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Thursday, January 9, 1953

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Volume 3 (New Series) No. 147

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Manager and Editor

F. J. Jeelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1955

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1477

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

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DEMONSTRATION ON MONDAY outside Government House, Nairobi, about fifteen hundred Europeans is wholly regrettable. Its organizers are among Kenya's magnates, and the regrettable acknowledged leaders of the demonstration would do well to make their names widely known, so that the public may henceforth examine with especial care any proposals made by any of them. The demonstration cannot be excused as a safety valve for anger at flash point, though that anger is entirely understandable. As week follows week without proving to the Colony that the power of the Mau Mau rebels to murder and maim has been broken, all men of good will, of all races, must give vent whenever everything which should have been done was, in fact, done to protect the most probable victims—Africans, especially—and the verdict of Kenyans is that there has been unforgivable laxity. How else could chiefs have been slain in broad daylight on main roads and in hospital? How else could an African member of Nairobi City Council, who was to be one of the key witnesses in the Mau Mau trial, have been left without protection, with the consequence that he was killed in the hospital on his way home from a mayoral reception?

The indignation aroused by these and other incidents has been aggravated by the inexcusable failure of the Government to rid itself of the senior officials who must bear personal responsibility for the avoidable loss of life, the widespread sense of insecurity, and heavy expenditure. The slight arrangements of duty now announced do not begin to touch the demands of a public which has shown exemplary self-control that those who have forfeited its confidence, and should have forfeited that of their official superiors,

should not continue in positions of authority. The most admirer of the Colonial Service must concede that there has been gross incompetence in high quarters in Kenya. The right course is to remove those who have revealed their shortcomings, not temporize in the hope that public resentment will die down. If it did, that would merely be taken as resignation to lower standards, and that would not be advantageous to the Colonial Service or the Colony.

But official procrastination does not justify non-official precipitancy. Some of the most responsible publications in this country have paid tribute to the praiseworthy discipline of the settler community under

Ill-Advised Precipitancy. and continue to make them and others reassess the position. Those with an understanding of Colonial problems will reflect sadly that the European case has been seriously damaged. Those with little or no understanding, or concerned chiefly to exploit Colonial questions for party propaganda, will gleefully declare that settler restrictions were mere camouflage, which has now been stripped from the scene, and that a community which thus sought to coerce a Governor has no title to claim new responsibilities. That the demonstrators were no true representative of Kenya will not be mentioned. On the contrary, they will be depicted as typical settlers.

There could have been no worse moment for an incident which has been given front-page prominence in most newspapers almost simultaneously with reports that endeavours are being made to raise £40,000 for a Truth About Kenya Fund. The bad impression created by the demonstration will be remembered, and not only by people

Affront to Queen's Representative

constitutionally critical of Kenya long after other items of current East African news have been forgotten. What can the sponsors of such a parade have imagined that it could achieve? Were they naive enough to think that it would intimidate the head of the Government? Did they not see that the most friendly of men in that position—a true statesman, as Evelyn Baring, we believe—must be most unfavorably impressed by such happenings? Could they not understand the embarrassment which would be caused to a firm and friendly Secretary of State? If they could appreciate none of these elementary things, they might at least have perceived that there could be no justification whatsoever for such an affront to the representative of Her Majesty The Queen.

WITHIN ABOUT TEN DAYS there will be published simultaneously in London, Salisbury, Lusaka, and Zomba a White Paper giving in final detail the precise form of federation for the

Success of the London Conference.

Rhodesias and Nyasaland agreed at the London conference which has occupied the whole of this month. That twice as long would have been necessary as was expected is in no sense regrettable; it was important to give abundant opportunity for the expression of all points of view. Sir Gordon Buxton had brought from Southern Rhodesia several of the leading opponents of the last White Paper scheme, and they needed full latitude to put their cases. It can safely be assumed that the leaders of all three territorial delegations consider that the plan has been approved by the discussions, which should end to-day or to-morrow, and that their satisfaction is shared by the three chief representatives of the United Kingdom, Lord Salisbury, Lord Swinton, and Mr. Peter Lyttelton, and their colleagues.

While constructive work has been done in the plenary conference and its committees, the antagonists have been busy at work on their own wings. They have concentrated their attention on

Wreckers At Work.

members of both Houses of Parliament, Church organizations, and newspapers influential in forming opinion. Some religious leaders without adequate information have been persuaded to commit themselves incautiously to opposition of the plan, others of known bias have been active propagandists, there have been many public meetings in various parts of the country, and carefully timed

letters have appeared in the Press. The opposition has evidently decided to concentrate on pleading for delay and for acceptance of the principle that there should be no federation without the support of a majority of Africans. As for the first claim, since closer union of the three territories was first mooted thirty years ago, and the present plan has been under discussion for two years, it is absurd to accuse the Governments of undue haste.

Moreover, recent experience proves that the extremists spend their time not in explaining the proposals to Africans—the overwhelming majority of whom, including many of the intelligentia, still do not understand them—but

Epitome of Sound African Opinion.

in stimulating an unreasonable and obstinate opposition. Nor can there be the slightest doubt of the effect of pressure in achieving this semblance of solidarity. Few Africans would dare to declare themselves in public in favour of federation, though many have done so privately to Europeans whom they trust, and far more have said, in effect: "We do not understand what it is all about, but if you think federation good, why all the talk? We cannot tell our people that we support the plan, because if you make a failure of it they will say that we misled them. You must carry your responsibility, not ask us to share it. Hitherto you have always told us what ought to be done for our good, and it has been proved for our good. Though we often disliked it at first, so now again you must do what you think right." That is a far more realistic epitome of sound African opinion than the speeches of a few European and African publicists.

Take as example some of the exaggerations presented as truth to the meeting in London last Friday which is reported on other pages. Paramount Chief Mberwa

declared: "Before you impose federation you African speakers will have to send all your troops and machine guns." Chief Mpezeni alleged that federation "will be hell for us." Chief Somba accused the Government of Nyasaland of "telling lies." Mr. Momo asserted that Southern Rhodesia pursues a policy which is "different only in words" from that of the Union of South Africa, and concluded with the warning that he did not say "that we shall avoid violence." Dr. Banda described federation as a "cold, calculated, cynical betrayal," and argued that it would

"deprive us of our right of eventual self-government," as though the British Government had promised African self-government, whereas all parties are committed to international partnership and opposed to black domination. The statements quoted are mischievous misrepresentations, both of the attitude of the vast majority of Africans and of the facts. The meeting was ostensibly called to make known the truth. Did that aim not lay upon the organizers the corresponding duty of "preventing" or, at least, "correcting" manifest misstatements?

During the next two months there are ample opportunities of hearing from delegates to the London conference exactly what is now proposed and what the effect of the plan will be upon the three territories separately and jointly. The widest possible publicity needs to be given to such facts so that Rhodesians may vote from full knowledge when the referendum takes place early in April. Her Majesty's Governments in the

United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have reached complete agreement on a plan for the earliest possible establishment of a Central African Federation, but Southern Rhodesians will decide the fate of that project. If they reject it, all the labour will have been in vain, and they will thereby drive from office (of that lot there be no misunderstanding) a Prime Minister who is one of Africa's outstanding public leaders, and with him some of the most liberal-minded men in a Colony which can hope for a prosperous future only in partnership with the African, and in a greater partnership with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. To bring the issue down to its essentials, the referendum paper would have asked the electors to vote either for "Faith, Progress, and Nuggins" or for "Fear, Recession, and Stockill" for those are the practical alternatives. In the next few weeks that ought to be made known, so that the country may not entertain dangerous misconceptions. Properly challenged, Rhodesians will assuredly not deny the faith that is in them.

Notes By The Way

International Control

MR. KENNETH YOUNGER, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late Socialist Government, said when he addressed the Royal Empire Society last week that some form of international control of Colonies might provide "the only technique which would prevent such territories from slipping back towards barbarism, and for the self-respect of the people concerned." He did not trouble to explain why the substitution of non-Britons for Britons, who have devoted half a lifetime to the task should be more effective in preventing Africans from reverting to barbarism. Is it conceivable that the Africans of Tanganyika, for instance, would be better served under a Guatemalan Governor, a Corsican Secretary, and provincial commissioners drawn from the Argentine, Iran, Nicaragua, and Russia, even if among the district officers there were some Britons, Belgians, Frenchmen, and Hollanders with some practical Colonial experience? The idea is fantastic.

Strange Negatives of Self-Respect

THE ASSUMPTION that the peoples of East and Central Africa would have a greater sense of self-respect if this kind of comedy, or tragedy, were enacted to the glory of internationalism, shows complete inability to understand the high sense of loyalty to the British Crown which is felt by the overwhelming majority of Africans, even if they are from time to time at variance with their own Government. That is proved even by the delegations of extreme Africans now in this country from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Though they are engaged in an outright campaign against federation they lose no opportunity of declaring their loyalty to The Queen. Their self-respect is enhanced, not reduced, by the status of British protection.

Advocates of Political Terrorism

WHO SUBSIDIZES the Movement for A Democracy of Content? Whoever it may be cannot look back with much satisfaction on the meeting held in London last week (and reported on another page) for the apparent purpose of advocating "political terrorism" in Kenya. Enunciation of such a doctrine when large numbers of Kikuyu tribesmen are in open rebellion against the State is disgraceful, and I for one hope that the police possess a verbatim record of the statements made by the two speakers. Fortunately, not more than 50 people attended the meeting, though it had been widely advertised in advance, partly by the distribution in the area between Trafalgar Square and Tottenham Court Road of the leaflet entitled "Kenya Under the Iron Heel," lengthy extracts from which were published in this paper on January 16 in order that the public might know the nature of this extremist organization.

Who Subsidizes This Movement?

IT CANNOT LOOK HUNDS, for I have now seen some publications by the Contemporary Press (of which it is an offshoot) which must have cost far more to print than the price at which they are sold; or, rather, available for sale for one glance would make the normal individual disinclined to buy. One of the publications, curiously enough, is a heavy tome in German, characteristically Teuton, which, priced at 4s., may have cost 10 times that sum to produce, since the edition must have been small. In that book and at last week's meeting anti-Soviet feelings were expressed, and one speaker compared what he termed "the Fascist methods now being applied in Kenya" with those of Stalin in the U.S.S.R. Presumably, therefore, this "Movement" is not Communist; but it appears to be of the "pure" Marxist or anarchist species.

Public Praise of Murder

PEOPLE OF NORWICH, ENGLAND, know how to treat such aberrations, but the failure to whom such things appeal can and do work much evil among the un-sophisticated, among them Africans at a loose end in London. There can be no excuse whatever, of course, for anyone to declare from a public platform that he gives his unqualified support to the killing of headmen of the African people, or for the Mau Mau revolt in Kenya to be compared with the resistance movements on the Continent of Europe during the last war. There are limits to the propagation of subversive doctrines which may not be exceeded with impunity. Is public praise of murderers an indictable offence?

Gold Coast and Kenya

MR. GARDNER, a Minister in the Gold Coast, presided when a crowd of protesters was held in Accra to protest against the arrest of Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya. According to local newspapers, he expressed his Imperialism for the present position in Kenya, and stated that if conditions in the Gold Coast were as bad as they were in East Africa, "something worse than Mau Mau would have sprung up here." Rejecting the idea that such movements were organized, he declared that "they just arise as the result of oppression and discriminations against Africans" and he appealed to the Governments of the world to use their influence to see that "democracy reigns in Africa." Those were the public statements of a Minister, not merely of an irresponsible agitator, at a meeting organized by the Convention Peoples Party, that which supplied the present Government of the Gold Coast. What would Mr. Gbedemah think if the United Party in Southern Rhodesia likewise the dominant political organization, collected a crowd to hear a Minister cast aspersions on the failings of the Gold Coast?

Communist, Age Federation

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party of Great Britain announced on Sunday that the party pledged its full support to the Africans in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland who resist the proposals for Central African federation. That is more likely to be an embarrassment than an advantage to the anti-federalists. What, I wonder, do Christian Action and the Africa Bureau, both of which have a high proportion of clerics among their activists, and the Church newspapers which are campaigning against federation, think of these new allies, who are not merely allies to a man, but deriders of the very idea of a God?

Vale

Mutende, a newspaper for Africa published under the auspices of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has for 17 years admirably fulfilled its function, first as a monthly, then as a fortnightly, and latterly as a daily. Its disappearance will certainly be regretted in many quarters, but the authorities felt that the time had come for it to give way to modern ideas in newspaper production. So private enterprise will take over, publishing one paper in the vernacular, or several vernaculars, for rural Africans, and another, chiefly in English, for more sophisticated readers.

Reports

KENYA IS QUICKEST at the report of an incident during the trial in Kapenguria of Kenyatta and his associates. Leading counsel for their defence, Mr. DAN PRITT, concluded an attack on P. L. S. P. Leakey, the interpreter from and into Kikuyu, with the accusation: "He even writes books about my clients." Mr. Somerhaugh, the prosecuting counsel, immediately retorted: "I understand that his book was about the Mau Mau."

"Disturbing" Report on Tanganyika Groundnut Plan

Grandiose Superstructure Reduced to Series of Pilot Agricultural Schemes

THE SAD, BAD STORY of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika Territory is continued in the annual report for the year ended March 31, 1952, of the Overseas Food Corporation (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d.).

This document of more than 100 pages catalogues a long list of difficulties, records what has been done to break up a vast organization created for the mechanized production of groundnuts, and deals with many statistical tables, which has been learnt so far about the economy of mechanized agriculture.

European Staff Halved

During the year the European staff was reduced by about half, and the grandiose superstructure of direction and management disappeared. The London office was reduced to a small agency, the Nairobi agency was closed, and that in Dar es Salaam was incorporated in the general headquarters administration, which moved to the capital of Tanganyika towards the end of 1951.

Each of the three regions is now administered by a general manager responsible to the chairman, Mr. Stewart Gillett, who is also chief executive. His colleagues on the board are Sir Charles Lockhart, Mr. Roger Norton, and Mr. J. F. R. Hill. All the technical advisers have left the corporation.

After the latest reorganization it was estimated that the corporation in its new form would require about

£6m. over the seven-year period beginning 1951-52, in which £2.66m. would be required. For 1952-53 the financial needs were computed at £1.2m., for the following year at £350,000, for 1954-55 at £400,000, and thereafter at £700,000. The report states, in this connection:

"To date the Corporation has operated within the annual financial provision for the first three classifications, but the agricultural trading account, covering one harvest and one complete agricultural season present a disturbing picture, and it is now evident to the board that the estimated crop yields, especially in respect of the main cash crop, groundnuts—in both the Southern Province and Usukuma—cannot be obtained until much more is learned of the basic agricultural principles to be applied in these two difficult areas."

New Recommendations to Secretary of State

"Indeed, unless many cultural obstacles can be overcome, yields materially improved, and costs of production substantially reduced, it would appear unlikely that the groundnut will play an important role in any rotation for these two areas, at least for some years to come."

For this reason the board has recommended to the Secretary of State that there should be a slowing down in the tempo of its operations in both these regions until the economics of the agricultural practices are fully established. Alternative cash crops, which have already stood the test of two seasons, are promising, and, providing caution is exercised and the plan progresses steadily on the basis of trial and error, there is every reason to expect that an agricultural pattern will be evolved and a mass of data accumulated which must make a real contribution to the future development of these previously uninhabited areas in Africa.

Since the completion of the 1950 Kongwa working party's recommendations have begun, the results obtained on the Kongwa farms have been encouraging. Limited acreages, managed by managers with local experience, have produced economic crops, and although the experiment must continue for at least one or two more seasons before conclusions can be drawn, there are grounds for believing that a rotation in which groundnuts play an important role can be found. The board sees no reason why the application of the Kongwa experiment to the other regions should not give similar results.

"The whole plan of the problems other than pure agriculture, and the widest scope is to be obtained from the closest co-operation with the technical departments of both the Tanganyika Government and the East Africa High Commission is of great importance and should be fostered."

The corporation is now engaged in a large agricultural experiment, and, while the report continues to contain general information and vital statistics, the largest portion is devoted to the agricultural operations in each region prepared by the general manager concerned. Only in Kongwa this year are the results supported by cost accounts, but a future similar system will be introduced for all regions.

In the report of the Southern Province area a full account has been recorded of the workings of the land-clearing teams. This has been prepared in detail, and it is possible the last year's clearing of this country will be understood.

At the beginning of April, 1951, the number of European employees in East Africa was 1,153, and in London 123, giving a grand total of 1,276. Twelve months later the respective totals were 630, six, and 636.

European employees at the beginning of April, 1951, totaled 7,375 skilled Africans and 10,602 unskilled, aggregating 17,977. A year later the totals were 5,148, 4,553, and 14,801. Within the same period the number of Asians fell from 174 to 101.

The reduction in European staff was thus about 50% and of non-European 18%. The ratio of Europeans to non-European fell during the year from one to 1.4 to one to 2.2.

Pests and Diseases

Again and again in the report there are references to pests, diseases, and other obstacles to success. The section devoted to the Kongwa farms, for instance, states:

"Insect pests which have given trouble are white ants, blue bug (calicadzege), stem borer, central shoot fly, and grain weevil. Rats caused a great deal of loss in spaces planted maize, and thick plantings and hand thinning have been the only solutions on red soils to secure a good stand. A plague of rats during the harvest caused great loss to both rats and man in 1950-51. Phephants do some damage and wild pig cause considerable damage to maize near uncleared spaces. Birds are also a menace on certain varieties of sorghum."

Although all seed was thoroughly treated with Agrosan, collar rot (Aspergillus niger) has caused considerable seed bed losses in nuts during periods of dry weather and long periods of wet weather. Trial plantings, using Fernasan, seemed to give better control over collar rot. Cercaria invariably sets in after 90 days of growth of the groundnut, and the ease of infection seems to be accelerated by showers at this stage. Very little rosette was observed in the 1950-51 crop, but there is a higher incidence in the 1952 crop. However, the disease is of no economic importance as yet."

Urambo reported:

In both units there were heavy losses due to bad weather conditions, but losses were increased by the farmers' lack of experience of these conditions and the fact that the labourers were not accustomed to the work.

Coenospora leaf spot attacked the Natal Common varieties of groundnuts very severely at harvest time. If the plants were not harvested immediately, even if not quite ripe, many nuts were left in the ground during the falling operation, and affected nuts tended to germinate at once. Some fields were attacked by crown rot due to Aspergillus Spp.

In Unit 1 rosette disease made its appearance on four of the south-westerly farms, which had the least rainfall. The disease spread at an alarming rate, and by March the bulk of the groundnut crop on three of the farms could be dismissed as valueless. Aphid colonies could be found on practically every plant. The remaining eight farms, of which 1 showed slight infection on individual plants but the infection never became severe.

"During March every farm in Unit 1 suffered attack by caterpillars, which ate most of the foliage from the plants. These pests disappeared after two or three weeks. No effective

control was obtained by dusting the plants with DDT-methane powder."

Coenospora leaf spot appeared in every field of Natal Common in March and spread rapidly, necessitating harvesting before the nuts were quite mature to prevent loss in the ground.

A higher acidity than formerly of groundnut oil (due to Sclerotium rot) was also observed, and some fields had to be pulled quickly to prevent total loss of crop. The most severe damage from wilt occurred where the plants had been ridged up late in the season, the seedlings being partially buried by soil.

Several pages are given to an analysis of costs of various agricultural operations in the Kongwa area. The average cost per hour of running a tractor ranged from 6.49s. on one farm to 7.84s. on another.

On the four farms the capital investment in implements and other machinery, houses for Europeans and Africans, and other buildings was respectively £57,905, £54,736, £65,836, and £104,970. In two cases this represented 27 per acre, in the third 12, and in the fourth 126.

Kongwa Farms

The results on the Kongwa farms are described as encouraging. "Even Mtanana, in a year which must be regarded as below average, had a gross profit margin of 15s. per acre, whereas Chamaye, which had a good year, showed a gross profit margin of 24s. per acre. Economies can probably be effected by further increases in operating efficiency and decreasing overhead charges, notably transport."

During the year the intention to buy and fatten cattle was frustrated by "fantastic prices" on the local markets, and a breeding herd was therefore started with Boran bulls and a mixture of Boran and grade heifers bought from Kenya. At the end of the year the herd consisted of 17 Boran bulls, 35 cows and heifers, and 48 calves, and four Tebu bulls, 439 cows and heifers, 976 stores, and 24 truck-oxen. The intention is to build the total up to about 4,000.

In the Nachingwea area the average yield of groundnuts was 10 lb. per acre, and of maize 1,053 lb. Farm 2, with 913 acres under groundnuts, yielded close on 1,000 lb of nuts in shell per acre, and Farm 4, with 320 acres, produced over 81,100 lb. per acre. Some maize yields reached 12 bags per acre.

Calculations at Kongwa are regarded as promising during the past year.

Although this year still shows a loss in the corporation accounts, it must be appreciated that it is bearing regional and scheme overheads at a level in relation to the acres under cultivation. The Kongwa working party recommend cultivating between 12,000 and 15,000 acres annually over a period of four years, while keeping the closest watch on the costs and statistics and carrying out interim experimental work. This meant that the corporation has retained an over-staff in excess of the numbers which would be required to service four farms working on a purely commercial basis, both to analyse the work being done and to provide a framework for future expansion or even liquidation. Were the overheads to be reduced to their minimum, the trading losses in Kongwa for 1950-51 and 1951-52 could be eliminated.

Year's Loss of £1.3m.

In Urambo yields have failed to justify the continued cultivation of 45,000 acres. The corporation has therefore decided, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to reduce its areas under cultivation at Urambo to approximately 11,000 acres in any one year until such time as results justify an increase.

In Nachingwea, as in Urambo, overall yields are unlikely to average out at the target level when formulating the plans reflected in the 1952-53. The corporation has therefore decided to cease development and concentrate on increasing economic yields and a commercial pattern of agriculture before considering any further developments.

In the light of the foregoing, it will be appreciated that the agricultural trading accounts for Urambo and Nachingwea reflect large-scale expenditure on agricultural activities which are still largely experimental. The agricultural trading accounts for both of these areas are likely to show losses for several years, until it has been established which of the main crops can be profitably grown.

For 1952-53 a cash expenditure of £1,161,715 is expected, a reduction of just over £1m. on the 1951-52 total. But in the year under review there was a loss of £1,311,391 on the agricultural account, compared with £806,321 in 1950-51.

In January, 1951, £364m. was written off.

British Endeavours to Preserve the Unity of the Sudan

Foreign Secretary's Statement on the Negotiations with Egypt

BRITISH POLICY ON THE SUDAN was described in the House of Commons last week by MR. EDEN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who said:

"Negotiations with the Egyptian Government about the introduction of a Government into the Sudan have now been going on for over two months. As I informed the House on December 5, this has meant an unfortunate delay in the timetable which we had hoped it would be possible to follow, but the suggestions made by the Egyptian Government involved extensive changes in the Self-Government Statute which was accepted by the Sudanese Legislative Assembly last spring, and we naturally had to consider them very carefully."

"I am glad to say that agreement has been reached with the Egyptian Government on a large number of the points at issue, and that Her Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo was able to submit to the Egyptian Government on January 12 the text of a draft agreement."

"The negotiations have been complicated by the fact that various Sudanese political parties have negotiated a number of differing agreements with representatives of the Egyptian Government. H.M. Government are not of course a party to these agreements, but they have naturally taken note of their contents as expressing the views of various groups."

"The differences between the agreements and the fact that no representatives of the Southern Sudan have taken part in them underline the importance of bringing into existence as soon as possible a Sudanese Parliament in which the views of all sections of the Sudanese population can be heard. The chief difficulty has been about the safeguards which were put into the draft Self-Government Statute and approved by the Sudanese Legislative Assembly giving the Governor-General special powers to protect the interests of the southern provinces."

British Intentions Misunderstood

"It must be clear that H.M. Government have not proposed to add to these provisions. But it was to a constitution containing these safeguards that the Southern representatives agreed, and we do not think they should be removed without the voice of the Southern population being heard in the matter."

"I regret that our attitude on this should have given rise to suspicions that we wish to detach the southern provinces from the north. Nothing could be further from the truth."

"Preservation of the unity of the Sudan depends on willing co-operation and mutual confidence among the various sections of the population, and, in our view, nothing will contribute more to this than to show the Southern population at the outset that their wishes will be taken into consideration in the settlement of matters of vital importance to them."

MR. DRIBERG: "May I ask whether it is necessarily the best way of protecting the interests of the peoples of the south to insist on powers for the Governor-General which, after all, are bound to be only temporary, since they will disappear with self-determination?"

MR. EDEN: "We have of course given an immense amount of thought as to how to handle this problem, which is exceedingly complicated. It seems to me that there is a separate problem—Sudanization—which is probably what the hon. Member has in mind. I think that that is something which may well be regarded as of equal importance at least to the south, and as one which ought to be decided only by the Sudanese Parliament."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Will my rt. hon. friend see that his views are given adequate publicity in the Southern Sudan? Further, will he continue to press on all Sudanese and all concerned the importance of elections, so that a new Legislative Assembly may be produced?"

MR. EDEN: "Yes, sir, I think that our views are well known, of course, there has been constant contact with the press in the Sudan. What we would like to have wanted at all along is the earliest possible election when the Sudanese Parliament can handle this matter themselves. If we have delayed the elections, it has not been as his suggestion in some quarters, for some Imperialist motives, but in order to try to get international agreement by which elections could take place under joint auspices."

MR. A. HENDERSON: "Have the views of H.M. Government been made clear to the Government in Cairo, in view of the effect of the visit of Major Saleem to Khartoum and the apparent discrepancies between what he has reported and the views of H.M. Government?"

MR. EDEN: "Our views have been made very clear, and our suggested draft document is now before the Egyptian Government, and we await their views upon it."

MR. GROOMAN-WHITE: "May we see it that despite all these difficulties it is still the intention of the Government to ensure Egyptian co-operation with us in introducing self-government and self-determination into the Sudan?"

MR. EDEN: "Yes, most emphatically, my hon. friend is perfectly right. That is why we have delayed the election, which we would otherwise have wished to take place earlier. We want an agreement, and we will do all we can to get it. The sole interest of the House in this matter is to see that the fair interests of all sections of the Sudanese population are taken into account."

MR. STOKES: "Will the hon. gentleman say whether, whatever may have been the case of past Egyptian Governments, it is now abundantly clear to the present Egyptian Government that the Sudan is still under a Condominium, and what is required is an agreement between the co-owners?"

Conflicting Assumptions in London and Cairo

MR. EDEN: "We have been working on the assumption that there are co-owners. The Egyptian Government is still working on the assumption that the Condominium has been torn up. That is one of the difficulties of the situation, though not the only one."

MR. T. REID: "Is the House to understand that the rt. hon. gentleman is dealing with the Egyptian problems one by one, and is trying to solve the Sudan problem without reference to the other Egyptian problems?"

MR. EDEN: "I feel it is essential that this question should be agreed between us before we can usefully discuss other questions."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "In view of the importance of retaining the good will of the people of the Sudan, will the hon. gentleman look at the agreement which has been signed with the Sudanese parties and look at a clause under which I think we may be able to meet the difficulty of the Southern Sudanese to which he has referred?"

MR. EDEN: "If the hon. Member will draw my attention to the clause I will be only too glad to study it. I have examined this document very closely, but I do not carry in my mind what clause the hon. Member refers to. I know he understands that the parties and their relations to the south are very clear, and that in the main they represent northern elements of the population."

MR. I. O. THOMAS: "Would the rt. hon. gentleman indicate what persons and bodies will be parties to any ultimate agreement arrived at, and whether it will be necessary for this Parliament to pass legislation before any such agreement is brought into effect?"

MR. EDEN: "What we hope to do is to reach an agreement with the Egyptian Government as a result of which Sudanese elections can rapidly take place. Whatever that agreement was, it would of course report immediately to the House, but it would not, I think, technically require any ratification."

MR. HENDERSON: "Is it not a fact that the Egyptians were able to discover an important section of public opinion in the Sudan regarding the matter in question whereas apparently the British Government in their inquiries have not yet discovered any opposition opinion to be found by the Egyptians; and is not this sort of thing the cause of the charge by the Americans that we are acting with complacency in these matters?"

MR. EDEN: "I do not think that that is quite an accurate account of what has been happening recently. We have certainly had no charge made by the American Government that we are acting with complacency in this matter. I think they understand the extent and sincerity of our endeavour. I do not think that every Egyptian emissary's report on events in the Sudan must necessarily be accepted as completely accurate."

Astonishing Revelations About Egyptian Visit to S. Sudan

Official Statement Gives Details of Numerous Distortions

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has released to the Press through its Public Relations Branch a statement about the Egyptian delegation led by Major Salah Salem which arrived in Juba in its own aircraft on December 28 and left Khartoum on January 6. Hitherto all the accounts of the visit were those sent by the delegation or the Egyptian journalists who accompanied it.

The Sudan Government's statement reads: "The province authorities were instructed to give the delegation every possible facility, and tribal leaders came in long distances to speak on behalf of their tribes. On their arrival in Juba the Governor entertained the delegation to a large dinner party, and on the following morning the Egyptians talked with some individuals of the Egyptian Irrigation Department and with a number of local southerners. They refused to meet the representatives who had come to Juba at an open meeting, and the representatives protested against this refusal, drafting telegrams to General Nequib and the Governor-General.

Refusing Promise Double Pay

The Egyptians put before some individual southerners declarations to sign promising that if those who signed the declaration were subsequently dismissed the Egyptian Government would pay double their present salary for the rest of their lives. They declared that the Egyptian Government had previously presented thousands of pounds to develop the south and that the British in the Sudan Government had used the money for their own purposes.

They spent December 29 and 31 in Torit and Amadi, both of which places they asked people to sign documents, some of which are said to have been signed by Chief Jambo of the Moru tribe. He signed a declaration, and the Egyptians laughed when they called a Sudan Union Party, the aim of which would be to achieve Unity of the Nile Valley.

Chief Jambo told a number of Moru that £13,000 would be allotted for the work of this party, and they do not sign in Amadi elsewhere, conceding provision for courses being held in Egypt to educate the people in the south to have a chance to replace British and Northern Sudanese officials in the south in the next three years. The declaration also contained a clause that the signatories agreed with their friends in the north to work in Egypt.

The southerners could not have had an accurate knowledge of what had been agreed in Egypt, and do not seem to have realized that the northern agreements differ among themselves.

The delegation visited Rumbek and Wau. At those places did they call upon the local authorities, and in Wau no reply was sent to the Governor's courteous invitation to the leaders of the party to dine with him.

Major Salah Salem in Wau harangued a small crowd of 250 and expressed sentiments against the Sudan Government. He refused to answer questions in Wau and as a result an altercation ensued between him and the southerners, and the police were forced to disperse the meeting to prevent violence to the Egyptians.

The delegation left Wau after spending only a few hours there. When they were there their crew flew their aeroplane over Torit in a top level, frightening the inhabitants and scattering their cattle.

The delegation arrived in Malakal on the evening

of January 4 and visited the workers and Northern Officials' Clubs. On January 5 they visited Koll and Fashoda, and in the evening paid a brief visit to the Southerners' Club.

Avoiding Imperialist Stoges

Reports appearing in local and Egyptian papers spoke of the enthusiastic and spontaneous welcome given to Major Salah and the clever tactics employed by him to avoid meeting imperialist stoges who had been sent by the authorities to put to the Egyptian delegation views unrepresentative of the vast majority of the people.

Writing about the delegation at Torit, the local *Wadi en Nil* reported that Major Salem discovered that a group of ex-members of the Legislative Assembly and certain southern imperialist agents who pretend to represent their constituents were going to use the occasion for a political demonstration. He accordingly refused to attend a meeting of any particular group.

He accordingly refused to attend a meeting of any particular group. He accordingly refused to attend a meeting of any particular group. He accordingly refused to attend a meeting of any particular group.

At Torit, according to the local *El Ashigga*, Major Salah was met with pomp and ceremony. He interviewed many chiefs from whom he obtained verbal statements in support of the Cairo agreement. In another report on the tour *Wadi en Nil* wrote: "The delegation made for Amadi instead of Torit when it learnt that some imperialist stoges were making arrangements to spoil the patriotic reception being everywhere given to the delegation. These arrangements consisted of gathering some ex-members of the Legislative Assembly, etc., who had already tried to speak to the Sudanese journalists and been refused a hearing. The Egyptian mission likewise refused to listen to them. At Amadi where Chief Jambo had arrived earlier to assemble the chiefs of the region, a meeting was held which lasted till midnight. At the end of the chiefs' leaders, and men of thought signed the South Charter."

The *El Ashigga* representative writing to the delegation in Rumbek said: "The people of Rumbek had only to hear of the arrival of the Egyptian delegation for deputations to come in one after another in the direction until the market-place was so crowded that a standing room was left. This dense mass, by a glimpse of the Minister of Major Salah and his companions, they shouted their greetings of welcome to their visiting brethren. Major Salah talked for an hour explaining the present situation and imperialist activities and intrigues to separate the south from the north. At the end of the meeting the chiefs signed the South Charter amidst scenes of great enthusiasm."

Elated on the South

These reports show the kind of impression the Major Salah wished to give the world, but only the ingenious are likely to be hoodwinked by them.

They also make it quite clear that Major Salah refused even to meet anyone who did not accept immediately every word he spoke. If his tour proves anything, it proves the good sense of the small vocal element in the south who reported that Chief Major Salah's visits show still believe that the future of the south must be linked with that of the north.

His tour has not, however, passed without leaving a trail of anger and doubt about Egypt's intentions, and possibly of harm to an area where, to say the very least, the self-sacrificing efforts of a few administrators have in a short time converted chaos into stability and guided a social revolution that has resulted in southern representation participating in an ever-increasing number in the same institutions and occupations as the people of the Northern Sudan.

One of the immediate consequences of the Egyptian delegation's tour was a quarrel between Moru chiefs. The chiefs, leaders, and men of thought who (according to *Wadi en Nil*) had signed the South Charter were in fact two chiefs and 11 inhabitants of Amadi.

The other five chiefs and 29 inhabitants of Amadi who had attended the contractual meeting had refused to sign a document which was contrary to the wishes of the Moru tribe and next morning these chiefs refused to sit with Chief Jambo as president of the quarterly court meeting on the grounds that he had forfeited the confidence of the Moru-tribe. The district commissioner who, if reports of imperialist intrigue had the slightest foundation, would have encouraged

an attitude told the court to assemble under the authority of Chief Jumbo. His the chiefs did, but told the district commissioner that they intended to pursue the matter further.

Egyptian Accusations Rebutted

An official spokesman commented: "According to the report in *Al-Ahram*, Shaikh El Barqawi, one of the Egyptian delegates, is reported to have stated in a high that missionaries were spreading political dissension among the local populations, that they were also engaged in a systematic Christian preaching, and that they were making capital out of the unity as they were making capital out of imperialism."

In the absence of any issues, it must be assumed that the report is a correct report of what was said. It is difficult to believe nevertheless that a responsible Minister could have made such a very irresponsible statement after only a day or two in the south and without having attempted to collect and study evidence from all sides on the matter.

Missionaries go to the south as evangelists and preachers. Like other foreigners, missionaries are allowed to enter the Southern Sudan only by permit, and missionaries who prove to be undesirable have their permits cancelled.

Should an evangelist indulge in politics, his society would be bound to report him. In the case of a teacher, in addition to this sanction, he is subject to inspection by the Ministry of Education's inspectors, both British and Sudanese. Any teaching of the intermingling of politics with education would result in the Ministry acting for the teachers, the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid society benefitted, and the withdrawal of the teacher.

Missionary societies have co-operated most loyally with the Government's decision to include Arabic in the school curriculum, and have encouraged their teachers to learn Arabic.

False Statement

According to the same newspaper, Major Salem alleged that imperialism had prevented Egyptians from approaching a southern long ago. There is no truth in this statement. Since the beginning of the present Sudan Government, Egyptian officials have been second in the Southern Sudan. They have a big irrigation colony at Malakal from which Egyptian engineers and surveyors penetrate freely to all parts of the south. There have also been several Egyptian visitors to the south in recent years.

It has been alleged by the Egyptian delegation that the Northern Sudanese are using every effort to fight imperialistic plans of separate north from south. The allegation suggests that the Sudan Government is planning to divide the two parts of the country, or has been encouraging southerners to think of separation.

The Sudan Government's declared policy is to administer the Sudan as one unified country. This policy is generally accepted by the southerners, and has been exemplified by the introduction of Arabic in southern schools by efforts to make the south more economically valuable, the united country, by the expansion of education and by the presence of southern members of the Legislative Assembly in the north.

Unfortunately, political events of the last few months in no way due to the actions of the Sudan Government have seriously undermined the confidence of many southerners in northern political leaders and have endangered the spirit of co-operation and good will which was springing from joint representation and partnership of southerners and northerners in the Legislative Assembly.

An allegation has been made that administrative officials planned to bring into the south anti-Egyptian supporters in a region the success of which the Egyptian party alleged they desired.

This allegation is nonsense. The true facts are as follows. Expecting that the Egyptians would wish to visit Yei, one of the most advanced districts in the south, and scheduled in their recent vote as a direct election constituency, the district officials asked numbers of prominent persons to come to Yei to meet them. Sudanese journalists and other somewhat literary men, however, some weeks before, and the Egyptians had presumably heard of this and felt disinclined to face a hostile reception.

The instructions sent to the south about the Egyptian visit were that all facilities were to be given, and that as many southerners as possible were to be encouraged to meet them. It was considered that by such co-operation and friendly assistance the Egyptian delegation would be enabled to carry out its mission satisfactorily. It is an unfortunate fact that the Egyptian delegation showed a marked unwillingness to hear the views of any who held opinions different from their own.

Very Strange Attitude

It is much to be regretted that the Egyptians seem to have adopted a very strange attitude during their tour, and that, at a time when friendly negotiations are going on between Great Britain and Egypt, they found it necessary

to behave in a most offensive manner both to many southerners who wished to meet them and to those officials of the Sudan Government who were trying to facilitate their tour.

A report of the *reth* of the Peth of the Shilluk, Major Salah-Saleh, of his Egyptian delegation reads as follows:

The Egyptian party had no prior information of their intended visit to the south so that when they arrived on January 15 only a few chiefs and Sayed Edward Odhok, an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly were present.

Major Salah who did most of the talking for the visitors, told me that the Shilluk were ripe for self-government, and that if the British had held back the development of the Sudan that Egypt had provided the funds by which the Northern Sudan had been able to progress, and that the British had prevented the Egyptians from building schools and hospitals in the South.

The *reth* answered Major Salah's remarks said that in his opinion the British had brought peace to the Shilluk country and that he wanted them to remain until the Shilluk had reached a more advanced stage of political development. He was supported by his chiefs.

Major Salah's answer was that in that case the Shilluk could expect no help from the north and would have to be content to remain naked and hungry. In subsequent conversation Major Salah described the *reth* as a stupid man.

Provincial Governors Consulted

SIR GIBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has consulted with the Governors of the three Southern Provinces on the position arising from the agreement concluded by the Northern political parties with General Nenni's representative.

Later the provincial governors conferred with representatives of the political parties, whom they urged to meet delegates of the south. The Southerners, it was stressed, felt betrayed because they had not been consulted about the changes in the self-governing constitution to which a Southern representative in the Legislative Assembly had agreed. The Northern parties insisted that a visit to the south was unnecessary until the situation was clarified and the right atmosphere created.

Comments on Party Agreement

Abdalla Khalil, secretary-general of the Umma Party, commented on the agreement between Northern Sudan political parties and Egyptian representatives.

"The agreement is good, and I hope that sincere co-operation among the Sudanese will continue in the future. I am perfectly optimistic that the Sudan talks will succeed, and that things will proceed in accordance with the wish of the Sudanese. I applaud the Sudan Government for accepting us from the co-ordinating in the past, but to-day they cannot claim to protect us from ourselves or from the legitimate expression of our views. They cannot defend the Sudan from her own sons."

The Civil Secretary in the Sudan made the following statement:

"We British members of the Sudan Government have deplored the existence of serious differences amongst Sudanese in recent years, and have feared that their progress towards self-government and self-determination would be hindered by these differences between the parties and between their political leaders. It is a pleasure most encouraging now to hear of the new unity of view amongst the political leaders, especially if it means that the big religious leaders are also in agreement."

Representatives of the Southern Sudanese are unfortunately not signatories to the agreement, and their views have not yet been taken. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that some of the points in the agreement are not altogether what I should myself have advised, I see no reason why, in a spirit of friendly compromise, should not be quickly disposed of. It is a duty which will prevent the Sudanese from going forward as a united nation into the future."

General Nenni has said twice in the last few days in public that "the dignity of Egypt lies in us to free the Nile Valley from every foreign soldier." For all Egyptians that means the removal of all British troops from the Sudan.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian Delegates in England

Extravagant Claims which the British Public is Asked to Believe

THE NYASALAND AND NORTHERN RHODESIAN CHIEFS and other representatives now in this country to campaign against federation were heard in London on Friday at a meeting in a church house, Westminster, arranged by the Africa Bureau.

LORD HEMINGFORD presided. Those on the platform included CHIEF SOMBA, COLLINS, the Rev. M. J. MALL, and MR. FREDERICK BROCKWAY M.P. The meeting passed the following resolutions with three dissentients:—

"That, this meeting having heard African representatives from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, in opposition to the Government not to endanger the respect between the respective territories policies which will lead to equal opportunity for all, and create the association must depend."

Introducing the Africans, LORD HEMINGFORD (who for some years a missionary in Uganda, and then director of Achimota College, West Africa), said: "They do not only with their own authority but with that of the people, who made their journey possible. I believe they speak for numbers of Africans who are determined that the voice of Africa shall be heard."

Delegates could have attended the London conference, but they declined the invitation. They may have been wise or unwise, but which of us would consent to sit down with solicitors and work out details of a marriage settlement in connexion with a marriage which we had no intention of carrying out? If honesty is the best policy, I think they were right to decline."

"We sometimes hear that opposition to federation comes from a vocal minority of students. Such a minority should never be ignored. I have seen such people become leaders and advisers. Here we have men who have not only experience in their countries but experience and position."

Government Accused of Lying

CHIEF SOMBA said (through an interpreter) that federation had been discussed in Nyasaland from the village group level up to the Protectorate Council, and had been rejected.

Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. James Griffiths, and Mr. Henry Hope-Jones came to Nyasaland and were all told that the people do not want federation. What disappointed us was that the Government at first told us that the settlers and the Africans could decide this matter for themselves; the Government has shown that it supports federation. They said this, the settlers were much embarrassed, and decided to hold a council, where federation was again rejected.

"We have come here to tell you that the Nyasaland Government has not told you of our opposition, it is telling the truth. It is not true that only a small educated minority oppose federation. The vast majority of Africans in Nyasaland reject federation. Many European settlers and the Government favour it."

CHIEF MPEZI (an Ngoni from Northern Rhodesia), said through an interpreter that those Africans who wanted federation were being paid by the Capricorn Africa Society.

"Don't be mistaken; it is only the intelligentsia who don't want federation. You have been told that the African Congress is invidious to the Africans and people. It is not true. It is trained in Southern Rhodesia. Many Africans have been moved from their original lands and placed where there are only rocks and sandy soil. They have no African members in the Legislative Council, as we have in Northern Rhodesia. Their trade unions are not recognized."

Mr. Welensky wants federation because he wants a very large number of white immigrants to overwhelm the Native population as they are doing to-day in Southern Rhodesia. If federation comes, it will be a hell for us. We are going to stand against it."

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MBERWA of Nyasaland, said through an interpreter that when federation was

proposed in 1934, it caused anxiety among Nyasaland chiefs and people. For Nyasaland country was under Queen Victoria's tribes were told that it was to be a Protectorate.

When Nyasaland was visited by Mr. Creech Jones, he raised the question of federation. We were very surprised. We wanted him to go in peace, but we told him to tell the British people that we rejected federation in detail and in principle. After that, Mr. James Griffiths visited us, and told him that we rejected federation. Last year you sent Mr. Hopkinson, the Minister of State.

"I asked him: 'Have you got a different word in your language for "No"?' He said: 'No.' I asked: 'Do you eat a fowl?' He said: 'Yes.' Well, 'No Hopkinson' I said, 'I am going to prepare a dog and a fowl; will you eat them?' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Thank you, Mr. Hopkinson. I know that your words do not have the same meaning as ours.'

Will Need to Use Machine Guns

"In our country we are united against federation. Before you impose it, you will have to send all your tanks and machine guns. There has been no bloodshed in Nyasaland; you did not conquer us by force, but by the Holy Bible. We have been under you, as Christians, all the time, but now 60 years later you have forgotten the Bible. We know what is happening in Southern Rhodesia and the Union; our own King and his life in trouble there. Please carry with you these words—we Nyasalanders reject federation."

MR. JOSEPH NKOMO, the only Southern Rhodesian amongst the party, and a member of the African National Congress in that country, said: "I have been in the Union."

"Africans in the Union will not be asked on this question. It is a matter of state policy which may affect the Union, and is properly handled."

"This question was discussed at the general election, but the people do not know that a great many here are in sympathy with us, and we appeal that your name shall not be used in connexion with federation. In South Africa the Africans are suffering under a heavy yoke by an Act of the British Parliament that they were sworn to the white settlers. A number of reservations were embodied in the South Africa Acts but to-day they are forgotten. Southern Rhodesia is another country that gained independence through the British Government, but she pursues a policy which is not far different from that in the Union."

"The only difference is that Southern Rhodesia has in theory a common voters' roll. I have stayed in South Africa; I have found no difference in the treatment of Africans by the European settlers in the two countries. We have appealed to the Government, but have been told that the British Government has no power to intervene."

No Difference Between Union and S. Rhodesia

"The British Government has several times said that they deplore the policy of Dr. Malpas. I know the British people do; but they say very little about Southern Rhodesia. The difference is only in words. The Malpas Government has chosen to call its policy apartheid, and the Southern Rhodesians call it segregation. Federation would lead to exactly the same position for us as the position in which our people in South Africa find themselves to-day."

"It has been said that the African people do not understand the scheme, and that those who think for them should carry it through for them. We are dealing with human beings, with a people who are developing. If federation is imposed, Africans will not take it simply down. It will be the duty of every African to fight a scheme which is benefiting a few privileged people. Before the scheme is imposed, we would like to see practical reforms on racial matters. We are not going to accept theoretical promises."

"The future of Africa will be determined by the powers in which Britain handles the mass of Africa. You can exploit the raw material, but you cannot exploit the human resources by the same means. This can never come by means of schemes rejected by the majority of people in Africa, no matter how good those schemes are."

"We have lived our lives under Southern Rhodesia's repressive laws. This is the first time that an African from the Colony has been able to say how they are treated but that we are still loyal. But how long will this loyalty remain?"

...you have a long history of housing people inside your borders. You have struggled for years to become what you are. It is impossible to hold back people indefinitely. Fortunately, many of those who have come out to Africa find that their inferior people have failed to forget their history.

Settlers can develop great wealth if only they will march along with Africans. But there is a dangerous tendency for settlers to regard Africans as the ultimate disadvantage of their position. It is not to be imposed against our will. Things seem to point that way. But we shall struggle against it, let there be no illusions about that.

"We appreciate your way of government, but when your way of government crosses the sea, it loses its qualities, and becomes distorted. We do not want it. Our appeal is that you do everything possible to influence our M.P.s to understand our case. I do not say that we shall yield influence, but we shall certainly try to avoid it."

Introducing Dr. Hastings Banda, **LESTER SOMBA** said that certain sections of the Press alleged that he had influenced the chiefs. That was untrue. Dr. Banda was truly representative of African opinion. The Native's case was the best European opinion was.

Dr. Banda's Views

DR. BANDA said that it was nonsense to suggest that he could force the chiefs to oppose federation, and that allegations of intimidation by the African Congress were false. He continued:—

"Africans reject federation because they know it is not in their best interests. It would deprive us of our right to eventual self-government; it would extend to Central Africa a relative policy which in our view is in no way different from that of the Union; it would mean annexation by Southern Rhodesia of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and other territories of African interests.

"Present Colonial Office policy represents a reversal of British policy as we have known it for 30 years. Since 1919 the British Government has proclaimed the idea of trusteeship. Statements from all parties have assured us that Britain's aim is to train the Africans for the day when they will be able to stand on their own political feet.

"If Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia Africans are directly represented, I cannot pretend that we are not sincere, but this is a matter of faith and sincerity on the part of Britain and her people. For the Imperial Government now to turn round is a cold, calculated, and cynical betrayal of a trusting and loyal people.

"It would not be so bad if we knew that in compensation we should be allowed to share in the government of our country. But we know what Europeans of Southern Rhodesia have in mind. They would tell us that they believe in white supremacy. I challenge the veracity of the statement made in 1951 that the difference between the Native policies of Southern Rhodesia and the northern territories is one only of method and timing. The difference is one of fundamental principle.

"The Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland view is that the African is a human being, with a right to fulfilment of his cultural needs. If he is backward and primitive, the thing to do is to guide him along the path to that achievement. In contrast, the Southern Rhodesian attitude has been expressed by Sir Godfrey Huggins. Speaking in England in 1934, he said: 'The white man in Africa is not prepared and never will be prepared to accept the African as an equal socially or politically.' Four years later he said: 'While there is yet time and space, the country should be divided into separate areas, black and white.' The chief administrative officer must always be white.

Sir Godfrey is unique among the statesmen of the world. He has not only had the opportunity to reduce the attitude of the European settlers to a social and political philosophy on which Southern Rhodesia is based; but for the past 18 or 19 years he has had the absolute power.

Some of the Southern Rhodesian Acts are not only similar to the Acts in the Union, but they bear the same name. In at least three instances officials administering those Acts have been sent to the Union to study their methods.

"When did federation ever become a major political issue in 1945? Dr. Huggins preached the gospel of amalgamation. The African leaders did not listen. In 1921 Sir Harry Johnston preached the gospel of union of Central and East Africa. Europeans would not have it. It was not until 1930 that they really began to think about it—when the Socialist Lord Passfield issued a memorandum which said that when the interests of the immigrant communities of British Colonial territories conflicted with those of the native populations, the latter must be paramount.

That statement caused the anger of European settlers from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia. A long and angry mem-

orandum was sent to the Trusteeship Council to the Colonial Office demanding amalgamation. The Colonial Officer then made a statement of its duty and responsibility, rejected amalgamation.

The Rhodesian settlers led by Sir Godfrey Huggins lost on trying to force a Royal Commission inquired into the question, but it was shelved with the outbreak of war. During that war Lord Hailey came out; he reported against it, but his report was never published. In 1946 the Rhodesian settlers met without a single Native representative and decided that they were going to have federation in 1950. Mr. Huggins announced that there would be a discussion to his credit, he discussed it himself, and he saw the Africans.

When the general election was going on here in 1951, the European Press in Central Africa was jubilant. 'Ah,' they said, 'No more Africans at the Colonial Office.'

"It is not I, the agitator in London, who alone opposes federation to the people. We are not that federation is necessary for strategic reasons. No scheme of defence can ever be devised unless it is based upon the free consent of the people. Partnership can come only through hearts and minds. If you change the status of our territories against our will, we shall know that you no longer believe in governing by and for the consent of the governed."

CARON L. J. COLLINS, who made a brief announcement of a meeting to aid the civil disobedience campaign in the Union, said: "We have to do something in these African problems. They are all one; they are concerned with a disgusting piece of action on the part of human beings called racial discrimination. Wherever it occurs, we find ourselves against it."

After the resolution had been carried, a questioner asked why Africa had refused to attend the London conference. Dr. Banda replied: "To go to the conference and debate minor points when the major points had already been agreed by the Europeans would have been neither fair nor just. If they really wanted us to discuss the matter, they would have invited us to those earlier meetings."

Mr. Brockway's Hope

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., asked the audience, not to assume that the federation scheme would go through. "We will have some time, and I hope the decision is not going to be made on party lines. We have a Conservative member of the House of Lords in the chair to-night, and a small group of us have M.P.s are opposed.

It is true that a small group of Labour M.P.s. and a few M.P.s. do not depend upon their view of public opinion. If our religious organizations will only understand the moral issue involved, I believe we may yet defeat this proposal."

LORD HEMMINGFORD, said: "I am a Conservative, and Mr. Brockway is a Socialist, but on this issue we are at one." Addressing a conference of journalists in Edinburgh a few days earlier, Mr. Nkomo had said that no economic advantages could accrue from federation, in the absence of racial harmony, which could not be achieved while one section of the community felt frustrated.

While the National Congress wanted a partnership of Europeans and Africans in Southern Rhodesia, the present attitude was recognition of African trade unions, in order that they might help to raise African living standards, and repeal of the laws which debarred Africans from skilled trades. He complained that many African ministers, teachers, and clerks were debarred from working because they did not earn £240 a year.

When PARADUNT CHIBWE, MBERWA, addressed Bristol University Union, he said that under federation his subjects would become slaves under the Southern Rhodesian European. He added: "You have sent several Ministers to our country, and you have told them we do not want to be federated. Don't bother to send any more Ministers."

Nyasaland African spokesmen have addressed a large meeting in Manchester under the chairmanship of Bishop H. A. Wilson, who circulated a political manifesto. African unions, and religious bodies asking any and all to appear at a meeting at which the views of the African representatives could be heard.

Mr. Moberly's meeting was held in Edinburgh under the auspices of the World Church Group. It was advertised under the title: 'The Crisis in Central Africa.' The Chiefs of Nyasaland were present, and the speaker included Lord Hemmingford, chairman of the Africa Bureau, and Mr. J. D. DUBAN, a former Socialist Minister of State for the Colonies.

Commonly appears under Matters of Moment

"In no other country in Africa which I have visited is there such an atmosphere, clear of racial hatred, full of growing national pride, as in Southern Rhodesia." Mr. Donald Taylor, assistant editor, *New Commonwealth*.

Nyasaland Support for Federation African's Letter to Rhodesian Newspaper

THE NYASALAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE resolved at its December meeting to support strongly the plan for Central African federation. A sub-committee's report, which was unanimously adopted, stated:

"The Chamber has operated for 25 years or more closer union with our neighbours and Northern Rhodesia, and it has not changed those views. We should be the motive and force which have brought about a positive federation. We do not regard these as wholly unnatural, although they may be unaccustomed."

"We express the hope that Her Majesty's Government will take the view that the federal scheme is of the ultimate interest of all races in Nyasaland, and that it is its duty as trustee of the African to proceed with it if the free and democratic people of Rhodesia shows a majority in favour of it."

"If Southern Rhodesia decides that federation is of no advantage to her, then we think the idea should be abandoned, and there be taken at once to bring about the early federation of the five northern territories—Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory."

A Very Fair Deal

Nyasaland would have "a very fair deal" if the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission were adopted, in the view of the *Nyasaland Times*, which wrote in the course of a long leading article:

- (1) abolition of the export duties on tobacco and tea;
- (2) creation of a Federal Customs Union, with complete freedom of trade for goods of internal origin; and
- (3) suspension of some import duties.

Ever since the imposition of tax at source, our Chamber of Commerce and other business associations have urged its abolition owing to the irrefutable evidence that the tax is killing our tobacco industry and that with the recent slump in the tea market it would also ruin the other major industry. If federation does nothing else, it will at least resuscitate our two major agricultural industries.

Federal Customs Union would be to the good of the three territories, trade in particular and of that of the United Kingdom and the entire Common wealth in general.

It is not quite clear what this implies in the matter of the Congo Basin Treaties. We foresee an abolition of the treaties' non-preference provisions. For this Nyasaland has been striving for at least a quarter-century. In any case—except in Britain—its observance has been long ignored in the breach than in observance by the signatories.

Suspension of import duties on textiles, clothing and other articles affecting the cost of living must likewise be all to the good. For one thing, it will please 2½m. or so Nyasaland village Africans and reduce their cost of living; for another, it must serve to bring to an end the present smuggling on the border in the Fort Jameson-Fort Manning area, for there will be nothing to be gained from smuggling.

"We reiterate that Nyasaland is going to do very well financially out of federation. We shall go even further and say that the scales on this respect are heavily weighted in our favour. Surely that is only right? We have been 'Cinderella of Empire' for long."

Most Africans Do Not Fear Federation

An African, Mr. E. S. Niekwa, has written to the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser* in support of federation, saying (in part):

"Most Africans who are concerned have no fear of federation. Federation of these three British Colonies will never bring turmoil among us and our builders, the white people."

"Only Mr. Olley's bad influence can create enmity between Africans and Europeans. His words are incredible and dangerous among cultured Africans. Only people who are followers of Zaker or Keneta can take Mr. Olley's words as reliable. Cultured Africans look to federation as the foundation of our education and of understanding between black and white. We do not want Mau Mau to have anything to do with the Rhodesias."

"I can tell Mr. Olley that it is only those primitive young bumpa up north who are against federation and they are

been poisoned by the Zukas group. Can he tell me how many Nyasalanders and Lozi are concernedly staying in Southern Rhodesia? We self-educated people prefer to live and work in Southern Rhodesia rather than in Northern Rhodesia. 149,000 of us. You have too many troubles in your Colonies because you failed to federate them when they were still uncultured, and you have too many strangers among your Africans. These strangers are the enemies of the British, and thorns among us natives."

"If federation comes, we will universities for our children in Rhodesia and we cannot manage it alone. We must federate. Long live Her Beloved Majesty! We are all here now. Why should we not unite together?"

Antagonists Influencing Church Opinion

An attempt to sway Church opinion against the plan for federation has been made by the *British Weekly*, a religious journal, which wrote:

"Scotland the Churches standing ready to fight the Central African federation issue. Is she ready in the rest of the United Kingdom? If we carry the fight to Parliament on January 30 to save our British Sunday, and neglect to carry it to Parliament and the country to save 6,400,000 Africans from the effects of the proposed federal constitution, our worship will have a sour taste. The time for memorials to Ministers and pleadings to Governments is past. The Church must say to Mr. Lytton: 'If you pursue this matter further on the terms now made public, we shall fight you with every weapon we have—and with care in hand.'"

But Mr. TOM DRIBERG, M.P., writing in *Reynolds News*, said that he had not had a single letter from a consistent writing as a Christian to urge him to resist the imposition of federation.

The *Church Times* reported Dr. Marcus James as saying:

"The very idea that Southern Rhodesia, a land which violates in principle and in practice the United Nations Charter of Human Rights, should play such a prominent role in the proposed federation is sufficient cause for concern. It is refreshing to note the alertness of Christian opinion, which has prompted the recent statements of the British Council of Churches and the Church of Scotland on the whole plan."

To wield to pressure and enforce Central African federation in face of the overwhelming opposition of the African people would be an outrageous betrayal of trust and a cynical denial of the basic tradition of the British people. It would inevitably have disastrous results, and the death-knell to all hopes of true inter-racial harmony and co-operation in the development of Africa."

Socialists Urged to Resist Plan

The *Daily Herald* called on Socialists to oppose in Parliament with the utmost vigour the attempt to crush through federation.

It recounted the statement by the president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, Mr. Numbula, that the best vengeance for the black people is a government "full manned and run by themselves," by stating that the speaker had since enunciated a "stage-by-stage plan for advance to democratic government, with provision for European representation in several stages."

According to a report in the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser*, Dr. Hastings Banda said when addressing a meeting organized by the Haddenham Labour Party:

"If the British Government imposed federation on Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, trouble similar to that now happening in Kenya would start in the two northern territories."

In *Tide and Tide* Mrs. Elspeth Huxley wrote:

"Postponement will certainly be regarded by Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a decisive defeat for the federalists, led by Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky. It is extremely unlikely that the project could ever again be revived."

"The absence from the London conference of a single African delegate is a gross weakness, and one that shows how far and how rapidly the racial situation in Africa has deteriorated. If federation is to be brought about, it will have to be imposed without African consent, thus vitiating the whole success. It would be a bold and confident government to take such action. Mr. Lytton has shown himself both bold and confident in other directions. Whether he can carry his colleagues with him is another matter."

Yet postponement does not mean defeat. It would mean that throughout a large and vital segment of Africa the ideal of racial partnership would go into retreat. Inevitably this would

mean an intensification on both sides of racial lines and hostility.

The whites, alarmed by their isolation, would grow more aggressive and less ready to encourage the advancement of Africans; for their part, Africans would grow resentful and bitter and abandon themselves wholly to the "red" dreams of black nationalism. It is hard to see how, at least in the North, the present situation could be avoided. And the Europeans would be faced in the end with the alternatives of rule by force of position, with the economic ruin of the area (and incidentally the cutting off of most of our copper supplies) as a result and the end of peaceful progress.

This may sound alarmist, but to those who know the present unpeaceful unrestful state of Africa it is not. Nor should it be forgotten that there are plenty of people ready and able to make capital out of a worsening racial situation such as the idea of federation would provide.

Power to Protect Africans Unimpaired

Denying that the power of the United Kingdom to protect African interests had been whittled away, the Daily Telegraph wrote editorially:

"This charge is entirely groundless. To suppose it true would be to suppose that the delegates of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland now in London were determined to take without giving to have all or nothing, and that our own representatives, including Mr. Lyellton and Lord Salisbury, were ready to concede them all they asked. This would be to suppose that our representatives had taken leave not only of their principles but of their senses.

"Even on the absurd assumption that Mr. Lyellton is so intent on federation as to think any concessions justifiable to that end (which he is far from thinking), how could he possibly imagine that a scheme which waived our right to protect African interests could be forced through Parliament. The changes which have been so prematurely criticized leave our power to protect the Africans unimpaired, while increasing if anything—the Africans' power to protect themselves.

Emphasis was laid by the Birmingham Post on its report that none of the powers of the proposed African Affairs Board would be weakened or abrogated. It asserted that all at the London conference believe that the new structure to deal with African interests is an improvement; it is thought that it will impress European and African opinion favourably."

Mutual Respect for Rights and Interests

MR. C. J. M. AGNEW, M.P., wrote:

"Effective solutions of the problems of racial relations does not depend upon the existence of constitutional safeguards, but on the willingness of men and women of different races living in Africa to respect each other's rights and interests."

"The arguments against federation used by Africans to-day can be employed with equal validity by Europeans at a time in the future should it be proposed to hand over increased responsibility to a plural community in which African influence predominates. Mr. Michael Scott seems to have no perceptible demonstration of African parallelism in the United Kingdom. I do not think that this is desirable or practical. I believe that federation will bring both races in Central Africa up against the necessity for finding urgent solutions to the problems of colour, from which the existence of British influence there partially frees them.

"I find it difficult to reconcile Mr. Creech Jones's easy dismissal of the economic arguments in favour of federation with the emphasis placed on the improvement of Colonial standards of living by Mr. Griffiths and his colleagues. Why is it less important to develop the Central African territories than to advance the material prosperity of other underdeveloped lands?"

Mr. John Wallace, secretary for the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, wrote in the Sussex Daily News:

"The African Congresses in the Legislatures, the leaders of the African Congress in both territories, and the leaders of African trades union in Northern Rhodesia have refused to discuss the scheme or to attend conferences. The political experience of these leaders in their various spheres is only a few years. The African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia came into being in November, 1946, and the African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland about the same time. Africans sat in the territorial Legislatures for the first time in 1946. The formation of the African Tradesworkers' Union and the Congress parties is a recent development. These leaders not only refuse to discuss the proposals, but demand self-government for the Africans."

"The statement that the African peasants and villagers know the main idea of federation is not borne out by the evidence

and a knowledge of officials, residents, detached observers, or other missionaires, who say that 90% of those do not understand the proposals and are uninterested. How can the African villager understand them? He is only beginning to understand the elements of local government as applied to his chief's area.

Facts for the Ignorant

"The Colonial Office policy is not the paramountcy of Native Interests. That policy was pronounced more than 20 years ago but was never accepted in Central Africa and was discarded years ago in favour of partnership. This policy recognizes the European rights in these territories and at the same time makes provision for the advancement of the African in the political, social, and economic spheres as far as proves his ability.

"Is it realized that the last slave-raid in Northern Rhodesia occurred only 50 years ago? Is it realized that it is solely due to the advent of European missionaries and administrators that peace has come to these territories and has been maintained? Is it realized that it is solely due to the Europeans engaged in industry, commerce and farming that the territories enjoy the prosperity they do to-day? Is it realized that the continuance of that prosperity and European leadership, the future well-being of the African population, which includes greatly increased educational, health, agricultural and other services, depend?"

SIR ANDREW MCKAY, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Liberal Party, said when speaking in Great Yarmouth that to impose a federal constitution on unwilling Africans would be demanded. He continued:

Federation an Insurance

"In many respects the federation scheme deserves support. I share the official belief that federation would bring economic benefits to all three territories. I believe that federation may reasonably be regarded as an insurance against the infiltration of reactionary persons and influences from parts of the Union of South Africa.

"It is a pity that the Government has not chosen to say that it will not override African wishes. We hope it does not contemplate doing so, for it is our belief that if white men are to retain any place in Africa it is as partners with the Africans."

When CALDICOTT, Minister in Southern Rhodesia, addressed Young Men in the City of London he said that federation would make it possible for Central Africa to attract much better investment propositions and that the population had come mainly from extreme Europeans who thought that the proposals would end white domination and from nationalistic Black Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who saw in the federal plan an end of their dream of a Black State.

MR. MICHAEL AGNEW suggested that it was about as sensible to cry "Africa for the Africans" as it would be to cry "England for the English," coupling that with a plea for the expulsion of the Souths.

MAJOR G. DUNN said when addressing the Brentford Rotary Club that he warmly supported the idea of federation.

Strikes in Kampala

THREE STRIKES have taken place recently in Kampala. Nearly all the employees in the factory of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., stopped work demanding an increase of 25% in their basic rate of pay. Their application had been made previously to the advisory committee. A threatened note was given by the management, but no compromise has been reported. Following a report in a vernacular newspaper that an increase of pay would be made to them in January, 1,200 employees of the town engineer's department ceased work. A gang of about 100 refuse collectors and a few grass cutters struck without warning for an increased allowance for the dirty nature of their work. They have resumed work after being interviewed by the labour officer, on the understanding that their demands would be examined. Mr. L. A. Mathias, Commissioner for Labour, has stated that African wages, in fact, kept pace with the increased living costs.

Settler Family Murdered by Mau Mau New Emergency Measures Announced

MR. ROGER H. G. RUCK, a farmer in the Kihangop district of Kenya, his wife and six-year-old son and their Kikuyu servants were murdered last Saturday evening by a Mau Mau gang. The bodies of Mr. Ruck, his wife, Mr. Ruck's son and the houseboy who had come to the assistance were found in the garden, and the child in his bedroom. It is thought that the farmer and his wife were fastening the doors and windows when they were attacked with pangas.

On the previous day a police Reserve patrol had arrested 72 of the 40 Africans present at a meeting near Mr. Ruck's farm, and about an hour after the murders a car driven by Mr. A. Pape, assistant district commandant of the police reserve.

Mr. Ruck, younger son of the late Prebendary Ruck of Bath, had at one time worked for the Soil Conservation Service, and as an officer in the Police Reserve had taken part in anti-Mau Mau operations. His wife, a doctor who had recently started a dispensary for Africans, was the daughter of a Nairobi doctor.

The victims of the outrage were buried in Nairobi.

A neighbour, Dr. R. C. Phillip, received the news of the murders from a young African worker on Mr. Ruck's farm, and telephoned the police. Officers and a police dog expert from South Africa arrived in the early morning. All the Kikuyu matters on the farm were detained for questioning, and 30 arrests were made, including some women. Some of the police operations were directed by aircraft. A further arrest was made on Monday, when an African wearing gum boots, of which imprints had been found in Mr. Ruck's house, was captured in the district.

Demonstration before Government House

On Monday more than 500 Europeans paraded before Government House, Nairobi. How this movement originated is not clear, but the European elected members of the Legislature were unaware of the project and gave it no support. Indeed, Mr. Humphrey Slade, member for the district in which Saturday's murders were committed, declared that his constituents were not acting as rabble, but exercising restraint.

In Nairobi hotels and clubs notices had appeared inviting Europeans to attend a meeting to be held at Government House at a time for which a meeting between members of the Legislature and the Governor had been arranged. It is reported that some members of the police reserve stopped demonstrators in Nairobi to inform the occupants about the demonstration.

Owing to rumours of the protest a police cordon was placed round Government House, and some of the demonstrators objected to the use of African police for the purpose. The crowd broke through the cordon and reached the main door, which was guarded by European police officers.

As calls for the Governor had failed, Mr. Michael Blundell and some of his colleagues assured the demonstrators that their demands were being met, that full details would be announced later, and that the Governor had agreed to receive the demonstrators who had applied to his private secretary for an audience. The crowd then left.

Sir Evelyn Baring told a Press conference that he would have no objection to do with demonstrations by any race as long as they were business, and that activities of this kind would do nothing but harm.

He announced changes in policy, which, he said, were based on recommendations made some time ago, but unfortunately delayed owing to the prolixity of consultation with higher authorities. He made it clear that they did not result from pressure arising from the demonstration of the Kinangop murders.

Major-General W. R. G. G. G. G., former British Military Governor of Berlin, has been appointed personal staff officer to the Governor to plan and control measures to restore order in His Excellency's name, Colonel Rimbauld being required for duties in the Middle East.

Emergency Council

An emergency council of officials and non-officials of all races is to be established to advise the Governor on all emergency matters. The Governor may call for personal advice from persons other than members of the council.

There is no intention of calling for further military reinforcements, but the direction of arms, power and ways and means are under consideration.

Responsibility for the police force is to be transferred to the Chief Secretary, Mr. H. S. Potter, whose duties in connexion with development and finance will be taken over by the Member for Finance. The Member for Law and Order is thus relieved of some of the heavy responsibilities caused by the emergency.

The newly created United Kenya Protection Association has established a commando unit of 70 members, and its services for operational duties have been accepted by Government. Offers of help have been received by the Thomson's Falls district association from other districts, including one from Tanganyika.

The preliminary inquiry into the murder of Commander Meiklejohn near Thomson's Falls last November opened in Nakuru before Miss J. Rugg Gunn as magistrate.

Elizabeth Meiklejohn, wife of the deceased, who will shortly leave Kenya for further medical treatment in this country, told the court that she and her husband were having supper when one of the accused, a houseboy, brought coffee. Behind him was a gang of Africans, some armed with pangas. She and her husband reached for their revolvers, but the Natives attacked and she lost consciousness after being slashed on arms, legs, and head. Two of the accused, both houseboys, alleged that they had been beaten by the police before they made statements, but that was denied by the police witness.

A Harrier contingent chosen from every race and service in Southern Rhodesia will represent the Colony at the Coronation Match in London on June 2. They will be away from Rhodesia for four months. A month will be spent in Britain training for the seven-mile procession, and a further period in this country after the ceremonies.

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Murder in Kenya Supported Terrorism Justified at London Meeting

POLITICAL TERRORISM in Kenya was "justified" as a defence against "Fascist measures" by two speakers at a meeting held last week in the Marlborough Hall, London, under the auspices of the Movement for a Democracy of Content.

Extracts from the organization's pamphlet entitled "Kenya Under the Iron Heel" were published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on January 15.

Not more than 50 people were present when the meeting began, and several left before it ended. The hall can accommodate several hundred.

The first speaker, Mr. [Name], asserted that the Kenya Government, backed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had adopted extensive Fascist measures against the African people. He outlined the legal powers taken by the Kenya Government and the collective punishment as based on the totalitarian conception of collective guilt.

Acceptance of evidence by affidavit meant, he alleged, that witnesses could be conveniently produced for any purpose which the Administration might have in mind. "Barbaric methods" used in implementing those measures included mass arrests, the questioning of thousands, the confiscation of cattle, the shooting up of people at meetings, and so on. Many cattle confiscated had died through neglect.

The speaker consulted numerous newspaper cuttings for quotations. Several were from *The Times*, all comparatively unfavourable to the Government, the Kenya authorities, and with the implication that they were characteristic of that journal's point of view.

Mau Mau Not 'Proven Terrorists'

He alleged that no real evidence had been produced to prove the existence of Mau Mau as the "terrorist, widespread and witchcraft-practising organization" depicted in highly coloured Press reports.

Moreover, the Kenya African Union had been "indiscriminately linked with Mau Mau and scores of its leaders arrested. Charges had replaced them. Independent Kikuyu schools had been closed, with promises that children would be moved to new ones, but, since most of these had yet to be built, it was plain how much value could be placed upon the official charges.

That the Kenya Government's "democratic" aims were meant to be permanent, not temporary, was shown by the establishment of police posts in Kikuyu territory.

The idea that a secret society was something new to East Africa was quite false. Organizations which were now accepted had in the past been so branded. The Press had alleged that Mau Mau members during infiltration received two cuts of the arm; yet not one single African had been produced with such marks. It was further asserted that Mau Mau indulged in witchcraft, yet Jomo Kenyatta had stated in this book that that was one of the few crimes among the Kikuyu punishable by death.

Who, then, was responsible for the introduction of witchcraft into Kikuyuland? The British Government, with its "wizards of Oz"? If, as alleged, 90% of the Kikuyu were members of Mau Mau, the speaker would have expected the tiny European population in Kenya to have been wiped out, yet the number of Europeans numbered since last September was tiny, and in no way connected with Mau Mau. The Press had deliberately linked every such crime with Mau Mau.

"I would attribute most of these crimes," said the speaker, "to the appalling conditions in which many of these Africans live. As for the killing of headmen and chiefs appointed by the Government and hated by the African people, I would give them my unconditional support."

MR. TREVOR, the other speaker, dealt mainly with the land question.

He suggested that in Africa the period since the war had been marked by the emergence of independence movements, and that such national resistance groups did not rise out of thin air, as Mr. Lovelton well knew.

Dispossession of land had been continued by successive Governments since Kenya's land was opened up for white settlement 50 years ago.

He accused European settlers and the Press of distorting the real reasons for African discontent. Before the advent of Europeans the land in Kenya had been worked by tenancy based on beneficial occupation. According to Kenyatta, each member of the family had the right to a piece of the land of the group of clan, so long as he was prepared to work it. That land had been obtained by clearing the bush or by purchase from neighbouring tribes.

Alienation of native land to white settlers had cut directly across the land tenure system, and the expansion within Kenya of a Western economy had had disastrous results.

Big Lie

To assert that African land hunger was the fault of African "over-birth." The land was certainly over-crowded, over-populated, but declared the speaker, "subsistence agriculture never raped the land yet. In China subsistence agriculture had been carried on for 2,000 years yet the land was still fertile. In India, where had Western agricultural methods provided abundance for all. The white Highlands in Kenya remained rich and fertile for the simple reason that they were under-cultivated.

Dispossession of the African had not been the product merely of the European's land hunger. From the start the native population had represented to the settlers nothing more than a supply of cheap labour. In January, 1920, Lord Delamater had referred not only to the systems of forced labour in Europe and Asia.

The speaker said that Britain was now America's policeman in Africa. The driving force behind the rapid industrialization of that continent was armaments, and there were no brutalities to which capital would not stoop. Africans would ultimately be driven into concentration camps as forced labour for these industries.

This speaker also asserted that the use of force by Natives against the "barrelings of the Imperialist Powers" was justified. He compared their uprisings with the European resistance during the war.

[Comment is made under Notes By]

Communism at Work in Africa

MR. CARL WESSING, a former High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, addressing the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs in Johannesburg recently, said that the policy of *laissez-faire* in Africa would be both futile and dangerous in the presence of the dynamics of the contemporary world situation.

"Africa," he declared, "has become and must remain the bastion of the western world in the whole struggle between East and West. To the strategist Africa's southern and western coast-lines are protected by the safest sea routes in the world, and in some great conflict of the future it is along this wide Atlantic corridor that our continental policy lies. But Africa's endless eastern coast-line is vulnerable to the insidious penetration of the parasitic culture and ambitions of the peoples of India seeking to escape their own tremendous population pressure."

At the top of the East Coast through Suez lay the threat of Communism. Attempts were being made "insidiously, recklessly, and maliciously" to indoctrinate the infantism of Africa's Natives and to excite their innate untamed violence. It imposed on their ignorance, deluding their superstitions and their barbarous minds, and pitilessly set up Black Africa against White Africa.

Mr. de Water said that the Government and churches must plan and build an impassable barrier against the disruptive and evil ideology of Communism sweeping unimpeded and spreading chaos in our defenceless continent.

Kenyatta's Evidence in Mau Mau Trial No Room in My Heart for Violence

MR. RANSLEY FRANKER has dismissed the suggestion of the defence that Kenyatta and other Africans had no case of answer at the Court of Superintendents. During his first two hours in the witness chair, Kenyatta refused to give the magistrate any leading speeches instead of replying to questions. Kenyatta described himself as "just an ordinary man fighting for his people and his country and not for anyone else with no room in his heart for violence."

To the suggestion by the prosecution that Mau Mau was a militant wing of the Kenya African Movement, Kenyatta replied that the union was a democratic body which believed in non-violence and believed in negotiation as constitutional means through discussion and representation to convince other people and the Government if there were injustice.

Racial Barrier

He considered the racial barrier one of the most abominable things in Kenya, and saw no reason why it should not be harmonized together without domination.

During his stay in Europe and England, he had lived happily and made true friends, and he saw no reason why the white people in the Colony could not do the same. He denied having ever believed in the use of force, and said that he had commanded any teacher who had called a pupil.

He said he had been educated first by the Scottish Mission in Kikuyu and later by himself. His political activities dated from 1922, and from 1928 he made it a full-time occupation. He had associated himself with the East African Association, a body which was trying to rectify, by constitutional means, grievances of Africans in connexion with forced labour and taxes, social services, and better wages. With the same objects in view he joined the Kikuyu Central Association in 1928, when the Crown Lands Ordinance became an additional grievance.

He had left Government service at the time of the Hilton Young Commission because the people wanted him to represent them, then he became secretary-general of the Kikuyu Central Association and editor of the first African newspaper in Kenya.

Conflict had arisen between the Kikuyu and the mission, particularly by the Church of Scotland, over the practice of "circumcision" which the Kikuyu described as "a beautiful custom" and the missions considered crucial to women. The Kikuyu would not abandon their custom, and the mission schools closed. After conference with leaders of both Anglican and Scottish churches, he reached agreement with them that education was the best way of maintaining female circumcision.

Residence in England

From 1931 to 1946 he had been in England, where he prepared a case which was, he claimed, responsible for the White Paper containing the 1951 constitution declaration.

The witness complained that his defence had been made more difficult because all his papers had been seized.

Permitting had been given for the establishment of independent schools in 1930. He was one of the founders. On his return to Kenya, he joined the Kenya African Union, the Kikuyu Central Association had been proscribed. He argued that the right for freedom was to be achieved by constitutional means by negotiation and discussion and without violence.

Mr. Pitt, for the defence, applied for safe conduct for Peter Mbuyi to travel from London to give evidence. The magistrate rejected the application. His admissions made by the defence last week were rejected by the magistrate, who did not deal with the other two, saying that they had been put in by the defence only to "keep them alive." They concerned the form of concepts, the prosecution, a matter over which the court had no jurisdiction.

Crossed sections of what was possibly a freshwater fish, a month or two within the last few years, been discovered in Southern Rhodesia, said Dr. G. Bond, of the Bulawayo National Museum recently. Widespread interest was aroused last month by the catching in the Mozambique Channel of a sea-coelacanth.



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PERSONALIA

MR. V. W. GUILLERAND is expected to be leaving London on Sunday on his way back to London.

MR. SIDNEY B. A. KENYA Butler is helping in the production of the film "Mogambo" in East Africa.

MR. R. V. LIND has returned to Uganda as station manager for East African Airways. He had been stationed in Dar-es-Salaam.

MR. JAMES MAXWELL, general manager of Messrs. Cook and Son, Ltd., visited Nairobi and Mombasa last week on his way to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. MICHAEL BAKER spoke in Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on his impressions in London after an absence of six years.

MR. JOHN F. NITMAN, who has been in the country from Zanzibar, for the Chief Commissioner of which he has been in charge is about to be closed down.

MR. DOUGLAS BUSH, British Ambassador in Addis Ababa, and author of "The Delectable Mountain," is spending two weeks climbing the Ruwenzori Range in Uganda.

A memorial service for SIR DRUMMOND SHIELDS will be held next Wednesday, February 4, at noon in Crown Court Church (Church of Scotland), Covent Garden, London, W.C.

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY and MR. M. P. BARROW will fly back to Nyasaland next Monday, and SIR GILBERT PENNIE will leave London by air on the following day for Northern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR W. O. KENNEDY is to address the Royal Geographical Society at 8.15 p.m. on Monday, March 16, on "The Mountains of The Moon," illustrating his talk with a colour film.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS and MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD expect to fly back to Southern Rhodesia tomorrow, and MR. WELENSKY and MR. BECKETT plan to leave for Lusaka on Saturday.

MR. ROY WELENSKY spoke on federation in Reading last Friday at a public meeting organised by the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association. MR. LEWIS BROWN presided.

LIEUT. STEPHEN STUART, R.N., and MISS MARGARET ERMINE SUMMERHAYES have married in St. Peter's Church, Limpsfield, by BISHOP STUART, lately of Uganda, father of the bridegroom.

SIR RALPH RICHARDSON, who has lately visited Kenya, has been voted the best actor of the year by the annual meeting of New York film critics for his performance in the picture "The Sound Barrier."

COLONEL and THE HON. MR. C. E. PONSEBY will leave England tomorrow to revisit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland. They are likely to be back in the country about mid-April.

MR. E. J. GROUDIE has resigned his directorship of Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., Colonial Produce Brokers. He is a director of the East African Textile Co., Ltd., and managing director of the East African Credit Co., Ltd., a subsidiary.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR OTTO B. COMMISSIONER-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade is visiting the Rhodesias, and is due to arrive in Nairobi by air on February 8. He will spend eight days in Kenya before leaving for Tanganyika.

COLONEL (TEMPORARY BRIGADIER) JAMES RUPERT COCHRANE, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, Allied Land Forces Central Europe, with the temporary rank of major-general, was until recently Chief of Staff, East African Command, to which he was appointed in 1949.

BRIGADIER SIR GEORGE HARVEY WATT has been appointed deputy chairman of the Monotype Corporation. He is a director of a number of African mining companies, including Consolidated Goldfields and Gold Fields Rhodesian Development.

MR. LESLIE THOMAS, the Conservative candidate in the Canterbury by-election, is a son of the late J. H. Thomas, at one time Secretary of State for the Colonies. The by-election is caused by the resignation of MR. JOHN BAKER WHITE, who has been much interested in Imperial affairs.

MR. SIMON BAINBRIDGE YOUNG, youngest son of the late Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and of Lady Young, and MISS DIAN LEWIS have announced their engagement. Miss Lewis is the only daughter of Mr. Oswald Lewis, chairman of the John Lewis Partnership chain of stores.

MR. J. E. W. THOMAS, who has been appointed director of Bechuanaland Exploration, Ltd., is one of the many African companies in the Roodepoort, Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Anglo Rhodesian and General Investment, Ltd., New Botswayo Synchro, Ltd., and the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd.

MR. E. BETHAM BETHAM, since 1950 Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has been appointed Governor of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Robert Arundell. He joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1928, and after a short period at the Colonial Office was transferred to Sierra Leone 40 years later, becoming Resident Commissioner in Swaziland in 1946.

MESSRS. L. G. BAKER, R. CHAPMAN, and G. C. HEWLETT, of the Department of Land and Mines in Kenya, and P. NEAL, of the Department of Survey, Lands and Mines in Uganda, have been successful in the autumn intermediate examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. MR. D. A. DYER of the Department of Survey, Town Planning, and Building, has won the Michael Dixon Prize for 1952.

In addition to CANON R. M. GIBBONS and MESSRS. A. M. A. KAHMUEE, T. MAREALLE, and E. C. PHILLIPS, the following have accepted invitations to attend the Coronation as the guests of the Tanganyika Government to represent the Territory: MESSRS. A. G. ABDUL HUSSEIN, F. ANDERSON, P. BRETHERTON, J. B. BONDIA, G. MWANASASI, A. P. OLDAKER and D. K. PATEL. CHIEFS H. M. LEGUSHA, M. MASANIA, K. MUYITA and S. NDOFE, and LIWALI G. SHERDEL. The party will leave Nairobi by air on May 29, returning on June 6.

MR. M. N. GANDY sailed for Cape Town on the CARMARVON CASTLE last Thursday on his way back to Nyasaland. Commissioned in the Cheshire Regiment (T.A.) in 1935, he was on active service from the outbreak of the last war until early 1946, serving in France, Ethiopia, Italian Somaliland, and Burma, being seconded to the King's African Rifles from 1940 until 1945. On demobilization he qualified as a solicitor, and joined the Colonial Service in Nyasaland three years ago. He has been a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

When Sir James Robertson retires from the Sudan Federal Service in a few months, the post of Civil Secretary will be abolished and the following appointments among others will take effect: MR. C. BEATON to be head of the Department of the Interior; MR. W. H. T. LUCE to be the Governor-General's Adviser on External Affairs; MR. A. P. CULLEN to be Governor of Blue Nile Province; MR. J. WINDER, Governor of Upper Nile Province; MR. J. V. D'A. ROWLEY, Governor of the Darfur Province; MR. J. E. C. MACKRELL, Governor of Bahir el Ghazal Province; MR. J. CARNGHAFF to be permanent head of the Ministry of Finance; and MR. A. A. FROST to be Auditor-General.

Obituary

Mr. Andrew Massie

MR. ANDREW B. MASSIE, who died a few days ago in Dar es Salaam Territory at the age of 63, had long been one of the best-known and best-liked non-officials in that Territory, which he first reached during the 1914-18 war, in which he served with the African forces.

On his disembarkation he began business in Dar es Salaam, founding Stewart's Stores Ltd., the East African Engineering Co., Ltd. His co-director and near friend, Mr. "Algie" Doyle, a mining engineer by profession and a prospector by avocation, spent more time in the bush than he did in the town, and his partners were among the early searchers for gold, cassiterite, and numerous other minerals. Owing to transport difficulties, many of their finds still remain unexplored, but others have been worked for years, notably some of the gold properties now included in the Kenia group. Realizing deposits at Pugu, near Dar es Salaam, are a more recent venture in which they had a part.

Massie served on the Legislative Council at one time, after kept closely in touch with political affairs. He was a past president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, was active, often behind the scenes, in other public bodies, and many a man in temporary financial difficulties, particularly during the war years, had him to thank for timely and kindly aid.

He was one of the first resident representatives in Dar es Salaam for British manufacturers, for whom his services provided in the early years of British administration, which could not have been obtained elsewhere.

Born in Aberdeen, he went to Canada for the Hudson's Bay Company in his early married life, and later on to the South African for a time. He is survived by Mrs. Massie, whom he married in 1936. She too has been active in public life.

MR. ROBIN FRANK, a consultant engineer, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was the Bulawayo representative of J. E. Stone and Co., Ltd. and the younger son of Sir John Hamilton Franks. His uncle, Sir Kendall Franks, was a well-known figure of earlier days in the Rand. Coming to Rhodesia in 1927, Mr. Franks was a noted Rugby and tennis player.

MR. CORNER HUDSON, who has died at Salisbury, the age of 63, was one of the founders of St. Joseph's Home for Boys, and its first treasurer. He went to the territory 51 years ago, and was on the verge of his 50th year with the South African Timber Co. Ltd.

MR. F. G. HARROG, the 20-year-old Dutchman, fell while dismantling a temporary suspension bridge a little distance above the Owen Falls dam in Uganda, and was drowned. On the same day a European girl two years of age was drowned after falling from a pier.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on Mrs. STEWART ROBERT ALEXANDER DAVIES, who was found shot at Lyantonde in Uganda. The coroner said he was satisfied that Mrs. Davies had accidentally shot himself while stripping his gun.

MR. ALFRED EDWARD ROBERT MAYNE, who joined the Kenya and Uganda Railway in 1914 and retired as chief accountant 31 years later, has died in the country.

MR. WALTER STREET, a former member of the Burma Commission, has died at Thomson's Falls, Kenya, at the age of 75.

MR. CALVIN has died in Mombasa.

America and the Free World

All Peoples Held to Equal Honor

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS in Washington last week contained many passages of direct or indirect interest from the East and Central African standpoint.

The new President of the United States said, for instance: "We hold all peoples in equal honor."

From the address the following passages are quoted:

"The virtues most cherished by free people—love of truth, pace of work, devotion to duty—are treasures equally precious in the lives of the most humble and of the most exalted. The men who mine coal, fire furnaces, balance ledgers, turn lathe, pick cotton, heat the stoves and plant corn—all serve as proudly as the statesmen who draft treaties or the legislators who enact laws."

The Spirit of the Free

"This faith declares that we, the people, elect people to rule but to serve. It asserts that we have the right to choice of our own work and to the reward of our own toil. And it warns that any man who seeks to deny equality in all his brothers betrays the spirit of the free and invites the mockery of the tyrant."

"The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but to use. They torture men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever wrongs them they torture, especially the Truth."

"The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. We are linked to all free peoples not merely by a noble idea but by a simple need. No free people can for long cling to any privilege or enjoy any safety in economic solitude."

"For all our own material might, even we need markets for the surplus of our farms and our factories. We need for these same farms and factories vital materials and products from other lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, with thousandfold intensity in the event of war."

"So we are persuaded by necessity and by belief that the strength of all free peoples lies in unity, their danger in discord. To produce this unity, to meet the challenge of our time, destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership. So it is proper that we assure our friends once again that, in the discharge of this responsibility, we Americans know and we observe the difference between the world's leadership and imperialism, between firmness and truculence, between a thoughtfully calculated goal and spasmodic reaction to the stimulus of emergencies."

Nine Fixed Principles

President Eisenhower then enunciated nine "fixed principles." In that part of the address he said:

"Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of armaments, we shall ever try to placate an aggressor and the false and ill-gotten bargain of trading honor for security. In the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains."

"It is the firm duty of every free citizen everywhere to stand for the cause of his country, for the comfort—the convenience—of himself."

"Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere and to practise ourselves policies that encourage productivity and profitable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples."

"Recognizing that economic need, military security, and political wisdom combine to suggest rational grounds of the free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds of the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different peoples."

"We understand the defence of freedom, like freedom itself, to be a continuous process. We hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and esteem. We reject any intimation that one race or another, one people or another is in any sense inferior or expendable."

Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all peoples' hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest for an honourable peace we shall neither compromise nor give up until we have secured it.

We must be ready to date all foreign countries for history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must display stamina in pursuit of our aims. We must be willing to sacrifice and as a nation to accept whatever sacrifices may be demanded of us.

These basic principles are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matter of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means a united force and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil. The productivity of our scientists, the productivity of our hands, and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of peace.

We are summoned to believe wisdom and in our work with industry, to each with persuasion, to our own conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion.

Misleading Statements about Uganda

East African Commissioner's Correction

MISLEADING STATEMENTS about Uganda which were recently published by the *Financial News* have been corrected in a letter from the East African Commissioner in London which that newspaper has now published.

Mr. Matthews wrote:—

As far as the Uganda cotton industry is concerned, the author of the feature apparently drew on the report of the 1948 Cotton Commission without realizing that the Government of Uganda has already implemented the recommendations that the Commission made.

In 1949 the Uganda Cotton Ordinance was amended to give effect to a number of these recommendations, particularly those designed to reduce malpractice, and the majority of the remaining recommendations were incorporated in a new and consolidated Cotton Ordinance which was enacted in April, 1952. These measures have been most effective, and the number of complaints regarding malpractice has declined substantially.

At the same time provision was made to give effect to a scheme drawing up with the co-operation of African ginners' interests designed to ensure that African interests are enabled to participate in the ginning process. Under this scheme five of the ginneries have already passed to the control of African co-operative unions and the scheme is fully implemented in 20 ginneries which will be passed to African ownership. Moreover, any future increase in the cotton crop is reserved to African ginning interests.

Uneconomic Ginneries

The 1952 legislation also provided for the reorganization of the industry by the elimination of silent or uneconomic ginneries, and prescribed minimum standards to which all ginneries must conform within two years. In regard to the elimination of silent or uneconomic ginneries has already been effected, and modernization of the remainder is well in hand.

Other statements in the article also need correction.

For instance, the yield of one acre of seed cotton over the whole country is 330 lb. per acre, not 230 as stated in the article. Moreover, in Uganda, the average is of 400 lb. of 400 lb. The total crop average is 476 lb. per annum. The Department of Agriculture is actively engaged in increasing the yield by means of improved seed, by control of pests, and by dusting with pesticides. These measures have already yielded very satisfactory results in the areas where they have been introduced.

The article suggests that there is already a textile industry in production in Uganda. In fact, the textile industry is still in the planning stage, and there is no production to date.

The article also states that nearly all the minor roads in Uganda are impassable in bad weather. The fact is that very few roads are ever impassable, and all the main trunk roads carry heavy traffic. A programme of extensive improvements to all the main trunk roads was embarked upon in 1950 at an annual cost of over half a million pounds, and the impetus of this programme at least at this rate of expenditure continues.

Cross Comments on Kenya Situation

Mr. Blundell's Explanation

MANY NEWSPAPERS in Great Britain commented on comment editorially on affairs in Kenya.

The current issue of the *Spectator* says:—

Mr. Michael Blundell has been explaining away part of his speech in the Commons's Falls last week in which he voiced the settlers' new demand for the transference of power from London to Nairobi. Although on that occasion there was talk of a new constitution providing for the government of Kenya by Kenyans of all races, under British leadership, it now appears that this was not after all the peremptory threat of a home-rule campaign to come. What was meant, Mr. Blundell now says, was merely the first step towards self-government, the broadening of the Government's base by giving the moderate and responsible people of all races a greater hand in it.

It looks as though Mr. Blundell was last week finding it hard to resist the pressure of settlers a good deal less liberal-minded and moderate than himself. Now he has recovered his balance, and speaks for those who wish not to break away from London nor to keep the Africans forever in a state of inferiority.

As a moderate and progressive man in a country where the assumptions of an imperialism now impossible are still unquestioned by too many of the settlers, Mr. Blundell deserves support and encouragement. He knows what to do. Mau Mau is not in itself enough to end the emergency permanently, social, political, and economic reforms are required to eradicate the conditions in which Mau Mau flourishes. Mr. Blundell has the support of many like-minded Europeans in Kenya; he has the support also of many of the leaders of the Indian groups in the Executive Council.

There does appear to be a widespread and genuine stirring of the white conscience in Kenya; a committee has been appointed to examine the best means of ensuring security for aged Africans; a motion is to be introduced in the Council pressing for an examination of African wage-rates; the Government has been asked to make the colour-bar in hotels illegal.

Attitude of African Leaders

These are all hopeful signs, but the Africans in the Executive Council do not seem to be impressed. Mr. Blundell has been complaining that they have not offered their support and co-operation as the Indians have. This is no doubt an indication that even the loyal Africans consider the anti-terrorist measures now advocated by the settlers to be excessively severe. It also shows that the danger is by no means past of the Mau Mau disturbances assuming gradually a much wider aspect, so that they may in time become the outward signs not of isolated reversions to barbarism but of a breach between black and white far more serious than that which already exists.

The references to Africans and Asians in the Executive Council were doubtless intended to mean Legislative Council.

Sir ARCHIBALD HURD wrote to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

There is to be a Commons debate soon on Kenya. Judging by recent experiences, wild speeches will be made, condemning officials and others on the spot who are dealing with a very difficult situation, and criticizing men and women whose lives are in danger.

I write in the hope that M.P.s. and others will exercise some restraint, lest by their words they make conditions even worse than they are. I have received a letter from a resident in which he says:—

The most unpleasant thing for us Kenyans is the disgusting comments in the Press and the E.F.C. Third Programme. They suggest that your Left Wing politicians and newspapers are being a simply frightened. There is no doubt that we white Kenyans are getting very anti-British, and it is not surprising. I hope you will tell people this.

Mr. ERIC RAY, who contributed an article on "This Mau Mau Business" declared that repeated warnings that a dangerous, subversive movement was afoot had been given by knowledgeable persons to the responsible authorities, and were either ignored or "pooh-poohed."

Criticizing an educational policy which erected at Makerere College "a grandiose and top-heavy roof while the walls of the temple of learning are still of mud and mud-brick," he concluded that "the tree of learning for people only just emerging from barbarism will never bear good fruit until the upper branches have been pruned and the roots firmly embedded in the soil."

'Truth About Kenya' Fund Task of Educate M.P.s

LORD JEFFSMOURE, SIR ALBERT VINCENT, SIR JOHN HAMILTON, MR. H. H. ROBINSON, and three elected members of the Legislature, GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIDGE and Messrs. STANLEY GHERSH and NORMAN HARRIS, constitute the management committee of the 'Truth About Kenya Fund, for which an appeal was launched in Nairobi last week. It is hoped to raise £40,000. About a quarter of that sum has already been given or promised.

At the luncheon given to inaugurate the fund, Dr. J. R. GREGORY, Mayor of Nairobi, said that Kenya must dissipate the lies and half-truths spread in many countries about the Colony.

MR. HARRIS gave an undertaking that the fund would not be used in connexion with the political purposes of the elected members.

MR. MICHAEL BURNELL said that Kenya had a cause for pride, and ought to tell the world on its grounds for that pride. The misrepresentations which were so numerous ought to be corrected.

"I believe there is some misunderstanding among members of the commercial community that the fund will be used to such objectives as have recently been announced. Responsibility in this country" he continued "is not the origin or genesis of the appeal.

"In order to put over the truth and potentialities of our country, we think it is necessary to set up an organization with a high class man skilled in public relations work. It is not that we are unable to combine in that office work for other bodies who want to do a certain amount of public in the United Kingdom."

SIR ALFRED VINCENT said (in part) — "We have no professional politicians in this country, or anyone who makes a trade of politics, thank Heaven. The men and women who represent us on the Kenya Legislative Council—to whom I must pay a most sincere tribute, especially to their leader—would in normal circumstances be faced with a most exacting task; but they have in the past few months

set an example to the world in seeing the masses of an oppressed country by their humane, magnanimous and statesman-like actions in the face of difficulties of an extremely complex character.

It is so great the ignorance of even responsible members of the House of Commons of the fair-minded European community of Kenya towards other races that our members were prejudiced, and attempts were made to set opinion against them in England from the very start.

Let me quote from the issue of November 20 last of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA. It is then noted under the heading 'Socialist Whip's Intemperate Attack'.

Mr. George Wigg, a Socialist Whip, has contributed an intemperate article entitled 'Kenya: The Shocking Story' to the *Tribune*, the Bevanite organ upon which his party passed a seathing resolution quite recently. It is passing strange to find a Labour Whip directing a journal condemned by his leaders and followers as a channel for the dissemination of his views, but they are doubtless more likely to win approval in extreme quarters than in sane circles. Mr. Wigg has a three-point plan: (1) to try to overthrow his associates or release them; (2) if they are released to give them representation on the East Africa Royal Commission; (3) to displace Mr. Lyttelton as Secretary of State.

Mr. Wigg's recklessness. The Socialist Whip could scarcely be more reckless. He writes: 'Mau Mau was a cause; the old Governor had gone; the new Governor had not arrived; the Secretary of State could be made to believe any story that did not come with his preconceived notions. So the white settlers turned on the heat. They did not like policies instigated by the Labour Government, and they used the Mau Mau scare to persuade Mr. Lyttelton to put the clock back.' The interval was used by Mr. Lyttelton to prove to the white settlers by his actions that they had nothing to fear from reform as long as he is Colonial Secretary.

The commentator then continued in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: "That is wholly false. I believe, Mau Mau is no excuse; it is a desperately serious provocation of which the non-official communities have sworn to take advantage. To accuse Sir Alfred Vincent (who is mentioned by name) and the European non-official members of the Kenya Legislative Council of using Mau Mau for their own political purposes is shocking. Does Mr. Wigg realize that his allegation will be credulously used by Communist and other anti-British agents? If he does not realize it, his irresponsibility is manifest. If he

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does he have a strange way of demonstrating loyalty to the Queen's Government here and in Kenya at a time of crisis. Will he give some evidence for the allegation that the settlers have sought to mislead the Secretary of State in Great Britain? For the idea is fantastic.

"Now those are the words and the methods of one who can be called a politician in the generally accepted sense of the word. A plausible tale, completely devoid of any foundation of truth.

I ask you to consider about this fund because they feel it a matter of politics to put that thought right out of their minds. This is not a matter of politics; the word is generally understood as a matter of endeavouring to convey all the facts to the public. It does alike not an argument for the truth but a foundation in Kenya of which we are justly proud.

"Some people do not want to be convinced; they do not want to know the truth, as they do not want the alteration of our community. It is their way of thinking and living.

People who would welcome the truth, and who have not been misled by scurrilous accounts in British and American newspapers and journals which speak in sensational terms of the manner in which that section of the public whose appetite for sensationalism is insatiable, of the truth seems insatiable.

"Fortunately there are English newspapers which have been fair and painstaking in their accounts of events here, and our thanks go out to them and to their representatives who have visited this country to seek the truth and have caused it to be published.

Tribute to Kenya Women

"As to the present emergency, I am sure all of you join me in paying a most sincere tribute to our settlers and their womenfolk, who in the outlying districts have been in the front line facing these heinous atrocities. No words can adequately express the admiration of the whole country for their valour, courage, and sacrifice, and our deepest sympathy to those who have suffered so much.

"Those of us in Nairobi and its suburbs have our part to play, but the local effort must be augmented by action outside Kenya. We are beset by many enemies, and adverse circumstances, and this is an opportunity for doing something about it. We must make every effort to remove the prejudice which has been built up against our community. No one else will do it for us.

For instance, had the members of the House of Commons, particularly the socialists, been aware of the truth about Kenya, would the last debate on Kenya have been found necessary, with all the consequent damage caused?"

"The sequence of events is interesting. You will remember that an African chief, one of those with whom we murdered when confronting with a mob of Mau Mau adherents. It was mentioned in the House of Commons. He was badly injured, was mutilated and his husband murdered; that was just what you had when a handful of European and African police were attacked by another Mau Mau mob and had to shoot to allow their destruction, resulting in the death of 18 Africans. An urgent debate was demanded and forced to be divided in the Commons.

"I believe that if the members of the Socialist Party had known the truth—and we must be that they do—they would not have acceded to the hysterical demands of the fanatic in their own party who perpetuated murdering and promoting civil warfare.

"I have often wondered what the attitude of the Socialist M.P.s would have been towards the European community in this country if, instead of consisting of 40,000 white class people, it consisted of 40,000 Welsh miners."

Crusade in Reverse

"The consistent and unprovoked attacks on the European community of this country by our own kin and kin are having a most damaging effect, especially on the African mind and outlook, and they provide subversive bodies with poisonous propaganda, especially untrue and irresponsible statements made by members of the House of Commons. Therefore, our first task is to educate, though it may seem, should be to direct our attention to M.P.s—a crusade in reverse—if it were, to conquer ignorance and spread the truth about Kenya.

"At the same time we must make it clear to those who are obviously prejudiced and obturate that whatever they may say or do, we are determined to stand in Kenya. Come what may, we are here to stay.

"Concurrently with this effort, we must see that the Kenya Government make a great effort to repair the damage done by the subversive teachings of the African books, which at long last have been closed down by taking the Kikuyu to the truth about the land. It is an attempt to eradicate the idea, which to my own knowledge exists amongst many loyal Kikuyu, that the wrongs taken from our own years and given to the European. While this false impression exists we shall find it very hard to get whole-hearted support and loyalty.

"In fact, all of us should know the history of the Mau Mau. I am greatly informed that teachings in other Kenya African areas need urgent examination and action. Do we wait for another Mau Mau?"

"Much has been said about the cause of the present atrocities, and many unrealistic appeasement solutions have been suggested, but nothing has happened in the last four years to cause me to change the views I expressed in the report at the annual St. George's Dinner in 1949. We had then seen through the vicious Mombasa strike, and had had more atrocious happenings in Mogadishu, and I said:—

"It must be remembered that a sect or organization causing communal trouble, though not Communist in name, may frequently be supported by funds from and organized and urged on by agitators sent for that purpose by the Communist organization. We in Africa have always been slow to learn our lessons, but this time we took steps to face the danger which confronted us before that danger assumes such proportions that it overwhelms us—and in order to do this we must coordinate our efforts.

"Kenya must be free and not hesitate to do what is right and just in this battle for freedom, despite so-called world opinion, and go forward with faith and resolution to do her part to help the Mother Country to keep Africa free from the scourge which assuredly threatens all its peoples."

Ritual Killing of Twins


"RITUAL KILLING of native twins may still be carried on in remote parts of Southern Rhodesia, says an article in *Geophis*, the journal of the British Police African Service. That barbaric custom was caused by the belief that if twins were allowed to live, other children would die early into the family would die in infancy, that twins were short tempered and that the mother would have difficulty in feeding them or in saving them from raiding tribes. Mr. Aaron Jara, president of the African National Farmer's Union and of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress, said that the first pair of twins to escape the practice. He and the other infant were saved in 1899 by the influence of Wesleyan missionaries at Epworth Mission near Salisbury.

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Kapenguria Trial and Privilege

Mr. Wigg, M.P., on the Case Against Mr. Pritt

WHEN PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED last week Mr. Wigg again raised the question of Parliamentary privilege in connection with the trial in Kenya of Jomo Kenyatta and other defendants.

He said: *inter alia*:

"When I raised a question of privilege of the House on the 11th, the concluding words of my statement were: 'I submit that there is a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege in that Mr. Pritt has been placed in jeopardy as a result of supplying information to myself and my hon. friends.'

"There is no longer in jeopardy for the Kenya Supreme Court has ruled that he was not guilty of contempt of court, but it remains to be settled whether a breach of privilege occurred when Mr. Pritt was placed in jeopardy by sending a cable to Members of this House."

"Now that the Kenya Supreme Court has given a decision, the personality of Mr. Pritt and the circumstances in Kenya can be eliminated from the consideration of the principle which I suggest the Committee of Privileges should consider. This does not mean that references to the charges against Mr. Pritt or the circumstances surrounding their formulation can be avoided but it does mean that the principle I advance is not concerned with the protection of an individual or the institution of punitive action against an individual."

Matter of Principle

"In my submission, the principle requires consideration because it concerns every Member of the House and every citizen of this country."

"This matter first arose when the Member for Gravesend (Sir Richard Acland) put down a question about the conditions of the trial, and received an answer. The only complaint had been received and the chief defence counsel had said that he was satisfied with the arrangements."

"A similar question could have been put by any Member about trial arrangements in his constituency, and the answer by the Minister would surely have required a Member to do what was done by my friends and myself when we sought confirmation from the individual mentioned by the Minister."

"It is my submission that in such circumstances the action of a Member seeking to confirm statements made by the Executive are a part of the proceedings of this House, especially when it is borne in mind that in this instance the responsible Minister based his statements to the House on a statement made by a person who was not even mentioned in the original question."

"In raising this matter I am not concerned with the protection of an individual, nor am I seeking to extend privilege beyond what in common-sense terms are matters arising strictly from the proceedings of the House."

"In my submission, if the House or a Member of it engaged in the proper business of Parliament seeks confirmation of a statement by a Minister from a member of the public resident in an area for which the Minister is responsible, then that inquiry and the reply are part of the proceedings of Parliament and are accordingly privileged."

"In seeking to establish this principle, I am, I suggest, well within the scope of the report-dealing with the Official Secrets Act. In that report the proposition was advanced that a measure of protection is thus afforded to any person who communicates information to a Member of Parliament."

"This statement was related to matters connected with the Official Secrets Act, but it is a reasonable inference that the report is put out to give a greater protection to individuals who communicate information to Members of Parliament than I am now seeking to establish."

"On December 19, Mr. Speaker, you said that an action has been started against Mr. Pritt; it is not clear whether

action will be taken against him, and we also not assume that any action will, in fact, be taken."

"Your decision was no doubt influenced by the Attorney-General, who said: 'The result of my inquiries is that there were no proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, and that it is quite uncertain whether any proceedings will be taken in the court. If they are taken, they will have to be taken by the Attorney-General, and not in any way by Mr. Thacker.'

"In one material matter the Attorney-General's statement is incorrect, and there remains some doubt on a special matter. When the Attorney-General stated that action would not be taken by the Attorney-General, he was certainly incorrect."

"On December 20 a statement was made in the Home news bulletins, and I asked the B.B.C. for a copy. It reads as follows:

B.B.C. Bulletin

"The registrar of the Kenya Supreme Court told our correspondent to-day that the Chief Justice had examined papers sent to him by the magistrate, Mr. Thacker, who has been hearing the case of Jomo Kenyatta and the other defendants in Kapenguria in the Northern Province. Some days ago Mr. Thacker decided to adjourn the hearing until December 30, so that another court might decide whether, in sentencing the defence, Mr. D. N. Pritt, had committed a contempt of court in a cable he had sent to four British Members of Parliament. The registrar said that the Chief Justice had made a decision on the question whether or not the Supreme Court was ready to take any action of its own. The decision could not be publicly disclosed until it had been communicated to Mr. Thacker."

"This statement is confirmed by the opening statement of the proceedings in the magistrate's court in Kapenguria on January 1. I should like to read from the court proceedings, of which I have a transcript, the statement was made by the magistrate, Mr. Thacker, and is as follows:—

"Up to this minute I have not received any communication from the registrar of the Supreme Court as to the result of the contempt of court proceedings. I am quite ignorant as far as the registrar is concerned, of the result of the communication I have is a letter from the registrar dated December 20."

"In a court of further remarks the magistrate made, clearly he had received a second letter, dated December 20, which in his opinion was on the letter of December 20, as, because of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, there was no need to do so. It is therefore clear that the reference from the magistrate's court was considered by the Supreme Court quite apart from any action taken by the Attorney-General. The court's decision was conveyed in a letter to the magistrate dated December 20, which the magistrate decided to communicate to Mr. Pritt."

"I submit that the case against Mr. Pritt action did not depend on the Attorney-General informing the House on December 19 exclusively on action by the Attorney-General of Kenya. I should also have thought that the facts underlines the assertion made by a number of my hon. friends that the proceedings against Mr. Pritt really started when the magistrate decided that the cable sent to my hon. friends and myself should be considered before he could proceed with the case."

Source of Information

"The second point of the Attorney-General's statement to the House to which I wish to draw attention arises from the doubt which is cast upon a message received by the Exchange Telegraph company's correspondents. The editor of that company has informed me that the message in question from Nairobi was received by his correspondent from the court authorities."

"I hope the Attorney-General will tell us the source of his information, and that in this statement to the House he was based on sources other than inquiry from the court authorities, he will give us some explanation. It is not unreasonable to say that, but for the Attorney-General's statement, you might have taken a very different view on December 19, Mr. Speaker, from the one which you did take."

"On December 22 it was doubtful whether any further proceedings would be taken against Mr. Pritt for on that day I received an answer to my cablegram which was sent in the names of my hon. friends and myself to the registrar on December 18. The terms of our cable appear in a *Standard* of December 19. The reply I got from Nairobi was to the effect that no proceedings have been instituted against the person named in your cable."

"On December 23, however, a further cablegram stated that proceedings had been started against Mr. Pritt. This means that Mr. Pritt was once again in jeopardy, but this time on different grounds. The Supreme Court, having considered Mr. Thacker's observations in the Kapenguria court, and having reached its decision, the Attorney-General of Kenya decided to pursue this matter, at least as far as his notice of motion

concerned on the issue of the publication of Mr. Pritt's cable to the *East African Standard*.

When I came to the House on December 19 I was aware that the article might be advanced that Mr. Pritt's fault rested, not in sending the cable to Members of this House, but in the publication in the *East African Standard*. I pointed out that the magazine did not raise the question of publication in the Kenya Press, and that the fact that measures were not in contemplation of the House was in itself evidence that the question of publication did not arise.

The Attorney-General of Kenya, I suggest, was out to get this man. On December 19 he was aware of what had been said in this House on December 19, and he planned his motion accordingly.

"Denial of Justice"

Whatever the Attorney-General of Kenya had in mind as a motion, he did not say so. The matter was brought before the House in the form of a motion for a denial of justice. It is stated verbatim in the pages of the transcript: "It amounts to a denial of justice."

At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's speech to the Kenya Supreme Court, he said: "The defendant has been asked as yet only questions which I suggest have been asked. Do you allege that your clients are being denied justice in these proceedings in Kapenguria? If his answer is 'Yes,' then he is guilty of contempt. If his answer is 'No,' then, my lords, he should be asked to withdraw those words. If he refuses to a denial of justice—to withdraw those words, syllable by syllable and comma by comma, if he refuses to withdraw them, then your lordships, in the exercise of your powers and duties, should punish him accordingly."

If the complaint of the Attorney-General of Kenya against Mr. Pritt was honestly concerned with the publication of the words "It amounts to a denial of justice," then the withdrawal of those words would not affect the issue except in a technical sense. As I suggest, the complaint of the Attorney-General of Kenya rested on sending a message containing those words to Members of this House, then their withdrawal would have a direct interest for the Executive, because it would tear at the substance of the criticism which Mr. Pritt by his message to us had levelled at the Executive.

I put it mildly when I say that the Supreme Court were not impressed with the argument of the Attorney-General in

relation to the question of publication. I quote from the Chief Justice's remarks: "We have read the words 'denial of justice' in their context. They clearly appear to us to mean, and in our opinion could not be understood by any reasonable person otherwise than to mean, not that justice was being denied, or would be denied, by the resident magistrate, but that justice was being denied in the sense in that the defence was handicapped because of the distance of Kapenguria from Nairobi, and because certain counsel had not been allowed to join in the defence; and (b) because 'the public is being virtually excluded from the trial.'"

The Chief Justice added: "To sum up, nothing was said about the magistrate, the prosecution, the accused, the witnesses, the procedure or the evidence at the trial. In what was said, there is nothing calculated, to interfere with the ordinary course of justice in the criminal case at Kapenguria or to prejudice a fair trial. All the cases cited by the Attorney-General are concerned with serious instances of matters plainly intended and calculated to interfere with and prejudice a fair trial."

Then the Chief Justice, having read the notice of motion, the notice and the arguments of the Attorney-General, asked a question: "In this case how can the cable be said to have such an effect? It is not had such an effect, there is no contempt. Having answered the question in that way, the Chief Justice made it plain what the Supreme Court thought of the Attorney-General's case by awarding costs against the Crown."

Collapse of Attorney-General's Case

In my submission, the judgment of the Supreme Court makes it quite clear that in their opinion the arguments of the Attorney-General of Kenya were directed to show that the words "It amounts to a denial of justice" contained in the cable to my hon. friends and myself amounted to contempt of court. When the Chief Justice found that the cable could not be held to have the effect which the Attorney-General asserted it had, the Attorney-General's case collapsed in Kenya.

But it has been exposed to the charge that he had libelously and wantonly, and despite warnings contained in proceedings in this House on December 19, proceeded against Mr. Pritt on grounds which, as the Chief Justice of Kenya said, no reasonable person could hold.

The proceedings of the Supreme Court stand as a shining example of the integrity of British courts. In this I have, I hope, some understanding and certainly, with these called upon to administer justice in the difficult circumstances which exist in Kenya to-day. But when one bears in mind trials in other parts of the world, the fact that the integrity of the Kenya Supreme Court, despite all the difficulties, cannot be challenged, is something of which we as British people can be proud.

In my opinion, this is not due to the fact that British people have a greater share of virtue than other races, or that they have less than their share of original sin. The integrity of British justice exists because our forefathers had the foresight to insist upon the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, and we must hold fast to the same principle, that those who come after us may possess, as we do, a society based upon the rule of law.

It is our duty to uphold the rule of law. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to rule that a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out.

Speaker's Ruling

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. member has acted properly in again bringing this matter to the attention of the House. It is a matter on which I gave a ruling on December 19."

"I have read a copy of the official report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court at Kenya against Mr. Pritt, from which it appears that these proceedings were taken solely on the ground of his action in publishing certain statements in a newspaper circulating in the Colony. That being so, I cannot rule that the taking of these proceedings against Mr. Pritt involves any *prima facie* case of breach of privilege which would justify me in giving this matter precedence over the orders of the day."

"If hon. Members desire this matter to be further investigated, they should put down a motion for the consideration of the House, but it cannot be dealt with to-day."

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Parliament

Cost of Kenya Emergency
Kikuyu Speaking Officers

THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY had there have been numerous questions of East and Central African interest. Mr. C. A. ROBERTSON (Cons.) asked the estimated additional financial expenditure incurred as a result of the existing emergency in Kenya at the latest convenient date, and also the effect of the outbreak of violence in Kenya had had upon the State of capital for development purposes.

The Governor estimates that approximately £10 million have been expended up to the end of January. The emergency has not materially affected the industrial areas of Kenya, and I am informed that the Kenya Government has not had any considerable direct effect on either public or private plant investment. However, there has been some diminution in the number of firms and some schemes still in their initial stages have been postponed.

MR. ASHBY asked what evidence exists that Communist agents had entered territories in British East Africa, and what activities had contributed to the unrest existing there.

MR. LYTTELTON: Up to now there is no evidence that Communist agents have entered these territories.

MR. PEARCE BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked how many persons in Kenya had been evicted from their land and houses, how many had been evicted from their homes and other places of personal habitation, and what area had been evicted. He also asked what had taken place, and whether the evicted persons were being accommodated and under what conditions.

Eviction and Confiscation

MR. LYTTELTON, pursuant to his reply of December 17, 1952, furnished the following information:— In the Kikuyu squatter areas, including men, women and children, have been evicted from European farms or other forests in the Rift Valley Province. Of this total 4,324 persons were evicted from the Embu area in the ward of Laikipia district and were temporarily accommodated and then resettled in their reserve. Of the remainder, 80 persons have been evicted from one European farm in Nakuru district, and 300 from a small village in the Nturo Crown Forest.

Of these two parties, 47 persons were accommodated in permanent buildings and were given allocations pending resettlement in their reserve. The remainder have not been evicted. A total of 244 cattle, 10,577 sheep and goats, 70 donkeys, 57 pedal cycles, one auto-cycle, and one motor cycle have been forfeited by persons evicted and as a result of the murder of Senior Chief Nderi by the inhabitants of the emergency area of the Nyeri district.

MR. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked how many members of the Kikuyu Administration spoke the Kikuyu language.

MR. LYTTELTON, pursuant to his reply of December 10, 1952, furnished the following information:— Two members of the Kenya Administration Service have passed the Kikuyu vernacular examination and a few others have slight knowledge of the language. All administrative officers are required to know Swahili, which is spoken by the majority of the Kikuyu people.

Administrative officers have in the past been obliged to pass a higher standard examination in Swahili. In future they will instead have to pass a vernacular examination. Financial incentives are being introduced to encourage officers to take these vernacular examinations early in their service. In addition, with effect from January, 1953, interpretership in Kikuyu (and other vernaculars), carrying allowances of £50 per annum, are open to officers of all departments of the Kenya Government.

MR. DRIBBERG (Lab.) asked what provision was made for the proper care and feeding of live stock confiscated in Kenya.

MR. LYTTELTON: There are two phases in the collection of live stock under emergency regulations; first, seizure and then possible confiscation of the whole or part. In each area concerned special herdsman were engaged to look after the stock held. In the first area the animals have ample grazing, similar in quality to that on the farms from which they were seized. In the second area they are grazed during the day on 300 acres of pasture and each night held in paddocks, in which their feeding is supplemented by cut fodder. Some of the animals seized were in poor condition and a small proportion had to be killed. The final order in this case was for confiscation of only half the stock seized, the remainder being returned.

About 60% of the cattle and 10% of the sheep and goats were killed because of disease or frost, or died. Death of the cattle was due to their poor condition when they were found, and some unweaned calves inevitably died through separation from the cows. Death of sheep and goats was due to sudden torrential rain after very dry weather. Similar losses were the same and were often suffered by African stock.

MR. DRIBBERG: Has the Minister seen reports from reputable correspondents that there was considerable neglect of the early stages of these operations?

MR. LYTTELTON: I do not think the hon. gentleman could be fairer from what I have said than there has been any neglect. MR. DRIBBERG: I said from correspondents. MR. LYTTELTON: I should be glad to look into any individual case, but I am in communication with the Kenya Government on these matters. The total of live stock impounded was about 3,500 cattle and about 6,000 sheep and goats. The percentages will give the number that have been either killed or have died.

MR. LYTTELTON: In view of the fact that these people and Africans are the only people available to many of these Africans, and the Minister is not giving full compensation to Africans for any that have died in the process.

MR. LYTTELTON: There is no intention on a form of fund as Mr. Griffiths knows. As I said, I am in communication with the Kenya Government on these subjects.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked what discrimination was made in the granting of land in the White Highlands of Kenya, whether competent Africans were entitled to the same terms and conditions of tenure as are granted to Europeans, and in how many cases land was so granted to each class during last year.

MR. LYTTELTON: Land in the Highlands is granted by the Governor on the recommendation of the Highlands Board, which he is bound to consult. This board is composed of the Chief Secretary as president, the Commissioner of Lands as vice-president, four persons who are not civil servants appointed by a majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council present and voting at a meeting specially called for the purpose, and one person nominated by the Governor. The elected members do not necessarily have to be elected members of the Legislative Council. In practice, land is granted only to Europeans. At present, there is very little land available in the Highlands, and that of poor quality. The hon. member will no doubt realize that the so-called White Highlands form only a small part of the highland area of Kenya.

MR. J. DUGDALE (Lab.), MR. C. WHITE (Lab.) and MR. P. RICHSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary the reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Peter Wright from his post as a school teacher in Kenya.

MR. LYTTELTON: Mr. Wright's contract has been terminated because he engaged in political activities improper of a Government officer. For example, in June he was present at a secret meeting attended by persons engaged in subversive activities in Kenya.

Seneca Khama

MR. PEARCE BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked if H.M. Government would reconsider the decision not to permit Seneca Khama to return as chief of the Batswana in view of the decision of the Kgotla at Serowe on November 10 last year.

MR. J. FOSTER: No. Her Majesty's Government will not reconsider their decision; in fact, the Kgotla reached its decision and was adjourned until after the present planting season.

MR. F. BESWICK asked what measures had been taken to increase the staff of the Co-operative Department in Uganda, and how far it was proposed to bring the establishment to the level suggested by the committee of inquiry.

MR. LYTTELTON: He estimates for 1953 the establishment of co-operative officers has increased from 10 to 20, of assistant co-operative officers from six to 12, and of co-operative assistants from 40 to 100. The long-term aim is to give effect to the recommendations of the committee of inquiry by providing one co-operative officer for each district and one co-operative assistant in each county, but limited facilities for training prevent this from being done immediately. The increase of staff will be effected in the light of the general financial position.

MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary the Government's opinion on the company of co-operative organizations.

MR. LYTTELTON: This company is being set up by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association. It is a co-operative organization open to all races but in practice it is largely European, and by the Mushi Native Co-operative Society. These two organizations have equal shares in the company. Its functions are to cure coffee and to market it. It is also to cure other products, no wish to have their own company. No details of the composition of the company are available.

in London, and I am asking the Governor for detailed information which I will circulate in the Official Report.

MR. BESWICK asked the membership and functions of the Moshi Native Coffee Board, and what was the number of representatives of the Native coffee growers and other interests on the Board.

MR. LYTTLETON: The Moshi Native Coffee Board consists of members whom the Governor chooses to appoint. At present the members of the district commissioner as chairman, two other officials, and three non-official African members. It is the sole purchaser of African-grown coffee in the Moshi district, and may give directions on its cultivation and preparation. The board is empowered to impose a levy on coffee growers and to use the proceeds for the work of the board.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked what further agreement was being negotiated between Ethiopia and Great Britain, in particular regarding the scheme for the British evacuation of the Meroë area of Ethiopia, and whether Her Majesty's Government would publish as a White Paper the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Ethiopian Government on this question; (2) what steps were being taken to withdraw from the Meroë area of Ethiopia, which Her Majesty's Government is allowed to occupy for the period of the recent war by the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of December, 1944, any contributions by Ethiopia to the Allied war effort without prejudice to Ethiopia's sovereignty in the area.

MR. ANTHONY MUTTON: I would refer the hon. member to the reply I gave him on November 10. I would prefer not to publish the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Ethiopian Government until the negotiations now in progress have been concluded.

MR. FREEMAN: Was it not agreed that his hon. should be handed over to the Ethiopian Government at the conclusion of the war? After seven years, could not some effective action be taken along those lines irrespective of the negotiations which are going on?

MR. LYTTLETON: The 1944 Agreement was arranged to last until such time as a treaty took its place. There was no limit in the terms of that agreement relating to the duration of the war.

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked how far the children residing in the reserved area of Ethiopia, which had been occupied by Her Majesty's Government since the war, had freedom and facilities to attend Ethiopian schools in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, and Adis Ababa; and to what extent the Ethiopian Government had freedom to establish schools in the reserved area under British occupation and what schools existed there.

MR. LYTTLETON: The British Administration places no restriction on children who wish to attend school in Ethiopia. As far as is known, there are no schools in the reserved area, and no application from the Ethiopian Government to establish such schools has been received.

Somali Education

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked what provision was made for education in the British Somaliland Protectorate: how many elementary, secondary, and higher schools, respectively, were in operation there; and how many pupils Somali and other attended each class of school.

MR. LYTTLETON: The financial provision for 1953 is for estimated expenditure of £48,518 from Protectorate funds and, in addition, for special expenditure of £17,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote. There are 13 Government elementary schools with 815 pupils (765 Somalis and 50 others), three Government intermediate schools, including one trade training school with 315 pupils (295 Somalis and 20 others), and one junior secondary school with 25 Somali pupils.

In addition to the grant-aided Koranic schools, there is one small Government-aided European primary school (25 pupils) and a small Indian school (37 pupils). Twenty-five Somalis are maintained by the Government in technical secondary education in schools abroad.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what provision was made for secondary education for African Somaliland, and how many boys and girls, respectively, were receiving such education at the latest convenient date.

MR. LYTTLETON: There are three African secondary schools which provide a four-year course leading to school certificate. Two are financed by Government and controlled by boards of governors. The third is entirely under Government control and provides technical as well as academic courses. There are 222 boys and eight girls at these schools. There are, in addition, eight private junior secondary schools providing education up to standard eight. Details of enrolment for the present scholastic year are not yet available.

SIR HERBERT WILLIAMS (Cons.) asked how many people were now employed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and how the number compared with the number in 1939.

MR. LYTTLETON: The total staff employed by the Crown Agents is 1,315. The number in 1939 was 725.

MR. LEWIS (Lab.) asked what action had been taken by

the Ministry of Defence to establish an Advisory Commonwealth Defence Committee, combined staff, and the standardization of equipment, organization, and training within the Commonwealth.

MR. N. BUSH: The member countries of the Commonwealth have set up a Commonwealth Defence Council for a combined staff. Other effective measures of Commonwealth consultation and co-ordination in defence are, however, in existence, and are appropriate to the conditions of to-day. Great Britain and training aircraft general operations lines, and a certain amount of British type is largely used throughout the Commonwealth.

Meru Citizens' Union

MR. T. REID (Lab.) asked to what extent the Wameru people in Tanganyika had now moved to the area allotted to them; and what further steps had recently been taken by the Citizens Meru Union to oppose the scheme, undertaken at great expense to the State, to improve the lot of the Arusha and Wameru peoples.

MR. LYTTLETON: No Meru have yet moved to the new area. About 200 families mentioned in paragraph 24 of the White Paper issued by the Tanganyika Government. The Meru Citizens' Union is continuing its campaign of opposition to the Government's policy, and is encouraging the Meru to maintain their insurgent attitude.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked how many police were stationed by the British authorities in the reserved area of Ethiopia; what proportion of these were armed; and what proportion were British, Somali and others, respectively.

MR. LYTTLETON: Eighty-eight. None are British subjects, but about four-fifths are British-protected Somalis. All are armed.

SIR E. KEELING (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary why he was providing £35,000 for the passages, etc., of government and other Colonial subjects, as compared with £20,000 in 1951-52.

MR. LYTTLETON: The terms of office of a much greater number of Colonial Governors were due to expire during the financial year 1952-53 than in the previous year, and sufficient provision had to be made to cover their passages, the passages of their successors, and those of any Governors involved in consequential moves.





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The Native's Place in S. Rhodesia Official Statement Concluded

WHEN THE PROPOSED TOWN SHIPS in the recent development of African inhabitants will have the opportunity to live for themselves there and to provide all the public and privately operated services necessary to the well-being of an urban community, it is not reasonable to dismiss these projects as so much "pie in the sky." They are working now and the lines of development are clear.

The picture that emerges from this sketch of the status of the African population is that of a people just beginning to become aware of democratic, political principles and their application to the people.

The most volatile and politically conscious Africans have demonstrated time and again even in their domestic affairs that however progressive and well-educated they are, they are still politically immature. They are easily misled.

And often incapable of looking at any matter save from their own angle; they are swayed by emotion rather than reason.

Insurances Against Demagogy

By and large, while Rhodesians do not regard the African's forward march with misgivings; they would, however, be disturbed at the prospect of a large electorate of little experience subjected to the wiles of mere demagogues. The insurances against this possibility are education and political experience.

No one in Southern Rhodesia would be so hypocritical as to contend that practice always lives up to principles and that Utopia has been achieved in the Native areas. Many difficulties have arisen in the application of the Land Apportionment Act, not least from the fact that it could not be implemented for many years after its enactment as the Native areas were insufficiently developed to accommodate all the Africans living in the European areas and that in the meantime their number has almost doubled. But those who are now being moved from the European areas and re-settled with secure tenure in the Native areas (recently increased by nearly 4m. acres) are, after their initial opposition, now finding new opportunities for a higher standard of life opening up.

This is the only frankly segregationist policy in the Southern Rhodesian Statute Book; there has never been any political segregation based on colour and in the field of employment there is only a limited degree of segregation

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of progress, reversing the degeneration of the European during the years of raising the African.

The whole policy of geographical segregation postulates by implication that there should not be a mixed society in Southern Rhodesia. This may run counter to the principles of certain political thinkers outside Africa who would deny the European the right to a separate permanent place in any African community. With those who hold such views the European find, indeed, the African in Southern Rhodesia has no common meeting-ground.

Social Intercourse

This presupposes the maintenance of the two races and the avoidance of a mixed race. This in turn means that there is generally no social intercourse between them because at present the races are not at an equal intellectual level and have not a common meeting-ground.

It is not the custom for Europeans and Africans to visit one another's houses in a social way, to frequent the same places of entertainment, to use the same restaurants and hotels. The two races in Rhodesia differ in intellectual level and economic position would rule out such possibilities for the present. It may be doubted whether general social intercourse would be possible in such widely circumstanced communities would be possible anywhere.

The approach of the races is conditioned by the most common relationship between them, i.e. that of master and servant. An escape from this relationship necessitated in such areas of social activity as the mission field, the encouragement of youth movements and other good works often involves a conscious effort which can lead on both sides to some degree of self-consciousness.

Real social intercourse, free from self-consciousness, patronising spirit, or aggressive self-assertion, can develop only slowly and on a small scale among those members of both races who are capable of a degree of philosophical detachment from among the generality of any society, whatever its colour or economic situation. Even among mixed societies which have no admitted colour distinctions, and in which economic disparities are less obvious than in Southern Rhodesia, freedom from self-consciousness is far from common.

It has to be accepted, then, that social distinctions associated with colour are a recognizable feature of the Southern Rhodesian scene. It is unlikely to persist, though they may be modified as the years go on, until both races have reached a stage of development without misgivings. No term can be used to describe the arrival of this stage of development; indeed, no one can be certain that it is likely to be reached.

Social intercourse for the present is therefore more of an institutional rather than a personal nature. The churches, for the most part, know no colour bar, though inter-racial services are hardly the rule. African welfare societies of mixed membership are active in all the main centres; the Scout and Guide movements and similar organizations have African and European units of equal status which occasionally meet together without embarrassment. Various bodies encourage interracial meetings for discussion of common problems, and there are suggestions, not yet implemented, for the establishment of interracial social clubs.

Contacts of this nature, some of which are of fairly recent origin, are an indication of the desire of the European for he invariably has to take the initiative to find a common meeting-ground with the African.

No sudden revolutionary change of attitudes is possible, but it is safe to say that the average white Rhodesian has a genuine desire to establish a relationship based on mutual respect and common interest. The whole future of the country depends on the maintenance of the existing good race relationship.

Two Major Communities

The matter can be summed up on the social plane by stating frankly that Southern Rhodesia includes two major communities. This is not to describe a remarkable phenomenon. In medieval Europe it was written that Europe was divided not so much into classes, rather than socially into states, but not new to our own times. Carroll's "England of a century ago" (in "Sybil") as "the two nations." Professor G. M. Trevelyan's "English Social History" declared that it was not two nations, but several. Neither in the present, G. D. H. Cole and Raymond Postgate considered Israel's broad classification still valid in 1938.

For a variety of reasons, these are not new, nor is it likely soon to be, one homogeneous social community in Southern Rhodesia; but it is believed that a harmonious relationship can be built up without its finding expression in an untended social mixing of people who are not ready for it on either side. But policy is evolutionary and flexible. The only aim of policy is to keep it flexible and to look forward with a perceptive eye for developments in the spirit of readiness to accept the new thing traditional to Africa. That is the Rhodesian attitude.

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Government Interference in Trade

Statement by Department of Commerce

"CLEAR PRINCIPLES" of the application of price control are set out in the annual report of the Uganda Department of Commerce, which says:

"For the success of the programme of economic development which Government has sponsored a great deal depends upon the individual enterprise and initiative of the commercial community in providing commodities which will increasingly be needed by the African population, and if this activity is to be encouraged it should be subjected to the minimum of Government interference through economic controls, consistent with the public interest.

"The policy of price control may therefore be stated as follows:

(a) With regard to imported goods, control should not be introduced unless there is known to be not merely a local temporary shortage of the commodity in question but a general shortage, and wherever possible price control should be linked with distribution control.

(b) With regard to local production, whereas in the past that price controls such had been generally ineffective, the aim of the department should be rather to encourage the flow of additional supplies from special schemes of production within the Protectorate or from markets outside the Protectorate.

"Generally, price control should be adopted only as a last resort. Past experience has revealed that price control is a sterile approach of the problems of prices or of supplies in the Colonial territory, and before such control is adopted the fullest investigation should be made of possible sources of supply, so that, having achieved equilibrium in the Protectorate between supply and demand, the need for such control may be avoided."

The price of butter in Southern Rhodesia has been increased by 2s. per lb. Increases are also planned for coal, meat, electricity, and possibly bread. Internal factors are likely to cause a definite rise in the cost-of-living index figure next month.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The undercarriage of a B.O.A.C. Comet struck and killed an African workman when it landed at Entebbe last week.

A variety of sleeping sickness, hitherto unknown in Tanganyika, has caused 25 deaths at the north end of the lake.

A mail bag containing several registered and insured parcels has disappeared from a train between Jinja and Kampala.

The island of Providence in the Indian Ocean has been devastated by a cyclone. It has a population of about 20 persons.

The Finnish vessel TERRENA, carrying a cargo of ammonium nitrate, blew up 120 miles east of Port Sudan on Saturday. The crew is believed to be safe.

The film "African Queen" appears on the short list for inclusion in the council of the British Film Academy will vote in the classes for the best film from any source and the best British film.

New See of Malabeland

The power to choose a bishop for the new See of Malabeland has been delegated to the Archbishop of Cape Town by the elective assembly of the Anglican Church, meeting in Bulawayo.

An endowment of £60,000, spread over 12 years, has been offered to the University of the Witwatersrand by the De Beers group of companies and certain associates for the establishment of a chair of Portuguese studies.

A Kenya local report dated January 15 states that spraying sorties were undertaken by aircraft on January 10 and 11 against locust swarms in the Wajir-Ei Wakara. On January 12 a swarm south of Wajir was reported.

Appeals by Keokok Kamang and 30 other Bamangwato tribesmen against sentences for causing the violence in riots in Serowe in June, in which 10 policemen were killed, have been rejected by the Privy Council.

"Christian Action" is organizing a meeting against federation to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, at 7 p.m. on Monday next. Mr. James Griffiths, lately Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be one of the speakers.

The first air mail service from the Seychelles to the rest of the world via East Africa left on January 17 and was delivered in London five days later. Envelopes bore a printed ship on pink paper reading "First Air Mail from Seychelles".

Local Support Kenya Government

At all the barazas held by the Governor of Kenya during his tour of the Kajiado district of the Masai Reserve, the tribesmen affirmed their loyalty to the Government, deprecated the present disorders, and offered to assist in any way they could.

The pilot of the aircraft which carried Major Salah Salim and his party to the Sudan has been warned that he will continue to face offences against the navigation regulations by flying low over towns and thickly populated areas, and that the Sudan Government reserves the right to take action in the matter.

Mail ships of the Union-Castle Line will make calls on annual trips at Las Palmas and Madeira on the route between Southampton and South Africa from February 23 for north-bound liners and from May 11 for south-bound ships. The line again offers excursion rates to South Africa at 20% below ordinary fares to first-class passengers travelling during May and June and returning in July, August, and September. This will enable passengers to visit the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo.

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Africans Must Work Harder Chief on inter-racial questions

AFRICANS who WORK HARDER, spend less, and talk less, said Chief Mkuu of the Chagga tribe, on Chagga Day, which is observed throughout the Kilimanjaro area of Tanganyika as a public holiday. Leading members of the tribes in the locality were present at a sundowner party which was attended by about 200 people, who assembled on the roof garden of the new headquarters of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union (KNCU).

"We cannot become a great people unless we work harder, open less and talk less."

"The Chagga are getting to know their friends, and I think those who are anxious to find out the best way of preserving that friendship, in all public business and contacts we will treat with the utmost courtesy and with whom we have dealings."

"We have in a small way tried to express our deep gratitude to our loyal and faithful friend Mr. Bennett for all his good to the Chagga people by presenting his mother with a Chagga bracelet. He is going to lay the foundation stone of my official residence, which has been started at the Rau River."

Acts of Kindness

"I have this morning made a fuss of two Chagga women and a man for their commendable humanitarian acts. The two women rescued the Indian youth Singh after he had been lost in the Kilimanjaro Forest for five days without food or water. The search party was nowhere near him, and the aeroplane buzzing overhead could not sight him because he was completely covered by the thick forest. These women had enough sense to squeeze juice out of the only edible that they happened to have, sugar cane, and pour it down the throat of the Asian youth, who then lay exhausted and helpless on the ground beneath them. They have had no more reward than a small gift and the mention, which I gave in my speech at to-day's ceremony. They are staying at my house to-day as distinguished guests."

"I have also made a fuss of an Mchanga shopkeeper, named Warisanga, who timely came to the aid of a European adult and some European school children who got stuck in thick mud last year on their way back to Mvya with Rombi. Warisanga not only took the party into his shop for shelter, but gave them ready-made clothing, for they were wet to the skin, and fed them, and on the following day got a group of friends to get their car out of the mud and saw these travellers safely off. He refused all offers of reward."

"I will see to it that this example is imitated on many occasions, but let me say quite openly that there will not be many more such happy incidents unless there is a mutual responsibility in these incidents. I have been constantly preaching the gospel of inter-racial harmony, but one race cannot be singing this tune alone unless members of the other races also join in the chorus."

"Amongst the friends whom I invited here to-night were Major and Mrs. Borrisow and Mrs. Bruell of the Lion Club and Miba Hotel, respectively. Unfortunately Major and Mrs. Borrisow have been unable to attend. I specially invited them, for they have quite unconsciously been making Empire-building history in Moshi. By accident or design, all the inter-racial functions that I have attended in Moshi have taken place in one or the other of the two hotels. These places still

remain most quiet, despite the old bogie that to encourage such inter-racial functions in hotels is to end up with their being flooded."

"I have always regarded the Chagga people as a family and the Asians and Europeans in our midst as members of the extended kinship."

E. A. Advisory Council

THE FOURTH AND LAST MEETING of the East African Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Industry and Forestry in its present form has been held in Nairobi. Sir Philip Slater, representing the Committee for Colonial Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Dr. Beveridge, professor of Animal Pathology at Cambridge University, and Dr. Wilson, Professor of Agriculture at Makerere College, were among those present. Among the subjects considered were rust disease in maize, varieties of bananas resistant to Panama disease, gumming and premature fall disease of coconuts, forest reclamation measures, and improved agricultural implements. Dr. Hurst, an American soil scientist at Muguga, spoke on forestry and soil conservation. Conferences will in future be convened when the need arises, and not annually.

Trade Unions in the Sudan

MOHAMMED SAYED SALAM, Shaife el Sheikh, and Gamfar Abbas have been elected respectively president, secretary, and treasurer of the Sudan Workers' Trade Union Federation. Most of the members of the executive committee could be described as extremists. Among resolutions recently adopted, the most important was that strikes should be regarded as the only weapon with which the workers could achieve their demands, that no compromise, no bargain, no arbitration should remain the unchangeable policy of the trades affiliated to the federation, and that individual trade unions might negotiate with a management only to elucidate a doubtful point in order to avoid misunderstanding.

The Policeman's Lot

THAT POLICEMEN ON DUTY should wear a brassard, or should change from uniform to mufti when off duty, was suggested in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland by Mr. C. W. Dixon recently, who said: "It is very embarrassing calling to have suffered a theft, go to town, and see several policemen in uniform wandering round the Indian quarter laughing and chattering with all and sundry. We cannot blame the public if they comment adversely, because there is no visible indication given that a policeman is or is not on duty."

A geological survey of certain water problems in the Darfur Province of the Sudan has been completed.

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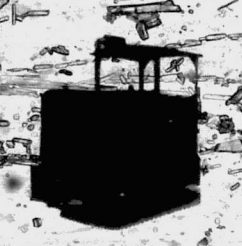
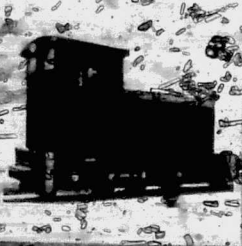
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East African Airways New Schedule of Services

CONSIDERABLE CHANGES in East African Airways schedules, routes, and times, especially in Tanganyika, begin on February 1.

In addition to a completely new service, Nairobi-Eldoret-Kitala-Tororo-Entebbe, operating on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and returning on Wednesdays and Fridays, which will take the place of the existing Nairobi-Kisumu-Eldoret-Kitala service, there will now be a new service from Entebbe to Mombasa on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, returning on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Changes will also be made in the Nairobi-Entebbe service, which will leave Nairobi daily (except Sundays) in the mornings, and Entebbe in the mornings on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and afternoons on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, this service will call at Mombasa.

Under the new schedules some of the former direct services between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam will call at Mombasa, adding 55 minutes to the time of travel. A new service to Mombasa from Nairobi will operate in the late afternoons on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, returning from Mombasa in the mornings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The usual morning service from Nairobi to Mombasa will operate daily, returning to Nairobi each afternoon.

Services in Tanganyika will undergo considerable changes. Instead of the existing Dar es Salaam-Iringa-Southern Highlands Circuit route, a through service will now operate from Nairobi on Tuesdays, calling at Kisumu-Urambo-Mpanda-Mbeya-Southern Highlands-Lindi-Mtwarra and Dar es Salaam, and returning the reverse way on Fridays.

There will also be a new service Dar es Salaam-Mbeya-Salaga-Lindi-Dar es Salaam on Tuesdays, which will reverse the circuit each Friday. It will take the place of the existing Dar es Salaam-Lindi-Salaga service.

Finally, a through service from Nairobi to Lindi, Mtwarra, and Nachingwea via Dar es Salaam will operate on Wednesdays, returning on Saturdays.

Safeguarding Education in Kenya

UNDER THE NEW EDUCATION ORDINANCE, which came into operation in Kenya at the beginning of the year, no person may manage a school without the prior approval of the Member for Education. For any already established such authority must be obtained by the end of February. Schools on private land must be managed by the landowners or tenants, unless they fail to satisfy the Member that they are competent to supervise the school; in such cases supervision must be assumed either by Government or an approved missionary society. No person may teach unless he or she holds a license or certificate issued by the Director of Education.

Of Commercial Concern

The Government of Uganda has formally handed over to the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union, Ltd., the oldest co-operative union in the Protectorate, and formed 28 years ago, the first cotton ginners to be brought under the Acquisition of Gineries Ordinance. Purchased from Indian owners for £60,000, it is situated in Kawempe, near Kampala.

Consideration is being given by the Egyptian Government to the possibility of raising the level of the Aswan reservoir by 40 to 60 feet. They have asked for the views of the Sudan Government. The Egyptian Economic Commission has approached the Sudan Government about the possibility of expanding wheat production in the Sudan in order to export substantial quantities to Egypt.

Overseas Motor Transport (Uganda) Ltd., distributors for the Nuffield group of motor vehicle companies, have opened new premises in Kampala. Mr. J. H. Jenkins, commercial manager of Nuffield Harpolds Ltd., flew to East Africa to attend the opening. By arrangement the new company has taken over the representation from H.M. Syndicate, which had held it for some 25 years.

Uganda Coffee

The monthly market letter of Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co., Ltd., states that the latest official estimate of the forthcoming coffee crop in Uganda is 25,000 tons of Native grown busbas, but that private estimates reach 30,000 tons. Of the total 6,000 tons must be supplied to the Ministry of Food under the running contract.

A reduction of 20s. per cwt. in the prices of the best grades was recorded at last week's auctions in Nairobi. The quality is now quoted 52s. to 602s. on a London basis, against 596s. to 644s. in the previous week. The next London coffee auction will be held to-morrow.

At last week's auctions in London, 2,477 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 5.95d. per lb., compared with 2,059 packages averaging 2s. 6.39d. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 4s. per lb. for 119 packages from Tanganyika.

Up to January 13 a total of 260,550 sales of the current crop in Uganda and Kenya cotton had been sold by the Lint Marketing Board in Kampala, which will not make further sales until it can better estimate the current output.

This year's tobacco auction sales in Southern Rhodesia are expected to open on March 24, but a final decision about the date will be made within about a fortnight.

The London office of the Uganda Electricity Board is now at 22, Regent Street, S.W.1. (tel.: Regent 0868). The office entrance is in Jermyn Street.

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Mining

Plea for Higher Gold Price

Lord Balfour's Views

LORD BALFOUR OF BURGH, chairman of Cloyds Bank, says in his annual review:

"In the last resort cash means gold, though balances in any widely accepted currency will normally serve as well. The world's monetary gold stocks at present amount to about 26,000 tons. This is only about one-third higher than before the war, but the value of world trade has more than trebled. The future payments system are to consist entirely of gold, a deflationary spiral in world trade due to inadequacy of liquid reserves will be an ever-present danger. The problem is, of course, greatly aggravated by the fact that almost 90% of the world's gold is at present held in the United States.

In the short run—and this is an urgent problem—only two means exist of bringing about a substantial increase in the gold reserves of the rest of the world: a physical redistribution of part of the American gold stock or a rise in the dollar gold price.

Other possibility I will say only that it is an illusion to suppose that such a change need be any more inflationary for the United States than an equivalent increase in the dollar purchasing power of the outside world brought about in any other way."

Somaliand Oil

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently have the exclusive information that two American companies would shortly begin prospecting for oil in the Somaliand Protectorate. Their names can now be given: Conoco-Somali will begin exploration in the south-east of the Protectorate, and the Moriquit Oil Exploration Company of California will operate in the central and north-eastern areas. When the Somaliand Oil Exploration Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Shell group, concluded three years of prospecting in 1950, its geologists were of the opinion that oil might be found in the strata of the Jurassic period, and it is upon those strata, especially in the Nogal and the Haud, that investigations are now likely to be concentrated.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LTD., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, earned a profit of £13,319 in the year ended September last, compared with £24,044 in the previous year. A sum of £63,904 is provided for depreciation in investments, leaving a debit balance of £42,612 to be carried forward, against a credit of £7,974 brought in.

The issued capital is £283,077 in shares of 5s. Capital Reserve stands at £1,875, revenue reserves at £33,000, and current liabilities at £23,847. Quoted investments appear at £220,595 (market value), unquoted investments at £68,567, and current assets at £10,025, including £432 in cash. The directors are: Major Sir Cyril F. Entwistle (chairman) and Messrs. J. A. Wright (managing director), H. Bassick (Member alternate), J. A. Wright, W. L. Taylor and L. C. Walker (alternates), Brigadier H. V. Combe.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization on behalf of African producers in 1952 were valued at £45,769,857 (£46,780,632 in 1951) for gem stones and £23,892,069 (£18,227,333) for industrials. The Diamond Trading Co. Ltd. raised its prices for some qualities of gem diamonds by an average of 2% to 2½% from last September.

Company Progress Report

Falcon. At Sunace and Bay Horse mines respectively in the December quarter 7,000 and 2,500 tons of ore were treated for 2134 and 548 oz. gold and working profits of £9,000 and £1126. At the Dalny mine 3,802 oz. gold were recovered from milling 32,500 tons of ore at a working profit of £5,082.

Buhemba Mines

An appeal by Preference Shareholders in Buhemba Mines Ltd. against the decision of the High Court of Tanganyika which refused their petition for the winding-up of the company, has been dismissed by the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa.

Mining Resignations

Mr. D. R. HORNINGE, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has resigned as Director of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., to become an inspector of mines in Tanganyika.



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Annual consumption	71 million units	Annual consumption	211 million units	Annual consumption	132 million units
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Company Report

Tanganika Concessions, Ltd.

Sir Ulick Alexander's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANIKA CONCESSIONS LIMITED, was held on January 22, 1952, at the head office of the company, 1 New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, the Right Honourable Sir J. U. F. C. Alexander, F.R.S., G.C.B., F.R.C.S., F.M.C., F.R.C., the chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated review.

Since the last annual general meeting, Mr. Mervyn Hely-Hutchinson, who had been chairman of the company since 1947, resigned from his position as chairman and managing director and also resigned his seat on the board of the Benguela Railway Company, Limited. Mr. Hely-Hutchinson differed from the rest of the board as to the manner in which the company's business should be conducted, and it was mutually agreed that this situation would be best met by his resignation from all his offices in the group.

"I feel sure that stockholders will join with me and the board in thanking Mr. Hely-Hutchinson for his services to the company in the past.

Benguela Railway

"In the chairman's review, issued with the report and accounts last year, reference was made to negotiations in progress with the Portuguese Government for the protection of your interests in respect of the new capital expenditure programme of the Benguela Railway Company, Limited, and I am pleased to report that these were brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the issue of Decree Law No. 38 661 of February 28, 1952. Broadly speaking, this decree provided for the payment of a lump sum to the railway company equal to the amount spent on improvements during the three years immediately prior to the announcement of an intention to exercise the Portuguese Government's right to take over the railway under the terms of the Concession Agreement.

Satisfactory Negotiations

"I do not think that we should allow this occasion to pass without expressing our thanks to your representatives on the board of the Benguela Railway Company Limited, for their part in these negotiations, and particularly our thanks are due to Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, the chairman of the company, and Commander Alvaro Machado, the company's managing director. Our thanks are also due to the Portuguese Government for their realistic approach to, and their ready appreciation of, our problems."

Addressing the meeting the chairman said that he thought there was very little that he could add to his review which was published on December 19, 1952, except to say that the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, which it should be remembered had shown record productions of copper and cobalt during 1951, had announced an increased interim dividend in respect of the year 1952 of 600 francs per share as compared with the interim dividend of 500 francs per share paid last year. This interim dividend was paid on January 9, 1952.

The preliminary returns from the Benguela Railway Company, Limited, for the full year 1951, had not yet been received, but it was understood that the net operating receipts, before providing for Lisbon and London expenditure and renewals, were likely to amount to approximately 170,000,000 escudos, as compared with 125,000,000 escudos in 1951. Lisbon and London expenditure and provision for renewals were likely to total 34,000,000 escudos this year, as compared with approximately 27,000,000 last year. There would, thus, be a net profit of approximately 136,000,000 escudos, as compared with a figure of 92,000,000 for 1951, as shown in the accounts which were before the meeting.

Redemption of Debentures

In his review he had stated that the Benguela Railway Company Limited, hoped to provide for current redemption of the existing 4% debentures and the payment of one year's interest on these debentures each year, and a stockholder had asked him to elucidate this statement. While the payments in respect of the redemption of Benguela Railway Company Limited debentures were, up to date, they probably exceeded the interest on these debentures which accrues since 1948. Each year the current year's interest was added to the account, but the railway company endeavoured to pay the earliest of the annual amounts of interest outstanding. Thus during the year under review we received the interest in respect of the year ended December 31, 1951. It was hoped that this procedure would continue and would eventually liquidate the debentures.

The chairman expressed thanks to the company's staff for their untiring services during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted and the special resolution for the amendment of the Articles passed. The ordinary resolution for the refund of travelling expenses to certain directors attending and returning from board meetings of the company held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was also passed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the board, and congratulations for a very successful year.

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steamers, tugs and lighters, over
routes totalling 6,000 miles. These
craft carry more than 300,000 tons
of cargo each year and play an
important part in the development of
areas which would otherwise be cut
off from communication with the
outside world.

In other parts of the territories,
particularly in Tanganyika, in areas
where there is no railway and no
possibility of inland navigation, the
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