

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

CONTENTS	
Page	Page
Matters of Moment . . . 61	3000 - Mapunguba . . . 62
Notes By The Way . . . 61	3001 - Egypt and the Sudan . . . 62
Notes of Mau Mau . . . 61	3002 - Sir Godfrey Huggins's Address . . . 62
A Disgraceful Incident . . . 61	3003 - Victoria Federation . . . 62
Comment on Mau Mau . . . 61	3004 - Latest Mining News . . . 62
Active . . . 61	

Founder and Editor
F. S. Jeelson

THIS WEEK JANUARY 15, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1475

6d. Weekly, 30s. yearly, post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NON OFFICIAL OPINION IN KENYA has grown increasingly uneasy, at the course of events in the areas affected by the Mau Mau conspiracy, and there should be no surprise that settler spokesmen **Uneasiness** publicly declare their dissatisfaction with a condition of affairs under which great numbers of Europeans, Asians and Africans are in jeopardy of life and under severe restraint in the conduct of their vocations. The Secretary of State and the Governor have testified to the self-discipline, steadfastness and practical co-operation of the European farmers, business men and missionaries, and the anger of these people has risen anew since Christmas, and is to be found in the fresh wave of outrages, the failure to punish murderers swiftly, and the reluctance of the local Government to rid itself of those senior civil servants who must bear a heavy share of blame for persistent neglect of warnings that serious trouble was brewing in Kikuyuland.

Not one of the culpable officials has yet been retired. Until the new Governor had had time to assess their dereliction everyone was prepared to be patient, but there has now been more than ample **Guilty Men.** time for retribution to fall upon those who so manifestly failed in their duty with dire results for the colony. The point at issue is not that of revenge, but of bare justice to those whom these men were paid to serve, and of proof that the Government will discard weak and inefficient instruments and equip itself with more efficient ones for the difficult and dangerous task of stamping out stark rebellion. Those who have failed so signally are retained, how can confidence grow?

A large meeting of settlers held in Thomson's Falls on Monday recorded the conviction that there could be no peace in Kenya under Colonial Office control. Such an assertion is most regrettable and it is sincerely to be hoped that the European political leaders will not allow themselves to be committed to such a policy. We do, however, understand the sense of frustration which produced the statement. Three main streams of criticism we believe, are responsible: (1) the frequent proofs that the authorities have still not taken satisfactory steps to protect the lives of loyal Africans (many of whom are killed in broad daylight, and one even in hospital), and the homes of Europeans and Asians; (2) the failure to remove the men in high places who have shown their inability to discharge the trust reposed in them, with the consequence that the sense of solidarity in the Colonial Service is being said to outweigh the public interest; and (3) the knowledge that most irresponsible statements are being made in public by members of Parliament, and that the tactics of the Opposition have created among millions of people in many countries the impression that the House of Commons is almost equally divided in its attitude to Kenya's plight.

The Colonial Office can certainly not be excused for the laxity which enabled the Kikuyu conspirators to make hundreds of people, and thousands of their fellow-tribesmen, the willing tools of terrorism. **Partner** But the folly was committed in folly. **In Folly.** during the term of office of a Socialist Secretary of State, who agreed with the then Governor that independent schools set up by African tribesmen should be allowed full scope, with

the result that they became little more than cells for the stimulation of a warped nationalism. If blame must rest mainly upon the Government of Kenya as then constituted and the Colonial Office of that time, the European, Asian and African members of the Legislative Council of the Colony are all likewise compromised for they abstained from that forceful and continued denunciation which would certainly have brought results.

Now there is a new Secretary of State, one of whose first actions was to provide new means and new measures for the defeat of the rebels in Malaya, where the results have far exceeded general expectations. Mr. Cottleton, the man is not less thorough in regard to Kenya. Believing him to be the right man in the right place, the right time, we hold that Kenya's political leaders would be very ill advised to embark on a policy of breach with the

Colonial Office. Do they appreciate that that would make them allies of the many Socialists who are bent on engineering Mr. Cottleton's removal from the Colonial Office because he is too strong a Minister for their jilking? Kenya cannot possibly conduct her own affairs. Her ship of state must continue to be a unit in the Imperial fleet, contributing some strength to it and drawing in turn a more strength in return. That is the truth which the non-official leaders should make clear to their community. Kenya's strength must be developed by threefold action—within the Colony, by progressive co-operation with Uganda and Tanganyika, and in general harmony with the Colonial Office (though, no doubt, with inevitable disagreement from time to time). Thus only can Kenya prepare for the day when the Imperial Government will devolve upon the East African Federation the load of responsibility which is now proposed for the British Central African Dependencies.

Notes By The Way

Cancelled Television Programme

THE WERDEST REMOIR which I have read lately, that London advocates of Central African Federation were delighted at the last-minute decision of the B.B.C. to cancel the projected television programme on the subject—because they (the advocates) knew that their spokesmen would have had the worst of the argument. There is, I am sure, not a word of truth in that suggestion. Objection could have been made with reason on two grounds—that the date selected made it impossible for Sir Godfrey Huggins, Mr. Welensky, or any other leader from Central Africa to take part, and that it was wrong in principle to choose an active party politician as chairman—but certainly not on the score that Major Lewis Hastings, who was to have put the Federation, was less than a match for his adversary, Mr. Colin Legum. Knowing both men well, I am convinced that the former Southern Rhodesian farmer and M.P., who has become one of the most vigorous radio personalities in this country, would have carried the fight to end. I believe, through, the ranks of the opponents for Mr. Legum was to have had the assistance of the African Mr. Mkwandawire. The notion that Major Hastings and Mr. Legum, who was to have acted as his No. 2, were to be the B.B.C.'s action seems to me absurd.

Unfounded Allegations

NOR DO I BELIEVE that the abandonment of the programme was caused by pressure on the B.B.C. Some writers have attributed such intervention to the Colonial Office, or to the Commonwealth Relations Office, and some to a clique now in this country from Africa. I am quite satisfied that these allegations are without foundation. Why, then, did the B.B.C. act as it did after taking so much trouble and spending so much money on a programme which had been widely advertised for weeks? The official explanation was that it would be inappropriate to discuss the practical con-

cerned when the conference of federation was in the air. It had been known for weeks, however, that the date was fixed, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that something unexpected must have convinced the B.B.C. of the impropriety of sending the programme into the homes of about one million viewers during the Carlton House Terrace conference.

Mr. Mayhew's Indiscretion

THAT SOMETHING, in my opinion, was the proof provided by Mr. Christopher Mayhew, the Socialist M.P. for Woolwich East, who was to have acted as independent chairman, that he was in fact already committed against federation. No doubt unwittingly, but nevertheless unequivocally, he had made that clear to some ten million listeners to the "Any Questions" programme on the previous Friday. He then said that every African to whom he had spoken during his recent visit had been "dead against federation" and that, as Africans represented 97% of the population, it would be better to postpone the plan until sufficient support was forthcoming from Africans. That was not enough to prove that Mr. Mayhew could not be a suitable neutral chairman in a matter of these days later. Mr. Carsewood said in summation: "Christopher Mayhew is obviously an authority on this matter, and he considers it best to wait and not push on with it in present circumstances." These facts abundantly justified the B.B.C. decision not to proceed with their arrangements.

Party Politicians Unsuitable

THEY MUST HAVE RECOGNIZED that withdrawal of the programme would be criticized, but after these statements in the House of Commons must likewise have reckoned that there would be influential protests if a change was not made. With any independent person in the matter, on balance, the right course was taken? It should be added that the B.B.C. brought this trouble on themselves by putting a party politician to provide

what was supposed to be an objective commentary on a subject on which his party has taken a strong line. Quite recently his role of neutral commentator was changed to that of neutral chairman, indicating that the television authorities were beginning to doubt the wisdom of their own plan. A few days later Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Grisevood combined to emphasize their unwisdom. Will the R.B.C. now decide, as a matter of principle, that on all such occasions the chairman shall in future be a politician? I hope that the programme will still be given, but that no active politician on either side will be asked to preside.

Appeasing the Egyptians

A SMOKE-SCREEN has been drawn by almost all newspapers in this country over the negotiations with Egypt in regard to the Sudan, with a consequence, that the public was that one of the conditions upon which the Sudanese Regub has agreed is that the Sudanese shall be allowed two options only, of complete independence or of association with Egypt. Why, Mr. Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, should have been content with such a basis of negotiations is incomprehensible. Yet, in pursuance of his policy of appeasing the Egyptians, he has failed to declare that there can be no agreement which denies the Sudanese the right to choose some form of association with the British Commonwealth.

Sacrificing the Southern Sudanese

HAD A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT omitted such a provision in discussions with Cairo there would have been howls of protest, and quite rightly, from Conservative politicians and newspapers. Why are they silent now? There can be no freedom of self-determination for the Sudanese unless they may opt for a special relationship with the power which has freed them from slavery to their present position. Failure to ensure the full right to the Sudanese betrays Britain's work of the past half-century. There has been much discussion of the importance of ensuring the Governor General's duty to ensure fair treatment for the backward southern provinces, which might otherwise become the prey of the politicians of the Northern Sudan; but that point, though of great importance, is less so than the above fundamental matters to which scarcely any reference is made in comment in the Southern Kingdom.

Unsatisfactory Proposals

IT IS NOT ONLY GREAT BRITAIN ACCEPT the amendments but on another page. If that had passed, the earlier proposals were adopted the Governor General could be prevented from doing what he conceived to be his duty merely by a signature on the part of Egypt to give an answer within a month, and anyone knowing anything about Egypt recognizes the risk that there would be no answer within that period unless it were for the sake of Egypt's role in the Sudan. Nor can there be any confidence in the proposal that all British personnel should be withdrawn within three years at the most, and that their places should be taken by neutrals if such as qualified Sudanese are not then available. The most ancient neutrals, having nothing to African conditions, could not adequately substitute Britons who have devoted half a lifetime of service to the Sudan. The amended agreement purports to carry the support of the Socialist Republican Party. I should not be surprised to learn that that is an exaggeration, or to see a split on the issue develop in that party. Violent protests from the southern provinces are assuredly to be expected.

Optimist

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF NYASALAND said in the Legislative Council recently: "I have only to cast my eyes round this room to see individuals who might well

qualify to take part in the directorate of a railway undertaking, and then, to make his optimism unmistakably clear, he added: "I cannot accept the suggestion that a local board would be less capable of running the railway than is the board which is present in charge of it." That must be among the most famous remarks on record even in Nyasaland, whose language can scarcely be doubted by the best friends of that (attractive) country to be a repository of great wisdom. The idea that the official or non-official members of that Legislature could administer Nyasaland Railways as capably as the existing board is fantastic. And is it conceivable that leaders in the City of London would entrust to the amateurs of Nyasaland the funds which they would provide for an enterprise conducted by acknowledged experts?

Experts or Amateurs

SUFFICE IT TO SAY that the present chairman, Mr. Wain, Cadrington, has great experience of the administration of railways in South America and other countries, being a director of the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway Co., Ltd., the Chilian Northern Railway Co. Ltd., the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., Ltd., and the Midland Railway Co. of Western Australia, Ltd., and of course, of the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd. One of his colleagues, Mr. J. Stear, who was on the staff of the railways in Nyasaland before the war, is a director of the Aguas Blancas Railway Co., the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway Co., Ltd., the Bolivian Railway Co., Ltd., the Chilian Northern Railway Co., Ltd., the Dorada Railway Co., Ltd., the Dorada Railway (Ropeway Extension), Ltd., the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., Ltd., La Guayra and Caracas Railway Co., Ltd., and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd. Mr. James Mills, another of the directors of the Nyasaland system, is a former general manager of the Great Western Railway, one of the greatest in the Kingdom. Yet the spokesman for the Nyasaland government declares that members of the Legislature would be as competent as these highly experienced men to run the railway! It is, I repeat, as foolish as to let a Zomba man ever have heard.

Olley's Folly

NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME, Mr. Charles Olley has vulgarized members of the House of Commons in his capacity as president of the White Rhodesia Council. On this occasion he describes Central African federation as "topical and poetic" words. His own sense of humour may be judged from his statement that "Natives have no blame, nor the will power to create anything, nor to maintain what which they have been taught." Nor is it from his own place of residence lived one of the outstanding Africans of to-day, Ihekedji Cokeru. Not even Mr. Olley can expect anyone to believe that an experienced administrator and practical agriculturist has no sense, and his assertion that Africans have the power to create anything can mean only that he is ignorant of the creative power of African brains. Has he ever visited Cyrene Mission in his own colony? It is true that Africa would become the Dark Continent again, but for the presence of Europeans, as Mr. Olley claims, and as the machinations of the Mau Mau in Kenya indicate, but it is both insulting and false to make the sweeping allegation that Africans are brainless and uncreative. A few can object on level terms with the Europeans with whom they come into contact, and to deny that manifest fact is foolish. But everything that I come my way from the White Rhodesia Council has borne the stamp of folly.

Kenya Settlers Dissatisfied with Measures Against Mau Mau

Thomson's Falls Meeting Demands Removal of Colonial Office Control

THE EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council are beginning discussion of responsibility from London to Nairobi, said MR. MICHAEL BUELL, their leader, when addressing a meeting of settlers at Thomson's Falls on Monday. He said that British leadership was the determining factor in leadership by those who had made their lives in the Colony, with proper safeguards for the protection of other races and in association with them according to their ability.

The policy of the European elected members had been to co-operate fully with the Government, and they had made suggestions for the speedy termination of the 1952 Prohibitory Order having broken down, changes must be made if their support was to continue. He stressed the services given by the Kenya Regiment, the police reserve and the home guard.

Indictment of Government

Drawing analogies from the situation in Malaya, Mr. Blundell said that the early failures there must not be repeated in Kenya. The murder of Chief Hinga in hospital was the latest indictment of Government. His colleagues had believed that Colonial Office could not meet the emergency or stand the strains of an expanding Colony as large as Kenya.

After a resolution had been passed expressing indignation at the murder of Chief Hinga, it was agreed to form a United Kenya Protection Association.

Other motions passed included demands that Mau Mau should be treated as a terrorist organization aimed at Christianity and civilization; that a unified command and summary justice be introduced immediately; that all Kikuyu employed on farms, in forest reserves, Government departments and townships should be regarded as suspected of complicity with Mau Mau; and that there should be effective control of movement of Kikuyu.

The meeting expressed the conviction that until Colonial Office control ceased there could be no peace in the Colony, and demanded government of Kenya by Kenyas under European leadership.

The present security measures were deemed inadequate. Among specific demands were those for censorship of all news and broadcasts; that all telegrams should be in English; that the Kikuyu tribe should be made to pay for the emergency forces; that a permanent penal settlement should be established overseas for Mau Mau adherents; and that the death penalty should be imposed on all terrorists for the illegal possession of carriage of firearms, administering oaths, and acts of terrorism.

A new organization known as the Kenya Empire Party, has been formed in Nairobi to work for the preservation of the British position in the Colony. More than 400 members were enrolled within a fortnight, primarily owing to the initiative and energy of Mr. C. V. Thomson.

Inquiry Demanded into Past Inaction

Just before Christmas about 50 settlers in the Thomson's Falls area discussed the situation, with Captain Sykes in the chair. The resolutions passed unanimously were the following:

"That the Government demanding that Government should treat the Mau Mau movement for what it is—armed rebellion, and that martial law should be introduced forthwith in all affected areas."

"That the Government of Kenya should hold an inquiry as to why no action was taken four years or more ago when the subversive activities of Jomo Kenyatta and the Kenya Independent Schools Association were brought to the notice of the Government by the Electors' Union, and the appointment of the officials responsible be terminated immediately without pension."

"That since there appears to be a complete lack of co-operation and co-ordination between the police, the police reserve, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Kenya Regiment, and the King's African Rifles, a commanding officer be appointed to control the activities of the four units in the district."

The following memorandum dated in Africa and Asia:

leaders' presentation to the Government was published in Nairobi. It calls for attention to the problem of the free election of chiefs, a review of wages, and implementation of promised constitutional reforms. The sponsors oppose martial law and collective punishment.

Case File 100, involving a European sergeant of the Kenya Regiment on patrol in the South Nyeri Reserve with an African N.C.O., four askari, and two other Africans who were suspected of being members of Mau Mau, had volunteered to lead the party to the hiding place of the other Mau Mau suspects. When the askari advanced to investigate, the other two Africans attacked the N.C.O., from whom they tried to wrench his Stet gun. The European thereupon shot both dead.

In the Fort Hall district, over a week-end, a member of a Kikuyu resistance group was found murdered with knife wounds. In the same area, a Kikuyu was found drowned in a river with his hands tied behind his back. Settlers were alerted that a European motor car on the road to Ol Kalou. No one was hurt.

Twenty-six Kikuyu were arrested at a Mau Mau meeting in the same township. An African who had tried to make the oath was found hanging by his neck, but he is recovering. Other arrests include two Kikuyu in connection with the murder of Messrs. Ferguson and Bingley. They were found in possession of goods alleged to be the property of the deceased. One was Mr. Ferguson's headboard.

Mr. C. H. Ferguson, who was murdered on a train in Kenya, New Zealand, was a son of the late Sir James Ranfurly Ferguson, B.A., and a brother of Sir Louis Ferguson. During a recent market, 48 Kikuyus were detained for questioning. In the same area fire was opened on Africans on a European farm by four Kikuyu, two of whom were arrested. One of these men was questioned in connection with the murder of Messrs. Ferguson and Bingley.

An order prohibiting Kikuyu from travelling by train to and from certain districts without a permit has been made by the provincial commissioner, Mr. C. M. Johnston.

Two members of the South African Police have left for Nairobi to help train Kenya police dogs. Kenya detectives trained at the depot at Quagga Spoor have operated successfully against Mau Mau.

"Operation Blitz"

"Operation Blitz" the largest drive against Mau Mau since the beginning of the emergency, started last week under the command of Mr. McGoun, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya. It has continued in the northern part of the Great Rift Mountains, which includes the forest area in the Great Rift Mountains, which has been declared a prohibited area. Co-operating with the police were the 5th Battalion of the King's African Rifles, the East African Armoured Cars, and troops of the Lancashire Fusiliers, whose commander, Lt. Colonel A. A. Agar, commands the military forces.

Surprised by a platoon of the P.A.R., a party of about 20 terrorists fled into the forest, leaving behind them weapons, including a shot-gun, ammunition, and several articles belonging to Messrs. Ferguson and Bingley, who were murdered recently. One of the gang was captured by a forest guard and another captured.

General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and Corps, including East African Command, arrived in visit to the troubled areas on January 7, when he went to Njambi proceeding to the headquarters of "Operation Blitz" at Thomson's Falls on the following day for consultations with Mr. McGoun.

At the conclusion of his tour, General Robertson declared that the introduction of martial law in the Colony was not the answer to Mau Mau terrorism. No useful purpose would be served by transferring responsibility from experts to soldiers, who were neither experts in law nor able to speak the language.

Troops could assist the police in cases of mass resistance but could be no substitute for them. The army was to fight battles against organized resistance.

Disgraceful Distortion of State of Affairs in Kenya

Pamphlet of the Movement for a Democracy of Content

EVENTS IN KENYA are to be discussed at a public meeting to be held at 8 p.m. on Thursday next, January 22, in the Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London.

The gathering will be under the auspices of the Movement for a Democracy of Content, the nature of which may be gathered from the pamphlet bearing its imprint and the title "Kenya under the Iron Heel."

That document reads as follows, with the omission of the most extreme passages, which may well constitute offences against the law.

"For the people of Kenya recent events have made the meaning of British Colonial rule unequivocally clear. In true Stalinist fashion, tens of thousands of Africans—men, women, and children—have been humiliated, brutally mishandled, tracked

by police dogs, hunted with aeroplanes, and driven from their land and cattle; their homes have been razed to the ground, and they have been driven behind barbed wire into concentration camps for use as forced labour.

"Legislation incorporating powers to confiscate and sell property, to remove resident labourers summarily, to impose collective punishment, etc. etc. has been stamped through the Kenya Legislature, and as a result a catastrophe, the Africans themselves have been forced to pay for these atrocities by the imposition of a crippling head tax. Here, unadvisedly, fascism has arrived in Kenya.

New Deluge of Barbarism

"What has brought this new deluge of barbarism upon the heads of the African people? The propaganda in the Press would have us believe that an unprecedented and unprovoked outbreak of crimes of violence has occurred in Kenya, the part of a criminal, subversive, and conspiratorial society, with the special purpose of the wholesale massacre of the white race.

"However, in spite of the welter of fabrications, half-truths, ideological nonsense, and official confusionism, one fact is only too clear: such talk is purely home-brewed raw spirit strictly for consumption in Britain. Lacking the ready-made excuse of a 'red menace' so conveniently available in Malaya and other countries to serve as a basis for their witch-hunts, the Government propagators of demagogic lies were forced to create another equally insupportable scare—Mau Mau—a virtually unknown sect inflated beyond all possible significance by the lies of an intricate propaganda machine.

"What autocratic British control was actually faced with in Kenya was no radical underground secret society, but an open and growing conscious resistance movement against foreign imperialism, of which the most advanced and educated section of the African community, the Kenya, formed the spearhead. The resistance found expression in the mass following of the Kenya African Union.

"Ever since its inception this organization has attempted to make the aspirations of the African people vocal and effective, aspirations arising out of the disastrous burden of poverty under which they have been forced to labour even since the benefits of white civilization were conferred upon them in the form of the wholesale theft of their land.

"In this way the best land in Kenya, comprising approximately 50% of all land available, has come into the possession of some 3,000 European owners, while five millions Africans are forced to share the rest of the land in a struggle with an ever-increasing cost of living

in an average income of 10/- per head per year—a situation fraught with danger and constituting a powerful threat to Britain's 'Third Empire,' which had to be met by precipitating brutal actions to forestall and head off the rapidly mounting political resistance of the people.

Blatant Oppression

"This inhuman state of affairs is directly maintained by the whole political structure, and the organization of the Kenya Legislative Council is blatantly oppressive. In it the Africans are represented by six nominal members, while the tiny minority of some 38,000 white members, its composition thus ensuring that its activities are in no way influenced by African desires.

"Faced with this situation, lacking any political representation in their own country, the Kenya African Union has made an unsuccessful attempt to place the demands of the African people by the most simple and elementary democratic rights directly before the British Government.

"In March of last year two delegates from the Union, Messrs. Mbiyu Koinange and Achieng Omondi, were sent to London to try again. The delegation was refused a hearing and their demands were summarily dismissed, thus demonstrating in practice the contempt of the bureaucratic despots in Whitehall for just those steps towards self-government which the trusteeship ideologists are so fond of spouting about. By this final act of unshaken determination to keep Kenya in subjection, exposed and every aspect of the struggle to-day, whether violent or otherwise, is the responsibility of the British Government alone.

"Then follow five lines which appear to constitute an incitement to breaches of the peace. The document then continues:

"The similarity between British action in Kenya and what is taking place in South Africa (hypocritically attacked in the British Press) cannot be too strongly stressed, and it is certainly a sad incident that Dr. Malan points to the actions of the British Government as having set precedents for the justification and extension of his own brutal rule. Events in Kenya have given such a powerful impetus to the anti-apartheid movement and the total liberation of the whole of Africa, for which the so-called Commonwealth Federation is yet another step, that it is the obvious over-aim of the African people.

"The British Government and the United Nations, in their ordinary pretences, as Ollie Johnston has ably demonstrated, concern in the present respect in Kenya and carry their part in our shame, using conscripted British soldiers to do the dirty work for them, it is the simple duty of all decent people in Britain to intervene directly and to halt the imposition upon the Colonies of further barbarism from Europe.

"The affairs of Kenya can only be settled democratically and must therefore be left to the people of Kenya, of whom the Africans constitute the vast majority.

"To attain this end, indispensable for any progressive achievement in Africa, the complete withdrawal of British troops and the British Administration from Kenya, the immediate and unconditional release of Mau Mau leaders of the K.A.U., and above all the immediate release and return to their homes with complete compensation of all Africans victimized constitute the fundamental prerequisites.

"Only by pressing for the implection of these demands will we in Britain be able to save ourselves from the humanitarian noose which is being prepared for our necks.

Editorial Comment

A more disgraceful pamphlet about Kenya can hardly have been published in this country.

For our readers who know the Colony will recognize it as a mixture of lies and half-truths; and it is to be hoped that the proper authorities will consider whether its authors and publishers should be prosecuted. Some of their statements have therefore had to be omitted from this quotation.

The pamphlet contains a grotesque allegation that tens of thousands of Africans in Kenya have been "tracked down by police dogs and hunted with aeroplanes." The truth is that police dogs have been used to track down suspected murderers and that aircraft have been employed to observe the movements of Mau Mau adherents. The charge about forced labour is, of course, wholly without foundation.

Emergency legislation has necessarily been introduced by the ordinary processes of the Legislature, but what relation the new measures bear to "undisguised Fascism" is not apparent. To describe the terrorists and penalties as a "deluge of barbarism" is sheer fantasy. They are, in fact, the first instalment of the Government's reply to Kikuyu barbarism.

It will be noted that the writers have the effrontery to dismiss the criminal conspiracy of the Mau Mau as purely home-brained law spirit strictly for consumption in Britain. In their communiques issued in Kenya brand that assertion as a deliberate falsehood.

A equally vile accusation is coupled with it—that Mau Mau has been inflated beyond all possible significance by the lies of an irresponsible propaganda machine. What significance would the "Movement for a Democracy of Content" attribute to a secret society of Africans which within a few months has numbered more than 50 Africans who would not accept dictation?

The question of land is misrepresented in the manner usual among the enemies of white settlement. The historic fact is that much of the best land in Kenya was in the possession of Africans when the white settler pioneers arrived, and so remained; but that they and their children have ruined it by bad farming, while

the European settlers have brought less good ground into first class condition by sound husbandry.

The statement that Kenyan European non-official elected members to the Legislature is likewise false. In fact, they elect 11 only, and until last year's general election the number was 11.

Following short references to the political demands of the Kenyan African Union was a sentence which we have omitted because it appears subversive and tantamount to a statement of terrorism. It is to be hoped that it will receive the immediate attention of the law officers of the crown.

It will be noted that the pamphlet proposes the complete withdrawal from Kenya of British administration. That would satisfy one clique only—the instigators of Mau Mau violence who would then attain their aim of power for themselves.

Had this document been commissioned by the Kikuyu conspirators, it is precisely what they would have wished to suggest—though they would probably have shown more discretion, than do the (presumably) anonymous writers who are quoted above.

Who are they? No name appears, except that of the Contemporary Press, 26 Helyar Road, London, N.W.2, and of the printers, Kenion Press, Ltd., 20 Owen Street, Slough, Bucks.

Comments on Mau Mau Activities

Bishop Carey's Letter on Discipline

BISHOP WALTER CAREY, for many years Bishop of Blomfontein, who has lived in the Kiule district of Kenya for a few years, has written a letter to the *East African Standard*, Nairobi.

What is the good of teaching a technology unless the pupils are also taught character and trustworthiness. It is not enough to produce engineers and technicians who do not do their duty.

Moses, dealt with exacting discipline circa 1400 B.C. He had to deal with a generation of Hebrews he led out of Egypt. He dealt with them with mathematics, in even numbers. So that came to be the iron discipline of desert life, and the results to the credit of their stone-age mentality.

It ought not to be left to a few teachers in a school-master in the Kenya Reserve should be one of the aims of a public-school master, who cares for the character of his pupils. Arnold of Rugby and Thring of Uppingham taught the public schools that, and it is the crying need in all African education. (There are even a small minority of Europeans who would be better informed at Exodus 20).

Facing Facts

Meanwhile, I hope, and pray that we settlers in Kenya will take our own line, because we know the facts. The sort of politician or editor in England who spends his time in slandering the settlers and in twisting and perverting the truth would, doubtless, like us to teach the Kikuyu the values of democracy and the beauty of political agitation. Blind, leading the blind.

We know, because we are here, that these people need true education—trustworthiness, hard work, truthfulness, co-operation; and Heaven knows 90% at least of the settlers are willing to assist if Africans will take it. Can they? They are not fit for democracy. They want a paternal and firm Government, which will for years lead on a better training, less sinuous treatment of the soil, etc., and, above all, law and order. But I beg you to insist on proper educationalists who will make character the foundation of all.

Why should we listen to voices from England who—unable to control their own crime wave there—try to compensate by interfering with their own Government's efforts to do their job better by insisting on discipline and character, law and order?

We know the situation and its only true remedies. We could say effectively to every Member of Parliament and to many editors in England: "Come to see us, and study the Ten Commandments yourselves—particularly Number Nine. Thou shalt not bear false witness."

Yes: character, trustworthiness, hard work, truthfulness. Unless we lay this foundation, the Kikuyu are sunk—and perhaps we too.

On Monday of this week the London *Evening Standard* began publication of a short series of articles by Bishop Carey.

Addressing a large gathering of Indian journalists in Delhi last week, he is reported to have said that "a movement has been started by Mau Mau" to "take over Kenya" and that "the British has got to be put down whether there is a Conservative or Labour, or any other Government in charge." British policy had always been to increase the degree of self-government for African people, and the only difference between Labour and Conservative policy on race relations was that during our time in office we implemented that policy to a far greater extent than any other Government.

On the same day Mr. Atlee told the Indian Council of World Affairs that although the British Commonwealth had extraordinarily fine machinery, and there was "nothing for" in the United Nations, talks at Commonwealth meetings were more fruitful than those at U.N.O.

Ill-Informed Journalists

MR. MERVYN HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News* has written in that paper:

I am very tired of reading in *The Observer* and in several other papers that the settlers are opposed to any policy designed to relieve the genuine grievances of Africans, and that Sir Evelyn Baring flew to England to secure the support of the Colonial Office for a policy which the settlers—they are usually influential extremists, reactionaries, or slum-wicked—were implacably opposed to. The special correspondents who write that sort of nonsense are either ill-informed, malicious, or incompetent journalists. Such comment is a needless dissidence, all races in Kenya.

It is their hypocrisy to write about the need for better race relations in Kenya and at the same time constantly denigrate the European community and encourage other races to dislike and distrust them by

publishing a spat of inaccurate fact, false conclusion, and mischievous innuendo; and that is precisely what a large and influential section of the British Press persistently does.

If I were granted a New Year wish it would be to translate a bunch of back-benchers and left-wing journalists to manage a town on the verges of Kikuyuland for a year. Then after they might have some different ideas about the Mau Mau in Kenya.

Some months ago I read a report of a speech by a Labour M.P. who said that it was time we ceased to regard Africans as mental primitives, "they are our mental equals," he asserted. If the honourable gentleman claims equality with the garden boy, who am I to say him nay? Perhaps he is right.

"Socialist Prod-Nose Activities"

JOHN BAKER WHITE, M.P., said in Ashford, Kent, last week:

"Before the war many Socialists followed the doctrine of 'never in Africa, always wrong'. In their approach to the problems of Africa their slogan seems to be 'the white man always wrong'. Those who can see nothing but black in Africa, or no good in white in Africa, are really by far the most effective recruiting agents for the forces of subversion and disorder.

"Consider the recent actions of many Socialists in Parliament and elsewhere. Senior chiefs and loyal Africans of lesser status are murdered in Kenya. White settlers who have rendered gallant service in two world wars are murdered, and from the Socialists there is nothing more than a formal murmur of regret. But when fanatical adherents of the evil Mau Mau cult are shot while attacking the police, there are loud shrieks of protest, demands for the adjournment of Parliament, and an immediate investigation by a Parliamentary delegation.

"Then Socialist members of Parliament go off on what they call 'fact-finding tours' in areas of trouble. Cannot they realize that these prod-nose activities are a source of encouragement to subversive elements and the despair of those whose difficult task it is to preserve law and order?

"The Socialists have tried to use the troubles in Kenya as a tool to beat the Conservative Government, and it is quite true that many of these troubles spring from their own administration, and that there is too much at stake for Colonial policy to be kicked about like a football on the floor of the House of Commons.

"Has Mau Mau A Controlling Organization?"

"The Mau Mau is turning?" a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has inquired in a full-length article.

"Just before Christmas Mr. C. M. Johnston, the Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley, said that he believed that the tide had turned. But most of the entries which can yet be set to the credit side of the account represent hope and prospect rather than concrete achievements.

"There is an impression that the Administration, the Kenya Police and the military are attacking Mau Mau more effectively. Colonel A. Rimbault, whose task it is to coordinate the activities of all concerned with the business, has hardly had the chance to show results. He has plenty of scope, for there have been many reports of a lack of co-ordination and of diverse interpretations of plan and policy.

"The big question is whether Mau Mau activities are handled as if controlled by some unknown leader, or group of leaders, whether the widespread incidents are spontaneous outbursts without central direction, or if opinion is divided, or if there is a pattern in the incidents. And it is hard to believe that there is not somewhere a controlling organization.

"The great difficulties of routing out and arresting the Mau Mau criminals are well illustrated by a simile made by a Lancashire Fusilier. After a day of travel by lorry and on foot around Kikuyuland he said: 'You don't want Fusiliers on this job. You want 10,000 ruddy rat traps. Incidentally, the Lancashire Fusiliers have made a great name for themselves in Kenya. On all occasions bears high praise of their discipline, smartness, and admirable behaviour during leisure hours.

"Scores of Kikuyu-owned lorries and buses stand in the trade, hundreds of shops in Kikuyuland has shrunk to a third or less of the normal size. Every kind of rural enterprise, as in the case of the Mau Mau, has lost their jobs. The cumulative effect presses hardly on the tribe. To make matters worse, the short rains were sparse, and there is the prospect of a food shortage next year.

In the matter of restoring law and order there is ground for believing that the tide has turned. The flow of information about evil-doers is increasing with the spread of security, as Mr. Lyttelton predicted it would. More and more Mau Mau and Mau Mau Mau are prepared to publish their names and oppose Mau Mau.

Dr. Leakey Displaced as Interpreter Mau Mau Trial at Kapenguria

THE TRIAL OF TOMO KENYATTA and five other Africans at Kapenguria was adjourned until Monday after Mr. D. N. Pritt, chief counsel for the defence, had objected to Dr. L. S. B. Leakey as interpreter. Dr. Leakey had interjected that a period of seven months mentioned by a witness, a "Muslim," probably referred to Islamic months.

The magistrate assured Mr. Pritt that no other interpreter was good could be found. He said he had 14 years' experience of Kikuyu interpreters, whose standard with one or two exceptions, was extremely low. Mr. Pritt replied that Dr. Leakey had written a book on Mau Mau, and asked in asking for an impartial interpreter mentioning the names of several possible candidates. One was alleged to be a brother of Kenyatta. But that suggestion was acted by Mr. Pritt.

Mr. Pritt warned the defence that the results of a change would be disastrous, and that no interpreter could be found who understood the lights and shades of English and Kikuyu as Dr. Leakey does. The prosecution did not favour an African interpreter, and suggested the Rev. Scott Dixon, a missionary.

Further Evidence

Earlier a Kikuyu shopowner in Kiambu had described how he had been forced to take the Mau Mau oath three years ago, when Kenyatta stood beside him and took the oath at the same time. After a trial he had been seized by a party of Africans when he entered a hut in which a trap was buried low. After being struck in the face he had escaped. Outside he had met Dedah Mugo who was convicted later for administering the oath.

The witness then saw Kenyatta and Mbiyu, who told him he must take the oath. He was pushed into the water, and Kenyatta led him through an arch of banana fronds. Kenyatta stood beside him as the oath warning was read to him: "If you sell your country or your people, this meat will kill you," and meat was rubbed against his lips. Kenyatta went through the same ceremony at the side.

The witness said he was forced to pay 62s. 6d., and was adjured to keep the matter secret. Kenyatta told him it was not a bad deal.

Another witness testified that he had been taken by leaders, who included Fred Kubai, one of the accused, that when enough people had been initiated the horn would be blown and then the people would either drive the Europeans out of the country or kill them. He had taken the oath and attended meetings in Nairobi organized by Kubai and Willy George, another African.

The witness described how he had been taken to Mau Mau, had been forced to take the bath, and leaving for England last September.

Mr. Pritt said he would ask for proceedings for perjury to be taken against a Kikuyu woman, who had given evidence earlier.

Further difficulties have been experienced since Mr. Kinothia, a Kikuyu, was appointed by the Chief Justice to take the place of Dr. Leakey as interpreter.

Nevertheless, for the prosecution who was assisted by Assistant Solicitor-General Henderson, a fluent Kikuyu linguist, objected more than once to interpretations and suggested that Mr. Pritt's objection was to be long it would be better to wait until a better interpreter could be found. The magistrate, while not disagreeing with that view, pointed out that Mr. Kinothia had been appointed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Somerhaugh argued that he had been appointed only as a stop-gap, and that he was either good enough or not. Without casting the slightest aspersion on Mr. Kinothia personally, he sought that he had difficulty in interpretation. The magistrate said he might stop proceedings at any time.

Mr. Pritt said that he would have no objection to Dr. Leakey's presence in court, or to Mr. Henderson assisting the defence. Meantime, commented Mr. Somerhaugh, "we are still in a fog. We do not know who will carry on, Mr. Kinothia or some different expert from some foreign tribe. The hearing was adjourned."

Egypt's Agreement with Sudan Parties

Text as Published in Khartoum

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Sudanese parties, Umma, National Unionist, Social Republican, and Muslim League, met Major Saleh Salem and he has out before them the points of difference arising during the present talks between the Egyptian and British Governments.

They have all agreed the following resolutions as a final settlement of the Sudan question and to withdraw.

1.—THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE Sudan shall be the following Egyptian proposal:

Paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (c) of the Egyptian Note should read: "any resolution passed by the Commission which the Governor-General may regard as inconsistent with his responsibilities or any legislation approved by Parliament which the Governor-General may regard as incompatible with the principle of ensuring free and equal treatment to all the various Provinces of the Sudan should be referred to the Government." Provided that in this case the two Governments shall give answer within one month of the date of formal notice, and provided that the Commission's resolution on the legislation approved by Parliament shall stand unless the two Governments agree to the contrary.

2.—GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COMMISSION.—Sub-paragraph (a) of the Commission shall be set up forthwith, before the promulgation of the constitution and before the holding of elections. Sub-paragraph (b) of the Commission shall be constituted as laid down in the Egyptian Note. Sub-paragraph (c) of the Commission collectively shall act for the Governor-General in his absence under the chairmanship of the neutral member (Indian or Pakistani).

Sudanization

3.—SUDANIZATION.—Sub-paragraph (a) of the following is to be added to paragraph 12 of the Egyptian Note:

"When the Sudan Parliament fixes a date for self-determination within a maximum period of three years, all remaining British and Egyptian staff mentioned in paragraph 10 of the Egyptian Note shall be substituted by other neutral elements to be nominated by the Sudanese Government. This is only if sufficient Sudanese are unavailable."

Sub-paragraph (b) of the phrase "with the agreement of the two liquidating Governments" is to be deleted from paragraph 12.

Sub-paragraph (c) of the phrase "on the ratification of the two Governments of the date of termination of the transitional period" is to be deleted from paragraph 12 of the Note and substituted "on the termination of the transitional period."

4.—ELECTIONS.—Elections are to be directed all parts of the Sudan wherever possible and practicable and this shall be decided on by the Supervising Commission mentioned in the Egyptian Note.

5.—WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES.—Sub-paragraph (a) of the withdrawal of British and Egyptian military forces from the Sudan shall be complete before the election of the Constituent Assembly which will decide the future of the country as laid down in the Egyptian Note.

Sub-paragraph (b) when all British and Egyptian military forces are withdrawn, internal security shall be entrusted to the Sudanese armed forces alone and the Governor-General shall have no authority over them during this period.

Basis of the Governing Constitution

The Sudanese parties whose representatives have signed this document have agreed that the foregoing points shall be a basis of the Sudan's governing constitution; otherwise the parties are agreed to boycott any elections to be held under another constitution. They are also agreed to meet and organize the means of boycott and the ways of its execution should such a course be necessary.

The signatories to the agreement were as follows: Umma Party: Siddik Abdol Rahman, Abdulla Khalil, Abdol Rahman Ali Taha; Socialist Republican Party: Zein el Abdin-Salih, Dardiri Mohammed Ahmed; National Unionist Party: Ismail el Azhari, Mohammed Nur el Din, and Dardiri Mohammed Osman; National Muslim League: Fahia Abdel Gader; and for Egypt: Sagh Salah Salim.

The original proposals of the Egyptian Government stated in paragraph 6 of the Note of November 2:

"The Governor-General shall remain responsible to the

liquidating Government, and (d) any affairs which are not strictly internal of the Sudan should be referred to the Sudanese Parliament as regards any part of the State (to the Sudan Government); (e) any resolution passed by the Commission which he might regard as inconsistent with his responsibilities. In this case the two Governments must give answer within one month of the date of formal notice. The Commission's resolution shall stand unless the two Governments agree to the contrary.

Paragraph 12, which was also proposed to amend stated that the transitional period should begin with the appointment of the five-member commission and should not exceed three years, subject to the completion of Sudanization. It would end on the date of the Sudanese Parliament meeting in Khartoum and the ratification by the two liquidating Governments.

Paragraph 13 stated that on the ratification by the liquidating Governments of the date of which the transitional period was to be terminated the Sudanese Government existing would draft a draft law for the election of constituent assembly which it would submit to the Government for approval. The Government would then forward to the Government of the five-member commission two Sudanese and two Indian, one Indian or Pakistani, safeguards for the free and impartiality of the election. These would then be agreed upon.

Major Saleh's visit to the South, was reported to have said in Khartoum he had discovered no demand by the immigrants for special guarantees, but that there was evidence of machinations by British officials in collaboration with missionaries to send the South from the North. He therefore thought the Sudanization should be established more speedily in the Southern Provinces than in the Northern. [Reference appears under N. By The Way.]

Owing to the success achieved by African women as agricultural instructors in Kenya, provision has been made for an increase from 12 to 36 in the Nyanza Province and from 46 to 100 in the Central Province. Experience has shown that older women have been the most effective.

E. A. & R.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge.

SO SCARCE has paper been in Britain since 1939, that the problem of the specialist newspaper publisher has been to meet urgent demands from those with priority. Circulation campaigns have been impossible. Now the position seems likely to ease. East Africa and Rhodesia, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues. Satisfied readers are the people who can best help in the matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it regularly but are not subscribers? That would help them and themselves far more than you can add to our power to raise those issues. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Portland Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

Sir Godfrey Huggins on the Development of Southern Rhodesia

Federation Would Greatly Facilitate Central African Trade

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts last week in London on the development of the Colony.

At the beginning he emphasized that the British had every right to be angry and that not long before their arrival African invaders had scourged the country and massacred those whom they found in occupation.

The Prime Minister said that the 64,000 Europeans in the Colony in 1939 had grown to 82,000 by 1946 and to 150,000 now. In the same period the African population had risen from 1,600,000 to 1,779,000, and now about 2m. That they had thriven under the supervision of the white man was proved by the fact that they numbered more than 600,000 when he arrived.

The European death rate was low and birth rate high but the increase in the community had been largely influenced by immigration. Totalling about 3,000 in 1939, it rose to 9,100 in 1946, about 14,000 three years later, and more than 17,000 in 1951.

The national income was estimated to have increased from £73m. in 1949 to £98m. two years later, and imports in those two years had been about £54m. and £85m. At the same time the domestic exports were worth about £29m. and £42m.; but the adverse balance was not as bad as it seemed at first glance, since much of the expenditure had been on capital goods for the establishment and expansion of industry.

Increased Revenue and Production

The country's revenue had risen from about £14m. in 1949 to £21m. in 1952, the mineral production had increased from £11m. in 1949 to £15m. in 1951, and the exports of tobacco in those two years had risen from 2m. lb. and 88m. lb. Since 1947 tobacco exports to the United Kingdom by the Colony had saved the Mother Country an expenditure of about 15m. dollars on tobacco leaf.

All this development had been greatly to the advantage of the Africans, who had a higher standard of well-being than any others in Central Africa; they were the best educated, best dressed, and healthiest of Africans.

Southern Rhodesia had been a pioneer of soil and water conservation. In the Native areas the work had been done at the expense of the taxpayers, which meant mainly the European community, but in the European areas the bulk of the outlay had fallen on the farmers themselves. That was an instance of discrimination by law against the Europeans.

The country had immense deposits of chrome ore, far greater quantities of which could have been exported if the United Kingdom had been able to supply railway equipment. It had taken more than 31 years to begin to get delivery of 70 locomotives on order, but they were now coming forward. The ore was now mined to Beira, shipped to the United States, turned into ferro-chrome, and partly sold to the U.K. Now Southern Rhodesia was arranged to produce ferro-chrome on the spot and before long would supply the Mother Country with all her requirements.

One criticism of "neo-colonialism" which had substance and merit had none was that raw materials had been taken away from the industries of distant countries at a price which did not leave enough in the country of origin for the provision of satisfactory health, education, and other social services. Now that was being changed, and with the extension of secondary industries the living standards for all could be raised.

Though the Colony had unlimited quantities of excellent coking coal, which was short almost everywhere in the world, more particularly to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, had been impeded by shortage of railway rolling stock. But a new colliery had been discovered and a new colliery was being developed. Soon the Frankie Company would have to raise millions of money to provide fuel for local needs and later to export—at great profit.

To avoid wasting such good coal in locomotives and their stalling stations, it would be necessary to open up new deposits of lower grade. Avoidance of the waste of first class coal was another of the reasons for wanting to proceed with a great hydro-electric scheme on the Zambezi.

Exports of asbestos had risen from 67,000 tons in 1948 to 82,000 last year, when about one-fifth went to the dollar area. Southern Rhodesia had extremely large ore reserves, and three years hence the exports should reach 120,000 tons.

During the last war a small steel works had been taken over by the Government, because the companies concerned could not raise the capital necessary to develop the plant and use local iron ore and limestone, great quantities of which lay within a few hundred yards of the steel works. There was already production from a pilot plant, and there were plans to double the output.

Cotton Growing and Manufacturing

The Government had also established a spinning works, and had textile manufacture as a private enterprise. To persuade the Africans to grow cotton had not been easy, for they were not much attracted by crops which they could not eat. Now that a satisfactory price was guaranteed, Europeans were growing cotton. In 1945-46 the output had been about 1m. lb.; it had reached 1.1m. lb. in 1951, and it was estimated that there might be a crop of 2m. lb. by 1957. Then it would be necessary to export, unless there had been a great expansion of manufacturing to supply the needs of the Central African markets.

A recent development had been the planting of some 20,000 acres of wattle by private enterprise. The area was to be quadrupled, and production of tannin would start this year.

It was Northern Rhodesia, not Southern Rhodesia, which had vast copper deposits, but there were also promising deposits in the south-east and north-west of Southern Rhodesia where mining of the metal was to begin soon.

Very large phosphate deposits were being investigated by private enterprise, but a capital world would have to be provided. Industrial production had risen from a value of about £22m. in 1946 to £62m. four years later, and the respective values had been £1m. and £29m. In that time the number of industrial establishments had risen from 324 to 1,024.

I first visited the country in 1910, the only secondary industry was brewing, and the Prime Minister added that the country was now a paid tribute to the excellent work of the Rhodesia Railway, which had been acquired from private owners only because they could not raise the large amount of capital needed to develop a passenger line. Despite shortage of locomotives and rolling stock, the system had performed a wonderful job, increasing its carrying capacity from about 4m. tons in 1946 to 7m. tons last year. Merely to meet the requirements of the next three years, about 2,000 would be required.

Need for Capital

"We look to this country for capital," when asked what the Prime Minister continued, "but nowadays we have to turn to other sources. C.A. provided us with £5m. for our railways, the International Monetary Fund is providing £10m. for the development of electric power, and we are to get £3m. to £4m. for another railway line to the town of Lourenço Marques."

"Trade between this country and Southern Rhodesia is prevented to some extent by the way in which some people here handle their business, not separating Southern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa. A great many manufacturers have no agents in Southern Rhodesia."

"The worst case of which I have heard is that of a company here, which was actually asked for a loan, not represented in Rhodesia. Their reply was: 'We are away covering Southern Rhodesia and the rest of Africa.' And it was discovered that the agent for the company had never lived in Sierra Leone!"

In reply to questions Sir Godfrey said:

"Africa is still savage and will bite you if you do the wrong thing. The Government of Southern Rhodesia set out to build a great dam about 48 miles from Salisbury, and all the engineers estimated that it would take two years to fill during last year's rains it filled in six weeks. By a very fine engineering effort we managed to save it."

"It is a tremendous scheme for a great dam at the Kariba Falls on the Zambezi, it would be 160 miles long, 300 ft. wide, and be far greater than anything in America. It is estimated that it can supply power at two-fifths of a penny per unit."

Asked about education, the Prime Minister replied:

"The education of our European children is probably the best in the world. Every child is obliged to go to a secondary

school children. The Queen Mother comes to Southern Rhodesia in the summer months and she will be the fourth in line of a university.

Africa was largely educated by the missions, which receive Government grants. There are two Government schools, one a semi-industrial type, and one an educational secondary school. It was started six years ago. Most of the funds for African education are produced by European taxpayers. When referring to the heavy burden of providing all the education which should be desirable, Sir Godfrey Huggins

remembers that we are the only part of the Empire which paid for its constitution. We paid £2m. to the British South Africa Company.

The remainder of the population in the Colony had six or seven reduced one single teacher, and that all such teachers had been trained from Indian, Arab and Zulu schools.

Good Relations with Northern Rhodesia

Asked about relations with Northern Rhodesia, he replied: "They are quite good, but there is the usual stickiness between two Governments when anything has to be done. The reason is always why we want one Government instead of two."

"When I was on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia about 18 months ago, I found it said that we asked federation because of their proximity. My reply was, 'Well, it was the same I had anticipated. The first meeting was in London and one of the two territories. The day when I became Prime Minister I had arranged to send civil servants to Northern Rhodesia and provide free education for Northern Rhodesian European children in Southern Rhodesia, and I added: 'Now that you are rich I still like you.'"

One of the main reasons for federation, he concluded, was that it would greatly facilitate economic development. In public discussion it was often presented as a black-versus-white contest, whereas it was primarily an economic matter.

There was no hope, he feared, of raising even a fraction of the money necessary for the development of British Central Africa unless federation were achieved.

Reception for Conference Delegates

C.I.A.A. Function at Rhodesia House

The British Colonial Office of the United Central Africa Association gave a reception, at Rhodesia House, London East Friday evening, in honour of the delegates from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland who are attending the conference on Federation at 10, Carlton House Terrace.

Lord Milverton, chairman of the London Committee, and Lady Milverton received the guests, among whom

- Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Alport, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Alport, Mrs. Correll Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. M. P. Barrow, Mr. & Mrs. V. J. Bayliss, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Beckwith, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. & Mrs. Donald Brodie, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Buequet, Mr. & Mrs. B. Bush, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Carstairs, Sir Geoffrey Colby, The Hon. Sir John and Mrs. Fisher, Sir William Fildes, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Gibb, Mr. & Mrs. P. Gibson, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Harborne, Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Goodenough, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Green,
- Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. & Mrs. V. Hodson, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Hudson, Sir Godfrey & Lady Huggins, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. H. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Jones, Colonel & Mrs. K. J. Jones, Sir Percival and Lady Liesching, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Macmillan, Mr. & Mrs. H. K. McKee, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McPherson, Sir D. G. & Lady Malcolm, Mr. & Mrs. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Milne, Mr. & Mrs. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. J. Moffatt, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Payne, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Poole, Mr. & Mrs. H. Pooley,
- Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Richards, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Strachan, Mr. & Mrs. Maerac Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Sayers, Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. M. Taylor, Sir Shenton & Lady Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Worth, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Wetherill, Mr. & Mrs. Colin White, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Whiteley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wallace, Sir Kenneth & Lady Roberts-Wray, Lieut-Colonel Wilson, and Mr. Whitehead.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will assemble on January 26.

PRESENTING THE Big NEW VAUXHALLS



Enter the New Velox and Wyvern

Wider, sleeker, full 5 speed roadster Supercharging complete.

Here, we believe, is the best balanced combination of desirable qualities ever brought to a modern car design. Here is high performance with low revs; real economy with Vauxhall quality; spreading comfort for five and room for a sixth; space for a full load of holiday luggage; a good road holding and steadiness on corners; and all-round technical excellence.

- 6 CYL. VELOX**
 - Litres: 1.75
 - For really high performance with surprising economy (25 m.p.g. with normal driving)
- 4 CYL. WYVERN**
 - Modern styling, modern engineering at 1.4 litres
 - Outstanding economy (17 m.p.g. with normal driving)

Sold and traded throughout East Africa by Motor Marts branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Harare, Iringa, Malawi, Arusha.

BRUCE LIMITED
P.O. Box 951 • NAIROBI

PERSONALIA

MR. G. G. ROBINSON has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Zanzibar.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, and LADY COHEN are expected in England in March.

MRS. C. HANDLEY-BIRD, M.L.C., Consul for Belgium in Uganda, is attending the Festival of Kivu.

MR. J. H. WILSON, Secretary for Tanganyika Territory, is away spending several months in this country.

MR. D. McNEIL, Director of Public Works in the Somaliland Protectorate, is on leave in this country.

MR. J. H. LACELLES, a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has been elected to the board of the Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

MRS. MILVERTON left England on her return for a visit to her home in Herefordshire after a three months absence.

BRIGADIER S. J. SOUBERT, Adjutant-General in the Union Defence Forces, has been appointed to serve on the staff of the C-in-C., Middle East, and India.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. R. CHATER left London by air on Monday for the Somaliland Protectorate to visit the Somaliland Scouts, of which he is Colonel Commandant.

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY is acting as chairman of the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association during LORD MILVERTON'S absence from England.

Mrs. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER, M.P., and MISS IRENE WHITE, M.P., discussed the Capricorn Declarations in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. last Sunday.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, Q.C., M.P., is to be admitted to the Northern Rhodesian Bar in the High Court in Livingstone next Saturday. MR. RONALD WILLIAMS, also a Socialist M.P., was admitted last Thursday.

MR. N. E. MUSTOE, Q.C., has succeeded SIR DOUGAL MAIZOLM as chairman of the executive committee of the Great Britain of the 1820 Memorial Sufferers' Association. He served in East Africa in the war.

MR. R. A. BURROUGHS, an official of the British Embassy in Cairo, has visited the Sudan to discuss with the Sudan Government points arising from the talks between General Nguib and the British Ambassador.

THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH have promised to attend a four-day coronation joint ball at Hurlingham to be held on July 7 by the Royal Air Force Society, the Over-Seas League, and the Victoria League.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and MAJOR-GENERAL the EARL OF ATHLONE, President of the Royal African Society, have left this week for South Africa. They expect to be back in London about the end of March.

DR. FRANK DIXEY has been awarded the Merghison Medal by the council of the Geological Society for his contributions to the geology of Africa and his distinguished services as Director of the Colonial Geological Surveys.

MR. WILFRED PADLEY, since 1950 Secretary to the Treasury in Kenya, has been appointed Financial Secretary in Uganda, in the place of MR. C. C. SPENCER, who is assuming the chairmanship of the Cotton Lint Marketing Board. Mr. Padley joined the Kenya Administration in 1946, and became Assistant Financial Secretary two years later.

MR. CHARLES COLLET, a barrister in the Seychelles, was given a final lease on Monday by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to appeal against an order barring him from appearing in the High Court of that Colony. When the ships added a rider that as there appeared to have been some confusion about what had happened, they hoped the matter could be settled on the spot.

THE DOWAGER LADY BUNTING has moved to 54 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1.

MR. J. K. MATHESON, who since 1945 has been chairman of Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., has asked to be released from the duties of that office. He will remain chairman, director or visiting director of several of the associated companies. MR. JOHN S. CRAWFORD has joined the board of the parent company and MESSRS. W. J. HOPKINS and L. W. MITCHELL have been appointed directors of Messrs. W. Milligan and Co., Ltd., a company within the group.

"SIR ENOCH JENKINS, since 1945 Chief Justice in Nyasaland, who has been appointed a Justice of Appeal, East African Court of Appeal, was called to the bar in 1924 and entered the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland in the following year. Transferring to the Legal Service in 1927 as a assistant registrar in Northern Rhodesia, he became Crown Counsel three years later, solicitor-General in 1936, and was transferred to Fiji as Attorney-General in 1938.

Standard Bank's New Chairman

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, who joined the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa a rather less than a year ago, has accepted an invitation to become chairman and will be visiting South Central and East Africa to study conditions on the spot. He was Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Government from 1932 to 1940, and then for five years Governor of the National Bank of Egypt until it passed under Government control. On his return to England he was elected deputy chairman of the National Provincial Bank. With his new appointment the Standard Bank abandons the practice of having no chairman, that office having passed in rotation to the members of the board for a week at a time.

Passengers for East

AMONG the PASSENGERS for East Africa outward-bound in the KENYA CASTLE, which left London on January 2 for Cape Town via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, the Suez Canal, and East African ports are:

Mombasa: Mr. B. C. Baldwin, Mr. W. D. B. Baxter, J. A. Beaven, Commissioner S. Bladin (S.A.), Mr. M. A. G. Boule, Mr. J. Bowler-Kemp, Mr. J. Briggs, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Butt, Capt. J. G. Burton, Mr. J. R. Cashmore, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Casson, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Chater, Mr. A. B. Church, Mr. G. B. Cliff, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. H. Coles, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Cooper, Mrs. R. Czochowicz, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. David, Mr. R. N. Day, Read, Mr. E. R. Dwyer, Mr. R. B. Drummond.

Mrs. E. J. Coley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gillmore, Mr. J. R. Grayburn, Mr. E. R. Grist, Mr. & Mrs. J. Harrison, Mr. H. Hemsley, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Hinaway, Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Ireland, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. P. G. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. N. D. King, Mr. A. Kenby, Mr. G. E. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. H. Lockwood, Mr. C. F. Lovett, Mr. P. A. Mackinnon, Dr. K. McCrack, Mr. W. McEadyen, Sir Perry Mathew, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Mason, the Most Rev. David Mathew, Mr. R. St. J. Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Mitchell, Mr. R. O. Mott, Mr. P. J. Nahapiet, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Newman, Southampton.

Leut. Col. & Mrs. E. C. Brattle, Mr. & Mrs. E. Preston, Capt. & Mrs. C. J. Pringle, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Butman, Mr. & Mrs. J. Ramage, Mr. J. D. Randall, Mr. B. L. M. Kelly, Mr. J. G. Rhy's-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Richards, Mr. W. R. Harrison, Mr. K. H. F. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Mr. W. D. Small, Major & Mrs. R. E. R. Smallwood, Mr. & Mrs. D. & Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. P. H. Thorpe, Mr. & Mrs. A. Townsend, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Ushon, Mr. N. J. Wainwright, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Major D. R. Woodrowson, Tanganyika: Mr. J. B. Decker, the Rev. J. Forsyth, Dr. W. Kerr, and Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Wood.

Der es Salaam: Mr. J. G. Burt, Capt. & Mrs. G. H. Cox, Mr. E. R. Edwards, Mr. E. F. Haden, Mr. & Mrs. H. Jansson, Mr. B. Jansson, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Lawes, Dr. Isobel Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Mason, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Richards, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart.

Obituaries

Lieut-Colonel E. W. Tulloch

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD W. TULLOCH, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.S.M., M.I.M.E., who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 64, was Chief Government Mining Engineer in Rhodesia from 1927 to 1934, and had been associated with the Company for over 40 years. Educated at Glasgow University and the Royal School of Mines, he joined Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. in 1909 and during the war had a distinguished record with the Mining Company of the Royal Engineers being awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. for gallantry and receiving four mentions in dispatches. For a year after hostilities he was with Goldfields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., and then spent four years on the Gold Coast. Colonel Tulloch then tried tobacco farming for a while, but took up the Government mining post in 1927. In 1934 he joined Goldfields as resident engineer, subsequently becoming manager, and since then had been in receipt of the Matapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Co., Ltd., and the Bulawayo Ordnance Co., Ltd. In the two years he was president of the Chamber of Mines, and during the last was a Commandant for Outside District.

Mrs. Martin Johnson

MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON, whose death in New York is announced, collaborated with her husband in making films of wild life in East Africa and elsewhere for 25 years, until his death in a plane accident from which she also had a narrow escape. She was a crack shot, and her part was often to bring down dangerous animals before the camera. In 1940 she published a graphic account of her experiences in "I Married Adventure," and she was also the author of "Jungle Friends," written mainly for children. Just before the last war she participated in the Livingstone-Stanley film, most of which was made on the banks of Lake Naivasha. Her second marriage to Mr. Clifton Johnson took place in 1941.

Mr. James Russell Orr

MR. JAMES RUSSELL ORR, O.B.E., Director of Education in Kenya from 1951 to 1952, died in this country. He was educated at Norwich College and Merton College, Oxford, and became a master at his old school later at Westminster School. During his service in Kenya he was a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils and he served on Nairobi Municipal Council. Among his publications were "Religion and Education," and "The Life We Can Be Living," a book on financial reform.

Mr. John Antoniadis

MRS. JOHN ANTONIADIS, Greek Consul for the Rhodesias and Tanganyika, has died in Salisbury at the age of 76. A well-known Gwelo business man, he arrived in the Colony in 1900, having walked from Greece. From 1929 to 1932 he was Mayor of Gwelo. Five years ago was appointed the town's first alderman. For seven years until 1944 he was president of the Integrated Hellenic Community, being appointed in that year honorary Consul for Greece, the first of that nationality to hold the post. A prominent Free Trader, he was Deputy Grand Master of Rhodesia and the founder of the Lodge Gwelo.

SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, who has died in London at the age of 80, accompanied Mr. Winston Churchill as private secretary on his African tour in the early part of the century.

Parliamentary Privilege and Mr. Wigg

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE raised by four M.P.s. in connexion with the trial in Kenya of alleged leaders of the Mau Mau movement has been raised by Alan Herbert, himself a former member of the House of Commons, to what is the members of his constituency.

Now that the person of Mr. Pritt is out of peril, some comment may be permitted on what appear to be some new and nonsensical notions about Parliamentary privilege. The utterances of M.P.s. made in the course of their duty are rightly privileged. Is it now suggested that all incoming communications also are exempt from the ordinary process of law?

Suppose A writes to B and in the letter about B which he has been writing and writing, he says, "The lord of the Blue Moon, had such a fine, the licensing laws for B, leading income tax. B brings on a plan for the High Court and wins. I say the member of the Privy Council and have the Lord Chief Justice handed to the Bar of the House?" If this is not the doctrine, the others of Mr. Wigg and his friends are bound to understand, is that is the point, is the whole question occurs to me, what will be the procedure if A and B are in Eire, Australia or Ceylon?

It is clear that Mr. Wigg is to "raise the matter" again and I do not think it proper to discuss the question now. I should not agree. All privilege, in its strict sense, abstracts something from the rights of those who do not enjoy it, and therefore in the long run it rests upon their consent, and they should be heard.

Lord Denham, said in Stockdale v. Hansard (and Lord Hewart repeated it in *Partie Herbert v. The King* and *Sir Rollo Graham Campbell*). The Commons of the United Kingdom are not a vested with more power and dignity by their legislative character than that which they have as grand inquest of the nation. The privileges that are required for the energetic discharge of the duties inherent in this high trust are conceded without murmure or a doubt.

"I may be doing Mr. Wigg an injustice, but for one to do not consider that the kind of privilege he seems to claim is really for the energetic discharge of his duties. If you have an opportunity to speak as a member, to testify that one constituent at least has murmured loudly and doubted" in writing. For all I know, Mr. Wigg would have a Parliamentary intromission about this letter if I sent it to *The Times* at once. I am therefore taking the precaution of addressing you first, for according to his doctrine, as I understand it, a letter sent to you, as my member is privileged, and cannot be made a matter of public trouble."

Outlook in Zanzibar

MRS. D. RANKINE, British Resident in Zanzibar, addressing the Legislative Council on the 27th session, said that expenditure in 1951 had exceeded the original estimate by 20 per cent. Receipts from clove and import duties had been 10 per cent. than expected, and other revenues, such as income tax, had yielded well. There was a surplus of about £387,000.

He noted the Council that, unless there were a remarkable recovery in the last month, the estimated surplus of £92,000 for 1952 would not be realized. In spite of drastic economies a deficit of about £47,000 was expected.

Owing chiefly to the high price of cloves, it was possible to budget for a small surplus in 1953. The estimates were based on a clove crop of 31 lakhs of frillas, two lakhs below the average. Expenditure continues to rise, especially on social services, the demand for which was growing an indication of a growing social conscience.

The revenue position could not be regarded as satisfactory, for it was too dependent on cloves and imports, both subject to wide fluctuations. There was a tendency to charge to central Government services which ought to be paid more directly by those who benefited from them.

The present year might be the driest on record. In addition to the slight drop in prices of agricultural products had fallen, those factors had affected the country's economy.

There was no major disaster was likely to be the expansion of the country in agriculture and the manufacturing industries to a few crops necessary to meet the economic anxiety was not serious.

The Government team was nearly at the end of its rope. It had established the cause of "die-back" and discovered certain methods of control and hoped shortly to be able to control the disease. A sudden death, and whether it could be done to control it.

News and Views of Federation Central Africa Committee's Memorial

THE PRIME MINISTER is shortly to receive a memorial pleading for reconsideration of the plan for Central African federation.

This activity has been organized by a new body called the Central Africa Committee, which has offices at 140, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Leslie Hale, M.P., the vice-chairman, Mr. Donald Waino, M.P., and the treasurer is Mr. George Waino, M.P. The joint secretaries are Miss Peggy Gibbs and Mrs. Rose Szur.

Among the original signatories of the memorial are Lady Megan Lloyd George, Lord Hemmingsford, Lord Listowel, Lord Boyd Orr, Lady Pakenham, Lord Stansgate, Mr. John Drake, M.P., Mr. Dingle Foot, Mrs. Margery Fry, Mr. Victor Gollancz, Mr. Benn Owen, the Very Rev. Dr. John Baillie, the Very Rev. Dr. H. Cockburn, Father St. John Croser, the Rt. Rev. W. J. Hughes, Canon Charles Raven, and the Rev. Dr. W. E. Sangster.

The text of the memorial is as follows:

Not Opposed to Federation

"The signatories to this petition are not opposed to the general principle of federation. They are not opposed to the general conception of closer co-operation in Central Africa. They believe, however, that Great Britain is committed, and is rightly committed to a policy of giving wider and freer opportunities for educational advance and democratic representation to the peoples of the Colonial territories. The principles of the Atlantic Charter, of the United Nations Organization, and of the Declaration of Human Rights, and the terms upon which we have accepted a continuation of the mandate over the non-self governing territories bind us to this duty.

"Recent statements made by H.M. Ministers convey the impression that there may be an intention of going through proposals which are not accepted by the vast majority of the African peoples.

"The federal constitution outlined in the White Paper of June, 1952 (Draft Federal Scheme, Cmd. 8531) will place the people of the territories of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland largely under the control of a legislature elected overwhelmingly by the European settlers, who form 21% of the total population. The future of the African inhabitants of these territories will therefore lie in the hands of a privileged minority.

"The Africans have asked for our continued protection. They have a right to such protection since they expected it at the time they agreed to their territories being incorporated into the British Empire. The safeguards embodied in this legally undemocratic constitution will provide no adequate substitute for that protection.

"We believe that these proposals, if put through in this form would be disastrous to our reputation in Africa and Asia, and inimical to the cause of African co-operation and peaceful development.

"We therefore pray that H.M. Government should not betray its trust by imposing a constitution without the full and free consent of the African peoples of the three territories concerned.

"We beg H.M. Government to give opportunities for a full reconsideration of these proposals, with a view to the formation of a more consistent and their right to our democratic government.

"According to a statement circulated by the committee, invitations to sign the above has been sent to "prominent in education, the churches, arts, sciences, professions, etc."

Summary from the Conference

The conference on Central African federation was continued in London during the past week.

The *communiqué* issued last Wednesday after meetings of the Legal and Finance Committees and of a plenary session, stated:

"The conference further considered the proposed constitutional safeguards for African interests. They agreed on a principle of amendments which would improve the safeguards themselves and at the same time amend the safeguarding machinery more closely to the Federal Parliamentary system. The Legal

Committee was asked to examine the practical consequences of these decisions.

Last Thursday *The Guardian* said that the proposed Federal Public Service Commission and related matters had been considered. The conference discussed what Public Service establishments would be required during the interim period before the Federal Parliament was elected, and how the necessary staff for this purpose should be provided by the three territories.

The conference also considered major matters involved in the establishment of the Federal Public Service and the Public Services Commission. The conference had a preliminary discussion on the practical application of the proposed machinery for constitutional amendment. The working party which is to deal with interim arrangements held a meeting of the Finance, Legal and Public Services Committees also met.

Friday's *communiqué* read: "In a plenary session the conference resumed consideration of matters relating to the procedure for constitutional amendment. The conference then revised the preamble to the federal scheme, and discussed a number of amendments in detail. The conference agreed that the constitution should provide that the Governments of the federal and the territories would normally consult together on all matters of mutual interest and concern. The Legal, Finance and Public Services Committees met."

Monday's *communiqué* on a plenary session stated: "The conference reviewed progress on a number of matters which are being dealt with in detail in committees. They also discussed external relations, and considered what arrangements for way leaves of staff are necessary for the Federal Government in connexion with transport, electricity, and post and telegraphs."

The Legal Committee completed an interim report on federal jurisdiction, the federal judiciary, and appeals. The Legal, Finance, and Public Services Committees and the working party on interim arrangements met to consider points remitted to them.

The conference resumed in plenary session on Tuesday.

Joint Action in Production

Professor V.K. Mehta, pleading for delay in the introduction of federation, wrote in *The Times* on Monday:

"If the present conference were to adopt formal resolutions to accept the principle of federation (and also adumbrating an outline framework) and declare its intention of bringing a federal system into operation at the end of a stated period of years—subject to a reasonable degree of African consent—an objective which has been officially stated—during the interim period cumulative steps could be taken towards the declared goal.

"The first of these should be in the economic field. The most powerful arguments in favour of federation are those which emphasize the enormous advantages to be gained by integrating industrial development. The three territories already enjoy the benefits of a unified railway system. They also require joint action in the production and distribution of hydro-electric power and for numerous other enterprises in which concerted planning and a pooling of resources are needed.

"The coming of the Governments might well result in agreement to establish some form of authority or corporation in Central Africa which could have many of the economic benefits of a federation and as its activities extended, the territories would be moving towards federation itself. The resulting expansion of industries could provide Africans with semi-skilled (and eventually skilled) jobs in new fields; and that in turn should facilitate the necessary removal of the economic and other barriers which inhibit the harmonious development of multi-racial Africa."

The *Manchester Guardian* wrote that African leaders are being unwise to oppose federation, "not and which they should still be right to object the plan, because it does not make adequate provision for the maintenance of the trust hitherto exercised by the British Government over people still in need of it."

"That trust does not exist merely to protect present rights; it is a confession no less in promoting progress and increasing the means to correspond to progress made. None of the variations so far played on the federal theme has met this need satisfactorily.

"As the draft now stands, the African Affairs Board would substantially trench on local autonomy. It is therefore an unpopular proposal in Europe and Central Africa. The difficulty has been to see how else anybody what all British parties recognize to be a responsibility which the British Government ought not to lay aside.

"Much was made in Africa of the constitutional implications of the Minister of African Interests, but which is fast

for the arrangement was simply a form of dyarchy, which has been a familiar feature in the constitutional evolution of Commonwealth countries. Though the scheme would have usually been a defence against chaos and disorder, it is not a native idea.

"European dislike might be modified if, with federation, the local administration of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should pass from the Colonial Office to the Commonwealth Relations Office."

The journal adds that African leaders had shown themselves ready to consider federation on terms, they might have been able to obtain a scheme bringing important advances for their peoples and at the same time preserving the British Government's protection of the federal organisation. Their attitude of indifference had led to a minimum of their influence on the course of events.

Regrettable Absence of Africans from Conference

In a leading article the *Sunday Times* said that it would be a breach of trust not to do what was right for the beneficiaries on the ground that some of them did not assent, continuing:

"The Government must decide after seeking their opinion and considering their views. This, although the unwillingness of invited Africans to take part in the present conference is regrettable, is far from fatal; indeed, to say otherwise would be to give a *liberian* veto on Africa's progress. It is the articulate leaders whose interests may or may not differ from those of the mass of African people."

It is to the people of Africa within the Empire, black, brown and white, that the Government owes its duty. What the conference should more precisely show is:

"The dominating question, the *Spectator* suggested, is whether the scheme could or should be pushed through in the face of African opposition. It admitted that Africans were likely to be mistaken in their attitude, and that federation on the lines proposed would benefit Africans no less than Europeans. The note continued:

"If Africans have not yet been persuaded to see that it can be argued that since, in the opinion of the British Government, federation would be for the Africans' good the scheme

should be forced on them, either they like it or they do not. No conference could be more dangerous. To breach parliament and enforce it by compulsion would be fatal to all hopes of good relations between black and white in Central Africa and not in Central Africa alone."

The idea of a British bloc in Central Africa adjoining the British bloc in East Africa may be horrible to the ears of British *blacks* but calculated to conciliate all *blacks* who not unnaturally prefer to think in terms of African blocs.

"It is suggested that Africans are not so strongly opposed to the idea of federation as they appear to be, that the great majority of them understand both the advantages and the disadvantages. There is possibly a *blacks* more likely to follow their own leaders than Europeans whom they still mistrust. The week's conference may take a valuable step forward, but it can equally well make a mistake that would have disastrous consequences for all Central Africa."

"Under the title 'The Heart for Africa' the *Daily Mail* writes:

Apartheid the Alternative

If federation does not go through, Southern Rhodesia will inevitably be drawn into the Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia will follow. It asks what the Africans want. Do they really wish to be ruled by *blacks*?

Is that what the white settlers want? Do they think the Government of Dr. Malan would be preferable to their own Government? What is their relationship with Africans? They should consider that point well, and so should the *Left Wing* who are for this country who have misled the Central Africans.

"In this federation lies a wonderful opportunity for Britain to begin to rebuild her Empire after the setbacks of recent years, and to lead millions of Africans towards self-government. Failure of the scheme now would be a great disaster."

The view of the *New York Chronicle* was different:

"In any release of *blacks* from their present status, through change of Government or otherwise, the white *blacks* have a right to demand that the Government should be able to guarantee the fundamental rights of the *blacks* who are waiting for a settlement. The Government should make it clear that it is not prepared to make a settlement which would be a disadvantage to the *blacks* and black *blacks*."

Distributors for THE STANDARD MOTOR CO.



MAGGREGOR-OATES MOTORS LTD

NAIROBI

Phone 2073

P.O. Box 406

MOMBASA

Phone 497

P.O. Box 799

District Agents throughout Kenya

Distributors for THE STANDARD MOTOR CO.

There is no chance of coming to a decision which the few members of the federal federation be kept alive, and which a few more of the Africans. There is little to be gained by waiting for a decision of good will could be made.

Mr. W. G. Barclay writes: "I have no doubt that federation would benefit the Africans. I have done nothing about the economic enforcement of the three territories, but certainly within a capital and employment, and their resources in a federation than in the separate territories. The African as well as the European territories in the Commonwealth would seem to offer the better opportunity for federation.

In a federation, the whites in Southern Rhodesia, probably followed by those north of the border, may continue to have a dominant position. To accept the federation policy of the Africans. As one result of the London conference two of the most valuable, loyal, and promising territories in the Commonwealth may begin to drift away from it.

The tragic fact is that the gap between the African leaders and the European supporters of the Liberal-minded Dr. Huggins and Mr. R. G. Welensky is wider today than it was a year ago. The present moment in such circumstances the most obvious course would also be a gray, perhaps five or years, before any circumstances be so favorable to a desirable federation as has seemed to be only a year ago.

The new situation encourages the Liberal-minded to make it more difficult for the Government to impose the federation proposal "by resolute and reasoned refusal of them.

It stresses that the Enabling Bill which will have to be presented to the House of Commons may well mark the British people's last chance of exercising a direct influence of any decisive importance on the destiny of Africans in Central Africa. An Enabling Act carried against a strong Parliamentary opposition could be in these circumstances only half an Act.

Socialist Attacks Socialist Policy

MR. STANLEY BURNHAM, socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, took a strong line in Willehall, Staffordshire, last week against the Labour party's support of African federation, and against the Labour party to that movement. He said that nothing must be done until the late Labour Government had had discussions on the principle of federation with the Africans, and that they should be allowed to decide without compulsion when to go to the Seretse Khama.

He emphasized that without federation economic development would be confined to pockets of industrialization in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and to large cities in the Transvaal.

Professional non-partisans in the United Kingdom persist in trying to put the test of political democracy before the nose of better living standards.

But political democracy is a by-product of abundance, and what Central Africa needs is a vast increase in the productivity of native agriculture. Well-run experimental stations teaching the tricks of the farming trade will do more for Africans than all the rest. These are the views of Mr. Burnham, who has just had a hard row.

There has never been a time when the British in Central Africa were more in a mood to move towards a genuine partnership. Whatever lack of flexibility there may have been in the past from a hopeless minority now, oppose the legitimate aspirations of the African Africa.

Educated Africans and Racial Prejudice

The road to a better standing in the way of African social and economic advancement will do more for racial harmony than any other single step. The educated African constantly runs up against a stern wall of racial prejudice. He should understand that a real barrier to economic and psychological development is the birth of cultural differences. The victory of the white cannot be based on the defeat of the black.

Nothing is more certain than that the economic development of Africa will be a long and difficult process.

Central African federation is a necessary step towards a more united Africa.

It is a pity that the British Government has not done more to help the African people in their struggle for a better future.

the proposal that scheme for Central Africa make it the subject of a constitution would be direct transfer of power from Whitehall to Southern Rhodesia. The very fact that this proposal to enclose the African Affairs Board with the Federal Assembly, rather than allow it to act as a free channel of access to the British Parliament, is thus calculated to secure acceptance of the scheme by the Southern Rhodesians confirms African suspicions. Britain, they believe, would thus surrender its power to protect them; and can thus be trusted.

If however the intention of the scheme to maintain British protecting power there would have been a clearly defined list of reserved subjects and a procedure for their referral to the British Parliament. The assurances given to the African people by successive British Governments and reiterated in district after district in the two northern territories have proved inconsistent with the assurances given to the settlers by Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky. The continuance of these assurances has placed in jeopardy Africans' regard for the good faith of Britain.

Britain's Historic Role

The place so much power in the hands of the local white communities in Central Africa after the lessons of the Act of Union would surely place further beyond reach the possibility of peaceful and rational solutions of ever more pressing African problems. Britain's historic rôle as trustee and guardian of the building of a multi-racial civilization is in danger of being vitiated by this scheme. Yet it is clear that the British Crown and the British people still retain the affection and loyalty of many millions of Africans.

This essential but incalculable ingredient of any new constitution cannot be forcefully transferred to others who have clearly not yet earned this loyalty of the Africans. The attempt to enforce any transfer of loyalties would destroy that very ingredient which is one of Britain's greatest assets in Africa and of more value in the long run, than any of its other coveted resources.

The Manchester Daily Dispatch wrote:

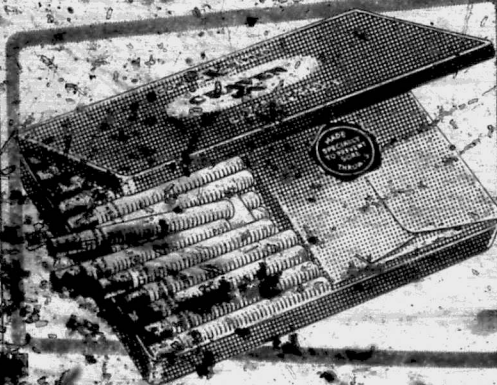
"Since the criticisms from both races cancel out, it is reasonable to assume that the federation scheme is fair to both black and white. It should be welcomed as a powerful stabilizing influence in Africa."

Those who smoke

Craven 'A'

seldom care for

other cigarettes



IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND
CARRERS LONDON'S 150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Nyasaland Chiefs in London Dr. H. K. Banda's Allegations

THE AFRICA BUREAU arranged a conference in Bloomsbury last Thursday for the five Africans who had just arrived from Nyasaland to state their views on Central African federation. There was a good attendance of journalists, who were told that two more Nyasaland Africans would arrive shortly.

CHIEF SOMBA, leader of the delegation, who became an officer in 1929 and assumed the full title 11 years ago, visited troops in East Africa during the last war, and has attended Makerere and Fort Hare universities to discuss higher education facilities for the youth of his tribe.

CHIEF MAGANGA, from the Central Province, was a sergeant in the K.A.R. during the 1914-18 war, and in the last war held similar rank whilst recruiting Africans.

ACTING PARAMOUNT CHIEF GOMANI is deputizing for his father, who is ill. After service in the Army, he became a clerk and cashier.

MR. C. K. MUWAMBA and MR. B. W. MATTHEW PHIRI are both delegates and interpreters. The latter, who retired six years ago after 35 years as a civil servant in Northern Rhodesia, acted as interpreter during meetings between the Prince of Wales and the chiefs in 1925. During the last war he was placed in charge of a Government station from time to time during the absence of the district officer.

Headmaster of Barotse National School

Mr. Phiri was a teacher in Northern Rhodesia from 1931 to 1942, and headmaster of the Barotse National School from 1942-48. For the next two years he taught at Munah Government secondary school, and has since been assistant master at the Government secondary school in Dedza, Nyasaland.

All the delegates wore European dress. Chief

Maganga, muffled in a heavy overcoat and scarf, wore a white cap, and Chief Somba a red fez.

They were introduced on behalf of the African Bureau by the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, who said that the good faith and name of Britain had become very much involved in the federation discussions now being held in London in camera.

"These chiefs, who have given loyal service to the Commonwealth, have come to make their petition to The Queen and the British people. It seems to many of us that the protective powers of Britain are being gradually whittled away—more so from the reports in to-day's papers." He added that the delegates would address meetings in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Hull, Cambridge, Oxford, and Birmingham.

All the chiefs spoke through interpreters.

"No Confidence in Present Government"

CHIEF MAGANGA said: "We are a protected people, and since we have been under British rule there has been friendship and co-operation. But since last year trouble has arisen. We have told the British Government that we do not want federation. We are unanimous in our rejection. The British Government is turning the earth upside down, they are confusing us. We come here to tell you, as friends, that we do not want trouble, but we do not want federation. We have no confidence in the present Government, but we believe in the British people."

CHIEF SOMBA said: "You sent Ministers to us, asking about federation. We thought that they had come back and told you what we thought. We have not changed our views. We held a big meeting in Lilongwe, with all our chiefs assembled, and discussed coming to Britain. The British Ministers have told you untruths. We were originally made to understand that if we did not desire federation it would not be forced upon us. Africans both in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland rejected federation, but we have now discovered that the Government is trying to force us to accept it."

ACTING PARAMOUNT CHIEF GOMANI said: "The whole of Nyasaland rejects federation. For 60 years we have been happy under the guidance of Britain, but as soon as we were told about federation by the Nyasaland Government we were perturbed. We sent delegates to the Secretary of State, saying we did not want it. At home now we have no protector, because the Government has turned against us."

Realizing that they had failed to persuade us, the Government has sent us only the educated, the intelligentsia, who objected. That is false. This matter of federation was rejected in 1938—before the Nyasaland African Congress was even born.

Money Subscribed by Africans

"We do not want to quarrel with our protectors, but it is their duty to consult us. We must decide our own destiny. Nyasaland Africans have fought for Britain, and our sons and brothers are now fighting in Malaya, yet the British Government has raised this question of federation. They tell you that only a minority reject federation, but in fact we reject it 100%. If the Government do not tell you the truth, what shall we feel, who is to represent us?"

"The Government did not want us to come here; they tried to put obstacles in our way, but the people subscribed for us to come, with their pennies, their 'tickies', their savings. We believe you are our friends, that you will go on helping us until we are ready for self-government."

CHIEF SOMBA then spoke again, saying that Nyasaland chiefs had learned that Dr. Banda was being accused of trying to influence the chiefs on federation. "That is absolutely untrue. We are quite accustomed to this federation question, which arose before the war. The Nyasaland chiefs reject all these statements that Dr. Banda influences us. There are people, too, who say that the Nyasaland African Congress influences us. Nothing of the sort. We chiefs ourselves rejected federation. The money to send us here was subscribed freely by the people."

DR. HASTINGS BANDA then declared that he had been at the instance of Sir Godfrey Huggins that the proposed Minister of African Affairs in the original plan for Central African Federation had been dropped.

A Visiting Officer had instructed the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to ask the African Representative Council and African Pastorate Council respectively to send delegates to the federation talks. In both countries the Africans had rejected the proposals. Pressure had been exerted in this country on him (Dr. Banda) and on the Rev. Michael Scott to persuade Africans to change their minds.

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

are available to you throughout

TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR



Please address enquiries to

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES



SUGAR: According to an old Polynesian legend the ancestors of the human race originally sprang from a sugar cane plant and it may well be that the South Pacific is indeed the place of origin of sugar if not of mankind. In the 15th century Captain Bugh after visiting the Solomons brought back some specimens of the 'ofahena' variety which were planted in the East Botanical Gardens in Jamaica and formed part of the parent stock of the cane which for a hundred years supplied sugar to most of the West Indies as well as to a considerable proportion of the Old World.

Sugar cultivation had never been developed in the British West Indies long before Bismarck's arrival in Barbados—the oldest English Colony in the British West Indies. It has since been among the largest sugar producers in the world and the sugar is the most important industry in the Island. Information from our branch in Barbados on market conditions and general trends in the island is readily available on request. For more information apply to the Intelligence Department at the address given below.

BARCLAYS BANK

EDMONTON, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS
 100, QUEEN STREET, EDMONTON



Nyasaland Government had hoped to persuade chiefs to agree to federation and thus break the opposition. They had misunderstood African psychology. Secondly, they had decided not to convene the African Protectorate Council for the visit to Nyasaland of Mr. Henry Hopkinson, the Minister of State, who had seen the chiefs one by one, hoping to persuade them.

But before Mr. Hopkinson left Nyasaland certain men from the Capricorn Africa Society saw him. What they told the Minister was not what the people of Nyasaland wanted, but what the Capricorn Africa Society wanted.

On August 28, after Mr. Hopkinson had left the country, the Council was convened. The Governor himself, delivered a speech, in which he said that the four native delegates to the federation conference had been stupid to be named of them for not having attended; the next time he would not pick any from the Protectorate Council. The members of the council almost walked out. They held a then held a chiefs conference.

Soon as the Nyasaland Government heard of this, they sent the Secretary for Native Affairs, Chief Mvwa to try to stop the meeting. He failed to agree, but the Government stopped trying. They convinced what they called royalists to talk, hoping to get some Africans to say "Yes, we want federation."

The last meeting was held on November 12. Invitations went to all chiefs, but saying "No" was to be expected. The Government were trying to get rid of the opposition from having their big meeting in Blantyre. All kinds of food and drinks were provided, and important Government officials and settlers were there. But only a few chiefs came, and they told the Government that they were only on their way to the meeting in Blantyre.

Repeated Rejection

At the end of the Blantyre conference the chiefs decided that they rejected federation, just as they had told Mr. Creech Jones in 1949, Mr. Griffith in 1951, and Mr. Hopkinson in 1952, and had sent messages, resolutions, and memoranda saying that they did not want it.

CHIEF SOMBA later said of Southern Rhodesia's Native policy:

"Nyasaland is an agricultural country. We have no mines."

The Native policy of Southern Rhodesia is wicked, it is bad. We are told that if we federate with Southern Rhodesia we shall be rich, but we do not want to ransom our country."

Anxious to See The Queen

ACTING PARAMOUNT CHIEF GOMONI asserted: "We want to rise step by step until we reach a state where we shall be able to rule ourselves. We value much more freedom than wealth. We do not want Southern Rhodesia."

He also stated that after seeing Mr. Lyttelton—the delegation wanted to see The Queen. She was their protector, and they would kneel before her, touching her heel—which was the highest mark of respect that Nyasaland Africans could pay—and present their petition.

"If the British people want to federate our country with CHIEF MAGANGA, they can do so. They are a powerful country, with all the weapons of their disposal. They can come home and kill every kind man and woman, and then they can federate our country."

The late MICHAEL STONE said later the same day: "Ishkedi Khama's father, waited weeks in Bloomsbury to talk to Queen Victoria about the signing of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Treaty, and in the end he saw The Queen. In the reign of the late King Queen Elizabeth gave an audience to the chiefs of the Bechuanaland."

Cancelled Television Programme

THE LONDON COMMITTEE of the United Central Africa Association has stated that it was approached by the B.B.C. on December 12 to provide the pro-federation speakers for the television programme which was due to take place on January 5 on Central Africa in the "International Commentary" series under the chairmanship of Mr. Christopher Mayhew, M.P.

The London Committee hoped that Mr. Roy Welensky, Chairman of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, would be able to do part, but the date arranged by the B.B.C. being in the middle of the Carlton House Terrace Conference, he declined to appear as he is a delegate. The B.B.C. found themselves unable to change the date. The London Committee accepted the B.B.C. decision as to the date. Major Lewis Haselden, M.P., was asked to be a delegate.

On the evening of January 5 the B.B.C. cancelled the programme. The London Committee hopes that it may yet be provided by the B.B.C. with an opportunity to state the case for federation.

News of Mau Mau

(Report continued from page 619)
and upwards, did not downwards upon the people from the Government of Nairobi.

I read about the Oval Kikuyu. I have personal experience of the extreme bravery of three men and their knowledge of the methods and ideas of the Mau Mau. I have also a hand knowledge of leaders of the Mau Mau movement—men who have been cruelly attacked many times for their bravery and courage.

These men are the leaders upon whom we must start to build the future. I wish to see positive recognition for these men of the part which they have played, possibly through special registration cards, so that all can know the calibre of the man with whom they are dealing, and that they are not areas for those whose actions may prevent them from returning in safety at once to their own districts and homes.

I should like to enlist the support of the Africans through their loyalty to the Crown. Why? We have raised it as done in Canada, to The Queen's Association, even The Queen's Printer, instead of to the Government Printer, and thus make the ultimate fountain head of our Government a real and tangible thing?

In the creation of a long-term constructive policy we must make the African leaders responsible. It is great that of their own ideas as well as ours, and that it is not imposed upon them.

It is not a matter of time we must expect the stirrings and the mood of Africa. It must be to begin with that happens constructive policy based on the fact that mutual understanding will enable us to rise and stand on the foot. Rigid racial policies conceived in watershed commitments and based upon long-term repression will merely serve to build up opposing forces of upheaval."

A few drops in a bucket

... liquid cleanser...
... bucket are...
... makes it...
... economical...
... if requires...
... be easily...
... measured...
... even in...
... the...
... fields...
... it leaves...
... and it is...
... neutral...
... that sim...

Kassapal
CONCENTRATED INDUSTRIAL DETERGENT
in various grades—for all industrial cleaning applications

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED
P.O. Box 5480, NAIROBI.
Distributors and Stockists:
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., NAIROBI AND BRANCHES

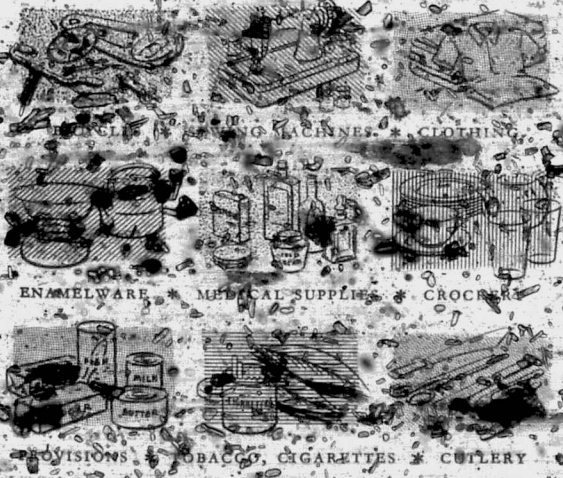


Colonial Customer

It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods—bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, etc.—rely on a final responsibility only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her wifely functions that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of staple commodities. "Market Mammies" are the traditional traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the non-chemical commodities supplied by The United Africa Company. They are not technical in their knowledge of goods, and, frankly, are not using their skills, the Company, where practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



The Market Mammies of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and country. They are especially in demand for water-lubbery, enamelware, crockery, glassware, etc. Premises may vary from a small stall to a portable display or a tray by the roadside.



THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 4 Telephone: Central 7774

NEW ITEMS IN TALK

Creation of an East Colonial Bureau is proposed at the Asian Socialist Conference, which is meeting in Singapore.

The weekly passenger air service between Scandinavia and Nairobi has been extended to Johannesburg, operated by Scandinavian Airlines.

Between now and the Convention on the Central and Southern Africa from London will increase, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the Council of East Africa.

No action has been recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations in connexion with the proposal of about 1,000 members of the Heru tribe as a result of the land distribution scheme.

By a vote of 12 to 1 with the five members of the Soviet Bloc abstaining, the General Assembly of the United Nations congratulated the United Kingdom on the conclusion of its work in Eritrea.

The new heavy work in Morogoro is being opened for limited work on the road, which is the largest section of the general work in Dar es Salaam since last July.

The medical course at Makerere College is to be taken for the first time by an African woman in the new term. There will be nine African students of the course, whereas hitherto there have seldom been more than three in any new intake.

New Polio Centre Opened

The most modern polio centre in Southern Africa has been opened in Salisbury by Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Controlled by the Red Cross, it has been made possible by widespread donations in the area, including £5,000 from tobacco growers.

The Sudanese newspaper *El Sahara* has been suspended "in the interests of public security."

With the merging of the press in the Sudan, it is expected that there will be some of the local newspapers, which are little more than party organs.

She broke out of the Dutch liner *Oranien* after she was loaded with the Netherlands ship *WILLIAM RUYL* off Port Sudan last week. The latter ship arrived in Port Sudan with two holes in her side and her bow and forecastle-head battered. The *Oranien* is continuing her voyage to Jakarta.

Air Service to Seychelles

A moving flight was due to be made yesterday from Moroni to Victoria, Seychelles, in anticipation of the introduction of a scheduled service by East African Airways. A night stop will be made at Diego Suarez, Madagascar. The aircraft is due to leave on the return journey on Saturday.

The two African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. Daudi Yamba and Mr. Kaskatelek Livingsstone by air on Monday for London. They will attend (at Government expense) the meetings between Mr. Lyttelton and European non-officials from Northern Rhodesia to discuss constitutional changes. The African M.L.C.s. will press for increased native representation.

The remains of a carnivorous reptile probably the size of a donkey, and believed to be 150 million years old, have been discovered in a river bed near Bulawayo. The bones were scattered for 50 yards, suggesting that the animal had been eaten by others. Dr. Bond, of the colony's National Museum, commented that the reptile probably resembled a lizard. Dr. W. E. Swinton, British expert on fossilized reptiles, thought the skeleton might be that of a small bipedal dinosaur.

That the Colonial Offices wish to deal with Africa was suggested in a speech in Bukavu, Belgian Congo, last week by Sir Archibald James, a former Conservative M.P. who has now settled in Southern Rhodesia and is on the executive committee of the Rhodesia Party. The Colonial Office organization is not unsuitable to deal with the diversity of its world-wide tasks. Before the war Sir Archibald was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. R. A. Butler, then at the India Office.

For carrying gold bars with intent to evade export prohibition, Mr. Ronald Croston, a B.O.A.C. pilot, was last week fined £3,000 by magistrates at Christchurch, Hampshire. Five gold bars, worth £3,335, were found in his waistcoat at Hurn Airport just before he was due to take off in a Hermes for East Africa last month. The prosecution alleged that the pilot used money supplied to him by an Indian in East Africa to buy gold in Britain and smuggle it back to Africa. For illegally carrying 12 £5 notes, Croston was fined an additional £60.

Colour Bar

TO REDUCE THE colour bar in public places is the aim of the Northern Rhodesian Government, said Mr. R. R. Bush, Secretary for Native Affairs, when addressing the African Representative Council. "Government departments are giving particular attention to practices which may be discriminatory and the policy that post offices shall have common entrances and no barriers at the counter has been progressively implemented. New post offices conform to this pattern, and some existing ones have been altered. In regard to non-Government buildings, the Chamber of Commerce and individual traders have been approached and their co-operation invited. The importance of a helpful approach by all races to this question has been repeatedly stressed by the Governor."

Schmarz

THE TANGANYIKA MACHINERY EXPERTS

Schmarz
EAST AFRICA LTD

Fly by Speedbird between **LONDON and EAST AFRICA**

Get there sooner. Stay there longer!

Swift, sure Speedbird service links East Africa with London. You fly without delay, above the weather, in pressurized, deep-seated comfort — enjoy complete eye, ear, nose and throat services — courteous, friendly attention — extras — not even a tip. It's all part of B.O.A.C.'s 33-year-old tradition of Speedbird service and experience. Consult your travel agent or any B.O.A.C. office for information or bookings to fifty-one countries on all six continents.

IT TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

FLY BOAC

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

C.A.A. every day!

from **NAIROBI**
to **SALISBURY** and **BULAWAYO**
Southern Rhodesia
and **JOHANNESBURG**



REMEMBER: It costs less by C.A.A. Family Excursion Fares, Tickets or other incentive fares.

Travel Agents are requested to call B.O.A.C., our U.K. Sales Agents, for details.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Leslie and Wigglesworth Scholarships

SEVERAL APPLICATIONS for the Leslie and Wigglesworth Scholarships starting in 1953 have been received through the Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory.

The Wigglesworth scholarship for girls has been awarded to Christine MacEwan, daughter of Mr. A. J. MacEwan, who after many years with Messrs. Leslie, Strachan & Co. is now with the labour recruiting organization of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

The Leslie scholarship for this year goes to Henry Lewis of Mrs. W. H. Leslie, the well-known owner of the motor coach. Henry is entered for Yoffie College.

These scholarships for the sons and daughters of British citizens are the first of their kind in Tanganyika, being founded in 1947 by donations made by two good friends of Tanganyika, Mr. James R. Leslie and the late Alfred Wigglesworth. The scholarships carry a grant of £100 annually for four years.

The avowed purpose of the donors was to help in the development of Tanganyika by assisting settlers of British descent and British nationality to send their sons and daughters for secondary education at any approved boarding school in Great Britain.

One of the first boys to gain a Leslie scholarship was Francis Hinde, son of Mr. Frank Hinde, of Pangbourne. Having completed his studies at Pangbourne, he has passed into Dartmouth 11th on the list and top of the Pangbourne boys.

Nyassa Plantations

NYASSA PLANTATIONS, LTD. have renewed the lease of the company's plantations to Messrs. Vieira Baptista and Co. for a further period of five years from January 1, 1953, at a rental of £1,500 per annum, adjustable annually according to the price of coffee. Since entering into the new lease the price has risen substantially and, according to the present price, holds, the rental receivable for 1953 will be increased. The directors state that an option to purchase the estate for £30,000 has been given to Vieira Baptista and Co. who recently offered £20,000. In the event of the option being exercised, it would be subject to the approval of shareholders, but the board would recommend acceptance.

Coffee Auctions Resume

MORE THAN 250 BUYERS, including some from the Continent, were present when the first coffee auction since 1941 was held in Plaplation House, Mining Lane, London, last Friday. Arranged by the Coffee Selling Section of the Ministry of Food, the sale comprised more than 2,000 bags of various grades offered by the Ministry and about 700 bags on behalf of private importers. Demand was fairly brisk, especially for Kenya types. The highest price was 512s. per cwt. for two bags of brownish-grey Kenya coffee. Television cameramen were present at the sale.

Of Commercial Concern

Exports from Uganda during September were valued at £5,450,000, compared with £2,730,000 in the same month of the previous year. Raw cotton accounted for £2,230,000, coffee for £2,045,000, and feeding stuffs for £97,000. Exports worth £2,470,000 were sent to India, £379,000 to the U.K., £345,000 to Italy, and £340,000 to Western Germany. Imports for the month at £1,920,000 compared with £2,180,000 in September, 1951. The chief items were £850,000 for textiles and clothing and £250,000 for machinery.

Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd. will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Manchester on January 22 to approve the capitalization of surplus of the company's reserves to permit an issue of new ordinary stock holders of one new share for each share held. The Capital Issues Committee has approved the plan.

Progress reports from cotton research experimental stations in Uganda, Nyasaland, and the Sudan for the season 1951-52 have been published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 12 Chancery House, Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1, at 9d. each, post free. The Uganda Lint Marketing Board recently sold 2,000 bales of cotton at an average price of 235.31 cents per lb. free on rail, and, on the previous day, 1,300 bales at an average of 238.69 cents.

Some mortality in cattle has occurred in the Pare district of Tanganyika from starvation owing to drought, but no undue hardship is expected elsewhere in the Territory.

Advances of from 15s. to 20s. per bag were recorded at the first Nairobi coffee auctions of the New Year, when values reached 517s. 6d. to 533s. 6d. for Kenya A and 490s. to 518s. for B grades.

In September 185,365 lb. of suspension-dried hides valued at nearly £51,000 were exported from Tanganyika, making 2,423,664 lb. worth £2,265,901, for nine months.

Zanzibar cloves advanced 1s. 6d. per lb. last week for spot contracts to 10s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. U.K.

Sisal Output

Central Sisal Estates, Ltd.—Sisal output for December 12, 225 tons of sisal fibre, 100 tons of sisal produced on Pangawe and Kingwira estates, making 1,004 tons to date.

Dividends

Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd.—Second interim 15%, making 25%, less tax, for the year ended June 30 last, and taking the place of a final dividend.

Aveling-Balford, Ltd.—Final 12½%, making 15% £10 1/2% for the year. Trading profits of the group were £845,363 (£505,639).

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd.—6% (5½%).

The Manica Trading Company Limited

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: St. Peter's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA: P.O. Box 14
SALISBURY: P.O. Box 776
BULAWAYO: P.O. Box 310
AND NOW AT
GWELO: 55, SIXTH ST.

Tanganyika Budget for 1953 Income Tax to Yield £2.7m.

TANGANYIKA'S ESTIMATES for 1953 provide for revenue of £13,482,834 and expenditure of £13,408,268, compared with revised estimates for the previous year of £12,290,000 and £14,200,000.

The principal items in revenue are £2,335,100 from customs and excise, £5,649,870 from general taxes and £1,052,000 from Government property. On the expenditure side £1,315,209 is provided for education, £1,167,567 for medical services, £1,097,000 for transferred revenue and other public works, recurrent, £648,587 for provincial administration, £630,131 for the police, £204,427 for the East Africa High Commission, £597,000 for the Public Works Department, £485,100 for pensions and gratuities, £442,748 for agriculture, and £421,429 for veterinary services.

The estimated general revenue balance on December 31, 1953, is £2,089,716.

Expenditure of £1,315,209 for education comprises £10,074 for administration and general, £1,237,210 for African education, and £67,925 for technical education. Contributions to non-Native education funds which appear under another head, are £147,630 for Europeans, £130,000 for Indians, and £2,297 for other education authorities. School fees of £16,230 and £24,800 respectively are expected from Europeans and Indians, and £65,100 and £69,400 respectively will be allotted to their respective education authorities from collection of non-Native education fees. School fees are estimated to produce £1,500 from Africans.

Income tax is expected to yield £2,675,000 and Native House and Poll tax £1,775,000.

At last week's auctions in London 1954 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 2s. 1.63d. per lb. compared with 438 averaging 1s. 12.42d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price obtained was 3s. 7d. for 50 packages from Kenya.

Turner and Newall Report Dividend 25% after Tax of £8m.

TURNER AND NEWALL LTD. and its subsidiaries, after providing a dividend of £8m. after tax, earned a consolidated net profit of £3,765,165 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £4,553,300 in the previous year. Among the principal operating subsidiaries is Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd. which owns mines at Shabanie, Mashaba, and Palabuni.

The sum of £750,000 is reserved against stock-in-trade, £80,000 for future taxation, £90,000 for replacement of fixed assets, and £199,209 for additional amortization. After these deductions, including £28,599 carried forward by subsidiaries, the balance available for appropriation by the parent company is £1,571,125. Interest on the preference stock requires £30,077, and dividends 25% on the ordinary stock £766,092. General Reserves are £700,000 and the Turner and Newall Welfare Fund £200,000, leaving a balance of £1,690,000 to be carried forward against £1,433,480 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,269 in 2% cumulative preference shares and £5,338,609 in ordinary stock, both in £1 units. Capital reserves stand at £5,609,823, reserve for future taxation £2,400,000, and current liabilities at £9,146,327. Preference shares valued at £5,063,257, interests in subsidiaries at £2,000,000, and current assets at £29,569,812, including tax reserve certificates at £6,400,000, quoted investments at £3,526,976 (market value £3,639,900), unquoted investments at £115,000, and £4,423,152 in cash.

The directors are Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd (chairman), Sir Samuel Turner (deputy chairman), and Messrs. E. Hanson and G. G. Southall (joint managing directors), R. J. Turner, R. Starkey, G. Wilson and J. A. Smith.

The annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on

A useful booklet entitled "Notes on Commerce and Industry in Kenya" has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 6d. The information is comprehensive and concisely stated.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

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

1922

1938

1951

Undertakings operated 0
Number of Consumers 1,904
Annual consumption 1 million units
Capital £70,000

Undertakings operated 11
Number of Consumers 11,093
Annual consumption 2 1/2 million units
Capital £885,000

Undertakings operated 19
Number of Consumers 40,719
Annual consumption 132 million units
Capital £5,213,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., "Electric House", Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "Electric". System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3-ph.
Branches: Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kileleshwa, Nanyuki.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Tanesco". Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3-ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 236. Telegrams: "Darasco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3-ph.

LONDON OFFICE

61, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 204. Tel. ad.: RUOFLAB, LONDON.

Mining

Southern Rhodesian Coal Prices Minister's Defence of Higher Charges

THE RHODESIAN COAL PRICE AGREEMENT has been defended by Mr. C. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, who said that the Wankie Colliery Company's margin of profit for the last four months of 1952 had been down to about 1s. 1d.

It was a more expensive area to work than the Transvaal and other mines, he said, more so did European supervision and the working costs for 1952 had been 13s. 6d. a ton. The findings of the chartered accountant appointed by the Government to study the position had proved disturbing. He had come to the conclusion that the investigation would be continued with a view to securing a fair rate would be made.

The accountant had also advised that about 1s. 3d. of the distributable profits should be retained for reserves, and had recommended adjustment of the price margin to attract new capital. The Minister said that the only incentive to reduce costs was that if in any year they proved less than estimated surplus profits should be divided: one-third would go to a price stabilization reserve, one-third would be deducted from future share dividends for the ensuing year, and the balance would remain with the company.

Competition Desirable

Mr. Davenport agreed that competition was desirable, but the same amount of capital, perhaps more, would be necessary to start a new colliery. For a long time the Wankie Company had insisted that if it were to have a chance of raising the capital required the Government must sell back the area it had bought. This the Government had refused, whereupon the company had made out a case for transfer of part of the area to compensate them for working out their own area in less than a century. The Government had rejected this also, but had promised to reserve an area adjacent to the present colliery which would later be the subject of negotiation.

Mr. Davenport on the same day received a resolution from the Bulawayo Municipality and the Bulawayo Chambers of Commerce and Industry protesting against the new prices.

The resolutions said that the sponsors "remain unconvinced that the price of coal should be increased to the extent now proposed". The Mayor of Bulawayo, Colonel C. M. Newman, stated that up to 1950 the municipality had paid an average pit-head price of 5s. 5d. per ton, which was subsequently increased to 12s. 6d. then to 14s. 3d. the present price. Now the coal would cost 20s. 6d. a ton, an increase on the pre-1950 figure of 145%. It was a staggering increase which would affect every electricity consumer's bills.

The railways would have to pay far more, building costs and food prices would be affected, and bakers, millers, the sugar refinery, and the Cold Storage Commission would be faced with dearer power. Colonel Newman said that Wankie Company's fixed assets had increased by 27%, whereas the figure for depreciation had increased by 90%, which added to the operating costs. The resolution asked for a thorough investigation by a competent body, and Mr. Davenport promised to lay it before the Cabinet.

Tin Production

WORLD PRODUCTION OF TIN last year reached a new record of nearly 170,000 tons, against 167,500 tons in the previous year. Consumption was 126,000 tons, compared with 137,000 tons in 1951 and the post-war peak of 148,000 tons in 1950. The U.S. stockpile is estimated at 175,000 tons.

Progress Reports for December

Broken Hill.—A quantity of 1,000 tons of zinc were produced.

Wankie Colliery.—29,360 tons of coal and 12,432 tons of ore were sold.

Rezezo.—A working profit of £3,711 was earned compared with £2,375 in November. 7,700 (6,800) tons of ore were milled. **Camp and Motor.**—4,000 tons of ore were treated for an estimated working profit of £4,403, against £42,899 in November.

London & Rhodesian Mining and Land.—741 tons of ore were treated at the Connoicht mine for a working profit of £2,446, less tribute royalty of £365, and including gold premium of £206 for October.

Coronation Group.—At the Tebeke mine 8,000 tons of ore were milled for an estimated working profit of £1,464; the corresponding figures for the Murie mine being 903 tons and £8,112, and for the Annetus mine 3,073 tons and £1,746. These figures include gold premium for October for the three mines, respectively, £864, £541, and £617.

Copperbelt Arbitration

TWO SIDES concerned in the arbitration proceedings which are to begin before Mr. C. W. Galleband on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, next week, have agreed on the terms of reference; but all that the Government has announced is that "the arbitration is to determine the disputes by deciding, after taking into account all the conditions of employees, and the remuneration received in cash or kind in respect of all groups of employees, whether the present wage scale is reasonable and adequate, and, if not, by specifying what changes should be made to the present wage scale and to name the date from which the changes, if any, are to come into effect." If Mr. Galleband decides to hear the proceedings in camera, the terms of reference are not likely to be made public. The trade union representing the European miners has announced that it will render all possible aid to counsel for the African miners.

Rhoango Group Registrations

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announces that notices have been issued by Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Rhokona Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesia-Copper Refineries, Ltd., The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., convening an extraordinary general meeting in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on January 28, to discuss a Bill to be applied for in the present session of the United Kingdom Parliament to provide for the transfer to Northern Rhodesia of the registration of the companies, management and control of the companies to be transferred to Northern Rhodesia at the beginning of 1951.

Uwira Loans

UWIRA MINERALS, LTD., reports that a contract has been concluded with the United States Government through the Defence Materials Procurement Agency for a sterling loan of £200,000 for the purchase in the sterling area of machinery and equipment for the development programme of the mine, which were intended to be purchased in the U.S.A. from the dollar loan for which a contract was signed last year. Owing to the substantial rise in dollar prices, all the goods for which the loan was provided could not now be bought.

Mining Dispute

UNION MINIERE DE HAUT KATANGA—Interim of 600 Belgian francs, against 500 last year.



JGA

P.O. Box 681
NAIROBI

P.O. Box 800
MOMBASA

I. G. ARONSON, LTD.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE AND PRODUCE

SHIPPERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

KENYA COLONY

MOMBASA (Head Office)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MINDANI
 UNYA

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD
 Incorporated in Kenya
 11-12, St. Swithun's Lane, London, E.C.4
 Agents for
 British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker,
 Lloyds,
 &c. &c.

London Correspondents
 Gray, Dawes & Co. Ltd. 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3

Clearing and Forwarding Experts
 Unrivalled Service

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD

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

BRANCHES

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
 Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
 Bukoba, Mindani, Mtwara, Lindi

IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise
 including Building Materials,
 Hardware, Gunnies, Piece
 Goods, Wires and Spitts, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Fully experienced and efficient
 service at East African Ports

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

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

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 5701/2/3
 Telegrams: Eastafrg, Lond. Cables: Eastafrs, Lond.

Full facilities for all FORD Products in UGANDA



The Ford Zephyr



TRUCKS · TRACTORS · CARS · IMPLEMENTS

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda. A complete service is provided and demonstrations on Ford products will be gladly arranged to suit you.



THE UGANDA COMPANY (Africa) LTD

KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel.: 24054) · JINJA: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 333) · MBALE: P.O. Box No. 9 (Tel.: 15)
London Agents: THE UGANDA COMPANY (London) LTD., 90, Broad Lane, E.C.3 (Tel.: 1-43606)



RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE East African Railway system, which to-day operates over 3,000 miles of metre gauge railway, dates only from the latter years of the Victorian Age. During its relatively short existence, however, it has played a vital part in the development of the East African territories.

When the first section of the railway—from

Mombasa to Lake Victoria—was first constructed just over 50 years ago, the total traffic amounted to only 11,000 tons per year. To-day the railways of East Africa are carrying over 4 million tons of freight per year (more than double the tonnage carried in 1939) and over 6½ million passengers per year (more than three times as many as in 1939).

Many ambitious new developments are in hand to keep in step with the rapid expansion of the East African territories. In Uganda the railway is being extended towards Lake Edward, more than 1,000 miles from the coast. In Tanganyika, the railway, which was built to serve the new port of Dar es Salaam and its hinterland is being extended to open up a large part of the Southern Province.

Alive to its responsibilities as a vital service for the development of East Africa the Railway and Harbours Administration has in hand a vast programme for increasing its facilities, including large orders for new locomotives and rolling stock, and is continually expanding its services to meet the growing transport needs of the territories.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 22, 1953

No. 1476

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered of the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



Kenya Colony

THE LION, living symbol of the great and growing Colony of Kenya, is still, and is always likely to be, the most favoured trophy of all who seek the game of East Africa in its natural habitat—tourists, photographers, hunters and the like.

King of beasts, the lion still roams in the bush, unworried by the march of progress, as he reigned seventy-five years ago when Smith Mackenzie & Co. first established themselves in East Africa, to grow into the large and experienced organisation which is at your service today.



**Smith
Mackenzie**
& CO. LTD

Agents for **BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**

General Managers of African Wharfrage Co. Ltd., and African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa.

Insurance — Air Transport — Chemicals — Builders' Materials — Wines, Spirits & Provisions

London Correspondents:

GRAY, DAWES & CO. LTD., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3. (Avenue 240)

Branches: Mombasa (Head Office), Nairobi, Lamu, Kampala, Jinja, Zanzibar, Salama, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani and Mtwara.

Final Steps to Federation

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Employing fast Twin-screw Motor Liners

Solomon

★ *Excellent Passenger Accommodation* ★

★ *Doctor & Stewards Carried* ★

RANGOON
CHITAGONG
CHALNA
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS



Passages may be booked through any travel agency

For full particulars of freight passage, etc., Apply to:
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.
21, BURY STREET LONDON, W.C.2

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Dona Ana for Fete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Monday and Friday, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sunday and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursday and Beira for Blantyre on Monday connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

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

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoka Harbour connect with m.v. "Ilala II" for all Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya) Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, MARKET LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegram: NORTHDROM LESQUARE LONDON
Telephone: WHITEHALL 200. Cable: NORTHDROM LONDON

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
44 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year, and fifth countermanded
AIR EDITION (70/- per annum) OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30/- per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank (Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address (Block Capitals, please)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED LONDON

ESTD. 1853

EXPORTS

Coffee, Spices,
General Produce
Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON EAST AFRICA LTD

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS: CLEARING FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

Head Office:

ROBENSWAY HOUSE, FORT STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO

MOMBASA

KAMPALA

ARUSHA

TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Acting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

Associated Companies:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

KERICHO

KAMPALA

TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

KERICHO

ETC.

London Correspondents:

FREATT, BOVILL & CO., LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

Tel.: Mansion House 747

Planters

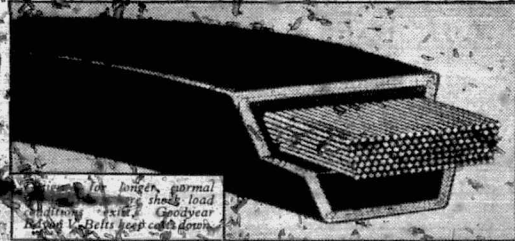
BALING PRESSES

The hydraulic
press illustrated
is typical
of the wide
range of Planter
Presses in
world-wide use.
It also bales
sisal, kapok, rubber
press fibre, and all
manner of materials.



PLANTERS ENGINEERING Co. Ltd.,
11, CANNON ROAD, LONDON W.2, ENGLAND
Telephone No. 74MB 3295

BUILT TO WITHSTAND SUDDEN JOLTING LOADS



Designed for longer, normal
life, the Goodyear Cord V-Belt
keeps your machinery running
smoothly under heavy load
conditions. Goodyear
Cord V-Belts keep costs down.

V-Belts by Goodyear Last Longer — Keep Plant Costs Down

Planters' driving loads drives
the Goodyear Rayon V-Belt.
Its strong resilient multiple high-
density rayon cords give slightly
flexible gripping. They stand up
to the sudden jolting loads that
break ordinary belts. On short-
centre, high speed drives the
Goodyear Cord V-Belt gives an
equal or superior performance.

Endless Cord Belting
Continuously wound for strength
and flexibility, Endless Cord Belting
by Goodyear carries 33%
more load than other belts of
equal thickness.

THOR transmission belting
Goodyear Thor is the best
small-pulley, high speed drive
belting. It is made of high fast-
energies and withstands shock loads
and is essential.

Write for full details to:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.
P.O. Box 416, Dar Es Salaam P.O. Box 180, Tanga
London Correspondents
Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.,
Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service - Cargo and Passengers

OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN GRAY - Jan 21 - Jan 29 - Feb 3
 Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.**

ROBIN DONCASTER - Feb 10 - Feb 17 - Feb 16
 Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES.**

ROBIN KEYSERLING - Feb 19 - Feb 21 - Feb 25
 Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.**

NEW YORK

Baltimore and Philadelphia

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS if inducement.

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for **ST. JOHN, N.B.** (Subject inducement).

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN TRENT - E. Africa - E. Africa - Ete Jan - Ete Feb
ROBIN WENTLEY - Ete Jan / Ear Feb - Mid Feb
ROBIN KIRK - Ear / Ete Feb - Ear Mar
ROBIN SHERWOOD - Ear Mar
ROBIN LOCKSLEY - Ear / Mid Mar

Particulars apply Principals Agents

MITCHELL COTTES & CO. LIMITED
 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2
 Telephone: London Wall 4000
 Cables: Rotterdam, London

MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
 Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira.

W.M. COTTES & COMPANY LIMITED
 Durban

MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE, JIVAN & CO. LIMITED
 Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mwanza

General Agents, **B. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE**
 Madagascar and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 and their Agents.

HEAD OFFICE: **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.**

39 **CORLANDT STREET**
NEW YORK, 7



Overseas Importers
 May we assist you here?
 Manufacturers
 Old established or new
 Do you want new outlets?

W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.
 BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free convertibility of Currencies and no tariffs would cut costs and help international understanding. Trading freely aids Peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter - They will cooperate to further enjoyment of all States, great or small, and or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between **NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE**

EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
 22, Billiter Buildings, London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO. LTD.

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE

(A/S THOR DAHL, SANDERFORD, NORWAY)

SAILINGS ABOUT THE 14TH OF EACH MONTH FROM **MOMBASA** AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN PORTS via **SOUTH AFRICA** DIRECT TO **ST. JOHN, N.B.** TRANSIT TIME ABOUT 30 DAYS

AGENTS

MOMBASA - Holland Afrika Lijn Aey, Ltd.
CAPETOWN - Holland Afrika Lijn (Pty), Ltd.
TANGA & DAR-ES-SALAAM - LONDON:
 Agentsche Overseas Tg. Co. Stanley & John Thompson, Ltd.

"Angling in East Africa"

I. L. Hateley & Hugh Copley

These two volumes, published by "East Africa and Rhodesia" can be confidently recommended.

"Sunshine and Rain in Uganda"

Adela M. Day

5s. 6d. each post free from

66 **ST. RUSSELL ST.**
LONDON - W.1

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Normumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spensdorf, 6

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

To South and East Africa

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

Via Madeira. From Southampton

"Edinburgh Castle"	Jan. 29
"Winchester Castle"	Feb. 5
"Cape Town Castle"	Feb. 12
"Stirling Castle"	Feb. 19

Take advantage of the Special
FIRST CLASS EXCURSION RATES
in May and June

and save 20% on your fares
to South Africa and back

Ask for illustrated literature

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

"Dunnottar Castle"	Feb. 6
"Braemar Castle"	Feb. 13
"Durban Castle"	Mar. 6
"Warrick Castle"	Mar. 13

* Out East Coast, Home West Coast
* Out West Coast, Home East Coast

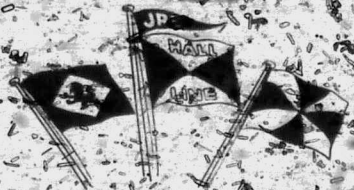
UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 10, LONDON WALL, E.C.2. Telephone: MAN 2550
Passenger Dept.: MAN 9104
West-End Passenger Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone: 1511
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester & Glasgow

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, & ADEN, MASSAWA, MAGADISHU, BERBERA, UBUFI,
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Direct steam transportation.
For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
THE OWNERS
or
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA.

Loading Agents:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL

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

LYKES LINES

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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
50. Kenneth Mackay	load/del	mid/Jan
55. Charlotte Lykes	mid/Jan	—
55. Leo Lykes	early Feb	late Feb
55. William Lykes	mid/late Feb	—
55. Stella Lykes	late Feb	early March
55. Mary Lykes	early/mid March	—
55. Charles Lykes	late March	mid/April

*If equipment indicated, cargo in these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply
**LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN,
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.**
LESLIE J. ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
ROBE, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt
Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

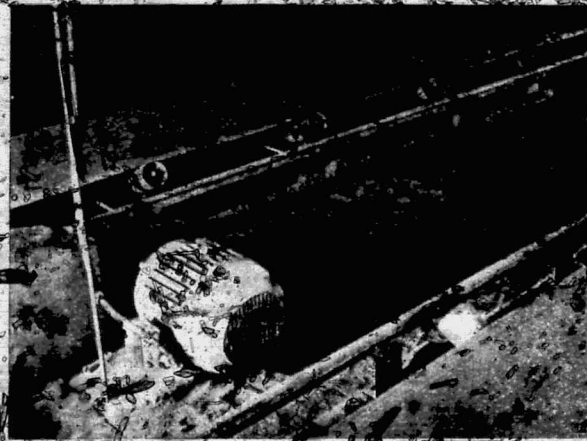
THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
Benguela Railway Company, Princes House, 95 Graham St., LONDON E.C.2.
General Trading Agent, Leopold Walford, Shipping Ltd., 48 St. Mark Ave., LONDON E.C.3.

MINING MOTORS

For all modern mining purposes, special Metrovick Flameproof Motors, designed to meet all the requirements of explosive atmospheres.



The illustration shows a Metrovick 20 hp squirrel-cage motor driving conveyor at the Bickerhay Colliery of the National Coal Board (Great Britain).

From face to surface



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



METROPOLITAN VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO. LTD. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Member of the A.E. Group of Companies

METROVICK Flameproof Electrical Equipment for Mines

Kindly send your enquiries to:

KENYA: British East Africa Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 182, Nairobi.
Mombasa: P.O. Box 12.

MOZAMBIQUE: Agenc. de Serv. Mos. Ltda., Rua Eng. Agostinho Marques, s/n, Caixa Postal 27, Lourenço Marques. Also at P.O. Box 189, Beira.

RHODESIA: J. Clack & Son, Ltd., P.O. Box No. 25, Salisbury.

RHODESIA: Messrs. C. R. Dutton, J. Clack & Son, Ltd., P.O. Box No. 409, Salisbury, P.O. Box No. 638, Bulawayo, and P.O. Box No. 217, Beitbridge.

TANGANYIKA & ZAMBIA: East Africa Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 217, Dar-es-Salaam, and P.O. Box No. 259, Chungu, also at Mkwinda, 114, Mwanza.

UGANDA: British East Africa Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 12, Kampala. **ZANZIBAR:** P.O. Box No. 318.

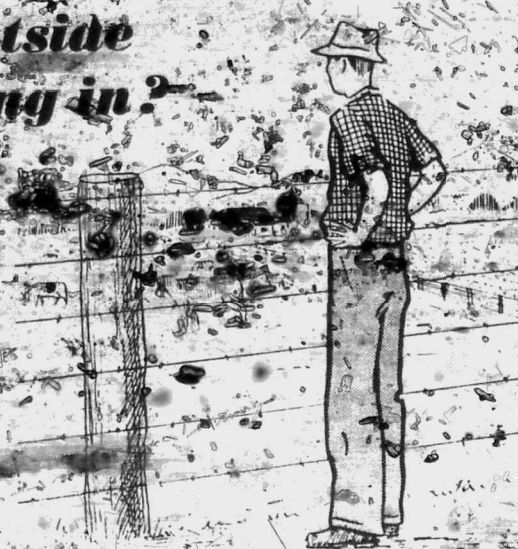
Why be on the Outside Looking in?

bonus of 2% on all
purchases to members

UNITY IS



STRENGTH



THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD. NAKURU

Branches at Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugari, Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

SAFARI SERVICE

(COLONIAL COACH CLASS SERVICE)

- new fares!



The popular route with the well-known personal service. Baggage allowance now 44 lbs.—but cheap excess at 42/- per kilo.

STILL BY FAR THE LOWEST FARE U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

Single £92

Return £166

Announcement by

AIRWORK LTD., 15, CHANCERY FIELD STREET, LONDON, W.1

HUNTING AIR TRANSPORT LTD., 5, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	647	Place of the African in S. Rhodesia	654
Notes By The Way	649	The Sudan and Egypt	656
Conservative View on Federation	650	Kenya: Press Comment	660
C.M.S. on Challenge of Mau Mau	652	Federation Conference Abstracts	663
		Latest Mining News	672

Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1966

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1476

Weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LONDON CONFERENCE on Central African Federation has almost concluded its labours. Some delegates have already left London, and others are on the point of departure.

London Conference Nearing Its End.

but the leaders of the delegations will remain until the new White Paper is in its final form, for they wish to avoid the risks of the intrusion of any unfortunate phrase or word or the accidental omission of something which ought to appear. Upon this State paper the electorate of Southern Rhodesia will pass judgment by referendum. Once signed by the delegates representing the United Kingdom, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, there can be no deviation from it in drafting the constitution of the Federation (assuming that the plebiscite of Southern Rhodesians and the voting in the House of Assembly prove favourable). Publication will have to be made simultaneously in London, Salisbury, Lusaka, and Zomba, but that should be possible within two or three weeks.

Then will begin a period of energetic campaigning. In Africa the crucial need will be to convince Southern Rhodesians that the best interests of their Colony and its neighbours will be served by federation.

Challenge of High Destiny.

Counselors have been divided hitherto, not least because some who accepted the principle disliked the specific proposals. Now all know that negotiations are at an end, that criticisms can achieve no more, and that if the precise form of federation offered as a result of this month's deliberations in London is rejected by Southern Rhodesians, they will run the very grave risk of fatally weakening the foundations of Central African prosperity. It is unthinkable that they should fail to accept the challenge of high destiny when all the facts have been put squarely before them

and that will be done during the next two months.

As soon as Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues return home, Ministers and other public figures will address meetings in all constituencies. A Federal Party on an inter-territorial basis, cutting

Will A Federal Party Be Formed?

across ordinary party loyalties, might be formed with advantage, for men prominent in one Dependency could campaign in others under no better auspices. Mr. Welensky and Mr. van Eeden, for instance, members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, could make their appeals in Southern Rhodesia. As a trade union leader, Mr. Welensky could put the case to the trade unionists of Southern Rhodesia with special force, and Mr. van Eeden, an Afrikaner and a well-known federationist, might be expected to exert unusual influence among his compatriots in Southern Rhodesia. And Mr. Stockil, Mr. Olley, and others might see what impression they can make on the Copperbelt. In this country the Opposition will press for Parliamentary discussion, probably in both Houses. Platform and newspaper agitation against the new White Paper has, of course, started before it has been written.

If Southern Rhodesia's referendum results favourably, the Imperial Government will introduce an Enabling Bill, which ought to be passed by the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment, and

To Assuage Asperities.

certainly not later than May, so that an issue which has proved more contentious than anyone foresaw may be finally settled before the Coronation. It is too much to hope that the question of federation will be decided on its merits. The South Africans are determined to treat this as a party matter, which means that passions will run high, and that extravagant

and wounding statements will be made. That regrettable prospect is not to be evaded, but the asperities could be assuaged in the general rejoicings of the Coronation if the Enabling Bill could pass from the Commons in May. That is the best argument against postponement until July.

A sharply critical leading article appeared on Monday in *The Times*, which without knowing the new White Paper will say about the African Affairs Board (except that it will not be an integral part of the Federal Parliament). **Unassumed Assumption.** assumed that that change will necessarily deprive Africans of the action they require. For that postulate there is in our view no warrant. The earlier proposal was that no member, white or black, of any Legislature, could serve on the board. If as is to be supposed, Africans will want their ablest men to sit in the Federal Parliament, the board would be strengthened, not weakened, by this decision that it should become a Select Committee of Parliament. And, what justification is there for the suggestion that the "pledges to which the British people have given their name may be compromised"? *The Times* can scarcely regard Lord Salisbury and Mr. Lyttelton, who bore much of the responsibility for the last White Paper, and have taken a prominent part in the present negotiations, as men who would acquiesce in the breach of their own pledges.

Is it by mere coincidence that the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia should choose this moment to try to compel contractors other than builders in that Province to under-**Intolerant Trade Union.** take not to employ European artisans except on the terms which operate on the copper miners. That would mean that mechanical workshops, garages and other businesses which now employ many Africans would become subject to an industrial colour-bar. Such a development would be wholly fortuitous, and astonishing irresponsibility is shown by those who are endeavouring to impose it when the declared aim of the Government and the European non-official leaders is to promote interracial partnership. This illiberal move will, of course, provide more ammunition for the anti-federationists. Can it be that opponents of federation have contrived to bring the matter to a head just when federation is in the balance? It is to be hoped that employers generally will resist this pressure, and that they will have the open support of the public and the Government.

KENYA'S FIRST NEED at this time of serious trouble is basic agreement between all loyal elements of all races. Yet evidence of schism accumulates, and there is reason to fear that this tendency may expand before contracts. Such a prospect must disappoint the best men in the Colony and its well-wishers elsewhere, for there is no doubt that solidarity in support of a fundamentally fair policy is the only way in which the very foundations of law and order are threatened by conspirators who aim at the expulsion of the European. We have brought the country to its present stage of development and promise. Never was the thought of commenting critically from a distance as attractive; no one with any sense of responsibility who knows the high standards of conduct and attention general among our kind and kin in East Africa would lightly run the risk of aggravating a position of manifest difficulty. But the friendly and detached observer, who is spared the anxiety of dealing day by day with the grave social, economic and political repercussions of the Mau Mau movement, may on that account be the better able to assess the trends and estimate the hazards of disunity.

Disagreement between the Government and the governed (apart of course from the disaffected Kikuyu) is desirable in the circumstances which now confront Kenya, and it should be the urgent concern of officials and non-officials alike to eliminate the subjects of dispute. The necessary contribution from the settler side can be made only when the spokesmen for that community can act in the knowledge that their leadership is accepted by the overwhelming majority of their fellows. At present, unfortunately, there is open cleavage, as is proved by the formation this month of new bodies which are committed *ab initio* to courses in conflict with what the European elected members in the Legislative Council consider desirable. Indeed, fundamental differences of opinion are the sole cause of the creation of these new groups, whose promoters must expect to clash with Mr. Munnell and his associates. Is that a situation which the non-official Europeans of Kenya contemplate with equanimity? If not—and we believe that the vast majority are too sensible to want anything of the kind—measures should be immediately taken to close the ranks.

It is ironical that these manifestations of fissure should coincide with the demand ever

from moderates, the demonstration of more responsibility from London to Nairobi. That claim results from the fact that Forward in spread of the conviction that Partnership there has been made. The co-ordination by the authorities in Nairobi, the efficiency in Kenya and, and that they have sought to meet the inefficiency of some senior civil servants who have had to be retired. Better co-ordination is now a free, and if unity in moderation had continued to dispel the attitude of the white settler community as it did until recently, greatly to their credit under extreme provocation, those who spoke in its name

might well have gained what is not unlikely to be granted; for no Government is disposed to concessions when public opinion is seen to be divided. That is not to suggest that any Secretary of State could divest himself of his constitutional responsibility while in his party, he would not increase local powers at the expense of Westminster and would not during an emergency of that substantial agreement had been reached, between the non-official leaders of all races on the one hand, and, on the other, between them and the local Government. If local leaders give practical proof of ability to contribute constructively in partnership they will not lack scope for their endeavours.

Notes By The Way

Inexpensive

WHO WORRIES ABOUT A MILLION POUNDS or more of taxpayers' money? The question is induced by C. H. Bird's statement in the Legislative Council of Uganda that that country's lesson from the establishment of a cement industry had not been entirely expensive: yet the amount which the Government has had to write off on selling this new factory to the Uganda Development Corporation is no less than £1,121,000. Only by comparison with the Strachey-Plummer scale of extravagance in the groundnut operations of the Overseas Development Corporation or of Lord Trefgarne's ideas of managing the Colonial Development Corporation can waste of such a sort be considered inexpensive. A comment of the Financial Secretary to the Government was equally unfortunate when he admitted the mistakes that had been made in good faith, "it was not so very important provided we have learnt from those mistakes."

Topsy-Turvydom

EVEN THE OBLIVIOUS TAXPAYERS of Uganda may well consider that they are called upon to meet an outrageous bill for the practical instruction of their employees in elementary caution. To reimburse the Government for the sum written off, the industry will pay a cess of 2s. 6d. per ton of cement produced, or about £7,000 a year on the initial output of 100,000 tons of cement. On the assumption that this output will be promptly doubled, the reimbursements would have to continue for 30 years to work off the deficit, and then without taking into account the loss of interest on the money wasted. Only in topsy-turvydom could that be deemed a reasonable cost for the tuition of officials.

To-morrow Is Also A Day

URGENT FOR PRESS, the stock instruction of busy people to their printers, can certainly not apply in those quarters responsible for providing the world with the ledger of the proceedings in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, for it was not until Christmas Eve that this newspaper received from the Government Printer in Dar-es-Salaam the printed record of the sittings of the Legislature on February 14 and 18 and, in another volume, those between October 31 and December 18, 1951. From the first date, therefore, there was a time-lag of almost 12 months, and from the latest date a delay of more than 10 months. If

any words of wisdom uttered in the Chamber between the above dates have not yet had notice in the Press, they are not likely to be unshared now. Dear, they must remain so far as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are concerned.

Unjustified Tolerance

THE ISSUE raised by this renewed proof of inefficiency. The official printing establishment is not necessarily to blame, indeed, it may not be at fault in the matter. A well-ordered Secretariat would insist that the official chronicle of public business in the Legislature must always have the highest priority. Indeed, such records ought to be made available to the public within a few days. Some Governments in East and Central Africa set 48 hours as their limit for the production of the printed reports, and that is no apparent reason for the non-attendance of members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika to request a worse performance than that. That they should tolerate a delay of almost a year in one case and well over a year in another in publication of the corrected reports is certainly not to their credit.

Corrections Being Needed

EDWARD F. WINING was once so much in agreement with a criticism in this paper suggesting that any department who had not completed and submitted his annual report to the Secretariat by March 31 should have to make written explanation for his delay to the Governor that he gave instructions in that sense. I hope that he will give similarly strict injunctions in regard to the prompt printing of the *Harvard* of the Territory? It ought to be available in definitive form within a fortnight at most, and within a couple of days or so in the version which is subject to correction by the members whose speeches are reported. The *Harvard* should provide news, not ancient history.

Recipe for Rebellion

OPEN REBELLION can, in the opinion of Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., be best met by an adjustment of various interracial tea parties, and the like. That, at least, is the impression to be derived from a brief report in *The Times* of an address given in Norwich the

previous evening by Mr. Backway, he was stated to have declared that the use of emergency legislation, troops, and collective punishment in Kenya would do less to destroy Mau Mau than beginning with measures to end the colour bar, including the abolition of differentiation in salaries between Europeans, Africans, and Asians doing the same public service jobs, the opening of Nairobi hotels and restaurants to Africans and Asians, and the abandonment of racial segregation of children in separate schools. Few people like to see things done in principle; but adjustment is not the simple matter that the Socialist extremist appears to imagine. More than that by the wave of a hand every one of his suggestions could be implemented tomorrow, the effect upon the conspirators who have organized open rebellion among the Kikuyu would be precisely nil. Murderers, torturers, and the perpetrators of other foul deeds are not to be assuaged by appeasement of their any other kind.

Union-Castle Centenary

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO the Union Steam Colliery Company was started with ships of just over 500 tons, and thus began what is now the great Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., of 29 vessels, five of them

of 25,000 tons, and only 12 under 1,000 tons. In 16 months an official history of the line will be published, and most interesting should be the changes in the past century as strikingly shown by the company's calendar for 1953, with its excellent pictures of the development of the line. The first CARMARON CASTLE was a beautiful sailing ship; the first JENNAUS CASTLE was one of the first liners to be built of steel, instead of iron, and the ARUNDEL CASTLE was the first Union-Castle ship with a cruiser stern and four funnels (of which two were later removed). One hundred years ago the four vessels of the Union Line totalled 7,327 tons; now the aggregate is 436,324 tons. Service to Africa has both caused and justified this immense development.

Mau Mau

ANOTHER POSSIBLE DERIVATION of the term Mau Mau is suggested by an East African pioneer, who writes that to his own knowledge a "ledge" of Kikuyu was formed at Mau early in the last war, and that similar ledges followed, always among Kikuyu only. He thinks that the adherents of the movement took Mau Mau as a convenient, emphatic, and mysterious group-name.

Conservative Party and Central African Federation

Special Issue of "Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs"

WHY IS THERE HESITATION in the application of federation, since there is considerable unanimity about its advantages?

First, there are fears among Europeans in Southern Rhodesia that federation would end all hope of Dominion status and might even in the long run mean black domination and the disappearance of the British way of life.

Secondly, some Africans doubt the effectiveness of the safeguards provided; others, who confuse conditions in Central Africa with those in West Africa, see in federation an end to their dreams of African paramountcy.

Thirdly, a section of the British public feel that federation should be about only with the positive consent of the African population. "If everybody agrees," said Mr. Clement Davies, "all will be well, but if there is one standing out then this matter will not be forced upon them" (*Nation*, July 24, 1952.)

Assessing African Opinion

Those who take this line are swayed by their own acceptance as African opinion without inquiring too closely whether this "opinion" does in fact represent the views of the mass of the people.

It was in order to assess African opinion and the weight to be attached to it so far as it has found expression that Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, visited Central Africa in August. During his stay he held 78 meetings with people of every class, race and occupation. He made a point of stopping at roadside villages, markets, and meeting-places, seeking opinions about federation wherever there was an opportunity.

The vast majority of Africans in the three territories are uneducated, and indeed illiterate. It is difficult

The bi-monthly *Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs* (issued by the Conservative Research Department in conjunction with the Conservative Overseas Bureau) has published a revised special number of 12 pages on Central African Federation. The last four pages are reproduced above.

therefore, for them to understand such a complex problem. The task is complicated by the lack of words in their own language to express the meaning of such constitutional terms as federation and amalgamation.

Moreover, the African is intensely fearful of the unknown. He views with suspicion any proposal involving change. "We must remind Europeans that an African will never agree to any change unless it is done without consulting him," writes an African in the *Central African Post*. Measures beneficial to him, such as inoculation, soil erosion schemes, dipping of cattle, in fact most of the advantages conferred by modern science—have nearly all met with opposition in Africa at first.

No Lead Given

Again, until recently no lead was given to the people when proposals for federation were put to them, since district officers had been instructed to place the scheme before the people on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. This is quite foreign to the usual administrative practice when new measures have been under consideration. Hitherto the African has expected his Government to give him a lead and has been content to follow. "In the past," writes an African in *Northern News*, "if a proposal was good, the Government had implemented it without consulting the Africans." The fact that his Government had not tried to influence him over federation has caused him to think that there must be a catch in it.

It was against a background of ignorance, apathy, and distrust of change—and, as a result, an organized opposition and intimidation—that the Minister made his investigations. He found a vocal and highly organized section of the community, namely, the small group of literate Africans mainly concentrated in urban areas and partly ghettoized, bitterly opposed to federation.

Many of them would be content with nothing less than African paramountcy following the pattern of West Africa. They make no bones about their wishes, i.e., the concentration of political power in African

hands. As one of their spokesmen said at a public meeting in London in May: "There must be no federation until we have set up Governments in Northern Rhodesia and Northern Zambia in the hands of Africans. Their emotional rejection of federation has its origin in dreams of black self-government in the two Protectorates in which, of course, they see themselves playing a leading part. There is no doubt an understandable feeling among African leaders on the West Coast enjoying all the privileges of office."

Eurocentric Africa's Day

The fact that the Africans of the East Coast, for example, are far in advance of them in West Africa the way of thought of passage, whereas in Central Africa has come to stay, that conditions are in fact not comparable. His pronouncements made in this country in the last two years by Mr. Griffin and Lord Istedel, among others, which clearly repudiate federation in Central Africa, have either not penetrated or been deliberately overlooked.

At the other end of the scale is a small section of the population who are in favour of federation. They, with a few exceptions, have been disinclined or afraid to speak out, though the Governor of Nyasaland stated on December 1 that he had been encouraged recently "to watch the emergence of an increasing number of Africans who are prepared to study the federation proposals with an open mind and who have the moral courage to recognize in public the advantages of federation despite defamation and intimidation."

There is definite evidence that intimidation has taken place. To quote again the Governor of Nyasaland: "There has been and there still is intimidation. Threats are made, and that coward's weapon, the anonymous letter, is freely used." Chiefs in particular have been the victims of this, but other prominent Africans have not been immune.

But so far as the great majority of Africans are concerned—and it is they who matter most—Mr. Hopkinson formed the opinion that at least 90% of them knew and cared little or nothing about it.

At a sample count among 29 men taken at random in a Nyasaland village, four had never heard of it, 10 had heard of it but did not know whether it was bad or good, four would leave it to the chief, and two were against.

Organized Campaign by African Congress

The conclusion to be drawn is that most Africans would have accepted the lead of their chiefs, and that most chiefs would have accepted the lead of the Government provided this had been clear enough. Until recently, however, the only lead given to them had been that of the African Congress, which had got busy with an organized campaign as soon as the scheme was first discussed—and long before the White Paper, with all its safeguards, was published.

For this reason the chiefs have been inclined to sit on the fence or oppose federation, since to welcome a scheme which might turn out to be wrong would invite the blame and hostility of their people.

The African Congress, of course, has brought its influence to bear on the chiefs. As evidence of this it may be noted that at some meetings in widely apart places, identical objections to federation were voiced by the chiefs, sometimes in precisely the same language, providing strong evidence of a common origin. On another occasion the criticisms voiced were those raised by African representatives to the Secretary of State prior to the London conference in April. They were repeated again, despite the fact that the White Paper had given them all the assurances required.

By those who could comprehend the scheme many questions were asked and genuine fears were expressed. Foremost was anxiety for the security of the African's land. "The Government," one often hears the African peasant say, "is our father. The land is our mother." On the land the African in the Native reserves is dependent for his food and his cattle. Looking around he sees that much of the best agricultural land is in the hands of European farmers. Does federation mean that they will advance and encroach on his reserves? The answer to this is that the African's rights in his land would

remain unchanged. The guarantee is written into the constitution itself.

Another anxiety was over the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As to this the most specific assurance was contained in the probable form of the White Paper, but some Africans are still alarmed.

There were doubts as to the powers of the African Affairs Board and as to the ability to resist the infiltration of "secondary ideas from elsewhere."

On the Copperbelt there was dissatisfaction over the failure to implement those parts of the Daleghish Report dealing with the advancement of Africans in industry. On this issue the stubborn resistance of the white trade unionists, frankly regrettable.

Apart from such matters, there are other matters of a general kind which are causing the better educated Africans to think. There is, for example, the growing force of African nationalism, drawing its inspiration from the struggle in West Africa and elsewhere; the problem of race relations in a multi-racial group of territories; dissatisfaction with the slow growth of education; criticism of the past laws, and, not least, the stream of events in South Africa. These problems are in fact nothing to do with federation and would have come to the fore had federation not been mooted.

Or, as one independent observer who has recently visited these territories put it: "The debate has less justly ranged over the whole field of African rights, centring often on the issues which have all arisen under the present system, and whose remedy remains firmly in the control of the existing territorial Governments whether or not federation is actually achieved."

Deaf to Reason

To sum up, there is a hard core of opposition to federation in any form, mainly among detribalized Africans on the Copperbelt. It is deaf to argument or reason, and its leaders could not find their views without loss of face or without sacrificing a notoriety which will last only so long as they continue to oppose.

It carries weight among opponents of federation in this country who profess to see in the voice of the people. Whether it would be so regarded if the issue were put to a referendum is another matter. If say, a third world-war broke out to-morrow and those same Africans who oppose federation asked that Northern Rhodesia should remain neutral, would their voice be regarded as the voice of the people? It seems very unlikely!

There is a small section of the population which is in favour of federation but fears to speak out, though there are signs that an increasing number are prepared openly to recognize its advantages.

Finally, there is the great majority who are ignorant of, or indifferent to, the issue, and who, following tradition, are prepared to accept whatever the Government thinks best, they who matter most and who wait for a lead.

The above is an assessment of African opinion in the northern territories so far as it is possible to make it.

It is pertinent to ask what weight the Socialists would attach to it and what they would have done had it been continued in office.

The then Secretary of State (Mr. Griffiths) could not have failed to be aware that his plan would meet with a measure of opposition, if only because of the African's dislike of change. A senior British commissioner could have told him this. Equally clear was the faculty of hopes of getting the *intelligentist* to change their minds. They had made them up even before the terms of federation were set out in detail.

British Government Must Decide

The odds are that, yes, they were so chicken-hearted as to retreat at the first whiff of disagreement, the Socialists would have done precisely what H.M. Government will have to make up its mind when the time comes: that is in the interests of the territories as a whole and of it. The burden of decision rests inescapably on H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

Federation, if accomplished, will not be the solution of Central Africa's problems.

The extent to which these can be overcome will depend on sound Native policies, wise guidance from London, the good sense of the British community in Central Africa, and, above all, the determination to succeed where others have failed in the most difficult of present-day problems.

Federation will, however, provide a framework within which the problem of a multi-racial society can best be tackled, for it is not on a basis of domination of one race over another that the future of Central Africa can develop, but by a system of partnership between the two races.

C.M.S. on the Underlying Challenge of Mau Mau Forces Which Will Respond Only to True Leadership

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY has issued to its members a pamphlet entitled "Mau Mau" from which the following extracts are taken:

The area within which most of the disorders have been taking place is not much larger than Surrey, in a country the size of England. Unrest, associated with secret society activities, is however just beneath the surface in other parts of Kenya.

At the end of October a missionary wrote from a district remote from the main trouble zone. In addition to the Dini ya Msambwa, which we have always known here, an anti-European league has just revealed itself. Several chiefs have received anonymous letters from this body to the effect that they will die in two months.

The tribe principally concerned, the Kikuyu, is only one of the largest, among about a dozen major and up to 30 minor tribal groups in Kenya. By no means all the violence reported is properly attributable to Mau Mau. Some of the attacks on Europeans are not attributable to this mysterious movement.

Mau Mau must be taken seriously. It is a secret society, the existence of which has been known for some years, though no one knows for certain what the words mean. It may be that "Mau" is formed from the initial letters of "Muumbi Africa Union," Mpuahi being the Kikuyu equivalent of the tribal mother, then Eve. The movement is believed to have begun about 10 years ago. It has gathered momentum within the last year or two.

Initiation is by means of an oath, variable in form, which usually includes such pledges as these: "To denounce Christianity," "in company with four others to kill Europeans when called on," "not to sell any land to Europeans," "not to attend missions or churches." In the worst districts about 40% of the population may have been sworn, many against their will.

Reminiscence of Darkest Africa Era

Accompanied by wild and beastly practices, the Mau Mau oaths are very reminiscent of travellers' tales from the Darkest Africa of 50 or more years ago. Yet thousands of Kikuyu have been through this ritual within recent months. The Mau Mau oaths are, however, contrary to Kikuyu custom which rules that an oath must be taken in daylight and in public, cannot be administered to a woman and child, and cannot be taken under duress.

The first C.M.S. mission, established a few miles from what is now Nairobi in 1900. Soon afterwards the Church of Scotland missionaries settled in the same area. The first Kikuyu was baptized recently as 1906, and is still alive. Translation of the New Testament to Kikuyu was completed in 1926, and of the old Testament in 1951.

About the turn of the century the first European settlers arrived. Governmental grants them large tracts of land in the Highland area, flanking the newly completed Kenya-Uganda Railway, for settlement and agricultural development. Some of the farms included land which had been occupied periodically by the Kikuyu; over others the wandering Masai herdsmen occasionally grazed their cattle. Much of the area appeared to be unimproved. Missionaries also made arrangements in respect of land for the establishment of a number of mission centres throughout the Kikuyu and other areas.

The early Europeans, whether Government officials, settlers or missionaries, knew little of tribal laws concerning land tenure, or of tribal life and customs, and misunderstandings occurred on both sides and were to have repercussions years later.

Although before the coming of the white men the Kikuyu were unaware of even so elementary a mechanical device as the wheel, they proved to be apt pupils at the mission schools—quick, intelligent, active. They were employed in large numbers by Europeans as servants and labourers.

In 1916 large numbers of Kikuyu joined the African Carrier Corps, and many of those who returned became discontented with the conditions of life in the reserve, where the population was rising rapidly and pressing hard upon the land resources. Soon after the end of world war Kikuyu independence and political consciousness spurred themselves in the form of the Kikuyu Central Association.

By 1929 large numbers of Church adherents had resulted from the labours of the missionary societies, and in that year growing discontent among a section of them came to a head. Certain tribal practices had for years been frowned upon by Government and missions; the latter especially being opposed to the old, cruel, and degrading practice of female circumcision. One or two of the missions decided to force the issue with their adherents, there was an outbreak of violence in which a woman missionary was mutilated and murdered, and from that time independent churches and schools began to appear. Then, as in the case of many incidents recently reported, no one would confess to any knowledge of the missionary's murder, although a number of men were known to have been involved; the murderers were never found.

Growth of Independent Schools

Associations of independent schools were formed. One group has always co-operated with the authorities, and receives grants-in-aid like other schools. Another group, nationalist rather than religious in emphasis, became known as the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association. Most of its schools have never sought to qualify for Government grants, preferring the maximum of independence and the minimum of official supervision and inspection. In their earlier days staff was recruited in many cases from among teachers who were unacceptable to the missions, but more recently from a teachers training college controlled by Jomo Kenyatta.

He was associated with the Kikuyu Central Association as early as 1922. He is the leading Kikuyu nationalist, and returned to Kenya in 1946 after 15 years' residence in Europe, chiefly in England.

In 1933-34 the Kenya Land Commission under Sir Morris Carter investigated all African land grievances. The resulting settlement is generally held to have dealt satisfactorily, and even generously, with African historical claims arising out of early misunderstandings, but to have left virtually untouched the problem of meeting the land hunger of a rapidly expanding tribe like the Kikuyu.

In 1940 the Kikuyu Central Association for activities prejudicial to the conduct of the war, and certain Kikuyu were interned.

The Kenya African Union was founded in 1944, and by 1952 claimed an all-Kenya membership of 125,000, though the majority of its members and officials have hitherto been Kikuyu. In the immediate post-war years, and particularly in 1945, there were a number of outbreaks of violence in the Kikuyu area, associated with murder and oath-taking. It is said that the first signs of Mau Mau appeared in 1942, soon after the procreation of the Kikuyu Central Association had had the result of driving disaffection underground, but it is only within the last year or two that its incidence and activities have been widespread.

Anti-European and Anti-Christian

Along with the last few years, the Kenya Independent Schools Association has become markedly anti-European and anti-Christian in its activities, issuing tracts containing blasphemous parodies of hymns, psalms, and prayers. This association and the smaller but more tribal Kikuyu Karinga Education Association have now been proscribed, and some of their schools, involving 2,000 children, have been closed.

Mau Mau may be likened to a disease which has suddenly assumed epidemic proportions among the Kikuyu. Epidemics occur only when the balance of conditions tips in favour of rapid spread of the disease. Mau Mau is an evil, but not surprising, outcome of the Mau Mau savage plot. In this sense the Colonial Secretary is right in claiming that it is not the child of economic conditions.

In the words of a statement issued recently by the Christian Council of Kenya: "This is no struggle between white and black. It is a struggle between good and evil, between those who seek the way of peaceful growth and those who seek by violence to gain their own ends at the expense of all others. These violent men must be dealt with. But we added: 'The present troubles have their origin in many respects some real, some imagined, and some partly real and partly imagined. These grievances must be dealt with.' The Kikuyu position is that land belongs to all, not to individuals. Before the advent of the white man, inter-

the warfare, disaster and occasional famine was the grim reality of unbridled numerical and territorial expansion. Big game and the establishment of the *Gas Britannica*, and of Government and mission welfare services, an increasing population in the reserve has had to divide into ever-dwindling portions a fixed amount of land. About 750,000 Kikuyu in a reserve of 2,000 square miles look enviously at the adjacent 16,000 square miles of Highlands in which no African has the opportunity of acquiring land, but in which there are only 15,000 Europeans and up to 300,000 African squatters (the majority of whom are also Kikuyu).

They are not impressed by the argument that these Highlands are a source of Kenya's economic wellbeing, and that in the long run they would work on all the evidence deteriorate to the much lower level of productivity obtaining in the Reserves.

Passion for Land

Most Africans—and not least the Kikuyu—are passionately anxious to own land. It is regarded as their security for old age. It is the necessary basis for ownership of a title, which among the Bantu peoples are the traditional measure of wealth. The traditional medium for payment of bride-price (though today this is increasingly becoming associated with cash payments).

The passionate desire for land, the reversion to primitive practices, and other signs of a desperate search for security and integration must be viewed in the light of the increasing effects of European contact with the Kikuyu.

Their proximity to the White Highlands and to Nairobi, together with their natural characteristics and the revolutionary influence of Christianity, have placed the Kikuyu under specially heavy strain. They total over 5m. in the Colony to-day, the majority being in the three districts comprising the Kikuyu Reserve—Nairobi, Fort Hall, and Kikuyu—the last named reaching to the suburbs of Nairobi; but nearly 200,000 form the largest single tribal element among the squatters in the White Highlands, and they are the largest group among the 40,000 Africans in Nairobi itself, where they are in close contact with both good and bad European influences. There are said to be as many as 10,000 homeless Africans in the city.

One of the most revolutionary influences on the Kikuyu has been the Christian Gospel. Communal control in African society is being weakened, says Dr. Emory Ross in his remarkable book *African Heritage*, and Christianity has played a powerful role in this break-up, openly challenging animism, which is the binding and controlling force in African communal society.

The Kikuyu system of family group possession, of land means that a long absent member of a family may return and claim his portion of an inheritance which is already divided, fully occupied, and probably inadequate for the subsistence of the rest of the family. The resulting disputes, many and frequent in the Kikuyu reserves to-day, are not conducive to good long-term husbandry.

There is also widespread ignorance of modern soil conservation practices, and the admirable and patient work of Government agricultural advisers has frequently been impeded by agitators. The result is widespread deterioration of soil productivity, and steady impoverishment of those dependent on the land for their living.

The vital importance of cherishing the soil of Kenya becomes evident when it is realized that the overwhelming majority of the population (5 1/2m. Africans, 30,000 Europeans, 120,000 Asians) is engaged in farming and related activities. Most Africans are dependent on subsistence farming in the Reserves, but 412,000 are now registered as employees. However, 309,000 of them are agricultural workers, mostly on European farms.

Too Many Near Poverty Line

These employees receive some monetary reward for their services, but typical figures for the lowest grade (with a £110,000 reserve) are under £36 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus. It necessarily gives a clear indication of the economic circumstances of the people concerned. The majority also receive various payments for advances in land, and even when living outside the reserve may retain a stake in the land there. However, too many of these are not paid, and there are at present too many of them, and their earnings are at or near the poverty line. The maintenance of African real wages, consistent with the maintenance of economic stability, is very necessary.

One consequence of European settlement has been to throw up African leaders other—and in terms of influence more significant—than the chiefs, possessing the ambition and in many cases the capacity to participate in the local councils and in some cases in the central councils of the Colony.

At most points these leaders have found themselves in dispute with the Europeans over the timing of their entry into these spheres. Responsible Europeans are not opposed in principle to African participation in Government. But you are not yet competent or mature enough to join me in the

Council chamber, the European and I feel constrained to say: "You are merely trying to keep me down, the African may reply with equal conviction.

"Not slow to realize that power, rather than tradition of precedent, is the key to European-style politics, he may set to work to arm himself with an activist, politically conscious following for an effective assault upon the white man's citadel.

Contemptuous of Chiefs

His most fruitful recruiting is likely to be done among those least deeply rooted in the traditional tribal way of life, and all too easily he and his followers may become contemptuous of the chiefs and elders in the reserves. Especially he and his close associates will not be very different from the circle of any radical political group anywhere, where some responsible, or at least responsible, ideological leaders careers.

The tougher the task of penetrating and influencing the leaders of power, the greater the rewards to do so, through personal ambition. In the passion-whipped waves of nationalism, or diverse reasons, the more difficult will it be for moderate elements to maintain their influence.

Officially there is no colour bar in Kenya, but many Europeans do not treat Africans with proper respect and courtesy. Most hotels and restaurants are closed to Africans, and normally they do not mix with Europeans in social engagements.

The educated African suffers most. He is aware that there is no scientific justification for the hypothesis of unchangeable race differences or white supremacy in itself. Yet all too often he finds their implicit or even explicit in the attitude of Europeans to him.

"It is no light matter," writes a missionary, "to receive word that one's name is on the list of those to be killed, but this has been the experience of quite a number of our African padrees and Christians. Another states that 'one pastor has left his parish, partly through fear and partly because his congregation has disappeared.' How many of us would continue going to church if we knew that the penalty for doing so might be death, or a severe beating?"

However, recent reports say that there have been outstanding examples of unshakable faith and courage among Christian Africans. Many are still giving a fine witness. The Christian witness of some local Africans has been very wonderful.

Refusal to take the oath is in most cases made only by those who have a strong Christian faith. Christians in the Revival Movement constitute the bulk of those standing firm. These men and women are giving a real lead, and are quite without resentment over the very real persecution they are undergoing.

Trouble arises in the Church from two fears. Mau Mau may spot you and fix your name to the wall. The other derives from the misguided early attentions of the police who were unfamiliar with the localities in which they worked and often dealt with Christians and reasonable citizens in the same way that they dealt with criminals.

Partly through fear, partly through weakness, many have deserted the Church and taken the Mau Mau oath. Those who have remained loyal have suffered bitter persecution. That little flock that remains loyal to the Lord and Saviour is demonstrating a quality of living which authenticates the truth of the Gospel.

Spiritual Frustrations

Western civilization, and is so rapidly permeating and transforming Africa, is so quick. Are we doing more in Africa—or in England—that presenting a form of Christianity which just about makes bearable what would otherwise be intolerable? In a sense we are doing in England that we are failing in Africa. Mau Mau is a reminder that in Africa to-day we have to deal not only with economic factors but with deep-seated psychological and spiritual frustrations.

After our recent tour of the Kikuyu Reserve we have come to the conclusion that Mau Mau goes deeper than anti-European feeling, deeper than a sense of grievance, though it feeds on these. It is a spiritual movement, albeit of the devil.

What is so evident now is that Africa is in the grip of forces which do not submit to control and respond only in part to leaders. What are these forces? A legitimate desire for material progress with education as its basis; frustrations of slaving national consciousness, envy, and hatred of the white oppressor; intemperate self-interest and ambition. If we missionaries try to control or direct these forces we waste our time and invite disaster. Such direction as may have effect must come from within, and here lies the immense significance of the African Church.

A special appeal for £7,000 is being made in the U.K. for the Diocese of Mombasa. Donations should be sent to the C.M.S., 6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, and marked "Kikuyu Emergency Fund."

Place of the African in Southern Rhodesia

Frank Official Statement on Native's Role in the Community

IT IS AS WRONG TO EXPECT to say the final word about the African in the mass identical motives to those of peoples with centuries of western political, social, and economic experience as it is to write of the African as someone permanently and consistently inferior and inferior. Both approaches to the problem, which we found, the former more prevalent outside Africa and the latter among some of the Europeans in Africa who see and know the African only through their daily contacts with the less advanced types.

Both approaches are wrong and misleading. The average European Rhodesian is far from illiberal, but is realistic and is bound to take account of the African as he finds him.

The African's contacts with the west in what is now Southern Rhodesia, and in other parts of Africa, cover more than three quarters of a century, but the greater part of that short time the contact has been limited. It may not be very many years since some added Africans in Southern Rhodesia had never seen a white man and had been little conscious of the effect of his coming to the country on their way of life. Still less had they any opportunity to learn, assimilate, and put into practice the western ideas of democratic government, law, and the responsibility of the individual to a unit larger than the family or a small fragment of a small tribe.

These conceptions cannot be implanted and cultivated in a people by legislation or administrative action. They have to be lived with and acted on for a long time. It can scarcely be claimed that they reached full flower in the most mature political community in the world, the United Kingdom, till within the last century or century and a half, if, indeed, the date was not even more recent. Is it fair or reasonable to expect of the primitive peoples of the hinterland of South Central Africa more in a few years than the British people achieved after centuries of development?

Material Forces and Spiritual Impulses

General Smuts once said: "Mankind has struck tents and is on the march." This is as true of Africa as of the rest of the world, and material forces are assisting the spiritual impulses. Where it took weeks for the news of Waterloo to reach English villages within a hundred miles or so of London, Africans in Rhodesia in remote reserves several hundred miles from the capital heard the news of the passing of King George VI on their radio sets. With the aid of modern communications chiefs from all parts of Mashonaland attended the ceremony of proclaiming the Queen's accession in Salisbury two days later.

Even more striking illustrations can be cited. It is a salutary reflection that probably a higher proportion of Southern Rhodesia's Africans are more literate than were Englishmen at the time of Waterloo or perhaps very much more recently. Their expectation of life is probably greater and their economic situation and prospects better.

For better or worse the rate of modern progress will take the Africans with it, but we have to ponder with some care how we can assist people who are backward to adapt themselves to its impact.

The coming of the white man displaced many of the controlling influences and lifted the African from the scheme of things. The European has the responsibility

Being a somewhat abbreviated quotation of a pamphlet issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

For the spiritual as well as the material welfare of the African. It is true that some of these influences were evil, if not in intention certainly very often in practice—cruelty for its own sake, wilful and wayward despotism, superstition, fear, the exclusion of the inferior. Nevertheless, they formed part of a pattern of social and political controls which regulated the lives of the people, and their abolition left a gap which is still far from being filled. It is accepted that a moral and ethical code based on Christianity is the most practicable alternative, but the numbers who have been influenced by it are as yet but a fraction of the whole.

Breaking Africans' Sociological Sleep

The imposition of a system of law, the creation of a humane and efficient administration, the care for social needs, the encouragement of representative institutions—all these are of first importance, but they add up to the pattern of a way of life rather than a way of life itself. They are helping the African to emerge from a condition of life in which the sociological sleep of centuries has been broken abruptly. The new pattern cannot in its entirety be imposed on him; he can be given the tools but he has to fashion the final product himself, and this is as it should be if we believe that he has a contribution of his own to make eventually to the Rhodesian way of life and is not to become merely a black-skinned imitation of a European.

We cannot expect his reaction to a given situation to be exactly that of a European. He may have to express his reactions in western terms but may not mean the same things. He must inevitably be feeling his way forward in the modern world. The important point to remember is that his movement is forward.

That is the answer to the second misconception—that the African is irretrievably inferior and inferior. It is true, as Professor Toynbee has pointed out, that none of the great civilizations that have been developed by black men

In a study of history, after listing the white, brown, yellow, and red races as defined by ethnologists, he points out, "the black races alone have not contributed positively to any civilization—as yet," but adds the thought-provoking comment: "The white races hold the lead, but there are as many white peoples that are as innocent of having made any contribution to any civilization as the blacks themselves. The positive emerges from this situation: it is that half our civilizations are based on contributions from more than one race."

It is also true that the failure of one great significant civilization to emerge south of the Sahara cannot be ascribed to purely geographical causes. It may be that there was, and maybe is, some lack among Africans of that vital spark which sets new civilizations in train.

Capacities of the Native

But the point at issue is not whether the Africans of Southern Rhodesia or, for that matter, any Africans, have this ultimate creative capacity. It is, whether, given the opportunity, the African has the capacity so to develop, socially, economically, and spiritually, as to play a full and yet distinctive part in a western-type community established in Africa.

Southern Rhodesian policy is based on the belief that the African has this capacity, and assumes an inherent ability which is capable of development. In Southern Rhodesia the African is only at the beginning of his progress on all fronts, but that he is moving forward is very largely due to deliberate Government policy and action.

The Southern Rhodesian conception of the African's place in the community is as well embodied as anywhere in a statement by the Minister of Mines and Transport to his constituents at Que Que on October 13, 1950, when he said:—

"I think the maintenance of one (voters') roll is right and is evidence of our intention to weld the different races into one nation and to carry the Africans with us in our advance."

Do not believe that it is possible to prove by legislation that the European is superior to the African. We should not believe before that the Europeans will do more for the Africans than the Africans will do for themselves. We should not believe that the Europeans will always provide the leadership for the Africans, but that they will

not their children are brought up to believe that they have no necessity to strive for perfection because the law will see that they are kept in their jobs.

There is no immediate danger of Africans competing for jobs now held by Europeans, but I am afraid of a progressive deterioration in the quality of European differential legislation as consistently passed in his favour, so that eventually he will be swamped by weight of numbers and superior ability.

In maintaining one's votes, the Europeans are preventing the young European from living in a world of false security or imagined rather than true superiority.

This deterioration complemented an earlier one by the Prime Minister when he supplemented Southern Rhodesia's aims. One policy was to bring the African into politics but to improve the health and knowledge of the people to enable them to distinguish between good and evil; and that, as they improve and show their worth, they are not exploited but receive an adequate reward for cash and general living conditions. The Europeans here cannot possibly do all that is necessary for the African unless he improves as a worker and contributes his share to the general well-being and prosperity of this country with all its vast possibilities for production.

Rising Subsistence Level

For the great majority of Southern Rhodesian Africans their way of life is an agricultural occupation often not much above a subsistence level. But the increasing number of modern farming practices are steadily sustaining an economic level which can easily stand comparison with that of peasant peoples elsewhere in Africa and even in Europe. The relatively small number who work their own farms in the purchase areas are certainly living on a standard which does them credit.

There are observers who regard the Southern Rhodesian innovation of freehold tenure in these areas as the most striking achievement of the country's policy, and one, to be noted, which dates back to 1929 when the then Prime Minister forecast that the personal ownership of land by the individual is bound to act as a stimulus to his general uplift and improvement in his position; it would bring about his civilization at a more rapid pace.

Greater prosperity is already bringing a better standard of life throughout the Native areas, and the standard of life has already risen sufficiently to provide opportunities for and between a class of traders and craftsmen who make good livings by serving the mounting needs of their fellows. Africans have stores and transport businesses, they are the teachers, the demonstrators, the clerks to councils and courts, the medical orderlies, the nurses. The day may not be far off when they will provide doctors and engineers and other higher administrative positions.

The development of the projected townships in the reserves, modelled on the old English market town, will certainly give an impetus to independent commercial, industrial, and professional enterprises besides providing a further training ground for political responsibility.

In the more highly developed and industrialized urban (European) areas the range of economic opportunity for the African is much wider. Through the vast majority of Africans there are unskilled or semi-skilled labourers—all too often "part-time workers" with one foot still in the Native areas—there is a new class of skilled and semi-skilled workers arising who find ever-expanding outlets in the new industries springing up.

Towards A Stable Urban Population

Conditions favouring a more settled way of life become more attractive and more easily attainable, the increase in numbers of a stable urban population will call into existence all those services provided for Africans by Africans. This is most noticeable in official employment with the central and local governments.

The police force is very largely manned by Africans, besides being messengers, are becoming clerks in greater numbers; they fill an ever-widening range of posts in government, education, health and agricultural services; they serve as fully combatant soldiers in the Rhodesian African Rifles. The list is long indeed and is becoming longer all the time.

Many Africans, representing a growing proportion of the mass, find year by year new economic opportunities and are raising their standard of living. This segment of the population is not typical of the whole. For the most part the African people provide the unskilled labour for Southern Rhodesia, and pressure of numbers alone must dictate that they continue to do so. But, as they become more efficient, so the rewards will increase, and there will have before them the incentive of seeing their fellows rise in positions of greater responsibility.

The average economic level is still low, but it is rising, and even at its present stage provides at least for a decent subsistence.

Individually Africans can and do achieve relative distinctions of wealth from the humblest beginnings, but the bulk of the people can scarcely be expected to jump in one or two generations from a primitive level to that of a skilled race of industrial workers and progressive farmers. Patience on the part of the African is less than the European is essential in making the upward climb both possible and smooth.

These aspects of the position are all interrelated; they have a profound bearing on the political standing of the African in the Southern Rhodesian community.

Common Electoral Roll

Southern Rhodesia has a common electoral roll which admits all who care to register, regardless of race or colour, for what is intended to be a "civilization franchise." Voters must be Southern Rhodesian citizens (a status automatically possessed by all Africans indigenous to the country), (a) be 21 years of age or over; (b) have, at the time of applying for enrolment, resided for not less than three months in the electoral district in respect of which the application is made; (c) occupy premises to the value of £500 or are owners of registered mining locations in Southern Rhodesia or receive incomes of not less than £100 per annum. There is also a simple English literacy qualification.

There is a proviso that no person shall be deemed to possess the requisite means qualification by virtue of his holding any tribal or communal occupation of land or property. This debars Africans in the reserves from qualifying for the vote by virtue of their occupation of land, but does not affect their ability to qualify by virtue of income. If the income is directly derived from communal occupation of land.

The financial qualifications were recently raised, the income qualification from £100 p.a. and the property value from £150. It was argued that the former qualifications, laid down nearly 40 years ago, should be modified in view of the changes in the value of money.

A yard-stick of civilization for such purposes as franchise qualifications is singularly difficult to define, and few would pretend that those now existing are absolutely satisfactory. There has in fact been a move to insist on a higher educational qualification, possibly as an alternative to the means qualification, and there is no reason to suppose that this legislation will be less subject to alteration than any other in the light of evolutionary developments.

But in a multicultural society, consisting of peoples of diverse origins and several languages, such matters as the franchise are not lightly to be tampered with nor without mature reflection, for the implications are many and not always the obvious ones, and regard must be had to the interests of future generations. If the principle of partnership is accepted, it would be unwise at this stage to attempt to determine the ultimate role of partners whose capabilities are as yet unknown, or the ultimate stage when the different races have been welded into one people; there should be no domination of one race by another.

If Europeans are to retain a place in the country they must find a *modus vivendi* which will enable them to live amicably with those who are now their wards when they achieve adult status, as invariably they must.

Lack of Interest in Politics

Even with the increase in the qualifications there are many times the 400 or 500 African voters actually on the roll who are qualified for registration. It is generally believed that the relatively small numbers who have applied for enrolment is an indication of the lack of interest Africans in general feel in national politics at present.

This need occasion no many surprise, for the African in Southern Rhodesia is only at the beginning of his career as a citizen of the modern world. A wider and deeper political interest will undoubtedly develop, but the focus at present is still on the smaller units—the family, the tribe, or the township. While Southern Rhodesia believes that the common voters' roll is something of outstanding value, efforts are being made to develop a sense of political responsibility.

In those Native areas the Native council system, after a slow start, is making headway. Interest is often keen, and councils are becoming more enterprising and more responsive to progressive suggestions. They are playing in some areas a very important part in the development of public health services; they encourage the development of schools; they are busy with road-making and agricultural machinery and, by their noble achievement, winning the support of the people. The advisory councils in the townships are not an exact counterpart, for their function is advisory and consultative, not executive. But by virtue of their right to be consulted on all measures proposed by the local authority having to do with the African people, and by the scope given to them to initiate measures, they are becoming more and more closely associated with local government.

(To be concluded)

Noisy Auctioneering and Intrigue Over The Sudan

Growing Criticism of Foreign Office Attitude to Egypt

THE UNITED KINGDOM PRESS has for months given much space to reporting and explaining the attitude of the Egyptian Government to the British plan for self-government and self-determination for the Sudan, and the general public has been given the firm impression that the Egyptian demands were justifiable. But in the past few months there has been a flood of the very few publications to follow the opposite policy consistently arguing that the first obligation upon Great Britain is to honour in full her undertakings to the Sudanese.

Now three influential public men who have been intimately concerned with the affairs of Egypt and the Sudan—Lord Killcarron, Sir Harold MacMichael, and Lord Lansdowne—have issued a statement which bluntly condemns the attitude of the Foreign Office and supports that of this newspaper. The statement, published last Friday, reads:

Intolerable Situation

"The British public has not been able to follow the course of the negotiations between the British and Egyptian Governments relating to the Sudan and the Suez Canal. These transactions have been veiled in protracted discretion. This may have been wise and necessary at the time, but in the last few days it has become clear that in the Sudan an intolerable situation is fast arising.

"Negotiations conducted in good faith between ourselves, the Egyptians, and the Sudanese on a statesman-like level have been replaced by noisy auctioneering and intrigue. The last chapter in the story of half a century of splendid work done in the Sudan seems to be devoted to *opera bouffe*. This may have its appeal to the populace in Egypt, but it has none to us—nor, we imagine, to the majority of the Sudanese.

"We must surely stand by the principles we have reached with the Sudanese and denounce the remarkable modifications proposed by Egypt with intent to mar the Governor-General's mere stipulation and nullify the safeguards provided for the southern provinces.

"In Egypt, too, we are being threatened with guerrilla war and murder incorporated. We in return have let them have another £10m. and allowed them to acquire jet aircraft. These concessions are as liable to this interpretation as were the weaknesses of the past.

Negotiating under Threat of Violence

"Why should the Egyptian Government have been told that they would get neither cash nor weapons from us unless they mended their ways? No British Government should negotiate under threats of violence.

"Still more do we feel that the moment is overdue when it should be made plain to the world that we have recovered our self-respect. This pitiful scuffle from a Sudan created throughout the East the impression that Britain could always be bullied and slouted with impunity. It is high time that this fair notion should be dissipated.

"A candid editorial note in the *Spectator* said: 'When the British authorities were putting the final touches to their draft agreement on the Sudan before its presentation to the Egyptian Government on Monday, an Egyptian representative, Major Saleh Salem, was paying an extraordinarily well-publicized visit to the Sudan, from which he returned with an agreement with the principal Sudanese parties. If the British Foreign Office cannot produce a more important and helpful document than that which the major found, he to sign, despite the distraction of taking part in a Dixie war dance in his underwear in the presence of Press photographers, then there is little hope for a reasonable conclusion to the negotiations.'

"The agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Sudanese political parties is full of provisions which are better calculated to force the British hand than to secure the best possible arrangements in the interests of the Sudanese, and in particular of the Southern Sudanese.

"Its proposals for the withdrawal of all British and Egyptian forces before the election of a Constituent Assembly, and the entrusting of internal security to the Sudanese forces, over which the Governor-General would have no authority, might conceivably be acceptable, though the implication that both the Governor-General and the British forces are a menace to the independence of the Sudanese will not help to create the right atmosphere for agreement.

Political Showmanship

"The introduction of 'neutral elements' (as distinct from British and Egyptian) into the Sudanese administrative staff, if suitable Sudanese cannot be appointed within three years, is a suggestion which appears to put political showmanship before the needs of practical government. And the restriction of the Governor-General's powers to secure the fair treatment of the Southern Sudanese (whose interests differ considerably from those of the North) looks like a device for giving the last word to the Egyptians. All this is unhelpful.

The *Economist* was likewise unimpressed, writing *inter alia*—

"Originally the Egyptians were wholly opposed to the British conception that the Governor-General should have an unfettered special responsibility for the southern provinces; so much so they dislike the idea that in the agreement which they reached with certain Northern Sudanese in October, they deleted all reference to special responsibility and special interests from the draft constitution.

"Last week-end Major Saleh Salem, who had been dispatched by General Nuri to the Southern Sudan on a fact-finding mission, transformed himself into a diplomat on his way back through Khartoum, and reached with representatives of the principal Sudanese parties an agreement on an alternative draft set of safeguards for the South. The people with whom he reached agreement included two members of the Socialist Republican Party which normally speaks for the South, though whether the two men he met were empowered to speak for the whole party is still in doubt.

Two Views in Egyptian Ministry

"The Sudan draft is, in the version which reached London, regarded as offering only very slender safeguards. It is generally supposed that any negotiation with the Governor-General finds 'unsuitable' can be applied to him only if and when he secures the consent of both the Egyptian and the British Governments to going so.

"The principal lesson to be derived from these events is that the Sudanese parties are, in their political maturity, really swamped. They have, in the few months under these successive influences, three times changed their view on this vital point in their constitution.

"The British, who ought to know better than the Major Salem how irresponsible they are, would have been of great use if they had held some up-to-date consultations.

"That the British position in the Sudan, seemingly impregnable six months ago, has been undermined is the view expressed by the *New Statesman and Nation*.

"Farouk disappeared in July and General Reguiba took over. As usual, the Foreign Office decided to wait and see as usual, it waited too long.

"To the consternation of Khartoum, Major Salem, one of the Egyptian junta, has returned from his visit to the Sudan with the written agreement of all the Sudanese parties to a new Egyptian compromise. The last ditch has been conquered at the first assault, and the solid Anglo-Sudanese front against intransigent Egyptian imperialism has finally crumbled. Britain is now faced with an Egyptian Sudanese front against British intransigence. Seldom can the Foreign Office have suffered a more ignominious defeat.

"What can be done to repair the damage? Having been made to look a fool by preferring the advice of Khartoum to that of the Embassy in Cairo, Mr. Eden can take umbrage and continue to protract negotiations. In that case we shall be faced, not only with a grave worsening of Anglo-Egyptian relations, but with active opposition by all the Sudanese parties. This could soon make our position in both countries untenable.

"The alternative is to take the risk—and it is a big risk—of signing the agreement with the Egyptians, roughly in the

form the have agreed with the... and pushing forward... as rapidly as possible to elections... and full independence. This is the only way in which the Sudan can hope to regain some of the ground lost by its failure to respond to General Nguema's statesmanship in kind."

G. C. Scott wrote to *The Times*: "The Foreign Office is, no doubt, honest and disinterested in its insistence on safeguards to protect the interest of the Southern Sudanese, but even an honest and interested policy if it ignores facts which make it... will harm and not benefit the... whom it... to protect... Sudan such... namely, the beliefs and emotions... of the Sudanese. Though we may know the beliefs... and the emotions... are... the... fact... to ignore... is foolish."

The Sudanese... that the British Foreign Office is rarely disinterested... compute to many of its words and very sordid motives connected with plans for imperial exploitation; they resent the British Government setting itself up as the protector of the Southern Sudanese rather more than as the... of the Government of the United States... insisting on safeguards for the South; and they are determined to obtain immediate and complete self-government.

Sudanese Must Be Trusted

The persistence of this attitude to continue to insist on external safeguards for the Southern Sudanese is impracticable. The only possible course is that the Sudanese to be just. Let us not make the same mistake all the time."

Ten or 15 years ago, when some of us—British as well as Sudanese—urged on the Sudan Government a greater degree of self-government in the Northern Sudan, we were answered by the British... the trustees for the illiterate peasants and herdsmen, and could not hand them over to be misgoverned by the inexperienced minority of educated Sudanese."

The result has been the same as it was in India, Burma, and Malaya. The illiterate peasants and herdsmen of the Northern Sudan, so far from being grateful to the white sahib, are now wholeheartedly behind the... of the minority in demanding his expulsion.

There is no reason to suppose that the peasants and herdsmen of the Southern Sudan, when they become politically self-conscious, will any more than the... prefer the protection of the distant... than that of the nearby browns. It is certain, on the other hand, that if by insisting on safeguards

self-government, we shall render the Northern Sudanese so hostile and unco-operative that the South will be no better or worse governed and the Sudanese will be most of all worse off than they will be if the... imperialist... We gave India her freedom without insisting on safeguards for her... some of whom are... back to... Southern Sudanese. We thereby earned... attitudes and friendships... so far her... are as little as worse off... an... of the Sudan."

Major Salem's Visit

The *Manchester Guardian* notes the... evidence of a major Salem's... reasons... to head... of... Rhodesia... is also... visiting the Sudan... happened to arrive at the small town of Amadi... the Egyptian... of the... which was... in... collection.

According to a... from... the... announced... after... while the... was waiting... a... about... miles off... they were... according to the programme. About 10... and... who were in Amadi for a quarterly... were assembled and addressed by Major Salem... that... was too... to stand against... and... that they... to join with the... an... that if they wanted Britain to stay... they would... their money... He then wrote... documents in Arabic and... signatures. The document... had been a... of the... made between the Northern leaders and General... for amendments to the draft constitution, but many of these... could not read Arabic. He refused to give copies of the document... to those who signed it or to anyone else. Of 40 people present he got 13 people to sign, including... chiefs.

Mr. Rhodes was able to see many of these men and asked them why they had signed. One chief explained that he thought it was all right because the... allowed the Egyptians to come. The chief said that they did not understand the document, which was in Arabic, and one at least asked for his name removed when he found out what it was. They also complained about the distribution of presents

(Continued on page 670)

Longer Life... More Power Lower Running Costs... in the new Extra Duty Bedford Truck Engine

The Extra Duty engine introduces high grade engineering features into the low priced commercial vehicle field. Its first class specification gives longer life to all Bedford models and power output is increased to 64 h.p. for 0 series Bedfords.

BRUCE Ltd.
P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI



Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN will leave this week by air for

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hines have arrived in this country from Nyasaland.

MR. ALAN P. GIBSON is on his way to Rhodesia via South Africa, travelling by sea.

MR. A. C. EDWARDS, Deputy Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, is on his way to this country by air.

MR. J. STEVEN, Administrator of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Acting Administrator-General.

MR. AND MRS. H. B. BOUTHERRE will leave by air at the end of the month for a visit to Tanganyika Territory for about six weeks.

MR. R. DE W. HALL, Governor-designate of Sierra Leone, and Mrs. HALL will leave for Freetown for London on February 10.

MR. ROBERT FOOT, chairman of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., will leave England next week to return to Southern Rhodesia by sea.

COMMANDER J. HARRIS is on his way to CASTLE last Thursday for the Cape, on his way to Rhodesia and East Africa.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended the formal opening of the new Aden College.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is to arrive in this country in May and to spend about three months in the United Kingdom.

MR. E. A. H. MOSENTHAL, chairman of Messrs. Mosenthal Sons & Co., Ltd., the South African and Rhodesian mineral exporters, is on his way to Africa with MRS. MOSENTHAL.

MR. W. A. GODDLINGTON, the well-known Southern Rhodesian solicitor, has left Natal to spend a couple of months in the Union of South Africa, after which he will sail for England.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH ROSS, the new chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Lady Leith-Ross are passengers in the ATLANTIC. They are to visit South, Central and East Africa.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, who is to appear for the defendants in the forthcoming trial in Kenya in connexion with the murder of Chief Waruhiu, has been appointed chairman of the Observer Trust in succession to the late Viscount Astor.

MR. ALAN PIERCE, secretary of the United States Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, is touring the East and West African territories with a view to learning what further assistance the Fulbright Organization may provide.

MR. E. J. PETRIE, who has been appointed acting director of the Treasury in Kenya, became an assistant treasury officer in 1933 and joined the Treasury a year later. From 1948 to 1951, he was Financial Secretary in Barbados, returning to Kenya as Accountant-General. Mr. Petrie is 45.

SIR GORDON MUNRO, High Commissioner designate for Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Munro are to be the guests of the South Africa Club at dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday, February 10. Dr. A. L. GIBBER, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, will preside.

COLONEL F. SPENCER CHAPMAN, author of "The Jungle is Neutral", has left with his wife and three sons for South Africa, whence they will travel by motor caravan through the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika to Kenya, and thence down the Nile along the northern coast of Africa, and back through Spain and France. Colonel Spencer Chapman has not previously visited Africa.

MR. ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY, JR., for whom 26 years Master of the Ashford Valley, Fordingham, Kent will resign that office at the end of this season.

MR. A. M. MCGRIFFIN, lately chairman of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., and chairman of the African Highlands Tea Co., Ltd., left London by air last week for a visit to Kenya of about five weeks. For some years he has visited the Colony annually in connexion with the tea plantations of his company in the Kericho district.

MR. D. C. COMPTON, lately Chief Administrator in Sierra Leone, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 4.5 p.m. on January 29 on "The United Nations' Disposal of Eritrea." MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD LEVY will preside. At a luncheon meeting on February 2, Captain T. G. BREWES will speak on "Kikuyu Religion - Old and New."

MR. MOHA BLACK, the well-known British designer, has been appointed by the Board of Trade as architect for the United Kingdom Pavilion at the Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition. He is director of the Design Research Unit (who will assist him), and will work with MR. ALEXANDER GIBSON. His team designed the Regatta Restaurant in the Festival of Britain South Bank Exhibition.

Obituary

Sir Edward Marsh

SIR EDWARD MARSH, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., whose death in London at the age of 86 was briefly noted in our last issue, had been for 40 years a well-known civil servant in Whitehall, and private secretary to many of the leading Cabinet Ministers of his day.

After leaving Cambridge he entered the Civil Service in 1896 as a second-class clerk in the Australian department of the Colonial Office (which then dealt with what have since become Dominions). Four years later he was made assistant private secretary to Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, and he served Sir Alfred Lyttelton similarly.

In 1905 he became private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill, whom he accompanied on his visit of 1907 to British East Africa (now Kenya), Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, and Cyprus. He followed Mr. Churchill as private secretary at the Board of Trade, the Home Office, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, and the War Office.

In 1924 he returned to the Colonial Office as private secretary to the Duke of Devonshire and then to Mr. J. H. Thomas, whom he accompanied to South Africa in 1924. He was private secretary to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald at the Dominions Office in 1937 at the time of his retirement. Then he was made K.C.V.O. He was always a discerning lover of the arts, especially of poetry and painting, and he had great gifts of friendship, humour and tact.

Mr. Churchill telegraphed from Jamaica: "The death of Edward Marsh is a loss to the nation and a keen personal grief to me. Since we began working together at the Colonial Office in 1905 we have always been the closest friends. Apart from and above his distinguished career as a well-servant he was a master of literature and scholarship and a deeply instructed champion of the arts. All his long life was serene, and he left this world, I trust, without a pang, and I am sure without a fear."

MR. GEOFFREY H. HADDON, who has died in London at the age of 45, was the Rhodesian-born senior director of John H. Brown and Co., Ltd., the London advertising agency. Educated at Oundle and Oxford, he joined the agency in 1935. He was a councillor of the Advertising Association.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR NOEL MONSON DE LA POER BERESFORD-PIERSE, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., whose death is announced, was commander of the Western Desert Force and G.O.C. in the Sudan in 1941.

Obituary (Continued)

Lieut. Colonel J. S. Vorley

LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN STUART VORLEY, C.B.E., director of National Parks in Southern Rhodesia since last year, has died in Salisbury aged 54. For nearly 30 years he served in India being for a year deputy director of the Indian Civil Defence Department. Colonel Vorley was educated at Croydon and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was commissioned in The Royal Irish Fusiliers in 1915. He served in France, Italy and Germany with the African Frontier Force and remained with them until 1920, when he joined the Indian Forest Service. It was his work in Burma until the Japanese invasion that made him so well suited to his appointment in Southern Rhodesia as director of National Parks.

MR. JAMES LEIFRED COFF CHRISTIE, O.B.E., who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1894 and served in the Mashonaland Rebellion of 1896, has died in Salisbury at the age of 83. In the 1914-18 war he was O.C. Reserves, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, and served overseas with the Prisoners of War Department and the British Red Cross. One of the Colony's best-known architects, he designed many important buildings in Salisbury. He was also a water colour artist of no little ability.

MR. H. HANCOCK, an assistant film director of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, and son of the general sales manager in London, was killed in Tabora, Kenya last Friday in a motor-car accident.

SECOND LIEUT. J. MOIR, of One Ode, who was serving with the South African Capeah Squadron, was shot down recently while on patrol over Korea. His body was later recovered behind the United Nations lines.

A Power 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 sense. Arrivals of the *East Edition* within 48 or 36 hours means both news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

If that is broadly our opinion, make sure that 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 see it uninterrupted in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also.

A line 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.

Stormy Scenes at Kanyatta Trial

Council Charges and Counter-charges

FURTHER TROUBLE in connexion with interpretation was experienced in the court at Kapenguria when the magistrate rebuked Mr. Kinuthia for using Swahili. The interpreter replied that he had found difficulty in translating questions by the defence into Kikuyu.

Despite objections by Mr. Pritt, a 24-hour adjournment was granted to the prosecution in order that a man whose picture was on the cover of a Mau Mau hymn-book, for whom a subpoena had been issued, could be called as a witness. As he had now been captured by the police.

The last Crown witness was the Rev. Robert Phin, a Church of Scotland missionary, who translated certain documents after Dr. Leakey had withdrawn owing to allegations by the defence.

Mr. Pritt objected that the Crown had had sufficient time to verify the translations, but Mr. Somerhoough replied that the attitude of the defence was entirely responsible for the difficulty, adding:

Dr. Leakey's Book

MR. PRITT said Dr. Leakey had written a book against his clients. If that was the ground, there was nothing but forwardness on the contents of the book to support it. The name of the book had not even been mentioned. "I presume it is 'Mau Mau' and the Kikuyu." It is certainly a book against 'Mau Mau'. My clients like to wear that hat; it will fit.

Mr. Pritt answered: "My friend adopted a really reckless attitude—I cannot call it impudent when, on a charge of treason, he said that if the accused chose to wear the cap, then let them do it. It is impossible to read Dr. Leakey's book, which was published in the middle of this trial, without being convinced that he was making as plain as possible an innuendo that my clients or some of them, are the people who are dominating and leading Mau Mau."

Regarding the objections to Dr. Leakey as an interpreter raised by the defence, the magistrate said: "The Crown does not now propose to call Dr. Leakey as a witness, and, in view of all that has been said, I will not call Dr. Leakey. I am unable to say I am surprised that the Crown has taken this course."

MR. PRITT said he appreciated the difficulty in a genuine interpretation in Kenya. He has also seen that it has been common gossip in Kitale that his adjournment would be asked for and granted. "I must regret that common gossip and strenuous disclaimer may be responsible for it. Nothing is decided by me until I have heard arguments for and against. There have been unpleasant incidents which cause the presiding magistrate persons distress and do not lessen the great difficulties which face him."

Another adjournment of 30 minutes was made last Thursday. The magistrate in protest against a scene between the opposing counsel. Mr. Thacker declared that he had become seriously perturbed at the way in which the defence was being conducted, and did not believe that the almost daily outbursts were in the best interests of the accused; he was beginning to think that the aim of the defence was to drive him from the court and would resist such an attempt, though his position was being made almost intolerable.

Clash Between Counsels

After objections on the ground of inadmissibility to the reading of a passage from a book inside which was written by Mwangi, son of J. Kenyatta, Mr. Pritt said: "It is disturbing. In further exchanges with the prosecution, he said to Mr. Somerhoough: 'Can you have a shadow of professional reputation to protect, withdraw this book?'"

Mr. Somerhoough retorted that Mr. Pritt could not dare to behave in such a fashion in any other court, and that he appeared to think that because he had come to Kenya he could say and do what he liked. Mr. Pritt replied that he treated Mr. Somerhoough's remarks with the contempt they deserved.

A repudiation by the defence that he had used language described by Mr. Pritt as "insulting" was claimed by Mr. Somerhoough on the ground that that word could only mean "filthy, foul, or coarse." Mr. Pritt said that if anyone could think that the word expressed such a connotation, he regretted having used it. The magistrate affirmed that hostile, said by the deputy public prosecutor could fairly be described as "insulting" language.

The case for the Crown has now concluded.

Transfer of Power to Kenya

British Press Comment

LAST WEEK we commented editorially on the brief telegraphic reports of speeches made in Kenya by Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members in the Legislature. Later reports now record him as having said:

"Under the Colonial Office System it is impossible for the Government to produce the leadership and confidence necessary for its actions in a time of emergency."

The elected members have decided immediately to start talks designed to lead to the transfer of responsibility from London to Nairobi. That transfer must presuppose that the Government of this country will be carried on under British leadership.

It presupposes two other things—first, adequate safeguards for the legitimate interests of the other races, and, secondly, it presupposes a leading to their ability to participate in the Government of the country with us.

To-day we all suffer from Mau Mau and from the decision of our Government. Europeans, Asians, and Africans have been fouled.

Challenge to Leadership

"The challenge before us is simple—it is to produce the leadership which will form a Government, in association with the other races, to defeat the common enemy. We, your elected representatives, are prepared to meet this challenge."

Much of the most disastrous thing would be to drive the great body of loyal and co-operative Africans towards the terrorist movement, and one of the difficulties of handling the present situation is to ensure that those who are evil are dealt with properly and those who are not are encouraged. There is an enormous fund of good will towards the Europeans among the African people, and it is absolute madness to allow the tension and stresses which the Kikuyu are placing upon us to drive that thought from our minds.

The European elected members propose to take immediate steps to initiate negotiations for the transfer of power from London to Nairobi.

All races suffered from the incompetence and inadequacies of the present form of Government, and it was of the greatest importance to unite all races in the fight against a common enemy and in the constructive tasks of the future.

London newspaper reported on Monday that Mr Blundell had telegraphed to "representatives of the Kenya Government in London" to clarify his views which were thus stated:

"In spite of the tension of the emergency, there is growing awareness among all races that we are here together. I do not believe that the Colonial Office system is suitable for the immense political and administrative problems of the emergency and afterwards. I want, therefore, not home rule but greater participation of local British leadership in the Government. I see this in an association with members of all races and with some continuing Colonial Office responsibility as a safeguard for the legitimate interests of all races. I believe that as all races are fighting a common enemy, the terroristism—British leadership here should accept the challenge of a policy which would bring the moderates of all races together."

No such communication has been received by East AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

United Kenya Protection Association

On Monday the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:

"In Nakuru to-day 37 delegates from all parts of the settled areas pledged 'unfettered loyalty to the British Crown' before deciding on action to be taken by the Committee of the United Kenya Protection Association, formed in Thomson's Falls a week ago.

Lord Delamere, chairman of the meeting, and president of the association's first committee, emphasized that the aim of the organization was to end the emergency as quickly as possible. He suggested that within the next three weeks every employer of Kikuyu labour in the settled areas should hold meetings, each of which should be attended by a resident magistrate.

The meeting would be formed with a Union Jack and a

picture of The Queen and every Kikuyu would be asked to sign an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and renounce Mau Mau. Each African should be photographed at this ceremony, and issued with a smilax-bearing a number and his photo card. Any Kikuyu without an smilax would be suspect and arrested.

The only alternative Lord Delamere thought was to get all Kikuyu from the settled areas, which nobody desired, which would affect the Colony's economy.

The committee approved Lord Delamere's plan and decided to establish a central office in Nakuru.

Among the recommendations and suggestions should be set up and placed before the Government and the regional committee should be approved, with power to co-opt from all areas, lists of volunteers from quiet areas, to assist farmers in troubled districts, should be prepared. To-day the first eight volunteers left to aid farmers in the Thomson's Falls area.

A Warning of Restraint Implied

United Kingdom newspapers which have taken editorially the settler demand for the transfer of responsibility from London to Nairobi have drawn the conclusion almost without exception, that it denotes a weakening of the restraint hitherto shown by the European non-official community.

The Economy writer

There have been signs, coinciding with the new outbreaks of terrorism, that the Kenya Europeans' commendable restraint is breaking down. At the end of his visit to Kenya Sir Brian Robertson, Commander in Chief in the Middle East, referred to demands for the imposition of martial law. At the beginning of this week two meetings of European settlers passed resolutions demanding, in effect, that power should be transferred from London to Nairobi and that the constitution should be amended to allow the government of Kenya, by Kenyans under European leadership—though with the participation of all other races.

At the first meeting, held in an area which has suffered particularly from Mau Mau violence, the settlers' demands went further than this. They called for such more drastic action against the Kikuyu, for instance, that the tribe should pay the whole cost of the emergency, and that the death penalty should cover such acts as the illegal possession of firearms and the administration of Mau Mau oaths.

These more extreme demands were not endorsed by Mr Blundell, the leader of the European non-official members of the Legislative Council, nor by the second meeting. Nevertheless, the proposals that are being put forward, if pressed with any vigour, will be stretching enough to the official element of the Government, which is already burdened with the task of defeating Mau Mau.

The settlers' attitude is understandable. While more of their number are murdered, attacked, and even Africans are not safe even in hospitals, the Governor of Kenya has to consult the Secretary of State on new emergency measures, and the proposals are criticized by Press and Parliament in Britain as being too repressive.

To the left-wing circles over here, the best way to defeat Mau Mau is, say, immediately to give Africans more seats on Kenya's Legislative Council, so even the liberal settler (his attitude is exasperating) might retort by demanding to be freed from the shackles of the Colonial Office, and therefore of British public opinion. Obviously this demand cannot be agreed to, and Mr Blundell must realize it.

As the whole incident underlines how barren and intractable is the political future of colonies with several races, especially where the dominant race is a tiny minority.

Socialist View

Not for the first time, the *New Statesman and Nation* alleged that "the chance of enjoying Mau Mau terrorism into a means of stifling all African self-assertion, no matter how legitimate, was too good to be missed," continuing:

"The more moderate settler leaders, like Mr Blundell, have clearly had to swim with the tide, and many who had hoped that Mr Blundell might show the courage of a leadership will be disappointed. The settlers, to be sure, lose their case; but Mr Blundell's speech at Thomson's Falls shows that the Electors' Union intends to exploit the present advantage to the limit.

"The object, we fear, is to make sure that British opinion has no chance of assisting any constructive political and economic measures to meet the crisis in Kenya, and to enforce instead a policy of blind repression. For it is this, and not, we else, that the Government would find itself committed to imposing if they were foolish enough to grant the series of

requests made by Mr. Lyttelton on behalf of strong non-official supporters of the Union.

Such measures would give legal and administrative sanction and in the hands of a new Colonial doctrine, the doctrine of the paramountcy of white interest in Colonies of mixed population. The possibility that Mr. Lyttelton and his friends are ready to embrace this new doctrine should not be ignored.

The London Evening Standard closed a week throughout which it had serialized articles on the position in Kenya by Bishop Carey with a leader entitled 'Mau Mau's Enemies'. It said in part:

Bishop Carey is not a man of thorough knowledge here, the vital, progressive rôle which the settlers play in Kenya is neglected and Britain's rôle along the border is being seen as the Kenya Africans' means savage lawlessness and death established, and he seems the notion that if land hunger were satisfied and trade unionism established, all would be well in Kenya.

He makes the important point that the Kenya settlers have a good title to their lands. The White Highlands never belonged to the Kikuyu. When the white farmers came in, the Kikuyu's lands had been emptied of its people by tribal war and disease.

Land Misunderstanding

A fact of land usage in Shifora was that the British regarded Kikuyu owners as the settlers believed or was sent from them, as the Kikuyu believed. Owing to differences of outlook and tradition, an honest misunderstanding sprang up. Although the Kikuyu have since been given ample compensation in the form of other lands, the misunderstanding persists.

Mau Mau propagandists have been able to make bad use of it. These propagandists and their dupes must now be dealt with. That is the first and most urgent task in Kenya.

In considering how it is being discharged, there will be a natural tendency to sympathize with the Kenya settlers, who want the drastic powers to be assumed by the Government and more drastic action taken.

But though the settlers dwell in danger and under constant strain, it has been on Africans that the most numerous attacks have been made. In Kenya there are boundless loyal, brave

Africans who have made a long stride towards civilization under Britain's aegis. They are the number one enemies of the Mau Mau.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG THE PASSENGERS in the RHODESIA CASTLE which sailed from London last week from East Africa via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, and South African ports, are:

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. E. C. H. Amos, Mr. C. J. Cook, Mr. W. J. Cook, Mr. W. M. De Beer, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. England, Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Plackett, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Rosam, Mr. & Mrs. P. Salmon, and Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Whitefield.

Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Buchanan.
Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Bate, Mr. F. E. Batt, Mr. & Mrs. Museby, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Quinn, Mr. R. O. Shea, and Mr. D. W. Skelton.

Racial Prejudice in Britain

CANON L. J. COLEMAN of his congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday that the Christian solution of the problem of racial discrimination was the only possible one and that there would be no political solution. Instancing discrimination in Great Britain, he referred to the exclusion of Indians from British mines, the recent strike at King's Colliery which became a Negro job, and professed, and the letter 'B.W.' meaning 'Keep Britain White' scrawled across streets walls in a part of London.

Twenty-one years ago last Tuesday the first regular air mail and parcels service between London and South Africa was started when the Imperial Airways liner HELENA left Croydon on its 11-day journey. The present postal service of B.O.A.C. takes less than 24 hours.

The HILLMAN Estate Car

**Roomy
Powerful
Economical**



Distributors for Kenya

DEVONSHIRE MOTORS LIMITED

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET, NAIROBI, P.O. BOX 3020, RHONE 1349

A PRODUCT OF THE ROOLES CO.

Death for Administering Mau Mau Oath Operation "Yellow Hackle" Completed

OPERATION "YELLOW HACKLE," the second operation to clear up forest land around the Baikpia and O Kalou districts between Kipiriri and the Aberdare forest, started on Wednesday of last week. Conducted over an area of about 50 square miles, principally by the Lancashire Fusiliers under the command of Lieut. Colonel A. A. Agar, and assisted by units of the K.A.R. and Home Guard, followed by armoured cars, the operation was concluded on Saturday. Some 100 Africans were detained for questioning. A Police and Police Reserve guard was kept on another force advanced from the Muraga district to intercept retreating Kikuyu.

On Friday two Africans were killed and one injured while trying to escape from the K.A.R. in the Aberdare forest, where 20 suspects were detained.

Aberdare Forest Sweep

Over the week-end three companies of K.A.R. with 100 Masai and 30 Shikani tribesmen carried out another sweep in the Aberdare forest. Two Kikuyu were killed and 18 detained. From a restricted area nearby, Masai have brought in 10 Kikuyu for interrogation.

Operation Longstop, designed to clear 100 square miles of the Aberdare forests of Mau Mau gangs, ended on Monday with a total bag of 45, and with the proof of the existence of further large Mau Mau groups still in the area. The last night of the operation, Sunday, was the most successful, when companies of the King's African Rifles on their way down the mountain captured 12 Kikuyu, none of whom had firearms.

Mr. McGoun, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was in charge, said that he was satisfied with the results achieved in the three recent operations—Blue, Yellow Hackle, and Longstop, which together had accounted for 104 suspects, including three killed.

A Kikuyu wanted in connexion with the mid-Tusi Catholic mission last month was shot while trying to escape from the police in the Nyeri district.

In a special issue of the official Gazette, a new order is published empowering the Governor to restrict an individual on whom an emergency order is served from entering any specified area, and compelling him to notify his movements. Four wards in the Aberdare area and three in Naivasha district have been proclaimed special areas.

Mr. H. S. Potter, Chief Secretary in Kenya, told the Legislative Council last week that he firmly believed that there had been continuous improvement in the situation. He was speaking in connexion with a vote of a further £750,000 towards £1.5m. for costs of the emergency. Police investigations, he said, had been more successful as a result of increased information being received.

Emergency Costing £135,000 A Month

Mr. E. A. Vasey revealed that the emergency was costing £135,000 per month, adding that it was a tragedy that these funds were being diverted from plans for social development.

The Chief Secretary informed the Council that under the emergency regulations more than 400 persons had been detained and nine chiefs of doubtful loyalty removed from office in the Central Province. Arms, and in some cases, escorts, had been provided for loyal chiefs.

Gen. Captain Briggs, a non-official member, charged the Chief Secretary with complacency. He declared that the Government's measures had not been effective. He argued that if it were necessary for the British Government to approve the emergency measures, they should accept financial responsibility, since the situation was being mainly protracted by lack of agreement on necessary actions. Full powers to deal with the emergency should be transferred to the country, and at once, he declared.

No Minister of State, Major A. G. Keyser, said, "has any right to interfere with the Governor in any steps he proposes to take." He referred to the Order in Council of 1952.

Mr. Whitty, Minister for Law and Order, recognized that the tragic happenings in the Kalou and Kiamu during the two weeks had increased public anxiety, and had caused serious ill-feeling and a campaign against Mau Mau.

The crime situation had, however, been wrongly represented at recent settler meetings, at which it had been alleged that only four culprits had been brought to book in 100 serious crimes committed in the Highlands. Cases of murder, attempted murder, and arson in the area since the emergency were numbered 94, of which 61 have still under police investigation; eight were now before the magistrates, seven pending before the Supreme Court, and five before the Court of Appeal. 13 cases which had been completed, 11 convictions had been obtained.

Speaking of the four recent murders of Europeans, he said that in the first case 12 persons had been sentenced to death, and that there had been seven arrests in the second and six arrests in the double murder. Twenty Africans were before the courts in connexion with murders in this reserve, where conditions were far more difficult for the police, owing to the fear of Africans to give information.

Mr. Mansel Blundell pressed for the establishment of Defence Councils, including a non-official M.L.C. of each area, and suggested that local defence committees might be formed by district officers. He pleaded for a decisive chain of command on the lines of an Malaya, and asked that a system for the psychological and physical protection of loyal Africans should be attempted.

The vote was approved.

Africans Oppose Death Penalty

A motion authorizing the death penalty for anyone found guilty of administering the Mau Mau oath was passed by the Council on Friday. The Asian members voted with the Europeans, both the African members opposed, suggesting heavy imprisonment instead.

Mr. Blundell complained bitterly of the attitude of the African members. "At no time during this emergency," he declared, "have we received one jot or tittle of support from African members in our attempts to fight terrorism." If they wanted the benefits of civilization they must bear some of its responsibilities. Structure of a future society based on racial harmony and the co-operation of all races was being attempted by the European and Asian members, but it would not be possible unless Africans were willing to shoulder their responsibilities. Terrorists who had thrown off all restraint could not be dealt with gently, the desecrated tombs inflicted on Africans to force them to take the oath.

A reprint of Jomo Kenyatta's book on Kenya is due for early publication in London.

MANUBITO

GAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables: Manubito
(Associated with Leopold-Walford Shipping, Ltd.)

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

CRANFORD LINE	LYONS TRIESTE
ROUSSEAU LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
	ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
	S.S. COMPAGNIE

LOBITO

ANGOLA PORTWAY

THROUGH R.M. SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO

TO

BELGIAN CONGO
Cinvarra, P.O. Box 1045, Elizabethville
and

NORTHERN RHODESIA
H. Schulze, P.O. Box 44, Ndola, N.A.

London Office

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

48-50, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3
AVEQUE 512. Cables: Walfship, London.

Federation Conference Adjourns White Paper To Be Prepared

THE LONDON CONFERENCE on Central African Federation has adjourned until January 28, by which date the text of the new White Paper is expected to be ready for approval.

The communiqué of Wednesday last week reads: "The conference completed its deliberations on the procedure for constitutional amendment. It considered a report from the Legal Committee dealing with a number of points submitted to it from the African States and discussed a report of the working party about arrangements in the interval between the inauguration of federation and the holding of the first federal elections. The Legal and Finance Committees met this morning."

Friday's communiqué on a plenary session stated: "The conference considered a detailed report by the Finance Committee on its examination of the Legal Commission's report and its recommendations thereon. The conference agreed with the recommendations, and the Finance Committee has still to discuss some further points which will be dealt with later. The Legal Committee met this morning."

Secretary Criticized

Dangerous secrecy was the headline given to a leading article in Monday's Times which said that the

Since the plenary sessions of the London conference on federation began to consider the work which had been achieved in committee, a curtain of complete silence has been drawn over the course of the discussions. It is explained that the discussions have reached a delicate stage, and that to reveal too much—indeed, to reveal anything—might prejudice the chances of success.

The object is to reach an agreement consistent with the pledges which this country has repeatedly given to the African populations of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There is grave anxiety in many quarters of this country that the conference may produce a plan which would in some respects conflict with those pledges, and information reaching *The Times* from different sources supports the belief that this anxiety is not without foundation.

The main cause for disquiet concerns the African Affairs Board, which was to be independent of the Federal Assembly and executive. It was to have the power to make representations on behalf of the Africans on any matter within the competence of the Federation and to refer to the British Government any legislation it regarded as discriminating. The vital importance of this provision, Mr. Lyttelton told the House of Commons, is indisputable. It is now suggested that the board should be an integral part of the Federal Parliament thus removing the safeguard of the British Parliament which is now enjoyed by the protected peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

African Suspicions

African suspicions of the federal scheme have not only been based on reason, but if the suggested modifications on board have in fact been agreed on, it will be the secret manner in which the change has been carried out, as much as the change itself, which will make many Africans feel that their hostility towards federation has been justified.

Without African cooperation federation can never become the instrument for good which its originators intended it to be. It may purchase a cut-and-dried scheme which can then be put to Parliament on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. But if it puts the scheme through at the expense of African and other distrust it will be a disastrous bargain.

The benefits which a federal scheme would bring the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are political as well as economic, and in African eyes the greatest benefit should be the chance which it offers Central Africa to evolve a system of partnership between the races. If federation fails now—and this is probably the last chance for many years of putting it into effect—the Africans may well have as much cause as the white settlers to regret the lost opportunity.

But the risk of failure cannot be made the excuse for preparing a scheme whereby pledges to which the British people have given their name may be compromised. Far from this being a time for secrecy and silence, it is one for information and for general concern.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY questioned in last Thursday's *Times* two of the assumptions made by Professor

Viney Harlow when he suggested the abandonment of federation. She wrote:

The first is that the great economic benefits which the scheme admittedly offers can be secured without political federation. That is equivalent to saying that we can have our cake and eat it. It is largely because all efforts to secure a unified economic policy have failed over the last 20 years that the federalists have gathered their forces for a last push. If federation is now shelved, there seems no reason to expect a phoenix of co-operation to arise from the ashes of distrust.

Is it not wishful thinking to expect Colonies to hand over vital economic powers to a supra-national authority without first securing some political framework? As a nation which has sought shelter from the European Coal and Steel Authority, we should understand this. Professor Harlow's other examples are hardly relevant: the Tennessee Valley Authority is the agency of an existing Federal Government; the Geneva scheme does not operate outside the Sudan.

Economic advance, whether in trade, investment, or hydro-electric development, cannot go forward boldly without the "political command" of a fully federated country. Hence this conference; hence all the White Papers and reports. Africans oppose federation for cogent reasons which have nothing to do with economic advance.

Choice Must Be Made

A choice must be made between two conflicting responsibilities. The best of both worlds beckons across a desert of discussion and distrust. As usual, it is a mirage.

The second point on which I disagree is that economic advance is the strongest argument in favour of federation. It is very strong, but the political argument is even more important. Everyone has talked for years about partnership in Africa; and explored it as a middle way between white domination in the south and black nationalism in the west. Here is the first serious attempt to give the new Tanganyika constitution a body and substance to the idea.

Can it be found to bind into one strand the natural hopes and several abilities of two or more races, each rightfully domiciled, each by now, in this region. Can some latitude be found for a way between Johannesburg and Addis? That is the real significance of federation. That the partner-

Lehmann

THE TANGANYIKA MACHINERY EXPERTS

LEA

Lehmann's (EAST AFRICA LTD)

ship, as factually expressed, must be a real one and just as all, "begin with us."

It is true that these people will not, on a par with Africa. The four thickets, models, and postpone federation not would be to blame it rather than give it time to open.

The danger inherent in its failure lies in a falling away a hardening of prejudice, on both sides, in Southern Rhodesia a hazing of white forces alarmed at their isolation, with their liberal element discredited, in the north, the quick growth of an exotic nationalism which, as Dr. Toyinbe has pointed out in his R.A. lectures, can be even more destructive, more intransigent, than the sun of a case than it has proved in the west, and that is saying quite a lot.

It Was Lesson

EARL WILKINSON commented in *The Times*: "The best friends of the Africans almost in Britain and in Central East Africa, whether they be in official positions or not, who are striving to find an acceptable solution of the extremely difficult racial problems of these territories. Their worst enemies are those in the country who are against their interests, and at the same time consistently ignore the lesson of the American War of Independence, which is that a virtuous and growing community of Europeans who have been born or made their home in overseas countries cannot be deprived from Westminster without a fight. The wealth exists today because of the British Empire, the incentives and scientific countries, road, smarted, learn, and inwardly digested that lesson."

MR. STANLEY EVANS, M.P., has written in *Tribune*: "Federation has become a projection of United Kingdom politics. Many Labour M.P.s deplore this. It was our child, and we cannot now shelve a heavy load of responsibility for it."

Speaking in the House of Commons, Jim Griffiths said: "I think there are now urgent reasons for ensuring not only the closer economic association of these territories, but their closer political association. Yet when the Africans asked for federation a good thing, provincial and district officers were not permitted to give direct advice, except to say: 'That is for you to decide.'"

For 50 years the Africans had been taught to look to these very officials for advice on what was good or bad for them. Who can wonder at the suspicion aroused by this sudden volte face?

Through out the federation discussions much confusion has been caused by the penny a line approach of professional humanitarians of whom Lord Omoregie said in our Under Secretary of State's Commonwealth Conference, said in August: "I do not know why, but for some reason anyone in Eastern or Central Africa who appears to have a common blood in his veins seems constantly to be the object not only of criticism but of slander in this country."

These are the people who talk at though Africa were not a continent with 20 different countries speaking 100 different tongues, as though its political and social problems in Addis Ababa and Lusaka were analogous, like those of Washington and Liofield. They are not Rhodesia is not Java where there were no indigenous Dutch, or the Gold Coast where the white man had no roots. The Gold Coast is Black Africa, Rhodesia has 200,000 whites, many of them second or third generation.

Britain's Great Mission

The British are fulfilling a great mission in Africa.

If Central Africa is to make a material improvement in Native living standards as well as its proper contribution to the world, federation cannot wait. Good roads, railways, and hydro electric schemes, and the technical assistance necessary to build them, will not be attracted without the broader economic base and financial stability which federation alone will bring. Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland can no more fulfill their destinies in isolation than could England, Scotland, and Wales.

Theorizing enlightenment in the U.K. persist in trying to put the cart before the horse, before the horse of better living standards. The political democracy is a by-product of abundance, and what Central Africa really needs is a vast increase in the efficiency and productivity of Native production.

There has never been a time when the British in Central Africa were more in a mood to move towards a genuine partnership with the African peoples. Only a hopeless minority oppose the legitimate aspirations of the Native African.

But not even Leslie Hale believes that partnership means the immediate admission of all blacks to equal political rights with the whites. No one knows better that 90% of Africans are still immersed in magic, witchcraft, and a culture wholly different from that of the white man.

Yet with a stubborn determination to reject facts, he ignores reality and demands for those who purport to repre-

sent these inarticulate primitive peoples the right to veto federation, thus condemning the African people to continue living in their present poverty and ignorance.

The *Manchester Guardian* has written:

A few months ago it seemed not impossible that the electorate of Southern Rhodesia, almost though not entirely European in race, would reject the scheme as it now stands. This now seems much less likely. The campaign of the Rhodesia League against the Federal Scheme does not appear to have made much headway. The weekly paper *New Rhodesia* has polled its readers, and finds that 90% favour federation in principle though some are still unhappy about details, especially the African Affairs Board.

The *Greenock Telegraph* wrote:

"If a workable federation cannot be evolved for the territories must begin to move backward into the domain of Malin or forward into the suicidal world of Communism. Democracy itself is an trial, for the democratic approach cannot bring settlement and harmony, some forces, either of the extreme right or the extreme left, will step in."

Royal Commission's Final Members

Sir J. Seaford and Professor Frankel

FINAL APPOINTMENTS have been announced to the Royal Commission which will leave for East Africa next month to inquire into land and population problems.

The last two members nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved by the Queen are Sir Frederick Seaford and Professor S. H. Frankel.

Sir Frederick Jacob Seaford, C.B.E. since 1940 managing director of Messrs. Booker Brothers, McConnell, and Co., Ltd. is nominated non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of British Guiana.

Dr. Sally Herbert Frankel, since 1946 Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Nuffield College, Oxford, was educated at John's College, Johannesburg, Witwatersrand University and the London School of Economics and was for 15 years head of the Department of Economics and Economics at Witwatersrand University. He edited the *South African Journal of Economics* from its inception until 1946 and was one time associate editor of *Ecum*.

He was president of the Economic Society of South Africa in 1945, and at the same time a member of the Union of South Africa Treasury Advisory Council on Economic and Financial Policy. He was a South African delegate to the second and third conferences on British Commonwealth Relations, commissions organized by the Commonwealth of the Rhodesia and Bechuanaland to report on Rhodesia's railways in 1947, and chairman of the 1948 Commission on Industry in the mining industry of Southern Rhodesia.

Author of Several Books

He is the author of "Cooperation and Competition in the Marketing of Maize in Rhodesia," the *Railway Policy of Southern Africa*, *Commonwealth Studies in South African Citizenship and Politics* (with J. H. Hofmeyr and others), "Africa in the Making," *Capital Investment in Africa: Its Causes and Effects*, "The National Income of the Union of South Africa" and many articles in the Press.

The other members of the Royal Commission are Sir Hugh Dow (chairman), Professor D. T. Jack, Messrs. A. Gaitskell, B. S. Hudson, and Frank Sykes, and Chief Kiding Makwaia.

Dr. Audrey Richards, director of the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere College, was unable to accept an invitation to serve, but will spend some time with the commissioners while they are in Africa and give them her assistance.

Mr. H. Ingham, Administrative Secretary in Kenya, is to be sent as secretary to the Royal Commission. He joined the Colonial Service in Nyasaland in 1936. Ten years later he acted as secretary to the Land Commission of Sir Sidney Abrahams, who paid high tribute to his grasp of essential features and suggestions for dealing with them. In the following year Mr. Ingham was transferred to Kenya at Sir Philip Mitchell's request as secretary to the Members of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Natural Resources.



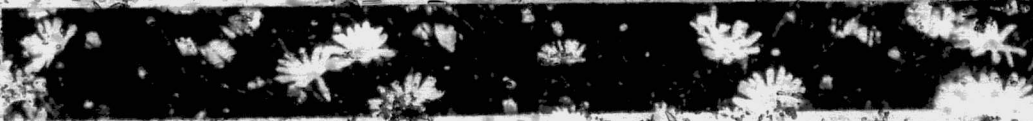
DEADLY DAISEY

The daisy-like pyrethrum flower, which looks innocent enough, but is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence, is an important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies, is the marketing throughout the world of products of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Kenya Pyrethrum Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

MITCHELL COTTS

Company Limited

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4



London Chamber of Commerce East African Section Annual Meeting

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE has been re-elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the third year in succession. There was no other nomination. MR. E. C. SOKOL was re-elected deputy chairman, also for the third year. "An active year" was how Mr. Petitpierre summed up the activities during the past 12 months which culminated in the annual general meeting. It has been particularly noteworthy for a meeting with Mr. L. T. M. following the recent visit to the East African States, which had suggested liaison meetings between the Colonial Office and the Section's representatives to discuss mutual problems.

"Our discussion has been very fruitful. We can now talk over problems frankly and informally, and we have been able to give our views in greater detail. The competition at Mombasa between Japanese competition and the Congo Basin in the raw goods, and the Congo Basin in the purchasing of goods is the main problem."

Co-operation with shipping lines. Closer contact has also been maintained with the shipping lines. These have been times when we have not seen eye to eye with them, and in the past few months have been spoken out by them. I know, been received with understanding. This project will, I hope, be maintained in the future, when things are not so difficult. The shipping companies and we are mutually dependent and co-operation must be long-term as well as short-term.

The general shipping position is very difficult. The port is doing what they can within the limits of the phasing scheme which has satisfactorily achieved its initial purpose of clearing the backlog of cargo ahead in Mombasa and organizing imports within the reception capacity of the port. But the phasing scheme is only a sedative. Its purpose is, in fact, restrictive. To see that only a pint goes into a pint pot, and everybody is anxious to see it an increase in the price of goods.

What I and many others would at times find not so much whether the change is being treated as urgent, but whether the planners are so busy planning that they have overlooked the size of the target. Rail transport and harbours in East Africa are rightly under Government control, and the necessary necessary capital finance is at Government level. Unfortunately, of recent years the status of experts under which heading planners classify themselves has been elevated out of all reason. After all, if we look round the world, in how many cases is the "expert" at the top of a successful business? It is usually the man of general all-round knowledge and experience. When this love of planning has gone, reluctance to consult and listen to ordinary mortals, and all too often a refusal to consider their views. I do not say that this has been the fact in East Africa, but universally there has been a feeling that it was no good putting forward any other point of view, as the expert always had the last say. On that score, it may well be that outside opinion as to the needed port and railway capacity has not always been pressed as strongly as it might have been.

Position at Mombasa

Since last February there has unfortunately been little or no increase in the handling capacity at Mombasa, as several of the short-term measures did not materialize. Long-term measures, which include provision of a new lighterage quay, and first two deep-water berths, and then a third, are now being pushed forward with determination. The first two berths should be in full use by the end of 1954.

We wonder when all these are finished whether the over-all position at Mombasa will be improved, because by the time the new berths come into use the demands on the port of the mineral developments in Uganda and the industrial effects of the Owen Falls scheme will begin to become apparent.

My opinion is that we must look for much greater development of the port if we are not to see the same shipment delays as we experience now. With the port scheme there must be a similar development of inland transport.

This applies equally to Dar es Salaam and Tanga, although it does seem that so far as Dar es Salaam is concerned the port capacity shows signs of outstripping the railway capacity.

Mr. Petitpierre paid a tribute to Mr. Charles Mundy, who had been largely responsible for organizing the shipping phasing scheme, and to Mr. Matthews, the East African Commissioner, for his aid in putting the scheme in operation at the East African Governments.

The chairman reported that shipments of general cargo to

Mombasa in October and November were 7,567 and 28,387 tons respectively, and Dar es Salaam 11,830 and 7,754 tons, and that the position of the general cargo is as follows: November 17, Mombasa 210,850 tons, Dar es Salaam 156, December 15, Mombasa 199,400 tons, Dar es Salaam 6,100 tons.

Statistics from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for Tanganyika ports in November were as follows (in tons): 57,000 general imports, 20,773 exports, 21,728; bulk 11,225; total 69,506 tons. Light imports, 3,105; exports, total 10,437. African Mukindani imports 615; exports 92; total 707 tons.

Mr. Petitpierre said that the Mombasa position had unfortunately deteriorated. Various causes had contributed to this, and Mr. H. M. S. Keek had estimated 11 berths for eight months, and a further 10 for the following 11 months to reduce the backlog of 20,000 tons in January and 15,000 tons in February—both figures starting from a position which had been hoped to be cleared by the end of the year.

Radio Reports on Africa

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN BROADCASTING STATION Lusaka has just begun a fortnight's series of talks entitled "Report on Africa," in which economic, political and social developments are to be reported. Mr. Harry Franklin is to deal with North and West Africa, Mr. D. M. H. Evans with the Sudan, Mr. J. G. Nevill with Tanganyika, Mr. Raymond Byrne with Southern Rhodesia and P.E.A., and Mr. Lucien Todd with the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa. Mr. Michael Kittermaster will shortly visit Kenya, Malaya and Zanzibar to make recordings, and contributions from the Union of South Africa are being arranged. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, recorded a message for the opening programme, saying: "Radio broadcasting is one of the few things that can pass easily and speedily across Africa, great distances. Let us see that it is used to the full to increase our understanding of each other."

The steel framework for a 20 ft. dome for the Rhodesia pavilion at the forthcoming Rhodes Centenary Exhibition has been made in the Yorkshire firm whose chairman, Mr. J. H. G. G. recently visited the Colony. The dome is being dismantled into 20 sections for shipment to Africa.

PUBLIC NOTICE

EAST AFRICAN REVENUE ADVISORY BOARD

The East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1952

A Press COMMUNIQUE was published in the Press throughout East Africa on December 3, 4, and 5, 1952, inviting representations from the public on the question whether the rate of initial allowances allowed under the Act should be changed.

As a result of representations which have been received it has been decided to extend the time within which any representations may be submitted until February 28, 1953.

It is requested, therefore, that representations should be submitted before that date to:

The Secretary,
East African Revenue Advisory Board,
P.O. Box 601
NAIROBI.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Communication and Control

Standard Communication & Control Systems

Telephone
Telegraph
Teleprinter
Radio Broadcasting
Radio Communication
Radio Navigation
Sound Reproduction
Remote Control
Remote Indication
Telemetry
Railway Signalling
Railway Control
Power Cables
Communication Cables
Airfield Lighting Control
Street Lighting Control
Fire Alarm
Totalisator
Public Indication
Signalling (Office and Public)

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 2120, KINGSWAY HOUSE, KINGSWAY, SALISBURY, S. RHODESIA

Of Commercial Concern

Over the next five years British tobacco manufacturers have undertaken to buy 410m. lb. of flue-cured leaf from Southern Rhodesia. Australia will buy over 48m. lb., or 6 1/2% of the crop, whichever is less. These agreements have just been ratified by the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, and will cover about 70% of the colony's output until 1957. In that year Britain's buyers will want 90m. lb. wet weight of leaf and Australia nearly 10m. lb. The export control lifted last year will not be reimposed.

Britain's Ministry of Food has placed orders for Umali canned food products," said Mr. E. F. Vernali, chairman of Sunrho and Myburgh, Ltd., in Umali, recently. The Ministry wanted 10 tons of dehydrated peas and five tons each of dehydrated cabbage, carrots, and beans. They had also asked for 50 tons of dehydrated potatoes, but the price asked by Rhodesian farmers was too high to enable that order to be booked.

Tobacco Varieties

Newer tobacco varieties may oust old favourites from the preference of Rhodesian farmers. Recent results of research are maintained. The Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Research Board states that Delerest and Boranza varieties were well in the lead in tests for yield and value; Yellow Mammoth and White Mammoth contended for third place; and the well-tried White Stem Orinoco and Jamaica Wrapper were just behind them.

Arrangements have been made whereby the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., and Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., will normally distribute the cement produced by the new Tororo factory of the Uganda Cement Co., Ltd., except to such large consumers as the Public Works Department and the Owen Falls Construction Co., Ltd.

At last week's auctions in London 2,059 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 6.3d. per lb., compared with 1.954 in the previous week averaging 2s. 1.63d. The highest price realized was 3s. 1.1d. for 72 packages from Tanganyika.

A luxury motor-coach service between Umali and Salisbury has been started by the Rhodesian Omnibus Company. The journey takes just over six hours.

Salisbury's municipal electricity undertaking had an output in 1952 of 20 1/2 m. units, compared with 15 1/2 m. in 1951.

Sisal Outputs for December

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., 1,372 tons of fibre, and 10 1/2, compared with 1,415 tons in December. Total output for the second half of last year was 7,676 tons, compared with 6,725 tons in the corresponding period of 1951.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 660 tons, making 960 tons for the first six months of the financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of E. Africa, Ltd., 835 tons, making 5,155 tons for nine months.

Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., report a consolidated net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £162,967, compared with £125,411 in the previous year. To the former figure must be added £8,500 overpaid in taxation in previous years. The consolidated net profit amounts to £171,467 (£33,428), in respect of the East African Estates, and the taxation absorbs £76,621 (£20,621), including £56,000 payable by the subsidiary company for East Africa, and £20,621 preliminary expenses of £13, and have transferred £13,000 to general reserve. The directors of the parent company have made a transfer to general reserve of £5,000, and recommend a final dividend of 25% on the ordinary shares for the year, requiring £30,713, against a total dividend for the previous year.

Rhodesia Railways Trust

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LTD., after providing £2,298 for taxation, earned a profit of £17,406 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £107,771 in the previous year. A dividend of 10% less tax requires £165,303, leaving a balance of £101,984, against £28,800 brought in.

The issued capital is £3,005,767 in shares of £1. Capital reserves stand at £2,299,066, revenue reserves at £170,412, and current liabilities at £150,269. Quoted investments appear at £18,500 (market value £271,160), unquoted investments at £139,847 (market value £120,776), and current assets at £28,256, including £99,940 in cash.

The directors are Sir Douglas Malcolme (chairman, alternate), P. V. Emms (Evans), Sir Duke of Abercorn, and Messrs. G. Hely-Hutchinson, M. F. Berry, L. P. A. Erdinger, L. J. Murray, and J. N. Kiek.

The annual general meeting will be held in London in February.

African Investment Trust

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., a company with interests in Rhodesia, earned a profit of £28,647 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £26,035 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £12,309, general reserve receives £16,000, and a dividend of 6% less tax requires £7,875, leaving £12,458 to be carried forward, against £15,925 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £62,388, and current liabilities at £15,545. Quoted securities appear at £355,633 (market value £357,049), and current assets at £17,758, including £1,000 in cash.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman) and managing director, alternate, Mr. H. B. Browne; Sir Hon. Hugh de Lawson Johnston (alternate, Mr. R. C. Meyer, Mr. A. H. Ball, and Mr. Bailey Southwell.

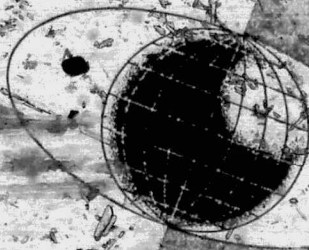
The annual general meeting will be held in London today.

Permits are no longer required in Northern Rhodesia to buy or sell U.S. or Canadian motor vehicles, whether new or second-hand. Since no dollars can now be allocated for such goods, the only American cars available will be those assembled in South Africa.

Sir FRANCIS DEAKE
Explorer,
great Elizabethan sailor.

SENIOR SERVICE
CIGARETTES

SENIOR SERVICE
The Perfection of Cigarette Making
A PATENTED CONSTRUCTION FOR THE KING



Plans for **DEVELOPMENT**

If you have plans for development in
 EAST AFRICA, NYASALAND or the RHODESIAS
 which call for medium or long term finance you should read our new booklet.
 It explains what the Corporation can do for you and can be
 obtained from the nearest branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial
 and Overseas) or from the Manager at the address given below.

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

Building Materials

Consult our experienced
 Organisation at the
 following Branches:

MOMBASA, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
KAMPALA, NAIROBI, TANGA,
MBALE, KISUMU, ZANZIBAR,
BUKOB, MIKINDANI, LINDI

for all your requirements
 in Hardware, Building
 Materials, etc.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
 ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
 11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
 LONDON, E.C.4



EXPORTS

COTTON - SISAL

AND

GENERAL PRODUCE

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.
 P.O. Box 410 - Mansion House - Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:
 NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
 JINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO
 and MWANZA

Correspondents
 Reynolds and Gibson
 57 Exchange Street - East,
 Liverpool

Letter to the Editor

Chief Justice on Sedition-Mongers
Thoughts on The Queen's Broadcast

Sir,—Even in these remote islands The Queen's Message was very clearly received on Christmas Day. We heard it soon after seven o'clock in the evening. Seychelles time.

An old man who had worked in the Far East for 40 years in the Foreign Office, and a hard-boiled journalist, listened with my family, all standing.

Our Sovereign Lady's address was very deeply moving, especially in the gracious request for our prayers when Her Majesty will be crowned at Westminster. The effect was one of great sincerity. My two old friends dried their eyes openly and without shame. God bless them! I doubt whether any Sovereign has in so short a time drawn to herself loyalty, affection and lasting love.

And whoever chose the King's College carols to follow Her Majesty's noble address showed a true genius, for this accented the Royal Family's devotion to the Christian faith for many generations. For me the singing stirred cherished memories, because even without television, I could visualize the scene of beauty King's College Chapel, having for three years over 50 years ago attended those Sunday afternoon services.

When the impact of their great broadcast has been so sharp, when its effect almost throughout the Empire will have been to strengthen and combine British subjects in all Her Majesty's territories overseas, it is surprising that there remain men and women of treacherous mind who openly advocate the dissolution of that Empire. And they are permitted to do so with impunity, without being put on trial, even when the direct result of their treachery is violence and bloodshed; hatred towards peaceful, loyal citizens, who have made homes in the Colonies for two or more generations.

Let us actively accept this challenge. Let these guilty men face trial at least for sedition, if not for treason, as civil servants or Members of Parliament, for they are traitors to our beloved Queen and are unworthy to be retained in her service.

Victoria,
Seychelles.

Yours faithfully,
M. D. LYON.

Meru Chiefdom

AFTER THE RESOLUTION adopted by the Trusteeship Council on the removal of Meru tribesmen in Tanganyika had been read to a meeting of some 1,500 Africans at the headquarters of the Meru Native Authority, the Provincial Commissioner said that Chief S. M. M. had asked permission to retire and that the Government had granted his request. A committee of Meru and European officials is to consider the tribal constitution, and their recommendations, if accepted by Government, will be submitted to the whole tribe for acceptance or revision. About £46,000 was to be spent by Government on tsetse clearance, water supplies and cattle dips in the Meru chiefdom.

Labour Conference

REPRESENTATIVES attending the third African Labour Conference in Bamako, West Africa, due to open on Tuesday, include Messrs. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, E. Cousins, Commissioner of Labour and Mines, and W. J. Scrivener, Native Welfare Adviser, from Northern Rhodesia; C. W. Howard, Assistant Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika; B. A. Mathias, Commissioner of Labour in Uganda; N. Ndisi, assistant industrial relations officer in Kenya; and H. A. K. Simpkins, Commissioner of Native Labour in Southern Rhodesia.

Press Comments on the Sudan

(Continued from page 657)

and about the reaction given by the visitors to anyone with a personal grievance. Mr. Rippey concludes: "The impression I have gained is that they had been ordered to visit Equatoria and come back with an already agreed-on result. Such expedients as Major Salim's seem likely to hinder than expedite Sudanese unity."

"Time and Tide suggests there has been heavy American pressure in favour of a quick settlement with Egypt, and that even the most enlightened Americans regard Britain's duty and Britain's achievements in Africa as anachronistic and disastrously tinged with colonialism." The leading article continued:

"Even if anyone could tell the State Department a few home truths about the Egyptians' capacity for directing the destinies of a backward subject people—or their motives in clamouring over the Sudan—those truths would seem irrelevant beside the urgent need for a tidy settlement in face of the Communist threat."

"This argument avoids one important fact: that obvious as the threat is; it is quite unlikely to become operative in an obvious fashion. If British authority, influence, and military power are removed from this region, then ruin and chaos will supervene, which will profit no one but our enemies. But they will not come by way of orthodox Communist aggression."

"The visit of General Naguib's 'fact-finding' envoy to the Southern Sudan had its funny facets, including the notorious firelit capering in a war-dance; but it was a serious business too, and likely to prove disastrous in its effects. It is something worse than naïve of the Foreign Office to protest its hurt, innocent surprise about this visit and its results."

"Of course the prancing major did not go to investigate opinion: he went to manufacture it, by a characteristic Egyptian mingling of confusions, threats, bribery, and personal bonhomie. The Dinka and other tribal spokesmen of the Southern Sudan may perhaps be forgiven if they were not alert to all its implications; but the British Foreign Office is not staffed by Dinkas, and someone should have been shrewd enough to see through this specious gambit. So home the envoy goes, talking claptrap about unity against imperialism."

Uganda's Cement Factory
£1,121,000 To Be Written Off

ALTHOUGH THE CEMENT FACTORY at Tororo, Uganda, has cost the Government rather more than £2,400,000 to establish, the Legislative Council has agreed that it should be transferred to the Uganda Development Corporation for £1,330,000 and that the balance should be written off.

In consideration of this plan to bring down the capital cost of the plant (which has a present capacity of 55,000 tons a year) to that of the industry established in Northern Rhodesia, the Government will receive a cess of 2s. 6d. a ton.

The Financial Secretary said that the industry would pay about £44,000 a year in income tax, and, by relieving the railways of the need to carry 55,000 tons of cement annually from Mombasa, permit the import of that tonnage of other goods.

Mr. H. R. Fraser pointed out that the consultants had originally estimated a total outlay of £1,155,000, or less than half the actual cost.

Inquiry Suggested

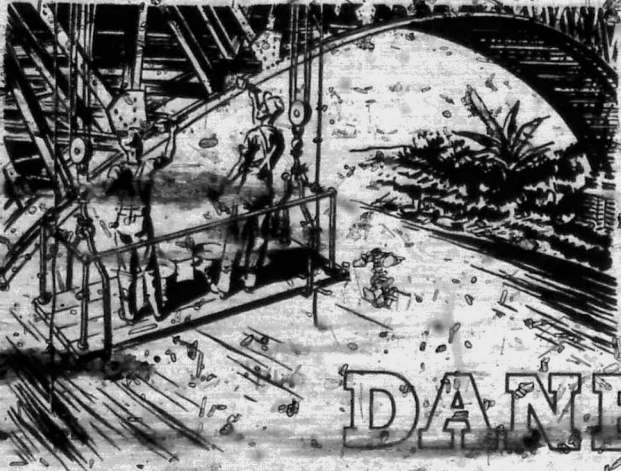
Mr. A. N. Maini thought the Government and the Development Corporation optimistic to count on a profit of £4 a ton. He suggested that the authorities should confess that there had been inefficiency in building the plant, largely through operating on Public Works Department methods. He hoped the Public Accounts Committee would examine the position thoroughly and state the real facts.

An official spokesman replied that the original estimate had not been concerned with the special type of processing which had had to be adopted, and that a standard cement factory was not suitable for the conditions at Tororo. Moreover, additional expenses had resulted from undertakings in construction at the greatest possible speed.

Mr. H. K. Jaffer, who estimated that the cost of production would be £10 or £11 per ton, wondered at the price it would be sold. The present price of imported cement in Tororo was about £16 10s.

The Financial Secretary announced that cement production would start this month, and that the output could be doubled for an additional outlay of about £400,000.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]



For the protection
of iron and
steelwork

DANBOLINE



Danboline is most suitable for protecting iron and steel structures such as bridges, roofs, etc. under all types of climatic conditions. Made with fast-to-light and fadeless pigments in red, tropical green and aluminium. Dries with a flexible glossy surface, retarding dirt collection.

International Paints Ltd.

GROSVENOR GARDENS HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND

Agents for East Africa & Rhodesia
Messrs. R. S. Campbell & Co. (1950) Ltd., P.O. Box 153, Mombasa, Kenya.
Messrs. G. Fountain Ltd., 5B, Speke Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.) Ltd., Nakuru & branches.

NAIROBI
MOMBASA
DAR-ES-SALAAM

A. BAUMANN & CO. LTD.

KAMPALA
LINDI
MASAKA
MIKINDANI

Established 1895

Subsidiary Companies:

- BAUMANN & Co. (London), LTD., 4 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3 — BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS
- A. BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Coffee Mill Ltd. — KAMPALA and MASAKA FACTORIES.
- STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, Ltd. — SHIPPING, CLEARING and FORWARDING AGENTS.

EXPORTERS

COFFEE AND ALL EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS

IMPORTERS

BUILDING, ENGINEERING & GENERAL SUPPLIES.

AGENTS AND CONCESSIONAIRES FOR

ENGINEERING:

- Agro Electrical Co. Ltd.
- B.E.S.T.E.C. Group
- B.I. Callenders Cables Ltd.
- British Thomson Houston Ltd.
- Christy & Norris Ltd. (Kenya, Uganda)
- Fonaster (Branson) Ltd.
- Henry F. O'Neill & Co. Ltd.
- Henry Simon Ltd. (Soap Machinery)
- Harland & Wolff Ltd.
- International Refrigerators Co. Ltd.
- T. M. C. Harwell (Pumps) Ltd.
- Tangye & Co. Ltd.
- Warsop Power Tools Ltd.

BUILDING MATERIALS:

- Banfard Limited (Concrete Mixers)
- Cementa, Sweden.
- Cloven Paint and Composition Co. Ltd.
- Dansk Cement Central Ltd.
- East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Fisher & Ludlow Ltd. (Stainless Steel Sinks, etc.)
- George Powell Ltd. (Concrete Mixers)
- George Lillington (Paints)
- Seasol Meta Window Co.
- Tubney Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Twisted Reinforcement Fabrics
- Vulcanite Roofing Felts

GENERAL:

- Francis Bennett Ltd. (Motor Cycles)
- James Gibbs & Sons, Ltd. (Soaps and Fats)
- Charles Challen & Son Ltd. (Pipes)
- Holax Ltd. (Plastic Ware)
- Hardy Angle Manufacturing Company (Kenya, Uganda)
- Nissen, Horn and Butchurch Buildings
- New Swift Ltd. (Fire Extinguishers)
- Owen & Randall Ltd. (Personal Steel Milling Cabinets)
- Scintilles Ltd. (Plastic Jewellers)
- Sunbeam Cycles Ltd.

African Cotton Output Estimates

Yields Expected to Produce Large Crop

THE WORLD RAW COTTON SITUATION is not likely to show any marked change in the season ending next July writes Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall in the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*, though total supplies will be rather larger, he forecasts a reduction in world consumption. Production in the United States is estimated at 14.9m. bales, against 14.5m. bales and an output of 15m. bales in the previous season. In countries outside the U.S.A., excluding U.S.S.R. and China, production in 1951-52 was estimated at 12.8m. bales, and this production is expected in the present season. Cotton stocks on August 1 last year were estimated at 14,163,000 bales against 11,236,000 bales in the previous year. Estimates of crops for 1951-52 include 310,000 bales from Uganda, 285,000 from the Sudan, 210,000 from the Belgian Congo, 13,000 from Kenya, and 9,000 from Nyasaland. Estimated world consumption for 1952-53 is 31m. bales, compared with 32.2m. bales in the previous year.

Mr. Tattersall writes: "Cotton planting conditions in the Sudan this year have improved compared with last season, and ample water for irrigation has been available during the growing period. Already the Gezira crop has been estimated at at least 200,000 kanars, or nearly double the previous season's output."

Early reports from Uganda for the 1952-53 season indicated that a greater concentration of agricultural resources on production of foodstuffs, added to the difficulties encountered in marketing the last crop, had adversely affected cotton plantings. Weather conditions later improved and the total acreage is now likely to be similar in size to that of the previous season."

A Rhodesia Road Federation is being formed in Salisbury under the auspices of the Internal Road Federation to promote the development of roads and road transport in Central Africa. Forty firms and organizations have become founder members, and Lieut. Colonel J. R. Wemyss has been appointed local secretary. Road federations already exist in South Africa, East Africa, and the Belgian Congo.

Mining

Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS & GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £37,453 from the Alamas diamond property in Tanganyika Territory after meeting taxation in the year to June 30 last, compared with a loss of £161 in the previous year but there was a net loss for the year of £10,366 on account of unsatisfactory results at the Mara gold mine.

Mr. C. J. Donaldson, the chairman, said at the annual meeting in Johannesburg that the Mara property would be closed down on March 31 unless it had been put on a payable basis by that date, or unless negotiations in train for its disposal to a large mining group still necessitated keeping it watered.

Since the close of the financial year steady progress has been made at Alamas, where a new plant has been put into commission and for the first five months of the current financial year the operations have produced an estimated profit of £21,700. The output of diamonds is no longer sold through the Diamond Trading Corporation.

The issued capital is £199,800. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £122,200, gold and diamonds in train at £59,890, mine stores at £40,492, and cash at £8,472. Reserve reserves amount to £534,275.

Mining Personalia

PROFESSOR J. A. S. ROYSON has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. MR. ROBERT ANNAN is hon. treasurer, and PROFESSOR C. W. DANNATT and MESSRS. J. B. DENNISON, S. ROBSON and A. R. O. WILLIAMS are the vice-presidents.

MR. EGON KLIFBORG, after 24 years' residence in Selous, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed assistant engineer at the Phoenix Prince mine, Bindura. He founded the Wanderer Boxing Club which raised substantial sums for war funds and charities.

MR. B. V. WELLS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left the East African company of Richard Costain, Ltd., and become senior supervisor of quarries in the Public Works Department, Uganda.

MR. T. F. B. SPENCER, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left the Capri and Motor mine to join Falcon Mines, Ltd., Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

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

	1922		1938		1952
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	1,000	Number of Consumers	11,023	Number of Consumers	40,719
Annual consumption	14 million units	Annual consumption	241 million units	Annual consumption	132 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£845,000	Capital	£2,133,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Harding's Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 634. Telegrams: "Electric" (Nairobi), "E.A.P.L." (Dar es Salaam), "E.A.P.L." (Mombasa), "E.A.P.L." (Eldoret), "E.A.P.L." (Kisumu), "E.A.P.L." (Nanyuki).
volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., YANCA, P.O. Box 48, Telegrams: "Tanesco" (Dar es Salaam), "Tanesco" (Pangani Falls).
volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 234. Telegrams: "Darasco". Branches: Ausha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilima, Lindi, Mbeys, Iringa.
volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE: add.: RUOFLAB, LONDON.
44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2044.

PERSPEX

For factory lighting



For vision for close intricate work requires correct light values for fittings, work area and background, in addition to uniform free lighting on the working plane. Perspex provides such a balanced light distribution in this domain. The permanent optical properties of Perspex guarantee maintenance of performance throughout the life of the installation.

Light is the right choice made of the acrylic sheet manufactured by I.C.T.

Representatives throughout East Africa
AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
EAST AFRICA LTD. 5480, N. D. C. 1
Distributors
W. H. MCKENZIE & CO. LTD., ALL BRANCHES

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

Information regarding
**Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions**
apply to:

The Commissioner
East African Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: WHitehall 6701/2/3
Telegram: Easatters, Lond. Cable: Easatters.



HARBOURS OF EAST AFRICA

It is little more than 20 years since the old port of Mombasa was superseded by the new harbour of Kilindini ("the place of deep water"). The only port serving Kenya and Uganda, it handled 2½ million tons of import and export cargo in 1951, an increase of 98.5 per cent. per lineal foot of quay as compared

with 1939. Nevertheless, development in Kenya and Uganda has outstripped the capacity of the port and an ambitious programme of expansion, including three new deepwater berths, is being undertaken.

In Tanganyika, the principal port, Dar es Salaam ("the haven of peace"), which also serves the Eastern part of the Belgian Congo, dealt with 647,000 tons of import and exports in 1951, about four times the amount of cargo handled in 1939. The capacity of the port, at present served entirely by lighters, will be substantially increased when three deepwater berths now under construction are brought into use.

Tanga, also a lighterage port, serves the coal 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 increase in traffic. Further to the South, the new deepwater port of Mtwara will assist in the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS

THE NAME



UGANDA

MEANS

MOTOR OILS & GREASES
SERVICING EQUIPMENT
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

AND

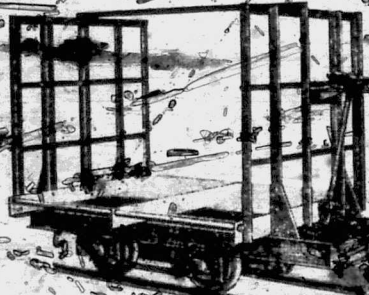
THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL CASTROL PRODUCTS

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 1 (Tel: 2407/8) JINJA: P.O. BOX No. 99 (Tel: 353) GISEE: P.O. BOX No. 70 (Tel: 15)
London Agents: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 13, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3. TEL: MANSION HOUSE 7074/5

Hudson

THE ESTATE CAR BUILDERS
WITH
THE MOST EXPERIENCE



3-TON SISAL CAR

CANE CARS
TIP TRUCKS
MINE CARS
TURNTABLES
CROSSINGS
POINTS & TRACK

ROBERT HUDSON LTD

ROBERT HUDSON LTD, RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
Telephone: 2064. Telegrams: Raletrux Leeds.
London Office: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Telephone: ABB 7127. Telegrams: Raletrux, Sowest.
TANGANYIKA: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 183, Dar es Salaam. KENYA: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 412, Nairobi. N. RHODESIA: Wilfred Walton Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola.



Hudson
TOWNS - RAILWAY - MATERIALS

Works at Leeds, Benoni (N. Johannesburg), Durban and Calcutta.