

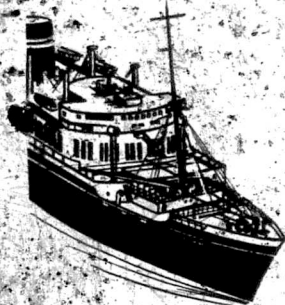
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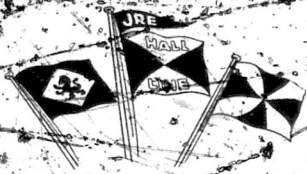
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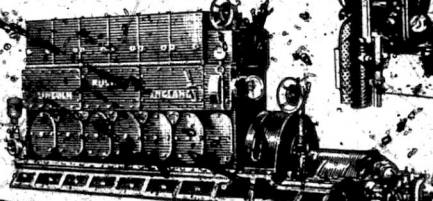
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	127	Confederate Party	138
Spies by The Way	128	U.S. Policies	138
Leaving Conference on Africa	130	Uganda's Congo	144
Troops Move Into Nairobi	131	Phasing In	144
Leaving Blind Africa	132	Newspapers in Brief	147
		Latest Mining News	146

Founder and Editor
S. Neilson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OBVIOUSLY INSPIRED PARAGRAPHS in London and Cairo newspapers have suggested that Mr. Eden's refusal to the Foreign Office was to be signalized by another surrender to Egyptian pressure. What impends was not so phrased, of course, but camouflaged as a successful series of discussions. An announcement was made this week, but now that the Egyptian quarters which were held only a few days ago, could that be due to the assembly in Margate this week of the annual conference of the Conservative Party and sudden apprehension that the delegate might be outraged by such news. Perhaps that is why influential newspapers which accepted without protest Mr. Eden's capitulation to the Egyptians over the Sudan some months ago, and who have lately hinted that the Anglo-Egyptian talks about the Suez Canal Zone were on the point of succeeding, now indicate that such optimism was premature. The Egyptians are understandably angry at this latest waiving, for they had assured themselves, and had been assured by many British voices, that they were at last to be gratified by an undertaking that all British forces except three or four thousand technicians would be withdrawn. Blunt having served the Egyptians very well in the past year, Colonel Nasser, the Deputy Prime Minister, said in Cairo on Monday: "We cannot stand procrastination forever. With the tact characteristic of General Neguib's entourage, he added: "We energetically mobilizing our resources and man-power for the great liberation battle and streams of arms and ammunition are pouring into Egypt. That is the spirit of the revolutionary people with whom the British people are anxious to reach a friendly understanding."

When Her Majesty's present Government capitulated to Egyptian pressure—and that of the United States—in regard to the Sudan, the Neguib Cabinet undertook to leave the Sudanese complete freedom to decide the future of their country. That promise has not only been flagrantly and personally broken, but nothing possible has been done to reduce the Egyptian position "achievements" and "intentions" to represent those parties and persons in the Sudan who stand for the continuing independence of their country, as from those whose opinions and activities could be sought, and to be taken into account in the undecided. Broadly speaking, some by Sudanese, have insisted on complete independence in Sudanese interests. Cab solidarity, Egyptian reliance on British weakness. The Egyptian position, fitted with such propaganda and a number of British journalists and a number of British journalists and a number of British journalists from the Sudan, have been in Cairo, in the Sudan, and in the Sudan, gifts of money, all this on such a scale that even the Egyptian can no longer issue demands for assistance when Major Sirah, the Minister for National Guidance, was in the Sudan recently, he is reported to have admitted the free circulation of Egyptian money in that country, merely explaining that it was not intended to influence the Sudanese, but a consequence of Egypt's responsibility to help the peoples of the Arab world. To strong protest, he replied blandly that Egyptian expenditure in the Sudan would be reduced to twenty thousand pounds. What would he have said if a British Minister had described a plan to spend twenty thousand pounds to enlighten the down-trodden peasants of Egypt? Bribery is the right tool for many of the transactions hatched in Cairo.

To assess the probable results of the first general election in the Sudan must be extremely difficult for the most experienced and best informed. Making every allowance for the imponderables, their calculations such men have felt must quite recently that next month's elections would return a majority of candidates in favour of independence and opposed to "unity of the Nile Valley." Perhaps the Egyptians are privately of the same opinion and recognize that their only chance of success is to secure immediate agreement to the withdrawal of British troops from the Canal Zone. That would enhance their

prestige in the Sudan and reduce that of the United Kingdom and so improve the prospects of those Sudanese candidates who for reasons of their own want union with Egypt. Neguib seeks a double victory—removal of British troops from Egypt and of British influence from the Sudan. He knows that the Foreign Office does not want to announce a British withdrawal from the Zone before the eve of the Sudan elections, might defeat the independence parties and so jeopardize the whole future of the country. Nothing which might prejudice the Sudanese in the momentous decision they have to make ought to be said or done now merely to please the Egyptian politicians.

Notes By The Way

Kenya Government Impugned

THE BEST ACCOUNT of the Mau Mau situation in Kenya is surely that sent by Mr. Graham Greene, who has quickly assimilated the facts, judiciously assessed the main factors involved, and described the position graphically. It is to be hoped that his reports will be published as a booklet for he has dug well below the surface. Nothing better any other writer on the spot appears to find justification for the optimism of the official and non-official spokesmen who keep telling the public that the outlook has improved greatly. Mr. Greene is completely misinformed (which I do not believe), the Government of Kenya must still be charged with indecision, inefficiency, and lack of a sense of urgency. Why, for instance, has it taken a year to clean up Nairobi and extend the death penalty?

Fruits of Indecision

IF THE AUTHORITIES had struck hard when it became necessary to strike at all—and that was obviously a full year. And at the end of that period the force of Mau Mau fighters—estimated by Mr. Greene as number fewer than 500—have in the field against them three British generals, five battalions of the British Army, six battalions of the K.A.F., a battalion of the Kenya Regiment, a squadron of bomber aircraft, and 12,000 regular army reserve police, and about 18,000 Kikuyu Home Guards. That enormous task force the force assembled against von Lettow in the 1914-17 war in the latter part of which a German remnant claimed that it had at least one field officer for every European in their ranks.

Secret Session

A SECRET SESSION of the Kenya Legislature is to be held this week to debate the emergency and my guess is that it will be marked by some very straight speaking which will be certain to include the demand for the removal of senior officials whose incompetence has been publicly demonstrated. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA stressed the need for such action almost a year ago and it remains true that the Government's sincerity will not be generally accepted while it continues to employ who have tragically failed to discharge their responsibilities. They should have been discharged in a past incident. The secret session has not been granted at the

request of the European Element. A book that of the one Euro... and that body, Mr. Shirley...

Week Lectures on East Africa

A WEEK OF LECTURES on East Africa will be given at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, and the Centre for African Studies, Cambridge, in the next few days. The lectures will be given by Mr. G. W. Hunting, who has spent 25 years in Government service in East Africa, and Mr. A. J. A. To White, v.c., principal of the institute, will give a series of talks on the ethnography of the peoples of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi, Southern Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The total charge will be 10 shillings.

Plea for Topicality

THE EMPHASIS is to be on the present and on the influence of the history and movements of the people in the European times. Mr. Hunting can be relied upon to deal authoritatively and interestingly on a general topic, and I hope that he will have an objective and adequate audience, some of whom will develop a permanent interest in East Africa. But it will not be alone in wishing that the choice had fallen on some other than a historical subject. Perhaps Mr. A. J. A. To White, v.c., principal of the institute, will do to his service to East Africa by arranging a similar course next year on some topic closely affecting East and Central Africa to-day.

Neguib and Company

GENERAL NEGUIB and his closest associates have been described by Mr. Patrick Smith in a broadcast in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. From personal acquaintance with them, he says that the General Neguib's personality is underlain by a sense that he has great natural charm and a certain natural aptitude for an undoubted sincerity, he thrives on adulation. In the Sudan, the Minister of National Guidance, whose duties in the Sudan were reported in a recent chapter under some over-reading as "Landed by his admirers" was briefly dismissed as "probably the least

restrained in his speeches of all the present Egyptian spokesmen of any prominence," a verdict which the 63-year-old publicist would doubtless accept with gratification. If Mr. Smith's opinion is the dictator's second-in-command, Colonel Nasser, who is "the mainspring of the movement, the one who takes the decisions which Neguib, with his love of popularity and kindness, shuns." These are the men who covet the Sudan.

True Form

THE WEEK-END CONFERENCE of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism ran true to form. The speeches and the documents distributed contained many unreliable, tendentious, and disputable assertions, as will be readily recognized from the report in this issue. Some speakers came near to expounding Mau Mau and Communism with ambiguity was much more common than precision. Gross distortions were accepted as truths. For example, the military and police action taken by the Kenyan Government against subversion was condemned by resolution as "mass killing of Africans." The Mau Mau problem (which has cost hundreds of lives, caused misery to hundreds of thousands, and the loss of millions of money) does not baffle the mischievous busybodies in the Brockway-Hale circus. They have a ready-made solution to withdraw all troops and aircraft and convene a round-table conference! The central theme was that Africa's great need is the bomb; to examine the dozens of misstatements in the conference would be a waste of time for those who reiterate these mantras do not begin to comprehend the elements of the problems of which they prate so confidently. Their best contribution to Africa would be to leave it free from gross misrepresentation.

Enterprising Africans

MR. JOAO DOMINICO, I believe, the first African to own and operate a producing gold mine in Southern Rhodesia in modern times. Gold was first discovered hundreds of years ago, perhaps a thousand years ago, by an unknown people to whom Rhodesian miners and prospectors always refer as "the ancients." At the time of the occupation of the country in 1890 by the Pioneer Column two sharply contested theories were held: (a) that the ancients had taken out all the recoverable gold, and (b) that the knowledge of their time was so limited that the workings which they had abandoned would yield great quantities of the precious metal to modern technology; and so it has proved. In those 63 years, so far as I can discover, no African has registered and worked any gold claim successfully. So Mr. Dominico breaks new ground in two senses. He will have many well-wishers. So will the 16 Africans in the Colony who have started to grow Turkish tobacco. The critics who declare from the depth of their ignorance and the shallowness of their charity that the African is denied fair play in Southern Rhodesia will not welcome such news.

Forty Years in Nyasaland

MR. G. V. THORNEYCROFT, who will leave London by air on Sunday to return to his estate some seven miles from Zomba, has been farming on the same land in Nyasaland for rather more than 40 years. He has taken his full share in public life, having been president for many years of the Zomba Planters' Association; and president last year of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. He has also been for a long period an active worker in the Convention of Associations. Before going to Nyasaland he had worked on sugar estates in British Guiana and Portuguese East Africa. When war broke out in 1914 he was among the 500 members of the Volunteer Reserve who were at once sent to the north of Lake Nyasa to meet the expected invasion from German East Africa, and took part in the Karonga

action which checked the enemy's enthusiasm. He says, "I am sure, tell an interesting story of the quelling of the Chitembwe rising in 1915, and of the advance under General Northey into German East Africa, where he lost both legs in action. But he has refused to allow that handicap to affect his activities. He has a cheerful outlook. His only son, Mr. Robin Thorneycroft, is now a partner in the estate."

Rain to Order

WITHIN A FEW YEARS it may be possible to make rain to order—not always, but often. Dr. E. G. Bowen, who has been investigating this matter for the Oceanic and Industrial Research Organization of the Commonwealth of Australia, has just said that over a large part of that continent rainfall could be increased by up to 50% by artificial means. From a quarter to three-quarters of an inch has been precipitated in showers lasting from 40 to 60 minutes, and now the problems of reducing the cost to an economic basis are being studied. Rain is made by "seeding" the clouds with dry ice or silver iodide carried aloft by aircraft. To cover a large area many aeroplanes have to be used, and since weeks may sometimes pass before the right conditions for successful operation occur, that is an expensive undertaking. Research is therefore being directed to the discovery of more economical ways of seeding the clouds. The risks of drought in tropical agriculture may soon be no more than a minor hazard. That, at least, is the view of the chemists.

Lack of Candour

IT WAS NOT WISE of the authorities to keep silent about the discharge of employees of the East Africa High Commission on account of subversive activities until Sir Alfred Vincent asked a series of questions in the Central Assembly. The administrator had then to admit that 10 men (presumably all Africans) had been dismissed on proven charges of subversion, that another 16, other than casual labourers had been displaced owing to their membership of an illegal organization (presumably Mau Mau), and that "an appreciable number of casual labourers have been discharged or not re-engaged because they were thought to be members of an illegal organization." It would have been much better to have public the facts at the time. The daily columns of the press issued in Nairobi are assumed to give a fair summary of current happenings, and confidence in them must suffer if the impression spreads that the authorities omit news items which must be depressing from the bureaucratic standpoint.

In Kenya's Stables

AN AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT of the *Observer* admits that the day of small political and economic units has passed, that it may be to the advantage of his country to join at some future date in an East African Federation, and that closer union of the three territories is merely a matter of time; but he emphatically opposes such a development at present because "we do not want to be made horses in the stables of Kenya." Has he, or anyone else, evidence of the existence of political cavalry in Kenya? It might more accurately be said that some of her political leaders can scarcely keep their balance when on foot, or see no risk of their being Uganda to gallop ahead (or even in opposite direction). It would be more to the point for them to make close contacts with the most responsible leaders in Uganda (to which territory they would presumably travel by aeroplane or motor-car, not mired up in stables).

"I do not think that an African army will ever exist in Southern Rhodesia except in the minds of a few men who aim at political power." Sir M. J. M. M. M.

What Left-Wingers Think About East and Central Africa

Week-End Conference of Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism

AN "AFRICA MUST BE FREE" CONFERENCE was held in London under the auspices of the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism.

The chairman of that body is Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., the treasurer Mrs. Leslie Hale, M.P., and the secretary Mr. Douglas G. Rogers.

MR. BROCKWAY said in the course of his speech:—
"The African issue is the most important in international affairs. If we do not settle this problem of the equal rights of all peoples, if we do not hold out to the peoples of Africa the hope of moving towards their self-government, there can never be peace in the world.

"Except in West Africa, you now have from the Cape to Casablanca suspicion, distrust, and antagonism growing up among the African population to the European settlers and the European Governments. During the last three years that antagonism has been very much deepened under the policy pursued by the present Government.

Ending the Colour Bar

"The first essential to remove that antagonism is to end the colour bar. I become a little irritated when I hear British people denouncing Mau Mau—when they are blind to the practice of the colour bar in our British Colonies. In Central Africa and in Kenya Africans are treated almost as though they were less than human beings. There is racial discrimination in every sphere of life. In that atmosphere bitterness is inevitable.

"When in the House of Commons we have made proposals for legislation based on the Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations, the Conservatives have argued that we must not legislate, but must wait until the European population has been educated from its sense of racial superiority. In Central Africa and Kenya, where the colour bar is most severe, there are six and a half million Africans and 300,000 Europeans. Are we to expect the six million Africans to accept the humiliation of the colour bar until the minority of the Europeans have been educated?

"The second big issue in Africa is that of self-government. In each Colony British representatives should enter into consultation with the representatives of the African population and agree with them on a target date when full self-government shall be applied, as we did in the case of India, and on a programme during the transition period of social, economic, educational, and political policies. Make your political plan with the Africans, so that they realize that you have self-government as a definite plan, and you will immediately change their whole psychology and have co-operation instead of antagonism.

Federation "Doubly Wrong"

"There is some suggestion now that as Central African federation has become the law, our opposition to it should be withdrawn. I hope this conference will reject this suggestion. If federation was wrong before it became law, it is doubly wrong now. How can we speak of democracy when this decision has been imposed on Central Africa?

"How dare we sit Britain, who have responsibility still for 60 million Africans, criticize countries behind the Iron Curtain when we practise these things? How can we hope to retain the sympathy and co-operation of the Asian peoples if we do not do justice in the Colonies?"

MR. REGINALD REYNOLDS, described as an authority

had recently travelled from Alexandria to Cape Town, said that he had heard the Sudanis had felt that he was passing through countries largely free from foreign imperialism, and that he would like to see Egypt and the Sudan leading the movement to free the whole of Africa.

"But in Kenya you are up against the major problem of Africa, the problem of the white settler and trader. All should know about the police oppression in Kenya. One is aware of the presence of the different races other than the British intrusion and the African indigenous people. I want to say a word about the dangers of talking too lightly about the multi-racial society. In a country like Kenya that might be the ultimate solution.

Co-Operatives Praised

"Every effort that could be made to foster better relations between India and Africa has been taken by the Indian Government. The co-operative movement impressed me very much; co-operative enterprise in Tanganyika is very good. Men like Stonehouse and Shepherd, who went to Uganda to share the benefit of their experience with the co-operative movement, there probably made a very much greater contribution than anything we can do here this afternoon. That is one of the ways in which we can build up a human brotherhood.

"We have reached the position, notably in South Africa, where it is extremely difficult for any African to believe that any European has any good intentions whatsoever. This is an ethical struggle to be conducted by people who believe in justice and decency against those who do not. It is not so how Africans are to react to it like that unless at least some Europeans are associated with them. Thank God there are, but there are so few.

MR. SERETSE KHEMA said (in part):—

"I have suffered, and am homeless now, all in the name of democracy, peace, and good government. People have not been allowed to say what they feel, their movements have been watched, and their utterances have been reported to the Colonial Office, and it has in fact pre-empted their future; and it is difficult to get people like myself and various other Africans to believe that the great white Government in Whitehall is working for our interests.

"It is difficult to believe that democracy, self-expression, and all the other nice little terms used among delegates like you or in the United Nations really mean anything where Africans are concerned.

"We must overcome suspicion. Go through your economic and political histories, and you will probably understand there is such a general air of suspicion among Africans towards the good intentions of the British administration. Since Africa was discovered its riches and its cheap labour have been appreciated. All that has resulted has been bitterness, suspicion, lack of tolerance, and ultimately active non-co-operation—which has led to these murders on both sides. There are Mau Maus amongst the white settlers, only they give themselves another name. Bloodthirsty sections on both sides are at each other's throats. Unfortunately, the sensible sections are either afraid or for some reason nobody listens to.

Africans and Agitation

"We Africans are used to doing what we are told. Many people think we are going to continue to do so; that that is our idealism like the English, they are not militant, and consequently in the end they will do what is wanted. They think the African people do not know what they want, and even if they do, we can do nothing to make them do what we want, and have the armed forces to make them do it.

"You cannot get away by giving opposition, simply by saying that someone is a terrorist or an agitator. Mr. Attlee is an agitator; he objects. Sir Winston Churchill objects; he is an agitator. Why cannot I stand up and say that I object to Sir Winston Churchill's policy without necessarily being taken up and sent to some other part of the world? It is not only the Russians who export people to Siberia or some place. So do we. It is all done in the name of democracy, and therefore it is all right. We are a very diverse people. Next to the donkey the African is the most ignorant of all people."

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY, general secretary of the Kenya

Union until it was proscribed, spoke of dreadful things happening in Africa to-day. Men of courage in England had once fought against slavery, and it was important for similar men to fight to-day against a new and better form of slavery in Africa.

Having described the situation in Kenya at present, he deplored that there and in many other parts of Africa there was a stir among human beings who resented the denial of human rights. Since October 23 of last year there had been in Kenya what was called rebellion, revolt, and now civil war. The Kikuyu people had made various appeals to the British people, but nothing had been done.

It was shocking that such conditions could exist in the age of science. People in Britain should come forward to help the Africans, who lacked the technical knowledge which Britain could supply. Education was being lacking and those who had it had paid it at their own expense. Unless the reckless attitude of the white man was changed, there would be a crash in Africa.

The Government of India wished to help, and in education was doing more than the Colonial Office. There were more scholars going to Africa in India than in Britain. "I thank to one man—and I think I must pay my respects to him, Mr. Nehru."

Universal Suffrage Demanded

The conference adopted a long "basic resolution," which had the following paragraphs:

"The conference asserts that full political power should be transferred to respective Governments in Africa elected by universal suffrage, by dates to be fixed by the national movements in the various territories, and believes that it is only through the attainment of self-government that there can be any real answer for the rights of political, religious, and racial minorities."

Conference accepts the view that the nations of the eastern world have a duty of service to Africa by economic and technical assistance. But such service must be based on equality between free and equal peoples. It is not acceptable to the view that the economic and technical development of Africa is dependent on the domination of one race by another. It believes that until the right of the indigenous peoples of Africa to political freedom is granted, genuine inter-racial co-operation and social and economic progress is impossible.

The present Colonial policies of the European Imperial Powers are creating a situation of inter-racial distrust which threatens to develop widespread violence.

Conference therefore protested against seven main points in particular:

- (1)—The imposition of Central African Federation against the wishes of the majority of the population in the territories concerned.
- (2)—The system of political, social, and economic oppression of Africans instituted in Kenya under white domination, and particularly the mass killing, bombing, and imprisonment of the Africans.
- (3)—The transfer of full political power in accordance with the principles set out above.
- (4)—The continued exclusion of Seretse Khama from Bechuanaland.
- (5) and (6)—Concerned French North Africa and Egypt.
- (7)—The existence of racial discrimination common to all countries in Africa, where the indigenous people are denied the right to govern themselves.

Conference therefore called for:

Time-Table for Self-Government

- (a)—The setting up of a time-table for the institution of democratic self-government throughout Africa.
- (b)—A programme of all-out economic and technical assistance to raise the living standards of the African peoples.
- (c)—The immediate abolition of all forms of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social, and legal fields.
- (d)—The unqualified right of Africans to free speech and to hold public meetings.
- (e)—The right of all Africans to publish newspapers, pamphlets, and books without interference.
- (f)—The right of Africans to organize politically or in trade unions, peasant and co-operative organizations.
- (g)—The right of all people to education irrespective of race or income.
- (h)—Democracy at all levels of government.
- (i)—Full application of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in all Colonial territories.
- (j)—The withdrawal of troops and bombers from Kenya and the immediate convening of a round-table conference of the leaders of all the peoples-inhabiting Kenya in order to restore peace, social and economic equality and justice in that country.

A "draft programme on Kenya" had been distributed to the delegates, who represented some 49 Labour constituencies, many district co-operative parties, had a dozen trade unions, the Independent Labour Party, and such bodies as the Zanibar Students Movement, the West African Students Union, the Indian Social Group, the Manchester Council for African Affairs, the Tyndale Africa Council, the Movement for a Democracy of Content, and several peace pledge unions.

Comprehensive Program

The programme stated: "The Government can take the initiative in the conditions which have created, but it officially recognizes as amounting to a state of emergency. A—The immediate revision of the emergency regulations so as to:

- (1) Abolish all extensions of the death penalty introduced under the emergency regulations.
- (2) Abolish all forms of collective punishment and provide for the restoration or replacement of property confiscated, including land.
- (3) Abolish the right of any authorized officer, (which includes a wide range of police) to use force against and even kill any person not stopping when challenged.
- (4) Abolish savage penalties, such as 10 years imprisonment for association with a person who might be brought to trial bearing arms; or fines up to £150, (i.e., 12 years wages) for refusing to be photographed; up to six months imprisonment for possession of any copy of a prohibited newspaper; or fines published before the date of promulgation and so on.
- (5) Lift the ban on independent African schools; which has excluded 13,000 children of any education.
- (6) Revoke the proscription of the Kenya African Union which has denied to Africans the right to function through their own political organization, and restore the African Union property now in the hands of the Government.
- (7) Restore freedom of publication.
- B—Military and Police Action: Immediate orders to security forces to cease bombing and other forms of encampments, shooting on sight, any interference with the persons or homes of Africans not directly engaged in military operations, and the destruction or removal of growing crops and stored foodstuffs as a 'scorched earth' policy.

C—Investigation of Alleged Violence by Security Forces.—The immediate appointment of a judicial committee to investigate the application of force so far with the special task of reporting on instances of indiscriminate violence by security forces, the mistreatment of prisoners, and extortion of evidence.

D—Amnesty.—The declaration of a suitable period of amnesty in recognition of the fact that many Africans have been driven into a condition of outlawry by the circumstances of the emergency and to give them thus, an opportunity of returning to a normal peaceful, placid society.

E—Agricultural Economic Relief.—(1) Fixing of a minimum wage for all African workers, such as to give an average increase of 33% in general and 50% for agricultural labourers.

Maize Subsidy Wanted

- (2) Immediate introduction of a subsidy on posho (maize meal) of at least 20% of the price.
 - (3) The payment of uniform prices for all primary products of which the sale is controlled and the removal of all regulations which prevent members of any racial group from growing any economic crop.
 - (4) Recognition of the right of Africans to own land in any part of Kenya.
 - (5) The Royal Commission on East Africa to be asked to make an immediate recommendation of a first instalment of good agricultural land for African settlement, and arrangements to be immediately set in hand for its development and allocation.
 - (6) The prohibition of any further alienation of land to Europeans as long as African land hunger persists.
- Then followed proposals for immediate constructive development," as follows:

- A—Education.—(1) The immediate extension of free elementary education on a compulsory basis to Africans, as it already exists for Europeans and Asians.
- (2) A short-term mass literacy campaign using offers of voluntary assistance from Kenya, Uganda, and other countries, as well as the voluntary Government organization and expenditure.
- (3) The provision of more secondary schools.

(Continued on page 14)

the magistrate ordered the unlicensed firearm and ammunition to be confiscated.

In Nyeri, Mr. W. P. Hamilton was fined £200 or two months imprisonment on each of two charges of not taking due care of a gun or ammunition.

On an charge of failing to keep his gun in safe custody, Mr. Adolpho Fontina was sentenced in Nairobi to one month's simple imprisonment and fined £800 (or, in default, a further 12 months' imprisonment). He pleaded guilty to leaving a .32 Boreta automatic and 15 rounds of ammunition in an unlicensed car in Government Road on the previous evening. Mrs. Norma Nyssel, a European office worker in Nairobi, was fined £50, or one month's imprisonment, for failing to keep in safe custody a .25 automatic and six rounds of ammunition which were stolen from a steel cupboard in her office in Quezway House. She told the court that when called out of the room she had left the cupboard key on her desk.

Mr. Jack Lionel Ruben, a sergeant in the Kenya Regiment, was last week found not guilty of the manslaughter of an African, but guilty of assault causing bodily harm. He was fined £50. Mr. Richard Keates, a police reserve officer, was fined £100.

A strong recommendation for leniency was made by the jury in a verdict on the full circumstances of the emergency, and the consequent heavy responsibility placed upon a man in a position of authority. Judge Rudd, who said that he felt considerable sympathy with the accused, said that he would not have thought a very much greater sentence merited even if the conviction had been for manslaughter. Mr. Ruben was ordered to enter a bond of £50, and Mr. Keates one of £100, to be of good behaviour for a year.

African Beaten to Death

The case had concerned the death of a African, Elijah Njeru, an ex-C.M.S. school teacher, after a beating when he had failed to give information to the deputy public prosecutor, Mr. Somerhaugh, said that it was a "disgusting and creditable incident." Mr. Ruben denied the beating or any association with it, saying that it was carried out by *arkari* over whom he had no control. Mr. Somerhaugh admitted ordering three strokes, but claimed that he then ordered the beating to cease.

Mau Mau may not, after all, have been responsible for the recent attack in which a Kikuyu's hands were cut off. It is now said that the attack may have been of a personal nature. Tribal police have arrested three men. The chief is recovering in hospital.

Two guards were killed last Sunday when 60 terrorists broke into the Kianjogu Kikuyu guard post near Nyeri. Four other guards are missing.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week dismissed the petition by Amos Manjare and 11 other Africans for leave to appeal against sentence of death passed in April for murder during the Lari massacre. Mr. D. G. Pitt, Q.C., appeared for the petitioners.

Casualties were inflicted by another K.A.R. patrol at Kampiya Simba, north of Thompson's Falls. The terrorists numbered 12, and the patrol recovered two home-made guns and ammunition.

A Somali, Ahmed Hussein, has been sentenced to death by a special assize court in Nairobi for unlawfully possessing an automatic pistol.

Mr. David Kamiri, a 40-year-old African agricultural officer who had studied in Britain, and five Kikuyu Guards were killed when their car was ambushed. Five of the gang were later killed.

Towards E. African Unification

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa adopted a resolution urging all the delegates to press their respective Governments to take further steps towards the East African economic unification by agreeing forthwith to the transfer to the Central Assembly of power to legislate on (a) general legislation, e.g. bankruptcy, company law, registration of business names, inventions, and trade marks; (b) licensing of industries; (c) mining and geological surveys; and (d) control of commercial motor transport (as visualized in Colonial Paper No. 210). Another resolution urged the High Commission to implement this policy at the earliest possible moment in order to secure the maximum economic development to the territories in the interests of their inhabitants.

Somalis in the Kileleshwa district of Kenya own 60 wireless receiving sets, and a further 30 are on order.

Kenya's Sense of Indecision

Mr. Graham Greene's Comments

KENYA'S WORKS WILD is his latest dispatch to the *Sunday Times* on Mau Mau in Kenya.

"Better than several battalions of British troops would be the announcement by the Kenya Government that, whatever the result of Kenya's appeal, expedience dictates that he shall never be allowed to live in Kenya. It is possible to make such an order under the emergency regulations, and nothing would give more heart to Africans and Europeans: it is for the good of Kenya that one man should finish his life outside its border.

Indecision ruled the Government before the emergency, and it rules the emergency because it is part of the modern mind. We have lost the power of clear action because we have lost the ability to believe. Even the recent surrender offer addressed to the Mau Mau leaders was so qualified that it could be explained away as meaning little at all, and it was badly timed for offers of surrender terms should surely come after success and not reversals.

Indecision was not understood by the African mind. It irritates him in the smallest details of his life. His own tribal network gave him a sense of the unchanging, the European has broken that up and so far given little in return.

Earlier in his dispatch Mr. Greene had written:

Hard Core May Be Only 300

Sometimes one feels surprised that the Kikuyu tribe have not all taken to the forest, for the man who is called a loyal Kikuyu has too often gained a friend, while a Mau Mau Mau has had one enemy less. Only if the forest under the three 'generals', Dedan Kimathi, Stanley Matheni, and 'China', does he know for good that he is where he stands. It is quite possible that the hard core of fighters does not number 300 men.

"The Kikuyu are believed by Europeans to have the right date for a blooded, uncleanable, outside his tribe, just as the atrocities in Belgen put certain Germans for ever outside the pale. It is difficult not to believe that these 'arkari' have been thought out by minds more erudite and complex than those of the leaders in the forest war.

"Because the home guard and their families are under the threat of death, it is natural for them to feather the moment's nest. The repentant Mau Mau oathbreaker, the stranger who has fled into the reserve, gives him his opportunity. The cleansing ceremony has, of course, nothing to confess, it is a confession in reverse of the name of the oath administrator, to invent something of the *arkari* who stood on guard outside the hut, the names of for some of these if several inventions tally. The confession is taken down by the home guard and presented to a council of elders who must be entertained, and for this 20s. perhaps will be required of him.

"Worse still, his name is now on a list he can be made the scapegoat for any crime that happens in his district. His side the going guard on their nocturnal patrol exist, his side the going guard on their nocturnal patrol exist. If shamba perhaps 100s. will be needed to buy a name of. If he is beaten by the loyal guard, who witness an ex-Mau Mau?

"The home guard increases his own danger with every exaction, and always at the back of his mind is the fear of the future. He is too, like the oath-breaker of the fourth degree, has the price of the white man and the official chiefs and headmen, but white men have short memories, they do not harbour blood feud and official change.

"Having stated that five out of 10 of the Mau Mau gangsters who have been sentenced to death have become Roman Catholics in the condemned cell, perhaps an account of the conversion of one Irish priest who leads the last night in the cell with them, the correspondent concluded:

"For you or ill the future of the Kikuyu seems to depend on Christianity, either they will be won by the Christianity of the priest in the execution pit or by the strange religion of the independent schools where they taught that there was a white God and a black Bible and every man had a secret meaning which the African was not expected to notice. I have heard you say that not this meant the teachers said that you did not see these white people and that the white God intended for you and your children, and the black God lay in hiding like Mau Mau in the bamboo forest."

Agricultural Training Schools for Blind Africans

Sir Clutha Mackenzie's Recommendations after His East African Tour

NEW METHODS IN WORK FOR THE BLIND will almost certainly be adopted throughout East Africa as a result of Sir Clutha Mackenzie's investigations on behalf of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

Before Sir Clutha left London at the beginning of this week for New York on his way to New Zealand and then Pakistan, where he will undertake a special task for the United Nations, he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the conclusions which he had reached in East Africa. Arriving in mid-April, he spent three months in Uganda, about a fortnight each in Tanganyika and Kenya, and a week in Zanzibar.

Each of the four territories is likely to have its autonomous organization, and the existing committees in Uganda and Kenya favour "Uganda Foundation for the Blind" and "Kenya Foundation for the Blind" as the name. A committee is in course of creation in Tanganyika under the chairmanship of Sir John Lamb.

Regional Adviser's Work

Mr. Alexander Mackay arrived in Kampala at the end of August as regional adviser under the auspices of the British Empire Society for the Blind. His main tasks will be to find employment for urbanized and detribalized blind Africans, recommend methods for their training and settlement, and organize those activities which can best be conducted on a regional basis, including Braille printing, the training of teachers and instructors, and at a later stage such vocational training as physiotherapy, shorthand and typing, and telephone switchboard operation.

Sir Clutha Mackenzie is emphatic that what the territories ought not to do at the present stage of development is to concentrate on the literary training of blind persons, since a high proportion of them would be doomed to the disappointment of not finding vacancies into which they could be fitted. That mistake was made in the East, where many blind persons who had spent considerable periods under special instruction were later seen to be begging in the streets, because no employment had been found for them.

Africa being still an overwhelmingly agricultural country, first place should be given to training the blind in agriculture, said Sir Clutha Mackenzie.

'Shamba' Schools Suggested

"It would be most valuable," he continued, "to establish 'shamba' (garden) schools at which blind men and women could be taught to help themselves, and grow their own food. On completing their training they could be sent back to their villages to live the kind of life to which they were accustomed before they lost their sight."

The general incidence of blindness throughout East Africa is not less than one in every 200 of the Native population, and most of them live away from the towns. It is undesirable to urbanize the blind. It would be far better to equip them for a happy, healthy, productive life among their own people, and I therefore think that nothing is so important as the development of agricultural training.

One or two are about to be started. It is probable that they will meet with such evident success that their number will increase rapidly. The urgency is clear from the fact that Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika have probably about 90,000 blind Africans, or about three times as many as there would be in a comparable population in the United Kingdom.

The Western pattern of Braille literary education can follow at a later stage. Now the important thing is to preserve all that is good in the indigenous methods for the blind and the traditional provisions for their security, and to add the best possible training for everyday life.

Some blind Africans, having mastered their handicap without any help, already hold their own as cultivators, makers of mats and baskets, potters, and musicians, and League across a few cases in which they had made a success as shopkeepers, skin cutters, bone setters, or catechists. Many blind women have continued all their work as cooks and housewives in addition to their traditional duties in the *shambas*. These are strong roots on which to graft modern blind welfare services.

The Governments are sympathetic and I have no doubt that their health services will do what they can within the limits of finance and staff. Preventive work belongs primarily to the medical services, aided by the missions, which are the most important agents for active propaganda on simpler aspects of the eyes.

In Kenya a mobile clinic is to spend two years on tour to ascertain the causes and incidence of blindness, give simple treatment, train assistants, and make social surveys of the occupations and conditions of the blind. An eye clinic is being established in Dar es Salaam, and the Eastern Province of Uganda is to have a full-time ophthalmologist.

Blindness Census Figures Doubtable

The census returns of blindness are admitted by everyone to be quite unreliable, and it is usually said to double, and sometimes to treble, the figures. Whatever funds can be found will therefore be more than needed, and it is to be hoped that the excellent results so quickly achieved in Uganda will be emulated elsewhere.

Success will also require close and continuing co-operation between the Governments and the non-official communities, many of whose leaders are enthusiastic about the better organization and expansion of the work. Plans have been made for regular consultation between the territorial committees, with whom the regional adviser will be in regular contact.

I could not have received greater kindness or more generous hospitality, and I have returned confident that responsible men in all the territories will ensure the success of the work. The objectives are now clear, and this is the moment for a concerted advance.

Political Catch-Phrases

Mr. F. H. Price, Secretary of the East African Government in Tanganyika, said in the Legislative Council last Thursday that there was common agreement that the ultimate aim must be elections on a common roll with a minimum number of reserved seats for each race, but that for the present there would have to be communal rolls, since the qualifications for the vote to-day would inevitably deny the franchise to most of the people in the rural areas, only in Dar es Salaam and Tanga might the common roll work. Chief Kidaha pointed to the folly of rushing matters merely because some people in other countries considered elections a panacea for all ills. The need was to be realistic, not sentimental or emotional. Self-government had become a catch-phrase which was now to be heard all over East Africa, though few people understood what it really meant.

Confederates Threaten Federation

Comments of British Newspapers

THE EMERGENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE PARTY in Central Africa is now receiving the attention of newspapers in the United Kingdom.

Recently *The Times* devoted its first leading article to the subject, under the heading "A Pledge Threatened," saying (in part):—

"Sir Godfrey Huggins crystallizes his notion of partnership in the words of the founder of Rhodesia, 'equal rights for all civilized men.' The Confederates counter Rhodes with selected utterances of Smuts, designed to suggest something like the traditional doctrine of race relationships in the Union without incurring the odium attached to the word *apartheid*.

"Their statement of policy proposes to guarantee a permanent white civilization? by working for the ultimate creation of separate Native States within and controlled by the Federation by giving full encouragement to Native development within these areas, and by removing Native voters to a separate roll.

"Ingenious interpretation stretches the word 'partnership' to cover this programme; but the clause 'it must be partnership between the races' and not between individual members of those races, should suffice to reveal the complete contradiction of the notion of partnership as it was put to Parliament.

"The Confederate Party then, approaches the polls with a policy essentially against the real principles underlying federation. The federal constitution was set before Africans as a charter of their liberties, enshrined on the word of the British Parliament and people. If the Confederate Party should win the election, or gain so many seats as will make them look like an alternative Government, a heavy blow will have been struck at African faith in British sincerity.

"To campaign in Rhodesia against the essentials of federation is, of course, no more illegal or unconstitutional than to stand for Parliament in England as a Communist or Republican. The Confederates gave no pledge to uphold the principles of the constitution.

But the British Government did, and the pledge must be honoured. Ultimate authority under the constitution still rests in this country. Every Bill amending the Constitution must be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure; and, if the African Affairs Board intervenes on the ground that it is a discriminating measure, each House of Parliament must be given an opportunity to interpose its veto before the Queen's pleasure is signified. These powers of interference with a self-governing State were never intended to be often or lightly used; but it should also be made clear, to those who may feel their rights are threatened by the campaign of the Confederate Party, that they are not an empty form."

The *Observer* said in a leading article:

Already the policy of central African federation is running into trouble, despite the deliberate attempt to introduce it as innocuously as possible. On the question of revising the Northern Rhodesia constitution Mr. Lyttelton has decided to impose a solution. The astute Sir Ross Welensky's loud protestations of dissatisfaction sound remarkably like play-acting, whereas the alarm of the Africans at the reduction in effectiveness of the official members of the Legislative Council, on whom they have for long relied to keep some check on the power of the settlers, is easily understood.

Nyasaland Situation Disquieting

The situation in Nyasaland is already more disquieting. Until federation Nyasaland had been one of the most tranquil of African territories, with perfectly amicable relations between the Africans and the small settler population. That situation is disappearing. Widespread violence has occurred, and the moderate African leaders who have tried, first, by solemn appeals to Britain, and secondly, by passive resistance, to express their anxieties, seem already in danger of losing control of their own people.

"The question arises whether it would not be much wiser for all concerned to allow this territory to contract out of Nyasaland as still a British Protectorate, and the British Government is bound by treaty, morality, and self-interest to respect the wishes of the inhabitants. And the traditional benefits, economic or administrative, seem to justify continuing a policy that has transformed a peaceful and happy situation into a distinctly dangerous one."



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PERSONALIA

MR. P. PEBBROW has won the Mount Kenya golf championship.

MR. C. R. V. BELL is now Acting Director of Education in Uganda.

PRINCE SADRUDIN, younger son of the Aga Khan, revisiting Tanganyika Territory.

MR. A. H. CROSS has left Lusaka to train in this country in the Baptist Church ministry.

CAPTAIN T. MURRAY SMITH is on his way back to East Africa via the Cape in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MRS. BOURKE-BORROWES, of Ollerai Farm, Naivasha, will leave again for Kenya at the end of this week.

MAJOR A. H. SYMES-THOMPSON will sail in the LLANGIBBY CASTLE to-morrow on his return to Kenya.

MAJOR A. S. DIN, an Asian member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and MRS. DIN are on holiday in Pakistan.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, was due to reach London yesterday by air from Entebbe for consultations with the Colonial Office.

LORD PORTSMOUTH arrived back in Kenya by air on Tuesday. Fellow-passengers were Mr. GEORGE BROWN, M.P., and Mr. C. HOBSON, M.P.

GENERAL SIR MILES DAVENPORT has been appointed chairman of Messrs. H. & G. Simonds, Ltd., of Reading, who have large East African brewing interests.

CAPTAIN C. W. R. KNIGHT flew to East Africa the other day to make another film on this occasion for the National Geographical Museum of the United States.

MR. E. J. HOLLISTER, a Nairobi advocate, is acting as substitute member of the Kenya Legislature during the absence from the Colony of MR. STANLEY GHERSIE.

MRS. J. BROMLEY is now president of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association, following MR. T. T. DAWSON's two years in the office. The new vice-president is Mr. J. GLANFIELD.

MR. R. S. PHILPOT has been elected chairman of the Hardley Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. J. E. HOKNEY as vice chairman and Mr. E. S. TINDLE as secretary.

MR. WILLIAM R. RENDELL, A.C.A., who joined the Colonial Development Corporation in August last year as financial controller, has been appointed to the new post of general manager.

The DUKE OF EDINBURGH will propose a toast of "The Commonwealth and Empire" at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on October 27.

SIR LIONEL FOX, chairman of the Prisons Commission in the United Kingdom, recently paid a short visit to Zanzibar. He was accompanied by MR. R. G. DINGWALL, Commissioner of Prisons in the Sudan.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKAY, for the past seven years general welfare superintendent at St. Dunstan's, has arrived in Uganda as regional organizer for the Uganda branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

MR. J. L. MACDUFF, chief magistrate in Fiji, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya, is a New Zealander, aged 47, who nine years ago became assistant legal adviser to the Western Pacific High Commission.

MR. L. S. AMERY is to be the guest at luncheon on November 24 of the Empire Industries Association, of which he has been president since its establishment 22 years ago. Two days before the date selected Mr. Amery will reach his 80th birthday.

When he visited the liner KENYA in Kilindini Harbour last week, SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, presented to the ship, on behalf of the Colony's Government, an "bill of lading" by MR. R. MCLELLAN SIM, a well-known Kenya artist. LADY CRAWFORD sailed in the vessel to South Africa for a short holiday.

MR. MOHAMED SHIRREH and MR. A. H. MURSAL, teachers in the Somaliland Protectorate, are now in this country on Government scholarships. After 18 months at Bristol University they will take a course of study in the Sudan, where both received secondary education.

MESSRS. E. I. G. UNSWORTH (chairman), A. A. DAVIES, G. W. DE LANGE, G. F. M. VAN EDEN, and CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON, all members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, are now taking evidence in regard to the delimitation of the electoral areas of the country, as a result of the Secretary of State's decision to raise the number of European elected members from 10 to 12.

MR. H. B. THOMAS, chairman of the Africa Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and at one time Director of Lands and Surveys in Uganda, is to address the Upper Nile Diocesan Association at its annual meeting in London at 6 p.m. on Monday, October 12. The Rt. Rev. A. L. KITCHING, first bishop of the Upper Nile, will preside. The meeting will be in the Bridewell Hall, near Victoria Station.

DR. R. F. S. HENNESSY, Director of Medical Services in Uganda, DR. T. F. ANDERSON, D.M.S. in Kenya, DR. N. CHILTON, of Tanganyika, DR. G. ASHE, of the Somaliland Protectorate, DR. T. EYANS, Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, and DR. R. M. MORRIS, Secretary for Health in Southern Rhodesia were among those who attended the third session in Kampala of the Regional Committee for Africa of the World Health Organization. The Director-General of the W.H.O., DR. M. G. CANDIAN, flew to Uganda from Geneva on the occasion.

Obituary

MISS H. BAUMANN, who has died in Mombasa, was for many years in Government service as a nursing sister in Kenya. At different times she was matron of the European hospital in Mombasa and head of the Lady Grigg African and Arab Maternity Homes. After her retirement she managed the Y.W.C.A. in Mombasa.

MRS. E. ARNOTT, wife of the painter at the Zambesi Industrial Mission at Mtshepo, near Blantyre, has been killed in a car accident on the Limbe-Zomba road. Mr. Arnott, their two children, and Mr. Ferguson, pastor at the mission, received minor injuries.

MR. HERBERT ALLEN GEORGE GAIN, a member of the 1890 Pioneer Column into Mashonaland, buried in Australia at the age of 83.

MRS. DOROTHY EMILY THOMAS, stepmother of Mr. Justice Thomas, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JAMES CHARLES CRITCHFIELD BULLOCK died in Nairobi recently.

MR. A. R. SELLEY, aged 24, was drowned recently at Tanga.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS outward-bound for East Africa in the KENYA CASTLE are:

Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. W. Anells, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. F. Bahatt, the Rev. & Mrs. R. E. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Campbell, Major & Mrs. S. V. Cleaver, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Cundall, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. E. Derrick, the Rev. & Mrs. L. C. Hedges, the Rev. F. Hilary, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Howard, the Rev. J. Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. McKnight, Mr. & Mrs. G. le Blanc-Smith, Mr. T. G. Little-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. F. Lukin Williams, the Rev. T. J. McEnnis, the Hon. Miss F. H. L. M. O'Brien, the Rev. P. K. Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Seal, Canon and Mrs. A. E. Voller, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. J. Webber, and Captain Sir Frank Wilton.

Zanzibar.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Heath.
Dar es Salaam.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. J. Atkins, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Catted, Mr. N. Dickinson, Chatham, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Fernie, Dr. & Mrs. P. Green, Dr. & Mrs. H. D. Madsen, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Nazzari, and Mr. & Mrs. H. M. W. Nicholson.
Beira.—Miss and Mrs. E. K. Evans and Mr. and Mrs. M. T. N. Graham.

Rhodesians Pray for Federation

Appeal by Religious Bodies

A DAY OF PRAYER AND DEDICATION was observed in Rhodesia on Sunday in connexion with the new Federal State.

The Bishop of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, Father Dositheos (Greek Orthodox Church), the Rev. J. Kennedy Grant (Presbyterian), the Rev. Herbert Carter (Methodist), the Rev. Guyton Thomas (Baptist), and Commissioner Theo Holbrook (Salvation Army), issued the following joint statement:—

"The territories of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia have become a Federation. The Governor-General has been appointed and sworn in, and an interim Cabinet constituted, pending the federal elections in December. "This political experiment will need the support of all peoples in these territories if it is to succeed. There are many fears to be dispelled, and the moral strain imposed upon some of the people will be great—far greater than many suppose. And the root cause of the strain is fear.

Next Awakening

"World conditions have changed so much in the last twenty-five years that any comparison with conditions of 60 years ago is completely unreal. Millions of people in Africa, Asia, Indonesia, the West Indies, and South America, have awakened to a new consciousness of themselves as persons. They are peoples of different races and diverse colours, but this is in common; that they are persons. Against this great fact, the major fact in world affairs to-day—fear—is not only powerless but harmful. Nor are ideas, political, social, or economic, of any use which do not take this fact into consideration. "It is inconceivable that any sane person could wish to see this federal experiment end in strife, bitterness, or discord. We are, in fact, faced with an unparalleled opportunity for good. We shall need much wisdom, much patience, and an abundance of good will, and these are spiritual gifts.

"We therefore propose that on Sunday, October 4, people should attend their own church and in prayer dedicate themselves to the great tasks which lie ahead and pray for God's blessing upon those to whom falls the responsibility of government.

"The form of church service or of special prayers is left to each Christian body to determine. The main object is that people should assemble to offer themselves to God afresh and to seek His guidance in the coming days ahead. We hope that this appeal will meet with a wide response."

Governor-General's Prayer

Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General, issued the following message:

"How wise and right it is that we should all join in this day of prayer to Almighty God that we may be guided by Him in our work of trying to make the federation of these three territories a genuine and lasting achievement in the progress of mankind.

"May I suggest that we say a prayer in some such words as these:

"O God, Who ever leadest man to make an adventure, and Who givest wisdom and courage to those who ask them of Thee, bless all who live and work in this expanded country, and in particular, bless those upon whose shoulders will fall the main burden of making the federation of these three territories a real step forward in the advancement of Thy Kingdom.

"Should any grow stale or tired, should they be faced with apparently insurmountable difficulties, refresh them, O God, with Thy presence, and lead us all forward with the light of Thy hope in our eyes and the fulness of Thy love in all our hearts."

Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said:

"Earlier in this great year, the centenary of our Founder's birth, the people of Southern Rhodesia declared themselves in favour of their entry into a federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This momentous decision carries with it the acceptance by the people of this country of the trust placed in them by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of their faith in themselves. Having affirmed this faith they will not betray it.

"We pray that, under God's guidance, we may be led to do worthily the responsibility which this great act of faith gives

for the advancement, prosperity, and tranquillity of the peoples of all races in Central Africa. "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Prime Minister's Message

Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Federal Prime Minister, sent this message:

"Within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the fortunes of all the people, of whatever race, of whatever colour, of whatever creed—are irrevocably linked by their unity under one Government. But we are only at the beginning of a long and hard struggle for which we shall need God's guidance and blessing.

"I hope on this Day of Prayer and Dedication that all who believe in a Supreme Being will unite to ask for the help of Almighty God to enable us to approach our problems with faith and common sense and in a spirit of Christian charity, tolerance, and good will; and to sustain us in our belief that our united efforts will enable us to translate into reality the opportunity presented to us to ensure a better, fuller, more secure life for all."

First Fruits of Federation

Sir R. Welensky's Three Examples

SIR ROY WELENSKY suggested in an article in the Daily Telegraph last week that three important decisions recently taken might be considered the first fruits of federation in Central Africa.

First there was the decision that the new university in Central Africa should be inter-racial and that its doors should be open to those who can attain its standards, which should be equivalent to those of universities in Great Britain.

Second, a conference on defence has taken place in Central Africa between representatives of the War Office, East Africa Command, and Southern Rhodesia with a view to establishing a Central Africa Command. This will not only meet the requirements of the Federation but will overcome the anomalous position of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are under East Africa Command but depend on Southern Rhodesia for European man-power in war and for training facilities in peace.

Third, the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia have agreed to the immediate construction of the Kafue hydro-electric scheme and the later construction of the larger Kariba scheme. The Federation will require both schemes before a decade has passed.

Nyasaland the Poor Relation

Nyasaland is the poor relation who stands to gain most from federation. Her annual revenue is £4m. compared with annual revenues of £30m. in each of the Rhodesias. We could not and cannot afford to have a poverty-stricken and depressed British territory on the doorstep of the new Federation. We are determined to tackle the problem of creating prosperity in Nyasaland as a special task.

The Federal Government is pledged to find £3m. a year for Nyasaland. This money will begin to flow immediately the Federation's first budget is passed next summer. It cannot be paid before then, though there has in fact already been some unofficial help.

We hope to get ahead and develop some of Nyasaland's considerable natural resources—minerals and hydro-electric power. There are considerable deposits of coal, bauxite, and asbestos. But first and foremost will be improvement of communications, for without transport such developments cannot be undertaken.

The people of Nyasaland have a rosier future than they have ever had in their history. I am confident that the recent disturbances there had nothing to do with federation, although certain ill-disposed persons may use them to fan anti-federation feeling.

In Salisbury last Thursday Sir Roy Welensky said that the new Confederate Party embraces all the old anti-federation elements of all political complexions, but that he did not think that the electorate would entrust the new Federal Government to people whose object was to wreck the federal plan.

Nairobi City Council is making a grant of £400 this year to the East African Conservatoire of Music.

Confederate Party's Intentions Reactionary Policy Denounced

Mr. Dendy Young's Statement

MR. J. R. DENDY YOUNG, Q.C., leader of the new Confederate Party in Central Africa, and a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, said at a meeting in Lusaka last Saturday that the Confederate Party was based on "loyalty to the newly established federation under The Queen," and that its programme of racial separation was the "only mechanism" which would guarantee permanence to the two separate cultures of Europeans and Africans.

He blamed Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues for agreeing to discuss constitutional changes for Northern Rhodesia with the Secretary of State without previous reference to the other members of the federation.

Post-Election Inquiry Suggested

Describing as "a gross insult" the allegation that the Confederate Party was receiving financial aid from the Nationalist Party in the Union of South Africa, Mr. Young said that if the Confederates appeared in the federal elections they would propose the appointment of a committee to investigate the finances of all the parties which had contested the election.

He hinted that "the first national newspaper of the Federation" would soon be published. It has been run since recently that the weekly newspaper supporting the Confederate Party was to be established in Salisbury.—Ed.]

Major Peir Hamon, national secretary of the Confederate Party, said a few days ago that its objective was to win at least 48 seats in the federal election.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Northern Rhodesia hopes to build a natural history museum, and has appealed for aid in making collections. A valuable botanical collection was recently presented by Dr. W. Gilges, of Bahrstale, which throws light on Native use of plants as medicine.

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Federal Party's Reply

THE ACTION COMMITTEE of the FEDERAL PARTY in Northern Rhodesia issued on Monday the following statement of partnership, and the policy of the Confederate Party:

"We are approaching an unforgettable milestone in the history of Northern Rhodesia. For the first time, it is to be interested into a political and economic structure which confers responsible government upon her—first in the entire field of administration, it is true, but nevertheless to such an extent as to give her a much greater say over her own affairs than level before. In the past responsibility for administering the territory has rested largely on the shoulders of the British Government. Now, for the first time, a large part of this responsibility is being transferred to voters of this country, who, together with the electors of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be called upon to elect the first Federal Parliament in December of this year. For such to come about only as a result of a fair and prolonged struggle. Up to the very last moment the issue was in doubt. The scheme was finally adopted in the House of Commons principally by virtue of the confidence felt by moderate opinion in Britain, in men like Sir Geoffrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky, to accord fair treatment to the African population. But the British Government suspected that they were paving the way for the emergence of a political party, not far removed from the extreme nationalism that the House of Commons would ever have approved the federal scheme.

Meaning of Partnership

There is consequently a strong moral obligation upon us all to reject any policy which seeks to create racial antagonisms between European and African or European and European and which is morally, if not legally, in conflict with the federal constitution. The federal scheme envisages a policy of partnership, and the Federal Party regards this policy as partnership in our opinion does not mean equality between Europeans and the broad masses of the Native population. It means, however, that the door to political advancement is not locked in the face of those Africans who may be able to conform to civilized standards and who give evidence of a sense of responsibility.

Partnership is Rhodesia's dictum of equal rights for civilized men, and means that you distinguish not on the ground of colour but as between civilized and uncivilized people.

The suggestion by the Confederates that institutions and industries should be created in the Native Areas which could compete with those in the European states completely ignores the most elementary principles of economics. No one without knowledge of the Native areas of Northern Rhodesia will fail to realize that to create attractions there comparable with those in the European area would involve the country in an expenditure of tens of millions of pounds and a policy of perpetual subsidization beyond self-financial capacity.

Accidentally the coming election is of far greater significance than that of its predecessors. While in the past votes have been cast for or against candidates who could not aspire, except in a very small measure, to more responsible positions than those of being critics of Colonial Office policy, the victorious party in the federal elections will be able to form a Government empowered to deal with all major falling under federal jurisdiction.

Experiment in Statecraft

This newly acquired status and power, all for the deemed sense of responsibility on the part of the electorate. The federal scheme is in many ways an experiment in statecraft and in human relationships. It will have to operate in difficult circumstances and will require great ingenuity, integrity, and statesmanship if it is to succeed.

It is for this reason that the wisest course will be to place the first federal administration in the hands of experienced men with long records of public service, men who have served their country well in the past and may be trusted to do so in the future. This is not the moment to conduct reckless experiments with untried men or with reactionary policies.

So much depends on the successful launching of the federal idea in Rhodesia and its first piloting during the early years that it would not be an exaggeration to say that the success or failure of federation and of a future British Dominion in Central Africa may well depend on the outcome of the first elections.

Further, this policy cannot be carried out without the sanction of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, as

Native affairs are primarily under territorial control, and ultimately under the control of the Colonial Office. In this Legislature the European elected members are in a minority, and even if they all supported the Confederate policy, which is admirable, they could not carry the day against the officials and Native representatives combined.

Racial Clash Inevitable

So that, in final analysis, the Confederate Party's policy is reactionary in its intent and thoroughly impracticable in its application. It can only lead to a racial clash, where justice and moderation will not be on the side of the European and the friends we still have abroad will be irrevocably estranged.

The Federal Party appeals to the electors of Northern Rhodesia to support its policy of realism, moderation and its determination to make a success of federation in accordance with the letter and spirit of the federal constitution. One principal opponent comprise for the most part individuals who were bitterly opposed to federation in the first instance and are still determined to wreck it if they can. These must not be permitted to do so.

A Brighter Mombasa

MOMBASA WILL HAVE NEARLY 10 miles of brilliantly lit streets when the new municipal street lighting scheme is completed. The fluorescent lighting planned for Kilindini Road is thought to be the largest such installation in the world. The section from the town centre to the docks is ready. The East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., are the contractors.

All Quiet in Nyasaland

NO DISTURBANCES have been reported from Nyasaland during the past week. Eighty-five of 87 persons charged with participation in the recent riots in the Ngabu area have been convicted.

An illustrated guide to Nairobi has been published at 1s. by the East African Tourist Travel Association. The information is comprehensive and well laid out. A historical section and details of trips in the neighbourhood of the city are included. There are two maps.

**£1m. for Rhodesian University
United Kingdom's Generous Gift**

THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE issued the following announcement last week:

"A delegation from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has just concluded its visit to London at the invitation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

The delegation, which was largely representative of the Rhodesian University Inaugural Board, consisted of Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, lately Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance; Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, O.C., M.P., Deputy Speaker of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly and chairman of the University Inaugural Board; Mr. A. G. Cowling, lately Secretary for Internal Affairs, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. L. R. Morgan, Secretary for Education, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. S. M. Pechey, chairman of local board of Barclays Bank (S. C. & O.) and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Inaugural Board; Mr. G. Phillips, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. A. G. Essex, Nyasaland.

Link with London University

"During its visit the delegation had talks with the Inter-University Council and representatives of the University of London. Full agreement in principle was reached regarding the establishment of a university college in Salisbury providing university education for students of all races. It was also proposed that the new university college should seek to enter into a special relationship with the University of London.

Following these discussions, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has graciously agreed to make a grant of £1,250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds towards the capital cost of the institution, subject to certain conditions, regarding particularly the adequacy of the site, the autonomy of the administering body and provision being made for recurrent expenditure to be met from local sources.

Once the delegation has returned to Salisbury and discussed these proposals with the Inaugural Board, and the authorities concerned in Central Africa, fuller details regarding the project will be announced."

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Conservatives and the Empire

Twenty Motions for Annual Conference

TWENTY MOTIONS concerning the British Commonwealth and Empire appear on the agenda for the annual conference of the Conservative Party, which opens in Margate to-day.

The starred motion, the one to be debated, stands in the name of Major Ian Fraser, representing the Tottenham Conservative and Unionist Association. It reads:—

"That this conference, believing profoundly in the future of the British Commonwealth and Empire as a leader amongst the greatest Powers in the world, congratulates Her Majesty's Government upon its wise leadership within the Commonwealth and Empire, and upon the manner in which it is discharging its tremendous political and economic responsibilities in this field.

The other notices of motion read as follows:—

MR. NIGEL FISHER, M.P. (on behalf of the Hitchin Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference is of opinion that, while every encouragement should be given to the earnings of dollars from exports to the United States of America, complete economic independence for Britain cannot be attained from this policy alone, and urges the Government to give priority to the development of the Empire, the Commonwealth, and the sterling area."

MR. W. WILSON DUNN (on behalf of the Central Leeds Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference, believing that a financially strong Commonwealth and Empire is the best safeguard for world peace, urges H.M. Government to pursue its policy of frequent consultations with the heads of Dominions."

MR. IAN MACTAGGART (on behalf of the West Fulham Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference congratulates H.M. Government on the steps taken to further the political and economic unity of the British Commonwealth, and urges that continued efforts be made to facilitate business activity and the free interchange of skilled workers between all countries in the Empire."

MR. T. S. HAYDON (on behalf of the Lancaster Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference welcomes the solidarity and unity of purpose, displayed at the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and urges the Government to strengthen still further our economic and family ties within the Commonwealth."

More Commonwealth Meetings Urged

MR. E. J. EMDEN (on behalf of the West Ham South Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference congratulates H.M. Government on calling a Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers at the time of the Coronation, and urges that regular meetings be held to discuss all matters affecting the Commonwealth, and, in particular, foreign affairs, economic questions, and Colonial development."

MR. R. C. BUXTON (on behalf of the Leyton Conservative Association) to move: "That, in view of the fact that the United Kingdom is largely dependent on overseas sources for food and raw material, this conference urges the Government to encourage by every possible means greater productivity and co-operation within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

MR. JOHN BAYLER (on behalf of the East Ham South Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference re-affirms its agreement with the views expressed in the Conservative statement on Imperial policy that we shall work for the gradual deployment and expansion of Britain's industrial resources throughout the Empire and Commonwealth, by giving special encouragement to individuals and firms to establish themselves in and open up trade with the Dominions and Colonies. It regrets that apparently little progress has been made in this respect, and therefore urges the Government to give greater publicity to any schemes which are already in hand."

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL (on behalf of Chatham Parliamentary Division of Rochester Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference congratulates the present Government on the establishment of closer working relations with the Commonwealth Governments, and on its businesslike policy for the development of Empire resources and investment. Realizing, however, that prosperity for all would be strengthened by the success of these policies, this conference looks to the Government for a keener sense of urgency, greater publicity on progress achieved, and more information about its plans for the future."

MR. A. KENNEDY EDLA (on behalf of the East Idington Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference, whilst recognizing the progress made in the field of Imperial

politics, urges the Government to take immediate steps to implement more fully the Imperial policy contained therein. Strong and Free, and, in particular, the policy relating to investment, migration, and trade."

MR. G. BERRISFORD ADDOCK, M.P. (on behalf of the Southampton Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference, realizing the urgent need to expand and increase our overseas trade, and recognizing the importance of developing as rapidly as possible the resources of the Empire and Commonwealth for the benefit of all its peoples, urges H.M. Government to take immediate steps to secure freedom of action in our trading with the Empire and Commonwealth."

Imperial Preference

MR. T. H. SILLS (on behalf of the Mid-Belfordshire Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That, in view of the forthcoming cessation of American aid, and the consequent possible adverse effect on our dollar position, this conference calls on H.M. Government to prepare to withstand the danger by giving notice to terminate the associations with G.A.T.T., and thus make it possible to offer to the countries of the Commonwealth and Empire reciprocal and preferential benefits."

MR. RONALD S. RUSSELL, M.P. (on behalf of the Wembley South Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference, bearing in mind the cessation of dollar aid, and the foreign competition to which the produce and manufactures of Empire countries are now being subjected, especially from Germany and Japan, deems it essential that the ban imposed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on new or increased tariff preferences should be removed."

MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P. (on behalf of the Preston North Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference reaffirms its faith in the principle of Imperial Preference, and taking note of the reactions of the United States Administration and Congress to the 'Trade Not Aid' proposals, urges the Government to give a lead to the other Governments of the Commonwealth and of like-minded countries in Europe, in securing revision of those articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which restrict the development of Commonwealth trade and Commonwealth resources."

MRS. PETER DEMERY (on behalf of the Ashford Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference calls on H.M. Government to promote the recognition of Empire Day on a broader basis, to be celebrated in religious dedication, and with due ceremony and pageantry throughout the land, and especially in the schools; and to seek the co-operation of all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire to this end."

MR. COLIN CRAWFORD (on behalf of the East Woolwich Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference welcomes and approves the steps the Government has taken to strengthen and improve the flow of trade between Great Britain and the Empire, and further urges that every effort should be made to increase Empire and Colonial trading by removing any restrictions that may hinder this object."

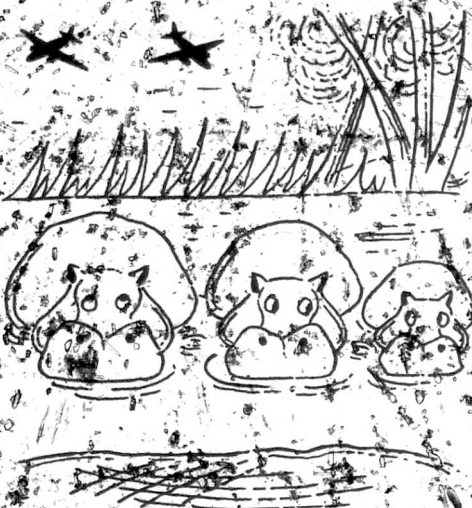
MR. SYDNEY W. L. WIGLEY (on behalf of the Watford Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference recommends that constituency associations should take every opportunity of celebrating Empire occasions, and in particular Empire Day, in order to counter adverse and ill-informed criticism in the Commonwealth and Empire and to develop in the younger generation a pride in belonging to, and eagerness to work for, our great family of nations."

Encouraging Family Emigrants

MR. R. BULLROOK (on behalf of the North Kensington Conservative Association) to move: "That this conference believes that, in view of the fact that the country is already very heavily populated, and is at present losing 50,000 acres of agricultural land per annum, every encouragement including financial help, should be given to emigrants to the Commonwealth, with special consideration for whole families."

MR. H. H. SNOWBALL (on behalf of the Dagenham Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference congratulates H.M. Government on its progressive Commonwealth policy, and urges that regular meetings of Dominion Prime Ministers and Colonial Leaders should continue to be held in order to ensure closer co-operation within the Commonwealth, thus increasing the trade between its members and advancing the standard of living in the more backward areas."

MR. H. H. SNOWBALL (on behalf of the Dudley and Stourbridge Conservative and Unionist Association) to move: "That this conference warmly congratulates H.M. Government on the emergence in Central Africa of a new Dominion which is based upon Western civilization and the British way of life; and urges H.M. Government to encourage by all reasonable means the emergence of sturdy, self-governing units elsewhere based upon the same qualities and prospects as those which characterize the Central African federal scheme."



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Commission's Report on Naivasha Raid

Disciplinary Action Being Taken

DISCIPLINARY ACTION is being taken by the Government against persons held to be responsible for lack of preparations at the Naivasha police station and detention vans which were attacked by a large body of terrorists last March, resulting in the death of two police constables, one African police reservist, and three Native civilians, the release of 198 prisoners and detainees, and the theft of 50 firearms and over 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

The report of the commission of inquiry, upon which the Kenya Government has taken action, found that the camp had three major deficiencies: (1) insufficient discipline, induced by insufficient drill and musketry instructions; (2) insufficient experience on the part of the personnel; and (3) insufficient appreciation of the possibility of such an attack, partly through lack of information.

Specific Instructions Not Heeded

On the final point, the commission added that in July, 1952, police headquarters had issued a letter on the security of arms and ammunition, in which the situation had been appreciated with considerable accuracy as it turned out. At the beginning of March specific instructions had been issued with regard to safeguarding police stations, and only a fortnight before the raid Naivasha was declared a danger area. Instructions were then given for all Lower Rift Valley stations to be prepared to withstand any attack.

Up to the extent that these instructions had not been heeded, says the commission's report, the officers concerned with the police stations must be held responsible for the failure to appreciate the risk of attack and prepare accordingly.

The commission is satisfied that the terrorists did not arrive in large numbers as is generally believed. Two lorries parked in the compound were, however, utilized by the attackers for depositing the stolen ammunition. The attackers were variously dressed in plain clothes and police garb, and reports of their numbers range from 70 to 200.

The commission believes that entry to the police compound was effected by wire-cutting, the detention camp gates were forced open, and entry to the cells effected by cutting away the bolts securing the padlocks. The only lorry used in the terrorists' escape was stolen from private premises in the African location 700 yards away. This lorry broke down, however, on the Kiambu road at no great distance from its starting point.

Stress on Police Officers

Before advancing criticisms, the commission stresses that between October, 1952 (the start of the emergency), and the date of the attack the Kenya police force had been approximately doubled. All police officers "from the highest to the lowest, had been working under very considerable strain."

There was, says the report, insufficient leadership at the station at the time of the attack. A European officer should have been present every night; this had been the practice earlier, and if needed, Kenya police reserve officers could be called. Station duty for the latter has now been restored at Naivasha.

Notwithstanding that there was a lack of immediate fire power, sentries should have been alerted pending completion of wiring orders to chain arms when not in use had not been passed on to the district commandant of the Kenya Police Reserve of the watch tower high enough to give all-round visibility with a searchlight had not been sandbagged, and had not been manned.

In accepting these findings, and stating that disciplinary action would be taken, the Governor in Council added that deficiencies were being rectified, and that, notwithstanding these criticisms, Government has taken note of the bravery displayed by certain police officers, which caused the raiders to cease their attack when they did.

Dr. E. B. Woolf, a member of the Transvaal Provincial Executive Committee, who has been studying the training of African orthopaedic assistants in Nairobi, has paid tribute to Kenya's achievements in this field, and declared that application of the same system in South Africa would be of great value.

Government Policy Distorted

ACCUSATIONS that the Northern Rhodesian Government seeks to alienate Native land for European use have been made by members of the Plateau Fong'a Native Authority (Southern Province), according to the annual report of the Veterinary Department. "The view has been expressed," it states, "that Government efforts to promote the disposal of cattle (to limit stock to the capacity of the area) really aim at removing the Native cattle as a preliminary to alienating the land for Europeans. Certain villages have refused to allow cattle to be vaccinated against anthrax on the same grounds, alleging that the purpose of the vaccination is to kill the cattle." These views are not accepted by responsible Africans, but their acceptance by the ignorant and more credulous renders the task of peacefully and reasonably raising stock population to available carrying capacity more difficult. The report adds that the natural increase of Native cattle in the Southern Province keeps ahead of all efforts to increase the disposal rate. Serious soil erosion has resulted.

Kenya's Civil Service

THE POSITION of the Civil Service in Kenya would be most jealously safeguarded in order to maintain its freedom from political interference, said the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, when he opened the annual meeting of the European Civil Servants' Association. It was natural that constitutional reform and development of the "Member" system should prompt among civil servants the desire for safeguards for the future, said Sir Evelyn, and that important matter was receiving attention in the Colony and the Colonial Office. The president of the association emphasized that failure on the part of the general public to realize the position of the Civil Service in the community would create a discontented section, which might ally itself with political groups in the hope of betterment. He complained of the embargo on leave imposed for the second time in a few years, which gave civil servants the impression that the Government tended to use them as a political counter to appease "those less subject to control and more vociferous about their affairs."

Egypt and the Sudan

El Nil, commenting on the recent conference of the Umma Party in the Sudan, said that extreme disapproval was expressed at Egypt's "flagrant propaganda in the Sudan and her attempt to influence Sudanese freedom of thought." *El Umma* has asked whether Major Salah Salem "thinks that the Sudan is Palestine," adding:

The two are poles apart; or does he want Egypt to get from the Sudan what she got from Palestine? *El Sudan El Gadd*, until recently non-party in outlook, has now a strong bias towards Union with Egypt.

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Socialists and the Commonwealth

THE LABOUR PARTY'S annual conference in Margate last week adopted a long resolution on foreign and Commonwealth policy which states (in part):—

"Conference urges the development of United Nations technical assistance programmes and international action through the U.N., by the World Bank, by an international development authority or other means—to obtain and administer funds for investment in public works in the under-developed countries. This would be a major contribution to the World Plan for Mutual Aid which is Labour's objective."

Conference supports the maintenance and development of co-operation in the Commonwealth and its progressive development as the association of peoples of different races on a footing of complete equality. The essential basis of the Commonwealth must be the acceptance of an attitude of equal respect for people of all races and the progressive elimination of racial discrimination.

Conference rejects the doctrine of racial superiority and the policy of apartheid. In the dependent territories where there are several races at different stages of development Labour will work towards genuine partnership founded on equal equality.

Towards Self-Government

In all the dependent territories there must be rapid progress towards responsible self-government by promoting economic development, by expanding education and social services, and by fostering the growth of democratic institutions. As soon as the development of each territory makes it practicable, arrangements should be made between the Government and the responsible leaders of each territory to fix a date for the transfer of power.

Conference declares that the interests of the inhabitants of the dependent territories are paramount. For this reason Labour opposed the creation of a Central African Federation without the agreement of all the races in the territories concerned. It has, however, become clear that Labour will continue to exercise vigilance to ensure that the interests of the African people are safeguarded within the new federation.

In Kenya the repression of the Mau Mau is necessary, but the economic and social causes of this repression must demand radical treatment.

Kenya: Babji statement long overdue

THE CURRENT ISSUE of *Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs*, the bi-monthly survey issued by the Conservative Research Department, lists the nine "principles" by which the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council intend to be guided in framing future policy and conduct.

"Admirable as these principles may be, they are meaningless unless, in the words of Mr. Blundell, leader of the elected members, they can be translated into policy which makes them realities."

The statement, reported in *East Africa* and *East Africa Today*, that the two groups of members have abandoned discrimination on grounds of colour and race in favour of a more equitable distribution of development of race relations than any amount of long-drawn settlements.

So Mr. Blundell's promise to produce by the end of the year "a realistic five-point" to translate the nine principles into action, will be awaited with interest. Many fear that it is long overdue.

East African Industries

Kenya has now taken over managerial control of East African Industries Ltd. last week, following the signing of an agreement by representatives of the Industrial Management Corporation (representing the Kenya Government), the Colonial Development Corporation (which will provide substantial working capital), and Unilever Ltd. (which will provide specialized management and technical staff). Agreement in principle was reached in June. The new board will consist of Mr. A. H. Jones, chairman, and Mr. W. H. C. Jones, managing director, appointed by Unilever Ltd., Mr. A. Hope Jones, by the Industrial Management Corporation, and Mr. R. E. Norton (by the C.D.C.).

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Mombasa Cargo Phasing Continuing Dismay at Delayed Delivery of Rolling Stock

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT issued after meetings in Nairobi of the East Africa Transport Advisory Council and the Railways and Harbours Committees forecast that it would be impossible to end the phasing of cargoes to Mombasa in the first half of next year as had been hoped. The reason was the slowness of deliveries of locomotives and rolling stock, mostly from Britain.

The statement said—

The Transport Advisory Council learnt with considerable dismay that the long-awaited deliveries of rolling stock were not likely to materialize as early as has hitherto been expected. In consequence it was improbable that rail capacity could be increased sufficiently to eliminate phasing of cargo through Mombasa in the first half of next year, as had been hoped.

Garratt Locomotives Delayed

This was almost entirely due to delay in the delivery of the heavy Garratt locomotives which had been especially designed to increase capacity on the vital section between Mombasa and Nairobi. Orders for those locomotives had been invited as far back as October, 1950, a definite order for the first nine was placed in December, 1951, followed closely by orders for 15 more and finally an order for another seven by the expectation that it was then promised deliveries would begin from January, 1954, onwards. It was in the expectation of these deliveries that calculations of traffic capacity have been made.

Now it is learnt that delivery of the first of these locomotives cannot be expected until towards the end of 1954, and although representations are being made at the highest level in the United Kingdom, it would be unwise to assume that any earlier delivery will be obtainable. The only possible alleviation in the situation will come from the arrival of some medium-class locomotives, of which 12 were especially ordered from France to obtain early delivery, and another 12 from manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

The locomotives from France were to have come from the factory in August of this year, and those from Great Britain in March, 1954. There has been a serious set-back in the completion of the locomotives being built in France and it is unlikely now that any 24 of this class of locomotive will be here until June of next year, and the present delivery dates are adhered to.

These locomotives were intended for the Mombasa-Nairobi section, but the possibility is being examined of keeping in reserve the older locomotives, so that these new ones should have replaced, and by this expedient finding locomotives to increase the tonnage uplift from Mombasa. But all hopes of ending phasing in the near future have receded, and it seems likely that some restriction in imports through Mombasa will be necessary until well towards the end of next year.

Uneven Flow of Wagons

Locomotives are the key to the traffic situation, but the delivery of wagon stock is equally unsatisfactory. The full flow of new wagons from the factories should have begun in June of this year, but the latest advice indicate that wagons will not begin to arrive in any quantity in East Africa until the middle of next year, when, if present delivery dates are adhered to, they will arrive in embarrassingly large quantities and will continue flooding into the country until the end of the year.

About 2,250 new wagons—broken down to 400 underframes—will reach Mombasa during the latter half of the year and about 550 Dar es Salaam. Those coming to Mombasa will place a severe burden upon the port during the peak arrival period, when the problems of reception and unloading will be very great. The uncertainties of delivery dates have not only upset the erection programme, but have given the Planning Committee a difficult problem.

The delivery of new coaches is even more disappointing. Thirty-four new first-class coaches, 20 for Kenya and 14 for Tanganyika, were due from March onwards, but these will not now arrive in East Africa until the early months of next year.

Twelve second-class coaches, all for Tanganyika, which should by now be coming from the factory, will not arrive until April or May of next year, and 17 third-class coaches, also for Tanganyika, which should have been delivered as far back as the end of 1953, might

arrive towards the end of this year, to be followed by 32 more coaches during 1954. These will be followed by 18 coaches for Kenya towards the start of 1955.

Standard Bank Commercial Reports

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA commercial report for September states (in part)—

Kenya.—In the bazaars there is a more confident tone, and orders are being placed overseas to replenish stocks in certain lines and to meet approaching seasonal demands from Uganda. Commitments continue to be regularly met. Lower costs have given a welcome impetus to the building trade, and in Nairobi a particular mood of contractors is fully employed.

Satisfactory rains have been experienced in the Transvaal and Uasin Gishu, where crop prospects are good. In the Nakuru district good rains early in August saved the crops in most areas with the exception of Njoro and Romai, where they have suffered severely from drought. In the Nairobi district the rain has been barely sufficient for the maize coffee crop now ripening, and lower yields than originally expected may result.

Uganda.—Stocks are normal for the time of year, and commitments are being regularly met. Anticipating in anticipation of the cotton season is taking place. The weather has affected the germination of cotton in some districts, but the average under-planting constitutes a record for the Protectorate, with the possible exception of 1949.

Tanganyika.—There has been slight improvement in trade conditions. Commitments continue to be met.

Despite damage done by bird swarms the wheat and barley crops in the West Kilimanjaro area are expected to be good. Harvesting is now in progress. Coffee pickings in the high altitudes, and fast to good yields are reported.

At last week's auctions in London 1,427 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4 1/2d. per lb., compared with 1,031 packages, averaging 3s. 3 1/2d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 10d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

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Pension for Sir Geoffrey Huggins

A SELECT COMMITTEE of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament has reported against the principle of awarding pensions for Ministers but has proposed that, in view of his exceptional services, a pension of £3,000 a year should be paid to Sir Geoffrey Huggins, whether or not he serves the Federal Government in an office of profit. A point made in the report is that in every department the salary of the Minister is less than that of his senior permanent officials. It is accordingly recommended that the salary of the Prime Minister should be raised from £4,000 to £3,500, with a tax-free allowance of £500, and that the salary of other Ministers should be increased from £2,500 to £3,000, with tax-free allowances of £300.

New Federal Chamber

A NEW CHAMBER in Salisbury for the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be ready in time for the main session next April, said Sir Geoffrey Huggins recently. The vacant stand next to Cathedral Hall is to be used, although the Prime Minister's own view is that the House should eventually be at Warren Hills, just outside the city. With the permission of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, extensions will be made to the present Legislative Assembly building. The Federal Parliament will meet first in January, when the Southern Rhodesian Parliament will not be sitting, by April, with the new House finished. Both Parliaments could meet simultaneously if necessary.

Heavy Income Tax Collections

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory this year are now officially estimated at £11½m, compared with estimates of £8m. During the first eight months of the year rather more than £8m. were collected, compared with £5½m. in the same period last year. Two experienced income tax officers, lately retired from the United Kingdom, who have been investigating suspected cases of fraud, have recovered £569,545 in unpaid tax and penalties.

Locust Threat

WIDESPREAD LOCUST BREEDING is reported from Britira, the Sudan, the western areas of British Somaliland, and north-eastern Ethiopia. Heavy breeding is expected by the Anti-Locust Research Centre to begin over the Somali Peninsula and northern Kenya this month, and from December onwards invasions of Kenya, Tanganyika, and possibly eastern Uganda may occur. So far Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are clear of locusts.

The postal voting method proposed for the Senate elections in the Sudan has been abandoned, and polling centres will be formed in all provinces. Voters resident outside the Sudan will vote by post.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An antenominational church is to be built in Nairobi. *Samaachar*, the Zanzibar newspaper, has just celebrated its golden jubilee.

The expenditure of the East Africa High Commission this year will amount to £31m.

There is now a United Nations Association of Eastern Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi.

Broadford grazing has severely depleted the cattle of the Njemps people of the South Baringo district of Kenya.

Nominating day for the first federal elections in Central Africa is now expected to be November 16, and polling day December 15.

The Ealing Studios artists making a film of Zanzibar in East Africa are expected to fly back to this country on October 17.

A special stamp will be issued in East Africa to commemorate the visit to Uganda next year of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The current issue of the *East African Medical Journal* contains an article by Mr. D. Bloomfield on the treatment of wags in the Embu district of Kenya.

"Poultry-Keeping in the Tropics" is the title of a useful little book by Messrs. V. F. K. Anwar and C. E. K. Hellins, published by the Oxford University Press at 2s.

Air France announce reductions in tourist fares from Manchester. To Addis Ababa the fare is now £108 single and £194 8s. return; to Khartoum £91 and £163 10s. and Mauritius £173 and £311.

Marauding Elephants

Elephants have caused serious damage to plantations on the mainland opposite Beira. The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, is reported to have shown considerable interest in this grievance during a recent visit.

Southern Rhodesia's winter has been one of the coldest of record. The mean temperatures in July were in some areas lower than in 1932, the Colony's bleakest winter known since the Occupation. The lowest average was 54° for Bulawayo.

The great new Belgian army base at Kamina in the Katanga Province of the Congo is expected to be completed this year, and the town which is being built around it will take another couple of years to finish. If Belgium were occupied in another world war, Kamina would become the seat of the monarchy and Parliament.

When commenting on the defeat of Mr. Charles Olley in the recent municipal election in Salisbury we stated that there were five candidates for three vacancies, whereas in fact there were five for four vacancies. The reference to Mr. Olley having forfeited his deposit was also inaccurate, for the candidates were not required to make any deposit.

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Of Commercial Concerns

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Uganda, has passed the following resolution: "That this Chamber is against the recent surcharge of 25% on electricity charges, arbitrarily imposed by the Governor-in-Council, and demands that a full and detailed explanation be communicated to the public. It is of even greater concern that the chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board has stated that no reduction in these charges is likely when the Owen Falls hydro-electric power scheme is in operation, as loan charges will more than offset the increase. The deleterious effect of high rates for the supply of electricity will adversely affect not only the cost of living for the public at large, but will also be harmful to the economic development of the Protectorate."

Kinyua co-operative societies in the Nyeri district showed a 40% increase in turnover in the first half of this year, despite the emergency. Reporting this, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Central Province says that pig breeding is becoming increasingly popular, and that the members so employed now number 866 out of 2,834. Coffee-growing members total 973, and pyrethrum growers 206. There are 59 engaged in dairying.

Union-Castle Stock

The ordinary stock of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., has risen from 21s. 6d. earlier this year to about 31s. after touching 33s. as a result of persistent buying. The P. & O. and United Molasses groups have both denied rumours that they were acquiring the large blocks of shares which have been transferred to the names of nominees.

Messrs. Davis & Soper, Ltd., who have been established in London for more than a century, and who handle a large volume of exports to East African and other markets, will open a branch in Manchester early next month under the management of Mr. J. J. Giddings. The office will be in Rhodesia House, 52 Princess Street, Manchester, 1.

The City Council of Nairobi has concluded with Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., an agreement under which the company will operate the Johny bus services in the municipality for 24 years from January next.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended September 30 were 943 deadweight tons. At the end of that week there were 43,242 tons of imports in the port area.

East African Railways have paved a 60-mile pipeline at a cost of £870,000 to carry water from the foothills of Kilimanjaro to stations between Nairobi and Mombasa.

Price-controls on numerous goods are to be removed in Northern Rhodesia, including all building materials and most clothing and groceries.

A sub-branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa has just been opened in Molo, Kenya.

Dividends

Mint Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate Ltd.—Final 15%, making 20% for the year to June 30. Net profits amounted to £35,361 (£4,445).

Alex. Lawrie and Co. Ltd.—Final 13%, making 20% for the year to June 30 (the same). Consolidated net profits after providing for overseas taxation fell from £268,688 to £148,310.

Sisal Outputs for September

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—400 tons of fibre, making 3,756 tons for six months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—190 tons of fibre, making 566 tons for three months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—132 tons of sisal fibre, making 916 tons for six months.

Urwira Minerals Needs £400,000

Part of Property Sold to New Company

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., report an excess of expenditure over income of £162,374 for the year ended March 31, compared with an excess of income over expenditure of £52,719 in the previous year. The report states: "During the year, lead has realized an average of £106 per long ton and copper £288. The corresponding figures in the previous year were £207 and copper £445. By reason of delays in the provision of dollar funds, late delivery dates and increases in price of machinery, and a fall in the price of metals, your directors estimate that there will be a short fall which might be covered with lead at £80 per ton and copper in the funds available to the date of beginning of production (now placed early in 1955), for completion of the development programme."

Approach to Government

To meet this shortfall your directors have negotiated the cession of a portion of your company's leases (on which your company is unable to comply with the statutory requirements for developing, for a cash payment of £50,000 and certain rights of participation at par in the event of the new company proceeding to development, to Khetuma Mining, Ltd. The company has been formed with a share capital of £300,000. Additionally, approach has been made to the Tanganyika Government and various groups for provision of the balance of approximately £350,000.

The issued capital is £1,111,000 in 10s. Share premium account stands at £227,722. Total at £239,000. The Government of Tanganyika has agreed to provide a loan of £1,499,422, and current assets at £733,684.

The directors are Messrs. R. Brasseur (Chairman), alternate D. C. Lambert, J. de la Villee Pousin (alternate), H. H. Richards, J. R. Desmarais (alternate), E. N. M. Bomphry, L. M. Koenig (alternate), D. S. Houghton, J. R. Leslie, Printice A. R. de Ligne (alternate), R. C. J. Maslin, and H. H. Merritt. The London committee is composed of Messrs. G. F. Hutchings (alternate), Lt. Col. H. P. Fillett) and G. F. Webster.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held at Mpanga on October 24.

Mineral Discoveries in Coast Province

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGISTS working in the Coast Province of Kenya have located deposits of manganese, barium, lead, zinc, copper, and silver, and evidence of an unknown radioactive material. At Trima Hill, near the Tanganyika border, an estimated 600,000 tons of manganese ore of high grade and the deposits are of little present value because of the difficulties of extraction. The abundant barium and silver deposits are considered to hold good hopes of development. During a Geiger counter survey of Mrimu Hill radioactive emanation of from two to three times the normal intensity was noted. Intensive research is now being undertaken.

Mining in Tanganyika

MR. O. B. SOSKICE, Chairman of the Tanganyika Mining Association, presided at the annual meeting in Dar es Salaam towards the end of last month. He said that the association had now a membership of 22, and that the result of its representations, the Government had agreed to terms reducing minerals worth less than £20,000 a year to 10% and they will pay a flat rate of royalty in order to reduce the amount of paper work.

Wankie Offer to Shareholders

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., announce that, as a result of the recent offer to shareholders of preference stock and ordinary shares the Wankie stock was fully subscribed at of right and by excess applications, and the ordinary shares were subscribed at to approximately 95%. allotment letters have been posted.

Rhodesia Montello Asbestos Closes Down

RHODESIA MONTELO ASBESTOS, LTD., are to close down and place the property on a caretaker basis from October 31 owing to progressively worsening asbestos market conditions resulting in uneconomic prices.

Progress Reports for September

Rhodesia Bronze Hill—1,000 tons of lead and 2,200 tons of zinc were sold against 1,000 and 2,500 tons respectively in August.

Montana—3,332 oz. gold were recovered from 20,000 tons of ore milled.

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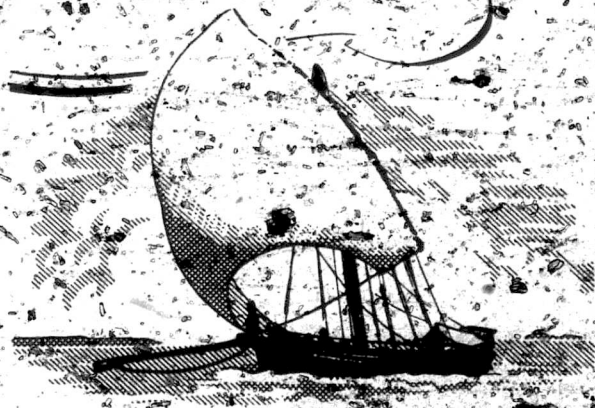


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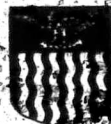
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page	
Matters of Moment	155	New Company to Develop Air Transport
Notes By The Way	156	Letters to the Editor
Missionary Visitation	157	Mr. Hugh T. ...
Medical	158	Latest ... News
Island ...	160	
Congress ...		
Anti-Mau Mau Opera ... in Kenya		

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5 ...

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1953

Vol. 30

No. 1514

1953, nearly post-free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA has arranged that the diocesan synod to be held in Nairobi next month shall devote its last day to discussing 'The Church and Public Affairs' and in preparation for that the Provost of Nairobi is now holding weekly study meetings to consider the Christian attitude to some of Kenya's most pressing problems. Both initiatives are to be cordially welcomed. For reasons which have never seemed satisfactory to us, Church leaders in East and Central Africa have, with few exceptions, stood outside the main public bodies. Some missionaries have served in Legislative Councils as nominated representatives of African interests, and many have accepted appointment as prison visitors, education committees or to other bodies concerned with social welfare. But, to the great disadvantage of the territories, and to missionary work also, there has been widespread and influential support for the principle that Church leaders should not concern themselves with politics—in other words, with the most important aspect of public affairs. Since the best of men are fallible, there would be risks in participation, but the risks of non-participation on a scale large enough to be effective are surely greater.

The Church and Public Affairs.

The writer of these lines vividly recalls a discussion some years ago with a number of exceptionally influential missionary leaders, several of them bishops with long African experience, not one of whom would accept the suggestion of the one layman in the company that it was the positive duty of the Church to make its optimum contribution to the development of good government, and that since so many of the Africans

Africans of Character and Competence.

appointed or elected to district, provincial and legislative councils had been of poor character and poor calibre, there was a special obligation on the missionary societies to persuade the best of the African adherents, including perhaps some of their teachers, to serve their fellows in the organs of local and central government. That missionaries, and others also, consider some of the African clergy and teachers to be the most reliable of all Africans from the point of view of character and competence underlines the importance of bringing them into public life; but that view was deemed heretical by most Church leaders until very recently. Now it is beginning to be accepted, partly owing to the happenings in Kenya during the past year.

Resistance to Mau Mau was for months negligible among the non-Christian Kikuyu, but among real Christians in the tribe it has been so bold, even in the face of death, that observers on the spot have compared the men and women concerned with the martyrs of the first century. Testimony in that sense has not come exclusively, or even chiefly, from European missionaries, who, for reasons of modesty, have been reticent on the subject. Those who have gone out of their way to draw attention to the splendid record of practising Christians among the tribesmen under Mau Mau intimidation have included the Governor of Kenya, experienced administrative officers in the field, military men, settlers near the borders of the Kikuyu Reserves, and European non-official political leaders. Many of the best informed, having been immensely impressed by the courage and faith of these Christian Africans, are convinced that they represent that section

Christian Resistance To Intimidation.

observers on the spot have compared the men and women concerned with the martyrs of the first century. Testimony in that sense has not come exclusively, or even chiefly, from European missionaries, who, for reasons of modesty, have been reticent on the subject. Those who have gone out of their way to draw attention to the splendid record of practising Christians among the tribesmen under Mau Mau intimidation have included the Governor of Kenya, experienced administrative officers in the field, military men, settlers near the borders of the Kikuyu Reserves, and European non-official political leaders. Many of the best informed, having been immensely impressed by the courage and faith of these Christian Africans, are convinced that they represent that section

of their community with which practical inter-racial partnerships can best be joined and developed. Some of these Africans have begun to play their part in purely local affairs. The need is to increase their numbers, afford them constant help, and give a number of them larger responsibilities.

In that way alone is there likely to be any considerable change in the early future in the attitude of non-Africans to African membership of the most prominent public bodies, a distressingly high proportion of former missionary school leavers, and of As Prime Minister, whom have so far proved disappointing. Some territories have had scarcely one African legislative councillor in whom friendly and African official or non-official, and full confidence, sometimes because the African politicians have lacked judgment, sometimes because they have allowed themselves to become the tools of undesirable

influences, and sometimes because of their moral and other weaknesses. In other territories there have been and are some good and promising African members, but their numbers are small, and they would be the first to acknowledge at any rate in private, that there is desperate need for others of their race who will bring to the study of all problems an honest endeavour to judge fairly, give good guidance to those whom they represent, and co-operate genuinely with all who are working for the good of East and Central Africa. Some African padres and some African teachers inspired by deep-rooted Christian faith could certainly make a valuable contribution in that way. So could European clerics and laymen alike. These are urgent challenges, and it is excellent news that they are being seriously examined in Kenya. Southern Rhodesians have taken a most practical step with the minimum of discussion by electing an ex-missionary as Prime Minister. That should powerfully influence opinion and action elsewhere in East and Central Africa.

Notes By The Way

Another Grant In Prospect

KENYA'S DEFICIT this year is now expected to be about £2m., and the future outlook is disturbing, for while there is no prospect of reduced expenditure, there is the likelihood of lower revenue, especially from import duties and income tax. The immediate cause of this disquieting position is, of course, the Mau Mau outbreak, which has involved heavy outlays on military, police, and ancillary services, checked the investment of capital from overseas, and because many businesses were hit, led to falls in customs revenue and profits. It requires no perspicacity to predict that the United Kingdom will be asked for a substantial grant.

Socialist Weakness

THERE WILL BE JUSTICE in the request, since the Mau Mau rebellion, with its tragic sequence of loss and waste, could not have occurred if Kenya had had sufficiently firm government. The responsibility for that failure rests upon the Colonial Office—though not on the present Secretary of State, for Socialist Ministers decided to allow Kenyatta and his cronies to operate through the Kikuyu independent schools. The authorities were repeatedly warned, but nothing was done on the ground that these subversive people must be given scope for "self-expression." For that folly the Colonial Office shares the blame with the Government of Kenya, which will look to the British taxpayer to do his customary act of bearing other countries' burdens.

Nairobi Round-Up

WHY WAS NAIROBI not thoroughly combed many months ago? The capital of Kenya, with an African population of about 100,000, obviously afforded excellent opportunities for terrorist leaders to conceal themselves while continuing their subversive activities. Indeed, some estimates have put the proportion of Kikuyu in Nairobi as high as 80% of the total African

population. So the delay in screening Nairobi's African residents has amazed me for many months. Another surprise is the general assumption, even in official quarters, that the essential purpose of the present operations to deal with those Africans whose papers are not in order. Surely that is too trusting an attitude, for the chief criminals would scarcely betray themselves so easily. Moreover, because Africans are such excellent natural actors, some offenders, when caught, may be expected to bluff themselves free.

Faculty of Agriculture

"A GOOD AND GOOD-HUMOURED FRIEND has written: 'Africa can live without newspapers (though I make an exception in favour of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA), but it cannot live without farmers (of whom I am not so good a sample as I should wish to be). Will you write something about the importance of encouraging the study of agriculture at the new Rhodesian University?' With pleasure and with alacrity, after dissociating myself from the suggestion that Africans could manage well enough without newspapers, which, if they did their job as well as they might, would powerfully influence public opinion in all matters, including recognition of the urgent need for better farmers, white and black alike. Circumstances have provided prominence for the proposal that the new university in Salisbury should have a Chair of Race Relations, which, if the right professor be found, could do great work both within the university and throughout Africa. Not less important will be the Chair of Agriculture, for the population of the territories is increasing so rapidly that there will be famine at no distant date if the production of foodstuffs be not greatly increased.

Makerere and Salisbury

MAKERERE COLLEGE, Uganda, has unfortunately provided a depressing precedent. Probably fewer Africans

have read agriculture there than any other subject. Lately a most welcome but desperately belated change has occurred, thanks, as is almost always the case to the personality of one man. He has roused hope in our hearts who had almost persuaded themselves that it was useless to expect any enthusiasm for agriculture among the African students. Makerere is essentially a training ground for Africans, and there is nothing in its constitution to exclude Europeans or Asians, there is no demand from Africans than the present acceptance to meet, and as yet no demand from the other side in Salisbury. On the contrary, there will be a heavy predominance of Europeans for a considerable period at any rate, for few Africans are yet sufficiently advanced to qualify for entrance. But it is to be hoped that there will be African students who will benefit from the opening of the university, and that their number will grow steadily. It is quite as important to have more and better African instructors and practitioners of agriculture as it is to have Africans qualified as doctors, teachers, veterinarians, or engineers.

Union-Castle Centenary

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, the Union Steamship Colliery Company was formed to build and operate five small ships, the largest of 530 tons, as colliers trading between South Wales and Southampton. Nine years later the Castle Line was established. In 1900 the two enterprises were merged in the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the centenary of whose origin falls this month. The line has now 26 vessels, ranging from 7,017 to 28,795 tons, and two cargo ships under construction, and an issued share and loan capital of almost £10m. The existing fleet cost £32m, and Sir George Christopher, the chairman, said recently that it could not be replaced for less than £82m, a current ship-building cost. Such, in brief, is the achievement of a century; it is well epitomized in a leaflet appropriately entitled "From Colliers to Castles," the illustrations in which strikingly recall the revolution in ship architecture since 1850. Then the voyage to the Cape took six weeks, and the first return voyage of the DANF earned only £892 in freight and £818 in fares. But man was then less restless and money was money.

More Asians than Europeans

MORE ASIANS THAN EUROPEANS are still entering the East African territories. According to official statistics of "permanent immigration" (which naturally exclude visitors and people in transit) in the calendar years 1949, 1950, and 1951 (the figures for 1952 being not yet available), Kenya's European immigration totaled 4,968, 3,503, and 2,719, and in each of those years, the Asian totals were higher at 6,885, 4,111, and 4,208. It may surprise many readers to know that in the case of Tanganyika the advantage lay with the Europeans, year by year, their numbers being 4,348, 3,833, and 3,032, compared with Asian totals of 3,167, 3,151, and 2,387. In Uganda, on the contrary, the European entrants numbered 774, 1,054, and 1,445, whereas the Asian figures were 1,004, 1,210, and 2,087. So in the three-year period Kenya gained 12,400 Europeans and 17,204 Asians, Tanganyika 1,398 and 8,645 respectively, and Uganda 3,776 and 4,298, the regional totals being 26,544 Europeans and 28,147 Asians.

Stoko

IN THE EARLY DAYS of missionary work in Central Africa the conception of hell was very real among Europeans, clerics and laymen alike, but of course difficult to transmit to primitive Africans. According to a recent correspondent of a London newspaper, when Archdeacon Johnson, one of the fine pioneers of the

U.M.C.A., translated the Bible into Chinyanja, the early editions of his rendering employed *stoko* for "hell," *stoko* being the word then used by those Africans who had seen the stokehold of the mission steamer on Lake Nyasa. That seems to me a not unnatural adaptation in the circumstances. Hell and fire being then inseparably associated in the European mind, it is not surprising that the early linguist, in search of a new word for an idea unknown to the peoples among whom he worked, should have found what he wanted in the fiercest surface of which the adventurous Africans of his acquaintance had any knowledge.

The Light that Failed

NOT EVERYONE in developing territories who has electric lighting in the home is always as sympathetic as he might be with the difficulties facing the purveyors of electricity; and I have heard several comments on the recurrence of a breakdown while a director from overseas was on a visit to an African territory. In my time I have known more than a few of the senior men whose daily concern was the financing, installation, generation, and distribution of electricity in East and Central Africa, and since their sense of humour failed me to match that general among the consumers of light and power, perhaps both groups can smile at a story which has just reached me from the United States. An electric lighting company there endeavored to bid for increased goodwill by sponsoring a television play, and, believe it or not, the choice fell on Kipling's novel "The Light that Failed." But it was announced and screened as "The Gathering Night."

Not Clever

VERY RECENTLY the Government of Kenya invoked the aid of the postal authorities in a campaign to make people realize that firearms (far too many of which have been lost to Mau Mau) should not be within reach of thieves. So the machines which post-marked correspondence simultaneously enjoined the addressee to "Guard Your Gun." That was wise advice in Kenya, but it was surely foolish to stamp the slogan on letters for overseas destinations.

Slight Shock

SURPRISINGLY ENOUGH, there are reasons to hope for the emergence in Kenya of a multi-racial society that would rally Africans to a willing acceptance of western ideas. To read those words in any newspaper published in the United Kingdom would be heartening. To find them in a leading article in last Sunday's *Observer* was a pleasant shock, for that journal is not given to optimism about Kenya, or, indeed, any other part of East or Central Africa.

Margie

WHEN RIOTING BEGAN in NYASALAND a couple of months ago, the Government decided, very wisely, to scotch rumour by providing an emergency wireless service, and, for some strange reason, called the station Blue Band Radio. Since Southern Africa has long known a Blue Band margarine, a wit promptly and inevitably, nicknamed the radio service "Margie." Now Nyasalanders ask: "What does Margie say?"

Novel Launch

SHE SLIPPED ON BANANAS INTO THE SEA. Strange though it may appear, those words accurately describe the launch in Zanzibar of the 18-ton fishing vessel FORERUNNER. Because there was no tallow with which to grease the stocks in the usual way, bananas were used as a substitute. Mrs. H. H. Robinson performed the launching ceremony.

Missionary View of Race, Poverty, and Religion

Points from Annual Report of the Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission Committee

RACE, POVERTY, AND RELIGION have become intertwined in one vast problem. This might be taken as the text for a missionary address on much of Africa to-day.

Few would deny the connexion between race and poverty. The African now knows what poverty is and feels its pinch in ways unknown to his ancestors. For poverty is a relative thing. Population has been increasing and land has been eroded and overstocked. The African has new wants and needs implanted by Western education, stimulated by Western commerce, and sanctioned by Western example. Moreover, he can read the daily paper and listen to the radio, and he learns that poverty, as he knows it, is not inevitable, for other races and nations have found means to reduce or abolish it altogether.

Poverty Creates Grievances

So poverty lays him open to the sense of grievance. It builds up race-consciousness and inflames suspicion, especially in the presence of a powerful white minority which shuts him off from highly skilled and profitable employment. He believes that he is being deliberately held back from opportunities and possessions which are the monopoly of the white man, and he blames the European or the Government for his poverty, even in cases where he has only his ignorance or his own suspicion to blame.

But religion comes into the picture, too, because religion is one of the bulwarks of the status quo; it is associated with the dominant European, and therefore is suspect in a racially poisoned situation. Moreover, in the case of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, religion is a powerful influence in the political horizon because it offers a theological justification for the policy of segregation. In any case, religious feeling is always prone to enter into and heighten every political complex in Africa. If it cannot actually solve the race problems that are otherwise intractable, it must at least hold out some promise of overcoming the social and economic handicaps from which African communities suffer.

Since the first steps towards self-government of the Gold Coast with the establishment of a democratic Legislative Assembly, an African Prime Minister, and a Cabinet mainly African in membership, political religion has greatly diminished. Difficult problems remain difficult. The new Government has in the main made an admirable start. But the danger is that too many educated people are too little interested and that political initiative may be left to a small group.

Growing Solidarity of Racial Feeling

Observers in other areas, including missionaries, testify to the growing solidarity of racial feeling. The president of the South African Institute of Race Relations said after a tour of East and Central Africa that the attempt of a white minority to perpetuate its predominance could only provoke the strongest reaction from the African. As an example of the total lack of appreciation of the contemporary situation, he instanced the conference of 1946 at the Victoria Falls, when representatives of the non-African Europeans from the three territories in Central Africa met to consider closer association without calling a single African leader into consultation. There is evidence too that the British Government has suffered a considerable loss of prestige since it openly declared in favour of federation; and one report from Central Africa adds that Africans

have even begun to question the good faith of the district officer, who in the past was first and foremost their disinterested friend and counsellor.

Race and Politics in Kenya

Unfortunately, any bad situation can be exploited by extremists in the interests of racial intolerance. Thus in Kenya the nature of the problem set by the Mau Mau terrorists to both Government and loyal members of all communities is misrepresented by some politicians.

On the one hand, Mau Mau terrorism is presented as the brave struggle of an oppressed proletariat to throw off the tyranny of its European overlords. How easily this evil thing can be presented as a straight issue between the black and white races is shown by the arrival of lawyers from West Africa, the Sudan, and India to take part in the defence of Jomo Kenyatta. Yet, in spite of all the social and economic problems of the Kikuyu, it is nothing else than a dangerous simplification to class the Mau Mau movement as a racial conflict. Missionaries and Church leaders have denounced the whole movement as the enemy of all African progress, political and otherwise.

At the other extreme there has arisen on the part of a militant European group in Kenya a demand for the end of Colonial Office control and the institution of self-government under European leadership in order to put down the Mau Mau rising with appropriate military and police measures. This effort to take advantage of the situation in order to get control can only exacerbate racial feeling and alienate the loyalists among all the African people, including the Kikuyu. This demand, moreover, is a breach of the agreement reached with the Secretary of State for the Colonies some years ago that constitutional advance would be delayed until an inter-racial committee had come to an agreement on the subject.

Partnership A Fruit of the Spirit

The present racial and political frustration in East and Central Africa does not make for good relations between the races. "Racial partnership is essentially a fruit of the spirit." It was a West African, a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, who said that he was shocked to hear even Christians speak of Central Africa and East Africa purely in terms of economics. "What is going on in Africa to-day," he said, "is a challenge to the whole of Christendom, a challenge which has to do not with economics or politics merely but with man as a creature of God."

Sir Philip Mitchell, the late Governor of Kenya, put the same issue: "It is a problem of human nature, of men and women and children, of their needs and hopes and fears, of their relations with each other and with a world which for the vast majority is changing with a ruthless speed in ways, totally beyond their experience. . . . If the world appears to them to hold only hard-faced strangers in search of profits and dividends it is unlikely to appeal. If it appears as a welcoming, living Christian society, offering faith, hope, and charity, human friendliness and sympathy, and fair opportunities for a better life, they will certainly turn to it with a new enthusiasm."

The emerging situation in Africa raises some considerable questions for the Church. East and foremost there is the paradox of the relationship between religion and politics, which is one form of the dilemma of evangelism. "Based for myself," wrote Nicholas Berdyaev, "is a material question: bread for my neighbour is a spiritual question." Yet the problems of Africa can never be truly understood in terms of economics and politics. The human factor in Central or East Africa is that the men of Africa want recognition as men, and not as instruments of production or numbers on a registration certificate.

The weakest point of Government plans may simply be that too much attention has been given to economics, even if this is all going to benefit the African, and not enough to Africans themselves as human beings. Thus the position

of the mission and the Church points alike to the necessity of politics and the danger of politics. This is well illustrated in the Bhantrye field where the very emphatic statement of the Mission Committee to the danger of imposing federation on an unwilling people was received with annoyance by both Government and the settler community. We can be sure that in other and in other countries at a similar juncture, the steps have been often asked: "Why doesn't the Church move as well as we?" Of course the dilemma is a common one of the dilemma situation at home, and the Balfic Church in its reports to the General Assembly 1942-45 showed how the Church in its relation to society stood between two fires. It was open to criticism from both right and left; both the charge of interference in meddling in affairs about which it has nothing to say, and of non-interference, "complacently accepting a second order of things and privileges and privileges to ourselves and offering them to others."

Church's Business to Interfere

It would seem to be the Church's business in Africa to interfere at the stage because justice and freedom are involved. The prospective action of Government is already affecting race relations and the whole setting in which the Gospel has to be preached and the Church has to live. But we must recognize how difficult it is to hold this position in a true balance. A Church may thus earn a reputation for opposition to the Government for the day and be accused of taking sides, in part, with the Government. That is pleasant neither for the Africans nor for the missionaries, and it does not help where missionary work needs support from Government. On the other hand, if the African supports the Church because of its political attitude, the possibility of misunderstanding are equally serious. In Bhantrye, for example, the Scottish Mission became popular when it appeared to sponsor national aspirations. The African Congress asked for a day of prayer to be observed for deliverance from "African" African ministers were placed in a dilemma. Simply to agree to do what was asked was to make the Church the accomplice of an African political party. To ignore or refuse was apparently to act as the "yes-men" of the European. The bold line was to seek through prayer to find God's will in and through and beyond the tangle of race and politics.

If the Church does not recognize the relation between the Gospel and the whole life of the people, which is now so much affected by economics and politics, it lays itself open, to the charge of a false spirituality, ignoring the body and the material world and the day-to-day content of men's life in society, in other words concentrating on "soul salvation" to the exclusion of "whole salvation." This is the charge which is often brought against the Church in Africa and elsewhere. Ministers and their churches are often the target for political demagogues.

Christian Resistance in Kenya

In Kenya it was the resistance of Christians to the attempts to force them to take the obscene Mau Mau oath that helped to bring the evil thing into the open. Churches of all denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, have been at one or other opposition to the movement. The synod of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa issued a strong statement in September warning all members against any connexion with the movement, and ordering the excommunication of any who took the oath of their own will.

Chief Waruhiu, who was murdered because of his opposition to Mau Mau, was a forthright Christian leader and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and many others have proved their loyalty to Christ by resisting unto blood. Indeed, the core of the resistance to Mau Mau has been the Christian Kikuyu, and the Church now has its martyrs among both ministers and laymen. There is a new realization among many Europeans in Kenya of the crucial position held by the young African Church.

In spite of the attempts from both extremes to turn the emergency into a racial issue we hear of Europeans who are as willing as before to treat their Kikuyu servants. Mr. Calderwood took part with Bishop Beecher in a consecration of a Union Church at Molo, in which 90% of the cost had been met by European farmers in cash and materials, a friendly group of Europeans attended the service.

There is also much satisfaction with the action of the last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in approving of negotiations designed to bring about union between the Presbyterian Churches in East Africa and to remove every encouragement to racialism in the Church. The synod's desire for an incorporating union with the white congregation in Nairobi is especially significant at a time when racial feeling is running high.

African pastors have been carrying on their work under difficulties. Though our mission area has not been so seriously affected as that of the Church Missionary Society, Sunday School, yet in certain cases attendance at church and school have been greatly reduced. In particular,

Tumutumu and the Rift Valley areas have suffered financially. There has been much intimidation of children and their parents. The congregation in Nairobi has also been exposed to Mau Mau threats and criminal attacks. Mr. Calderwood said: "I have never in all my career felt so keenly how great opportunities are passing us by. We have not the staff to seize these opportunities."

The revival movement continues its work in the Church. Tumutumu's recovery has lifted the ban which prevented the revivalists from preaching in churches within its bounds. It speaks volumes for the movement that Mr. Calderwood's "as one of its chief enemies and an attacked at every device of hatred and ridicule in the areas of interest persecution the revivalists have stood out as the servant which God will use to re-form His Church where this terror is rampant. So we see in Kenya, as we have seen in Ghana, that the work of the Church may yet be the saving presence of the Christian society in the face of persecution."

The new stresses reveal the need for the "for" missionary. His position is never away because in conflict between European and African both sides may claim his allegiance and both sides may repudiate his attempt to hold the balance. Reports and letters show how uneasy some of our people are because they are called on to take a stand in controversial questions.

On the other hand, the Church in Africa needs the missionary's breadth and detachment if it is to look at these questions from any supra-racial point of view. A. J. M. of Jomo Kenyatta, if it has done nothing else, has shown the weakness of any institution, whether it be judicial, administrative or religious, which is not able to rise on the shoulders of men deeply versed in the knowledge of African languages and customs. The very difficulty of finding an interpreter with a thorough knowledge of Kikuyu and of agreeing on the meaning of much of the evidence given in court has pointed to the essential conditions of good government and mutual understanding in Church and State alike.

Importance of Local Resident

St. Harold MacMichael in a letter to *The Times* argued that sound administration in Africa depended on four things: the local language, sufficient leisure to know his people and to be known by them. Our own missionaries will perhaps comment that the less said about leisure the better, as it is the one thing lacking and they see no chance of it until the staff is doubled, but they would agree that to know people, especially people of another race and language, does need time. Missions have been able in the past to keep their staffs far longer in one area and consequently to enable them to acquire the local language to a degree usually impossible to the administrative officer.

The more complicated the situation, the more in Africa the greater would seem to be the need for a solid nucleus of long-service missionaries, even if there are openings for short-service contracts alongside them. Without consistently over a period of years, and the building up of a genuine confidence between the missionary and the African Christian, our biggest contribution to Africa will be lost. The new generation of Africans needs as much understanding of the old and perhaps demands more.

As Canon Bewes wrote: "It is no that we Europeans have been wickied in Africa, but we have undeniably been unpaghative in our thinking." Our missionaries, like other Europeans, have sometimes been left behind by events. We are no longer wanted as fathers of the African, and we have not quite learned to be brothers.

M.P.'s in Nairobi

Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., said their sense of fair play when they came to Kenya, said Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., when speaking in Nairobi at the week-end. He confessed surprise at seeing a people of all races in his queues and hearing Africans discuss trade union organization. Kenya's problems would, he felt confident, be solved by commonsense and a British attitude of compromise. Mr. George Brown, M.P., said on the same occasion: "Our view of Kenya's future is that of a developing nation based on racial partnership in which the leadership, inspiration, and capacity to give things to the British community has given and is clearly in a position to give, shall be expressed." Though there was no understanding and ignorance about Kenya in Britain, public opinion was not so anti-European as some people in East Africa thought.

Nyasaland African Congress Leaders on the Disturbances

Records of Representations to Deputy Provincial Commissioner

THE NYASALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS, has issued the following record of a discussion between the Deputy Provincial Commissioner and a deputation of the Blantyre branch of the Congress.

The following members of the Blantyre branch of the Nyasaland African Congress called at the Provincial Commissioner's office on the morning of August 31 and asked for an interview with the Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Mr. Manohar Chirwa, Mr. Lawrence Mapepe, Mr. Grant Mkwandawire.

"(2) Mr. Chirwa was the principal speaker. He said that they had come to discuss the disturbances which were known to be in the Cholo, Blantyre, and Chikwawa districts and asked if what was said might be recorded and if they might be given a copy of the record.

"(3) Mr. Chirwa began by saying that his branch were very much perturbed at what had taken place, and he wished to make it quite clear that they did not approve of the acts of lawlessness which were now being perpetrated. They quite understood the difficulties with which Government was faced, and they realized that measures had to be taken to restore law and order. It had been stated by the police that people had thrown stones at them, and he believed that this was true.

Use of Tear Gas

"(4) Many people had been injured by tear gas explosions, and 14 persons so injured had been detained at Dr. Malekebu's hospital. Their wounds had been cleaned and pieces of metal had been extracted. He was anxious to know what permanent effect, if any, would be suffered by those injured by tear gas explosions.

"(5) Mr. Chirwa said that in spite of the need which they appreciated for repressive measures to be taken by Government, he wished to record that his branch disapproved of people being fired upon by the police. In the first incident near Limbe on the Midima road on Saturday, August 29, a man had been shot through the head, he had seen the body, and it appeared to him that the person who had shot the man had aimed to kill.

"From information they had obtained from the village people concerning this incident, it appeared that none of the injured went to hospital. Mr. Chirwa, and his friends had therefore asked the chiefs to send the injured to hospital and advised them to send for an ambulance to take a woman to hospital; the woman had been hit by a tear gas shell from which she had suffered injuries; she had been unable to walk and had had to be carried to her village.

Mr. Colin Legum Present

"(6) On August 30, Messrs Chirwa, Mapepe, and Mkwandawire had visited the villages on the Midima road outside Limbe in company with Mr. Colin Legum, the Observer reporter. They found a party of special constables under a police officer who had been sent to clear road-blocks. They found that this party had broken doors of huts, searched the houses, and seized hoes, axes, knives, and spears found in the houses. V. H. Magombo had had his house burned and everything in it was said to have been burned. Mr. Legum had told them that the burning was caused by a bomb which had been thrown and which landed on the roof; no attempt had been made by the police party to extinguish the fire.

"One man, who was a leper, had been beaten on

the back of the head with a revolver butt because he had threatened to clear road-blocks. Mr. Legum had said that he had no objection to his disability. The police officer had told them that they had not been asked to clear the road-blocks.

"(7) Mr. Chirwa asked if Government intended to return the property seized by this police party, as at present the people were deprived of the means of existence (hoes and axes were needed for their livelihood). Mr. Legum said that the doors had been broken down (as far as he was aware) and orders had been given to destroy property (c) to compensate V. H. Magombo for the burning of his house and property.

Friendly Police Officer

"(8) It seemed that the police did not welcome Mr. Chirwa and his friends, as one special constable had raised his baton and had threatened to break the camera with which Mr. Legum was taking photographs. He told Mr. Legum that they did not want him there because he was going about with the people who were behind all the trouble. Mr. Legum reported this to the police officer in charge of the party, who did not approve of the special constable's action and invited Mr. Legum to continue to take photographs. The officer was friendly and helpful.

"(9) On the same day Messrs Chirwa, Mapepe, Mkwandawire and Legum visited Chikwawa and saw Chief Maseko and his councillors. They later saw the district commissioner and gave accounts of the incidents in the Chikwawa district. They learned that the most serious thing had happened as in some places roads had been broken and crowds had been sent to disperse.

"(10) Mr. Chirwa wished to record his appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Legum, the chief and commissioner had handled the situation. The chief had told them that three people had been injured in the district; commissioner had said he did not know the man, judging from his sympathetic attitude, he would have helped them if he had known of them.

"When he told the people to disperse peacefully, and they had refused, he did not try to break it up. He afterwards asked the chief if he had given his consent to it. The chief told him that he had not and had quoted Maxin as the chief instigator. When the police arrived the district commissioner would not let them break up the crowd, but got them to arrest Maxin.

"They thought that Mr. Saunders was trying to understand his people and avoid trouble, and they would like to see this spirit shown elsewhere. The police had left and Mr. Saunders had a friendly talk with the crowd, and his attitude to Mr. Chirwa and his friends as leaders of the African people was friendly, and he was prepared to discuss what could be done to restore law and order. They very much appreciated what Mr. Saunders had done.

"(11) He would not discuss the incident, as that was in the hands of the commission of inquiry.

"(12) Mr. Chirwa repeated that they strongly disapproved of the police opening fire on crowds, as they felt that shooting would restore the situation, however much resistance was invoked by the crowd. It would only increase resistance, and might do irreparable damage to Government's good names. He further stated that he thought that when the police killed or injured people they should pick them up and take them to hospital; they should not leave them lying by the roadside, and he asked if they could be given an assurance that they would not do so.

"(13) At this point the deputy P.C. interposed and said that he did not think that the police left dead or wounded lying by the roadside, and agreed that it would be wrong if they did so.

Behaviour of the Crowds

"(14) Speaking of the methods used by the D.C., Chirwa, and other administrative officers, in handling the crowds, Mr. Legum said that he had seen the same methods described by Mr. Chirwa as having been used by the D.C. Chirwa were used elsewhere. The difference lay in the behaviour of the crowds. In Chikwawa they had been orderly, whereas elsewhere they had not.

"In the case of the crowd at Mlangwa estate in Cholo (on the occasion of the trial of V. H. Mwanangwa) and at Kadzere, the administrative officers concerned had used

Kenya Emergency Has Now Cost

Further Security Measures Implemented

EXPENDITURE ON THE EMERGENCY to the end of August amounted to £2,712,000, about £250,000 less than had been voted. Disclosing these figures in the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. A. Massey, Member for Finance, asked for a further £750,000. He said that expenditure in September was estimated at £244,000 and for the last three months of the year £750,000.

Though the Colony's economy was bearing the burden well, the strain was beginning to tell on services and services. He had appealed for economy wherever possible, as the country had two battles to fight, the economic and the physical.

Approval was given for expenditure on preventive measures taken in the middle of the emergency for the benefit of Africans, including the erection of a primary school at Kwale in the Coast Province and a second loan to the Machakos African district council for development of its sisal factory in the Katumbi area, where a food shortage had been caused by failure of the long rains. Two Bills to assist the exploitation of the Colony's potential oil resources and for the acquisition of land for a refinery at Mombasa were passed.

A Real Deterrent

As a result of the unanimous adoption of a motion by Mr. E. Harris in connexion with the increase in sentences of violence, the Government has issued a decree that the sentences shall be made "a real deterrent" supporting the motion, Mr. E. S. Potter, the Chief Secretary, said it reflected the Government's attitude of some time past. The Colony's prison population at 27,000 has nearly doubled during the past year.

New regulations for the acceleration of judicial procedure include powers whereby subordinate courts may deal with offences previously reserved for the Supreme Court, and for increases in maximum punishments.

The police has to cope with some 20,000 Africans who are illegally residing in Nairobi has been warned by Mr. E. Massey, leader of the African members of the Legislature, who described it as the best step which had been taken since the emergency began. He pledged his support and that of the African Members, who all wanted to see the city rid of spivs, idlers, thieves and criminals.

Ten British members of the armed forces had been killed and four wounded in actions with terrorists up to the end of September, and 13 killed and 12 wounded in incidents with firearms.

Colonel Reginald Turner, an officer in charge of a detention camp, who was recently lashed with a bush-knife while in bed in Nairobi, has died in hospital. He is the second European to be murdered in Nairobi since the emergency began, and the 15th to be killed by Mau Mau terrorists.

Last week was one of the most successful yet in the anti-terrorist campaign, 100 being killed and 100 captured.

Three loyal Kikuyu, five of their children, and a woman relative have been killed by a gang of Mau Mau in a night raid on the Fort Hall reserve. The woman was strangled as she watched her children being hanged to trees.

A gunman in the African location of the City Council of 50 years' service, who recently received the council's special medal.

A Kikuyu woman has had both her breasts cut off by a gang of four terrorists in the Nyeri district.

Forty-five terrorists were killed and 20 captured west of Fort Hall by a security force consisting of a small patrol of Kikuyu African Rifles, A. Police, and some 400 Africans of the Home Guard, who saved themselves accounted for 38 of the dead in hand-to-hand fighting. The gang was estimated at 100, including food carriers. The bodies of two abducted girls, one of 12 years of age, were recovered. Both had been raped and murdered.

Mungu Kuti, a notorious Mau Mau gang leader, who was wanted by the police for the murder of Mrs. Wain, one of the first victims of the terror, has been killed by the security forces.

Three terrorists have been killed and a shot-gun, a rifle, and some ammunition recovered in the Leshau district through information given by a loyal African who located a gang which had escaped from a police trap.

Acting Justice Sheriff, at a court in Nyeri sentenced two Kikuyu to death, one for the murder of another Kikuyu and the other for being in possession of firearms and ammunition.

One sentence of 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour and five sentences of 10 years' have been imposed on Nyeri on Kikuyu for various offences under the emergency regulations.

Dr. S. G. Hassan, Director of Agriculture, has told the Legislature that 200 Kikuyu have been called up, of whom 100 were Muslims, 90 Hindus, 30 Sikhs, 25 Gans, and three Seychellois. Enrolment in the Kenya Police numbered 214, 41 were awaiting enrolment, and 145 had been assigned military duties.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. H. Cowie, Director of Manpower, and including representatives of commerce, industry, agriculture, the Treasury, the East Africa and the Kenya Regime, has been established to consider applications for retention in service of the Kenya Regiment.

Propaganda Campaign

A propaganda campaign has been launched in Nairobi by the African National Congress, with the object of breaking boycotts and raising morale. Pamphlets in English, Swahili, and Kikuyu have been widely distributed and their contents broadcast from loudspeaker vans.

Motor cars may not be used in the African location and in Nairobi's industrial area, between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Plans for surrounding certain African locations in Nairobi with protective fences and for the introduction of tribal segregation have been announced and Eastleigh location near the airport has been prohibited to members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes. A satellite township seven miles from Nairobi is being planned for Kikuyu displaced in the segregation order.

To implement the decision to stop concentrating Kikuyu to the overcrowded tribal reserve, those who had fail to pass the screening teams but are required to be removed on security grounds will be put into camps and employed on public works.

New emergency regulations empower Nairobi's police to disperse assemblies of more than five persons.

An emblem of the Kikuyu sword has been presented by chiefs of one of the most troubled Kikuyu areas to the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment as a tribute.

Acting C.S.M. Beaufort, of the 6th K.A.R., has been awarded the Commendation for Distinguished Conduct by the C-in-C for being a police post by firing the only Ben gun available from the various fire hays throughout the night when his post was attacked by terrorists.

Screening of the 8,000 Kikuyu remaining in the Northern Province of Tanganyika has begun this week.

Powers have been granted by the Government of Tanganyika to provincial commissioners to issue detention orders against Kikuyu in cases where expulsion orders have hitherto been made. This step has been reluctantly taken owing to the unwillingness of the Kenya Government to receive further Kikuyu. The maximum period of detention will be six months.

Mr. Graham Greene Reported

MR. T. F. C. BEWES, Africa Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has written in the *Sunday Times*:

Mr. Graham Greene wrote in one of his articles on Mau Mau: "The future of the Kikuyu seems to depend on Christianity—either they will be won by the Christianity of the present in the execution bar (my italics) or by the strange religion of the independent schools."

"Concentrating on dramatic presentation of the alternative Mr. Greene fails to recognize that many Kikuyu may be won to Christ through the witness and efforts of vigorous and growing Christian communities in Kenya other than those owing allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of Scotland, the Methodist Church, and the Anglican Church have five communities in the country. There are 200 day-in-the-African Church alone. There are at least 200 churches and schools spread throughout Kikuyuland with a total adherence of many thousands of people—a church which is largely self-supporting and self-extending."

An outstanding fact of the emergency in Kenya is the little-known fact that elected Christians of all denominations have been a clear lead in resistance to Mau Mau. At the deepest level they witness to a faith that knows no colour bar and no racial or other distinctions, but which binds all in a common allegiance to the one Master, Jesus Christ."

The same issue had a brief letter, from Mr. J. Forgan, of Nairobi, who wrote that the growth of a subversive organization among the Kikuyu was reported to the Special Branch of the Kenya Police as far back as 1947 by the executive committee of the Economic Union, and that in the subsequent year repeated representations had been made by the organization to the Government of Kenya.

Commentators in the United Kingdom have expressed conflicting opinions about the decision to evict from Nairobi those Kikuyu who cannot show good cause to remain.

Easy Intimidation

This move had to be taken sooner or later, writes the *Spectator* in its Current Issues column.

For months Nairobi has been filling up with armed and unemployed Kikuyu, and since Mau Mau is strong in the capital itself, the tale of outrage has been growing. The power of the terrorists was seen in the ease with which they intimidated Africa in the city into boycotts against bus services and against the bus service against the bus company in the city, and against the European business community. After all these months of the most rigorous police action the law enforcement force in Nairobi now numbers 1,500, but it is not strong enough to handle the situation itself, and the Royal Artillery Fusiliers have had to be brought in to be rounded up Africans and check their passes and employment cards. It is unpleasant to see human beings herded like cattle in this manner, but if the situation in the city was not to get out of hand, something of the sort had no doubt to be done.

The Statesman and Nation writes:

"In throwing 10,000 to 15,000 Kikuyu out of Nairobi the authorities already claim to have arrested one of the terrorist leaders. But to turn thousands of temporarily urbanized Kikuyu back into their reserves is obviously a way of increasing the number of terrorists. Most of these Kikuyu came to Nairobi because they could not support themselves in their hungry and overcrowded reserves. It is a fair guess that many of these will now themselves become Mau Mau terrorists. The situation is made worse and not better by such measures."

In Time and Tide Mrs. Elseph Huxley suggested that the government of Kenya could be justified in its action only if the chances of gain outweighed the certain losses. She continued:

"Here one can feel no less assurance, and on two grounds. First, feasibility. As a rule the cunning can slip through such widely cast nets, and it is simply not possible to seal off a capital city from the country it serves and prevent the seeping back of the expelled. Second, and much more important, what is to become of the purged? By returning whence they came how can they fail to increase immensely the difficulties of those endeavouring to subdue the Mau Mau in the Fort Hill and other districts and elsewhere?"

"If they are raw material for gangsters in Nairobi, so are they for forest gangs in the Aberdares, and ever more so for the secret bands which day by day murder Kikuyu, home guards, headmen, and Christians in the reserves. Here, surely, is the fatal weakness of official strategy. You cannot dump Mau Mau gangs as if they were loads of refuse and expect them to become law-abiding citizens."

Confidential to M.P.s

THAT THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT could make laws applicable to any respect to the Federations of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, without specifically amending the federal constitution, was stressed recently by Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Justice, Mr. J. M. Greenfield. He told Mr. J. R. Denny Young (Ind) in the British House of Commons that a clause in the constitution safeguarded the Queen's power to legislate for the Federation by Order in Council, on the authority of an Act of Parliament. "That the United Kingdom Parliament can legislate as it pleases for any British territory other than a Dominion under the statute of Westminster will be disputed by no one," said Mr. Greenfield. He agreed to table a report by the Colony's Attorney-General on deviations from the White Paper which were made in the federal constitution, but stipulated that it must be confidential to members. Points of departure from the White Paper had already been agreed at Government level.

Sir Malcolm Barrow's Bad Blunder

Comment of a Rhodesian Newspaper

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently criticized Sir Malcolm Barrow for his proposal that each of the three States in the new Central African Federation should be allowed to appoint a territorial member of partnership.

Similar recommendations for legislation has appeared in the Northern Rhodesian *Northern News* which wrote under the heading "Sir Malcolm at the Ford":

"Sir Malcolm Barrow, leader of the European elected members in the Nyasaland Legislature, is now elevated by the magic wand of federation into the third member of a triumvirate which includes Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir James Welensky. He is now one of the three leaders of the Federal Party, one of the three leaders of the existing political organizations for Europeans in the three countries, and, assuming a Federal Party majority at the federal elections, an almost certain candidate for appointment to the Federal Government.

"His experience of political matters is not extensive. It will be well for him to make up for any lack of experience with a compensating high degree of circumspection and application, which it may be supposed has not always been essential in Nyasaland in the case of Sir Malcolm. He is in the big leagues now, where the propensity for opening the mouth and pouring out words is apt to be noted and brusquely terminated upon."

His Raising Application

The importance of this little homily may be assessed by careful study of Sir Malcolm's latest venture into the federal field. That venture consists of a comment on the attempts being made by the Federal Party to define what is meant by partnership, an attempt which, whatever may be thought of the result, was a brave effort to face a real issue in a part of the world where the issue is neither common nor popular.

"Sir Malcolm says (a) that he does not think it was necessary to attempt to define partnership in the first place, and (b) that anyway partnership ought to be defined by each territory according to its own conditions, and should thereafter be regarded as a territorial matter."

The implications of this bland announcement are many. All of them are our-raising. Sir Malcolm Barrow, a joint leader of the Federal Party in the three countries, expresses himself as fundamentally opposed to a decision of the party's properly constituted leadership on a fundamental issue. What is more, he expresses this opposition after the party's decision has been taken at two important meetings in Salisbury (the latter of which he did not attend).

"If such matters worse, he makes the truly astonishing suggestion that partnership should be defined in a different way in each of the three territories, an idea which, to put it mildly, raises questions which affect the political good faith of every European in Central Africa who supports the Federal Party's attempt to put a capstone to a word which is likely otherwise to become a millstone round the neck of our political and racial relations."

"Perhaps someone more experienced in the ways of the political world will whisper a word in Sir Malcolm Barrow's ear. If they do not, and if they do not also improve inter-territorial relations within the Federal Party, they are likely soon to discover that the Confederate Party, which makes no mistakes of this sort, can teach them a thing or two about party organization."

S. Rhodesia's Expensive Year

A CONSIDERABLE SHORTFALL in Southern Rhodesia's revenue this year has been forecast by the new Minister of Finance, Mr. J. Macintyre. Supplementary estimates, which he described as absolutely essential, exceed £1,308,000. The five main heads are: Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, £350,000; Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission, £320,000; contributions towards the Federal Government, £200,000; sundry subsidies on groundnuts and potatoes, £287,000; and raising plant, £49,264. The Colony's losses on Centenary City, Bulawayo, were expected to be about £260,000, of which £40,000 had been previously voted. Additional expenses had been incurred by the Royal visit and the entertainment of other distinguished visitors. Nevertheless, less during that period the Colony had been on the world map as never before.

Hunting and Clan Groups Venture New Company to Develop Air Transport

WITH AN INITIAL ISSUED CAPITAL OF £1m., Hunting and Clan Air Holdings, Ltd., has been formed to acquire the whole of the share capital of Hunting Air Transport, Ltd., and Field Aircraft Services, Ltd.

The new company is in fact, a partnership between the two old family shipping concerns of Cayzer and Hunting. It demonstrates their great confidence in the opportunities for private enterprise in commercial aviation, for each has provided £500,000.

The Hunting group of companies has large interests in shipping, aviation, and oil.

Hunting Air Transport, Ltd., is one of the principal independent United Kingdom air transport operators, with a regular network of scheduled services and substantial contracts for troop and general work. For the replacement of their fleet with the most advanced types, they have ordered a number of Mickers Viscount turbo-prop aircraft.

Field Aircraft Services, Ltd., are engaged in the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of aircraft, and were this year awarded a £2m. contract by the United States Air Force as part of its off-shore procurement programme for the overhaul of the Dakota fleet of the U.S.A.F. in Europe. Field's have two subsidiary companies in Africa engaged in similar work—Field Aircraft Services Africa, Ltd., in Easton, Transvaal, and Field Aircraft Services of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. bring to the venture great experience in transport all over the world. Their group of companies owns 57 vessels totalling about 600,000 tons, and provides a unique network of regular services within the Empire. Routes over which they operate connect ports in South America, East Africa, America, Australasia, Ceylon, Europe, India, the Middle East, and Pakistan.

The board of the new holding company will consist of directors of the two family concerns, with Mr. P. L. Hunting, pioneer of the Hunting group, as first chairman. Lord Rotherwick and Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman and vice-chairman of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd., will be members of the board, together with Mr. G. L. Hunting (vice-chairman of the Hunting group), Mr. C. P. M. Hunting, Mr. J. C.

Hunting, the Hon. Anthony Cayzer, Mr. R. St. George, and Mr. J. A. Thomson.

The two operating companies will continue under their present management, their directorates being strengthened by the addition of representatives of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

Back to Normal in Nyasaland Non-Co-Operation at an End

THE LATEST REPORTS suggest that the campaign of civil disobedience organized by the Nyasaland African Congress and some of the chiefs is at an end. There has been no recent recurrence of disturbances in the Southern Province to which violence was confined, and conditions are reported normal in the Ovambo district, which was most affected.

Long queues of Africans have appeared at tax offices. As part of the campaign of non-co-operation with the Government, the people had been advised by Congress leaders and disaffected chiefs to refuse to pay their taxes. Both the Congress and the Chiefs' Union recently rescinded their decisions in this respect.

A special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed from Blantyre last week: "The population as a whole appears to be quiet and cheerful, and there are no signs of sullenness. Police platoons from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika which were called in as mobile striking forces, are now leaving the Southern Province. Those who are not returning home will do a 'flag march' straight through the Northern Province before leaving."

Southern Rhodesia's first £10 notes, just issued, carry on the obverse side a picture of The Queen's head on the right, and a lion beneath the watermark of Rhodes's head on the left. Three bull elephants are depicted on the reverse.

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PERSONALIA

COMMANDER W. McCLELLAN is onward-bound in the RHODESIA CASTLE.

COLONEL A. W. H. L. GORDON will return to Uganda at the end of the month.

MR. OWEN EDWARDS has been appointed a director of Minerals Separation, Ltd.

MR. S. T. BOURNE of the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia is home on leave.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN will sail in the CAROLINE CASTLE at the end of the month on his way back to Bristol.

MR. HUGH FRASER, M.P., parliamentary secretary to the Colonial Secretary, has returned to this country from his tour of Kenya.

SIR ROY WEBBENSKY has been sworn in as Minister of Transport and Development in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CAPTAIN J. C. BROWN, a former commodore of the Union Castle Line, and MRS. BROWN are onward-bound in the RHODESIA CASTLE.

MR. F. L. JOHNSON, general manager of the recent Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo, is on his way to England with MRS. JOHNSON.

LORD LEWELLEN and SIR GODFREY HUGHES left Nyasaland a few days ago aboard SIR GEOFFREY COLE. They returned to Southern Rhodesia the same day.

SIR LAURENCE GRAFFTEY SMITH, a member of the Governor-General's commission in the Sudan, and LADY GRAFFTEY SMITH arrived back in Khartoum on Sunday.

SIR BERNARD BINDER, for some years a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has resumed his directorate of Messrs. William Whiteley, Ltd.

MR. W. E. SARGEANT, elected Member for Lusaka in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, flew back last week after spending several weeks in this country.

MR. and MRS. J. M. BARBOUR are on their way back to Southern Rhodesia in the PREFECTA LASSIE. MR. and MRS. W. J. UNDERWOOD are passengers on the same ship.

SIR SENEY ABRAHAM, a former Chief Justice in Tanganyika and Tanganyika, a well-known lawyer to the Commonwealth Relations Office, attended the recent Privy Council at Balmoral Castle.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, chairman of Anglo-Siam Plantations, Ltd., left London by air in Sunday Comet for East Africa. He will then pay a brief visit to Southern Rhodesia before leaving for Malaya.

MRS. ROSE MACKENZIE-KENNEDY is a passenger in the RHODESIA CASTLE for the Cape to rejoin his parents, SIR DONALD MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, a former Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY MACKENZIE-KENNEDY.

MR. PERRY FELLOWES, who was at one time in the Sudan Civil Service, and has since made a reputation in the news department of the Foreign Office, is resigning to accept a business appointment.

MR. A. H. PIKE, provincial commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Member for Lands and Mines in succession to MR. N. H. VICARS-HARRIS, who is about to retire from the Colonial Service.

MR. H. BRAUNHOLTZ, since 1913 Keeper of the Department of Ethnography in the British Museum, who retired this week after 40 years' service, was president of the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1927-39 and 1941-43.

MR. G. B. MASEFIELD is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.15 p.m. on October 20 on "Increase in Output from African Agriculture." COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY will preside.

MR. NORMAN MITCHELL and MISS JOAN MARY GIBBS, daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL STANLEY GIBBS, M.C., and MRS. GIBBS, will be married at St. George's, Hanover Square, W.1, to-morrow afternoon.

MR. R. W. LAWRENCE, chairman and managing director of Drapers, Ltd., of Kampala, and a director of numerous other companies in Uganda, is in this country for a short stay. He will probably return before the end of the month.

MR. BASIL SANDERSON has been appointed to the board of the Finance Corporation for Industry, established by the Government to finance British industry. He is a member of the board of the Bank of England, chairman of Shaw Savill and Albion and of Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line, and a director of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. and the Ford Motor Co., Ltd. Mr. Sanderson visited East Africa not long ago.

A limited U.S. visa has been granted to the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York. He must not travel out of New York or address any public meeting as part of his campaign against the South African Government. Mr. Scott, who is to plead before the Trusteeship Committee on behalf of the Herero tribes of South-West Africa, is admitted as a representative of the International League for the Rights of Man.

E. A. & R.

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MANY MEN who have appreciated this newspaper have read it in their office, mess, or club. They have not yet ordered a copy to be sent home.

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MR. L. J. COLE, who has been appointed a member of the Rhodesia Board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, general manager of Mufumba Copper Mines Ltd., and chairman of Kadola Mines, Ltd., Lupula Mines, Ltd., and Mwinilunga Mines, Ltd. He has been in Northern Rhodesia in 1923.

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, is to address the Royal African Society at a lunch-time meeting on November 26 on "The Problems of African Advancement on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia." MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, will preside.

MR. E. R. CAMPBELL, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, accompanied by MESSRS. R. B. GILFILLAN and E. J. JENNERYS (vice-presidents) and the HON. J. S. PRINCE (secretary) will leave Salisbury by air on October 29 for Australia. They will then pay a short visit to Canada and be due in London on November 14 for a three-weeks' stay.

Obituary

Mr. W. W. Ridout

MRS. W. W. RIDOUT writes of Mr. W. W. Ridout, town clerk of Nairobo, that he was obliged to resign owing to ill health, and whose death she recently reported. "Walter Ridout was a most efficient administrator who spent the greater part of his life in the service of Nairobo first as municipal engineer, then as officer superintending adjacent districts which have since been merged in Nairobo, and then as town clerk. He had the high esteem of all with whom he came in contact, by reason of his singularly fine qualities of character and his ability. The O.B.E., which was awarded in 1950, can seldom have been better deserved."

MRS. MARY MOFFAT, who has died at Mkuoshi, Northern Rhodesia, aged 85, is the widow of the Rev. W. Moffat, beside whom she has been buried in the Serebe district. After working as a nurse in Glasgow, Mrs. Moffat joined the church of Scotland Mission in Miantyre, Nyasaland, as long ago as 1898. After Livingstonia's death at Mutambo, Northern Rhodesia, her husband (for she had then married) was selected to start a mission there. It still stands on the site they chose. Mrs. Moffat, who was mainly esteemed by Europeans and Africans, is survived by three sons.

LORD STRABOLGI, who died suddenly in London last week at the age of 67, was perhaps better known as Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, for while he sat in the House of Commons from 1919 until he succeeded to the title in 1934 and went to the House of Lords, he was seldom out of the news. He was a persistent questioner of Colonial subjects, and was often critical of white settler policy in Kenya. His attitude was in conflict with his family motto, "Sans bruit."

Native Administration

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is perhaps the last territory in Africa that has preserved the traditions and outlook of the earliest administrators of Africa, who immersed themselves in the mysteries of tribal lore and customs, etiquette and tradition, and brought to Native cases a sympathy and understanding that made their names venerated among the people. That conclusion has been stated by Mr. R. Howman, a Native commissioner in the Colony, who recently reported to Parliament after studying Native affairs throughout East and Central Africa.

Trusteeship Council's New Move

Voice in Granting Self-Government

35 VOTES to 18 the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations last week accepted proposals that would give them a decisive voice in determining when a dependent territory was fit for self-government. What a different view the Administering Powers might hold.

Eight States abstained, however, and the two-thirds majority necessary to pass the plenary session does not yet appear feasible. Several amendments were pressed by the Arab-Asian group, which brought front Lord Hudson, one of the British delegates, the criticism that few, if any, of those countries could themselves give the tests which they were setting for others.

He described the anti-Colonial sentiment that has attained a state of "supreme intellectual confusion. Particular delegations were asserting certain political maxims which sprang from their own hobby-horses and internal pre-occupations. When it came to vote on these matters, their parochial significance would be clear."

Land Transfer

In an earlier debate on land transfer the Trusteeship Committee was told by Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, that to turn over to Africans the small areas of land reserved for generations in East and Central Africa by European settlers would best provide only a slight and temporary relief for African congestion.

Mr. Hopkinson went on: "There are still large areas of land in African territories which are under-developed and under-populated, and our efforts are now being directed to examination of the most promising ways of making use of this empty or half-empty land, or of making fuller use of it by way of sufficient and permanent agriculture."

The Minister of State told the Trusteeship Committee of the British Government's belief that a broad attack of the whole problem of race relations must be launched, and that a valuable approach is to eradicate those social conditions which exacerbate racial divergence, and to reconcile them.

Charge against Congress Leaders

Funds for U.C. to Lead Release

TWO AFRICANS, Lawrence Mupemba and Joseph Solomon, were remanded in custody on September 29 on a charge of being in possession of a seditious publication.

On the following Wednesday their solicitor, Mr. Scranie, applied for their release on bail, arguing that the accused could not be properly defended unless he and the accused had free access to them. Mr. Scranie then stated that the bail funds were available for bail and that he needed only instructions to the United Kingdom to release the accused Counsel for the defence.

Nevertheless, the magistrate refused bail. This was on the grounds that the bail might be estreated if the sureties could not be indemnified, but that the offence, a conspiracy to defame, might be repeated.

For us the interest of this incursion of Nyasaland disturbance lies in the point that when prominent members of the Nyasaland African Congress fall foul of the law there are substantial funds available to provide bail and brief a Counsel from Britain.

The above passages are quoted from a leading article in the *Nyasaland Times*.

With the population of Uganda increasing at an average rate of nearly 2% annually, land is likely to be rested less often, intensive cultivation is bound to impoverish the soil unless improvements in agricultural practice are introduced. In such conditions a vicious circle of malnutrition—fertility—parasitic infestation—decreased food production—malnutrition can readily occur.—Uganda Medical Department.

Letters to the Editor

Rev. Michael Scott's Press Conference
in A. and R. Report Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I find it difficult to see quite how your editor or anyone else's interests in Central Africa are served by what purported to be a report of my Press conference which you were invited to attend.

Firstly, I made it quite clear that I was not in a position to vouch for accuracy in every detail of the statements of Chief Mwaese and Mr. Chinyama about happenings at which I had not been present and had no opportunity of being present, since I had been detained. The resolutions, statements, and the record of a discussion between a deputation of provincial commissioners and members of the Nyasaland Congress were issued on the authority of those who made them. The latter record was made by the provincial commissioner's office. I said I felt it was only right that members of the British Press and public should have the advantage of hearing the views of those Africans, and it was for that reason that the Africa Bureau had asked me to issue them to the Press at the request of Chief Mwaese. After all, the public has many opportunities of hearing and reading your views and those whom you represent, as well as the official version of events in Central Africa.

Secondly, I did call attention to the policy of co-operation with the Government which they have now adopted, and I do not see how you can bring yourself to make the statement that I made no reference to this.

Thirdly, you say that "most of the men" of whom I spoke "are irresponsible, not responsible; wild, not mild." That is a matter of opinion and you are entitled

to hold your own. But I do not think that you are entitled to suggest that they are not responsible to the people who have elected them, and to apply such epithets to people without any substantiation. You have now given the impression that people can only be responsible when they agree with you or with the Government, and that, no matter how loyally an African has served his country, and been recognized as responsible, since he opposes the Government or yourself he is entitled to no further notice.

The bad task of journalism in Africa and Britain is surely not well served by such methods of dealing with your opponents. The journalistic devices you have used to deal with facts and opinions which you dislike, loses you respect and does harm to the interests you have espoused, whereas your journal could make an important contribution towards a better understanding between black and white and between Britain and Africa.

Finally, I did not myself say that Chief Mwaese was a member of the Christian Council or that Mr. Chinyama was a church elder, but that they were both staunch Christians.

You were invited, as I hope you will always be, to attend such conferences in all good faith, in the hope that you would report objectively and in the same spirit, even if you disagree.

Will you not join us in asking for a full inquiry into the whole background of those events in Southern Nyasaland, including the land question there which has been the subject of recommendations for some 50 years by Sir Sidney Abrahams and Mr. Justice Norman and others.

Yours very sincerely,

MICHAEL SCOTT.

If our report was unfair, why does Mr. Scott not give details of our errors and of those "journalistic devices" which we are alleged to have used to deal with opinions at variance with our own?

Our report of Mr. Scott's Press conference was written by the editor, who gave as faithful an account of the proceedings as he could. It was, however, not as satisfactory a record as he would have wished, for Mr. Scott spoke so quietly that even in the front row of seats it was almost impossible to catch his words at times. The difficulty this caused was aggravated by the speaker's procedure of reading passages from documents received from Nyasaland, interpolating comments or explanations of his own, and reverting to the paper without always making it clear that he was quoting or paraphrasing and not continuing with his own statement. We are not aware of any inaccuracies in our report, but if Mr. Scott will list the alleged misstatements they shall be checked against the shorthand notes.

His first point suggests that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA objected editorially to the views of the Nyasaland Congress being placed before the United Kingdom newspapers. Our complaint was quite different: that neither an ordained clergyman nor a responsible public body should issue documents issued by someone else which contain this, exaggerated, or otherwise unreliable, assertions, and so make themselves accessories to misleading the British public. The Congress documents could have been sent direct to London news editors, but Mr. Scott and the Africa Bureau doubtless calculated that they might be examined much less objectively if distributed by a clergyman of the Church of England. We wrote that it was reprehensible to distribute without qualification documents containing falsehoods and other distortions of the truth. We repeat that charge, which has still not been faced by Mr. Scott.

As to his second point, does Mr. Scott say that he explained in words which London journalists knowing little or nothing of events in Nyasaland would be likely to understand, that the decision of the Chiefs' Union to end non-cooperation meant the rejection of his advice? Does he deny that such hearers must have gathered that the Nyasaland bodies of which he spoke shared the same general views as he?

As to his third point, will Mr. Scott quote the statement of ours which could "give the impression that you were only responsible when they agree with you in Africa and Rhodesia or with the Government"? We described his African associates in Nyasaland as wild because their public statements and actions, the irresponsibility of which he chooses to disregard.



As to the "hard task of statecraft" in Africa, we do not consider that it was served by Mr. Scott's visit to the Sudan, where he "harmed the interests he espoused" (in his words of condemnation he has addressed to us). We hope his next clause he could have made a similar contribution towards a better understanding of the "black and white" if he had not been so "sovereign".

As our correspondents from Cairo have asked for a full and independent report into the disturbances in Nyasaland before he ends. Whether this should involve still further examination of the facts, or whether it should be best left to the local authorities, is a matter which should be decided in the future.

Mr. Scott must know that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has a long and honorable record, has not the slightest wish to misrepresent him. If there is any error in the report, he will be glad to set it right. It was due to the difficulty of hearing some of his words. — Ed.

the south and the northern peasantry, and their political leaders of all parties were fully aware that they would be subjected to this intense Egyptian propaganda and intimidations. They were confident then, and they still are confident, that they can resist annexation by Egypt when effective control has passed from the British administrators into their own hands.

I should not attempt to prophesy the result of the elections any more than I should guess the final score in a football match if both sides were prepared to reduce the length of the pitch, use a missile other than a cricket ball, and bribe the umpire, as necessary. We have not yet succeeded in teaching the Middle East countries to stick to rules or abide by the result of a democratic ballot.

The only point I want to emphasize here is that the Sudan is quite different in background and make-up from any Eastern, Middle Eastern, or African country. It would be unwise to try to guess the result of the November elections from the analogy of experience elsewhere.

The vital issue for Egypt is that the Nile waters should be safeguarded for all time, and that close co-operation between the two countries in the political and technical spheres should continue, so that the programmes for water storage and control may go forward. Paradoxically, if the pro-Egyptian N.U.P. should secure a victory in the elections, Egypt will lose the friendly co-operation of the Sudanese, and the task of Great Britain in protecting Egyptian interests in the Nile Valley will be made more difficult.

Looked at from this angle, one can only hope (a) that a friendly agreement over the Suez Canal will be achieved, and (b) that the Sudanese elections will go through smoothly and produce a balanced interim Government friendly to both Great Britain and Egypt.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BROADBENT
London, S.W.1

Forthcoming Elections in the Sudan

Comments of Mr. P. Broadbent

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR— I do not think that anyone who has made a close study of Sudan affairs since the signing of the Agreement on February 12 can deny your factual summary of the subsequent developments, and your following headings "Jeopardizing the Sudan" also rings a bell, which may prove to be a true alarm bell.

But to some of us who have been intimately acquainted with Egyptian and Sudan affairs since 1924, the present picture does not appear so black, and it would not at the moment produce proof that peace and prosperity lie just round the corner for both these countries, we do not put the blame so squarely on either the present British Government or the previous ones.

Great Britain has dealt honestly with both Egypt and the Sudan since the time of Lord Cromer, and her record is without blemish, whatever our adversaries may say. Under the February Agreement the Sudanese got what they wanted (if we may ignore, for the moment,

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Social Aspect of African Music

Mr. Hugh Tracey's Address

MR. HUGH TRACEY spoke most interestingly of the influence of music in African social integration when, one evening last week, he addressed a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society, the Royal Empire Society, and the International African Institute.

His talk was illustrated by a film showing Tutsi dances in Ruanda-Urundi—he insisted that the name should be written and spelt thus, not Tusi—and by a number of gramophone recordings made by him in East and Central Africa.

Millions of man-hours had been given freely by European research workers for the benefit of Africans, who should be enormously grateful, he said, but little research had yet been made into African music, though it was much more part of their life with Africans than with Europeans, for Africans lived their music, and in tribal life everyone had to sing and dance.

An Integrating Factor

Home-made African music is one of the most important integrating factors in their society," Mr. Tracey continued. "They sing about themselves, and their music is a very sincere and intimate reflection of what they are, what they do, what they think, and what they would like to be. It is, in short, a true mirror."

Africans in contact with the European industry lose some of the integrity which was characteristic of their fathers. That is a distressing fact of which we do not know the cause. Integrity has a peculiar appeal to the British. Even under the threat of Mau Mau many British farmers in Kenya still insist on the reliability of the Kikuyu headmen, and, perhaps in defiance of his

trade union, a European miner in the mountains of Northern Rhodesia will often stick up for his African boy because he has shown himself a good man underground.

Some Europeans say they can handle Africa when the truth may be that the speaker has not been able enough to find Africans who can handle him.

The missing element in education in Africa is many of the best authorities agree is integrity. What is so often lacking is the element which builds character and which worries the European friends of the Africans. We cannot afford to neglect any talent in the African which will induce him to rely upon his own efforts and to be his father than upon our charity. Far too many Africans have become perfect recipients of other men's charity, which can scarcely undermine any desire to stand on their own feet. They are too prone to look for help from Government or other sources.

Research into African music is really a study of social questions. It is certainly not a museum piece for there is no old African music. All of it is effective for its purpose, and the moment a song or dance loses its effectiveness it is forgotten. Then there is no means of recovering it. So every piece of music in Africa is doing a job of work of one kind or another.

Livingstone's Admission

It has said to be sinister. Writers so often refer to the sinister throbbing of drums. In fact, there is no suggestion of the sinister in African music, which is nothing like a series of war dances. African music can be a shocking noise, of course, and it can completely shake the diaphragm of the recorder. Livingstone admitted that it was too much for him, and I have known administrative officers and missionaries forbid music within earshot of their stables.

Music has a close relationship with administration, politics, and the social life of Africans, sing their politics, sing about their district commissioners, chiefs, and tax payments. They sing their morality, declaring what they think of their homes and how they treat them. Their songs teach the children morality when they are small.

To sing publicly about a man or woman by name is a very strong sanction indeed, and their music thus exercises heavy pressure upon the community. The proper use of constructive fear is a most important social sanction, especially when employed by Africans themselves.

Mr. Tracey said that the Chagga tribe of northern Tanganyika are particularly unmusical, but that the Gogo and Sukuma of the Territory have excellent songs. In Kenya the Luo have charming loving songs, so called because they possess the good attributes of a friend, and among the Nandi and Kipsigis hundreds of lovely little songs are to be heard.

In Uganda the Abina and Suda give excellent renderings of their tribal legends, but the Chini of Mozambique are perhaps the most developed musicians in all Eastern Africa.

N Rhodesia Delimitation Proposals

SIR WALTER HARRAGH, Acting Chief Justice, of Northern Rhodesia has been asked to undertake an inquiry into the proposed delimitation of the federal electoral areas in Northern Rhodesia. Recently the Government of that Protectorate made recommendations to the Governor-General for the delimitation of the chief electoral areas for the forthcoming general election. Sir Walter HARRAGH will be to investigate whether the recommendations were in accordance with the provisions of the Northern Rhodesia (Electoral Areas) Act, 1947. The Governor-General has asked for the report by October 20.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Chartoum University College has just celebrated its 50th anniversary.

A 25 ft. shark was found impaled on the bows of the **HEMARMAR CASTLE** on arrival at Port Sudan from Aden.

During the past two years 120 British farm-assistants, many of them married men with families, have entered Kenya under the farm employees' scheme.

Forty-six new steam locomotives, costing more than £200,000 each, have been ordered by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The first of these new engines is expected in the Colony early in 1955.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority was held in Lusaka last Friday under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

A survey to assess the effect of the establishment of an oil refinery in Mombasa on the life and industrial development of the town is to be undertaken by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners on behalf of the Royal Dutch-Shell group.

There are now twice-weekly coach services between the capitals of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The journey takes 13½ hours, and the single fares are 34s/6d. and 9s/6d. for second and first class respectively. The service has been started by Moore Transport, Ltd., Lusaka.

Scholarships for students of all races in East and Central Africa are being offered by the Government of India, some private donors, and Indian universities. Tenable in India for three or four years according to the course taken, the scholarships will be worth about £180 a year. Last year 70 Africans benefited by the scheme.

Federation's First Estimates

THE FIRST EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland allow for £173,192 on December 31 next. This includes expenditure of £20,382 incurred by the Joint Preparatory Committee between June 3 and September 7, when it ceased to exist after creation of Federal Government departments.

The estimates are divided into the following: Governor-General, £14,670; Prime Minister's Office, £2,000; Cabinet Secretary, £2,500; External Affairs and Defence, £4,684; Security, £1,400; Miscellaneous, £6,231; Joint Preparatory Committee, £2,000; Internal Affairs, £24,353; Secretary-General, £5,514; Interim Public Services Commission, £8,724; Transport and Development, £2,480.

The Governor-General's vote provides for the relative proportion of his salary at £3,000 and entertainment allowance of £3,000 per annum, and for £2,200 for two cars. The Prime Minister's vote includes £3,000 for his salary (the same as he received as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia), and the Treasury vote includes £2,350 for salaries allowances, fees, travelling and other expenses of the Apportionment Commission.

In the miscellaneous vote £15,000 is provided for a Federal Assembly building. The greater part (£23,973) of the Joint Preparatory Committee vote was spent on purchasing three houses to accommodate officers transferred from the northern territories. £6,500 is provided in the Internal Affairs vote for holding the first federal elections.

The total staff provided in the estimates, including African messengers, is 107.

The Federal Government's revenue is mainly derived from initial contributions by the three territories, in accordance with an Order-in-Council, of £130,000 by Southern Rhodesia, £90,000 by Northern Rhodesia, and £30,000 by Nyasaland.

Increased immigration into the Federation was envisaged by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, last week.

"The Federal Party's policy," he said, "will be to get as many Europeans into the area as possible, bearing in mind that we must not overdo it and cause any setback by the conditions created. We have had a bit of a breathing-space in Southern Rhodesia, and must very nearly have reached a point when we can relax again very considerably. But immigration will always have to be selective, owing to the multi-racial society and the fact that we do not want to fill the country with agitators.

Transferring Southern Rhodesia's peaceful conditions into the federal sphere was necessary in order to get the full benefit of the capital market. At the moment, commented Sir Godfrey, "the whole of Africa is in bad odour in the City."

Missions Developing Visual Aids

A TEAM of visual aid experts representing a wide range of British and American Protestant missionary societies is visiting 12 African territories. During a tour of 11½ weeks they will cover 14,500 miles, visiting the Gold Coast, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, Angola, the Transvaal, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan.

The purpose of the tour will be the use now being made of visual and audio-visual methods in the evangelistic, medical, and educational work of Christian missions, and to examine ways of making these methods more effective. Film, filmstrip, and pictures of many kinds have been used in Africa by individual missionaries and in limited areas for a considerable time, but no overall policy has been worked out. It is in the hope of making suggestions based on a first-hand survey and on an Anglo-American scale that the deputation goes east.

The members of the team are the Rev. W. Boston Martin, of New York, Executive Secretary of the Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communication Committee, a department of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; Dr. Donald F. Ebright, an American missionary who has had long experience of the use of visual aids in India, and is an audio-visuals expert with the Central Christian Council of India; and Mr. Clifton Ackers, Secretary of the Dinburn House Bureau for Visual Aids, a department of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.



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Improving the Lot of Africans Need for More and Better Work

IMPROVEMENT IN THE LOT OF AFRICANS IN Kenya was the subject of a leader-page article in Friday's *Times*, in which that newspaper's special correspondent now in East Africa emphasized the need to abandon the present low-wage economy without provision for social security. 'Present realities,' he wrote, 'demanded the provision of the African population into those who would remain on Native lands as farmers and those who would be wholly dependent on wages for their livelihood.'

The district councils in Kikuyu land, he said, 'were progressively seeking to convert the nominally communal tribal holdings into transferable and hereditary freeholds, this being evidence of a capitalist approach. So African landlordism on the European model was already developing, to give full scope to the efficient and energetic African farmer, of whom many examples exist, and afford him a greater stake in the future of his country than he now enjoys. But the process will irrevocably sever from the land a large proportion of Africans who have been content to jog along on the old methods.'

Freehold Houses for Africans

Sir Frederick Crawford, the Deputy Governor, has formed a housing board which might lead to the formation of a Government housing department. The board's main aim, he said, is that Africans should be enabled through loans to build houses for themselves which they would be able to redeem by regular payments. The houses would then become their freehold property. In this way they would be able to establish their families permanently in the towns and have security for their old age. But the big municipalities are still a long way behind providing even bed space for single Africans.

The present minimum wage in urban areas, which is based on the requirements of a single man, is generally agreed to be too low. A wages committee is now sitting and is expected to report before the end of the year.

The writer ended on the note that the new pattern could not succeed unless the African would respond to higher wages and the opportunity to 'do more efficiently' by increasing his own individual productivity.

New Fords for Overseas Markets Meeting Ever-Increasing Competition

EVERY FOURTH MOTOR CAR exported from the United Kingdom nowadays is a Ford, said Sir Patrick Hennessy, vice-chairman and managing director of the company, last week, when the new Anglia and Prefect models were shown to guests. The Dagenham factory's production of 11,000 vehicles daily was, he said, the largest in the world outside the United States, and they had every intention of maintaining their position in export markets, despite ever-growing competition from other countries.

Before producing these two new light cars, the company had had the closest consultation with its distributors overseas, and he was confident that their wishes had been met. Indeed, at a luncheon that day 300 home and overseas distributors had been so impressed that they had placed orders which would absorb the output for a full year.

The Anglia would cost £350 (plus 21% purchase tax in this country) and the Prefect £395 (plus £160). The aim had not been to produce the cheapest car on the British market, but the best value for money, combining the practical and the aesthetic in a way new to the light car market. The engine was of 11 h.p. Under test the cars had done 65 m.p.h., with a petrol consumption of 46 miles to the gallon at 40 m.p.h.

The main requirements of the public were power, modern appearance, economy in operation, good luggage space, and the lowest price possible. All had been met, said Sir Patrick Hennessy, who hinted that another new model would soon be announced.

Gwelo's New Ferro-chrome Industry

FIRST SAMPLES of Gwelo's ferro-chrome—the first to be produced in Southern Rhodesia—will shortly be delivered to British and U.S. stainless steel manufacturers.

Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., the engineering company at Gwelo, are now working a pilot plant which can furnish 10,000 tons annually of low-carbon ferro-chrome.

So large an Southern Rhodesia's chrome deposit that an American geologist has commented that, 'if the U.S. had this would have led an industry at least as big as the Witwatersrand gold mines. The material is worth only £10 a ton as mined, 14 shillings that amount is paid for a ton of ferro-chrome. Southern Rhodesia's present exports of ore are not over 450,000 tons a year, and under £3m.'

East African Coffee

KENYA'S CURRENCY COFFEE crop is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 bags. The first auction of the new crop was held in Nairobi last month when about 5,000 bags were sold. High prices were realized, and at its second auction, a week later, buyers paid nearly 600s. per cwt. for fine qualities. Kenya's Tanganyika auction was held last month in Dar es Salaam. Production by the Kilimanjaro Co-operative Union is estimated at 90,000 bags, and there will be a surplus of European-grown coffee above the requirements of the Ministry of Food's contract.



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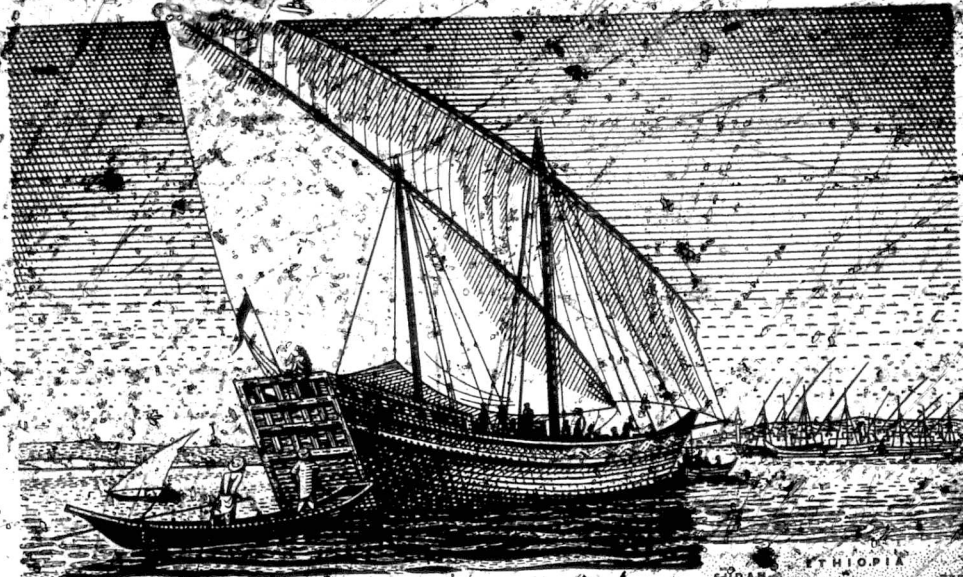
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Nyasaland African Congress

(Report continued from page 160)

upon the crowd to disperse several times; they had refused, had shouted, and threatened violence until it became necessary to disperse them with force. The degree of force used depended entirely on the crowd.

If they dispersed after a baton charge to other action was taken, if they did not, tear-gas had to be used. It was only when all else failed that fire had to be opened and then only after a warning that if they did not disperse they would be fired upon.

(15) The Deputy P.C. reminded Mr. Chirwa that he had said that he did not approve of the use of rifle fire and asked what other remedy he would suggest if all other means had failed. No member of the deputation was able to give a definite answer to this question. They suggested that the administrative officers should again try to reason with the leaders or call in the Congress leaders to do so as they were the leaders of the people. The Deputy P.C. said that to attempt to reason at the stage when it had become necessary to open fire was out of the question.

(16) The Deputy P.C. referred to several reports Mr. Chirwa had made to the Congress leaders being leaders of the African people, and reminded them that they were self-appointed leaders. The only leaders recognized by Government were the chiefs as Native authorities, and discussions were carried on by means of the district, provincial, and protectorate councils.

Mr. Chirwa said that he realized that Government did not recognize Congress as the legitimate authority, although he had in his possession a letter from Government stating that they did recognize Congress as the 'mouthpiece' of the people. The Deputy P.C. said he would like to see that letter, as he was unaware of it.

Mr. Chirwa said that Government would be wise to recognize Congress, who were the educated Africans, as leaders of the people, as sooner or later they would have to do so.

Congress Allegations against Government

The Deputy P.C. said that Government could never recognize as leaders of the people persons who circulated cyclostyled documents ordering chiefs to resign their position as Native authorities and to boycott all Government-sponsored committees or board meetings. He had seen such a document, as well as others which included phrases such as 'the authorities wield a satanic power', 'the Government is intimidating Africans' and 'the Government is doing its best to encourage Africans to resort to violence.'

Mr. Mapemba said that he was surprised to hear of these documents and did not know who had sent them.

Mr. Chirwa then turned to the causes of the present disturbances. He said that they were not isolated incidents but a general dissatisfaction. The land question in Cholo district was one of the causes of the disturbances and it should be dealt with as a matter of urgency. He considered that a commission should be set up to go into the question as soon as possible, and that, with all due respect to the recent commission of inquiry, which has been conducted owing to the chairmanship of the Chief Justice most properly and patiently, the new commission should be composed of impartial persons from outside Nyasaland; he suggested that they might come from Great Britain.

(18) Another cause of the present troubles, said Mr. Chirwa, was the imposition of federation against the wishes of the people. He said that the constitution of the Federal Parliament had been divided racially and that should not have been done.

The Deputy P.C. said that that was a point which must well have been brought up at the various conferences which drew up the federal scheme, and he reminded Mr. Chirwa that Africans had refused to take part in the Conference; that had meant that the scheme had had to be drawn up without their assistance.

Here Mr. Mkwandire remarked that Africans had explained all their fears to Mr. James Griffiths but they had been ignored, and that administrative officers from the state had not comforted the people: they had merely told them of the benefits which they thought federation would bring to the people, and that Government was in favour of federation.

The Deputy P.C. said that that was not true: Government had consulted the people, and not until much later had it declared itself in favour of the scheme.

Rumours

(19) Mr. Chirwa echoed the saying that any strange thing which now happened in Nyasaland was attributed by the people to federation. They were saying, for instance, that the appearance of Southern Rhodesia Air Force aircraft and police from the Rhodesias was a result of federation. They even said that the Shire Valley scheme was a result of federation.

(20) Mr. Mapemba remarked that they (the members of the deputation) knew, of course, that this was not so, and that the Shire Valley scheme had been started some years ago, but the news that was being said by the people.

Mr. Chirwa again emphasized that Congress disapproval of the present scheme would not be of any offer any help which the Government might ask them to give—during and after the disturbances. He thanked the Deputy P.C. for the attention in which he had listened to them, and the deputation withdrew.

A note appended to the above record states:—Messrs. Chirwa and Mapemba called again on September 1 and forced the above staff. They had three corrections to make.

(a) At the end of the paragraph add: 'Mr. Chirwa and Mr. Mapemba said that in their opinion if a mob is unleashed there is no need to fire; as in their opinion there has never been any mob in Nyasaland which has been armed, it follows that there has never been a need to fire.'

(b) § 16, line 11: delete 'that they did recognize Congress as the "mouthpiece" of the people, and substitute: 'they recognized Congress as being representative of the various African associations in Nyasaland.' The Deputy P.C. agreed that this had been said in a speech made by the Acting Governor, Mr. F. L. Brown, in the opening address of the Congress meeting on September 22, 1951.

(c) § 8, at the end of the paragraph add: 'The deputation asked if the use of special constables might be discontinued as they were untrained, and, in their opinion, it was improper to employ one section of the community to take part in operations against another section of the community.'

Memorials to Murdered Chief

AN APPEAL for a memorial in Kenya to the murdered Senior Chief Warufiu in the form of a school on his estate in the Kiambu district has been launched on the anniversary of his death. Sir Charles Mortimer, M.C., the Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood, Mr. Noel Solly, Harry Thuku, and Mr. J. B. Ahmed are among the signatories to the appeal. Settlers of the Kiambu district have collected £1,200 towards an extension of the Kiambu Hospital as another memorial to the dead chief.

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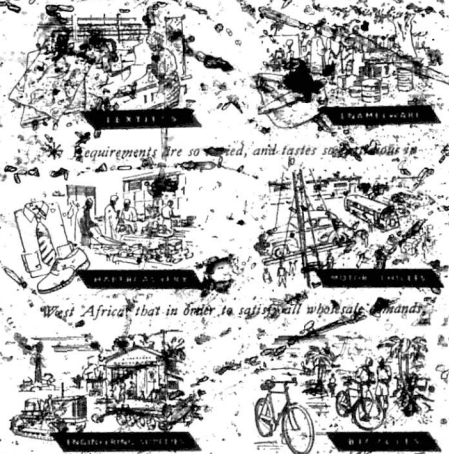
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The record yield of 105,157,854 lb. has been achieved by Southern Rhodesia tobacco crop. Auction sales, which ended recently, fetched £3,394,606, another record. The average price has, however, fallen to about 3s. 9d. per lb. The target for next season is 125m. lb., believed to be well within the bounds of possibility when it is considered that growers this year faced eight weeks of poor weather during a critical period. The best leaf has come from early plantings. British purchasers are expected to receive about 60m. lb. from the crop, although they had hoped for 80m. lb. Next year's average yield may be improved by the extension of fertilizing to more than one-third of the acreage.

Rapid progress is being made on the new railway line which will link Bannockburn with Lourenço Marques. Provided no abnormal rains occur, all earthworks, as far as the border should be completed by mid-1955. Many buildings are springing up at Bannockburn which was little more than a hump on a map 18 months ago.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auction in London 304 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of £3.13d. per lb. compared with 1.42 packages averaging 3s. 4.84d. in the previous weeks. The highest price realized was 3s. 6d. per lb. for a small consignment from Tanganyika.

The head offices of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. have been transferred from Roshani House, Egham, Surrey, to Westminster House, 37, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Up to the end of August, 1,481,000 lb. of tea had been planted in Uganda against 1,075,000 lb. the same time last year. The increase was effected in all provinces.

The offices of Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd. are now at Bannister House, 37, Minories Lane, London, E.C.3. Tel. 1. Mincing Lane 8. 31.

Dividends

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.—Interim 5% the equivalent of the 10% paid last year on the existing £600,000 ordinary capital before the 100% scrip issue.

Walford Lines, Ltd.—18% (£121%) for the year to May 31. Profit after taxation of £13,128 (£373,56) was £8,762 (£132,74).

Sisal Output for September

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—195 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kimpolwira estates, making 190 tons to date.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.—200 tons of fibre against 1,374 in September, 1954.

British Overseas Stores

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD. are building a textile factory in Uganda, after paying £28 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £27,226 in the year ended June 30, compared with £29,545 in the previous year. General reserve receives £40,000 and a 20% dividend on the preference shares requires £39,403, leaving £149,241 to be carried forward against £528,918 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,016,104 in 5% cumulative preference stock and £2,770,000 in ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £14m., income reserves at £5,884,846, debenture stock at £3.2m., amounts owing to subsidiary companies at £316,463, deferred liability at £721,162, and current liabilities at £3,276,355. Fixed assets are valued at £6,128,787, and amounts owing from subsidiary companies at £1,365,700, and from subsidiary companies at £2,080,415, and £790,140 in cash.

The directors' report points out that the establishment of industrial units in the territories requires careful planning and much patient work before the productive plants can operate on an economic professional basis, and for this reason they recommend that part of the non-recurring credit from taxation provision shall be allocated to the reserve against overseas investments.

The directors are: Roger Malcolm Lee (chairman), C. R. Harvey (managing director), V. Davenport, M. H. Ferguson, R. Thomas, R. Cowan, Sir John Barlow, M.P., and Sir James Garner. The secretary is Mr. P. A. Jones.

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on October 27th.

Alex. Lawrie & Co.'s Report

Messrs. ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD. enterprise with interests in East and Central Africa, after providing £124,236 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £30,821 in the year ended June 30, compared with £148,241 in the previous year. General reserve receives £38,431. Interest on the preference shares required is £70, and 20% dividends on the ordinary shares £39,403, leaving £18,814 to be carried forward against £183,67 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares and £364,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1.35. Capital reserve stands at £348,162, revenue reserves at £198,193, reserve for future income tax at £89,823, deferred liability at £10,965, and current liabilities at £206,355. Fixed assets are valued at £1,009,547, investments at £25,367, and current assets at £140,603, including £98,797 in cash. The company's interests in East Africa have suffered as a result of the political unrest in Kenya, but in Nyasaland favourable climatic conditions benefited tea production.

The directors are Messrs. A. J. Stuart (chairman), A. A. Grant, T. A. Gemmill, G. W. Gemmill and G. S. Raby. The secretary is Mr. W. L. Pascoe. The 29th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on 8th October.

British Overseas Stores

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD. earned a group profit of £77,400 in the year ended March 31, compared with £229,314 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £38,907. Interest on the preference shares requires £5,313 and dividends totalling 20% on the ordinary shares £20,913, leaving £26,226 to be carried forward against £25,213 brought in. Extracts from the chairman's statement will appear next week.

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Mining

Rhodesian Selection Trust Report
Profit After Taxation Over £13m.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., announce the following results, subject to completion of audit, for the year ended June 30, 1953; figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets:

The consolidated accounts of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Rhodesian Selection Trust (Pvt) Ltd., will show that the net amount of the dividends from Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd., in respect of the year to June 30, 1953, was £1,801,025 (£1,130,535). Adding other income, including £239,717 (£82,326) received by Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Ltd., £234,934 (£85,159), the combined income amounted to £2,044,957 (£1,215,694). Deducting administration, loan interest and sundry expenses and provision for depreciation, the profit, before taxation, was £1,801,007 (£1,123,384).

Taxation for the year amounted to £367 (£74.83), leaving a net profit, after taxation, of £1,797,036 (£1,117,572). To this has been added the balance brought forward, £16,783 (£27,918), and a deduction of taxation for previous periods £6,004, making a total of £1,819,837 (£1,145,580). Deducting the interim dividend of 9d. per share, paid on May 30, 1953, net amount £436,742 (£416,890) and transfer to loan stock redemption reserve of £436,742 (£416,890), there remains a combined balance of £387,095 (£271,600), out of which the directors recommend the payment on December 21 of a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, requiring £273,001 (£694,817), and leaving to be carried forward a balance of £59,614 (£16,783).

The company's holdings in the Mutitua Copper Company remains unchanged at 64.07% of the issued share capital.

Mutitua's Profits After Tax Rise £1m.

£23m. Placed in General Reserve

MUTITUA COPPER MINES, LTD., have announced the following results, subject to completion of audit, for the year ended June 30, 1953, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets:

Production of copper, 75,089 long tons (76,369), operating surplus from the sale of 71,981 (76,369) long tons, £10,333,916 (£9,353,537), administration, etc., and loan stock interest less interest receivable, and sundry revenue aggregated, £35,533 (£56,794); amounts written off investments, £107,032; leaving £10,467,317 (£9,297,743). After providing for replacement of £4m. (£4m.), the profit, subject to taxation, was £10,467,317 (£8,297,743).

Taxation based on the profit for the year, amounted to £3,845,641 (£2,651,927), leaving a net profit, after taxation, of £3,621,776 (£2,617,816). To this has been added the following items: balance brought forward £3,581 (£2,753) and adjustment of taxation for previous years, £1,997,000 (£655,000), making a total to the credit of the appropriation account of £5,721,776 (£3,360,316), against which the following appropriations have been made: transfer to loan stock redemption reserve £3,780,780 and transfer to general reserve £2,750,000 (£1,410), leaving a balance of £2,936,157 (£1,864,159).

Deducting interim dividend of 8s. per share, paid in April, 1952, £2,413,665, there remains £2,263,937 (£1,224,994), out of which the directors recommend the payment on December 21, 1953, of a final dividend of 5s. 3d. per share, requiring £2,132,812 (£1,172,000), leaving to be carried forward £125,065 (£29,584).

The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1953, to which will be annexed the report and accounts of the wholly-owned subsidiary, Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., will be posted to members on November 21, and the annual general meeting will be held on December 18.

African Mineworkers' Wages Double

MONTHLY WAGES of Native mineworkers in Southern Rhodesia have doubled within the last three years, reports the Central African Statistical Office. Last year's monthly average was 57s. 3d., compared with 27s. 3d. in 1943. Coal mines paid the highest wages, averaging 76s. 6d. monthly in 1951, compared with 37s. 3d. in 1947. All mineworkers are provided with free rail fares and first accommodation.

Mineworkers' Union

THE AFRICAN MINERWORKERS' UNION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has decided to appoint some of its officials to honorary positions. Hitherto all the office-holders have been employed by one or other of the mineral companies, one of which recently dismissed the vice-president, Mr. S. C. Rind. He and his predecessor, Mr. S. C. Katlungu, are expected to accept salaries in the future.

Rhodesian Antelope's Profits up by £2m.
Final Dividend 2s.

RHODESIAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., announce the following results, subject to completion of audit for the year ended June 30 last, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets:

Production of blister copper, 287,377 (210,849) long tons, operating surplus from the sale of 270,000 (81,027) long tons, £3,655,770 (£2,357,770), administration, etc., and loan stock interest less interest receivable, and sundry revenue aggregated, £33,333 (£104,555); amounts written off investments, £104,032 (£104); leaving £3,526,771 (£2,353,617). Deducting replacement of £2m. (£1m.), the profit, subject to taxation, was £3,526,771 (£2,353,617).

After deducting the profit for the year, amounting to £2,565,101 (£1,367,271), leaving a net profit, after taxation, of £2,478,574 (£1,644,914). To this has been added the balance brought forward £1,302,450 (£1,979) and adjustment of taxation for the previous year, £2,165,000 (£74,000), making a total credit of the appropriation account of £6,346,024 (£2,910,900), against which the following appropriations have been made: transfer to loan stock redemption reserve £2,500,000 (£1,000) and transfer to general reserve £2,750,000 (£250,000), leaving a balance of £1,096,024 (£660,900).

Deducting interim dividend of 14s. per cent of stock paid in June, 1952, £580,817, there remains £2,478,574 (£1,644,914), out of which the directors recommend the payment on December 21 of a final dividend of 2s. per unit of stock, requiring £3,595,075 (£1,338,520), leaving to be carried forward £52,619 (£114,024).

Minerals in Kenya

FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY of valuable minerals, including monazite and columbium, Mrima Hill north of Mombasa, the United States Foreign Operations Mission has agreed to assist in their development.

African Miners' Newspaper

RHOKAMA CORPORATIONS, LTD., now publishes *Lunenburg* as a news organ for Africans in its employment. This well-illustrated, eight-page newspaper costs 1s.

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