 1999, £1,224,000 in 2000, £1,200,000 in 2001, £1,224,000 in 2002, £1,200,000 in 2003, £1,224,000 in 2004, £1,200,000 in 2005, £1,224,000 in 2006, £1,200,000 in 2007, £1,224,000 in 2008, £1,200,000 in 2009, £1,224,000 in 2010, £1,200,000 in 2011, £1,224,000 in 2012, £1,200,000 in 2013, £1,224,000 in 2014, £1,200,000 in 2015, £1,224,000 in 2016, £1,200,000 in 2017, £1,224,000 in 2018, £1,200,000 in 2019, £1,224,000 in 2020, £1,200,000 in 2021, £1,224,000 in 2022, £1,200,000 in 2023, £1,224,000 in 2024, £1,200,000 in 2025, £1,224,000 in 2026, £1,200,000 in 2027, £1,224,000 in 2028, £1,200,000 in 2029, £1,224,000 in 2030.

The Mawe-Meru mine closed last June, but no indications are reported from adjacent prospects. Operations at Geita were hampered by mechanical breakdowns.

The directors are Earl Grey (chairman), Sir Ulick Alexander (who is not offering himself for re-election), Mr. G. Webster, and Mr. C. Hutchinson (managing director).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on October 30.

The chairman's statement appears on another page in this issue.

Rosterman Gold Mines

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD. announced on Monday that the company's annual report for 1951, which was published last year, a special licence has been granted to a new company in Uganda called Rosterman (Uganda) Ltd.

The company further reported that an arrangement has been made with the Kabale Mining Co. Ltd. by the terms of which Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. agree to transfer the ownership of this Uganda company to the Kabale Mining Company, so as to participate through a shareholding in that company in a further and larger area of extensive prospecting and an exchange of interests. The agreement from which the board feel that this agreement will give greater benefit to the Rosterman Company is being regarded to the wider scope of its interests.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization of African producers in the September quarter were valued at £1,412,162 (£1,900,992 in the June quarter), being £3,733,613 for the first nine months of this year, compared with £4,904,344 in the corresponding period of 1951.

THE MINING COMPANY in TANZANIA will hold an extra-ordinary general meeting on October 30 to discuss the proposed issue of £1,000,000 to £1,000m. Belgian francs.

Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Uganda, in 1951, included 145 tons of tin valued at £13,514, and 164 tons of tin valued at £1,200,000. Gold exports declined to 224 oz., only half the 1950 figure.

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THE MINING COMPANY, LTD. report group current assets at £1,200,000 and current liabilities at £190,222.

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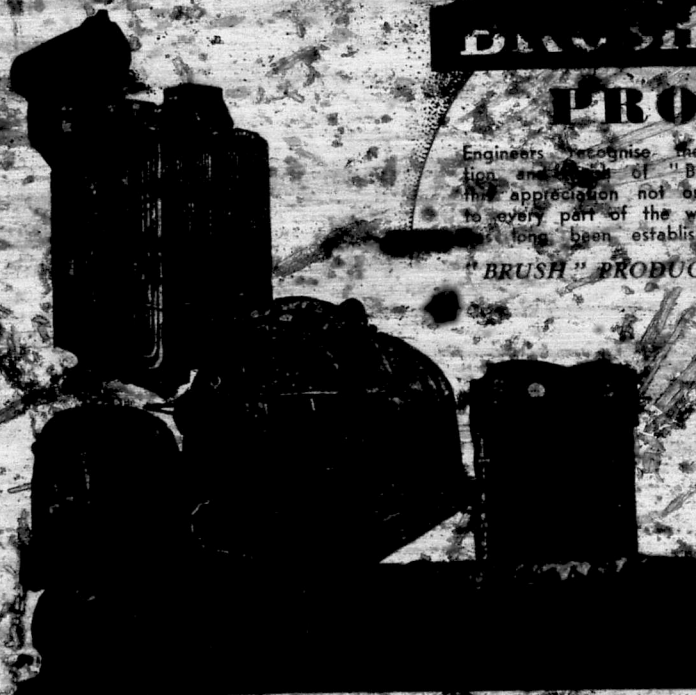
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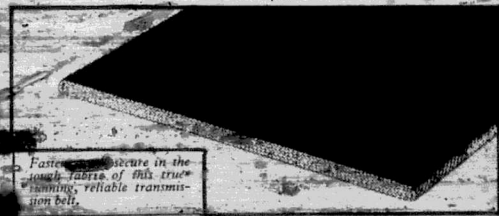
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Tanga, also a lighterage port, serves the rapidly growing Northern Province of Tanganyika. 236,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1951, more than twice the amount dealt with in 1939, and plans are in hand for building a new wharf to meet the increasing traffic. Further to the South, the port of Mtwara will serve the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

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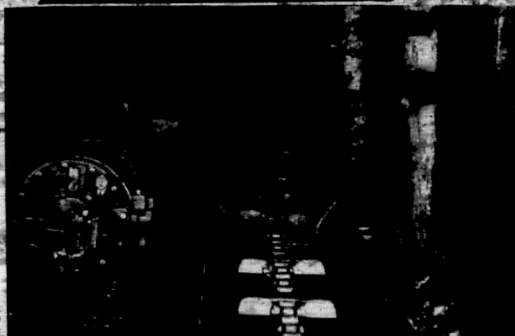


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Notes By The Way

Meaning of Mau Mau

MY RECENT NOTE on the meaning of Mau Mau has brought me an interesting letter from a man of much experience among the Kikuyu. He writes that the late Chief Waruhiu, who was interested and conversed in Kikuyu etymology, pointed out in the course of discussion that the syllable *mau* indicates bulk, power, and force so irresistible that it must flatten out anything opposing it. Thus the popular name Kamau (the being a diminutive) means the "little lusty one," one with large appetites and powers, with the urge to seek and the capacity to obtain satisfaction for his needs—a "greedy suckler," as one of those present at the discussion put it. So *Kiama kia Mau Mau* might be roughly translated as "The society of those who will not be denied."

Irresistible Force

THE NAME, says my friend, was first used about 60 years ago to denote a band of young men who terrorized villages near Kiambu by demanding food and tribute, beating up those who did not promptly meet their demands. Elders with whom my friend has discussed the matter were strongly of the opinion that the old name had been revived by those who have been compelled by force to take the Mau Mau oath in order to describe the ruthlessness of its administrators, who later adopted the word themselves. This view appears to gain support from the fact that illegal oath ceremonies began to be carried out long before the name Mau Mau passed into popular currency. Incidentally, one of the tribal aliases of Jomo Kenyatta is *Luhya Ngengi*, but this may be fortuitous and insignificant.

Another Indiscretion

MR. DUGDALE quote facts in proof of his allegation, which is quoted textually on another page, that "reactionary settlers thought that the time had come to be tough in Kenya as soon as a Tory Government attained power in this country?" Being, I suppose, at least as closely in touch with Kenya affairs as anyone in the Socialist Party in this country, I suggest that neither Mr. Dugdale nor any of his colleagues can provide convincing evidence in support of what would be as a most reckless and mischievous misstatement. At a time when law and order are seriously threatened in the Kikuyu country, does Mr. Dugdale not recognize his responsibility as a former Minister to refrain from making charges which can be of use and comfort to those enemies of the State against whom stern measures have had to be taken? He himself admits those measures to be justified. Yet he simultaneously weakens the case for their imposition by his accusation. It is one more in the lengthening list of his indiscretions.

Badly Misrepresented

OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS pride themselves on the impartiality of their news services from foreign countries, and the United States Information Service is generally reliable. It is the more regrettable, therefore, that a recent bulletin should have read: "British Kenya Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers arrive by plane to guard against possible foray by Mau Mau terrorist society. Authorities appealed to London for aid against anti-white terrorist group set fire to Kenya's most exclusive polo club." That very abbreviated report is a travesty. It is not necessary to be in the confidence of the Cabinet to say that the decision to send the Lancashire Fusiliers from the Canal Zone was not caused by any fear of a possible raid by Mau Mau

with whose storm-troopers the K.A.F. could have dealt without difficulty. The movement of the British battalion had begun before the polo club was burnt.

African Hitlers

WHEN THE REV. L. W. R. BACON, of Kenya, addressed the Hastings Battle, Dehill and Rye Deaneries Association of the Church Missionary Society, he declared, according to a report in the *Hastings Observer*, that the present disturbances in the Colony "were almost entirely caused by the land question," the "paradise" of the Kikuyu having been expropriated and parcelled out among European settlers when morally the land belong to the Africans. Mr. Bacon may, of course, have drawn the picture in much better perspective than is to be gathered from the newspaper report, which will have given the general reader the impression that most of the tribal land has been unconscionably taken from the Kikuyu and divided among Europeans. The truth is that some of the best agricultural land in the Kikuyu country is reserved for Africans; that the greatest possible care was taken by the Carter Land Commission to go to establish cases of injustice (almost always the result of ignorance at the time of Kikuyu law and custom), and that generous amends were made by the Government by the grant of land elsewhere. To suggest that the Mau Mau disturbances are caused by land hunger is not true. Their origin is the insensate ambition of a few Africans with the mentality of a Hitler or Stalin.

Unfair Manifesto

THE MANIFESTO of the African Federation issued by the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland does not strike me as particularly reasonable. Is it fair, for instance, to ask that there should be no reference to intimidation until it has been proved in court? Is it reasonable to propose that the number of African non-official members in the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should at this juncture be increased to parity with the European non-officials? In my view neither suggestion is tenable. The Church of Scotland has so admirable a record of service in and for Nyasaland throughout the past 60 years that it is regrettable to find at this crucial stage so uncharacteristic a lack of balance.

Intimidation

IF INTIMIDATION EXISTS, why the public is asked, has appropriate police action not been taken? For the very obvious reasons that the intimidator does not provide evidence of his activities and that the intimidated dare not testify. The essence of intimidation, particularly in Africa, where witchcraft still exerts immense power, is that it subverts free choice and free expression of opinion without providing the authorities with evidence on which the police can act and the courts convict. Thus to ask that charges of intimidation should not be made until they have been proven at law is to refuse to recognize the very nature of the crime, and to assert that the evidence given by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs is unsatisfactory. On inadequate data, for Mr. Dugdale declines to detail the conclusions in Central Africa, however they be brought to light by Africans testifying that they are opposed to federation but are afraid to say so in public. Were he to give the names of the deponents they would assuredly be victimized, perhaps even killed.

and now you cannot claim democracy and freedom. Fascism has come to Kenya.

"We have been robbed of all freedom. You have destroyed our Press by arresting our editors and suppressing our news. You cannot suppress the voice of the people. The brutal suppression, the show of force and the use of the gun, will not stop us from our goal. You have ended our political wish by arresting our leaders."

"We have now more men with brains and will continue to fight you and achieve our freedom. This is the voice of New Africa. We have been forced to go underground. If we are known you will murder us. We are not afraid. We ask how many of us you will imprison, how many of us you will kill?"

"We are six millions and power is in our members. We shall retaliate in the same way you have employed. We shall not forget the bad treatment we are suffering. When the time comes we shall not show mercy, because you do not know what mercy is. We will kill you like you are murdering us to-day."

"This is no Africa. It is how we are feeling to-day. Africans, unite!"

October 24.—Two hundred Africans were seen advancing on a Catholic mission south of Nyeri, where Chief Fegan was living, but they were dispersed by a patrol of the 5th K.A.R. A trek from the Nyeri area to the forests to the north started and was joined by whole families of Africans.

Some 20 Natives were detained for questioning in connexion with the murder of Chief Nderi, who was buried with full military honours during the day. Some labourers on coffee farms returned to work, but none in the Ruim district.

Governor and African C.S.

African C.S.s were received by the Governor for the first time since the emergency. Mr. Mathu, their leader, is understood to have said that the African members felt that they had been put in political cold storage, and complained that as they were not allowed to talk to more than three persons at a time that could not influence the mass of the people against violence. If the emergency measures were the quickest way to peace, he would accept them, even if it meant delaying economic progress of Africans. His advice to his people was to await their business quietly and not to retaliate.

A special York aircraft left London with small arms, revolvers, light machine-guns, and ammunition for Kenya.

Further threats to Africans continuing to work for Europeans were reported. Attempts were started to hold Mau Mau oath-taking ceremonies round Nakuru. A European woman who was stoned with her small daughter in the area shot and killed an African who was trying to break into the house. Patrols in the Bahati district were booed by Kikuyu labourers.

Mr. M. C. M. Mwayi, district commissioner in Kiambu, in an area of 200,000 Kikuyu, chiefs, and headmen.

"I have no doubt many of you here have taken the disgusting Mau Mau oath. If you wish to progress, go and cleanse yourselves and return to sanity. The path of Mau Mau must lead to destruction. The Government realize that not all the Kikuyu are bad, and that in fact the majority are good citizens."

"The Government is perfectly ready to forgive, and wishes nothing more than to build peace, order and law. We hope the steps taken by the Government are sufficient to lead you into the right path. The Government is determined you shall return to a state of peace and sanity and be cured of the disease that has been going through the land."

Nine Newspapers Proscribed

October 25.—Thirty Mau Mau leaders who had so far evaded arrest and were thought to be in the Kinangop area, were brought by a large force of police and K.A.R. Nine African newspapers were proscribed.

October 26.—Arrests of 10 Africans suspected of being agitators of Mau Mau were made by patrols, one of which was led by Mr. Kenway. Further 22 Natives were detained for questioning when a desperado broke up a meeting of 40 Africans one speaker of which was wounded by a police bullet and later arrested.

Aircraft patrols spotted little sign of life in the Mau Mau Reserve, but the drift to the Aberdare Mountains, and the flight of young men, continued. More Kikuyu left employment on European farms, whether through fear of or in order to join the revolt is unknown.

Mr. E. H. Windley, Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province, announced that several of the schools controlled by the Kenya Independent School Association would be closed because of inefficiency and evil influence.

The European settler, he said, tended to underestimate the political development of the Kikuyu, who had made sacrifices to establish 226 primary schools of their own, providing for 200,000 pupils, in which nationalism was fanatically nurtured. When an administrator found a spirit of self-help,

so rare in Africa, he could not be regarded as a political danger. To discourage it, even at the expense of the schools, had been established in 1929, in order to meet the practice of female infanticide. Numerous churches, founded at the same time, preached the basic concepts of Christianity.

A central council of committees governing the school system came under the control of Kenya, which was the organization for political ends. The independent schools had refused the Government's attempts to integrate the independent schools into the general education system of the Colony, so that pupils might proceed to secondary education.

Fostering African Nationalism

It was stated that the aim of the schools was Kikuyu nationalism, not progress within the Colonial regime. The schools had become power bases and rallying points for nationalism and were therefore for Mau Mau, with the famous creed "I believe in Jomo Kenyatta," which was recited along with anti-white hymns.

A considerable amount of subversive literature had been seized, and was reported to prove that teachers served as a means of communication for the transmission of messages from the Mau Mau ringleader over 30,000 square miles of the Kikuyu reserves.

The staging of sexual orgies in the forest glades to which the Kikuyu communities continued to trek was reported to the police.

In Nairobi the situation was quieter. When an elderly Mau Mau peasant, Colonel Bunting, was involved in a motor-car accident outside the city, several Kikuyu rescued him and his property and helped him on his way.

Many Kikuyu women still working as coffee-pickers on European farms carried sticks with which to defend themselves against intimidation. Kenyatta's Kikuyu chauffeur was arrested and charged with intimidating coffee-pickers.

October 27.—A group of African terrorists broke into the home of Mr. E. T. N. Bowyer, a farmer, on the Kinangop, whom they murdered with knives while he was in his bath. They had previously killed his two African servants.

Reports that the Mau Mau have a black list of Africans and Europeans whom they intend to kill were in circulation.

Two companies of the 7th K.A.R. arrested 38 Africans in the Chania River area north of Nairobi.

A sergeant of the Black Watch, who is an instructor at the East African Training Centre, shot an African Mau Mau leader when he tried to snatch the sergeant's stick.

Rockway—Leslie Hale Visit

Two Members of Parliament, Messrs. Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale, are visiting Kenya until November 9, at the invitation of the Kenya African Union. In a statement they said:

"The visit has three purposes. First, we desire to learn the facts of the present situation in Kenya, and what steps can be taken to remove the causes of unrest; secondly, we desire to strengthen the hands of the great main body of African opinion, which is strongly opposed to violence and is eager to advance along constructive lines in social, and political lines to racial equality; and thirdly, we desire to meet people of good will, of all races, who believe that the only effective solution rests in a common understanding, a sincere effort at the fullest measure of racial co-operation, and a progressive approach to full democracy."

"We hope in Kenya to see the Governor and Ministers, members of the various races in the Legislative Council, representatives of the leading organizations, including the Churches, and to visit the prisons in Kenya which reflect the economic, social, and political problems as related to the present unrest."

Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members of the Legislature, protested strongly against Mr. Brockway's visit. "For Mr. Brockway to say that he was coming on a fact-finding mission to discover whether the legislation passed by the Council was necessary was, he said, an insult to the Local Legislature." That the visit would not be in the best interests of the Colony at present had been represented in the strongest terms to the Government.

Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, representative of the Kenya African Union in London, said on October 22 that the unrest in Kenya must be attributed to the failure of Government to meet the "urgent and legitimate demands of the African people, and to win the cooperation and confidence of the Africans by indiscriminate arrests." He declared the strike of employees to be entirely unnecessary, since there was no part of the people, who were entirely satisfied.

It is now clearly evident that the Mau Mau activities of the Mau Mau, the flag behind which intensification of African national movement could proceed.

Mbiyu wa Koinange, son of ex-Senior Chief Koinange of Mbiyu, Gathuku wa Migwe, and Waturuwa Kamundia have been charged with the murder of Senior Chief Waruhiu, while

...Chief Kenanga of Mbiyu, his son Karuga, a Kikuyu, and one of his sons-in-law, Njoroge Gatu, his Nguni, are charged as accessories after the fact.

Secretary of State's "Remarkable Personal Triumph"

Under the heading "Drastic and Necessary" *Time* and *Pride* wrote editorially:

"In a full and silent House of Commons Mr. Oliver Lytton gave a concise account of the Government's policy. A terse exposition of the events which led us to it and a forthright declaration of our own intentions. If there is any satisfaction to be derived from the tale of the Kenya crisis it is that in the moment of its bleakest climax Mr. Lytton, by a single, unhesitating effortless stroke, achieved certain qualities which are utterly foreign to him, achieved a remarkable personal triumph and, as a secondary result, thereby vindicated the Prime Minister's choice of him for this particular post, a choice which caused at first a good deal of gibing on the Left.

Mr. Lytton was doubly honest. He told a harsh story firmly, with dignity, candour and courage. To those in the House who remembered certain other Ministers under the previous Administration rendering their accounts of British Imperial disaster (see World War II Afr. Chronicle) on a scale of for example Mr. Deakin's magnificent performance in the Punjab, Mr. Gordon-Walker's and Mr. Lytton's stance and manner were refreshing.

The charges of the sour, compromised blimps of the Left to other countries are just but their own and all people know but their own. The African family and so many of the young of impressionable African students in Europe have been no small contributory factors in this. The chances of their being touched with this are however, small.

In the House of Commons, it was good to notice, their backs were virtually put to silence by Mr. Lytton's massive grandeur and by the staunch, quiet common sense with which his immediate predecessor, Mr. James Griffiths, supported him. But they have been vocal enough before and will be again."

Why Was Effective Action Postponed ?

A leading article in the *Spectator* asked why action on the present scale had not been taken earlier, and pointed out that the effective intelligence service of the Mau Mau had made it possible for them to "discover anyone who would make a statement against the leaders, so that again and again when the police thought that they had a case that would stand up in court the potential witnesses altered their evidence under pressure or simply disappeared.

"Mau Mau is so clearly a criminal conspiracy, not only against Europeans, but against all Africans who stand in its way and against Native law and custom, that it can have no genuine and civilized outside supporters.

"Even the Communists are refraining from suggesting this vile reversion to savagery is to be defended. But they are doing the next worst thing—representing the drive against Mau Mau as a blind for an attack on the trade union and democratic organizations of the African people in Kenya. This is exactly the kind of propaganda that can extend the trouble to any other African country where sympathy movements might be whipped up."

Time, suspecting that what is happening in Kenya is "intimately related to the world-wide Communist plot," said that what is needed is the tracking down of the real instigators of the insurrection.

"The second danger is that vigilance will be so closely exercised over the Kikuyu that other potential hot-beds of trouble are overlooked. There is evidence that the Kikuyu and the Kamba, for instance, are not only aware of Mau Mau and probably sympathize with its aims, but are also becoming more and more conscious of their own grievances. In a few hours, an area which has been mainly conscious of the dupes of an insurrection may become a leading actor on the stage."

The *Observer* wrote in a leading article on Sunday:

"We hold the Government of Kenya blameworthy for having paid too little heed to the warnings of a growing trouble, and we dissent strongly from the

announcement that nothing can be done to delay African grievances until law and order are restored. This is like trying to put out a fire while leaving its fuel supply untouched.

"The Kenya fire draws its fuel from three chief sources: land-hunger, the growth of a skim-living and often wretched African proletariat in the towns, and the colour-bar."

Suppression of the Kikuyu Central Association in 1940 was said to have driven the movement underground where it "fostered the emergence of Mau Mau," which if now suppressed would later reappear in still more violent guise.

"Tranquility can be restored in Kenya only through the co-operation of the Government with the leaders of the African inhabitants. The only way to obtain the co-operation of these leaders, and not to discredit them, is to give them proof that legitimate grievances are going to be met."

As an "invaluable first gesture" settlement of African peasants on the unoccupied parts of the White Highlands was proposed. The idea of making the Royal Commission to East Africa multiracial was repeated, and the composition of the Legislative Council was alleged to leave Africans and Asians "badly under-represented."

In a telegram from Nairobi the special correspondent of the paper, Mr. Colin Legum, declares that there was "a real danger" that the less responsible leaders among the white settlers might take the law into their own hands. He attributed the fact that nobody can predict how the Kikuyu will react to recent events to "absence of effective intelligence."

His message ended: "If Mr. Lytton plays his rôle effectively and establishes all-round confidence, the situation might be saved."

Mr. Dugdale's Allegation

Mr. John Dugdale, former Socialist Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, wrote in *Tribune* that Mau Mau intend to get land now reserved to Europeans in the Highlands "by making life so intolerable for the Europeans that they will leave the country."

The visit to Kenya of Mr. James Griffiths had, he claimed, set the stage for a gradual advance towards a system of government "that would satisfy all races."

"In a general election, I have not seen (but from reports I have heard) any such change in atmosphere throughout the country as soon as the Tory Government came to power. Rightly or wrongly some of the more reactionary settlers thought the time had come to be tough." [Italics in original article.]

"There seems little doubt that this changed atmosphere has made it much harder for the educated African, who wants to achieve his aims by constitutional methods, and it has encouraged the law-breaking elements to use direct action."

"The Government of Kenya has very naturally taken strong measures against Mau Mau. Many of them are, in my view, completely justified in that they are obviously very special circumstances."

(Comment is made in Notes By The Way.)

The *Economist* hoped that "it would be made clear beyond doubt that Jomo Kenyatta is being detained for Mau Mau activities and that his association with the Kenya African Union is irrelevant, lest the whole of that body turn against the Government."

"New Statesman's" Comment

The *New Statesman and Nation* have suggested that Mau Mau might be "mainly a scapegoat for political failure," continuing:

"During the last month there have been reported the murder of a 'loyal' chief and a number of striking incidences of attacks on Europeans; but whether these reports indicate a significant increase in political lawlessness, or only more significant news coverage of the existing state of affairs, is by no means clear. It would not be doubted that a tribal secret society called Mau Mau exists; but there is only the sketchiest evidence that it has suddenly developed into a widespread and centrally directed terrorist organization."

"What is certain is that the British Government and the Colonial Governments are in a difficult position."

(Continued on page 24)

House of Commons Discusses Mau Mau Statements

Politicians Concerned for Kenya African Union

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS were put to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, after his statement on Mau Mau activities in the House of Commons last week.

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked: "Is the Minister aware of the keen anxiety on all sides of the House at the worsening situation and also of the keenest perplexity on this side of the House at least, at the apparently sudden flaring up of disorder in the last few weeks? Is it not now apparent that there are wider social and economic causes besides the growth of Mau Mau? Will the Minister do all in his power to avoid any danger of racial conflict?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes, that is why I made it clear in my previous statement that there are long-term problems of great urgency and gravity for Kenya which I hope will be examined in a calm and peaceful atmosphere by the Royal Commission upon appointment. I have already foreshadowed. Anything in the present emergency which should result in the worsening of racial relations is, of course, to be highly deplored."

Mr. Griffiths and Kenya African Union

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that we commend indeed his action in deciding to go himself to Kenya immediately? May I ask whether Press reports that Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya African Union, has been arrested are correct? This is the largest organization of Africans in Kenya, and I think that it is of the utmost importance that the support of all Africans and Asians of all communities should be enlisted against this terrorist organization on the basis of racial co-operation. I am perturbed about this news, if it is true, lest it should convert an important African organization and turn them against the Government."

MR. LYTTELTON: "Will the Minister, before he leaves at the beginning of next week, please consider this point—that if there is time I should like to make an announcement of the membership of the Royal Commission so that they can proceed. The Governor himself in his broadcast said that there are grievances and underlying causes. Whilst we join in putting down terrorism, it is very important that we should develop our Colonial policy at the same time."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am very much in sympathy with what the hon. gentleman has said. These are merely the facts of the matter. I hope that the House will take note of my announcement without a commitment that I will be able to make after my announcement before I leave. With regard to the first part of the question, it is most necessary to say that the Kenya African Union, as such, is not being proscribed. The fact that it is not in any sense political, but it is true that Jomo Kenyatta has been proscribed."

No Proscription

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I am glad to learn that it is not the intention to proscribe the Kenya African Union. This is a most important organization of Africans. If the leader has been arrested, may I gather that it is not because of association with this union but for something else? Can that be made clear?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Jomo Kenyatta has been arrested as an individual concerned with Mau Mau terrorism, and he happens to be leader of the Kenya African Union, which is not being proscribed."

MR. DODD-PATRICK (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that this early action will give very great encouragement to peoples of all communities, African, Indian and European? Can he tell the House to what extent certain trouble-making minorities in this country have encouraged this trouble in Kenya, and how long Mr. Kenyatta was being trained in Russia?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The first thing is, of course, that I am glad of the opportunity of saying again and again that the great bulk of Africans have had nothing to do with these terrorist activities. I should be extremely diffident about

ascribing any of these troubles to any statements made from this side of the world, though some of them admittedly have not been 'helpful.'"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Presumably Kenyatta will be or may be brought to trial. In view of that, is it not undesirable that a question of that kind should be asked in the House?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman must be content with the answer I gave on the subject. This and many other matters connected with these arrests, apart from judicial processes, are to be the subject of discussions between myself and the Governor when I reach Kenya."

Mau Mau Ringleaders

MR. C. POOLE (Lab.): "Whilst all right-thinking people are desirous of lending support to putting down real terrorists, I would ask the Minister, in view of the fact that he says that 430 arrests have been made, whether that means that the identity of Mau Mau terrorists to the number of 430 are known—as they must have been—and how long the authorities in Kenya have known the identity of these people?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "These are not necessarily official members of Mau Mau. These are the numbers of ringleaders and their lieutenants who have been arrested."

MR. TEELING (Cons.): "In spite of all that has been said, should not the Minister let it be known that Mr. Kenyatta, no matter what his present feeling may be, has had to be arrested because at every single Mau Mau meeting he has been named as their leader, to whom they should look, and, indeed, as the person who should take the place of Jesus Christ?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I should prefer to rest on what I have said."

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "When he makes his own personal visit next week, would the Minister take the opportunity to investigate the very authoritative statement published in our newspaper a day or two ago to the effect that the level of wages is such as to leave people who do not want to starve no option but to steal? The statement was expressly made in those words. The most effective contribution that could be made towards a settlement in the future would be the advance of native wages by one-third."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not going to commit myself to any statement of this moment, except to assure the House that the economic facts in relation to the present wage situation will be examined in the time available to me."

Comparison with Dini ya Msambwa

MR. RICHARD AGLAND (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary how the destruction of property and loss of life in the present Mau Mau disorders compared with those suffered in disturbances caused by the Dini ya Msambwa around Lake Baringo in 1950.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The destruction of property and loss of life in the present disorders are very much more serious than those suffered in the affray between the police and members of the Dini ya Msambwa in the Baringo district in 1950; when there were the following casualties: killed, three Europeans, 29 tribal policemen, 29 members of Dini ya Msambwa; wounded, one Kenyan policeman, 50 members of Dini ya Msambwa (estimated)."

MR. TEELING asked whether, in view of the slaughter of over 350 sheep and cattle and the maiming of many others at the end of September by members of Mau Mau, the Minister would consider with the Kenya Government increasing the penalty for wilful torturing of animals in that Colony.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am satisfied that the penalties already provided are fully adequate."

MR. TEELING asked whether, in view of the valued contribution made by the Africans of Kenya in the late war, and the loyal support given to Her Majesty's Government by the vast majority of Kenyan Africans in addition to those serving in the police, Civil Service, etc., he would make it clear that the recent legislation designed to enforce law and order in no way reflected on these people's present loyalty and that all possible efforts would be made as soon as possible to increase the number of Africans holding responsible positions.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes. These measures are directed against the vast majority of the Mau Mau members and others, who have always been loyal. Their actions will reflect on their loyalty, which has always been. It is already the policy to appoint Africans to posts of responsibility, and so more candidates with the necessary qualifications and ability become available that policy will certainly be increasingly applied."

Missionaries and Tribal Dances

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Reply

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S recent statement on missionary societies and tribal dances in Kenya was the subject of a brief adjournment debate in the House of Commons.

SIR RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.), who apologized to Mr. Lyttelton for not having been able to notify him in advance that he would raise the subject, said that the Minister's answer to recent supplementary questions had caused some misunderstanding, which had been corrected by Mr. Lyttelton's later statement.

"I do not think that is a point on which I and Mr. Lyttelton are likely at this stage to find ourselves in any serious disagreement, but his first statement has obtained wide publicity in some British papers, and there is a reasonable likelihood that it will be copied abroad.

"The game of baiting the missionary is quite a popular one, although I think a rather mistaken one, because although missionaries have no doubt made mistakes from time to time, there are no other principles except those to be found in the Sermon on the Mount with which we can cope with the problems in the Colonies, and many other places.

"It is not true, in any serious sense, that the tribal dances have been suppressed by the missionaries. On the contrary, if any tribal dances have been suppressed at all, they have been suppressed not by missionaries but by the Government. Therefore the impression given that the Government had no responsibility for this, and that the missionaries were entirely to blame, was a false one, and one which, if it had been allowed to remain uncorrected, would have done a great deal of damage in ways and places where it would have been very difficult to detect that any damage was being done, and very difficult to follow it up and correct it.

Aim to Assuage Distress

"My only purpose is to bring this matter from the Chamber to a written answer and to put on the spoken record of the House an answer from the Colonial Secretary, which, provided that it can be as well publicized as was his earlier statement, would be completely satisfactory to me and to members of missionary societies who have expressed to me their real and acute distress at the misunderstanding which might have arisen from the earlier statement.

"The effect of the law should like to draw attention is to the effect of the law in balancing is controlled under 'bye-laws.' Those 'bye-laws' are, of course, the bye-laws of Government, and not the bye-laws of missionaries. Missionary societies," says the Colonial Secretary, "naturally and rightly advise their followers against taking part in certain dances held to be incompatible with the Christian faith.

"Indeed, so they do, but that is far different from saying that tribal dances are suppressed by missionaries. If a missionary makes a convert and advises him as a Christian that there are certain dances and tribal rituals in which he should not take part, it is entirely voluntary whether that Christian accepts the advice or not. He may accept it, he may reject it, but at any rate that advice can have no possible force of law upon anybody else.

"If the tribal dances have been suppressed, they have been suppressed by Government regulation, and if the suppression has contributed at all to the outbreaks of violence, which are so universally regretted at this time, then it is Government and Government authority which must bear responsibility for any mistakes that they have made in this matter, and missionaries must fairly and squarely be exonerated.

"I think that Mr. Lyttelton agrees with me on that point, and that his answer showed that that was so. I hope he will not at all resent what would otherwise have been a rather discourteous action on my part in raising this matter so suddenly just when a fleeting opportunity arises, and without telling him that I was going to do so."

Trespass on Time of Parliament

MR. LYTTELTON said that Sir Richard Acland had, he thought, trespassed greatly, not on his (Mr. Lyttelton's) patience, which was limitless, but on that of the House, in raising again a matter to which he had received a perfectly satisfactory answer the day before.

He has also made an entirely false point, that 'suppressed' means 'suppressed by law.' Would it be very shocking if I were to say that missionary societies had suppressed polygamy? I do not think so, because polygamy is not part of the social customs which are usually blessed by the Christian faith. That is all that was meant, and since there was some misunderstanding, I corrected it.

"I am very glad to correct it again if there is a misunderstanding, but I have in front of me what I originally said: that many of the tribal dances and other means of letting off steam have been suppressed by the missionaries.

Missionaries Not Criticized

"That seems to me to be a statement of fact. It is not a criticism of missionaries at all. It is the inevitable part of their teaching. If the hon. baronet chooses to read into the word 'suppressed' 'suppressed by law,' then, of course, I was saying something which is palpably inaccurate, but I was not doing so at all. My analogy is a perfectly good one, but as the hon. baronet and others have been particularly keen about this matter, and are ready to think that anything that is said is criticism, I am very glad to correct it.

"I am merely stating a fact, and it is a fact which must be mentioned whenever we look at the underlying causes of the unrest in Kenya. The plain fact is that the lives of many Africans have, through the impact of a much older society, become in their view very drab, and they seek outlets, and not by any means always desirable outlets, for their emotions in such things as secret societies."

Canon L. J. Collins Again Mau Mau and South Africa

CANON L. J. COLLINS, chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, coupled affairs in Kenya with those in the Union of South Africa when he preached at Christ Church, Chelsea, on Sunday. He said (in part):

"To any sane person outside South Africa the present racial policy of the whites in that country must seem to be stark, staring mad; it is horribly evil."

Turning to East Africa, he continued:

"We are all shocked by the events now taking place in East Africa, a series of dreadful violence, which is being perpetrated against white and black, may make us hesitate to take any specific action in support of the resistance movement in South Africa; but I believe the activities of the Mau Mau should warn us to be even more specific and even more enthusiastic in our support. The way chosen by the Mau Mau, the way of violence—in part made possible by land hunger and economic distress—may be the next alternative in South Africa if the passive resistance movement has to be abandoned."

For Africans, Canon Collins said, the alternatives to passive resistance were revolution or acceptance of slavery and the principle that the black man was inferior to the white. Every form of race discrimination was repugnant to the conscience of the Christian, and *apartheid* was an abomination.

Theft Increases

THEFTS OF European property rose by 18% last year, according to the annual report of the Northern Rhodesia Police. This development is attributed primarily to the increase in population in the urban areas, scattered residential districts, and the continued lack of street lighting. Burglaries and house-breakings involved 450 European and 1,793 African dwellings. The increase resulted in 31% convictions. Of 35,149 criminal court cases, 21,780 were offences against local law. There was a marked increase in traffic accidents, 109 people being killed, compared with only 28 in 1951. The number of injured rose from 365 to 658. The total police force at the year's end was 741, of whom 400 were Africans, exclusive of civilian staff.

Nyasaland and N. Rhodesian Africans want Conferences

Blunt Criticism of Nyasaland African Congress

AFRICANS IN NYASALAND have publicly criticized the actions of the African Congress and proposed round-table discussion of the plan for federation. Three of them, Messrs. C. J. Matinga, A. J. Mponda, and G. S. Mase, sent to the *Nyasaland Times* the letter published hereunder.

That paper wrote that it had ascertained that these views are a fair reflection of the views of many other intelligent Africans (as distinct from the African Congress "intelligentsia") in Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, Chiradzulu, and elsewhere. Numbered in their ranks are senior Government employees, privately employed Africans, and estate workers.

The letter ran:

"Although it is true that Africans in Nyasaland oppose federation in principle, it is clear that the country's progress will be less if we can draw on greater resources, financial and otherwise, than this country possesses or can possess in the future. The United Kingdom can no longer help us as generously as it has done in the past, and therefore we must look to our neighbours for assistance. That is not likely to be given unless and until there is some form of closer co-operation between us."

Illogical Opposition of Congress

"Thinking Africans realize these points, and therefore feel that closer co-operation necessary between the three countries must be worked out on the basis of the best interests of all three territories, and in a way that will allow communities in these territories to participate freely in the development that must come.

"The White Paper is a scheme, worked out carefully by the representatives of the three Central African territories and Her Majesty's Government, and it is put before us as a basis for consideration and argument, so that the people of the three territories can arrive at some agreement that will be workable and beneficial to all three countries.

"Congress (the Nyasaland African Congress) has indulged in open and closed propaganda against the proposals in the White Paper. It has succeeded in persuading chiefs and villagers and many educated Africans to refuse point blank to discuss the White Paper. The propaganda used has been based on any and every argument Congress leaders can think up. These have ranged from a return to slavery, forcible deprivation of African lands by white settlers, and deposition of the chiefs to a strict imposition of the colour bar and the dismissal of African clerks and artisans from positions they hold now and may hold in the future.

"This propaganda and blind opposition to the White Paper proposals is not logical. If the things Congress says will happen or are likely to happen, surely a blank refusal to discuss the White Paper will not prevent them from happening. Our only hope lies in bargaining hard for our terms, and that cannot be done merely by saying 'No' to the White Paper.

Great Disservice to Africans

"Many of us feel, therefore, that in adopting the attitude of the African Congress has been guilty of great disservice to the Africans in Nyasaland, and we feel that all those who do not agree with the Congress plan should get together to discuss the White Paper among themselves, make up their mind on what is good for it and what they think is bad, and then meet European representatives and representatives of Government for a round-table conference, so that when Nyasaland representatives go to the next conference on the White Paper they will speak with one voice for all the peoples of Nyasaland.

"We hope that such a round-table conference will take place, and we are determined to do everything we can to ensure that it does.

"Federation will not affect the interests of the Africans only. The various communities must be affected by it, and therefore it is only right that we should know what the other communities feel on the matter and in turn should know and appreciate our views.

"Instead of the mutual distrust and fear which Congress has now successfully instilled in our minds, let us try and get mutual trust and regard, for it is that alone that can assure the future happiness of the people in Nyasaland and Central Africa, and the progress of the country.

"We invite all those who feel as we do to declare their views for the time is running short and the problem must be faced realistically."

To the letter the *Nyasaland Times* appended the following editorial note:

"The criticism of the attitude and action of the Nyasaland African Congress is very fully justified. The vocal amateur politicians' coetric took it upon themselves to lay claim to represent the opinion of some three million Nyasaland Africans, and thereupon rejected federation without knowing or caring to learn what it implied. They have refused, and continue to refuse, to discuss what they term 'the details' as they have rejected federation 'on principle.'

"The writers of this letter have, as they show plainly, lost any faith they may have had originally in the African delegates who travelled to London and then refused to attend the conference on behalf of their self-claimed charges. By the same token these signatories must have lost all faith in the Fabian left-wing British labourites, who approved, commended, and supported the childish action of the delegates.

"None the less, do not let us fall into the error of reading into this letter any more than it says. It does not support (nor does it reject) a Central African federation. All it asks is that the plan set forth in the White Paper be examined and discussed calmly, in amity, and in a constructive spirit by Nyasaland Europeans and Africans at a round-table conference prior to the January London conference—and if possible before the Nyasaland chiefs' conference in mid-November.

"We commend this proposal to all Nyasaland well-wishers."

Mr. Lewanika's Address to M.P.s

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, who was described as chairman of the Kitwe African Federation Committee, said when he addressed a group of M.P.s in the House of Commons that Africans were suspicious of federation, not because they were frightened from white settlers whose interest seemed to clash with that of Africans as European immigrants increased in number, but chiefly because the safeguards were inadequate. He added:

"We feel there is an ulterior motive behind the scheme which Europeans do not want us to see or before federation is implemented.

"I challenge the assumption that the African opposition to federation is based on a desire to create another Gold Coast. Before federation was proposed by the white settlers, no African spoke of a 'black Government.' We stand for equal opportunities and co-operation between all races for their mutual benefit.

"We will not accept any constitution that assumes black-white inequality. Furthermore, in comparative wealth Northern Rhodesia outshines Southern Rhodesia. Therefore we of Northern Rhodesia, because of our economic strength, would demand at least equal representation in a federal Government to that of Southern Rhodesia.

"African opposition to federation is unanimous. We leaders only differ in methods of opposing it. Some believe in non-cooperation, but I and those who think like me believe in a more constructive method of approaching the problem, basing everything on reason. We are considering the conference and we hope to adopt one definite line.

"There have been suggestions that Africans have been intimidated into opposing federation. That is not true. We have made it quite clear that all people are free to say what they feel, but I have not yet come upon an African—or uneducated, who likes federation.

"I have differed from some of our leaders who have used to oppose federation, and who have resorted to boycotting of conferences, warning, and accepting Europeans as active members of the

tions on constitutional, and the burning of officials' closer association report, but there has been no attempt to force me to change my views. I admit that some Africans were and still are angry with me, but I hesitate to call that intimidation. I do not know whether there is anybody who can testify truthfully that there has been intimidation anywhere in Southern Rhodesia.

It has also been suggested that the African spokesmen are less and that the majority of our people do not understand the full implications of federation. But surely this is the same in Britain, where the ordinary voter does not understand the details of his party's policy. He elects his leaders to look after his interests, and our people are inclined to think that the African urban advisory councils, federative committees, chiefs' councils, African provincial councils, the African Congress, and the African Representative Council represent their point of view.

Africans Long To Be Trusted

In a recent article in the *Daily Mail* by Mr. Ward Price, a Southern Rhodesian Minister was quoted as saying: "It is in the nature of Africans to be suspicious of change; they like to be told what to do, not consulted. I deplore this statement as lamentable and damaging to the British reputation for justice. You are free men and you detest dictatorship. Believe me, the same passion lies in the heart of every African. Some of our people may be backward and have not had much education, but they long to be trusted and consulted just as much as you do. The day is past when the leaders of the African people will be content to be treated as children."

"I have just come back from the International World Assembly for Moral Rearmament at Caux, Switzerland, which has given me a new hope for Africa and the world. I saw there men and nations more bitterly divided than we have ever been with the white settlers, who have found the secret of unity and strength based not on 'who is right' but 'what is right'."

"We have a breathing space and we must act quickly. I am convinced that the right course to take now is to call a round-table conference of all sections, including representatives of my people, to discuss the whole question informally before the opening of the next conference on Central African federation."

"The Europeans should be prepared to study and examine with open minds the African point of view, and in return the Africans should be willing to meet them with open minds. Ignorance of one another's point of view is a great stumbling block in Central Africa and a hindrance to mutual understanding."

"I speak from experience when I suggest a round-table conference, for I have seen the good result of similar trust meetings organized by Mr. J. V. Schivener, chief African personnel manager of the Chamber of Mines, and by one-time representative of African interests in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly."

"I am a firm believer that I long to see our difficulties being settled by the ways of peace, without bitterness, racial animosity and injury that will take ages to heal. Many of the Africans still believe, as our fathers did, that the British are our first and best friends."

High Commissioner on African Affairs Board

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, has written to *The Times* in reply to the letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury which we published last week:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury has raised the question of safeguards for African interests, which is of concern to us all. The vital importance of establishing in Central Africa a spirit of mutual trust between the people of different cultural backgrounds who have their homes there is acknowledged on all hands."

"But I think that in the Archbishop's anxiety to see that racial harmony suffers no set-back he has read rather too much into the recent utterance by the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, in the course of a speech reported on October 13, said he believed the African Affairs Board should be accepted and he had no objection to it. He went on to say that the board could be dispensed with 'if it were found that it was serving no useful purpose.' There is nothing sinister about this remark."

"It is only within strictly limited fields that the Federal Government will be empowered to legislate, and all legislation on matters most closely affecting the daily life of the African is expressly reserved to the individual territorial Governments. It is probable, therefore, that most of the legislation coming within the competence of the Federal Government would raise no issue on which the African Affairs Board would feel called upon to comment."

"Furthermore, even one considers that the Federal Legislature will undoubtedly be a representative body, and will include amongst its members many (of whom at least six will be African) directly representing African interests, it is all the more to be doubted whether it would in practice seek to proceed with any legislation which would discriminate against the native African."

"If it did so proceed, the African Affairs Board will be there to exercise its functions. But if it did not and the board proved to be redundant, a new situation would have arisen and the board might by general agreement be brought to an end, even then this could only be done by an amendment of the Constitution and subject to the special procedure prescribed."

"Sir Godfrey Huggins is perfectly frank in proclaiming his faith in the ultimate success of racial partnership, and it is because he is confident that, as its fruits become apparent, distrust between African and European will disappear, that he tells his people quite openly that ultimately the African Affairs Board will outlive whatever usefulness it may have at the present time."

Mission Council's Manifesto

THE MISSION COUNCIL of the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland has issued the following manifesto over the signature of the Rev. Andrew B. Doig, the secretary:—

"The council regards it as a first principle that the achievement of racial harmony outweighs the economic advantages that might be gained from federation."

"The Council is concerned that the Ministers of State on his visit to Nyasaland expressed the opinion that the African opposition to federation was not as solid as this council has represented in statements that reached him from Edinburgh. Since his visit members of the council have verified the facts and see no reason to modify in any way their former statements."

"It is a complete misapprehension to suppose that the opposition is confined to a politically-minded minority. As missionaries we are surprised at the knowledge of the issues involved in federation shown by ordinary Africans. Their opposition is not to details of the scheme but to the whole principle, and it is for this reason that they refuse to discuss details."

(Continued on page 242)

E. A. & R.

in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:—

"East Africa and Rhodesia is better than ever. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the Air Edition within 4 or 5 days brings us much news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

"If that is broadly your opinion, make sure you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or mess is better than not to see it—but it is far better to study it uninterruptedly in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also."

A list to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 30s. annually.

E. A. & R.

Letters to the Editor

Royal Commission to East Africa Criticism of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—I cannot understand your attitude to the suggestion that the above should include Africans, as expressed in *Matters of Moment* on October 16 and in your reply to Sir Richard Wood on October 23.

Your statement that "the test of the Commission will be what it recommends, not the race of those who sign a unanimous report or majority or minority reports" seems to me to ignore the realities of the present position in Africa.

Surely the supreme test of the Commission will be whether its recommendations are regarded as reasonable and just, or at least as a possible basis of discussion, by those concerned, including the Africans. Recent experience seems to show that there can be no hope of this unless some Africans take part in the work of the Commission from the beginning, either as members of it or as assessors taking a full part in all its deliberations. Otherwise the report of the Commission will be condemned before it is read.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

G. W. BROOMFIELD.

[Dr. Broomfield has misunderstood our attitude. We had thought to make it clear that we should have no objection to the appointment of an African member if, and only if, he was manifestly capable of performing the duties of the appointment. Our objection was to the idea that satisfactory recommendations could be expected only from a Royal Commission containing both Africans and Asians. We pointed out, incidentally, that the inclusion of an Indian would affront Pakistanis and that nomination of a Gold Coast African would almost inevitably be turned to political purposes by extremist African politicians. Our plea was that the very best men available for the purpose, irrespective of their race, should be invited to serve on the Royal Commission.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

Ruwenzori Scientific Discoveries

Why the Area Is Little Known

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—It, as I think, the area of volcanic craters mentioned in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of October 9 lies to the south of the eastern half of the Kazinga Channel, it was described prior to 1912 by a doctor (probably Dr. R. van Someren) engaged on a survey of sleeping sickness who wrote in his official report of the beauty of the lakes and their bird life. In particular, he described a large crater lake teeming with thousands of flamingo, and how, at sunset, he disturbed them and they flew round the lake, a floating sunset of rosy pink.

In 1912 similar duties took me there, and I repeat in his experience; it was a sight which I shall never forget. It is doubtful whether such a liberty could be taken now the lake is in a national park.

In some reports in the English Press it has been stated that these crater lakes had not been seen before by human eyes. But I fancy the reference to crater lakes in Ankole on p. 57 of Thomas & Scott's "Uganda" applies to this area, and it is difficult to believe that no surveyor or member of the Geological Department, or indeed Mr. E. J. Wayland himself, had ever visited this region.

The region has been a closed area on account of sleeping sickness since 1912, and few people can have visited it since that time, and that probably accounts for the fact that, popularly speaking, it is unknown.

Yours faithfully,

Cambridge.

ERNEST H. LONDON.

Women Agricultural Demonstrators

Unsuccessful Experiments in Uganda

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—Your editorial remarks of October 2 on "An Experiment Worth Making" are welcome and timely. Departments of Agriculture in Colonial Office territories, who rely for their extension work on agricultural instructors, appear to be little aware of the excellent results achieved by agricultural demonstrators in Southern Rhodesia and the High Commission territories.

Your question whether women have been employed for this type of work between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan can be answered in the affirmative. An agricultural instructor was employed in the Nsangi Soil Conservation Area in Uganda from about 1941, and five instructors were at work in the Eastern Province of the same territory in 1946 (Annual Report of the Dept. of Agriculture for 1946). In 1947 three groups of women cultivators, who in effect demonstrated improved methods to their neighbours, were in existence in Masaka district (Annual Report, 1947).

These experiments achieved, however, no spectacular success. The difficulties to be faced are many. Amongst many tribes it is almost impossible to engage respectable women because their husbands if married, or their fathers if unmarried, will not allow them to take up paid work.

In one case a young widow of simple village habits was engaged. After drawing pay for a few months she appeared at work in high-heeled shoes and a silk dress, and from that time her influence among the village women declined.

Dept. of Agriculture, Yours faithfully,

University of Oxford.

G. B. MASEFIELD.

Attitude of "The Observer"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—It was refreshing to read your effective rebuttal of the plea made by the *Observer* that the members of the Commission for East Africa should include a white man and an Indian in order that their composition should reflect the multi-racial character of the territories.

For some time past it has been apparent that in its approach to problems in Africa the *Observer* is more concerned with quantity than quality, with colour than culture, and with a count of heads than a test of competence and ability.

The line taken by the *Observer* on the appointments to the future Royal Commission for East Africa and the doubt cast on the impartiality of a Royal Commission reveals therefore no startling new departure of policy but merely a logical development of what has now seemingly become that paper's traditional attitude. This does not of course make the attitude any less regrettable, and you are to be congratulated, sir, for exposing its weakness and fallacy.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.19.

J. P. Mc DONAGH.

Captain R. J. D. ("Samaki") Salmon

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—Some of your readers may not have heard the story of my old friend Samaki's reply to the question, by one of the visiting Royalty whom he was accompanying in Uganda, as to how many elephants he had shot. "Ask George Bateman (then the Government dentist) how many teeth he has pulled out."

Hythe,
Hants.

Yours faithfully,

Should Africans Be Blamed Spirits?

Views of British Commonwealth Organization

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Mr. C. Handley Bird, speaking on July 18 in the Uganda Legislative Council on the Waragi (Prohibition) Bill, 1952, said: "I suggest that this Bill be withdrawn, and that if necessary this Council be called together for a special meeting so as to emphasize the urgency of the problem, and that we take our courage in our own hands, and, international treaty or not, we start making it lawful to import spirits that is 70% under-proof to be sold to the African in place of the Waragi which is 30% under-proof."

Mr. Bird is, we think, to be congratulated on his courage and foresight. This problem of what our African friends may or may not drink is one which has justly rankled for many years. It is in fact discrimination on racial grounds.

It is perfectly true that strong liquor has a very much greater effect on Africans than on other races, but Mr. Bird's suggestion of permitting the sale of a 70% under-proof liquor which would be a liquor which has been matured in place of an immature fire water is, in the opinion of this organization, an intelligent and sound idea. We believe that it would not be necessary to import such a liquor, but that our sugar factories should be encouraged and permitted to distil under proper conditions a cheap but good quality rum and gin of this strength.

Present limitations imposed on Africans who wish to drink alcohol are unjust, notwithstanding the international treaty, and Mr. Bird's suggestion is therefore praiseworthy. During the debate the Chief Secretary declared that the Government of Uganda has taken up the matter with the authorities at home and has every intention of pressing upon them the suggestions which

have been made in this country. It is to be hoped that other Colonial Governments will insist that the international treaty, which is now out of date, should be discarded.

As this question of social justice, it becomes of immediate concern to the British Commonwealth Organization, which in its manifesto promised to resist all forms of racial discrimination and to endeavour to remove social injustice upon which Communism thrives. The organization therefore proposes to take up this matter in the United Kingdom and throughout the Commonwealth.

Yours truly,
Fort Portal,
Uganda

TAN DUNDAS OF DUNDAS,
Hon. Director-General,
British Commonwealth Organization.

Points from Letters

Candy Floss

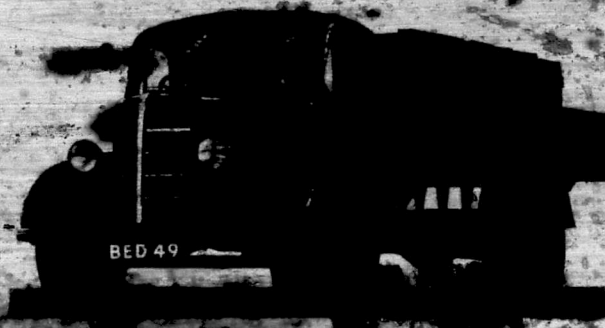
A CANDID SOCIALIST told the recent Labour Party conference in Morecambe that problems of foreign policy could not be solved on a diet of rhetorical candy floss, but only with sincerity, humanity, and courage. Substitute Colonial for foreign policy, and the remainder would stand still. Your files bear witness to the amount of candy floss which Labour speakers, and not all of them of the left wing, have offered to the public for years past on Colonial matters; and they go on with that treatment of the serious problems of Kenya, for instance, and of the vital issue of Central African federation. The only kind of courage some of them recommend is that of appeasement or retreat; humours they measure by its readiness to be trampled on, while away legitimate European interests in Africa, and they cannot conceive that those who differ fundamentally from their sentimentalism can be both as sincere as they are and much better informed.



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PERSONALIA

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, ICR £228,864 (duty paid £93,414).

MR. JAMES V. STURROCK is visiting this country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. M. STOW has been appointed Director of Establishments in Kenya.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH, founder of the Overseas League, was 70 yesterday.

MR. T. CADELL is revisiting East Africa. He expects to return early in December.

MR. K. L. SANDERS has been appointed Deputy Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika.

MR. W. S. BATES, of the East African department of the Colonial Office, is visiting Uganda.

MR. R. E. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary for the High Commission Territories, is visiting London.

MR. KELLY EDWARDS, Chief Conservator of Forests in Southern Rhodesia, is visiting this country.

SIR MILES THOMAS has been appointed a member of the Civil Defence Recruitment Advisory Committee.

SIR REGINALD W. A. LEEPER has been appointed a director of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd.

MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN, of Nairobi, will sail in the UGANDA on Friday after three months in this country.

DR. R. G. COCHRANE, medical secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, is touring East Africa.

AIR-MARSHAL SIR LEONARD SLATTER will leave by air on November 3 for a visit to East, Central, and South Africa.

MR. ERIC COATES is composing a special Centenary March for next year's Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo.

MR. and MRS. LESEIB HORE-BELISHA have returned to London after spending six months in South, Central, and East Africa.

MR. S. NAPIER BAX, who has just paid a flying visit to England, has been appointed coast manager of East African Estates, Ltd.

MESSRS. J. M. SULLIVAN, officer in charge of the C.I.D. in Uganda, and W. E. PESKETT, of the Uganda police, have been lent to Kenya for crime investigation.

MISS J. B. BICKETT, formerly deputy matron of France Hospital, Bristol, has been appointed matron of the KUM War Memorial Hospital in Kenya.

MR. K. D. GIBSON, lately senior game warden of the Royal National Parks in Kenya, has been appointed director and chief warden of the National Parks of Uganda.

MRS. HENNESSEY has been elected president and chairman of the Uganda Council of Women. MRS. WILSON, hon. secretary and MRS. TAYLOR, hon. treasurer.

MR. H. D. GIMBLETT, the England and South Africa cricketer, is taking up a joint appointment with a sports store in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, and that of coach to Chaplin High School.

SIR PERCY W. HARRIS, Governor of the Gambia, and former Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, is in London on leave and has been showing films on the Gambia to Colonial students.

MISS JESSON COOPER, lately chairman of Argus Newspapers, Ltd., and so deeply interested in African affairs, and MRS. COOPER, have left for the Cape of Good Hope to visit the Cape Town Castle.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF KENYA and MRS. THORNLEY and the KABAKA and the NABAGEREKA of Buganda were guests of honour at the annual dinner of the 4th (Uganda) K.A.R. Dinner on October 27. BRIGADIER V. K. H. CHAMBERLAIN presided.

MRS. REGINALD HARVEY, who has joined the Kenya police, was thought to be the tallest policeman in London. He is six foot five inches.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON, on relinquishing his appointment as Lord Chamberlain, has been appointed by THE QUEEN as her permanent Lord in Waiting.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, and LADY HUGGINS will leave by sea for this country about November 12 to attend the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

Officers of the Colonial Service at present on leave in this country include MESSRS. S. F. STURMER, Director of Lands and Surveys in Northern Rhodesia, and T. SNOXALL, Deputy Director of Education in Uganda.

MR. J. R. LESLIE, of Nairobi, was, we hear belatedly, a passenger in the express train from Scotland which was involved in the recent serious crash at Harrow in which more than 100 persons lost their lives. He was unhurt.

MR. W. H. GUNSON has been elected chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya of which MR. J. F. HENN is vice chairman. MR. GUNSON is chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board and MR. R. S. WOLLEN is vice chairman.

MR. ADAM ISMAIL, Chief Medical Assistant in the Medical Department of the Government of Kenya, has been awarded a diploma in Public Health by the Royal Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for a six-months' course. At the same time he will be the Clare Hall Hospital, South Africa, for a three weeks' study of social medicine. He will go to Sully Hospital, Wales, for a study of medicine from Eastern Africa during the 1954-55 season.

A standing committee established to review and advise the Government of Kenya on matters relating to the recruitment, training, and promotion of Africans for admission to higher posts in the Civil Service consists of MESSRS. J. V. WILSON (Chairman), L. A. MATIAS (Labour Commissioner), MUKASA, M.B.C., C. R. V. BELL (Deputy Director of Education), and DR. S. M. KAGEZI, senior assistant medical officer. The secretary is MR. H. G. W. TURNER.

Four professors from Yale University, MR. LLOYD G. BARNHART, Professor of Economics and Associate Director of the Center for the Study of the Management Centre, MR. EDWARD S. SHAW, Professor of Psychology, and MR. JAMES W. FENNER, Professor of Government, and MR. KARL PLETZER, Associate Professor of Geography, have visited the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Southern Rhodesia, and are now in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. G. BROOK, who won fame in 1913 and 1914 when he established air records from Australia to England and the Cape to London, is to settle in Southern Rhodesia. A Yorkshireman, he now farms in Devon. He flew from Lympne to Cape Town in May, 1936, in 48 days 41 hours, piloting a biplane fitted with a two-cylinder motor-cycle engine, and in 1947, making the flight in 48 days 18 hours, piloting a biplane fitted with two children.

SCHOOLS

LEADSHAM COURT SCHOOL, Leadsham Avenue, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Boys and girls from age 5 to 18. Full responsibility taken whilst parents abroad. Prospectus from Principal.

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MR. JULIAN AMERY, Conservative M.P. for Preston North, and a director of the Chartered Company, addressed the European Assembly of Political Youth on Monday at a conference at the Hague. He spoke of "The Political Unity of Europe."

THE RT. REV. DR. CYRIL STUART, Bishop of Uganda, will preach his farewell sermon in Namirembe Cathedral next Sunday, and on November 11 MRS. STUART and he will sail from Mombasa. THE REV. I. W. BROWN is to be consecrated in London as the new Bishop on January 6, and he is expected to sail in the DUKES on 22 early in February.

Among promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service are the following: MR. S. E. PIERCY, senior veterinary research officer, to be chief veterinary research officer, Kenya; MR. J. F. C. SWAN, senior veterinary research officer, to be chief animal husbandry officer, Northern Rhodesia; MR. H. WHITE, public relations officer, Cyprus, to be Director of Information, Uganda; MR. R. O. WILLIAMS, agricultural officer, Kenya, to be chief research officer, British Guiana; and MR. W. WOOD, district officer, to be principal assistant secretary, Tanganyika.

Obituary

Mr. J. S. H. Grant

MR. JAMES SMITH HALL GRANT, a former vice-chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Board, has died suddenly in Bulawayo, aged 68. Born in Dundee, he went to the Cape Government Railways after serving on the Scottish railways, and at the age of 45 joined the Rhodesia Railway Commission as secretary. On several occasions he acted as Commissioner, and assumed the chairmanship in 1940. On the nationalization of Rhodesia Railways four years ago, he was appointed a director, and acted as chairman for some months in that year. Under the 1949 legislation he became a member and vice-chairman of the Railways Statutory Board, and taking a deep interest in welfare and social bodies in Bulawayo, was at the time of his death a trustee of the two railway pension funds. He was also a past president of the Bulawayo Rotary Club and vice-president of the Navy League, a former assistant Scout commissioner, a past chief of the Caledonian Society, an official of the National War Fund, and a member of the Committee of the St. Joseph's Home for Boys.

Senior Chief Waruhiu

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, who attended the funeral of SENIOR CHIEF WARUHIU, a victim of Mau Mau murderers, said that the man who had been killed had been a great Kikuyu, who had devoted himself to the service of God and the people of Kenya. He had worked steadily for justice and better understanding between the peoples of the Colony, and had shown himself faithful, fearless, and full of humanity.

Mr. F. B. Hosking, Chief Native Commissioner from 1937 to 1944, has written that the chief was a Christian, a loyal servant of the Crown, and a good neighbour, who followed truth, honour, courtesy, and generous thought, and was wise and modest, a gentleman in every sense of the term.

POLICE INSPECTOR D. R. COPLAND died in Mombasa Hospital last week from stab wounds inflicted by an unknown assailant during an arrest.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the S.S. MULBERA, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock, London, on October 18, include the following:—

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Brassey-Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Burch, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Chapman, Mr. B. J. Colborne, the Rev. P. J. Cremin, Major & Mrs. J. A. Day, Mr. W. B. Goddard, Mr. B. B. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Heim, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hughes, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. L. Kehler, Mr. & Mrs. E. Lawrence, Mr. W. M. Lyall, Mr. & Mrs. Maitland-Nummo, the Rev. C. McBride, the Rev. A. McCarthy, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. MacLaurin, Mr. W. H. Michell, Mr. R. V. D. Moger, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Osborne, Mr. M. H. Padlow, Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Richards, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Robertson, Mr. F. H. Rogers, Mr. J. S. Spears, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Spence, Mr. & Mrs. W. Steel, Mr. R. L. Stone-Wigg, Mr. G. B. Tarr, Mr. D. C. Upton, Mr. R. C. H. Willard, and Mr. A. L. Wilson.

Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. D. Eger, and Mr. & Mrs. F. Kristen.
Dar es Salaam.—Mr. A. Alder, Pastor & Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Colclough, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Farlow, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Lee, Mr. P. J. Robb, Mr. & Mrs. P. Twiddy, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Wigura.

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. R. H. J. Horwood, Mr. & Mrs. R. Lacey, and Mr. T. K. F. Swinburn.

The M.V. LLANGIBBY CASTLE, which left London on October 23 for Mombasa via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, has among her passengers:—

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. L. Arthur, Mr. G. C. Ayres, Mr. J. L. Harper, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Mackenzie.

Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. Z. De Soosa.
Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Hutchins, Major & Mrs. W. Sampson, Mr. G. W. Sparke, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. W. Mr. S. J. Warden.

EAST AFRICAN STORES DISPOSAL BOARD

Tender No. W.W.1.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of surplus O.F.C. stores which are located at DAR ES SALAAM, URAMBO and KONGWA in Tanganyika. Urambo and Kongwa are on the Central Railway Line from Dar es Salaam.

Large quantity of Allis Chalmers spares.

Tractors, Graders, Stone Crushers, Rollers, Cranes, Concrete Mixers, Ploughs, Harrows, all in various makes. Also—Dumpers, Brickmaking Machines, Excavators, Ridders, Weeders, Trailers, Diesel Engines, Buckets, Blades Bulldozer, Rakers, Stumpers, Welders, Ditchers, Scrapers, Alcoa Fans, Engine Stands, Grinders, Compressors, Thread Cutting Machines, Cleansing Tanks, Zirconium Baths, Welding Plants, Hearths, Forges, Planters, Corn Pickers, Seed Savers, Peanut Covers, Cultivators, Granulators, Roof Cutters, Fertilizer Boxes, Beet Elevators, etc.

Enquiries will be welcomed and should be addressed to Director of Disposals, Tender No. W.W.1, P.O. Box 1284, DAR ES SALAAM, East Africa.

A detailed catalogue will be sent by Air Mail on request. Tender closes at 12 noon on 7th January, 1953.

(Sgd.) REX HIGGINS,
Director of Disposals,
East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN STORES DISPOSAL BOARD

Tender No. W.W.2.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of surplus O.F.C. stores which are located at NACHINGWEA (100 miles by road Lindi and on the Southern Railway Line) and at MKWANA (25 miles from Lindi) in Tanganyika.

Tractors, various makes, Graders, various makes, Spares for Allis Chalmers, Beehive, Ingersoll Rand, Caterpillar Grader, Chrysler Stationary Engine, Coaches, Lorries, Trucks, Landrovers, Pumps, Brick Making Machines, Saws, Industrial Engines, Air Compressors, Stumpers, Weeders, Rollers, Compressors, Concrete Mixers, Crushers, Cedar Rapids, Moulder and Berker Granulators, Ginnetons, Blatching Machines, Excavators, Beehive, Hand Winches, Charging Sets, Engine Starters, Cranes, Perkinson Motors, Blow Knox Scrapers, Bedford Motor Tankers, Caravan Workshop, Low Loader Trailers, Straw Matting Machines, etc.

Enquiries will be welcomed and should be addressed to Director of Disposals, Tender No. W.W.2, P.O. Box 1284, DAR ES SALAAM, East Africa.

A detailed catalogue will be sent by Air Mail on request. Tender closes at 12 noon on 7th January, 1953.

(Sgd.) REX HIGGINS,
Director of Disposals,
East Africa.

Sudan Party's Manifesto Republic Within the Commonwealth

A DECLARATION OF POLICY has been released by the Sudan Party, whose secretary-general, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Omar, reported last week, to the Press correspondents in London. Extracts from the statement are given hereunder.

"In the last six years two main political doctrines have emerged. These are (a) Independence, as advocated by the Umma Party, and (b) Unity with Egypt under the Egyptian Crown, as advocated by the Ashigga Party and other smaller groups. The Umma Party, chiefly due to its acknowledged sectarian allegiance, has failed to attract all supporters of an independent Sudan. The pro-unity parties appear to be following a policy of expediency which the recent actions of Egypt have discredited.

"The two camps are completely opposed on main issues. No party can justifiably claim support from a majority of the whole Sudanese people.

"A Socialist Republican Party has recently been formed in the Sudan. The small support it may have obtained is not for any clear policy for which the party stands, as no sensible man, even in the Socialist Republican Party, believes that Socialism can work in the Sudan now or for many years to come. The real basis of this party's policy appears to be opposition to a local Crown. Mere opposition is no substitute for a sound and practical political policy.

Middle of the Road Party

"The Sudan Party believes that the true wishes of the Sudanese people can be expressed only by a middle party standing aside from sectarian and other issues. It sees grave dangers ahead if at this critical time of rapid constitutional development political power should fall into the hands of minority groups. The Sudan Party believes that the Sudanese people wish to divorce itself from the North. This would mean the worst possible disunity and delay of a time when the development of the country politically and economically will depend on unity and peace.

"The Sudan Party believes that recent events and differences of opinion on constitutional development reveal a lack of true appreciation of the needs of the Sudan for the future. It therefore stands on the following principles:

"1. *Full Self-Government.*—The Sudan Party aims at the transfer of powers from the present administration to Sudanese hands during this year, and the creation of full self-government with a Sudanese Parliament and Cabinet at the earliest possible moment. This is the first essential step to be taken, and all other issues should be subordinate to it.

"2. *Self-Determination.*—The Sudan Party adheres to the natural principle that the future form of the Sudanese Government and the place of the Sudan in the world will be determined by the Sudanese people in a free atmosphere, as soon as possible. The Sudan Party aims at self-determination for the Sudan in 1953.

"3. *Republican Regime.*—The Sudan Party stands for an independent republican Sudan, as only in this way can the Sudan avoid the deep-seated differences of opinion and the fears and problems connected with an Egyptian or a local Crown.

Attachment to British Commonwealth

"*Protection of Independence.*—The Sudan Party favours the entry through the exercise of self-determination of the independent Sudanese Republic into the British Commonwealth of Nations if such a step becomes possible. The reasons are:

"(a) No single country can in the present world situation afford to withdraw behind its frontiers in isolation. The Sudan Party advocates an equal association with a world group that can assure the maximum guarantee of defence, economic, and cultural aid, and expert assistance to the Sudan.

"It must be admitted that, although Egypt and the Arab League are an obvious choice, Egypt has already shaped the relationship she wants to exist between her and the Sudan. The royal decrees passed by the Egyptian Parliament and which are not acceptable to the Sudanese. As for the Arab

League, which is led by Egypt, it has not yet reached a standard of unity within itself, nor could it give the maximum defence, economic or expert aid required.

"Therefore, in spite of the absence of any racial affinity between the Sudan and the British Commonwealth of Nations, it appears to be in the best interests of the Sudan to seek membership of that strong group of free nations. The British Commonwealth of Nations is, after all, the greatest Moslem power in the world.

"(b) Non-membership would in no way deprive the Sudanese of their full independence or sovereignty. They would have full powers of government, their own armed forces, their own foreign representation, their own currency, their own flag, and the right of secession.

Protection from Foreign Interference

"(c) The Sudan will thereby become a member of a wide international association of independent nations and be able to take its part in world affairs.

"(d) The Sudan would have the support of and be able to draw strength from the great resources of the British Commonwealth.

"(e) In the opinion of the Sudan Party, membership of the British Commonwealth provides the Sudan with the necessary protection from foreign interference generally, and in particular from future British interference in the affairs of the country. There is in fact now a number of Middle Eastern countries which are internationally recognized as independent but which are in fact still victims of foreign intervention.

"In the case of the British Commonwealth, neither Britain nor any other member can interfere in the affairs of other members. The extent of full independence inside the Commonwealth is displayed from time to time by members holding views different from those of Britain, or even voting with Russia in U.N.O.

"(f) Membership of the Commonwealth would be a safeguard against even the possibility of Britain making an arrangement with Egypt or sponsoring a Sudanese movement which would permit direct British control to remain in the Sudan.

"(g) The Sudan would not be merely seeking membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations for its own advantage. The Sudan would offer its man-power, its economic resources, and its geographical position as contributions to the strength of the combined free nations of the Commonwealth.

"Situating where Africa can best be guarded against Russian Communism at a time when Africa is daily growing in importance to the Commonwealth and to the free world, the Sudan's contribution to the freedom of the world could be a significant one.

Choosing Between Egypt and Empire

"The Sudan Party believes that the Sudan is faced with a choice between Egypt and the British Commonwealth. In the first critical years of its independence, the party also believes that in a unity of the Nile Valley the Sudan must always be subservient politically and economically to Egypt and to Egypt's interests. The party believes that in the future, as now, the Sudan must have strong economic ties with the British Commonwealth if it is to survive.

"Politically, the Sudan would have a much greater degree of real and lasting independence within the British Commonwealth than in any other way. If it is not possible for the Sudan to become a member of the Commonwealth, the Sudan would nevertheless require to maintain strong economic ties with the Commonwealth, and the Sudan Party would then work for the support of Britain and her sister nations to enter into the protective framework of the U.N.O.

"In brief, the Sudan Party wishes to see an independent democratic Sudan which will be able to survive the dangers of the present-day world.

"Great economic and political dangers face any new nation to-day, but with the friendly help of the British Commonwealth or the United Nations, a self-governing Sudan can survive these early dangers, so that it may go forward into a completely independent future and take its rightful place among the nations of the world."

Scalped by a Lion

ACCORDING to the Nyasaland newspaper *Msimbi*:

"At the village of headman Kadewere there was a funeral, and the people who assembled to mourn the funeral slept on the veranda of the houses. By 11 luek a lion came at night and bit one of the people sleeping on the veranda on the head, removing the skin on the head but not breaking the bone. The people hearing the fierceness of the lion's roar, and the lion ran away."

Egypt and the Sudan Agreement Considered Imminent

OPTIMISM PREVAILS in diplomatic circles that General Neguib, the Egyptian Prime Minister, is prepared to support an acceptable policy in regard to the Sudan.

Assuming a degree of agreement is reported to have been attained in the Cairo talks of the past week between the General, Sir Abdul Rahman el Mahdi, leader of the Umma Party, and other Sudanese delegates. These negotiations are expected to end to-day, and General Neguib's official reply to Britain may be sent on Saturday.

That the Sudanese should have self-government at once, with elections taking place without delay, is said to have provoked no objections, and General Neguib also apparently accepted that the Sudanese would automatically opt for independent status. He is, however, understood to have stipulated that self-determination in the Sudan should be exercised in conditions free from foreign influence, a policy which would necessarily imply the exclusion of British officials from positions of authority.

Other questions discussed included the defence of the Sudan, and the possibility of allowing a British military mission; inclusion of skilled British technicians within a policy of Sudanization; and the maintenance of British judges in the High Court.

Umma Party delegates are prepared to consider favourably constitutional changes acceptable to the pro-Egyptian parties, whilst General Neguib seeks the association of an Egyptian-Sudanese commission with the Governor-General. Umma delegates want a British representative on such a commission.

Barrier Removed

At a dinner on Sunday given by General Neguib at the Officers' Club to the Sudanese delegates, the Sudanese Minister of Education, Abdul Rahman Aly Taha, said that the General had destroyed the barrier between Egyptians and Sudanese.

The Speaker of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, Sayed Saleh el Shonkaiti, declared on Sunday that the talks had gone a long way towards a successful conclusion.

A report from Cairo suggests that a prominent pro-Union Sudanese politician, Dardiri Mohamed Osman, will shortly be appointed Egyptian Under-Secretary for Sudan Affairs.

A special statement that the Sudan Legislative Assembly had agreed to exist was issued on Monday. The Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, and the Civil Secretary, Sir James Robertson, have returned to Khartoum from leave. Earlier the Legislative Assembly had called Mr. Eden its "father" for the British Government's approval of the draft statute providing for self-government.

A Sudan Government statement says: "It will be noticed that the Government remains until self-determination responsible to the community as at present, but that His Excellency by the statute has transferred to the Sudanese people the exercise of a great part of his powers, in full confidence that their exercise of these powers will demonstrate their full capacity for self-determination."

The *Ashigga* newspaper, representing one wing of the pro-Egyptian parties, has criticized Britain for not delaying the announcement until after the conclusion of the Cairo talks.

At a parade in Cairo to celebrate the *coup d'etat* carried out three months ago, General Neguib said that instead of the term "unity of the Nile Valley," he preferred "independence and freedom" for the Nile Valley. The Army sought a solution which would realize the aspirations of "our Sudanese brethren."

Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Omar, secretary-general of the Sudan Party who, as reported last week, has been in London, was received by Lord Reading, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Sudan Party had demanded independence within the British Commonwealth.

Sayed Abdulla Khalil, secretary-general of the Umma Party in the Sudan, has told Press representatives that his party would not object to the postponement of elections if it were intended to enable the pro-unity parties to participate, but that in any case postponement should not be for more than two weeks.

"We shall never get good inter-racial co-operation until the Press is willing to publish things in favour of the other races, and not only seek out the things which are creditable to their race. The English Press sets a very bad example in this way." The Rev. C. E. Stuart, Bishop of Uganda.

African Life in Kenya Workers Not Poverty-Stricken

MRS. R. FANT, of Lerero, North Kinangop, Kenya, has contributed to *Truth* an interesting article on a shop in the Kikuyu country of Kenya which had a turnover of £2,740 last year, "thus suggesting to the sociologists that the African farm labourer is not quite the poverty-stricken, harshly treated person that the critics of white settlement like to depict."

"If he is an artisan, which in country districts usually means a stone-setter, mason, mechanic or carpenter, he will earn wages up to £12 a month."

"If he is a squatter, the colloquial term for 'resident Native labourer'—a status strictly regulated by law—he will have other advantages. He will have two acres of land to cultivate for himself, and will run a flock of sheep on the same. In addition, he will be assured of regular employment on the part of his employer, free hut-building material and firewood, and his family farms receive a free issue of maize-meal and skim-milk. If he or any member of his family is ill, they will get free medical attention."

The article concludes with the statement that it is such people in England as members of the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism who sow dissension in Africa and often invent grievances which do not exist.

The "white" employer who leans against the door of the shop, unwilling to move or greet me as I go in, are types of their dupes: idle, ignorant and ambitious, they are the ideal soil for the cultivation of lies and the violent action which promises settlement, with something for nothing as its reward. And the supporters in this country, in Parliament and otherwise, of African aspiration to political power, by their encouragement of the extremists, help the lies to take root and spread.

It is useless, unfortunately, to ask these prejudiced persons to examine the evidence before them dispassionately, for they will never admit that the African in the European highlands is a man who, even if he is landless, has many opportunities to make a new and rewarding life for himself as a skilled worker in any one of a score of trades, that he is not poor by any standards, and, indeed, is infinitely better off than he has ever been before.

No, in their eyes he is the underdog, exploited, despised, and oppressed, and nothing short of the removal of the white settler can bring him the prosperity and happiness which they assert are his birthright.

Called by a Crocodile

A STRANGE STORY of an African and a crocodile was told at a recent district in Gwanda, Southern Rhodesia. The man, who earned his living by fishing in the Shangani River in the Tuli area, was one day seized by a crocodile, but managed to release himself by stabbing the crocodile in both eyes. His right arm had to be amputated. A year later, having returned to his occupation, he was again attacked by a crocodile. A companion rescued him by attacking it with his assegai, but the African fisherman was forced to have his other arm amputated. Sent back to his kraal, where his family supported him, he behaved in an increasingly strange manner, constantly declaring "the crocodile is calling me." One day he ran to the river and jumped in, and was dragged under by a crocodile before villagers could save him. A B.S.A. Police constable shot the reptile, which was found to be blind in both eyes.

Friends of Kuruman

A SOCIETY, NAMED FRIENDS OF KURUMAN, has been formed to restore the church at Kuruman, Bechuanaland, as a memorial to the work of Robert Moffat and his fellow missionaries. Moffat began his work among the Bechuanas in March, 1820, the church was opened in 1838, and is still used for public worship. It was there that David Livingstone was married in 1845, to Moffat's daughter, Mary. At least £5,000 is needed to restore and maintain the church and Moffat's home-stead, both scheduled as national monuments. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Friends of Kuruman, Livingstone House, 42 Broadway, London.

Mauritians Want Outlets in Africa

Economic Problems Discussed

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS of Mauritius were debated on the adjournment in the House of Commons.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said that the island was often quoted as the classic example of a Colonial economy: 700 square miles, with a population of over 100,000 dependent upon one industry—sugar. Population density was about 620 per square mile, rising to 1,500 in the plantation belt.

The island is monoculture with a vengeance, a thing which we wish to avoid in our Colonial Dependencies. Much of the food and all the clothing and consumer goods are imported. In the past the sugar prices have been incalculable. The island has been swept and the plantations beaten down by cyclones, and the sugar industry therefore is not as efficient as it might be. I think its proceeds have been unfairly divided as between employers and workers.

We see a people with widespread malnutrition, riddled with anæmia, malaria, and enteritis, people badly housed and badly educated. Something like 60% of the houses—quoting the 1947 Economic Commission's report—are dark, low, and unhygienic. I hasten to add that the people themselves keep their homes scrupulously clean.

Root Causes of Discontent

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor, between 1947 and 1949, said: 'The root causes of discontent are economic, not political. . . . Good crops, good prices, and cheap food would go far to assuage the present discontents. We need to spend a great deal on social services. The island's whole income is little more than £44m. The economic report and the 10-year plan are admirable as far as they go.

One hears reports of emigration schemes to Tanganyika and North Borneo, Tanganyika and Madagascar are adjacent; they have many parts uncultivated, and I surmise they are both possibilities for Mauritian emigration.

Secondly, there is the unemployment question. I quote from a letter from a dependable source in the island: 'During the leaner periods of intercrop, unemployment of unskilled labourers will be sharply felt owing to the recent introduction of weed-killing spraying solutions. Skilled workers are already being squeezed out, and dozens are venturing out to African Colonies in search of employment.'

Mr. Johnson understood that the Food Ministry had allocated a sugar quota of slightly over 350,000 tons, while Mauritian producing capacity was about 600,000 tons. The needed sugar quota, and the island was in the straits. Why could it not be allocated a larger quota? There was great dissatisfaction between millers and planters: the economic report said that the millers' proportion of the earnings was too high, and growers carried the major risk. Now, four or five years later, things were no better: something like 94% of the money in the rehabilitation fund went to the millers. He asked Mr. Lyttelton to consider sending an independent economist to assess the shares.

Fourthly, what about an outlet in the Commonwealth for Mauritian tea and tobacco? The island needs a much more diversified economy. There is the need for a planters' laboratory and for a co-operative distillery, because many planters feel they could have a market for rum and for distilling their molasses.

Government has been over-centralized, and is too distant from the people. I do not believe that the Mauritians will ever control wages, profits, and unemployment decisions until they see their responsible government under a party system cutting across the evils of communalism. Reactionary elements still dominate the industrial life of the island.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that in general he could not cavil at Mr. Johnson's description of Mauritian economic liabilities, as man-made; but cyclones which had great effect on the island's economy.

Some housing was deplorable, but the incidence of malaria had been reduced to 1% of what it was. The revenue of £6m. was quite considerable for an island the size of Surrey, and the development schemes were admirable. Nevertheless, there remained in Mauritius much the same problem which faced and baffled the West Indies.

Commonwealth sugar quotas would come up for review next year, and Mauritius had a very good case for revision. He said, under the international agreement countries short of their quota could transfer their quota to the countries capable of growing more, and sugar production in Mauritius was not held back by any agreement. Nor had there been anything desirable in marketing all that she grew at a satisfactory price, since the Commonwealth's total sugar quotas were much larger than present output, there remained a large gap which Mauritian production could fill.

Shares in Rehabilitation

As to the shares in the rehabilitation fund, a representative Committee had recommended legislation, now under review, designed to divide the fund by agreement. If a satisfactory arrangement could not be reached, the Mauritian Government would have to take other lines; but present signs encouraged optimism.

Tobacco represents a rather difficult problem, since at present the yield of amara is so high compared with that of export tobacco that the cultivator is impelled to grow it by economic laws. He likes to grow the crop he can sell in Mauritius itself, and is not paying full attention to the export of tobacco, which would be a very valuable advantage to our total supplies in the Empire and Commonwealth.

We can be more optimistic about tea, because the high quality of Mauritian tea has been commanding a good market at a little under 4s. a lb. Since tea is, speaking agriculturally, a complementary crop to sugar, and since sugar is to many of us consumers a complementary commodity to tea, it would seem to be a highly felicitous combination, and one which we ought to encourage. Measures are being taken to try to damp down local consumption of tea, which appears to be very high.

The very energetic co-operative officer in Mauritius was unlikely to let pass the chance of developing a co-operative distillery.

Mr. Johnson sang the praises of the party system and urged it as being, in his opinion, the best as if it were my duty to create a co-operative party in Mauritius, or any other Colony, in order that the party system might arrive by my genesis, rather than by the partyogenesis which is the only way in which I think parties can be begun.

I might perhaps meet the hon. gentleman by saying that I should be glad to see Mauritius so far along the path of progress that it could enjoy a party system, when we might see debates in the Mauritian House in much the same way as we see one this evening.



Parliament

Constitution of the Sudan

Consent to Statute

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MR. ANTHONY EDEN) said in the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week:

"Last May the Governor-General of the Sudan submitted to Her Majesty's Government and the Egyptian Government a draft statute designed to bring about internal self-government. The statute had been drawn up in the light of discussions in the Constitutional Amendment Commission, composed of Sudanese with a British chairman, and was first discussed and approved in the Sudanese Legislative Assembly.

"The Government have to-day informed the Acting Governor-General that they give their consent to his making the proclamation necessary to bring the Self-Government Statute into force.

"H.M. Government's approval is given on the understanding that—

"(1) the provisions of the draft concern only the relations between the Governor-General and the other organs of government set up under the statute—that is to say, the Council of Ministers and the Parliament. This state of affairs will continue until, as a result of self-determination, or at some earlier date by agreement between the two Governments, alternative provisions are made for the exercise of these powers;

"(2) except in regard to technical and administrative matters, responsibility for the external affairs of the Sudan belongs as before to the two Governments.

Religious Freedom

"There is an article in the statute laying down that no disability shall be attached to Sudanese by reason of sex, and that all persons shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to confess their religion.

"With respect to the second of these principles, H.M. Government have expressed the hope that as liberal an interpretation as possible may be given to the freedom of all persons to profess their religion.

"The Acting Governor-General's attention has also been drawn to the views recently expressed to me by representatives of various parties in the Sudan on the desirability of increasing the number of direct elections to be held under the new constitution.

"The Egyptian Government on the draft statute have not yet been received. I hope that they may be in time for consideration by H.M. Government and the Sudan Government before the statute is brought into effect.

"I should like to take this opportunity to express H.M. Government's pleasure in congratulating the people of the Sudan upon what we hope will be a momentous step forward in the history of their country. The House, will, I am sure, want to join me in this.

"The Sudanese are now proceeding to self-government, that is to say, government by an all-Sudanese Cabinet, responsible through an all-Sudanese Parliament to the Sudanese people. This is a prelude and a preparation for the exercise by them of self-determination.

"H.M. Government look forward to the Sudanese exercising self-determination at an early date. In my view, however, this is a matter for the Sudanese Parliament, elected under the provisions of the statute, to discuss and to decide.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON: "Naturally hon. members wish to study the important statements made by the Foreign Secretary, but I think I can say for the House generally that we would wish to congratulate the Foreign Secretary and the people of the Sudan on this development, and hope for every success in the implementation of this important new development. It is the result of a good many years of discussion, in which both sides of the House at some time or another have been involved. I think it is a welcome development, and we all wish the new regime in the Sudan every success in its work."

MR. E. WAKEFIELD: "Can my hon. friend tell the House what is the latest date upon which it is open to the Egyptian Government as co-dominus to express its approval or dis-

approval of the new situation regarding self-government for the Sudan?"

MR. EDEN: "I should not like to say definitely the actual date offhand, but my recollection is that it is early in November. We have informed the Egyptian Government that we were making this statement to-day. I thought that only fair and reasonable, because we have never admitted the abrogation of the Condominium, and so we have acted in this way."

MR. McNEIL: "The hon. gentleman's statement means, I take it, that the Sudanese Government now proceed to preparations for elections, and have elections under the existing Government in Khartoum. There is no change in that situation?"

MR. EDEN: "No, sir, that is as it was before, and officially the Condominium also remains. That is the official position."

MRS. WHITE: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that that part of his statement which showed that H.M. Government said there should be no discrimination on the grounds of sex or religion will give great satisfaction to many people in this country, and that we shall also be pleased that there will be more constituencies for which there is direct representation?"

Direct Election Not Workable Everywhere

MR. EDEN: "The hon. lady will be aware, as to the first part of her question, that whatever we may feel—and we have expressed what we feel—it is in the final resort a matter for the Sudanese Parliament to decide. As to direct representation, I have thought into it carefully. Naturally, it is attractive, particularly to people like ourselves who are used to a particular form of democracy. At the same time, there are many parts of the Sudan in which direct election will be quite unworkable. I know that we had the same experience in relation to elections in Cyrenaica some while ago. So although in principle we should like it, in practice we have to recognize what the limitations are."

SIR R. ACLAND: "While wishing to join in the good wishes to the Sudanese people on the great step that is being taken, may I ask whether the clauses which deal with religious liberty do, in the hon. gentleman's view, come fully up to the level of the Declaration on Human Rights to which we have subscribed?"

MR. EDEN: "Yes, sir, and they are far above those that exist in some countries which are constantly criticizing H.M. Government for not doing better."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "In expressing appreciation of the hon. gentleman's announcement, may I ask whether, whilst it would be difficult to apply direct election in southern Sudan, he will consider an absolute agreement between all Sudanese parties as to its extension to all parts of northern Sudan?"

MR. EDEN: "I have looked into that very point carefully, and there are difficulties in certain parts of northern Sudan, too. This is really a matter upon which I must be largely guided by the Sudanese Government with their close experience of this, and I do beg the House not in an excess of zeal to make any reproduction of what is going on in Sudan. It is a well-carried-out enterprise."

Sex Discrimination and the Franchise

DR. KING: "Does the Foreign Secretary's excellent reply on the broad principle of no discrimination in sex and religion mean that the clauses in the draft constitution which did create sex discrimination as far as the franchise is concerned still stand, or have they gone?"

MR. EDEN: "We have expressed the wish that there should be no sex discrimination in respect of the franchise, but that is a matter which the Sudanese Parliament itself will have to decide when it is elected."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government regarding Central African Federation, following the visit of the Minister of State.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I explained in this House on July 24 that no final decision will be taken until after the conference which is to be held next January."

MR. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked how much money had been voted from the Native Development and Welfare Fund of Nyasaland to finance African Press, Ltd., and what consultations had taken place with African producers of tobacco and cotton whose profits contributed to the Native Development and Welfare Fund.

MR. LYTTELTON: "A loan of £50,000 was approved. Consultation took place with the African Provincial Councils, which are fully representative."

MR. R. ROBINSON (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had now completed his review of deportation powers in Colonial territories.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes. The power to deport persons from the territory to which they belong will not be used save in exceptional circumstances. My predecessor issued an administrative direction to Governors of certain territories requiring them to seek the authority of the Secretary of State whenever

they proposed to exercise that power. I am issuing a similar direction to all the other territories concerned, except the Federation of Malaya and Gibraltar, where for obvious reasons it would be unwise to restrict the power to order immediate removals.

My predecessor also asked Colonial Governments which had not already done so to provide by legislation that judicial process should normally be obligatory before a British subject or British protected person is deported from or restricted within the territory. Most Governments have agreed, and correspondence is proceeding in the outstanding cases."

MR. J. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked how many African members had been appointed to municipal councils and township boards in Northern Rhodesia during 1952.

MR. LYTELTON: "I know of none who has yet become a member of the councils and boards himself, but in 1951 Africans were co-opted as members of the African affairs committees of the boards of the four Copperbelt towns, and in Ndola joint meetings were held between the African affairs committee of the municipal council and the African urban advisory council."

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked how many persons had declined invitations to serve on the Royal Commission on Kenya owing to the allowances being insufficient to enable them to accept a position involving a prolonged absence from their work.

MR. LYTELTON: "None."

Royal Commission

Mrs. WHITE asked the Colonial Secretary if, in recommending appointments to serve on the Royal Commission, he would keep in mind the desirability of including African and Asian members, possibly from other parts of the Commonwealth.

MR. LYTELTON: "I will certainly bear this in mind, but I cannot at this stage be committed to particular appointments to the Commission."

MR. J. HYND asked the Colonial Secretary what were the plans of the Uganda Government for the use of over £6m. of the African Coffee Price Assistance Fund, and whether it was intended that this balance of the fund should be used on behalf of the African coffee producers.

MR. LYTELTON: "The Government of Uganda propose that any part of the fund not required for the reorganization of the industry should be used for projects of direct benefit to Africans not provided for in the development programme, and for loans to assist Africans in erecting and equipping new curing works."

MR. J. HYND asked the purpose of the Coffee Price Assistance Fund in the reorganization proposals of the Uganda coffee industry, to which all producers would contribute.

MR. LYTELTON: "The purpose of this fund will be to assure all producers of stable prices throughout a season and to mitigate over a period the effects of any rapid fall in prices."

MR. J. DUGDALE asked when it was proposed to increase the number of African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, as foreshadowed in the Northern Rhodesian Government's statement of April 8 on partnership.

MR. LYTELTON: "As was implied in the statement, I do not propose to make any changes during the lifetime of the present Council. I intend, however, to discuss the matter with representatives of all the interested parties."

MR. J. HYND asked the Colonial Secretary if he would give favourable consideration to recommending the setting up of a Royal Commission to visit Central Africa to inquire into federation, of which some people of African race would be members.

MR. LYTELTON: "No. A Royal Commission could add nothing to the detailed examination which this matter has already had in recent months."

East Africans at Oxford

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EASTERN AFRICA ASSOCIATION has arranged five evening meetings for the current term.

Mr. O. Knowles spoke last week on "The Impression of the Mau Mau"; Mr. R. A. Snoxall is to deal with "The Future of Education in Uganda" on November 3; a week later Mr. Sydney Tranter will talk of "The New Constitution in Tanganyika"; on November 17 Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., will present "The Conservative View of East Africa"; and on November 24 Mr. J. G. L. G. L. will discuss "Problems of Central and Equatorial Nile and the Great Lakes". The President is Mr. D. le Breton, the secretary is Mr. Philip Snoxall, and the treasurer is Miss E. S. Nyendwona. There are four other members of the committee—Mrs. E. Cullen and Messrs. F. M. H. C. G. Hawkins, and P. St. J. Matthews.

Wadi Seidna Airport

WADI SEIDNA AIRPORT in the Sudan has kept open the main trunk route through East and Central Africa while Khartoum Airport is being modified for use by jet aircraft.

Information made available by the Civil Aviation Branch in Khartoum suggests that the facilities "compare most favourably with those at other international airports." The British Ministry of Civil Aviation has accepted them as "completely adequate." Passenger reception facilities are officially regarded as "comparing quite favourably with those at Blackbushe Airport, for instance."

The waiting-room, liberally supplied with fans, and provided with an adequate number of armchairs and settees, has a bar giving a day and night service, and hot meals and light refreshments are available in the restaurant at all hours.

One discovery made at Wadi Seidna is that Comet aircraft cannot accept even half an inch of water on the runway, which would not affect the Hermes. When water has lain on the runway after heavy rain, therefore, there have been delays to the Comets.

Khartoum Airport should be completed by the end of February.

More Shocks for Uganda

UNPALATABLE SHOCKS FOR UGANDA are forecast by the *East African Broadsheet*, published quarterly by Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd. The current issue states:

"Sir Andrew Cohen's determination to place the African's interests before those of anyone else has come as a painful shock to many of his Uganda friends but will not surprise those he left behind in Whitehall."

"His steps to ensure the participation of Africans in the processing of coffee and the proposed compulsory acquisition of cotton ginneries for lease to Africans have excited much criticism, but it seems probable that the Governor is doing no more than implementing decisions taken before he arrived. Whether this is so or not, Sir Andrew is not the man to be deterred by public criticism from doing what he thinks is right."

"Our forecast is that the non-African population of Uganda has some more unpalatable shocks coming to it."

FULL AFRICAN CRAFTSMANS have been presented by the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher-Wilson, Bishop on the Upper Nile, as representative of African Christians, to the missionary societies through whose work the Church there came into being. The Church Missionary Society, the Africa Inland Mission, and the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society have each received a Kigwere stool, the S.P.C.K. a double Achole stool, and the British and Foreign Bible Society a table lampstand. The gift to the Mother Church, an Achole ceremonial shield on which was carved in relief the open Bible on a broken spear, had been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury 10 days earlier.

Settlers Beat Officials at Cricket

THE ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH between Settlers and Officials in Kenya resulted in a win for the settlers by an innings and 101 runs. Winning the toss, they scored 400 runs, Mr. T. M. Bell making 103, Mr. D. W. Dawson 60, and Mr. R. A. C. Davidson 57. Mr. R. W. Smith took five wickets for 88, and Mr. J. Caudle four for 124. In their first innings the officials were all out for 140 runs, Mr. E. I. Gledhill making 30, and Mr. Smith not out. Following on, they fared little better in their second innings, in which Mr. Caudle scored 51 out of a total of 129, Mr. T. G. Dodds took six wickets in the match for 66, Mr. D. G. H. for five for 52, and Mr. M. S. Schofield hit for 79.

Latest News of Mau Mau

(Report continued from page 227)

influence in the shortest possible time. Undoubtedly there are grave economic and political advantages among the African population which underline the disturbances and which, before the threat of violence, had been largely ignored by the settlers. Repressive military sanctions and wholesale arrests of popular leaders will only aggravate the discontents by equating them with African nationalism and drive them underground.

That all progress so far achieved in Kenya is jeopardized was suggested in a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph*, which continued:

"Since the Mau Mau outrages, every Kikuyu has become suspect in European eyes, and should the spirit of Mau Mau spread to other tribes, it would not be long before an impassable gulf opened between black and white in East Africa.

The creation of this gulf is obviously a conscious aim of the leaders of Mau Mau; no other construction is possible. They are not agitating for a larger share in the heritage, or for faster progress towards racial equality. On the contrary, they have forced their back on both. They welcome racial warfare and they intend to win it.

"It is this which makes the negative attitude of the African members of the Kenya Legislative Council so difficult to understand. One would have thought that they would have been the first to denounce such a society which is antagonistic to all they are supposed to support, and which has shamelessly prostituted their good name."

The *Manchester Guardian* has commented:

"Suppression of the Mau Mau conspiracy is still a police operation, though a very difficult one. It is not a war, there is no solid opposing force to strike against, and the best troops are apt to flounder if pitted against a well-dispersed underground movement like this."

The newspaper refers to a "fortuitously apposite" article in the *Quarterly Review* by Sir Norman Smith, who had a distinguished career in the Indian Police. He commented that 500 Native policemen, effectively officered, were worth more than a brigade of British troops, and that even a white police force, however large and efficient, would not cope successfully with widespread unrest and disorder among non-Europeans.

"In this emergency there is no substitute for the Kenya police," continues the *Manchester Guardian*, "which fortunately has been strengthened in numbers and efficiency during the last few years. It has about 300 British officers and more than 5,000 Africans, of whom more than 100 are in the inspectorate. This is its testing time, and especially the test of its Kikuyu members. If they stand firm, Mau Mau can be stamped out and the forward march of the Kikuyu people resumed. They deserve all the support the armed forces and the civil population can give them. But the main burden cannot be taken from their shoulders without consequences which would set back Kenya and perhaps all East Africa for a generation."

Case for Strong Police Action

The *New York Times* wrote:

"The Government is quite right in rushing troops to Kenya to strengthen the forces of law and order. Their job is to support the police force and the two battalions of African soldiers already in the Colony."

"If the ringleaders can be rounded up promptly there should soon be less cause for anxiety than exists now. The terrorist activities of the Mau Mau are confined to one tribe, the Kikuyu. Millions of other peaceful and law-abiding Africans are completely unaffected; and even among the Kikuyu, the secret and sinister cult is regarded with horror and fear by the majority."

"There is a clear case for stronger police action to put down the murderous thugs who have reverted to barbarism and killed more than a score of their own people, including women and children. But if we could pierce to the heart of the matter we must also deal firmly with the immature Native politicians who are manipulating the movement for ulterior motives. Their object is to foment hatred and antagonism between the races inhabiting Kenya, especially to create divisions between black and white."

"The danger is that the terrorist activities of the Mau Mau, and the police measures necessary to restore law and order to protect Africans, Indians, and Europeans alike, will degenerate into crude racial conflict. The first duty of the authorities is to prevent this from happening so. For this reason we hope the British tradition will not be used actively against the terrorists. The A.R. is a loyal corps of Native soldiers, not capable of being co-opted by the Mau Mau."

"The first priority is to restore confidence among the tribesmen who are being intimidated. Once this is done, Mau Mau can be neutralized."

But the greater problem remains. What form of partnership with the white community can be evolved to replace the old form of tribal government which now appears to be breaking down? That is the fundamental question which will confront the Royal Commission.

Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P., has been invited to defend the six Africans who are in custody on charges in connection with the murder of Senior Chief Waruihu. Mr. Foot has said that acceptance of the brief will depend on his other engagements.

Mr. Leslie Hale, M.P., and Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the *New Statesman*, have already flown to Kenya, but at the time of going to press Mr. Brockway had not yet left.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Southern Rhodesia is unlikely to issue special Coronation stamps, because of the large orders on hand for Rhodes centenary issues. Next October a new permanent issue will also appear.

About 150 specimens of African art, mainly from French and Belgian territories in West and Central Africa, have been presented to the British Museum as a loan, and eventually a bequest, by Mrs. Margaret Plass, widow of Webster Plass.

Simon Ber Zukas, who was refused leave to appeal to the Privy Council against an order to deportation from Northern Rhodesia because he failed to raise £500 as security for costs, is to appeal as a poor person. Mr. D. N. Pritt, O.C., is ready to appeal for him before the Privy Council.

A Comet jet airliner en route for Johannesburg crashed shortly after taking off from an airport near Rome on Sunday night. None of the 35 passengers and six crew was hurt, owing to the skill of the pilot, Captain R. E. Foote, who brought the machine down in soft ground. The machine was damaged.

All-Purpose Councils in the Sudan

Following the recommendations of Dr. A. H. Marshall's report, there are now 55 local government "all-purpose" councils in the Sudan with independent budgets, about one-third of which are urban and the remainder rural. These councils, representing 5m people, control the annual collection and expenditure of revenue.

Work has been opened in Namwala, in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia, by the Governor, who unveiled a statue of Chief Mukobela. He contributed to the cost of the school by ordering that at his death only 30 oxen, instead of the traditional 300, should be killed, and that the price of the remaining cattle should be devoted to the building.

Lieut. Colonel Peter Oliver Matthews has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Uganda on each of eight out of 10 counts of obtaining cheques by false pretences to a total value of £10,000. Sentences are concurrent, and in view of his age imprisonment will be without hard labour. In giving judgment at the Kampala district court, Mr. C. R. Stuart said that he was satisfied that Matthews knew that consignments of mineral ore which he supplied to a London firm as columbite were not columbite.

Six Uganda chiefs have returned to the Protectorate by air after a six-weeks' tour of this country. They were Mr. Paul Kavuma (Katikro to the Buganda Government), Mr. Eilimoni Kitaburaza (county chief, Ruyumbura Kigezi district), Mr. Joseph Ogaino (county chief of Kaberamaale), and president of the Teso district council, Mr. Eriyayo Okullo (county chief, Teso), and treasurer of Jango African local government, Mr. Rwa Dwa Odo (county chief, Aswa), and member of Central African Council, Mr. Yonazani Waiba (county chief of Bulabul).

Of Commercial Concern

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa resolved at the recent annual session in Kampala that expert East African official and non-official representation ought to be made available whenever treaties or other international agreements affecting the economy of the territories are discussed. It also urged the East African Governments to add traffic control and motor licensing matters to the schedule of the High Commission, besides particularly in view of the value of tourist traffic and the inconvenience caused to travellers by present territorial legislation.

Building permits issued recently in Northern Rhodesia include the following: Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Chingola, £68,000 (houses); Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., £51,000 (African houses); Chingola Management Board, £25,000 (abattoir); Broken Hill Management Board, £17,000 (abattoir); Central African Airways, Lusaka, £11,700 (staff quarters); W. F. Waddell, Ndola, £11,000 (bakery and tea-room); and Railway Hotel, Ndola, £10,000 (hotel extensions).

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 1,615 packages of tea from Nyasaland was sold for an average of 1s. 7.83d. per lb. (highest price, 3s. 0½d.; lowest 6½d.); 354 from Kenya averaging 2s. 5.42d. (highest, 3s. 8d.; lowest, 2s. 3½d.); 1,174 from Portuguese East Africa averaging 1s. 3.65d. (highest, 1s. 8½d.; lowest, 5½d.); 149 from Tanganyika averaging 1s. 6.92d. (highest, 1s. 8½d.; lowest, 10d.); and 492 from Uganda averaging 1s. 7.06d. (highest, 2s. 1½d.; lowest 10d.).

Royalties in the Sudan will be reduced on December 1 to £25 per metric ton for bleached gum arabic and to £20 for hashab, for groundnuts to 15% *ad valorem*, and for oil seed cake to 6%. The present import duty of 20% *ad valorem* on packing materials and containers when used for foodstuffs and beverages manufactured in the country has been cut to 10%. Wet salted hides now pay £2 per metric ton instead of £4.

Experiments carried out at the Veterinary Research Station at Kabete, Kenya, show that acute poisoning is unlikely to occur when cattle are grazed on land recently sprayed with Pestox 202, and that the intramuscular injection of one grain of atropine sulphate will bring about rapid recovery in cattle which may have received a toxic dose.

Mauritius Sugar Estimate

Revised estimates of sugar production in Mauritius for the current year amount to 500,000 metric tons, and exports to 480,000 tons. Exports to September 30 totalled 142,845 tons, of which the U.K. took 72,960, Ceylon 29,273, Canada 15,100, and Hong Kong 11,722 tons.

An amalgamation of two tobacco manufacturing companies, Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., a company with interests in British Central Africa, and Messrs. Cope Bros. and Co., Ltd., is under consideration. Holders of Cope ordinary stock will be offered an equivalent amount of Gallaher ordinary stock.

Owing to congestion at Port Sudan, import licensing has been reintroduced in the Sudan in respect of beer, timber, glassware, household porcelain and china, holloware, wrapping paper, sewing machines, sanitary fittings, wireless sets, common soap, passenger-carrying vehicles, and cement.

Two cotton ginneries at Kawempe in Buganda and two in the Eastern Province of Uganda have been acquired by Government for operation by African registered co-operative societies under the scheme for increased African participation in the ginning industry.

An additional mail service, run by a motor mail contractor between Nairobi and Kisumu daily except on Sundays, has been introduced in Kenya. Mails to Naivasha and Gilgil will be carried from Monday to Fridays, inclusive. Correspondence will be sorted for delivery on the day of arrival.

Wage demands by African shop assistants in Northern Rhodesia have led to appointment by the Government of a Conciliation Board composed of Dr. F. C. Haslam and Mr. A. Duff White (Labour Officer, Ndola).

East Africa High Commission

The accounting organization of the East Africa High Commission is to be investigated by efficiency experts. The committee under Sir Alfred Vincent which has been considering constitutional development in Kenya is expected to report soon.

Total deadweight tons of imports in the Mombasa port area on October 22 was 21,567, and of exports 27,677 tons. There were no ships in the stream awaiting berths.

"Mazoe crush," manufactured by a well-known Southern Rhodesian company from oranges and sugar grown in the Colony, recently won the highest award at an International Beverage Competition in Brussels.

An encouraging number of tobacco planters are helping Southern Rhodesia's food production campaign by buying pigs for commercial breeding.

The charge for a radio-telephone call from Northern Rhodesia to Australia has now been reduced to £3 for three minutes.

British East African castorseed rose 10s. a ton last week to £74 10s. c.i.f. U.K.

Imports of motor vehicles into Kenya and Uganda now average about 250 a week.

A record crop of maize has been harvested in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Agencies to import table margarine from the U.K. into Kenya are being considered.

No further applications for licences to import rice into Kenya will be considered at the present.

No. 1 East African sisal is now quoted at £10 per ton c.i.f., U.K., with No. 1 tow £2 better at £84 c.i.f.

East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit of £100,000 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with a loss of £100,000 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £350,000 provision for depreciation in previous years. Taxation absorbs £108,835. £15,000 is reserved and dividends totalling 50% less tax, amounting £37,406, leaving a balance of £31,035 to be carried forward, against £34,195 brought in.

The issued capital is £142,500 in shares of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £20,421, revenue reserves at £96,035, reserve for future taxation at £100,137, and current liabilities at £171,445. Fixed assets are valued at £113,760, and current assets at £416,778, including £231,200 in cash.

The output of sisal and tow for the year was 1,360 tons, produced solely at Kilosa, against 1,300 tons in the previous year, including 587 tons produced in nine months on the Ngerengere estate before it was sold. The average selling price for the year was £192 per ton c.i.f. U.K. The Kilosa estate consists of 19,847 acres of freehold land, of which 6,239 acres are planted (including 989 acres fallowed preparatory to replanting).

The directors are Messrs. S. T. Harman (chairman), A. L. G. Du Bois, G. R. S. Doyle, and P. H. Harman Jones.

The 24th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on November 14.

Gayley & Roberts, Ltd.

THE BOARD OF THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY announces that Mr. Norman E. Gladwell will resign the position of joint managing director of its subsidiary, Gayley & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, with effect from December 31 next, but he will remain a member of the board. Mr. J. K. Luard will be appointed joint managing director on January 1, 1953. He comes from Egyptian Engineering Stores, Alexandria.



AN OASIS IN THE WILDERNESS



B.E.A.C. Branches in East Africa

PERAMIHO MISSION stands on a ridge 15 miles west of Songea, in the Wangoni country.

Founded in 1898 by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Odile, it was destroyed during the Majimaj Rebellion, being rebuilt after the famine which followed. In 1928 the Mission became a Benedictine Abbey under the present Bishop Gallus Steiger. A monastery, comparable with those of medieval England, has been built, and in 1948 a handsome cathedral was consecrated.

Almost all the children in the area are being educated at Peramiho, which has also an establishment for training teachers and industrial apprentices. A Benedictine Convent provides teachers for the schools, and runs the modern hospital and leper settlement of some 800 patients.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD
 GENERAL MERCHANDISE ENGINEERING INSURANCE



Mission Council's Manifesto

(Report continued from page 231)

The appearance now assuming the nature of a mass movement and the African is becoming more and more involved emotionally. His sense of insecurity and fear—an emotion that readily changes into a grievance—is shown in the resolution of African Congress calling for a day of national prayer.

The Council is also concerned at the impression which the Minister of State has formed with regard to intimidation. We are not satisfied with the evidence given. In regard to the telegram received by the Secretary of State from the Governor of Nyasaland, both African members of Legislative Council have denied that they have been intimidated or that they ever wished or intended to support federation in any circumstances. If intimidation exists, why has not the appropriate police action been taken?

Intimidation

Reports of pressure and bribery from the other side were current long before those of intimidation by anti-federationists. Unless the charges of intimidation can be proved by court action, they should not be used for the purpose of influencing public opinion, since whatever effect this might have on British public opinion, we know the danger of suggesting to Africans such political tactics.

We believe that the Minister of State has been misled by unrepresentative evidence and we urge that an impartial and independent investigation be made by an anthropologist who has knowledge of the languages into (1) the extent and the nature of the opposition to federation and (2) the evidence of intimidation or corruption on either side.

Discussions on federation have increased racial antagonism so that there is no chance of attaining that measure of racial partnership which is necessary to make federation workable. We plead that a decision on federation be delayed meantime, and that steps be taken to prove the sincerity of Europeans' desire for partnership. We urge that this be proved in the following ways:

(a) In order to prove that there will be no barriers to Africans who have reached a high cultural level, an early statement be made by the Government of Southern Rhodesia that the proposed Central African University shall be inter-racial socially and academically.

(b) That the pass-laws in Southern Rhodesia and the Copperbelt be modified to exempt many more Africans.

(c) That a statement be made with regard to the stages by which the franchise will be extended to more Africans.

(d) That industrial legislation in Southern Rhodesia and trade union colour-bar rules in the Copperbelt restricting the acquisition of skill be withdrawn.

(e) That African membership in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland be increased to equal that of the European non-official members.

(f) That a scheme of training be inaugurated to prepare Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to occupy official posts now held by Europeans.

Once the African is assured on these points, which we regard as prerequisites of any scheme of federation, we believe he will be ready and willing to discuss the matter.

[The above was made in Notes By The Way.]

Duty of the Church

MR. T. F. SANDFORD, honorary lay secretary of the Overseas Council of the Church of England, who was at one time Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, said at the annual conference in Oxford of representatives of the diocesan missionary councils that in discussing Central African federation, much emphasis had been placed on the British way of life when the need was to preserve and strengthen the Christian way of life. He thought that the economic situation in the territories was far more important than was generally realized, and that that circumstance was largely responsible for the apparent need of the negotiations and proposals. The Church ought to help to get the proposals widely understood and discussed.

According to the *African Weekly* of Southern Rhodesia, some African speakers at a meeting of the Reformed I.C.U. speaking in Harare, Salisbury, suggested that steps should be taken "to make life hard" for Africans who did not oppose the plan for federation.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce strongly supports the principle of closer association of the three Central African territories, and is in full agreement

with the views of the London conference about the urgency of the situation, said Mr. John Marshall, the President, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber, adding:

The Chamber has for many years persistently advocated closer union of a more complete nature, and it regards these steps as sane and sensible, and as embodying the fullest protection of African rights. There is considerable opposition to federation, in particular from uninformed and ill-informed Africans, but the Chamber holds that federation is vital to the progress and prosperity of Nyasaland, and consequently to its African population.

Mr. F. E. TAMLINSON, who is home on leave from Northern Rhodesia, recently addressed the Greenford, Middlesex, branch of the Labour Party on federation and other matters. He was at one time a member of the Greenford Town Council.

Mr. G. DIAMOND has addressed the Dagenham Rotary Club on Central African Federation.

Findings of the Fiscal Commission

How Federation Should Be Financed

THE REPORTS of the three Commissions on the Fiscal, Judicial and Civil Service aspects of Central African federation are published as we go to press.

Since it is impossible this week to give long extracts from these reports, we publish below the chief recommendations of the Fiscal Commission, which contain the most important findings.

Chief Recommendations

Customs Union.—Creation of a Customs Union within one year, with complete trade freedom in the Federation for territorial products. A unified general tariff on external goods, with uniform preferences in the case of Southern Rhodesia and the Zambezi Basin area of Northern Rhodesia. The two Rhodesias to terminate their Customs Agreements with the Union by the date of federation, with a one-year *modus vivendi* for Federal re-negotiation.

Assets.—Those connected with Federal services to be transferred without payment to the Federation, which in the case of public railway debt would issue equivalent stock to territorial Governments. Federal Government to become responsible for interest and sinking fund charges on that portion of the remaining territorial public debt at the date of federation which represents assets falling within the Federal sphere.

Income Tax.—To be assessed and collected by the Federal Government, but divided thus: Federation, 60%; Southern Rhodesia, 17%; Northern Rhodesia, 17%; and Nyasaland, 6%. Territorial Governments to be responsible for a surcharge assessed and collected by them, as a specified percentage on income tax on individuals and as a specified amount in the pound on company incomes (limited to 20% of Federal rate).

Defence Surcharge.—In cases of emergency, a Federal defence surcharge on basic income tax to be authorized.

Customs and Excise.—All such duties other than on motor spirit to be Federal. Proceeds from export duties to be divisible in proportions similar to Federal income tax revenue.

Sales and Turnover Taxes.—Not less than 65% of revenue from Federal taxes on sales and turnover to be allocated territorially.

The Fiscal Commission also recommends appointment of a commission three years after federation, and thereafter at five-year intervals, to review income, excise and loan funds distribution, and establishment of a Loans Council.

They suggest that the following matters be included in the exclusive Federal list: customs and excise (except duty on motor spirit), income taxes (except territorial surcharges), non-African old age pensions, national monuments, banks and banking (but not land banks), and taxes on sale of goods and turnover.

Existing income tax law in Southern Rhodesia is recommended as the basis for the Federal tax law.

The Commission contemplates annual expenditure as follows: Federal Government, £26.9m.; Southern Rhodesia, £23.9m.; Northern Rhodesia, £18.3m.; Nyasaland, £2.8m.

New or increased Federal services are estimated to cost annually: Governor-General, £30,000; Federal Legislature, £50,000; Supreme Court, £50,000; Federal Ministry, £30,000; African Affairs Board, £10,000; Printing and Stationery Office, £25,000; Federal Treasury, £25,000; Audit Services, £1,000; Federal Police, £100,000; Printing and Stationery, £50,000; offices and housing for Federal headquarters staff, £100,000; pensions, £10,000. Total, £403,000.

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, in a report received a few days ago on the commercial conditions in East Africa, writes:

Kenya Colony.—Business conditions generally continue to be quiet, and although commitments are being met, some merchants are finding difficulty in doing so and are asking for extensions. It is hoped that the position will improve with the move of goods to Uganda in preparation for the cotton season.

Due to intensive police activity in certain areas, many Africans are remaining on their farms and gardens, rather than coming to town. As a result, Native trade is very dull.

In Nairobi the construction of houses and offices continues as briskly as ever, and there is no sign of the supply coming within measurable distance of the demand. In Nairobi also the banks are now busy establishing new branches in the centre of the city and agencies in the suburbs and commercial areas.

It would seem that the maize and wheat crops will be up to standard this season.

An experimental crop of tobacco has been produced in the Nakuru area. Despite a very heavy hail storm over the farm concerned, which totally destroyed much of the tobacco crop, some excellent quality tobacco has been produced. It is proposed to plant a much larger acreage of a higher class Virginia. Visiting experts are satisfied that there is a future for tobacco in the district.

Three price auctions were held during the month in which the highest and lowest prices were: Uganda Native robusta f.a.s., 325s. and 317s.; Uganda Native plantation, 399.25s. and 395s.; Bukoba non-Native robusta, 325s. and 320.50s. per cwt., among others.

Improved Turnovers in Uganda

Uganda.—The produce season is in full swing and retail traders report improved turnovers. Stocks are not excessive.

The cotton crop will be later than usual this year, due to late planting as a result of unfavorable weather earlier in the year. Present conditions are ideal, and if the weather holds during the next two months the outlook is considered to be much better than it was.

Tanganyika.—Business has remained quiet, with ready money still very scarce, although commitments are being met

regularly. Textiles are now arriving from India regularly, and this has caused a decline in prices, but generally has had a stabilizing effect on the local market. Importers carry large stocks, but it is hoped that a demand from Kenya may become brisk during the next few months. In the Mwanza area, as a result of the excellent cotton crop, business has been turnover rapid, and piece-goods stocks are being off-loaded quickly.

East African sisal production from January to August shows an over-all increase of about 7% over 1951. This is made up of a decrease in Kenya of 16%, and an increase in Tanganyika of 13%. Tanganyika now handles approximately 60% of the total production of Tanganyika. During the period January to the end of August the production of the area served by Tanga rose from 58,960 tons in 1951 to 69,909 tons in 1952, an increase of 29.5%.

In Dar es Salaam work is progressing in the deep-water berths, the main sewerage, and the Morogoro road.

In Mwanza boom conditions are evident and there is considerable activity both in the business area and the Indian residential area. Cinemas, shops, offices, and an Asian housing estate are in the course of construction.

Zanzibar.—Local clove market prices rose to about 850s. per 100 lb. but have fallen to 780s., mainly due to the increased exporting duty which comes into force on October 1. The increase in export duty will amount to approximately 60s. per 100 lb., and it is too early yet to say whether it will be passed on the overseas buyers or not.

The Director of Agriculture has made the following statement in reply to a question in Legislative Council regarding the results achieved, by clove research:

Firstly, the research specialists have discovered a fungus (*Cryptosporella*) which is the cause of a very serious type of die-back. The fungus enters mainly through wounds, causes the death of small and large branches of clove trees of all ages, and is the cause of sudden death of young trees up to sapling and pole stages.

Secondly, they have discovered another fungus (*Valsa*) which is an active parasite on mature clove trees, sometimes on the branches where it causes die-back, but more seriously in the roots, which are progressively killed. The clove research team state that this fungus is always present in the roots of trees which have died from sudden death and absent from healthy roots, and they believe that it is the cause of this disease.

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Rhodesian Anglo-American Group Profits Exceed £19m.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., report a rise in profits for the year ended June 30 last from £14,819,139 to £19,490,411. To this must be added £1,840,000 for the sale by companies of the group of copper in the pipe-line and needing to be replaced. Gross profit before tax was £21,330,411, against £14,819,139, and the net figure after tax £13,270,730 compared with £9,191,801. Net profit attributable to the parent company was £6,176,235 (£5,197,704), of which £2,221,482 (£1,887,384) has been retained by subsidiary companies. The amount retained includes the exceptional profit from sales of metal stocks. The final dividend is 50% (45%), making 62½% (55%) for the year.

Rhokana Corporation's Record Profit Dividends of 45s. on £1 Stock Units

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., announce a total profit of £12,116,457 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £10,483,687 in the previous year.

Taxation absorbs £4,255,535, general reserve receives £1,800,000, sales equalization reserve £400,000, and the preference share redemption fund £7,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £62,484, and dividends totalling 45s. on the £1 stock units £5,625,000.

The amount of £400,000 appropriated to the sales equalization reserve represents the balance remaining after allowing for tax, of the exceptional profit of £640,000 arising from sales made during the year from stocks which it will be necessary to reinstate on a return to normal trading conditions.

N. Rhodesian Copperbelt Strike

THE STRIKE called by the African Mineworkers' Union on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has entered its second week. The conduct of the strikers has been energetic and the union anxious to avoid any incident, banishing the customary tribal dances in the mine compounds.

The Chamber of Mines has denied rumours that plans were being made by the companies to resume production with European labour alone, which would be possible only in the case of Mankanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Such action, it is held, might produce dangerous repercussions on the strikers. There are now thought to be reasonable hopes of persuading the union to agree to arbitration in the wages dispute. The lead and zinc mines of Rhodesia-Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., is unaffected, a majority of the men having voted against strike action.

Oil Prospecting in East Africa

LICENCES to prospect for oil over an area of 40,000 square miles of coastal land in East Africa have been granted to Shell Overseas Exploration, Ltd., and D'Arcy Exploration, Ltd., subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch-Shell and Anglo-Iranian oil companies. Three chartered aircraft will begin a survey immediately from a headquarters in Dar es Salaam. This venture follows a survey by Professors Kent and Kundig last year. Samples of the sea bed will be taken in the New Year by the survey ship BURGAN, which has arrived in Mombasa. The most likely areas are thought to be near Pemba. During the next few weeks more than 20 geologists and geophysicists are expected to arrive from this country.

Zinc Trading Freed

FREE TRADING IN ZINC is to be resumed on the London Metal Exchange. Announcing this, the Minister of Materials, Viscount Swinton, said that he hoped the operative date would be January 1 next. From the date of reversion the private import and sale of virgin zinc will be permitted, and the London Metal Exchange will reopen for transactions in zinc. The Ministry will cease to trade in the metal except for the amount necessary to wind up its trading operations. Present and prospective supplies of zinc are ample. Government-held stocks are put at about 150,000 tons. A decline in price is regarded as almost certain.

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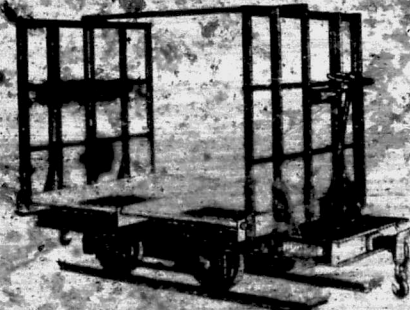
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