

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 1, 1966
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Published weekly in New York



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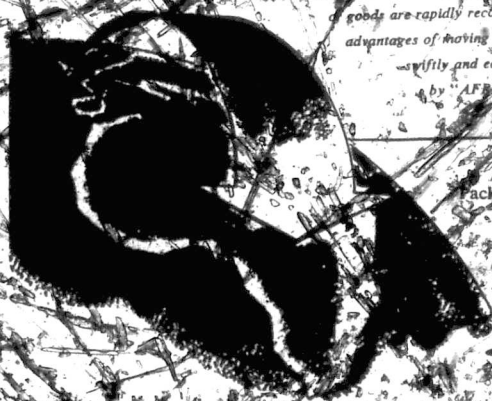
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EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SANSRICATION is the capture of Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau terrorist leader, must be regarded by those who are concerned with a large-scale or full-scale direct or indirect campaign of terrorism, assassination, and murder, and the death of his fellow Mau Mau. The Government of Kenya has been able on which to concentrate itself. The general Lathbury assumed command of the security forces last year were methods adopted which non-officials had advised almost from the start of the outbreak of the rebellion. Then the position changed rapidly, largely as a result of the use of former terrorists under the leadership of young Kenya-born Europeans. When their exploits can be fully described, the record will bear comparison with the most thrilling accounts of operations anywhere in Africa. The tragedy is that a stubborn German and an unimaginative military command, for so long declared to accept non-official advice which was not merely reasonable but based upon little-known exploits in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa in 1948 — although few people in Kenya appeared to realize the fact — a few exceptional British men with great influence over Africans, with great intuition, and with great contempt for danger, then repeatedly achieved what battalions, brigades and divisions could not do. It was obvious that men with the same qualities could be found in Africa forty years later, but took the authorities nearly three years to learn the elementary lesson, a delay which has cost many lives, much distress, and a million pounds.

The gross mismanagement of the campaign, particularly in the early stages, when speculation would have predicted the revolt

has been relieved by the steadfastness of the entire European population of all the non-agricultural urban areas, and a small number of Kenyan, including a number of Christians, many of whom have paid for their faith with their lives. Farmers in the more dangerous areas, their wives and children, missionaries who frequently refused to carry arms for their own protection, administrative officers and other officials kept staunchly at their work, adding to the strain of many additional duties. The military police, the Kenya Guard, and a few a very few have done months done inable work with the so-called pseudo-arms. None of the little company of German Imperials can have a record than that of Ian Heale, whose courage and gallantry at those quarters with ruthless has earned him a George Medal and a bar to that decoration. It is most appropriate that plans laid by him should be recounted. Kimathi, alias "General Rujia", was a cruel and bloodthirsty general who in his prison has head and a very small part of his record. He has already been charged with murder, and ought to be tried at the earliest possible moment, so that justice may be done without delay.

CONCLUSION to so long a period of politics in Kenya was reached by the end of the present general election campaign by many of the statements made, and it is therefore more satisfactory that the people of Kenya should be quickly followed by agreement on all issues between the European groups on the one hand and on the other between the leaders of the existence of all communities. Two or three weeks ago the people

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Founder and Editor:

JOHN

Men would be expected to have a drop in political temperance. Indeed it is now distinctly sub-normal, but it may soon rise again, for candidates for the African elections in March are already manifesting a certain amount of enthusiasm. The similitons in this country who conceive an opinion in his favour, and almost none opposed to it, are considered progress by the Europeans and they do know to be certain in the well-being of the Africans will if they take the trouble to follow the evidence of the shallowness of their assumptions. Extremists may wish to see the African seats—and many people think that they will win almost all of them—on the dice are loaded in favour of the full independence, but at the period of the late Mr. Mabel had has shown that there are plenty of sensible non-Europeans, and some Africans in the country who are great risk as prepared to resist the pressure of demagogues preaching African racialism in its forms, so much to the credit of the African members of the Legislative Council, that, with their own elections next year, they should have agreed with the European, Asian and Arab elected members on the next steps in constitutional advancement.

By accessing office as Minister without Portfolio, Group Captain Briggs has taken the most practical means of fulfilling the pledge of his group "to work as a team to secure the maximum unity of all non-official members of the Legislative Council in recent months, particularly in recent weeks, the damaging, and in one view wicked, allegation was made that he and his followers were intent on smashing the existing inter-racial Government. In his own rejoinder the Ministry is the most effective reply possible to such reckless charges. It demonstrates beyond doubt that, though eight of the fourteen European elected members support his policy, Group Captain Briggs quite justly the need for maximum unity among the European members, and agreement with the non-European representatives. He had the power to obstruct the inter-racial agreement which has been reached, and his endorsement of it would, he well knew, produce criticism from some thoughtless quarters, but anyone who will face the realities of South African national and the possibility that there may be a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom within the life of the present Legislative Council will see a most urgent requirement is a policy acceptable to Europeans. Affairs

of Africa, failing which the country will continue to be a victim of the whims of Labour fanatics. The present must be taken as a good time to find a long-term plan for at least a medium-term plan, and to be inter-racially.

IRON AND STEEL EXPANSION of the iron and steel industry of Southern Rhodesia is a very serious result of neglect, but having been the result of a compromise between the Government of the Colony and the Denationalisation of industrial and mining interests in Southern Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation which will operate the new works will have both sponsors, whose names and standing put into the proposition a credit which may have been required and in the future and in the management of the plant. The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, which the new corporation will replace, is owned by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which has decided to reinvest its stake in the enterprise partly in equity shares of the corporation and partly in second debenture stock maturing thirty years hence. Moreover, the interest accruing during the first five years will be ploughed back into the development programme. The present owners of the business, thus being in very practical terms, that they have no faith in its future under the new management.

This transaction will certainly not please Socialists in Great Britain, who will resent so striking a reversal of its policy for which they stand. So far, we are aware there has not been one responsible fulfilment of criticism in Rhodesia itself. The association of the reserves to transfer responsibility from the State to private enterprise. When the Iron and Steel Commission was established by Sir Godfrey Huggins, then Prime Minister, emphasized his disappointment that commercial interests were not prepared to undertake the extraction of iron and steel from the extensive deposits of iron ore. The Government he explained, and consequently a step, the risk itself, much against the economic outlook, had to provide the requirements of iron and steel for the country. The commission established in 1954 has had the trouble of negotiating a loan which has

always been regarded as a venture, the completion within about five years of a road and expanded railway system, with a capacity of 100,000 tons of ore a year, and the construction of a steel mill and a large manufacturing plant in the Kingdom. The immediate effect of this investment will be to create jobs for many thousands of men, and to provide a basis for the development of a modern industrial economy. The British South Africa Company, the Rhodesian Selection Trust, the Anglo-Siam Corporation of East Africa, the Transvaal Development Corporation, and the Colonial Development Corporation.

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Even in its first stages, development projects are expected to cost in the millions of pounds a year, which should permit

the expansion of roads, power, and some available for the great hydro-works at Kariba, a most powerful industry, which will be offered abundant electricity, and will produce upon the capacity of the railways.

Notes By The Wig

Loss to the Colonial Office

THERE WOULD BE AN UNREPAIRABLE loss at the departure of Mr. John Hare from the Colonial Office to take up his duties as Secretary for Southern Rhodesia, and he has shown that his resignation was well justified. It is a pity that changes in the Government should now deprive the Secretary of State of the assistance of Mr. Dennox-Boyd, whose presence it is to be expected will be a relief to the Secretary of State. Mr. Hare, who had visited a number of Colonial territories, including East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, when he was a back-bencher in the House of Commons, had also been a member of the Executive Council of the East and Central African Board, and so brought to his new office useful knowledge and contacts and a real interest in Africa. The Government and reserved he has stood firm against strong Opposition assaults in Parliament, and there, and on public platforms, he has rebuffed the critics of British Colonial policy. Mr. Hare will, I believe, have left the Colonial Office with reluctance.

New Minister of State

MR. S. MAELAY, the new Minister of State, has had no experience of the Colonies, but he quickly assimilates facts and will certainly be a good account of himself in the House of Commons. His urbanity conceals considerable toughness, and if he can sustain the physical strain of the appointment he may well prove to be a good choice for the vacancy. Mr. Dennox-Boyd, to whom he will now be closely associated, succeeded him in 1952 as Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, when he had to resign that portfolio to Sir Winston Churchill's administration in consequence of a sprain of the hand, caused by the relentless pressure of a struggle with the systems of demobilising road transport, and to his successor in the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the House, but a great deal of the preparatory work had been done by Mr. Dennox-Boyd, a friend of mine who has special

opportunities of seeing Mr. Dennox-Boyd, and it is considered that a better paper could scarcely have been produced. It is a pity that the new Secretary of State has not had the Colonial Office, which would have

Thank you, Mr. Wadsworth

MR. A. D. WADSWORTH, who has been editor of the *Manchester Guardian* since 1947, and has long been regarded as a man of letters by continental writers, is forced with the sudden change of editorship to edit a newspaper for East and Central Africa, and has many years before he attained that position been almost automatically posted to British Africa. His references to British news, and correspondence columns were consistently unsympathetic. Past Africans and Rhodesians in general, and many other people who knew the territory well, consequently considered the *Manchester Guardian* to be very biased and untrustworthy about Africa. Mr. Wadsworth, notably assisted by Mr. Patrick Monkhouse, his assistant editor, regained an objective approach to Colonial affairs, and increased the amount of space given to African matters, and the traditional obsession with political and progressive news, and kept the columns open to print favourable news and comment.

Manchester Guardian

Criticism has of course continued uninhibited in recent years, but has been based on a deeper knowledge of the facts, and has been in a more constructive and fair appreciation of the conditions of the continent, and of the European emphasis and recognition that the views of enlightened localists must bear no relation to the conditions for which they support the British Government. The *Manchester Guardian* in certain circles, including diplomatic quarters, has been a most valuable and influential force in the transformation of British Africa, which owes Mr. Wadsworth a debt of gratitude for his courage and fair-mindedness in breaking with a policy which had seemed unshakable. It is good news that Mr. Monkhouse is to become deputy editor for some time, and that his views on this

the continent, the harassed East and Central Africa and the... south even...

Mr. Harry Stanfield

Mr. Harry Stanfield... spent... Commission... started in... 1939... evacuated... until 1940... was so... evacuated... Commission... represented... member Board... chairman of the... transition... of a number of... companies. So he brings to... experience in Central and East Africa.

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Mr. Harry Stanfield... to the... well earned... widespread... to take up his new duties... his economic... recorded... the four... who was... original... among his... will... All who know... however, will regard... especially as Sir Ellis... London as vice-president... in Rhodesia.

Christianity the Real Answer to Mau Mau

Inquiry into Prisons and Detention Camps in Kenya

MIR. G. H. HEATON'S REPORT... administration... in Kenya... Government... paper... Heaton was formerly... This report says, inter alia:

Since I returned from the post of Commissioner of Prisons in 1952 the Kenya Prisons Service has passed through the most difficult period of its history... the vast expansion required to deal with thousands of Mau Mau offenders.

In 1952 the staff of the department, which at the time also included the approved schools and probation services, amounted to 43 European officers and 1,000 Africans. The daily average number of prisoners was 9,000 and they were accommodated in 58 prisons and 41 detention camps for the more offenders.

At the height of the Mau Mau emergency the staff of the department was increased to 457 Europeans and 14,000 Africans, and the daily average number of prisoners increased to 14,000 in all establishments, which also had a 92 to 100 per cent increase in the construction of new prisons. The approved schools and probation services of this year have been removed from the department.

Prisoners Created by The Mau Mau Rebellion

On the declaration of the emergency the European staff was augmented by local recruits, and by the secondment of men from the Kenya Police Reserve, the Kenya Regiment and later by contract officers recruited in the United Kingdom by the Crown Agents. A majority of the latter mentioned had previous experience of prison administration, and it was virtually impossible to give them the required training as their services were required immediately in the field. Nor was it possible, for the same reason, to give the African recruits any lengthy training.

Camps were hastily constructed, and with supplies were available in the (C.O.S.) staff... the above-mentioned untrained personnel... be no alternative owing to the... increase in admissions. As an example, at one camp, 20 prisoners were received in one day, and they were means isolated incidents. Nor was that a...

prisons officer could begin to understand what that...

A further serious problem arose when the prison camp at Kericho was attacked by a well-armed force of Mau Mau and many of the Mau Mau prisoners were set at liberty. This necessitated extra measures being taken at all prisons and camps holding Mau Mau, so that another attack could be repelled. This caused a further strain on the staff of all camps.

It is little wonder that normal prison procedure and routine suffered somewhat but this has been restored by the time referred to in the report. And the general situation has been eased by the fact that releases now exceeded admissions and therefore accommodation staff, who had become quite inadequate in numbers.

Mau Mau and Disease Control

During his visits to numerous establishments he found the morale and discipline of the staff well governed and the inmates well treated. However, it is difficult to come across any form of discipline of inmates by the staff, and in this respect it is difficult to doubt that many of the Kenyan staff have suffered the effects of the Mau Mau and that this has led to the taking of... in fact take place.

Knowing the circumstances in which it is possible that minor incidents may have occurred, especially with an untrained staff, it is to the credit of all concerned that no major or serious assault on any aspect has been reported and it can be remembered that the institutions are visited regularly by senior officers of the Prisons Department and by official visitors and the opportunities given the prisoners to make a complaint should the need arise.

It is considered it advisable to investigate the possibility of a guard staff being infected with the Mau Mau virus. I am led to believe that this may not be a serious one, but one would have imagined, where there was a course of isolated cases, that an officer of the opinion that this is a serious matter has been... been... and... will occur, this does not mean that the officer... sympathies, but merely does not... has not been customary in the past for Africa... large prison, but it changed considerably... became organized and had a large... the guard staff for many years... Mau prisoners...

...the largest, and the most valuable of ... essential therefore, to build up a ... officer and senior staff appointments. ... movement of staff from other European ... will have a strong interest in the ... and training of their staff. ... of the permanent staff will therefore, a ... some time, owing to constant changes of ... officers but the future of the Prison Service ... and ... will ... of *de corps*, which alone will counteract the influences ... of this staff.

It is now becoming possible to reorganize the ... staff so that a full course of training may be given ... new staff and recruits and refresh courses for men by ... Doubtless, I attended a passing parade of the ... retrained staff at Kamiti. Some of this ... staff had previously been ... of the Staff of Africa ... officer. The ... of this grade is a step in the right direction and has ... much of encouragement to the staff and a just reward to ... loyal and efficient men who have been appointed to ...

Staff and Embakasi Criticism

I do not consider the decision to establish an institution of ... staff and embakasi was a very unfortunate one. I ... predicted the inevitability of the action taken because of ... the sudden detention of 4000 men, numbers short of staff ... and ... of finance.

The staff have proved themselves to be men who ... institution should contain more than 1000 ... inmates. This is considered to be the maximum number over ... whom there is adequate control. The officer in charge and ... his staff, and also - for whom full ... training may ... be given. The staff required for this number is considerably ... few in number, consequently they will be known personally ... by the officer in charge and his assistants, and the same applies ... to the majority of the inmates.

The personal influence of the staff is considered to be ... of vital importance in any prison institution, and more ... especially in Africa. I fully realize that it would be impossible ... at this stage of the emergency to make any change of staff ... at Embakasi and Embakasi, but I do not think the number ... at this place is allowed to run down to such a low ... and with no further institution of similar demands in the ...

The staff ... are no longer administered ... by the Department of the ... Department of Corrections ... I was given the opportunity of visiting ... in view of the ... which arose ... has been ... from Mau ... Kakabetsi and Dagberr ... staff ... and ... of crimes ... has been ... in the ... much ... in the ... of ... at ... the local ... the ...

Female Prisoners

The attention with regard to female inmates is more ... of ... emergency there was a very real need for ... for schools for girls. The few cases which did arise ... from time to time were dealt with either as a probation or ... committed to the care of missions or similar societies. The ... of female crime, both adult and juvenile, being the ... emergency presents no problem, but after the detention ... of ... disposal of females, both young and ... and ... became ... matter, it led to the construction of a ... temporary prison and a separate detention camp at Kamiti ... and also to the appointment of a staff of both European ... African police officers.

It is considered that the treatment of the ... classes and ... the care taken of the inmates by staff used to most difficult ... conditions is admirable. It is fortunate that these temporary ... institutions had to be used for the male prison ... staff, but this could not be done at the time of ... serious attack had to be seriously considered. There is ... a ... of ... and ... of the ... among the ... women and girls being treated of by the European staff ... officers of all ranks are ... Development ... a representative ... Kenya ... the female staff ... the ... voluntary service ... of this prison is operated by the ... and about ... female ... would be most ... With the exception of the Kamiti female ... staff ... Department of ...

... personal ... use ... of ...

... cannot ... of ... of ... the Commission of ... of the ... of his staff ... and ...

... agrees to ... rehabilitation work ... of the Mau ... Mau ... who could be ... of the Prison Department ... the ... who can ... obtain the ... of ... officers in ... of ...

In this connection, it was ... and the ... of ... of ... in ... of ... on ... the ... of the very many who ... believe ... to have ... of ... of the Mau Mau.

Finally, I wish to pay tribute to ... and ... for the admirable manner in which they have ... and ... the many problems ... during the height of the emergency. The ... of ... now being ... and I ... that this ... of ... Department ...

Government's Commitment

... Session Paper, No. ... is entitled ... of ...

... Heaton made two ... of Mau Mau convicts: (a) that the Mau Mau convicts should be sent to ... small prison camps in their own districts ... which they can come under the ... of their ... and ... as the detainees do in the district works ... for themselves in their own ...

... the ... in prisons should become the ... of the Commissioner of Prisons, in order to end the present ... of ... the Department of ... are ... of ...

It is already the policy of Government to reduce the ... of the larger detention and prison camps and to transfer the ... accommodated ... to their ... for rehabilitation. The large detention camps at Langata and Macanthon Road were placed down to 1000 and many have been ... from three ... each to two such units ... and ... Similarly there was ... of ... housed at Embakasi.

Female's ...

The population of ... more ... than ... of Embakasi and it is considered that ... in rehabilitation effort and so in opportunity for ... most ... to those who have been detainees ... and to those convicted in a course of law of a ... and added consideration has been ... their ...

... has been decided therefore to reduce the population of ... by ... of ... and ... of ... Victoria ... of ... and ... to ... of ... in ... all the hope of ... of the ... of ... there are ... of ... who have ... of ...

Princess Margaret's Heavy Programme in Kenya

Positional Events Her Agenda, but Luncheon

PRINCESS MARGARET is due back in London at 4 pm tomorrow.

The last day of her visit to Kenya was spent at Arusha, where she gave a game animal drive. August 19th she was in Mombasa where she was taken to the Government of Mombasa by Mr. K. M. Njiru and stayed in the grounds which they kept at Windsor.

The Princess arrived in Nairobi by air just before 5 pm on Tuesday of last week. The Governor of Kenya and Lady Mary Baring, Lieut. General Sir Gerald Leathley, Gen. C. East Africa, and Lady M. Baring, and Air Vice-Marshal L. F. Sinclair, Air Officer Commanding East Africa, were among those who awaited her at Eastleigh Airport. A grand honour was awarded by the R.A.F. and the band of the Middle East Air Force played in welcome. Invited representatives of all races who took part in the welcome included 100 African chiefs. The Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. J. Somer, and Mrs. Somer were present.

A group of 17 Kenyan tradesmen had travelled more than 50 miles to attend on behalf of their tribe. The most vociferous greetings came from schoolchildren who cheered and waved Union Jacks.

The Princess, who was obviously pleased by a reception, spoke at the Legislative Council building to convey an address of welcome from the members of the Council presented by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentin, Speaker of the House. She shared the visitors' boisterous enthusiasm crowd had assembled outside the building. The most effective street decorations were the floral festoons, pavilions in Delamare Avenue. Beautiful flowers added to the gaiety of the scene. The gardens were in full flower.

Royal Horticultural Show

On Friday, Her Royal Highness assisted the Nairobi women's group of East Africa Horticultural Society. The show was erected by some 100 African women and their families. She saw the skilled exhibitors of African plants, ranging from a mere indoor fern to various specimens. Many of the stars were presented.

In the afternoon she opened the annual Royal Horticultural Show at Nairobi. The floral display and the exhibit of the Forest Department had a special appeal and she spent some time watching the progress of the show and the display of plants. Many of the exhibitors were from the Nairobi district and the floral display was a native display to the best of means. The Princess congratulated their efforts and she asked the Government District Officer, Messrs. J. P. Moore, to see that the interests of the public and the horticultural exhibitors should be protected.

Her Majesty was the guest of the courtesy of the Royal Horticultural Society of Kenya. The National Horticultural Society had grown from a small group of enthusiasts to a large body of members.

The Princess was greeted by her hosts, Mr. B. R. M. Somer, President of the Royal Horticultural Society of Kenya, Mr. J. P. Moore, District Officer, Mr. J. A. S. and Mr. P. B. Somer, Secretary and their wives and the patroness, Miss M. Baring, Lieut. Colonel Sir C. East Africa, and Mrs. C. East Africa and their wives. The Colonel and Mrs. C. East Africa, President of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and Mrs. M. Baring were also present.

There was a disappointment in Nairobi when owing to a disruption, the Princess had to cancel an engagement to lunch with Nairobi City Council. Earlier in the day she carried out a long programme which included attending a gathering of the children of all races in the sports stadium, meeting the Queen's Guard and presenting them with their flag, inspecting a court of law, and members of the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Brigade, visiting a health centre, and making arrangements with the African family in their homes.

Dr. Farnwell and his wife, who were with her, said that they were very pleased to see her deep interest in the people of Kenya. She expressed her deep interest in the people of Kenya and her desire to see the country prosper and to see the people of Kenya prosper. She expressed her deep interest in the people of Kenya and her desire to see the country prosper and to see the people of Kenya prosper.

"I know these principles are very important in your city which is nourished and built by the love of its citizens but also by the enthusiasm and drive of the pioneer spirit to which you owe so much."

Sir Evelyn continued, "I was with Her Royal Highness in the early morning and found her very keen in that she is not feeling well. She struggled courageously to be very successful. Those who saw her this morning will remember that she was smiling and very much interested in the people of Kenya."

Later the Princess made a point of visiting the mayor and Mrs. Somer to Government House to discuss her regular garden party at Government House.

Garden Party at Government House

By the afternoon, however, she was sufficiently recovered to attend an inter-racial garden party in the grounds of Government House to which 1,500 Africans, 1,000 Europeans and 500 Europeans had been invited.

The party opened with a ball of ostrich feathers, a symbol of peace and a feast similar to those used by warriors were presented by her chief, Njiru, Senior, Kikuyu chief. During the ball, a man in white shirt moved among the guests and shot once or twice.

After the dancing party, she went to All Saints Cathedral in Nairobi and visited St. Andrew's Church of Scotland and military hospital. The Princess had a 10-minute telephone conversation with the Queen.

Late Princess Margaret flew to the Kiangoni area, which is a surprise to many. The flight was made by a Yugoslav service. This was the first time she had visited a place only 30 miles from the scene of the British air force. The flight was made by a Yugoslav service. This was the first time she had visited a place only 30 miles from the scene of the British air force. The flight was made by a Yugoslav service. This was the first time she had visited a place only 30 miles from the scene of the British air force.

The Princess was not only interested in the people of Kenya but also in the people of Kenya. She expressed her deep interest in the people of Kenya and her desire to see the country prosper and to see the people of Kenya prosper.

Princess at Dinner and Day

In evening the Princess attended a private dinner and she was accompanied by Mr. Michael Wood, who had been elected in the recent general election. She was accompanied by Mr. Michael Wood, who had been elected in the recent general election. She was accompanied by Mr. Michael Wood, who had been elected in the recent general election.

A... court... suffer... that... daily... body... these... Saturday

Urban Terrorism Expelled at Last

Mr. Ian Henderson's Success

IAN KIMATHI, leader of the Mau Mau terrorists, a... field-marshal, crime minister, knighthood... in Kenya... Sunday... After... Henderson... one... He was... arrested without difficulty... Under Guard

After receiving first aid at a police station, Kimathi was taken on for the extraction of bullets from the thigh and back at the African hospital in Nyeri, where he lies, handcuffed and under strong guard.

When captured he was wearing a military-type singlet and shorts and shoes including a leopard-skin cap and boots. The consequence was that when first seen by the patrol he was taken for a leopard.

Kimathi, a former member 37 years of age, was 2,035 lbs. associate of Jomo Kenyatta, and has long been recognized as the supreme leader of all Mau Mau forces. He is alleged to have been responsible for at least 29 murders.

Lieut. General Sir Gerald Lathbury, Chief of East African Forces, paid tribute to the work of Mr. Henderson and the special branch for a campaign which he said would have a pronounced psychological effect on the Mau Mau in Kenya.

Weather: Chill at Large

The only terrorist leader of any importance now at large in Kenya is a second-in-command, Stanley Mathenge. The total of terrorists is accounted to be only about 300.

On Monday Kimathi was charged with the murder of a forest guard in 1952 and with being in possession of a revolver and six rounds of ammunition, both offences carrying a charge of death to him in hospital by a magistrate. He and another were remanded in custody for 14 days.

It has been revealed that operations directed by the capture of Kimathi, which were started at the beginning of one year, have involved the death or capture of about 200 terrorists. Kimathi has many 'lucky' escapees. Henderson, who has been in charge of the operation throughout, was visiting Nairobi, where Kimathi fell in 1955.

When the Mau Mau captured in few days more Kimathi had been in the forest for the past four years, which he spent in the forest. His capture followed a series of military operations, which he had captured, and was described as a man who had received many information on Mau Mau activities.

Somalia: First Decree

The United States Government has created a new legislative body in Somalia, the first of its kind in the history of Somalia. The new body will have the power to make laws for the country, and to oversee the work of the government.

Constitutional Changes in Kenya
Proposals of Europeans, Africans and Asians

ENGLAND WOULD BE... the... of Mr. E... the... of Mr. E... the... of Mr. E... the... of Mr. E... the... of Mr. E...

The six non-official members appointed by the Government are: European Group Captain... African Minister... Asian Minister... The Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted proposals for constitutional changes in Kenya submitted through the Governor by the European, Asian and African non-official members of the Legislative Council.

Additional two representatives of the African member and two non-official non-official members, one to be elected from names submitted by the Board of Agriculture and the other from names submitted by the Board of Commerce and Industry.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is to have four European non-official Ministers, instead of three and two African Ministers, instead of one. The number of Asian Ministers will continue to be two. These changes are to be made without delay.

The Government and non-Government sides in the House will provide the opportunity for Ministers to appear in a section of the community that a single constituency. There is to be an increase in the number of seats. The Legislative Council will be made up of 10 members. The African member next M.R.C. members of the Legislative Council will be made up of 10 members. The African member next M.R.C. members of the Legislative Council will be made up of 10 members.

East Change in Kenya

UNDER THE HEADING 'East Change in Kenya' the New Chronicle of Kenya contains the following editorial comment:

Under the leadership of Ian Kimathi, the Mau Mau movement must not be taken to mean that the Mau Mau in Kenya is over. Many of the Mau Mau are still active and the Mau Mau movement is still a living force. If they must be prepared to be generous to the African minority.

The strength of African nationalism is growing fast. There are still leading members of the movement who are not hostile to the whites, but who are determined to have an African opinion that must be taken into account. The advantages of cooperation with the majority are many.

It is a very serious matter that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new constitution. It is a very serious matter that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new constitution. It is a very serious matter that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new constitution.

The British authorities must be prepared to risk the possibility of a new constitution. The British authorities must be prepared to risk the possibility of a new constitution. The British authorities must be prepared to risk the possibility of a new constitution.

First Chief of the Barotses

Island of Serets' Choice

KHAMA, a boatman and a man of water in Serowe last night, and he named his fellow Serowans to assist in the abdication of the chieftainship.

The crowd roared in chiefly greeting of Serets' appearance (for his first time since 1958) and he bowed to the chief of Serowe's family. Serets' cousin, who is to be chairman of the Barotses Council, and Serets' family, his wife and children, followed the agents to the chieftainship.

But Serets' family have already announced they do not wish to be chief of you Serowans.

It was said that you would not go far from me so it was agreed in Serowe that Serets' family and I myself, I am here to tell you that the commissioner has said it true.

"It was very difficult for a person in my position to renounce the chieftainship but it was the greatest step to end the development of the tribe. The greater thing is the peace and unity."

Leave the Serets' family in my conduct is a team. The role of the person is to be a commander. You are the chairman that you were not chairman and the duties of the new council will be to help the Government.

When Serets arrived here he said to me that I was still Serets' family. I am here to tell you my promise to the Government over. If anyone says I want you as chief, I cannot accept it. I make my earliest appeal to you for unity and for the peace and development of our tribe. This most important thing for us is the tribe. We must leave the past alone.

Blame Accepted

"My uncle Tshetedi and I have accepted the blame for many of our past troubles. We are now determined to build up a new Barotses. The Serets' family who were in my mind has come in an era of peace."

Tshetedi Khama said, "I speak in the name of the Barotses for 40 years. For you, I will be grateful for all of you among us. We ask the district commissioner to send a chairman for Barotses for allowing our chief to come home today."

The big problem of Serets was how Serets, the born chief of the tribe, would live among the Barotses as a private citizen. It will take time, but under a new Barotses council you can take part in the development of the tribe. This has brought a new situation for us and we must study it.

Tshetedi said he will be the son of our chief. We still give him the right to be a chief and we will always in our hearts respect him as a chief. But how Serets will be the chief of the tribe, Serets will help him. It will only be in my heart and his advice and help will always be available to him.

Several other men, who expressed welcome to Serets, said that was better to get him back as a private individual than not being a chief and being dissatisfied with the tribal assembly was asked to emerge that day.

Mr. Kavakosi then asked Serets and Tshetedi to shake hands in token of their reconciliation.

Serets' Khama, the English wife of the Barotses, of the first chief, is expected to arrive in Serowe and Serets shortly.

Mr. George Vinecable from Serowe to the News

Mr. Vinecable, a 42-year-old man from the Serowe area, said that he had been in Serowe for some time with a mission to help the children of Serowe. He said that he had seen many children who were suffering from lack of food and clothing. He said that he had seen many children who were suffering from lack of food and clothing. He said that he had seen many children who were suffering from lack of food and clothing.

his case, and his wife will be confined to a hospital and may have to stay there for a long time. Serets said he would like to see the Serowans and the Barotses in a friendly way. He said that he would like to see the Serowans and the Barotses in a friendly way. He said that he would like to see the Serowans and the Barotses in a friendly way.

Schools

The schools in Serowe are now open and the standards of education are high. The schools in Serowe are now open and the standards of education are high. The schools in Serowe are now open and the standards of education are high.

The decision of the United Kingdom Government to announce its decision to give the Serowans the right to live in the Barotses Reserve, while Tshetedi Khama would be allowed to remain in the Barotses Reserve.

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On September 20 of this year, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations announced that Serets' Khama would be allowed to remain as a private citizen, should he formally renounce for himself and his offspring an claim to the chieftainship.

Example and Aid from Great Britain

The Queen on British Initiative

THE QUEEN said, when opening the first nuclear power plant in the world that at God's Hand, we have had a fast track.

For the generations will judge us above all else, by the way in which we use the remarkable opportunities which Providence has bestowed upon us. We have unlocked the door. They offer us a vital and timely addition to the industrial resources of our nation and to our material welfare.

But, above all, we have something new to offer to the peoples of the undeveloped and less fortunate areas of the world, who will continue to look to us for assistance and example, as we have done in the past.

That, to me, is the great importance of today's ceremony. For centuries past, visionary ideals and practical methods which have come from our shores have opened up new ways of thought and modes of life for people in all parts of the world. It may well be that to have been among the greatest of our contributions to human welfare that we led the way in demonstrating the potentialities of this new source of power."

Mr. T. Williams Made Governor

MR. T. WILLIAMS, a 42-year-old man from the Serowe area, said that he had been in Serowe for some time with a mission to help the children of Serowe. He said that he had seen many children who were suffering from lack of food and clothing. He said that he had seen many children who were suffering from lack of food and clothing.

Obituary

Lieut. Colonel G. H. Walker

Lieut. Colonel G. H. Walker, a distinguished soldier and statesman, died at his home in London, England, on the 15th of the month. He was born in the year 1885, and served in the South African War, winning the D.S.O. and the Victoria Cross. He was also a member of the House of Commons, and was known for his eloquence and wisdom. He was a devoted family man and a loyal friend.

Colonel Walker was a member of the Rhodesia Legislative Council, and was known for his contributions to the development of the colony. He was a man of high character and integrity, and his death is a great loss to the community. He was survived by his wife and several children.

Colonel Walker was a man of many talents and interests. He was a skilled horseman and a lover of the outdoors. He was also a keen sportsman and a member of several clubs. He was a man of wide interests and a great lover of his country.

Colonel Walker was a man of high standing and a great leader. He was a man of many talents and interests, and his death is a great loss to the community. He was survived by his wife and several children.

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Political Racial Nationalism

The Dangerous Demagogue
THE NEWSPAPER, *THE MAIL*, who will visit Kenya to study the next few months in the current pages of the *New Africa*.
"The Africanisation of the Central African territories is being done in a left-wing political and political path. The vast majority of these people do not have the political leadership which the Government of which they are given credit. It is a political leadership which is necessary to give the African people the political leadership and head the people are not those who are in the territories."

The European Central African territories are well equipped to support the Africanisation process. It is the Africanisation process which is not only the most important but also the most important. The Africanisation process is not only the most important but also the most important. The Africanisation process is not only the most important but also the most important. The Africanisation process is not only the most important but also the most important.

Secondly, an extreme African nationalism, whether it is in West Africa, Uganda, Kenya, or elsewhere, is being sustained by a flood of white immigrants, part of the white Commonwealth movement and part of the colonial movement, so that the colonial movement is now a movement.

The Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States are all in a hurry to do so that the commonwealth is probably the greatest remaining colonial power in the world. The Chinese Communists are organising the Third World, and the Western South American countries are being organised by the North American countries.

As he knows that in Africa and the European Union seems to be on the defensive, that the Union of South Africa is on a state of considerable fear of the North, that the French are in a process of being kicked out of North Africa, that the British have not moved and that Masser seems to be putting up a pretty good show in face of the white Western world.

For these and many other reasons African nationalism feels that it belongs to a world movement which is for the up and up.

The European Central Africa is in a desperate situation, one which calls for a great display of the political and political leadership of the African people, which is still alive. The African people would much rather go on with the standard of life of the European people, than to devote to the development of the country, the most difficult of all present-day political decisions, the problem of how to create a political leadership, which is the sensitive European people, when they see that the number of Africans who have attained political leadership is probably only a few hundreds, it is not obvious that the number of Africans, including the hundreds of thousands of Africans who are still in the process of being deprived of their rights to a living, to a job, and to a voice, and spend 20 to 30 years of their life, educational, and improving the educational standards of life of the people. It is not only the European people, but at least that Central Africa, that the modern world, and cannot contract out of the world, and cannot contract out of the world, and cannot contract out of the world.

In this modern world, paternalism, is just as much on the way out in Central Africa, as it was in Great Britain 50 years ago. It is not a form of paternalism, which can be good or bad according to the character of the father. British paternalism expressed in the relationship between the men who have gone overseas from the United Kingdom and the native people in the lands they have colonised, which more credit than will ever be shown to the accounts which are the children.

Days of Edinburgh's Visits

Europe, Mombasa, and Mahe

THE DAYS OF EDINBURGH was met by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Gordon Abde, who is the first person to open the Olympic Games. It was held at the Government House, where he and some officials and other people were present.

Before the departure after the aircraft had refuelled, he presented the Uganda flag to the captain of the Lusitania Olympic team, Mr. Benjamin, who was the first to arrive in Mombasa. The Duke was the Governor of Kenya and Lady, and the Duke was the Governor of the town of four hours before the arrival of the Royal yacht BRITANNIA.

On Friday he visited Mahe, in the Seychelles, where he received a loyal address from Mr. H. S. Delhom, Chairman of Victoria District Council. He gave to Government House, with the Governor, Sir William Adey, through a crowd of cheering people, and in the evening a parade of police, services, and youth club bands, which had a very successful finish.

At an evening event, which was held in the town, he announced the creation of a new school in the Seychelles and the recruitment of Seychelles to the Royal Navy. In the afternoon he visited a local hospital.

Expanding Commonwealth

"This new book, 'Commonwealth', is the title of a booklet published by the Executive Political Council. It is a book which is a must for every man who wants to expand or die, the book is a must for every man who wants to expand or die, the book is a must for every man who wants to expand or die.

(1) The Commonwealth, the partnership of kingdoms and republics is better suited to the development of the world than any supra-national or international organization, which has only to develop its resources, which are the United States and the Soviet Socialist Republics, for two super powers threaten the world.

(2) Only a strong Commonwealth can defend its members' integrity and assure a balance of power.

(3) An expanding Commonwealth could not only claim the willing membership of its constituent states and the loyalty of its citizens, but could also rally other countries to the cause.

An expanding Commonwealth could associate British European neighbours, and the development of Commonwealth, France, Spain, and other territories in Africa and Asia, and secondly, these two associations could be advanced in nature, as a result of the trade and payments arrangements between the members of the sterling area and of O.E.C., and thirdly, the Commonwealth, with its wide membership, our goal, to salute the efforts of Commonwealth citizens to achieve a common economic unity.

An expanding Commonwealth could generate capital to develop home and overseas, and to promote trade, to achieve a sound balance of payments, and to promote a balance of defensive and diplomatic measures.

One Day Conference

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has a one day conference in Africa for Saturday, November 10th. It will be held in a lecture hall of the Royal Society of Arts, 11, Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Mr. Malonga will speak on the development of Africa, Mrs. E. Arkhurst on the Gold Coast, Mrs. D. Thompson on the Cape of South Africa, and film of Nigeria and East Africa will be shown. The conference will be open to members of the Royal African Society and the Royal Society of Arts and their guests, to school teachers, sixth form pupils and other people interested in Africa.

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Problems in Uganda, Africa's Congress Fourteen Associations from Central Committee

Fourteen associations from the central committee of the African Congress have been assigned a special mission to Uganda. They will meet with the other members of the African Congress in Kampala on Monday, October 22, at the invitation of the Ugandan Government. The African Congress has been invited to extend the terms of office of the African Congress Government of Uganda. The African Congress has been invited to extend the terms of office of the African Congress Government of Uganda. The African Congress has been invited to extend the terms of office of the African Congress Government of Uganda.

Ugandan Schools

The Ugandan Government has announced that it will set up a commission to investigate the educational system in the country. The commission will be headed by a member of the African Congress. The commission will be headed by a member of the African Congress. The commission will be headed by a member of the African Congress.

What is Good for the Lead Coast

Sir Deane Matthews, of Rhodesia's State

On a loyal speech in the Federal Deputation Prime Minister in a recent speech in the House of Commons. We will have to have a much more realistic approach to the problem of the lead coast. We will have to have a much more realistic approach to the problem of the lead coast. We will have to have a much more realistic approach to the problem of the lead coast.

The Gold Coast Government is not a government of the people. It is a government of the few. It is a government of the few. It is a government of the few. It is a government of the few. It is a government of the few.

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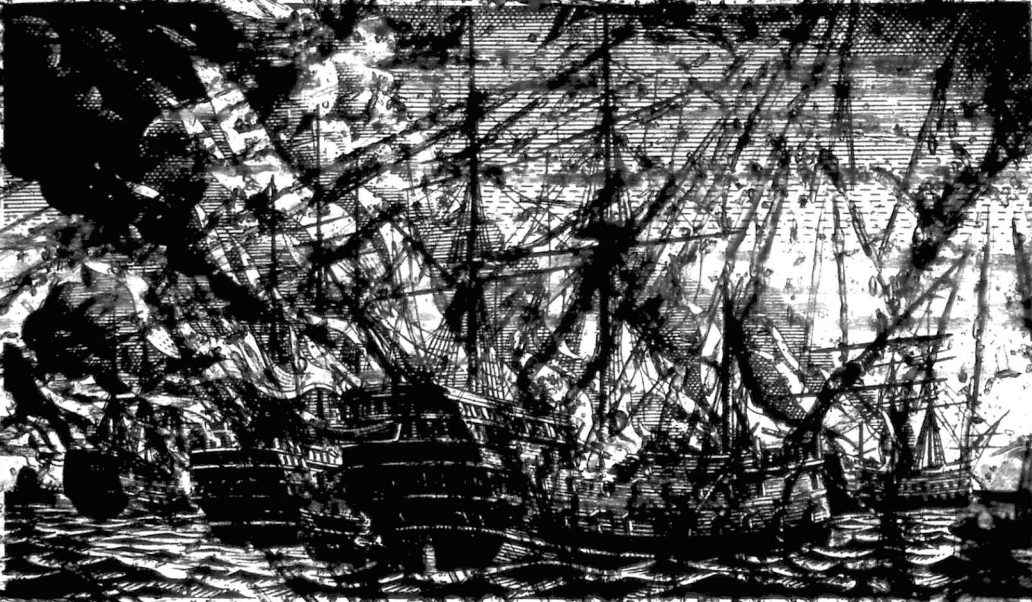
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Mr. Kankola's Outlook

Mr. Kankola, president of the Northern Rhodesian Union Congress and the African Rhodesian Union of Southern Rhodesia, writes in the current issue of *Tribune*. He is a leading Socialist... We shall not go on being cheated by beautiful political philosophies of partnership which are only meant for overseas propaganda and have no application in a country where Africans have a stake and in rights.

Generals All

Electrons will be held early next year for all the senior positions in the Nyasaland African Congress. The general secretary, J.S. Sangha, will retire on the 1st of December. The contest will be for the positions of general secretary, secretary general, and vice-treasurer general.



PORT OF SPAIN—On the night of 16 February 1797, the Spanish General Don Alonso O'Neil decided to engage battle with the seven British frigates that were blockading him menacingly outside the harbour of Port of Spain. He declined to avoid the indignity of capture, the Spanish galleon, the *San Juan*, and when she triumphantly destroyed the frigates, the following day she sailed on her return to Spain, her hulls towing them.



Since the date of this assault, trade and industry on British Guiana increased steadily in volume and prosperity. The far-flung British colonies from which the West India Company continued to receive supplies as well as for the loads of half the world; while sugar, coffee and particularly cotton made the island a valuable asset to the island's wealth. Port of Spain has been the capital since 1763; it is a busy and cosmopolitan town, a port of call for the foot of lofty mountains in the northern curve of the Great Range.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Trinidad are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. We can also refer you to our branches in Port of Spain and elsewhere and readily obtain the information requested.

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Cotton-growing in Uganda

Seed increase acreage and yields of cotton-growing in Uganda is increasing. The Government of Uganda is increasing the acreage of cotton-growing in India via the Agricultural Commission, which is addressing an African luncheon.

The value of cotton exported from Uganda in 1954 was, it is said, 52% of the country's total exports; it had been 60% in 1951, 55% in 1952 and 50% in the next year. Because the yield at present is higher here, depended greatly on the vagaries of the weather, the acre under the crop which had increased in the last five years from 150,000 to 250,000 acres, ought to be increased at least 50% for long-stable cotton, now grown mainly in Buganda, which also is grown in the north and north-west. Tesfaye said.

Roger, India

The Government of India has announced that it will send a mission to Uganda to study cotton-growing. The mission will be headed by a senior official who has been in Uganda for some time. The mission will be in Uganda for a period of six months. The mission will be in Uganda for a period of six months. The mission will be in Uganda for a period of six months.

Research carried out by the Department of Agriculture's I. T. P. Station at Serere, Tesfaye said, has shown that a strain of S 47 Cotton, bred in Serere, with chemicals to provide protection against insects, have increased the value of cotton in the eastern and northern Provinces of Uganda from £1.5 million during the last five years.

Moreover, in future, it should be possible to increase the acre of production and exports for the Serere strain has recently been strengthened by the addition of a scientist selected from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, located at Mombasa. He will devote all his time to solving problems connected with crop yields in the Serere area. The Government has been concerned with the improvement of cotton yields in other crops.

Resistance to Disease

High strains of cotton bred at Serere are first grown in all quarters and trial plots, where the seeds are collected only from previous commercial strains, but also with other ones considered at Serere. Yield of the first of the high strains is better when compared with one strain with an average yield of 12 lbs. which have to be planted in a field for the first time. The high strains are also resistant to disease. One difficulty with the high strains is that they have a tendency to be very early in maturity. It is not known whether the seeds of the high strains are resistant to disease.

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Shire Reduced

WITH THE COMPLETION of the wonder bridge over the Shire River from Liwale to its junction with the Zambezi, has been reduced to little more than a stream. The bed of the river at the Archibison falls, just below the site where the new barrage is to be built for the Valley Hydro-Electric scheme, presents according to a Government statement, a spectacle reminiscent of the mudflats of the Moon. The action of the Shire in its tumbling, boulder-strewn progress to the sea has resulted in some peculiar rock formations, carved from the rocks, precipitated by the action of the water, like gigantic sponges, and there is a continuing and a rapidly receding. At Chikwawa, 10 miles downstream, the P.W.D. have built a 600ft. causeway across the Shire to replace the ferry which can no longer operate.

If Labour Remains

WE BELIEVE that the British way of life will be preserved and settled, and civilized. The world's best and most advanced will be preserved and civilized. The world's best and most advanced will be preserved and civilized. The world's best and most advanced will be preserved and civilized. The world's best and most advanced will be preserved and civilized.

SOURCES

Natural fuels

When first the steam engine was coupled to the dynamo, the world's natural stores of coal and oil became a treasure house. As yet, as it is apt to be, by sudden revelations to Nature's wonders, they possessed the aid of poetry. Coal became black diamonds; oil became black gold.

Not vast exaggerations, after all: because in countries where water power was restricted, these were and still are—the only fuels available for generating electricity.

Over the quarters of a century since Colonel Compton first used a steam-driven generator to produce electricity, and since that time the Compton Parkinson Ltd. has been all too busy with the development of electrical equipment and plant.

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Causes of Southern Sudan's Malaise

Report of Commission of Enquiry

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE SUDAN'S MALAISE, in its report on the Southern Sudan, published last week, has pointed out that the Southern Sudan has not participated in the development of the Sudan since the last year of complete form, whereas the Southern Sudan is held to be responsible for the malaise in the public.

There are three commissioners: one from the Northern Sudan, one from the Southern Sudan, and a third from the Sudanese Government. The report is a study of the malaise in the Southern Sudan, and it is a study of the malaise in the Southern Sudan, and it is a study of the malaise in the Southern Sudan.

- (1) Distribution of the Southern Sudan's resources.
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H. M. S. Sansbury Commissioned

Gilbert Rennie's Speech

H. M. S. Sansbury was commissioned Monday at Devonport, thus bringing to the Royal Navy the first of four ships of a new type, described as "aircraft carrier escorts." All are named after cardinal cities. H. M. S. Sansbury is the only one with a Commissioned with radio and electronic control equipment, their role is to make available anywhere on the high seas the search and direction services without which modern fighters cannot intercept and destroy modern high-speed bombers. As convoy escorts they would detect an aerial enemy in time to be able to turn him aside from the carrier's fighters, whether based on carriers or from submarines, and as pickets at a distance from an enemy force they will greatly increase its chances in the matter of detection and detection.

H. M. S. Sansbury is the first of four ships of a new type, described as "aircraft carrier escorts." All are named after cardinal cities. H. M. S. Sansbury is the only one with a Commissioned with radio and electronic control equipment, their role is to make available anywhere on the high seas the search and direction services without which modern fighters cannot intercept and destroy modern high-speed bombers.

Sansbury, the capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is a very warm and sunny place, well known for its beautiful scenery. The name Sansbury is a very warm and sunny place, well known for its beautiful scenery. The name Sansbury is a very warm and sunny place, well known for its beautiful scenery.

Debate in the Sudan Senate

'Floods in the Sudan'

AN ASSEMBLY TO A QUOTE "The Sudan is a very fertile country, and the floods in the Sudan are a very serious problem. The floods in the Sudan are a very serious problem. The floods in the Sudan are a very serious problem."

He went on to say that the floods in the Sudan are a very serious problem. He went on to say that the floods in the Sudan are a very serious problem. He went on to say that the floods in the Sudan are a very serious problem.

During the second reading of the Appropriation of Resources Bill, Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed, Minister of Finance and Economics, said that there was provision under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance programme for the provision of a planning office to review developments and assist in preparing a proper development programme, and it was hoped to obtain the services of a first class technical expert from the United Nations.

Capital Scarce

Referring to the difficulties of raising capital, he warned the Senate that it was extremely unlikely that international agencies or foreign capital would satisfy the Sudan's development needs. Domestic sources of capital were therefore indispensable. Since reliance could not be placed on obtaining large funds from the public, the bulk of the money would have to be raised by the Government. The key question was what the people would do for themselves, whether they will to develop, or will strong enough to induce them to change their old ways and work hard to install the new.

Among development projects suggested by members were, factories for weaving, date processing, and sugar.

Senator Mohamed El Zaki Ahmed supported the Bill and considered that it was unfair on the underdeveloped areas of the Sudan, especially the Bahri Province. Government should concentrate its efforts on the advanced areas.

Senator Redwan O. Zaki (Equatoria) asked for a statement on the missionary schools which had been closed from the South.

Senator Ali Abdel Rahman, Minister of the Interior, replied that the total was six - four from the Bahri El Ghazal, one from the Upper Nile Province, and one from Equatoria. Two of those in the Bahri El Ghazal were suspected of having hatred among the Natives and convicted, but were acquitted on appeal.

Another was convicted of misbehaviour and acquitted on appeal. The reasons for expelling them were that they were interfering in politics and contradicting their previous mission. The proceedings were held in all districts. The Government had the right to repatriate without reference to the courts people whose interference in politics was dangerous to public security.

The Government was keen to protect religious freedom. The Government would not be allowed to interfere in politics.

Gambella Transferred to Ethiopia

Gambella, which had been under the administration of the Government of the Sudan for more than half a century, has been transferred to Ethiopia. When the Sudan attained independence, Ethiopia claimed the region of Gambella, and following a protracted negotiation, the Sudanese officials handed the region over to the area in which there is a considerable long centre.

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News Items in Brief

...to be... the White Fathers Mission in the... of Nyamira with the help of voluntary African labour.

An expedition from the National Museum, Bulawayo has... to... specimens from the...

...by... of the Sudan Desert Force... borders... persons are reported to have... in... .

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East Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

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Policy of Expansion Kenya Parsons Report

Dividend Rate Based on 1956 Profits

The Kenya Farmers' Association (K.F.A.) has announced its financial results for the year ended 31st March 1957, which substantially confirm its previous year's profits at £54,114 compared with £44,048 in 1956, but the continued policy of expansion which has led to the opening of 16 branches and an increase in the trained staff has necessitated an increase in maintenance charges with the consequence that the net profit is some what lower (£43,145 compared with £29,285).


The 1957 dividend has been fixed at 10% on the preference shares of £100,000 which has been reduced in consequence of the fact that in the previous year, and it has been agreed to reduce the rate of the dividend to 8% for the year 1958. The directors also announced that the dividend will be paid on the 27th of October 1957.

The general reserve now stands at £49,922 (£43,314) including a bonus share of £137,322 received from Linga Ltd. Dividend receivable from the two subsidiary companies, Unga Ltd. and Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Ltd. total £42,911.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held in Nairobi on December 14 the directors will recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10% an increase of 2% on the 1956 distribution. This rate of dividend will be paid on the 27th of October 1957. The directors will also recommend payment of a bonus on purchases of 2% (the same as the preference shares) carry over dividend.

The directors are Captain D. C. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman), Mr. A. D. Kes, Mr. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. A. Suenzler, Mr. J. M. Murray, Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. G. M. Steyn, Mr. J. C. Eyles, Mr. C. D. Hill and Mr. G. M. Jones. Mr. G. M. Jones (managing director), Mr. C. A. G. Webb is the secretary.

I can remember very well when the road from Londiani to Eldoret, particularly at Timbroa, was so bad that even actually drowned in the road — Neut. Colonel Stanley Gherisic, speaking in the Kenya Legislature.



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are at Athi River, East of Mombasa and at Mombasa on the coast. There are 2,000 Mau Mau in the Mombasa area. Some 2,000 Mau Mau are in the Mombasa area. Some 2,000 Mau Mau are in the Mombasa area.

At Manyani, the Mau Mau are being transferred to the Mombasa area. This is a very important step in the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau. The Mau Mau are being transferred to the Mombasa area.

The Mau Mau are being transferred to the Mombasa area. This is a very important step in the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau. The Mau Mau are being transferred to the Mombasa area.

Rehabilitation Staff

One of the biggest problems has been to find suitable rehabilitation staff in sufficient numbers, and with the limited staff available it has not been possible to provide rehabilitation in all the camps at the same time. In order to make the best use of the available resources, the general policy has been to concentrate rehabilitation work primarily on those members of Mau Mau considered most likely to respond. These have been transferred to a special work camp and released as soon as they were no longer a risk to the maintenance of public order. Generally speaking, priority for rehabilitation was not given to those detainees who showed no response, and they are now mainly accommodated at Manyani, Embakasi, Kajuyu, and Lodwar.

For the same reason rehabilitation was late in starting among Mau Mau convicts. There are now mainly in the Nairobi group of prisons, though it has been possible in recent months to move them all out of the old Nairobi prison itself. In this group of camps valuable work has been done by the rehabilitation staff in securing a considerable number of Mau Mau convicts who show a changed attitude.

As a result of this work the content of the rehabilitation to be reform are considered by a review committee, which can advise their transfer to detention. Out of an original total of some 18,000 Mau Mau convicts, the review committee so far has interviewed 1,014 convicts and recommended 62 of these for transfer to detention. The present number of Mau Mau convicts as district court detainees is 2,000.

Prison Department Control

Government appreciates the foresight of Mr. Heaton's proposal that for administrative reasons the control of rehabilitation in prisons should be transferred to the Prisons Department. Rehabilitation more properly should be a normal part of prison administration, and the training of convicts should be a bitter citizen on the completion of their sentence, and the he was transferred.

The Department of Community Development has taken the specific task of rehabilitating the members of Mau Mau and in this way they have done very good work. Mau Mau convicts released in the past have often been given the same care and attention as the general public, and it is the Government's intention to be able to release those detainees who appear to be capable of doing so, whose release would therefore not be a serious security risk.

By the middle of 1957 the bulk of the Mau Mau convicts were Mau Mau convicts, and their release from the prisons and their transfer to the Mombasa area will be for the most part those convicted of the most serious criminal offences, and therefore deal with the ordinary prison methods. The Prisons Department has a responsibility to stand and other responsibilities, and it is a matter to fall over responsibility. The Government has decided, therefore, that the Mau Mau convicts in prisons should be transferred to the Mombasa area.

Of Commercial Concern

The Great Eastern Trading Co. Ltd. has announced that its plant in Malawi has been expanded to a capacity of 100,000 tons of sorghum flour annually, or more than double the present output. The new plant is to be built at an estimated cost of £1,000,000 in Malawi upon which the Pyralis Board of Envoys is expected to make a decision in the near future.

At a recent auction in London 3,961 tons of sorghum were sold for an average of 3s. 6d. per cwt. against 1,251 tons of sorghum in 1955. In the previous year the total sales of sorghum amounted to 292,100 tons averaging 0.40d. per cwt. against 178,977 tons in 1954. In the worst possible period the previous year of 1954 prices ranged from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. per cwt. for consignments from the Belgian Congo and Kenya respectively.

Several manufacturers from Europe and the United States are expected to study the possibilities of processing raw materials in Malawi. One of the first to be expected to arrive is some machinery from a visitor to Europe. He said that his company had arranged to install a factory in England and Malawi.

The mining industry in Southern Rhodesia and Lourenço Marques has adversely affected the steel industry in Malawi. The Malawi Steel Co. Ltd. has held its annual meeting in London. The company's revenue for the year ended in 1955 was £1,210,000 and its profit was £120,000. The company's revenue for the year ended in 1954 was £1,100,000 and its profit was £100,000.

The Malawi Flax Co. Ltd. has held its annual meeting in London. The company's revenue for the year ended in 1955 was £1,210,000 and its profit was £120,000. The company's revenue for the year ended in 1954 was £1,100,000 and its profit was £100,000.

The use of blue nylon fishing nets with coloured plastic floats has achieved striking results in Malawi. With white nets 71,294 lbs. of fish had been taken in 294 days but with the blue nets 2,000 lbs. were caught in one week.

The Malawi City Council has begun to place contracts for the supply of water to the city and its suburbs. The water supply is expected to be completed in the near future.

Cetyl alcohol, which is being used to reduce evaporation of open water, has, according to a report in the East African Medical Journal, no appreciable effect on any of the various phases of the life of mosquitoes.

The Federal Government will contribute £93,700 of the £100,000 to be spent on harbours work in Malawi. The money will be required for a boat repair yard and a wharf in Malawi.

The Malawi Labour Union has held its annual meeting in Malawi. The union's revenue for the year ended in 1955 was £1,210,000 and its profit was £120,000.

A Malawi Travel Association has been formed to promote the development of the tourism industry in Malawi. The association's revenue for the year ended in 1955 was £1,210,000 and its profit was £120,000.

Nairobi City Council has authorized construction of the first 1,400 African houses under the joint Government and City Council scheme.

A new Channel 5 steamer, the 'SHYBREE', of 2,000 tons, will be built at Glasgow by the 'Cammell' Co. Ltd.

Juvenile Delinquency Conference

An INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on juvenile delinquency will be held in Uganda from November 10 to 28 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Carter, Minister for Social Services. It will be followed by a two-day conference on probation. The conference is under the auspices of the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation in Africa. Some 50 delegates will be attending, including the Secretary for Social Services, Mr. W. A. G. Adger, and the Secretary for Social Services, Mr. W. A. G. Adger. The conference will be held in Kampala, Uganda, and will be the first of its kind in the Commonwealth.

Opposition to Higher Rail Freight

Rhodesian Mining Companies object to the proposal of the Rhodesian Railways for higher freight on mineral traffic. The proposal is to increase the cost of mineral traffic by 25%.

The new tariff proposals of the Rhodesian Railways Board, which it is intended to make retrospective of 1955, will almost double the cost of mineral traffic to the East and take the cost of production of metal.

The proposal is to increase the cost of mineral traffic by 25%. The proposal is to increase the cost of mineral traffic by 25%.

The proposal is to increase the cost of mineral traffic by 25%. The proposal is to increase the cost of mineral traffic by 25%.

Discriminatory Tariffs

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Cost of Copper and Strikes

THE COMMISSIONERS have taken into labour unrest on the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia was today set at 25 per cent. The strike which began in June 1955 cost the Government 2,000 tons of copper and cost it more than £100,000. Mr. Kaufmann, President of the African Mineworkers Union, denied that the cost was irresponsible. He claimed that it was a cost which companies should bear in the normal course of business.

Copper Stockpile

TENDERS have been invited by the Board of Trade for the 15,000 tons of copper from the Government stockpile which will be sold within the next five months. The price basis will be the average settlement prices of London copper quoted by the London Metal Exchange for the month of delivery.

Uranium in Nyasaland

THE URANIUM-BEARING ores found in the Tlokoan area of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, that thought to be pyrochlore, have been reclassified as bastnaesite by the representative in Central Africa of the British Atomic Energy Authority. Bastnaesite has a higher content of uranium oxide.

Rosterman

THE OFFICE of Henry Rosterman and Co., 117, Bishopsgate, London, to purchase 100,000 shares of the £52,635 of issued capital of Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd. at 65s. per share, remains open until October 14.

Union Corporation

THE CORPORATION has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. of £2,147,217, less U.K. income tax. A similar dividend distribution was followed by a final 15 per cent. dividend of £3,220,707.

Uganda Personnel

A JOINT U.K. AND U.S. EXPEDITION, it is expected, shortly will be sent to the country from Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate

THE TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE LTD. has issued a circular offering 15 shares of 1s. for each share of 10s. preference of the "New" Harbord and Kennedy Ltd. 10 shares of the ordinary share. The offer is subject to the usual conditions in preference shares. The syndicate's share capital was £100,000, but it quoted last week at 17d. so that the sum of £17,000 would be available about £100,000. The syndicate is looking for acceptance. The Tanami company will be changed to Tanami Ltd. to Halliwell, London, and it is expected to increase its capital from £100,000 to £1,000,000. The board will consist of Mr. W. W. Wainwright (chairman), H. A. Scott, F.R.S.E., and J. S. Leader, the first chairman of Harbord and Kennedy, and the remainder from Tanami. At the end of April Tanami had a draw at profit and loss account of £1,000. It is expected to be in a profit in East Africa. The general meeting will follow in London on November 14.

Determination of Economic Minerals

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Bulletin No. 12 is entitled "The Determination of Economic Minerals in Rhodesia". The report should prove of interest to producers and miners in other parts of Central and East Africa in which there are occurrences of the minerals mentioned. The author is Mr. N. E. Barlow, the chief mineralogist. Copies may be obtained from P.O. Box 1939, Gwelo, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, price 3s. 6d.

London and Rhodesian Mining

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. has consolidated net profit of £75,000 in the year to June 30, 1955. The corresponding figure last year was £100,000. The dividends 10% (the same) were £75,000. The net profit of the parent company was £100,000. The annual general meeting was held on December 4.

British Investment Trust

THE BRITISH INVESTMENT TRUST LTD. reports a profit of £1,000,000 for the year to June 30, 1955, against £1,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1954, after deduction of tax of £2,010 and £11,039 respectively.

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