## THE RIDDLE OF AFRICA

BY EDMUND UPDALE, Director Carolina Times London Bureau

PROVIDENCE smiled upon the continent of Africa. It is land of immense, immeasurable

Its people, tousle-haired and dark-skinned in natural protection against the benign sun, which pours down a benisor upon fertile acres, are industrias, happy, good people.

But today there are clouds over Africa. It is at the most critical point in its long history

In this special report, the Carolina Times presents to its readers a balanced, factual, and sometimes terrifying account of what goes on in Africa today—

Your correspondent has just returned from Westminster. There, in the House of Commons, British Colonial Secretary Oli ver Lyttelton has held the mem bers of Parliament in a state of horrified awe with his de-scriptions, veiled but nevertheless forbidding, of alleged hor

Now-While you read this survey

rors in Kenya Said the Colonial Secretary of "Mau Mau", said to be a secret society of African militants: shall end this terror. We shall restore freedom from fear. We shall restore the Queen's

He was reporting on a six day tour of Kenya, during which saw prisons packed with Africans held incommunicado without charge of trial.

He saw Europeans, all of them carrying arms, going in fear of their lives as they went about their business.

He saw Africans, distingush ed men and women who have devoted a life-time to the cause of making beautiful Kenya more heautiful shrink in dread at the name "Mau Mau".

But he did not-he could not see into the heart of the people They know one thing better

than all others-that there has arisen a grim situation which threatens their homes, their property and their lives.

Lyttelton himself said in Par

liament: "The British are in Kenya to stay. We will use all means necessary to restore law

Lest it be felt that Kenya and the Kenyans are ground down by the "White Rajs" let it be said in complete fairness that the rule of London has been just, the

yoke, if such it is, mild. But now - let us hear th voice of Kenya. The voice, first

f Jomo Kenyatta. At the time of reporting, Jomo is in jail. He has not been brought to trial, though he is alleged to be the spiritual head of the Mau Mau movement.

He is the open, active head of the Kenya African Union, a law-

ful organization. He was jailed in the first grea

ave of arrests, three weeks ago.

Although Jomo is in prison, his veiws are outside He has stat ed them fearlessly and publicily and even since his imprisonment his voice, it is said, has been heard by friends not yet arrest-

Jomo is of the Kikuvu tribethe tribe which has been accused of responsibility for the "trouble" in Kenya.

was educated at London University, his particular study But we are not like Balaam's being that of anthropology. Earlier despatches to the Carolina "I look to the time when Times have told of his marriage to an English girl, and his sub-

lot of his fellow tribesmen, say his supporters.

2. FREEDOM FROM RACIAL INTOLERANCE.
3. FREEDOM OF EDUCA-TION.

4. FREEDOM OF OPPORTU-NITY.

say Europeans in Kenya, always available But the Kikuyu feel this is not true, and it might fairly be presumed that they should know.

With the arrested chieftains of

trayed. "But I will never cease my

bours for the cause.'

Those who oppose Jomo Ken-yatta—and there are many in his tribe and in other tribes, a on the spot, say that by alleged

destardly executions of Negroes and Europeans some of them horribly butchered, and say:
"This is the work of Jomo. This is the work of Mau Mau.'

denied by Jomo. It has never

cans who advocate peaceful ne-gotiation are called, is Chief Nji-ri. An attempt on his life failed ently. Two days later he met yttelton in Nairobi, and said Do not harm my people.'

Lyttelton, it is reported, as sured him that his intentions were strictly honourable.

What are Niliri's views? He claims that under British uidance and protection, Kenya as taken seven-league strides

oward prosperity. "Every murder of a white man every burning of his home, ev ry knifing of his cattle is

"We Africans, greatly out

elf-murder. "Our country would fall back nto the soulless obscurity it en lured before it was emancipated

road we can tread." Njiri is old and wise. He is 87

Could they get together and vork out a joint plan, with the British, for peace? Or has the re

Hear the views of another African. He is Babu Kamau. He oo is now in jail. Protective

eustody, it is said.

Babu declares: "We Africans other people. We are not gifted with the wisdom of Solomon.

sequent return to Kenya, in the wall. We can all live togeth-



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Special To The Carolina Times 1946. Since that time he has been er if we can "get together." active in trying to better the "But it is difficult not bear resentment when, for no

> Jomo demands 1. FREEDOM TO TILL THE

of their liberity. It is difficult to

state a case when the ground is covered with the slime of smear

the issue, so that the truth it-self seems false."

Babu demands the "four free-

One day last week he was

The next day he was in jail Fenner Brockway, the mem-

ber of Parliament, was himself

accused of meddling in Kenya's

politics, and he stoutly defend-

ded his right to investigate when he attended a dinner of Europ-

"Let's face it, "he said. "At

this moment there is a need for give and take on both sides. Ev-

ery crisis has a cause. Let us di-

His speech was coldly receiv

ed. Some of those in his audience

men who had not enjoyed the

for forty or fifty years, felt that

struck down by killer gangs. They have heard reports of at-

British member of Parliament

also on the track of facts.

Shortly after meeting the Gov-

the threat to their safety.

eans in Nairobi.

he was intruding.

gone there to find the facts.

doms," and is prepared to fight

for them.

These basic freedoms have

his tribe, he says: "I am ready to lay down my life for my people. I will be misunderstood will be vilified. I will be be-

part from almost all Europeans ly resurrecting tribal witchcraft and ancient "magical systems of horrific bloodshed and jungle rites," he has put back the clock.

They point to the swift and

The connection is strongly

een proved. One of the loyalists, as Afri-

blow against that progress," he declares.

umbering the Europeans, could ise in our millions and anni hilate them. But that would be

"Inter-tribal warfare would flare again. The crops would wilt while warriors fought across

"The road of peace is the only

Jomo Kenyatta is still await ng his fortieth birthday.

cent bloodshed made this impos

are no better, no worse than any

weapons will be put away, knives sheathed and shields hung on



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Since their return they have | United States are natives of that been blamed in some quarters for subsequent outrages. It is

being said that their open sym-pathy for the Afriacns encou-raged them to further violence. the formation of a pattern of life whereby all races in Africa Both Brockway and Hales are Socialists, their brand of politics can live in harmony. being approximately the same

as that of moderate Democrats in the United States. Certainly, they loathe vio-ence. They want to see peace in Kenya.

So does a typical Kenya business man, Mr. Jashbai. He has no quarrel with one side or the other in the great dispute now raging. His view represents that of the business community, who politics. When lies have fogged naturally have Kenya's longterm prosperity at heart.

He says: "Let's have a conference on a country-wide scale. Let there be concessions where they are needed. Open up the guide, in Kenya, to a British member of Parliament who had country. Close down on the hatred."

And he puts his finger on a delicate spot. "At the bottom of the problem is that old colour bar," he says.

We quote now, Sir Godfrey Huggins-the voice of authority on many African problems.

When the question of colour

arises in African politics, Europeans are quick to point out that many Africans want to see the white man banished from the continent.

That may well be true. All political sections are represent-ed there. "Africa for the Africans" is a popular slogan, says Sir Godfrey, for the unthinking. calm comfort of life in London

He ridicules it-but not on the well-trodden ground that Europeans have brought indus-They have seen their friends trial achivement to the continent, true though this undoubt-

edly is. livestock. They want to blot out the white population has now become an inextriciable part of Three hundred white men and the population of Africa. And

women signed a petition urging not only white, he says. Sir Evelyn Baring, London-appointed Governor of Kenya, to send Brockway out of the country, with M. Leslie Hale, another politician, who is Prime Minister politician, who is Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"They are natives of the country in the truest sense of the ernor, Brockway and Hales left. term, just as Europeans in the

main problems FIRST-He sees the need for

SECOND - He declares the need for "civilising the millions of backward people in these ter ritories, to raise their standard of living.

THIRD - He urges a great agricultural drive to feed the people, whose numbers will double in the next twenty-five vears. FOURTH -Adequate capital

must be introduced into the con-tinent, so that employment will he created for thee millions who will not be able to live by agri culture. FIFTH-Sir Godfrey declares

that technicians "and others" must be attracted from Europe, to provide the drive and energy for balanced development of the new industries

These five points are not likely to meet with opposition from African Negroes. They want to see prosperity. But for all the goodwill that is applied to this toughest of problems, the colour factor will not cancel itself out

of African politics. South of Sir Godfrey's territory lies the sprawling, vast wealthy Union of South Africa. It is rent north, south, east and west by the larg-est colour "war" in its history

The United Nations has recog ised the peril, and its attempt to persuade Premier Malan to moderate his policy are con-sidered laudable by many thinking people. But Malan's tele graph has stuck at full speed ahead.

He fears, on behalf of many whites, the huge Negro popula-tion. "We must dominate, or be ominated, "Malan declares. There, in South Africa, is the

first admission of outright war on the coloured man. His parlia mentary rights are being chisell ed away. His public rights are being whittled down by supragovernmental methods. His temper is being severly tested.

Kenya flares. South Africa lares.

Between them are many divisons of the continent, where the

racial problem is more or less inder control. In these territories there is prosperity—and squalor. Teeming millions of derided "jungle blacks" have had little of the benefits of the riches beneath their feet. They are beginning

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land."

The Prime Minister sees five to say: "Where do we come in?

Africa—Mother Africa to mil-lions of American citizens whose forebearers were slave-traded across the oceans—nurses within it the embryo of a mighty disaster. If the African Negroes hit out, they will hit hard.

And yet-there is a twin in the womb. The continent could be the world's granary, the world's coal mine, the world's diamond mine. It has everything.

Both twins cannot survive. The choice must be madeand already the world can see the early strivings, the warning throes.

Some of the wisest adminstra tors in Africa see only one sure way to avert a holocaust. They urge a Pan-African conference, at which all problems will be tackled by Negro and white round the table.

Out of its deliberations might emerge a pattern similar to the proved method of federation united States of Africa.

Already, part of the conti nent is advancing toward that end, though the road is proving a hard one. Nothern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are grouping.

Others may join the move nent toward unity.

Then, despite present ordeals he world may see the transfor nation from violence to peace rom anarchy and despotism to democracy and freedom for all

## **Quaker Film** Shown In **Chapel Hill**

The Quaker film "A Time for Greatness" will be presented Thursday evening at 8:00 P. M. in Swain Hall on the campus of he University of North Caro- realize only too well what a lina. The showing was under the constant effort must be exerted sponsorship of the Chapel Hill to bring them to the desired Chapter of the Women's Inter-national League for Peace and Freedom. The movie lasted tain traits appear, become more twenty-seven minutes.

The film was based on the pamphlet published by the American Friends Service Committee in 1951 called "Steps to Peace—A Quaker View of U. S. Foreign Policy". The purpose of this pamphlet was (1) to express moral concern over present dependence on military stimulate discu force, (2) to share with others foreign policy.

## M. Schooler Hillside PTA

In a recent address to the Hill-Parent-Teachers Association here. Professor J. M. Schooler, Principal of the Whitted School, called attention to older



terested in the proper develop ment of their children. Speaking from the subject, "Do Problems Of Pupils Diminish As They School?" Progress In School?", Mr. Schooler cited several of these problems and stated that instead of diminishing they often in creuse.

Said he, "Children are born with certain tendencies of vary ing degrees and kinds. Aggres siveness, selifishness, reticence inquisitiveness are but few of those which are noticeable. These tendencies must be cultivated, channelled, sublimated or curbed according to the outcome desired. Those who have spent much time with children ends.
As children grow older cer

prominent, or perhaps the op-posite. As the child grows he ma tures physically and mentally With this maturity and the ma turation of certain body func

what Quakers have learned of other peoples in working among them for many years, and (3) to stimulate discussion of U.

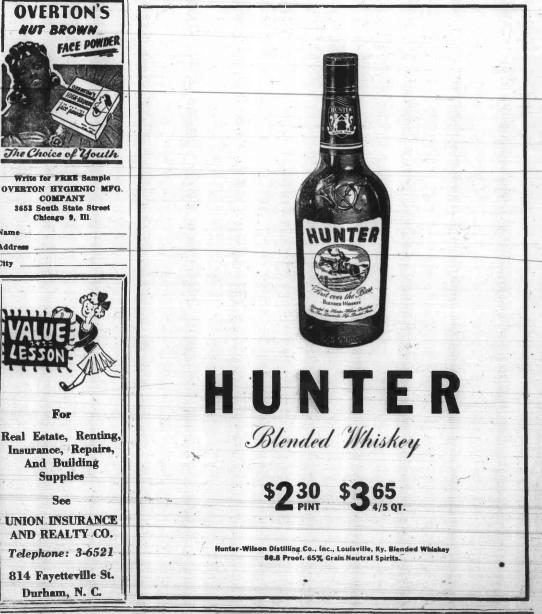
tions new problems arise which were not present in the younger child. Among other things the child grows more self-confident and seeks to throw off some of the authority which may have "plagued" him through have "plagued" him his earlier childhood"

In another part of his address, Mr. Schooler pointed out dis tance of travel to school as one of the reasons why problems may increase as the child grows some pertinent facts concerning Said the principal, "He is re-school children that should be moved from his immediate home moved from his immediate home neighborhood, and the visitation problems of parent and teacher are increased. He is exposed to more personalities in depart-mentalized school work. This places a definite burden on his powers of adjustment. The semidepartmentalized eighth grade is an attempt to help the pupil to make a better transition from the one teacher grade in the elementary school to the com pletely departmentalized high school. There is need however, for the assuring hand of the parent, for the visit to the school, for the informal note from teacher to parent, for the muunderstanding between teacher, parent and pupil"



Professor Howard A Murphy of the Music faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University will speak at Virginia State College Friday afternoon December 5, at 1:00.

The address which will be delivered in Virginia Hall Auditorium is sponsored by the College Chapel committee and the Department of Music of which F. Nathaniel Gatlin is Acting Head. Professor Murphy will meet with music majors in a seminar at 4:00.





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