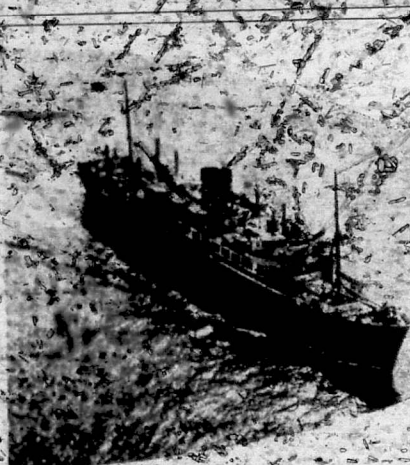


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 6, 1952

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# PERSONALIA

SIR LIONEL KILLICK, now in East Africa, was 70 on Sunday.

COLONEL CHARLES BOSSORBY has left for the 14th Army in Brazil.

MR. J. M. HARRIS, Director of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed to the post of Director of the Agricultural Department in the East African States.

MR. J. M. HARRIS, Director of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed to the post of Director of the Agricultural Department in the East African States.

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF CHICHESTER has been appointed to the post of Deputy Governor of the City of Belfast.

MR. E. M. HARRIS has been elected chairman of the Rift Valley branch of the R.A.F. Association.

MR. C. C. HARRIS, Financial Secretary in Uganda, has made a good recovery from a recent operation.

MR. ARCHIBALD HARRIS, M.P., intends to spend a few weeks in Rome during the Parliamentary summer recess.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, Executive Director of the Central Office of Information, is exhibiting at the 1955 Pan Africa.

Because of heart strain, MR. WALTER HARRIS, M.P., has decided to fulfil any engagements for the next two months.

MR. HARRIS and MR. A. N. HARRIS have been appointed non-official M.L.C.s in Uganda for a number of years.

SIR RICHARD HARRIS and LADY VINCENT will leave Nairobi by air on June 16 for a visit to the United Kingdom of about six weeks.

MR. and MRS. W. C. MITCHELL have arrived from Nairobi by air, and are staying in Norfolk. They expect to return to Kenya in September.

A biography of the AGA KHAN is due for early publication. His Highness is suffering from eye trouble which may necessitate an operation.

MR. B. HAGART, managing director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., arrived in England last week in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. S. S. TINDALL, Director of Public Works in Uganda, who has been acting Development Commissioner, is now the substantive holder of that post.

THE REV. DR. EDWIN W. SMITH gave the Henry Moses Lecture on Tuesday to the Royal Anthropological Institute, taking "African Symbolism" as his topic.

MR. HENRY HENNING, Assistant Commissioner, who was recently appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Friday.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR KENNETH GRAY BUCHANAN and MRS. A. G. MARR, widow of Captain A. M. MARR, The Seaforth Highlanders, were married a few days ago in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SIR LESLIE BOYCE, Lord Mayor of London, who was at one time associated with East African affairs, is contemplating after his operation at his country house, Badgeworth Hall, Gloucestershire.

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, a former G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, and LADY ANDERSON, hunched with the Queen and the DUKE of EDINBURGH at Buckingham Palace one day last week.

Though the Eritrean Assembly has a small Christian majority, the members have elected to their president, a Christian, AYO TEDIA BAIRU, who for the past six years has been secretary-general of the Party of Union with Ethiopia.

MR. K. MARSHALL, who has been appointed to the newly created post of Commissioner in the Uganda Department of Geographical Survey, is expected to arrive

The engagement is announced between MR. BASIL EDWARD BULL and MISS XENIA, late ANGELO GIORI BROWN, young daughter of late Colonel Sir Stewart Gore Browne, of Shiva Ngandu, Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Gore Browne, of 44a Cranborne Hill, London, N.W.1.

A REAR ADMIRAL CASPAR JOHN, who has been appointed Controller (Air), Chief of Naval Air Requirement, and Chief Naval Representative at the Ministry of Supply, was head of the British Naval Air Service representation in the U.S. during the war, and in 1944 commanded H.M.S. PICTORIA Castle, the Union Castle liner converted to an aircraft carrier.

MR. A. T. LENNOR, the new Minister of Transport, has been appointed by the Parliamentary correspondence committee to have introduced the motion of the approval of the Government's policy to transport reform "with a skill and patience that withstood much noisy interjection." The measure is deeply resented by the Socialists.

MR. OLIVER LYMBELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by MR. GOWELL BARNES, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, left London by air on Friday for West Africa. The Secretary of State, who expects to spend about three weeks in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, with short stays in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, was last in West Africa in 1947. Mr. Barnes will be away about five weeks.

MR. F. ST. JOHN SMITH, general manager of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, MR. PETER W. BAYDEN, a director of companies, MR. BASIL BRAMING, a chemical engineer, MR. C. R. MUSTO, a chartered accountant, and MR. P. WISSING, general manager of Sun-Rho, Ltd., are among the Rhodesians now in this country.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, who has been ill for several weeks, may not be able to fulfil his intention of attending the meeting of the Trusteeship Council to be held in the United States next month. He had proposed to fly from Nairobi on June 7, and return to London on June 30.

MR. JOHN B. GEORGE will leave London by air this week on behalf of the Institute of Current World Affairs, of New York, to make a long-term study of political and economic conditions in East Africa. He has already spent about 18 months in the territories and was then at New College, Oxford for a year. Lately he has undertaken a lecture tour of universities in the U.S.A. MR. GEORGE, who has not previously visited East Africa, accompanied her husband.

DR. VASEY-FITZGERALD, of the International Red Cross Council, Northern Rhodesia, DR. SHIMMONDS, of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Trinidad, and DR. BROWN, an entomologist, recently visited the Seychelles to advise on possible means of reducing the damage caused to the coconut palm by a beetle. Dr. Vasey-Fitzgerald had visited the island 15 years ago, when he was most successful in the biological control of cat disease on coconuts and the rhino beetle pest. He introduced laddbirds and wasps as predators.

Four Sudanese newspapermen arrived in London on Sunday for a month's tour of Britain. They are Messrs. EL FATEH, NUR, owner and editor, *Kardofan Weekly*; ALI HAMID, editor, *Al-Misbura*; MARJUB USMAN, assistant editor, *Al-Hi El Aamy*; and ISRAHIM YUSUF, KAR, editor, *Al-Sudan Fi Libya*. Accompanied by MR. M. WOODSWORTH, of the Sudan Civil Service, they will visit factories, mills, docks, schools, Parliament, the B.C.S. Cambridge colleges, a police training college,



**Obituary**

**Mr. Alfred Fowell Buxton**  
**One of Uganda Company's Founders**

MR. ALFRED FOWELL BUXTON, who died recently in his 99th year, was born on March 28, 1854. He was one of 12 children of Thomas Fowell Buxton and Rachel Jane Curney, and was a grandson of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, who was prominent in the political controversy over the abolition of the slave trade. This gave him an aristocratic background and a lifelong interest in African affairs. He was brought up at Leytonstone and Ham House, West Ham, now West Ham Park, when that part of London was still an open country.

On leaving Cambridge, where he took a degree in science, he had the idea in the 1870s of going to East Africa, which was then almost *terra incognita*, even the Great Lakes had only recently been discovered. But other counsels prevailed, and he entered the private banking firm of E. G. Scotts, then in Threadneedle Street. He served for many years on the London County Council, from almost the beginning of that body. He was its chairman in 1916, and chairman of the Finance Committee on several occasions. Those and many other duties prevented him from ever visiting Africa.

**C.M.S. Interest**

He was always interested in the Church Missionary Society, and when his cousin, Victor Buxton, who was working East Africa in 1902, made the idea that the economic side of the C.M.S. in Uganda should be separated and run as a normal business, to be known as the Uganda Company, Ltd., he put up a share of the capital and became a director when the company was formed in 1903. He remained on the board till 1933, when his son succeeded him, but to the end of his life he maintained his interest in the company and in Uganda. The company, like the Protectorate, has since grown and prospered out of all recognition.

Since 1911 he had lived at Fairhill, near Canterbury, Kent, which provided a home for his children and grandchildren. He was often visited by his very numerous nephews and nieces and other relations, by whom he was much beloved, and in whose homes all over the world he maintained an interest.

Few people in their nineties have remained so well-keeping abreast of current affairs, reading widely, writing a very clear hand, going out in all weathers, and managing his own affairs. He was very fond of outdoor life, and had been accustomed to shooting all his life. He shot his first wild goose when over 80 years of age.

He married in 1885 Violet Jex Blake, who died in 1936. She was the daughter of Dr. Jex-Blake, headmaster of Rugby and Dean of Wells, and sister of Dr. Jex-Blake, of Nairobi.

He leaves two sons, Professor P. A. Buxton, F.R.S., and Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, a director of the Uganda Co. Ltd., both of whom have travelled much in East Africa. One of his grandsons, Andrew Buxton, who died suddenly some months ago, was a lecturer at Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. GUY STEEDMAN MAY ASHBY, of Grimsbury Farm, Hermitage, Berkshire, who has died at the age of 51, was vice-chairman of Messrs. H. and G. Simmonds Ltd. of Reading, who control East African Breweries Ltd. of which one of his sons is manager.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON MABERLEY HARRISON, who has died in Nakrobi in his 81st year, was one of the first solicitors to practise in the Kenya Highlands. A memorial will appear next week.

**Major Sarel E. Du Toit**  
**Tanganyika M.L.C. Since 1947**

MAJOR SAREL ELOEF DU TOIT, B.A., M.C., J.P., since 1947 an appointed non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, died in the Territory last Thursday from injuries received when he fell from the roof of a house which he was helping to build.

Born 60 years ago in the Transvaal, he was educated at Stellenbosch, and in 1930 married Miss Anna Joubert, joining the Natal Police in 1910. He served with the 2nd South African Mounted Rifles in South West Africa in the 1914-18 war, and later with the King's African Rifles as a machine-gun officer in the "German East" campaign. Returning to the Union after the war, he served in the permanent force until 1926, when he decided to start farming in the Arusha district of Tanganyika.

He rejoined the S.A.R. on the outbreak of war in 1939 and in 1940 was awarded the Military Cross. In 1942 he went to the infantry training depot at Uisaka, and in the following year became camp commandant of the Combined Schools at Nakrobi.

On returning to his farm at the end of 1944 he interested himself in local affairs, being made a Justice of the Peace in 1946 and O.B.E. last year.

He was chairman of the Western Province Labour Utilization Board and a member of the Land Utilization Board for the whole Territory, of the European Education Authority, and of the Arusha Production Committee. He was also a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association and its subsidiary, Unga, Ltd.

He is survived by Mrs. du Toit and a son.

**Mr. G. B. Rimington**

MR. GEOFFREY BRISCO RIMINGTON, M.C., F.Z.S., who has died in Kenya at the age of 60, was not only well known as an administrative officer and magistrate until his retirement just before the recent war, but his remarkable powers of domesticating wild animals became something of a legend.

When he joined the Kenya Administration at 29, he had already served in the Canadian Police for six years. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served first with Lord Strathcona's Horse and then as a commissioned officer in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. He was mentioned in dispatches and won the M.C.

His Kenya service was varied, ranging from Meru, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Thika to Eldoret, Malindi and Mombasa, and following retirement he formed and commanded the Park Animal Transport Corps for the Ethiopian campaign of 1940-41. For three years after 1944 he was proprietor of a Nairobi riding school.

Rimington's extraordinary way with animals was never better demonstrated than in his training of a zebra as a polo pony and an ostrich to pull a rickshaw. "Lucy," the zebra pony, was claimed as the only animal in the world able to type its name, and boasted the additional accomplishment of passable table manners; there was a zebu hyena; the giraffe, which Mr. Rimington rode; and finally in Mombasa a daily promenade in which Lucy, a tricycle pulled a truck bearing a cat, dog, and a parrot.

Many illustrated articles in *Safari Life Field*, etc. bore testimony to their author's accomplishments in this unusual hobby, and he wrote a book on taming a keen sportsman, he was adept at polo. An even more particular hobby was his membership of the Nairobi Club for over 20 years.

He is survived by Mrs. Rimington, one son and three daughters.

Parliament

Protecting Masai Land Rights  
Questions in the House of Commons

SAFEGUARDING OF MASAI LAND RIGHTS  
From immigration of other tribes was the subject of questions in the House of Commons last week, when Mrs. ARCHER-BALDWIN (Cons.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that there was considerable immigration of Kikuyu into the Ngong district of the Masai Reserve in Kenya.

Mr. H. HOPKINSON, MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES: "I am not aware that any considerable immigration is now taking place. A number of Kikuyu who had illegally settled at Kiliko in the Ngong district have been evicted in the last two or three years following protests by the Masai."

Mr. B. BALDWIN: "Is the Minister aware that the information I have is from a white settler in that district, and he has called attention to the fact? Is the Minister further aware that unless we protect the rights of the Masai they may take the steps which they took 60 years ago?"

Trouble Dates from 1946

Mr. HOPKINSON: "As my hon. friend probably knows, the trouble has been going on since 1946. It is a Masai communal grazing area and by a gentleman's agreement the Kikuyu have been allowed to use it. They have been infiltrating there and building huts. They have been repeatedly evicted, but they keep on coming back. I quite agree that if we had not taken strong measures to deal with the matter the Masai might easily have taken matters into their own hands."

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that these incidents are symptoms of a deep-rooted malady, that is, the whole problem of the distribution of land and the increasing pressure of population on the land? Will the Minister make inquiries as to whether the investigations into possible solutions of this problem, which were begun some time ago, have been completed and are getting near completion?"

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I will make those inquiries. I hope that those investigations are being carried out and I will undertake to allow, in the matter of Mr. Baldwin, it is not the question of the distribution of land which is causing trouble; it is the fact that the Kikuyu, having learnt how to cultivate their land properly, that they have much more effect on the situation."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "While we should do everything possible to discourage immigration, it is the Minister's duty to ensure that the Kikuyu have less land for their needs than have the Masai and might it not be possible to have some frontier districts on this subject which in time of past history, might be a more better supervision?"

Programme and Reports

Mr. ROBERTS (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he had received the report of the Joint Commission regarding the questions of the African Development Corporation and other directors of the Colonial Development Corporation, and if he had received any other reports on the subject.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I have received the report of the Joint Commission and I have also received the report of the African Development Corporation. I have also received reports from the various territories on the subject of the African Development Corporation. I have also received reports from the various territories on the subject of the African Development Corporation. I have also received reports from the various territories on the subject of the African Development Corporation."

Mr. A. HURD (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would arrange for a record of the work done in the agricultural and scientific services from the large scale land clearing and cropping programmes in East Africa.

information might be obtained from the reports of the various territories. I have also received reports from the various territories on the subject of the African Development Corporation. I have also received reports from the various territories on the subject of the African Development Corporation. I have also received reports from the various territories on the subject of the African Development Corporation."

Mr. WYLLIETHON: "It is proposed to hold a further conference in the last quarter of this year to review the draft federal scheme produced by the conference which was held in the last quarter of public discussion and of the reports of the three commissions—fiscal, judicial, and constitutional. It has been agreed to appoint a committee to prepare a report on the subject of the federal scheme. This has not been decided, but it will probably be decided in the next few weeks."

Colonial Doctors and Nurses

Mr. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked approximately how many Colonial nurses and doctors respectively trained in this country were now following their vocations in British Colonies, how many of them were in private service, and how many who had finished their training here had not returned to their own Colonial areas.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "Approximately 260 doctors and 40 nurses from Colonial territories have completed their training in this country since the war and have returned to work in their own territories. I cannot say what proportion of these have joined Government and private service respectively. A small number of doctors and a large number of nurses have remained in this country after finishing their basic training, a good many in order to obtain further professional experience and qualification."

Mr. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked for what offences juvenile delinquents in the Colonies received corporal punishment, how many received such punishment, and what special consideration was being given to the problem.

Mr. H. HOPKINSON: "Juvenile delinquency is a problem which the Secretary of State regards as of great importance, and in which the Colonial Office is always working. Particular attention is being given to the management of the probation system and the provision and improvement of apprenticeship and other institutions for young offenders."

The number of juveniles who received corporal punishment during the last full year for which figures are complete was 929 in East Africa and 1,091 in West Africa. The offences for which they may be given corporal punishment in East African territories were: Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, any offence punishable with imprisonment; Tanganyika, any offence under the Penal Code other than an offence punishable with death or any offence punishable under any other law with imprisonment; Somaliland, any offence other than murder or culpable homicide or attempting to murder."

Lancashire Textiles for the Colonies

Mr. W. SLEIGH (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary (1) what steps he was taking to facilitate imports of Lancashire textile goods into the Colonies; (2) to what extent fresh licences were being granted to Japanese textile suppliers to export to the Colonial territories.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "The Governments of the Colonies have been asked for details of the reasons for their requests to limit imports of non-sterile textiles. In some cases, such as in the case of the West Indies, the issue of import licences for Japanese textiles. This should create an increased demand for Japanese textiles. This should create an increased demand for Japanese textiles. This should create an increased demand for Japanese textiles."

Mr. SLEIGH: "While these restrictions, as far as it is not the intention of the Government to restrict the export of Lancashire goods to the Colonies, it is the intention of the Government to restrict the export of Lancashire goods to the Colonies. It is the intention of the Government to restrict the export of Lancashire goods to the Colonies. It is the intention of the Government to restrict the export of Lancashire goods to the Colonies."

Mr. SLEIGH: "I am sure that the Minister will be able to give me the information I require. I am sure that the Minister will be able to give me the information I require. I am sure that the Minister will be able to give me the information I require. I am sure that the Minister will be able to give me the information I require."







## Arousing Africans' Moral Judgment Ideas More Important than Skills

UNLESS WE CAN RAPIDLY FIND imaginative ways in which to educate young Africa in our social development plans, our community betterment schemes will bear within them the seeds of extinction. Says Mr. K. G. Dickson in *Coborn* in an article on team work in the African areas (principals for which were first made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA; and long neglected by the Governments):

Mr. Dickson writes, *inter alia*—

"The road that is built to link the village with the main stream of traffic, and the school that is erected with voluntary labour and local pride, may well be opening the community to the disintegrating forces of materialism and individualism, to the lorry and the middleman, to the struggle for the testimonial and the fight of the young job-seeker for the towns—desires that very spirit which has made them.

Community development on the Udi model, charged from economic necessity, since there was insufficient money available to finance expanding needs, the people themselves must through commercial labour produce at least the man-power. It is the richer areas and more favoured elements of the population that need this most.

"We want young Africans to give service to the community, not so much because the area itself may be economically poor, as because they themselves are socially privileged. The work of the Student Christian Movement, of International Student Service, of our hostelling camps are all indications of what can be achieved in this direction. Perhaps it is an opportunity that the new Universities—constituting in their independence a third force in Africa—will seize: for political administrations tend to regard the enthusiasm of educated youth as a dijin that must on no account be released from the bottle.

### Crystallizing Social Groups

"The new social groupings that are crystallizing to-day, unconfined to any one locality, of Servicemen, trade unionists, an emergent clerical intelligentsia, unemployed schoolboys (and, in the larger towns, ex-schoolgirls), too; plantation labour, and squatter communities in East Africa—present us with the problem of how best to develop amongst them a new sense of community, of collective responsibility and co-operative action at increasingly higher levels, and of at least a sense of common citizenship, no less than that the task of village betterment, of considerably greater urgency in fact, since they represent infinitely more dynamic forces. They call for new approaches and new techniques very different from the relationship that has hitherto existed between the Administration and the geographically demarcated district.

"Extremely effective work for the betterment of the community is capable of being performed by teams of technicians, such as the school-building team in Northern Rhodesia and the water-boring, well-digging, and anti-trypanosomiasis teams in other parts.

"To create and keep alive a capacity for feeling and moral judgment—against need and callousness in the hospitals, against inequity and dishonesty in the public services, against venality in the police, and generally against gross exploitation and malpractice amongst traders—this pre-eminently is the task of the team! For it is these things, rather than organizational defects or lack of technical expertise, that imperil the establishment of local government and self-rule in Africa to-day.

"The strength of a team lies in spreading a gospel; in

by Administration. What about the 'follow-up'? The answer must be that the machines are there in the majority of cases, even if it touches as yet to be seen.

"Mankind needs reminding more often than instructing, says Dr. Johnson, and the rôle of a teacher is in the recharging of existing batteries, rather than the creation of new ones. There was a place in the past for the itinerant orator as well as for the monasteries; there is a place to-day for the visiting teacher as well as for the school.

"The travels and practices of Wesley did not in themselves postulate the establishment of the Methodist Church, only the inertia and reaction of the Church of England, and then was made that inevitable. To-day it is the Church of England itself which has sponsored the team approach, the Christian Commandos organized by the Bishop of London, and I am aware that it is not the existence of the 'follow-up' machinery which matters most, for there is that already, but the missionary spirit.

"In his book 'The Ancient World' Professor Cluver has pointed out the decline of Rome not to organizational or administrative deficiencies, but to scepticism and moral atrophy, quoting Longinus as saying that 'the curse of Empire is not of spirit, but of matter'. The causes of our chief anxieties to-day, such as in South-East Asia, are not concrete things, but ideas, those when we fear are dealing in ideas—ideas of such astonishing mobility that first in Uganda two years ago can be attributed in a recent Government report to a former Native lay-brother living in the States, and it surely behooves us to harp a little less on the sanctification of our schemes, and to give the thought, and more exact attention to developing ways and approaches that build community morale and inspire devotion.

### Two Real Dangers

"There are, however, two real dangers in the employment of a team. It is not enough, experience of such work in East Africa during the war has convinced me, for a team to demonstrate itself. If it were just ignorance that we had to overcome, all that were required were to show Africans what needed to be done, how simple the task would be, and what different people we ourselves should be! That, of course, is what philosophers call the Socratic fallacy, the belief that if a man be left brought to recognize his duties, he will perform them.

"Africans will come, certainly, to see imaginatively presented demonstrations of contour-riding, drain-digging, and the like, they will come and be interested; but will they do and do likewise? Some may—but not enough. It behoves to merit the expenditure of energy and money in organizing such efforts.

"The function of a team lies in its capacity, not so much to demonstrate technical expertise as to arouse initially an emotional response and thereafter to train a group of potential leaders in that area for a sufficient period to enable some of them at least to carry on this work when the team has left."

Mr. D. N. Pitt, O.F.S., teacher, was flown by air last week to appear for Simon Zukas in his appeal against the recommendation of the Northern Rhodesian High Court that he should be deported. The appeal opened yesterday in Salisbury before the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. Mr. Pitt has been invited by the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union to join the Capeport before he returns to this country.

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## Nyasaland's Newspaper for Africans Further Questions to the Government

THE NYASALAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has formally expressed its disapproval at the refusal of the Government to accept its request for a commission of inquiry into the financial and administrative structure of African Press, Ltd. which was registered in Nyasaland for the purpose of establishing another newspaper for Africans.

Registered as a private limited liability company with an authorized capital of £25,000, the articles of association entitle the company to engage in a wide range of trading operations apart from newspaper publication.

Further discussion of the project, of which it has been severely critical, the Chamber of Commerce resolved to put the following 12 questions to the Government:—

### Twelve Questions

- (1) What is the issued share capital? date?
- (2) Are the shareholders to date—what is the extent of the individual holdings and are shares fully paid up?
- (3) To what extent are shareholders to be repaid on any share, stock or debenture issue?
- (4) To what extent does it intend to participate in any future issue?
- (5) Has Government advanced, or do they intend advancing funds by way of loan? If so, how much, on what security and on what terms of repayment, and at what rate of interest?
- (6) Has Government guaranteed, or do they intend to guarantee, the liabilities of the company, or its own, and for what period?
- (7) Has Government been supplied with any figures from African Press, Ltd., regarding: (a) its estimated revenue from (1) circulation; (2) advertising space; (3) other sources; (b) its estimated overhead expenditure; (c) its estimated expenditure on direct and indirect employment to (1) African staff; (2) European staff; (d) its estimated total capital expenditure on (1) buildings; (2) plant and machinery; (3) vehicles; (e) its estimated trading profits or losses over the first two years of operation?
- (8) If such estimates were submitted, on whom were they examined and approved?
- (9) Did Government seek the advice of any newspaper and/or printing expert before committing themselves to the project? If so, who? And what was the advice given?
- (10) If so, whom? And what was the advice given?
- (11) Is it the intention of African Press, Ltd., to engage in other than newspaper publications? If so, does Government intend to give them preferential treatment in handling Government work?
- (12) What amount of foreign currency has been made available to the company?

## Proscribed Societies

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has declared Mau Mau, the Kenya Central Association, Diga Ya Msambwa, Bani Ya Mbojet, and the Kipsis Central Association to be unlawful societies. It is an offence for any person to manage or assist in the management of such a society, to be a member of it, to permit a meeting on his property, to administer or take the oath of such a body, or to be present when an illegal oath is administered. Anyone present on such an occasion will be deemed by law to have consented to the administration of an illegal oath unless within five days he reports to the police whatever he may know about the matter.

The 25th annual conference of the Women's National Advisory Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, held in London last week, resolved that this conference, recognizing that the progress and prosperity of the British Commonwealth and Empire is the concern of every individual in this country, urges the Government to use its influence to ensure that through a national system of co-operation and co-ordination of all the resources of the Commonwealth and Empire, so that they

## Northern Rhodesian Railway Strike Watch Tower Members First to Go Back

THE STRIKE OF AFRICAN RAILWAYMEN in Northern Rhodesia was called off on Monday night of last week after the men had been warned that they would be regarded as dismissed unless they returned to work next day and any who returned later and were re-employed might be restored to the pay-roll as new entrants and at the lowest rate of pay in their respective ratings.

Two days earlier the following statement had been issued in Broken Hill by the provincial commissioner:— Yesterday afternoon about 20 members of the Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society declared that they wished to return to work and in fact they did return to work. Yesterday afternoon the pickets, the secretary and chairman of the Railway Workers' Union went down to see them where they were working at the goods shed and told them to desist. They were warned of the premises (no member of the railway staff picketing in working places is not allowed). They left apparently uttering threats to the strike-breakers. They were reported to the charge office and asked that a charge of intimidation should be laid against these 20 people. The charge was dismissed peacefully.

### Early Morning Pickets

It was thought the African Railway Workers' Union sent out pickets very early to prevent people from going to work. However, they left in a body for the goods shed followed by a crowd. By 7.30 a.m. the crowd had grown to about 350 people, all very excited.

The district commissioner and the officer in charge of the police went down and spoke to the crowd, telling them not to molest the people who had returned to work and to disperse and return to the compound. This was in a high state of excitement and refused to obey these instructions, and it was necessary to use six grenades of tear smoke to break up the crowd. One burst was made, and the crowd was pushed back towards the compound and afterwards dispersed.

Arrangements were made to protect the men who had returned to work and their families.

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## B.B.C. Discussion on Federation Wholesale Immigration Suggested

Mr. H. V. Hobbes was in the chair when Mr. Harry Franklin, Mr. J. A. Gray, and Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood discussed South and Central African affairs in the "Talking Shop" programme of the B.B.C. a few evenings ago.

There was general agreement that federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is essential for economic reasons, which Mr. Gray thought the strongest of all the arguments, but Mr. Kirkwood did not favour federation so long as African opinion was widely opposed to it.

Mr. Franklin, who thought that African intransigence might still wreck the scheme, held that white civilization in Africa cannot be preserved for the good of both black and white—unless white immigration takes place on a very large scale, to achieve something like equality of numbers between white and black, that would be conceivable and achievable only if immense industrial development were to be undertaken, and that postulated federation.

### Federation An Immense Impetus

Mr. Gray agreed that federation would give an immense impetus to central African advancement of all kinds, and he emphasized that Africans stood to gain as much as anybody else.

Turning to the political representation of Africans, the chairman said that the principle of parity had been unanimously accepted by the representatives of all racial groups in Tanganyika.

Mr. Kirkwood, also speaking as though the principle of parity had been adopted in Tanganyika, suggested that it could be no more than an interim arrangement, the only hope for the future world would be the growth of a non-racial attitude to affairs through the disappearance of the present separation into racial blocs. He thought the old non-racial system of the Cape Colony was best, which gave Mr. Gray the opportunity of saying that that was precisely the policy of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Franklin did not believe that a common electoral roll for people of different races, whatever the educational qualifications, could be permanent, for, as more and more Africans qualified for the franchise, Europeans would inevitably grow more and more frightened of being swamped. He was therefore back to the point that there must be white immigration on a great scale.

Mr. Gray did not recoll from having measures whatever test of civilization might be applied, there was no prospect, he suggested, that the great mass of the people of Central Africa could qualify for the franchise in any foreseeable period.

### Final Conference at Victoria Falls

Sir GODFREY HUGGINS said a few days ago that since the final conference on Central African federation would probably be held at the Victoria Falls in the second week of October, the Southern Rhodesian referendum might follow in December, perhaps by postal ballot as that time would coincide with the wet season.

Federal functions would come under the Commonwealth Relations Office, not the Colonial Office, and changes in the federal constitution would require a two-thirds majority in the Federal Parliament and the approval of the Secretary of State of Commonwealth Relations.

Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P., the Labour member of the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the recent London conference, has said that railways, roads, aviation, postal and telegraph services, customs and excise, electricity, sugar, import control, export

and immigration, and the primary, secondary, and higher education of Europeans would all be federal matters, but that that list did not necessarily exhaust the subjects of federal concern. Federal taxation would, he thought, not be burdensome.

## Spreading Industry and Population Improving African Living Standards

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., wrote, in the *Daily Telegraph* on Monday:—

In East and Central Africa there lie untold mineral wealth and power both from coal and hydro-electric schemes. We must not exploit this wealth by extraction and processing in other parts of the world. We owe it to the Africans of all races to do our best to encourage development of industry on the spot. In that way only can we improve the standard of living of the African. With a rapidly increasing population, the land will not be sufficient to support it.

We have brought the African along the road to civilization, and we must carry on with that task. With encouragement and patience he will not only provide a labour force but be a customer for the products of his own labour. For many years to come the European must provide the know-how.

Another important consideration is the necessity to spread our heavy industries as far as possible, lest the atom bomb. Russia is setting an example. In two world wars much of our wealth and energy has been expended in keeping open a lifeline. We must do away with that necessity, which twice in a generation has brought us to the verge of defeat. If we wish to remain a great nation, let us spread our population. Action should be taken now, and not when necessity compels.

## Praise for Four Governors

THREE OF THE FOUR GOVERNORS of the West African African Dependencies having served in East or Central Africa, we quote the following comments from our contemporary *West Africa*:—

Mr. Nkrumah and the other C.E.P. leaders have often publicly expressed their confidence in Sir Charles Arden-Clark, Sir Charles is naturally a more aloof and remote figure than the Governor of Nigeria, who presides at meetings of the House of Representatives and who, because of the composition of his Council of Ministers, must play a more active, political rôle. But the Governor of the Gold Coast is in his way, a popular hero.

In Sierra Leone Sir George Sturford-Stooke has earned some criticism from representatives of the National Council, but he has firmly stated the democratic principle that a majority party is entitled to political power, and his relations with the leaders of the Sierra Leone People's Party are excellent.

Sir Wynn Hafey, the Gambian, is not only popular; he is personally responsible for establishing efficient offices for Gambians.

All four governors, at a time of rapid political changes, though none as a politician, have been able to earn respect by genuine acceptance of these changes, by their personal relations with their Ministers, and by their championship of their people's capacity for political responsibility. It is remarkable and fortunate that such men should be in West Africa at one time.

## Don't Keep the Crocs

THE WISDOM of setting all the crocodiles in Hunyani Poort Dam, east of Bulawayo, has just been questioned by Mr. L. H. Stewart, secretary of the National Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia. "If we intend to stock the dam with fish for food purposes, I think we should keep the crocodiles to limit the numbers of large unwanted cannibal fish, such as barbel. Barbel feed on smaller fish which we would prefer as food. Crocodiles feed on barbel and other large fish which are slow and easy to catch. It was found in the Belgian Congo that the number of barbel rapidly multiplied after crocodiles had been killed. Before we interfere with nature, we have to make sure that we are not destroying something valuable. Fishing experts should be consulted before intensive war is waged on the crocodiles."





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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual dinner of the Corona Club will be held in London on June 17.

A pamphlet on "Lineage Formation among the Luo," by Mr. A. Southall, has been published by the International African Institute at 6s. 6d.

Due to heavy bookings, B.O.A.C. put on a special Comet service from London last Saturday. The airliner was due back from Johannesburg yesterday.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia's capital, and the largest city in Central Africa, now has a European population of 41,000 and a total population of 119,000.

So much money is now circulating in Uganda that people are not willing to work on development and other projects, said the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, recently in Teso.

Heart disease was the main cause of European mortality in Southern Rhodesia last year, 183 dying from this disease. Cancer claimed the next highest number. Only 13 Europeans died from malaria.

### Air Services Cut

Services have had to be cut by Central African Airways, in common with most air-lines, owing to the oil strike in the United States. Twenty-eight flights were cancelled last week, including eight excursion services.

A cheque for £150,000 raised by the Smuts Memorial Fund Committee has been presented to Cambridge University for the advancement of Commonwealth studies, including the creation of a professorship in that field.

That Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia's capital, is regarded as one of the world's healthiest posts for American diplomats was stated recently by Dr. Virgil T. De Vault, medical director of the U.S. Foreign Service.

The Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka has for a month been broadcasting to Africans in the evening on a new additional wavelength of 62 metres. Reception reports have been extremely favourable from as far south as the Cape.

A trainload of schoolchildren travelling from Salisbury to Gwelo had a remarkable escape recently when part of their train was lifted 30 feet to the top of a railway cutting by a goods train which ploughed into its rear. Only two children received superficial injuries.

European girls between the ages of 19 and 30 are to be assisted by the Northern Rhodesian Government to train as nurses in Britain, Southern Rhodesia, or South Africa and a special selection committee has been appointed to examine applications. Candidates must have attained school certificate, matriculation, or an equivalent standard of education.

### Naval Visits

The programme for the cruise of H.M.S. KENYA and H.M.S. Loch Quoich in East African waters has been changed. The former is now visiting Tanga from June 9 to 13, Mwanza Bay also on June 13, and Dar es Salaam from July 1 to 8. The frigate Loch Quoich will be at Kilwa Kisiwani from June 22 to 25, Lindi from June 25 to 30, and Mtwara from June 30 to July 3.

An agreement has been signed in Salisbury between Southern Rhodesia and the Union for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in respect of income tax. It will be brought into effect as soon as the two Parliaments have approved, and will operate in respect of assessments for the year beginning April 1, 1949, in the Colony, and July 1, 1949, in the Union.

## Africa's Most Dangerous Animal

### Mr. S. H. Coulson's Views

LORDSHIP AMONG ANIMALS has been under discussion in the *Daily Telegraph*, which has published a series of letters on the subject.

Mr. S. H. Coulson, of Kenya, who is now on leave in London, wrote on Saturday:

"For one born in a land of elephant, rhino, buffalo, lion and other species in Kenya Colony it is strange to come here as a visitor and read an argument about the king of the jungle."

"For 20 years I have hunted with life (with a camera). I have photographs of lions sitting near zebra and of an elephant with a lion almost together. Neither seemed to be afraid of the other. (Unlike man, animals do live very peacefully together.)"

"Even with this experience I should hate to name the king of the jungle. But I do know that man has captured complete kingship of the great African jungle (the bravado term for the African hunting grounds) and that most hunting men in Kenya consider the ferocious and massive buffalo the most dangerous animal to hunt."

"One man I know had the amazing luck to film a very short fight between a buffalo and a lion. The fight was not to a finish, but defeat was not threatening the powerful buffalo."

When the Empire Settlement Bill was given a third reading in the House of Commons, Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that the Government did not intend to force emigration, and that it would be short-sighted in our present difficulties to encourage such essential workers as miners to emigrate by giving them free passages. The Government would, however, consider re-establishing the Overseas Settlement Board. Mr. Archer Baldwin (Cons.) deplored the fact that the Bill had been discussed in a practically empty House.



### U.S. Tobacco Ideas for Nyasaland

"THE AVAILABLE TOBACCO PLANTING area in any African tobacco country is limited by the agricultural research officer in Nyasaland, on returning from a visit to the United States.

The average tobacco acreage has varied between 1,100 and 1,200 in the United States, compared with slightly over 400 in Nyasaland. The American farming practice could not be transferred to the Protectorate, many useful lessons could be learned.

For instance, there was definite evidence that low flowering would result if the temperature fell below 60° F. even for a short time during the early growing period. Temperature could not be changed, but the growing season might; there was room for experiment in those Nyasaland areas which did not plant out tobacco with the first rains.

There seem to be three chief reasons for the 50% increase in yield which has occurred in America over the past 20 years. First, the restriction on acreage in order to prevent an over-production of tobacco spurred the farmer into using every method to bring higher yields.

The second is variety. While tobacco growing in some areas would have ceased but for some of the new types, it is also true that no improvements in yield or quality have been made in the past 20 years or so. The apparent paradox is explained by the fact that most of the successful breeding work has been directed towards disease-resistance. A number of types have been bred which enable good crops to be harvested even though the disease organism is present in the soil.

#### Fertilizers

Fertilizers constituted the third reason for increased yield. The most striking feature of tobacco cultivation throughout the United States was that a green crop was ploughed in immediately before setting out the crop. For flue-cured tobacco the cover crop was usually wheat, and for dark and burley tobacco a grass-legume mixture, perhaps a winter growth of cereal and vetch, or the residue of a clover-grass ley.

In some cases tobacco had been grown continuously in the same field each summer for 25 years or more, especially in flue-cured districts, but a cereal crop was always sown in the autumn and ploughed in just before spring planting.

...the weather and winter rain makes an exactly similar picture to that of the land Mr. Heyle, but in the 1930s we have seen some of the planting wheat immediately after the rains, and in some cases while still green, and in other cases experiments have been made with other crops. We must intensify the search for the right crop, and emphasize the desirability of mixed farming.

The soil in Nyasaland are probably largely responsible for the favour of the tobacco, but the quality can undoubtedly be improved by better cultural conditions and more care in curing. Yields can surely be increased by using enough of the right type of fertilizer and, most important of all, improving the physical condition of the soil by the addition of humus in whatever form may be possible.

#### Medical Council

A MEDICAL COUNCIL for Southern Rhodesia has been discussed in the Legislature as the Medical, Dental, and Allied Professions Bill, which consolidates and amends the legislation controlling registration of doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, and pharmacists. Of the 18 members of the proposed council, one would be the Chief Officer of Health and two (a medical practitioner and a high school advocate) would be appointed by the Minister of Health, instead of three as present, would be medical practitioners; three, instead of two, dental surgeons; and there would be three chemists and two nurses and one midwife who is also a nurse. Elected by their respective professions, they would serve for five years, instead of three as now. Entrance of a professional person from the register would require application to the High Court.

Northern Rhodesia was the only Colonial territory with a display at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair.

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## Kenya Students in Great Britain One in Four Hundred Studying Agriculture

MR. W. H. BILLINGTON, who, after living in Kenya for 36 years, undertook the duties of liaison officer in this country for Kenya students, said in the course of a recent broadcast talk:

"Not many Europeans in Kenya have much opportunity of meeting the few really educated Africans, but if those who do have the opportunity could take some trouble to meet them, they would be socially and culturally the greatest good."

"These young men will be the leaders of their people. We cannot afford to foster the belief that we in Kenya are less kindly than our kinsfolk in Britain. We must take the opportunities which only social contacts will give to foster the bond of unity in a common purpose. It seems to me worth some trouble and some small initial embarrassment."

### Hotels and African Students

Another question, which seems to me even more difficult, is that of the admission of Africans to hotels in Kenya. In this country, of course, they can and do freely use restaurants and hotels. But Africans have themselves admitted to me that there are real difficulties in Kenya. I cannot help feeling that, with an increasing number of educated and responsible Africans, we shall have to think out some answer. Perhaps hotel management could extend the privilege to individuals whom they know and consider suitable. But they would have to be supported by public opinion, indeed public opinion on these matters is of the very essence."

There are more than 400 Kenya students now studying in Britain—about 200 Europeans, roughly the same number of Asians, between 30 and 40 Africans, and a few Arabs.

They study nearly everything—arts and sciences, medicine, pharmacy, nursing, agriculture, forestry, engineering, accountancy, law, and so on, in universities and colleges throughout England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Surprisingly, only one African is studying agriculture.

At Oxford this year the recipient of the East African Association is a Kenya African, and the former honours degree in zoology at Cambridge they have the Tusker Club, in London there is the East African Students' Federation, and a Kenya Club has recently been started in Edinburgh.

A small number of chiefs and other leading Africans, secretaries of district councils, African assistant administrative officers, and so come here with the help of the British Council for periods of six months or so to see something of the working of local administration in this country and the way farming is done here. These are not the least important of our students—they can be so called.

## Rhodesian Steel Expansion Urged

EXPANSION of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Works is recommended in the 10th annual report of the Commission, which at the end of last year submitted to the Cabinet a memorandum urging a definite decision to make full use of the raw material resources available and of the plant, equipment and facilities already installed at Que Que.

Overseas consultants and steel executives who visit Que Que are unanimous, the report adds, that extremely low cost production can be achieved if undertaken on a larger scale. The cost of the three basic materials required to produce one ton of pig iron would be approximately 50s. compared with about 240s. in the United Kingdom.

The Company's output of steel last year totalled 29,572 tons, and 71,369 tons were imported (32,910 tons from the U.K., 15,446 from the Union, 927 from the U.S.A., 863 from Japan, and the balance mainly from the Continent of Europe).

The Iron and Steel Commission now employs 490 Europeans and 2,150 Africans. The present members are Messrs. C. R. Hutchings (acting chairman), B. W.

## Uganda Company's Great Progress How the Group Has Developed

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., reports that in the year ended August 31, 1951, the gross trading profit of the group totalled £256,848 against £202,276 in the previous year, and that the net profit, after making all necessary provisions, including that for taxation exceeding £80,000 in the United Kingdom and Uganda, amounted to £126,158 against £95,411.

The subsidiary companies have transferred to reserves a total of £74,677 (less the year's profits and added £15,194 for their year forward). The aggregate undistributed profit carried forward by the group is £133,207. A final dividend of 8½% less tax is recommended on the increased capital, representing 17½% on the capital shown in the accounts. Including the interim distribution of 12½%, this represents a total dividend for the year of 30% an increase of 2½% on that for 1950.

The issued capital of the parent company was increased by £37,125 during the year by the issue of 74,250 ordinary shares of 10s. each at 75% of the premium of £102,494, less the cost of issue, and £10,000 to the share premium account. Since the date of the balance sheet a bonus issue has been made, bringing the present issued capital to £445,500, and the authorized capital has been increased to £1m.

Fixed assets of the group have a book value of £607,852, and investments appearing in the books at £51,640 are valued by the directors at £21,638. Current assets total £862,854, including £116,470 in cash. Various items have since been transferred to subsidiary companies in the course of re-organization.

The group now consists of the Uganda Company (London), Ltd., formed during the year to act as shippers and agents for the companies in Uganda; The Uganda Company (Africa), Ltd., managers and secretaries of the associated producing companies and of other enterprises in Uganda and Kenya, and operators of a most successful motor department, an insurance agency, and electrical and industrial divisions; The Uganda Co. (Cotton), Ltd., which cropped 11,732 bales of the Uganda crop of 344,752 bales; Uganda Estates Co., Ltd., which owns coffee and rubber estates and Lubowa Dairies, Ltd., and the East African Tea Estates, Ltd., which cropped more than 1m lbs. of tea from its Mityana and Kiamaara plantations.

The Uganda Company (Africa), Ltd., continued its progress and made satisfactory profits. The motor department exceeded all previous records in turnover and profits, and its sales of new vehicles multiplied those of all competitors.

A statistical table showing the profits earned by the group before taxation gives the following figures: £3,497 in 1936, £26,267 in 1941; £47,742 in 1946; £159,321 in 1950; and £208,867 last year. The shareholders equity in those five years stood at £420,991, £180,921, £241,608, £664,717, and £919,002 respectively.

## Business Representation in Rhodesia Reminders to British Manufacturers

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL of the Federation of British Industries has commented on the subject of business representation in the Rhodesias:

"Business people in the Rhodesias take great exception to having their countries treated as though they were a part of the Union of South Africa, and the F.B.I. frequently receives representations on this question."

The managing director of a firm with offices in Bulawayo and Salisbury writes: "I wish you could get it over to British manufacturers that representation in Cape Town or Johannesburg is not efficient. They rely either on sales agents or a visit every six months. Johannesburg is some 700 miles from Salisbury and Cape Town over 1,200. I applied for an agency the other day of a very famous company, whose products would go very well here, and yet they are not on the market. The reply was that their agent was in Cape Town."

The Rhodesians of European stock are very strongly pro-British, and both Northern and Southern Rhodesia are markets which are likely to become of increasing importance in view of the various developments which are taking place.

A pilot scheme in pasture management and tsetse clearing in the reserve of the Tanganyika Masai, part of a five-year plan expected to cost £330,000, has been started at the request of the Masai Council. Towards the cost the tribesmen are paying an additional annual tax of 30s. a head. Features of the scheme are the development of water supplies, soil conservation, controlled grazing, and the making of hay and silage.

## Of Commercial Concern

Producer prices for meat have been raised substantially by the Kenya Government, ranging from about 30% for beef to 65% for veal, 50% for mutton, and 60% for lamb (with variations for grades). This decision follows serious dwindling in supplies in recent weeks, due to outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and increasing unwillingness of producers to sell at prevailing prices. Urgent recommendations for substantial price increases had been made by the stock owners' council of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

U.K. trade with Commonwealth countries is now known to have increased substantially in value last year. Commonwealth territories took 54% of British exports, valued at £1,324m., compared with 49% and £1,054m. in the previous year. The Dominions and Colonial territories supplied 42% of British imports, worth £1,630m., against 43% and £1,17m. in 1950. In the statistics of inter-Commonwealth trade, Southern Rhodesia heads both the export and import tables with 82% and 83% respectively.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auction in London 2,932 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average price of 1s. 7.0d. per lb., 377 from Portuguese East Africa for an average of 1s. 8.32d.; 246 from Tanganyika for an average of 1s. 3.01d., and 171 from Uganda averaging 1s. 10.88d., making a total of 3,724 packages averaging 1s. 8.47d., against 2,890 packages averaging 1s. 7.85d. per lb. in the previous week.

Last week's issue in London of £47m. of Kenya Government 4% loan, 1951/78, was oversubscribed within 10 minutes of the opening of the list. Applications up to £10,000 were accepted in full, and in the case of applications above that figure there were reductions on allotment of about 20%. Meantime gilt-edged stocks generally has been weak on the London Stock Exchange, and the loan is at a small discount.

That he would like to see the coffee trade freed from controls was affirmed by the Food Minister, Major Lloyd-George, at last week's dinner in London of the Coffee Importers' and Exporters' Association and the Coffee Buyers' Association. There were, however, difficulties such as the existence of long-term contracts. He paid tribute to the trade's increase in exports, particularly in dollar areas.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee, meeting in Rome last week, estimated this year's world cotton production at 247m. bales, more than 10m. bales above last season's output, and the second largest crop on record. Consumption this season is estimated at 32m. bales, 1m. less than last year. World cotton stocks on August 1 last totalled about 117m. bales.

### Summer Wheat Trials

Large-scale experiments in growing summer wheat in various parts of Southern Rhodesia are proving encouraging. This is the first year that wheat has been grown in any quantity under rainfall conditions. The varieties used were bred by planters in the Kenya Highlands, where some 14m. bags are grown annually with an average of five bags to the acre.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have declared interim dividends in respect of the year ending September 30, 1952, of 10% actual on the A stock and B shares, subject in each case to the deduction of income tax at the standard rate of 9s. 6d. in the £. These dividends will be payable on June 13.

Amendments tabled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will reduce the maximum liability to excess profits tax from 18% to 10% in the case of companies operating wholly or mainly overseas. Further relief is also proposed for metal mining companies which have increased their output in the national interest.

B.K.C. Aeromarine Ltd. of London, have applied for a licence from the Civil Air Transport Authority for a licence to operate charter services in the territories. A similar application has been made by Compagnie de Transports Aeriens Intercontinentaux, Paris, who have agents in Nairobi.

An engineer of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. is to advise the Government of the Seychelles in regard to a proposal that the island of Mahe should be provided with a 24-hour alternating current electricity supply in place of a present direct current supply on a 12-hour basis.

Cars, trucks, and commercial vehicles valued at about £200,000 and destined for Northern Rhodesia have been held up in Umotop ports and assembly plants following a decision by South African Railways not to carry any more such vehicles over the Mafeking-Bulawayo section.

The Marble Bank Building Society has been registered in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Ndolo. The first directors are Mr. A. A. Davies, M.B.C., of Luanshya, Mr. G. W. R. Lange, M.B.C., of Nkana, and Mr. P. Brantingham, an accountant of Kitwe.

The Minister of Food has stated that since the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was signed Southern Rhodesia has joined and contracted to buy 40,000 tons of Commonwealth sugar a year, part for her own consumption and part for Northern Rhodesia.

### Oil-Expelling Plant for Seychelles

An oil-expelling plant large enough to meet the coconut oil requirements of the Seychelles is being built in Victoria. It is not intended, however, to vary the present practice of shipping most of the coconut production in the form of copra.

Buchanan's Uganda Estates, Ltd. have sold their India holdings, comprising 6,600 acres split into 20 estates (mainly under coffee, with a tea development scheme) to Jamal Wajji and Co., Ltd.

Changes in the Egyptian export taxes on raw cotton have led to a reduction of 4d. per lb. in the price of Egyptian and Sudan varieties sold to Lancashire spinners.

No. 1 East African sisal tow is down to about £82 per ton C.I.F. U.K., a fall during the past week of £13.

Uganda's cotton crop may reach 360,000 bales this season.

Zanzibar cloves are firm at 7s. 1d. per lb. C.I.F. U.K.

## Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION LTD. and its subsidiary companies made a trading profit for the year ended December 31, 1951, of £513,076 (compared with £425,860 in the previous year) and a consolidated net profit of £440,485 after meeting all necessary charges, including income tax and profits tax totalling £242,742. Reserves have been increased by £1,000,000, dividends require £43,575, and the balance carried forward is £107,360.

The issued capital is £1,300,000, revenue reserves total £924,914, and current liabilities at the date of the balance-sheet were just under £27m. Current assets other than investments were slightly in excess of £4m., including £491,570 in cash; investments appear in the balance-sheet at £327,504; trade investments at £54,164; and property and plant at £432,509.

The directors are Mr. William Shearer (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Balfour (assistant managing director), Mr. G. K. F. Hague, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Sir Felix Pole, and Sir Robert Rewick.

There are three associate directors, Messrs. William McGillivray, I. C. A. Murray, and S. Valentine, but Mr. Valentine, who has been associated with the business for more than 40 years, will retire at the end of next month. He has been chief electrical engineer of the associated company of Balfour, Beatty & Co. Ltd., since 1925, and has been responsible for the design and construction of many important works in this country and abroad. His successor as chief electrical engineer will be Mr. O. M. White.

The Shearer's statement to the shareholders appears elsewhere in this issue.



## Company Report

# Power Securities Corporation, Limited

## Satisfactory Progress with Substantial Contracts in Hand

### Widespread Overseas Activities

#### Mr. William Shearer on the Year's Achievements

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on June 17 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

The following is the circulated statement by Mr. WILLIAM SHEARER, chairman and managing director.

The directors' report and accounts, which accompany this statement reflect the successful progress of the corporation's business during the year ended December 31, 1951.

The consolidated profit and loss account shows that the gross profit for the year amounted to £35,336, which includes final adjustments in respect of certain contracts completed during 1950 but not included in the accounts for that year, and compares with the figure of £440,166 in the previous year.

#### Consolidated Net Profit

The increase of £95,170 in the gross profit has, however, been more than counterbalanced by much larger provisions for taxation and depreciation, with the result that the consolidated net profit of £140,485 is slightly less than that of the previous year. To the consolidated net profit there has to be added the balance of profit brought forward of £104,774, together with amounts in respect of taxation over-provided in past years and provisions no longer required, making a total of £256,585, out of which there have been provided £5,650 for the usual pension fund instalment, £100,000 transferred to reserves as against £84,335 in the previous year, and £42,575 for the preferred dividend and the proposed dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares, leaving a balance of £107,630 to be carried forward to the following year.

#### Consolidated Balance Sheet

You will note from the consolidated balance sheet that the total revenue reserves of the group now amount to £924,914. The item "Current Assets" in that balance sheet at £4084,908 shows an increase of £153,427 over the figure for 1950, the greater part of which is accounted for by the substantially larger figures for work-in-progress and stocks of materials and stores. I do not think that the other items in the consolidated balance sheet require particular explanation, except to say that of the investments mentioned in note (a) there on approximately £15,000 has been paid since the end of the year, and the balance refers to our holding in a contracting company in Iraq, while note (b), as you are aware, refers to the guarantee given by this corporation in respect of a small bank advance to the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited.

As shareholders know, our organization embraces the engineering and construction business of Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, and other subsidiary companies, and is equipped to carry out the design, finance, construction, and management of public utility and other undertakings in this country and overseas. We have in hand a very substantial volume of

civil and electrical engineering contract work, including construction of thermal power stations, hydro-electric projects, high and low tension transmission lines, tunnels, port works, and other types of construction.

Work on contracts in hand has continued to be influenced by the ever-increasing cost of labour and materials, while the shortage of certain materials, principally steel and copper, affected construction programmes during the year in varying degrees. Nevertheless, good progress has been made on our contracts, and I venture to think that the figures contained in the accounts now submitted show that our organization is capable of dealing successfully with the numerous problems created by present-day conditions.

#### Power Stations

We continued work during the year on the two super-power stations at Staythorpe, on the River Trent, and at Carmarthen Bay, in South Wales, which Balfour Beatty originally designed in pre-nationalization days, and for which they are the consultants and main contractors to the British Electricity Authority. The Staythorpe station was planned for an initial installed capacity of 360,000 kW, while the present planned capacity of Carmarthen Bay station is 845,000 kW. The first two generating units of 60,000 kW each at Staythorpe have already been put into commercial operation. At the Carmarthen Bay station, which was put in hand at a later date than Staythorpe, the first turbo-alternator and ancillary boilers are expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

A large number of contracts are also in hand in the United Kingdom for the construction of high and low-tension transmission lines for the British Electricity Authority and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, totalling more than 1,600 miles in length. These include 192 miles of a 275 kV transmission line between Glasgow and Sheffield, and numerous 132 kV, 33 kV, and lower-voltage transmission and distribution lines.

Work has proceeded on construction of the Woodhead New Tunnel on the new Manchester-Sheffield railway line. This tunnel, which will be three miles long and is designed to carry the double-track electrified main railway line under the Pennine Range, is due to be completed during 1953. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year on the Richmond main drainage scheme, which is now almost completed, and on the smaller civil engineering contracts in this country.

#### East African Contracts

We have in hand a large amount of engineering and construction work for the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, in Kenya and Tanganyika, where the demand for electric power continues to grow rapidly. The important capital works upon which our organization is engaged include the Wajiji hydro-electric power scheme situated on the hydro-electric power stations on the Tana and Pangani rivers, transmission and distribution lines, the provision of diesel generating



plant in various areas and further technical investigation of the large Seven Forks hydro-electric power project in the vicinity of Nairobi.

In addition Balfour, Beatty continued work during the year on construction of the power works at Mtwara in Tanganyika for the Overseas Food Corporation, which, as shareholder, will receive from its last two annual statements, has provided a difficult contract for reasons outside our control. Good progress has been made during the year under review, and the main work should be completed by July of this year.

#### Work in Iraq

In Iraq the construction of the Warrar channel and regulator forming part of the Habbaniyah Flood Relief Scheme, upon which we have been engaged for a number of years, has now been completed. The Warrar channel and regulator were subsequently taken over by the Iraq Government in March of last year, and our obligations in connexion with this important Habbaniyah project have thus been successfully concluded.

Last autumn Balfour, Beatty were awarded a contract by the Iraq Development Board for construction of the Wadi Tharthar project, tenders for which were open to international competition. This is a scheme to control the flood waters of the River Tigris by the construction of a canal 64 kilometres in length (about the distance from London to Reading) which involves the removal of 50 million cubic metres of earth. The first units of special heavy excavation plant have arrived on site, and it is estimated that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, this contract should be completed in four years.

We are also engaged on the construction of airfield runways for the Iraqi Ministry of Defence, which are due for completion during the current year. Work on other smaller contracts in that country is proceeding satisfactorily.

#### Other Subsidiaries

Of our other subsidiary companies, Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers), Limited, and its subsidiary James Kilpatrick and Company, Limited, have a large amount of electrical contracting work in hand, totaling over £1,000,000 in capital value, while Stevens Precast Concrete, Limited, and the Metropolitan Construction Company, Limited, continued their operations, though on a somewhat reduced scale compared with the previous year.

Our Iraqi subsidiary companies, Mufedeh and Brooks, Limited, and the two contracting companies in Iraq in which we have participations are well placed to benefit from the increasing economic development of Iraq.

We again handled a considerable volume of work during the year in connexion with the undertakings of the Seven Forks River Hydro-Electric Power Company, Limited, and the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited, for whom we provide technical and secretarial services. Our representative paid several visits to Israel recently to advise the local company on problems arising out of the difficult economic conditions prevailing in that country.

Directors and representatives of our organization have also visited East Africa, Iraq, Nigeria and other countries during the year in connexion with our overseas contracts and the investigation of prospective business.

#### Underwriting and Finance

During the year we continued to participate in underwriting and other financial business.

In November last we again handled a successful issue of capital to the public for the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, consisting of one

million shares of 20s. each at the price of 32s. 6d. per share—the whole issue, one-third of which was reserved for subscription in East Africa, was heavily over-subscribed.

We also carried through successfully two small issues of capital for the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited, and for the British Central Africa Company, Limited.

#### Retiring Associate Director

Mr. A. S. Valentine, M.I.E.E., one of our associate directors, who has been a director of Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited, since 1932, has intimated his desire to retire, for reasons of health, from the boards of both companies on 31st June of this year. His resignation has been accepted by his colleagues with very great regret. Mr. Valentine's association with our business dates from the formation of Balfour, Beatty in 1909. He was appointed chief electrical engineer of that company in 1925, and he has been responsible for the design and construction of much important electrical engineering work in this country and overseas, of which the Staythorpe and Carmarthen Bay power stations are outstanding examples.

Mr. Valentine's great technical ability and his continuous and devoted service during the long period of 27 years have been of outstanding value to the development of our business, and I feel sure that shareholders would be in full agreement with his colleagues on the board in wishing him good health and happiness in his retirement.

In conclusion, I would express on behalf of the board of directors our appreciation of the efficient and conscientious services during the year of all members of our large organization, both at home and overseas, to whom we are in large measure indebted for the satisfactory results shown in the accounts for 1951.



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## Mining

### Rhodesian Selection Trust Group Seek Change of Domicile to Northern Rhodesia

FIVE COMPANIES in the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, namely, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Mufufira Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust Services, Ltd., have applied to the Treasury for permission to transfer their domicile to Northern Rhodesia on the ground that political and industrial conditions in that country are such as to make it necessary for the direction of policy of the companies to be made locally. The issued capital and loan stocks of the group total about £24 m.

Mr. R. L. Prain, chairman of the group, will leave London for Northern Rhodesia this month. The intention is understood to be to establish headquarters at Lusaka, with a resident board of four directors.

### Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., earned a profit of £219,969 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £213,285 in the previous year. Taxation at 30% (£147,509) general reserve receives £50,000, and a dividend of 2s 6d per stock unit requires £52,500, leaving £30,441 to be carried forward to 1952, £57,328 brought in.

The issued capital is £20,000 in stock units of 5s. Revenue received stood at £64,758, and current liabilities at £39,478. Fixed assets are valued at £470,193, quoted investments at £159,075 (market value £140,068), and current assets at £217,635, including £38,837 in cash.

One hundred and 40 tons containing 188,200 oz. gold of an average value of 1947 dwt. per ton. The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquister (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, Mr. James H. Younger, Sir Richard Seddick, and Sir G. Ronald M. Reid. The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 16.

### Chairman Resigns

MR. J. H. THOMSON is reported to have resigned the office of chairman of the board of Tanganyika Concessions at a directors' meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Monday, but it is stated that he will continue to refer to a committee. When the domicile of the company was moved from London to Southern Rhodesia in November 1950, he took up residence in that Colony.

### Anglo-American Corporation

THE RECENT CAPITAL OFFER to shareholders of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., is not fully subscribed, 19.7% of the issue being left with the underwriters. About £4m. was involved; the offer began on one share at 10/10s. for what was held. At last under 16 the shares are now at their lowest price this year, during which they have been as high as 28/.

### Metal Buying Policy

THE MINISTRY OF MATERIALS is in future to sell metals at as near the free market price as possible, irrespective of the prices which they were bought. Prices are in other words to be based on replacement costs.

### Issue Postponed

LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUST, LTD., announce that in view of prevailing conditions, it has been decided to postpone the proposed issue of new shares to which reference was made in the last annual report.

### Lead and Zinc

THE PRICES set by the Ministry of Materials of the price of lead by £2 to £12 a ton in the seventh cut since September last. The selling price of zinc was cut at the same time to £24 to £26 a ton, this being the first reduction in the price of the metal for three years.

### Company Progress Reports

Kagera Mines: Five tons of zinc concentrates (including one ton from tributers) were produced in April, against 44 tons in March (nil from tributers).

Shewood Starr Gold: A working profit of £4,109 was realised in April from the crushing of 2,545 tons of ore.



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Annual Consumption  
Capital

Underlying Shares  
Number of Companies  
Annual Consumption  
Capital

Underlying Shares  
Number of Companies  
Annual Consumption  
Capital

Underlying Shares  
Number of Companies  
Annual Consumption  
Capital

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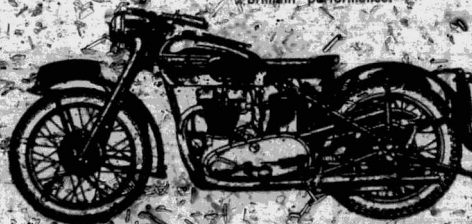
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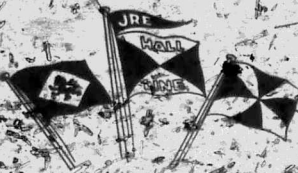
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Founder and Editor  
H. S. JOOLSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SO MANY LOOSE STATEMENTS have been made in Kenya in the course of the general election which reaches its climax this week, that the declaration of policy now issued by the Kenya Government's Government of that Colony is especially timely. It is presumably presented at this moment primarily because the Governor will shortly invite some leading non-official personalities to accept nomination to the official side of the Legislative Council, and because it is desirable that they and the country should know quite clearly what policy they will be expected to support. The pronouncement makes the position quite clear, and no man or woman of good will could object to it. Inter-territorial co-operation is stressed in the first two paragraphs. Imperial obligations are briefly mentioned, and then the specific objectives of policy in Kenya are listed, first priority being given to education and health services. That is an unambiguous intent, for the clause refers to "the provision of adequate and expanding education and health services, particularly education, technical and vocational, so as to develop the capacity of the population to take advantage of contemporary economic opportunities."

The easy theory, so acceptable to political and other extremists in this country, that all will be well if only Colonial territories are assumed to be replicas of Great Britain and given large doses of our over-vaunted Royal Commission, democracy is rejected not explicitly of course, but nevertheless unmistakably. For there is emphasis on the need for special study of the economic, agrarian, and social problems created by the impact of an

economic age upon a population still largely in a subsistence society. The need for thorough and impartial consideration of these fundamental problems was deep, repeatedly mentioned on public occasions by the Governor, and it may be assumed that Sir Philip Mitchell has represented the matter to Her Majesty's Government with all his force. We believe that the appointment of a Royal Commission is a likely consequence, and since Sir Philip will leave East Africa this month on retirement from the Colonial Service, it seems probable that an announcement in that connexion may be imminent.

Unless policy be based upon moral values or religious belief and activated by them, says the final paragraph in the declaration, it can have no permanent foundation; policy must be not only prudent, practicable, and progressive, but just and right. The last sentence in the statement contains the forthright affirmation that "Government will always endeavour to be guided by this principle, which it believes to override all others in importance." Governments in British East and Central Africa have generally striven to be just, and have become more and more progressive, but they have not always been prudent. Yet, by some strange perversion, critics of British Colonial administration have often alleged that prudence has frequently taken precedence of justice, usually meaning that a prudent desire to avoid quarrelling with the non-official European community has weighed more with the Administration than full justice for Africans. The unfairness of that charge is written in the history of the territories, in which there have always been official missionaries, settlers and other



Europeans ready to plead the African cause to whatever loss of prestige to themselves. That has been the experience of British settlements and administration everywhere.

where, to lose their innate sense of justice and fair play merely because they establish themselves in some distant land.

## Notes By The Way

### Welcome Candour

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE could scarcely have been more explicit about Central African federation than he was when addressing a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society in London last Thursday. Speaking in his personal capacity, not as Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London, he said precisely what he felt about the many misrepresentations made in this country and in Africa by a small number of busy opponents of any kind of closer union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

### Africans in Search of Power

DRAWING ON THE REPORT IN THIS newspaper of the recent Africa Bureau meeting in London at which several of the African delegates disclosed for the first time the real nature of their ambitions—and, unfortunately for the public, no adequate report seems to have been published, anywhere else—the lecturer emphasized that those African spokesmen wanted domination over Europeans and Africans alike. Their refusal to discuss inter-racial partnership and their exaggerated criticisms of Southern Rhodesia sprang, he was convinced, from the same cause—the determination to grasp power for themselves. Of their manifest unfitness for such responsibility he produced abundant evidence.

### No Case for Delay

THAT NOTHING could be gained by deferring federation was emphatically stated in the address itself, and in the course of the subsequent discussion, Major McKee taking the view of almost all those who really know the facts, that postponement would merely be used by the irreconcilable and active minority not to seek points of agreement, but to intensify their campaign of destructive criticism. The advocates of a delay in which the case for federation could be explained at leisure to Africans overlook the essential fact that the organizers of opposition will have nothing whatever to do with any kind of federation. To attempt to argue with them is merely to waste time.

### African Interests Fully Safeguarded

THEY ARE ALSO RESOLVED to prevent any other Africans from accepting what the Imperial Government and the Governments of the three British Central African territories consider to be the right course. Honest exercise of trusteeship does not impress them. Submission to their will is what they demand, in terms ranging from the imperious to intimidation. It will be recalled that when chiefs, elders, and tribesmen in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia declared themselves in favour of federation last year, an active opponent of the plan promptly went to the district and persuaded the people to reverse their decision. Pure logic is unlikely to have won the day. Elsewhere intimidation and the fear of reprisals have proved too powerful for many Africans, some of whom have told Europeans that they believe in the plan for federation but dare not support it openly. The White Paper will, I understand, be published about a fortnight hence. Then the public will see how well African interests have been safeguarded.

### Advice Disregarded

GROWERS AND EXPORTERS of Nyasaland tobacco, speaking through the Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Exporters' Association of the Protectorate, informed the Governor in separate interviews some time ago, as I have told the public through the voices of their leading members, that continuance of the export tax of twopence a pound on leaf would seriously harm the industry in present conditions. Their warnings, which went unheeded, are already beginning to justify themselves—at considerable cost to the growers. Not for years have buyers at the Nyasaland tobacco auctions been so few. At the opening sales of the season competition was negligible, to quote the *Nyasaland Times*; and this, inevitably means lower prices, to the detriment of the general economy of the country.

### C.M.G.

WILL THE NYASALAND GOVERNOR, having refused to accept the advice of experienced traders months ago, act upon it now that its own wisdom is disclosed? A business man whose judgment is proved wrong changes his mind without *arrière-pensée*; but a Government, under that predicament often grows yet more stubborn under the pressure of the knowledge that it had been forewarned in vain. Obstacles in high places is having a long impingement in Nyasaland where public resentment is so near flashpoint that from correspondents in four different areas of the country I have received in recent weeks a new definition of C.M.G.—“Colby Must Go.” In so friendly a territory, where relations between Government and governed have been so happy for so long, this is a development which ought not to be underestimated.

### Tanganyika Precedent

THE GOVERNOR is widely regarded as dictatorial and unduly opinionated, and there is deep and growing resentment at the extravagant plan for another Native newspaper and his persistent refusal to give the public the information to which it is fully entitled, and demands for which have been formally and repeatedly made by the Convention of Associations and the Chamber of Commerce. If tobacco growers and exporters suffer seriously this season from what they come to regard as the direct consequence of the Governor's refusal to accept the advice which they tendered months ago, the sense of grievance will be much strengthened. When the price of oilseeds fell heavily some weeks ago, the Government of Tanganyika promptly removed the export taxes which it had levied on copra, copra cake, and coconut oil since 1949. Tobacco interests in Nyasaland might care to bring that very recent precedent to the attention of their Government.

The essential thing for Africa to-day is to strengthen the Church in Africa, because, for all its faults, the Church carries the only Gospel which can reconcile man with man and man with himself by reconciling all to God.—Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury.

# Kenya Government's Declaration of Policy

## Justice and Righteousness the Guiding Principles

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA issued a statement of policy a few days ago.

It was prefaced by the following preamble:

It is a generally accepted political principle that a Government cannot commit its successors in office by pledges or promises or declarations of policy. Statements of policy can therefore be no more than statements of the policy which the Government of the day proposes to follow if it is able to do so.

Its ability to do so in contemporary conditions in Kenya depends upon its securing the greatest possible measure of agreement and support in the Legislative Council, even though in the technical sense it is not responsible to the Legislative Council; that is to say, it is not obliged to resign, is, in fact, unable to resign, because of an adverse vote in the Legislature.

It is with these general observations in mind that the Government issues this statement of its policy.

The full text was in the following words:—

Subject to the directions expressed in the Order in Council, the Letters Patent, and the Royal Instructions, the policy of the Government of Kenya in general terms may be expressed as follows:—

### East Africa One Economic Region

(1) Recognition that East Africa is a single economic, strategic, and transport region, and that security, economic development, and important services (e.g., defence, research, post-secondary education, rail, road, air, and inland water transport, and posts and telegraphs), depends upon effective inter-territorial co-operation.

"In particular the closest collaboration and association with the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika, full support for the High Commission, Central Assembly, and associated inter-territorial organizations, and readiness to consult at any time of measures for common action, especially common action, whether fiscal, legislative, or administrative, for the maintenance of regional self-sufficiency in essential raw materials, foodstuffs, minerals, or manufactures, to the extent that it can be shown to be practicable and economically desirable, to do so.

(2) Acceptance as a member of the sterling area of obligations and responsibilities in respect of measures of economic and fiscal collaboration, not inconsistent with treaty obligations, to ensure the strength and stability of sterling.

(3) The provision of adequate and expanding education and health services, particularly education, technical and vocational, so as to develop the capacity of the population to take advantage of contemporary economic opportunity.

### Protecting Land, Water, and Forests

(4) The protection of the land, water, and forests of the Colony from improper or excessive exploitation by man or beast; the reclamation or rehabilitation of areas damaged by erosion or over-stocking; the development of a sound, broadly based agriculture, stock-raising and forestry, including organized marketing arrangements and prudent measures of price or yield guarantee and of collective marketing.

(5) The industrial, commercial, and mineral development of the country, so far as possible complementary to and in association with Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and the continuous improvement of conditions of employment.

(6) The special study of the economic, agrarian, and social problems created by the impact of an

economic age upon a population still largely in a subsistence society, aggravated by congestion of the land in some African areas and the defects of African traditional land tenure and agricultural and pastoral practices when confronted with contemporary conditions. The vigorous execution of all measures capable of bringing relief in these respects and of improving the opportunities for progress, in agriculture or other occupations, of the African people.

(7) The development of soundly devised systems of local government, urban and rural, and the promotion of urban development with due regard to natural resources, social needs, and economic factors such as transportation, the location of raw materials or markets.

(8) The achievement of the foregoing broad objectives, the continuance of prudent capital investment for the creation of economic assets necessary to the development of the country, and the improvement of the general standard of living, and the encouragement of local capital investment by all appropriate measures, including means of dealing locally in stocks and shares.

(9) The regulation of development policy in accordance with the capacity of the country to meet the resulting recurrent charges, and the creation of conditions designed to attract capital to the country. The maintenance of a level of taxation based on the closest study of capacity to pay and the effects of taxation on the economy of the country, and the standard of living of the individual. Insistence on the greatest practicable measures of economy and efficiency consistent with the maintenance of conditions in the public service adequate to ensure quality, integrity, and industry.

### Inter-Racial Co-Operation

(10) The promotion of cordial relations between all races and the encouragement of inter-racial co-operation in the organs of central and local government.

(11) Recognition (a) that all possible steps should be taken to stabilize the cost of living, but (b) that, as the economy of the country cannot be insulated from movements in world prices, the level of wages and salaries must take account of the real purchasing power of money.

(12) Finally, the Government feels obliged to say this: Policy may be expressed, in general, as—without particular reference to moral values or religious belief, but unless it is based upon them and activated by them it can have no permanent foundations. All policy must be judged by a higher standard than expedience or practicability, for policy must be not only prudent, practicable, and progressive, it must also be just and right. Government will always endeavour to be guided by this principle, which it believes to override all others in importance.

### Empire Preference

DISASTER WOULD RESULT from failure to develop a policy of Empire Preference to the fullest extent to which our partners in the Commonwealth and Colonies would go with us, said Mr. E. K. Muriuki in Derby last week. He deplored the fact that, under American pressure, this country had tied itself to a Geneva trade agreement, generally known as G.A.T.T., which precluded any increase in existing Empire preferences and promised the eventual abolition of these now existing. Until G.A.T.T. was denounced, there could be no proper Empire policy.



# The Case for Central African Federation

## African Spokesmen Seek Complete Domination

WHAT I HAVE TO SAY is an objective statement, uninfluenced by any of those personal, antagonistic aspirations which aim to save the Africans, the Europeans of Africa generally, and to settle the inter-racial problems of Africa in a short speech.

Keep in mind that there were practically no white people in Northern Rhodesia in 1900; and that the decade between 1920 and 1930 was interesting for its lack of industrial development in its early part. The European population was about 5,000.

The farmers were a good barometer of the economics of the territory. Most of them were either broke or in debt. If they grew anything they could not sell it. Land was expensive at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per acre and very few people were prepared to buy it. Native labour was plentiful, but it could not be cheap at any price to bankrupt farmers.

### No Money Available

The Government was broke too; its total revenue was under three hundred thousand pounds per annum, and it had enough difficulty maintaining itself without helping other people. The Imperial Government had its own difficulties, and the Colonies were then allowed to stew in their own economic juice.

The African was laughing, loafing, happy-go-lucky fellow who enjoyed his association with the white man, but could not understand the white man's anxiety to get things done quickly. Occasionally he murdered a few of his own people, according to Native custom, and according to Native custom, was sometimes excused this offence, but law and order were maintained surprisingly well in spite of the fact that the nearest policeman was sometimes 100 miles away.

1930-40 saw a change in the economics of Northern Rhodesia. Whereas previously we had thought in hundreds, the copper mining companies began to spend development capital in millions. People who said the country was finished in 1926 began to tell the farmer in 1930 that his troubles were over. A new Johannesburg was going to develop in the copper area. Government people began to talk of a revenue jump from £300,000 up to £8m. The trek from South Africa and elsewhere into Northern Rhodesia was spectacular. The copper rush was on.

### Mining Slump

Then came the slump. On Christmas Eve, 1931, one of the mines shut down at 24 hours' notice, and all the other mines curtailed their activities. That started the trek south again.

In 1932 Lusaka had a resident white population of a few hundred—and a non-resident white population of 400 unemployed, most of them from the mines. They lived in the environs of the township under conditions similar to Shanty Town in Johannesburg; and I want you to keep that in mind when I refer to the Industrial Conciliation Act in Southern Rhodesia, which was introduced about that time.

By 1936 the copper market was beginning to recover, and by 1939 the Government revenue was £900,000. We were then all plunged into the world conflict, and Northern Rhodesia copper began to be the important factor—it is today. By 1945 the revenue was £31m., by 1950 it was £10m., and this year it is £23m.

All this shows how the African was pitchforked out

*Being an abbreviated report of an address given last week to the Royal African and Royal Empire*

of a primitive existence into a rapidly expanding industrial economy, with the tempo far more rapid in the last 10 years than in the previous 20.

What are the main reasons which have prompted the African spokesmen from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to oppose federation and its policy of partnership? Those spokesmen have now stated their demands quite definitely and clearly.

They have not all used the same words, but in effect they have all stated that they want self-government by Africans now or in the near future. Previously they had merely indicated this demand by references to "ultimate African self-government" or some such vague terms, and without making it clear, as one spokesman put it recently, that what they really wanted was "the authority to be placed in the hands of the majority".

### S. Rhodesia Used as Excuse for Demands

Bringing their demands into the open confirms in my mind that Southern Rhodesia, which has been subjected to the greatest tirade of invective by the African spokesmen, is much more an excuse than a reason for the opposition. If the African spokesmen felt that a federation with Southern Rhodesia would delay or hinder their own policy of African domination, they would also feel that they were justified in describing Southern Rhodesia in the terms best calculated to suit their own purpose.

In refusing even to discuss a policy of partnership, I think you will also agree that if the African spokesmen committed themselves to a policy of partnership with the Europeans, it would be contrary to their object of African political domination, and it might defeat that object altogether. They decided therefore to have nothing to do with it.

It also suggests to me that the appeal to the British public for protection from the Europeans who live in Central Africa has been used, and is being used, as a means to further the aims of a small group which aims at African domination, not only over the Europeans, but over their fellow Africans as well.

### Political

That appeal should be regarded as a political manoeuvre on their part in order to further their own object, and they have made the most of it without always being too particular in their statements.

For example, the statement by Chitimukulu, the chief of the Bemba, that he remembers a boy meeting David Livingstone, may have a sentimental and possibly political importance, but as Livingstone died 79 years ago and Chitimukulu is estimated to be 60 years of age it is difficult to believe his statement.

The spokesmen have said such things as "African nationalism is on the march" and "if the Gold Coast can do it, why not us?" They conveniently overlook the permanent European population in Central Africa and forget that their own development is still in its infancy, but make no mistake, they know what they want, at least some of them do, and they are out to get it if they can. It is my view that their whole conception of the problem is unrealistic and completely impracticable.

### African Opium

The value of the opium expressed by African spokesmen must obviously depend on the knowledge, experience and capacity of those who express it, and that raises the question of education. When I went to Northern Rhodesia in 1929 the education of the African was in the care of a handful of missionaries, and the number of school pupils could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In 1957 let me say a high tribute



to those missionaries for all the noble words they have found and are doing.

The Government Education Department did not start until 1925, but by 1936 the number of African pupils under the joint care of the Government and the missionary societies was 17,000. By 1941 the figure had risen to 167,000, while the total number of children who were available to come under the educational system was estimated as 350,000 to 400,000. Each today has a school.

The general policy was to give as many children as possible a school education up to Standard II, with the object of educating the many instead of the few, but also to take a percentage up to Standard IV. In addition an effort was made to provide some facilities for technical education.

Thirty years ago it could be truthfully said that apart from the few children in the care of the missionaries, the whole African population was illiterate. Some present-day parents have had some education, whereas 30 years ago none of the parents had had any school education at all.

In spite of this very high educational effort in a very short time (the best that can be said about it is that it is 15% or to be generous, 25% of the African population have received a school education up to Standard II, but the numbers educated above that stage diminishes very rapidly, and only a few hundred are at the stage of a thousand or two have been educated up to Standard VI out of a total population of 1.5 m. They have gone beyond Standard VI, but I do not have it correct in saying that there is not one African yet in Northern Rhodesia who holds a university degree.

**Education by Work**

Another form of education has been going on in Central Africa. Some people appear to think that all education comes out of a school book or a university library. They ignore the highly important education which is derived from employment, to a practical job of work. In Northern Rhodesia the number of African men employed has gradually risen through industrial, agricultural, commercial, and other developments to some 200,000, and in varying degrees they have acquired some practical education and some relative economic and political education in the process, even if they had never been inside a school or a university.

While many of these men perform the less complicated practical tasks in a satisfactory manner, they still need continuous supervision by the Europeans, and none of them are yet capable of providing those services which require special training and a good deal of experience before any trust or reliance could be placed on their ability to design or take control of their own account of any complicated structure in any sphere whatsoever.

For example, there is not an African architect, not a quantity surveyor, not an engineer, either civil, mining, electrical or mechanical, not a lawyer, not a doctor, not a banker, not a chartered accountant, but quite a lot of African politicians.

Some Africans have an idea that they should acquire the political control, and get the Europeans to do the complicated tasks for them; but would the Europeans ever agree to such a procedure? The idea is absurd.

The foundation of African opinion refers to the African women, and I need say no more than that to the best of my knowledge, no African woman in Northern Rhodesia has expressed in public any opinion whatsoever on the subject of federation or partnership. I don't think they are yet capable of doing so, but don't forget they constitute 50% of the adult population.

The African spokesmen have done well so far to obtain the main support of the African community for their own object, not by reasoned opinion, not by fair consideration and presentation of the facts, but by stirring up racial emotions and by obtaining acquiescence, that is the word, acquiescence to their point of view. I suspect that if the spokesmen were to be had in an entirely favourable to federation and partnership the majority of the African community would have acquiesced in those views just as readily.

**Factual Campaign Needed**

By whom or means the support has been obtained is a real factor in the issues of federation and partnership and must not be ignored, even if it is mainly an emotional or racial factor. Every effort should be made between now and the next conference on federation, to explain the facts to the African community and try to get them to understand. No harm would be done if such procedure were adopted with the British public as well. The African spokesmen have had the field so far.

On the subject of race relationship, I think my own experience for the 27 years of my residence in Northern Rhodesia is typical. Apart from the Government provincial administration and the missionaries who had special tasks, the basis throughout the whole country was that of employer and employee, and this was the only practicable relationship at the time, apart from two serious incidents and the

imposition of a system of dispute of difference, the relationship consisted of the friendliest terms throughout the whole period.

As recently as 1946 one of the Europeans nominated to represent Native interests began to tell the Legislative Council that all was not as lovely in the garden of race relationship as they thought. He informed the members that there was a small section of Africans, which he identified as the intelligentsia, who were far from contented with their lot, and that attention would have to be paid to their views.

The date is important, only six years ago; and the fact that African political opinion is of very recent date, can be confirmed by stating that when a Parliamentary delegation from the House of Commons visited Northern Rhodesia in 1944, it scarcely heard or recorded any political opinion from the African community at all. It has since been confirmed by one of the delegation only a week or two ago.

**African Political Opinion Only Six Years Old**

It is fair to assume, therefore, that African political opinion, as we know it, scarcely existed six years ago. In fact, African political opinion has only become vociferous in Northern Rhodesia in the last three or four years, and the African spokesmen who have been in this country recently are part of the intelligentsia I have just mentioned. The process of building up the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has been going on step by step for 29 years, but the African spokesmen have suddenly influenced themselves with a considerable measure of political power in the short space of three or four years, and they now want to exercise that influence in a big way.

They have played a good deal on the racial emotions of their own people, but I do not believe that they will succeed in destroying the good relationship which has existed for so many years. I have no doubt they will try for political reasons, but I think the Europeans, both official and non-official, and the African too, should do everything possible to ensure that they do not succeed, because it is on the continuance of good racial relationships, and indeed on its improvement, that the whole future of Central Africa depends.

Some of you are perhaps beginning to think that I disagree with the intelligentsia, but I do not disagree with all of them, or say, I agree that they should express their views officially and unofficially. I disagree that they should claim that they speak for all other Africans, many of whom are incapable of forming their own opinions. I agree that they should adopt constitutional methods to ensure that their views receive the consideration they merit. I disagree entirely with those threats of industrial or other unconstitutional action with the object of imposing their will on the rest of the community.

The opponents of the federation have stated that their main objection to the proposal arises from the fact that it would associate them too closely with Southern Rhodesia. They suggest that the Europeans there are imbued with sinister motives, and that oppression of the Africans and the restriction of his progress is a fundamental part of the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government. What nonsense.

To illustrate these sinister intentions, the anti-federalists quote three main points: (1) the Industrial Conciliation Act; (2) that there are no African trade unions or co-operative societies; (3) the African pass laws.

The Industrial Conciliation Act, which provides the employment of African artisans in certain areas, and therefore reserves those areas for European artisans, has given rise to a good deal of controversy outside and inside Southern Rhodesia.

**Industrial Conciliation Act Not Anti-African**

It is an Act with which I have little sympathy, because I approve of any good reason why the colour of a man's skin should prevent him from reaching any status of which he is capable; but anyone who suggests that the Industrial Conciliation Act was introduced in Southern Rhodesia as an anti-African measure is contravening the truth. The worst that can be said about it is that it is a European protective measure introduced at a time in 1934, when Southern Rhodesia would have found it extremely difficult to maintain a considerable number of unemployed European artisans. You will bear in mind what I told you about Lusaka in 1932-34.

In each of the two main towns of Southern Rhodesia, where the Act was mainly operative, there were 15,000 Europeans, and I can remember comments at the time to the effect that it was right to make the European employ European artisans and pay the cost for European labour.

Possibly the Act has served its purpose, and it might be well worth while on the part of Southern Rhodesia to reconsider its application in the light of present circumstances. Perhaps they will do so; they have been making amendments. But I never felt that it was the vicious piece of legislation which some people try to make out.

The second bone of contention raised by the anti-federalists refers to the establishment of African trade unions and co-operative societies. In this respect it ought to

known that in Southern Rhodesia these organizations are only in their infancy, about three to five years old, and there is a good deal of doubt still in the minds of those closely associated with them as to whether or not they were introduced too soon. In fact, if some of these organizations were not supervised and guided by Government officials, they would rapidly become the opposite of organizations.

It should be remembered also that there is no comparable industrial development in Southern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia, which has a large concentration of African labour, and that until three years ago the procedure for negotiation in African industrial disputes was much the same in Northern Rhodesia as it is in Southern Rhodesia.

The worst that can be said about Southern Rhodesian and African trade unions is that they have been slower than Northern Rhodesia in arranging for their statutory introduction, but whether they have been wiser than Northern Rhodesia in this respect is a very debatable point.

#### Pass Laws Necessary

I am told that the pass laws are more strictly enforced in Southern Rhodesia, but the main object of them in both territories is to minimize the risk of racial crimes, the effect of which might not quieten down for many a long day.

Anyway, I suggest that none of the incidents inflicts any serious hardship on the African, and I do not believe that any Europeans in Southern Rhodesia would have the nerve to suggest that they are irrevocable policies or statutes. They are all capable of amendment; the only debatable point is when they should be altered.

I am greatly perturbed to find that few people take the trouble to state what has been done for the African by the Southern Rhodesian people and its Government.

If the people of Southern Rhodesia have had any self-satisfied or complacent attitude about their achievements, the recent vituperation which has been poured on them—and which they have every right to resent—will certainly shake them into a greater realization of African issues, but to those people in this country who believe that inspiration provided by the Imperial Government from Whitehall has made Northern Rhodesia some sort of African Utopia, and that Southern Rhodesia is exactly the opposite, I would say this—and I say it as a Northern Rhodesian—that Southern Rhodesia has made at least as good a job of its inter-racial and other problems as we have—and they have done it on their own account, without the inspiration of Whitehall.

#### Ignorant Criticism Should Be Ignored

My message to the people of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is that they should get on with the practical task of establishing a Federated State of Central Africa and ignore the oft-times ill-informed criticism which has been levelled at them.

To the people in this country I would say that a word of appreciation would do more to help political and race relationships than all the criticism which is being extravagantly and unjustifiably at Southern Rhodesia.

Should a Federation be established if the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland disapprove? Having endeavoured to indicate what substance there is in the Africans' opposition to federation, I ask you to consider whether the substance of the opposition is sufficient to justify delaying or discarding a measure which all three local Governments and the Imperial Government have agreed would be in the best interests of all sections of the community.

Are the political ambitions of a limited number of Africans to be permitted to stop or delay this constitutional procedure and place a veto in the hands of the African spokesmen? Be assured that if the African spokesmen succeed in this there can be no end to what they would do of try to do with any constitutional measure. In fact, one might visualize the break-down of constitutional Government altogether. Are we prepared to support that sort of thing?

I also ask you to consider what the European community would feel if the African spokesmen—I refuse to use the word leaders—were suddenly given the power to decide this issue, particularly in view of the fact that they have never yet been regarded as having reached the stage of deciding any issue of consequence either for themselves or for anyone else.

#### Road to Debate

The effect of considering the African spokesmen's request for self-government by the Africans now being the near future would be to turn Northern Rhodesia into an economic shambles and a political debacle.

Perhaps the best advice that could be given to the spokesmen is to tell them quite emphatically that any increase in their political power will be a gradual process which will take into account the interests of all sections of the community. If this is not done, I think it could be justifiably accused of disbanding the African community on the political garden path.

It is a matter of regret that federation should be delayed in this way. Mr. Stov is that delay would be disastrous. I think that federation is much too far on its way either to be stopped or delayed, and here are my reasons in the form of question and answer.

What would the Governments of all three territories do if they were now left in a state not only of suspense but of a state of suspension for a period of years? The answer is that they would not know what to do or what policy to follow.

What would happen to the many development projects which are now in varying degrees of progress if the Governments concerned did not know whether they were going backward or forward?

I think the answer is that the projects would stand still and some of them might even be abandoned. Would that be advantageous to anyone? I think not.

Then who would be prepared to invest substantial funds in these territories, or have any confidence in them, if there was any serious risk that by delay the Government control would be placed in the hands of immature and inexperienced Africans in the near future? I think the answer is, no one.

My own view is that every effort should be made to convince the Africans that they have nothing to lose from federation and may well have a great deal to gain.

#### Governments Should Go Ahead

If they are sinecunvitable, then I think the Governments have no alternative—and they are the representatives of the people—but to ensure that appropriate safeguards are written into the federal constitution and to proceed with the establishment of Federation on the basis that the African will accept it when he realizes that no harm has come to him.

Having lived in Northern Rhodesia for nearly 30 years, under conditions which were changing rapidly all the time, and to which both Europeans and Africans adapted themselves without serious difficulty, I feel that there is no good reason why both communities should not adapt themselves to the changes of the future and live contentedly together.

The Central African territories are good countries, and I am quite certain that their problems are not insuperable if they are approached in a spirit of racial tolerance and of good-will.

## Africans and Federation

### Mr. John Foster Speaks

MR. JOHN FOSTER, Q.C., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said in Loughborough recently:

"A conference on the federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has recently taken place between these three countries and the United Kingdom. A federal scheme was agreed, and the White Paper containing the recommendations will, I hope, appear in a few weeks.

It would be a great step forward for progress in Africa if this federation could be achieved. Economically and politically each of the three territories would gain tremendously from this closer union.

#### Socialists Dissent

The Socialists have on one occasion in this Parliament done a disservice to the cause of federation by dividing the House because they objected to two conferences instead of one. It is intended to have the second conference later in the year when there has been time to submit the present proposals to African and European opinion in the three territories.

It is a matter for regret that the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland did not come to the recent conference, but we have had the benefit of two Africans from Southern Rhodesia who have been most independent in their outlook and helpful to the deliberations of the conference. It is to be hoped that in the intervening months African opinion as a whole will come to realize how completely their interests will be safeguarded in the proposed constitution and how much this constitutional advance is in their own interests.



# Sir Philip Mitchell on Church and State

## Governor's Views on Participation in Politics

CHURCH AND STATE in East Africa were both in origin "foreign missions." They derived from a single cause and had a common purpose—the abolition of slavery.

One came to bring the Christian faith and the other the rule of law; and since our British conception of the rule of law is basically Christian and the Church could not exist otherwise than under the rule of law, they were complementary by their natures.

The Church is a misnomer, for there were many Churches, and in an earlier day many unhappy and acrimonious controversies between them; there is not full agreement even to-day. The State often found it difficult to hold the balance and conflicts developed in many ways. My own first independent command, in the early part of 1914, was a small district called Chiradzire in Nyasaland, and there were represented in it seven different missionary societies, whose relations one with another could only with the utmost untruth be described as cordial.

The State, on the other hand, was at least the project of a single metropolitan Government in each Colony, and although in the metropolitan country party might strive with party and Government succeed Government, in the field of Colonial policy all followed substantially the same general principles.

### When Church Should Oppose State

But the State in Africa was subject to influences of many kinds, particularly those connected with colonization, and economic development. This resulted at times in raising controversial issues with the Church or Churches. When I first came out in 1912 the most controversial and difficult was concerned with the problem of labour.

Planters, settlers, railway contractors, and others wanted labour urged compulsion, and justified it by arguing that it would lead to the good of the compelled. Africans were not yet persuaded that labouring for wages—excessively low wages as a rule—was at all a desirable occupation. There was a case, even if a not very good one, unless and until increasing wages had had an honest trial and failed—for some measure of compulsion. But if at any time Governments or Government officials seemed inclined towards compulsion in any form except to meet public needs, the Church felt obliged to denounce it. That was an excellent example of when and how it is right for the Church to oppose the State.

Another example which has caused a acute controversy arose out of the institution of Christian marriage. The Church has often desired and secured legislation about Christian marriage which the State has found difficult to reconcile with African tribal society and custom. The State, in the person of a district commissioner, has often been confronted with a situation in which, by tribal custom an African Christian widow has been inherited by the relatives, usually the brother, of her deceased husband, and has thus by the civil law of the tribe become a member of a polygamous household, having herself been married under the monogamous Christian system which decreed that to obey the tribal law was a sin. We have not a generally accepted answer to that problem even to this day.

As both Church and State laboured to bring about the change to themselves from foreign missions to institutions firmly rooted in East Africa, both were perplexed by

*\* Being an abbreviated report of an address delivered by the Governor of Kenya to the Christian Council of that Colony.*

some diversity of purpose or means and some conflict with those confident expressions of personal views or prejudices which in East Africa are usually called public opinion. Both were often curiously unacquainted with the millions of hill-tribe inexperience Africans, millions who had existed from their beginnings outside the general stream of world history and the experience of their human agents like of Church and State.

The State was in general so preoccupied with its primary task, the protection of life and property, as far as that was practicable, and the almost elementary needs of administration in its earliest stages to say nothing of obtaining such exiguous revenues as the times afforded, that its agents had little time, even if they had the perception, to realize the vast human changes which were in existence and their activities were flying about, unaided and encouraged as they were by the labours of the Church.

The Church, at first at any rate, seemed to some of its lay members, myself for instance, to be wedded to a belief that conversion to Christianity need not necessarily involve any other profound social or economic changes. Perhaps the Church was right and it need not in itself, although I doubt it, but in its then contemporary setting, combined with the activities of the State and of enterprising immigrants, it in fact and inevitably brought about fundamental changes in African society and ways of living.

Indeed, it was well that it did, for if its converts had by some means remained in the simple state of society in which the Church at first found them, they would within a generation have become so incompatible with the circumstances in which they have an option but to live as would a party of ancient Britons suddenly dumped out of a ship in Piccadilly.

The high East African tribes have made a largely successful adjustment to the new world and the new forces, even if there is still much to be done and adapt, and some things to root out, but it is intolerable if there is much crime and lawlessness. Even today there is much more faithless and unrespecting living, much endeavour to do better, much devotion to the Church and loyalty to the State.

### British Administration Must Be Christian

There could be a Church totally detached from the State, but not under the British Crown, and the British constitutional Government. A British Government may employ high officials in high office who are not Christians. There have been men of great eminence in the State who were not Christians. There have been cases, for example, during the British Empire in India when the highest offices, including governorships of provinces, were entrusted to distinguished persons who were Hindus or Muslims. Nevertheless, I do not believe that that to any way affects the general conception that any British Government to-day, as in the past, is a Christian Government in the sense that its policies and decisions are constitutionally and in practice its special relationship and accountability to the Christian Church and faith.

As a Governor of the Colony I have no less responsibility for my Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, or pagan fellow-subjects than for my fellow-Christians; and that responsibility derives at least as much from the fact that I profess to be a Christian as from the fact that I am a servant of the Crown.

For a British State, this function and duty seem the same way, and if faith must lighten the public and inspire function, I cannot see that it can in any way lead to conflict of purpose or interest, although there may well be disagreement as to time, degree or method. As a Christian State will not in modern East Africa find itself in conflict of principle with the Church, although either Church or State may make principle of opinions in the course of argument.

The participation of the Church in politics is most properly regarded to convincing individual Christians that a certain policy or action is right or wrong, through the pulpit, through parochial or other councils, or writing, by personal exhortation; but secular methods of political action are seldom appropriate to the role of the Church, and may be actively harmful, not least, to the Church itself.

The issue is often confused when an individual, being a servant of the Church, perhaps a distinguished one, holds and expresses private views and takes personal action on matters of current controversy; the Dean of Canterbury and the Rev. Michael Scott are contemporary examples. I suppose the conclusion to be drawn is that matters of that kind are rather questions of ecclesiastical discipline than of politics; both gentlemen are entitled to hold what opinions they will, and how far they may go in action on them, if a matter in which the State can have no concern, provided the secular law is not



drawn. There is thus no issue between Church and State, but only between the Church and its servants.

Another kind of question arises from such action, as was recently taken by circulating the Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland urging them to organize opposition to Central African Federation.

#### Church of Scotland Criticized

Apart from the practical objections to intervention in political matters on the part of the White Church in Scotland through the Looking Glass, you will remember the hurt into tears because she was going to prick her finger some time later. It seems to me that action of that kind is singularly inappropriate in a matter in which, by the conceivable stretch of imagination, could any responsibility lie on the Church in Scotland at any rate unless and until it was known that the British Government proposed to commit some act of injustice in itself surely and certainly improbable. And even so, it is surely unwise for the organization of the Church as such to embark upon secular political activities.

It is an important duty of every loyal servant of the State, as it is largely the practice in the Church, to do everything in his power to get to know, to befriend, and to help the African and Asian fellow-subjects. Church and State are alike in having great responsibilities in the matters of institutions and as the individuals of which they are composed, for the road to civilization must lead straight, even steeply, into the wide open doors of a friendly, welcoming Christian society, and it will lead to nothing else, worse than nothing.

The Church cannot escape responsibility for seeing that the Christian standpoint has adequate expression when elections are being held. Elections in Kenya are somewhat unusual. There is no contest of parties; there are no Government candidates, or even speakers; there are, in the case of Europeans, to be only seven contestants in 14 seats; while the four Hindus are being pressed, have indeed been asked to commit themselves to stand for election so that they may assist in this way, believed in practice, to do for Colonial would take steps to see that such nearly fraudulent or of any case contemptuous elections are made impossible for the future.

Government of the State has in our present circumstances to be separated from the elections, and merely hold the stage, so that it has no right that attention in the past.

This time it will at any rate have a statement of policy in those whom it is inviting to accept nomination for the Government not men, but if they accept it, will be in a position not much different from the private members of a political party in the United Kingdom. Indeed, whether a member is any less representative when he is nominated by the Government on the advice of his official colleagues than when, on the nomination of seven or more private members, he is returned and speaks on an interesting subject for argument.

We must hope that there will reach the Legislature a group of men determined to serve the country rather than factors, and to be the foundations of the future without fear or favour, and particularly without undue regard for communal or sectional interests. If there is no conceivable future worth working for other than a United Kenya under a Government inspired by the ideals of justice and humanity in public affairs, which Church and State have by their joint labours, even by their past controversies, so far as they have gone, made a pitch in the United Kingdom itself.

#### Building A Christian Society

If that is to be achieved, the most immediately urgent matter is for there to be general agreement that, unless there is a genuine general agreement to a practicable alternative, the State must derive its authority from the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Government of Great Britain, which alone are able in our day to be above faction and communal division. I should expect the Church to be of the same opinion.

The task, before us is to build patiently, and with faith, a Christian society and a Christian State. That is a task capable of achievement, especially as when the way seems dark or difficult to discern, there is as hand a (see book for the business of the New Testament. If 17 years of high office have taught me anything, it is that

## Points from Kenya Election Manifesto

### Statements of Mr. Humphrey Slade and Colonel F. C. C. Lewin

**MR. HUMPHREY SLADE**, a candidate in the European constituencies, was born in London in 1905 and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Having qualified as a solicitor in 1930, he left for Kenya and later acquired a partnership with a firm in Nairobi and Mombasa. During the war he was a deputy judge advocate general in East Africa.

He was called to the Bar in 1946, became a President of the Electors' Union, was president of the Law Society of Kenya in 1948 and 1949, and for the past two years has been a farmer in the North Kaimosi district.

His election address (which carries on the front cover the quotation: "Men at some time are masters of their fate," says *inter alia*—

#### Appeal to Pioneer Spirit

Among the Europeans in this Colony there are two fundamentally different points of view. Some of us believe that we, as pioneers in Africa, have a great and inescapable responsibility for the welfare of all men here and for the proper development of this country in the best interests of those races—the British Commonwealth and all humanity—who are determined to stay, striving towards those ends. Others are concerned only with their own comfort and security; they are prepared, as soon as difficulties or dangers arise, to sell up and go.

It is to the former group I believe to be the majority that I make this address. For the others, unless they can change their point of view, I have no more use than they are likely to have for me.

Our underlying objective, as I see it, is the construction of a loyal, powerful, prosperous, peaceful, and contented Dominion of Her Majesty in which the best

European traditions and standards will at all times prevail.

During the past 50 years we have made little progress in anything but prosperity. Indeed, we are further from loyalty, peace or contentment than we were 50 years ago. I lay the blame for this state of affairs at the door of our own people in the United Kingdom. They have represented even the best of our pioneers here as the Africa's enemy. They have sneered openly at their own traditions and standards. They have encouraged Africans to covet that which does not belong and has never belonged to them.

Would-be founders of our Empire have taunted other races to seek the destruction of British authority. Social idealists, altogether ignorant of local conditions, have encouraged other races to believe that they can do better things. Every change of Government in England has meant a change of basic policy in Kenya, unrelated to the needs of Kenya or to anything but the United Kingdom vote. Indiscipline among Africans has been fostered by lack of any firm hand. Disloyalty among Asians, and interference from India, have been left unchecked.

#### Favour Self-Government At Very Early Date

We are in ever-increasing and more desperate need of a firm, progressive and consistent Government, rid of mischievous or unenlightened interference from abroad and freed from the weakness and vacillations of Colonial Office Rule.

For these reasons we must press, with unanimity and determination, for self-government of Kenya at a very early date, and for immediate progress towards that end. In any form of self-government there must be express recognition of the necessity for control by Europeans and secure provision for such control.

Leadership there must be, in terms of loyalty to British standards and ideals, and none but British Europeans who have made this Colony their home can, within any foreseeable future, be qualified to give that lead. With my experience of them, based upon 21 years in this Colony as lawyer and farmer, I am confident in their fitness for such a task.

If we are to lead, we must make it possible for others to follow. The alternative to domination is one of the questions I have repeatedly said that we know only a "culture bar" of colour bars between races. From the time of our first penetration into the parts of Africa, and the Spalding Agreement in 1890, we have declared our intention that political advancement should be accorded to men of other races as and when they develop the requisite standards of culture and responsibility. Justice and wisdom have demanded that we adhere to these principles.

Therefore, if we are to have a constitution of self-government that expressly provides for Native control, the same constitution must also provide for individuals of other races to hold positions of responsibility wherever found fit for such positions. Those who wish to continue in the traditions of their fathers, alien to European civilization, should be permitted to do so, with the knowledge that our underlying objective cannot allow them more than a minimum of political representation, but those who wish to adopt our culture and ethics must be encouraged to do so, with the knowledge that attainment of adequate standards in that sphere will entitle them to share in measure our responsibilities.

**Responsibility for Responsible People**

Political responsibility in this Colony, even at the level of voting, must be reserved to truly responsible people. The importance and difficulties of the tasks ahead of us in this young country are too great for us to contemplate any universal franchise, or to allow even the smallest share of government to those of proved unfitness. We must plan to seek self-government for this Colony on a basis outlined above, and not to subscribe to any constitutional change which denies rapid approach towards that goal.

The best type of constitution would provide:—

(a) for specified numbers of specified races to be returned to Legislative Council by each constituency outside the Native reserves, in such manner that only Europeans can be returned by constituencies in the White Highlands, and that there shall be a substantial majority of Europeans throughout the Council;

(b) for the election of every constituency representative by suitably qualified voters on a common citizens' roll;

(c) for very limited representation in an Legislative Council of the thousands residing outside Native reserves who are not qualified for the citizens' vote, by nomination or communal voting to represent their respective Communities; and  
(d) for separate development of Native reserves, such as at present under the Government of Kenya, with representation on Legislative Council by nomination until such time as they are sufficiently developed to choose their own representatives.

Qualification for the common citizens' roll must be related to standards not only of property and education but also of loyalty and European culture. All Europeans already enrolled as voters here should be permitted to retain their votes; but future European immigrants should be subjected to established tests. Individuals of other races aspiring to the full citizenship should be subjected to the like tests. These tests should be severe, and applied only by drafted citizens of high standing. Citizenship carrying the vote should be a status not of right but of high privilege.

Such are my present views. I have not yet seen any better method of achieving the aims to which I am pledged. If and when shown a preferable alternative, I shall modify these views accordingly.

**Immigration Laws Satisfactory**

Our laws of immigration must be revised. Further immigration by Asians of other non-European spheres should be completely prohibited. Further immigration by Europeans should be encouraged to the utmost, but on a basis of quality rather than quantity, since it is only by virtue of quality that we can claim or hope to lead.

The test of quality, however, requires less emphasis than at present upon the financial resources and greater emphasis upon the character and potentialities of the immigrant concerned. Moreover, to ensure loyalty of this Colony to the British Crown, every immigrant should be required to apply for naturalization within a limited period, and if he then fails in his application he should be required to leave.

It is also essential that, without waiting to attain self-government, we immediately demand more drastic measures

of a national or a racial section, and crime. Even lawyers recognize that abnormal conditions may require abnormal executive action, to the temporary exclusion of accepted legal or constitutional principles. Thus, in spite of our respect for the liberty of the Press, complete suppression of all seditious and anti-British publications has, in my opinion, become necessary; and, in spite of our respect for the liberty of the subject, and our principle that men are innocent until proved guilty, it may yet become necessary to impose temporarily for the protection of law-abiding citizens disciplinary measures of a ruthless kind.

With reference to the all-important needs of loyalty and development of western culture, it appears to me essential that there should no longer be permitted to exercise any political influence in this Colony.

I think it essential that those people of South Africa Dutch origin who have settled in Kenya should recognize themselves and be more clearly recognized as belonging to the same community as all other Europeans in East Africa. Their religion and family traditions may be distinct, but in all other respects they have the same interests and ideals. By reason of their courage, their tendency to take deep root, and their strong family life, they are potential assets of great value to this Colony, in which the Europeans cannot afford to be divided among themselves.

**Dominion the Goal**

Political and social stability are necessary prerequisites of full economic development. It is my hope that, once past the urgent constitutional problems that confront us now, we can turn less of purely technical matters and focus increasing attention on economic progress.

Federation with the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and possibly Uganda would be of the utmost value to the whole of East and Central Africa and the Commonwealth, provided only that the Federal Government is under European leadership, and that each Federal State is left with a reasonable measure of autonomy with regard to its internal policies and affairs.

Such a federation would undoubtedly reduce our peculiar local problems, magnify our political and economic scope and powers, and speed us on the way to realization of self-dominion which is our goal, with the hope that thereafter, in the fullness of time, we may achieve the yet greater federation of that Dominion and the Union of South Africa, whose interests and ideals (apart from internal politics) must be the same.

It has been said by some that, without first attaining self-government, we shall seek federation in vain; and by others that, without first attaining federation, we shall seek self-government in vain. I agree with neither. It is true that attainment of self-government would facilitate federation, and the converse is no less true; but we cannot afford to wait on either for the other.

We must strive for both federation and self-government now, and simultaneously. If elected, I pledge myself to do so.

I ask you all to think less than heretofore in terms of fear, and more in terms of courage and high endeavour. Your strength is greater than many of you understand. Your representatives, given your confidence in them and in the rightness of their aims, and given your determined support, can do great things for Kenya and for Africa.

**COLONEL T. C. C. LEWIN'S Address**

LIEUT. COLONEL T. C. C. LEWIN, a candidate in the Mount Kenya constituency, in which he has lived for 25 years, subscribes to the principle of British and African partnership in the development of Africa, adding that "for an untold period this policy must be on the basis of senior and junior partners."

Whether the policy will lead to the establishment of clearly defined areas of European and African spheres of influence within Kenya is a matter for the future, and no commitment in this connexion ought to be made at present. Much will depend on the response by the indigenous peoples to the guidance which it is our duty to supply.

In the first speech in his campaign he said in Nyeri:—

"We shall for ever be loyal to the Crown, but we cannot for ever be subservient to a Government 6,000 miles away in whose election we have no part and over whose actions we have no control.



## Sir Godfrey Huggins on Federation Parliament Rejects Censure Motion

AS THE LESS-FAVOURLED ADVANCE and become better citizens, opportunity must be given to them in shaping the affairs of the country," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, when speaking of Central African federation at a recent dinner in Salisbury of the R.A.F. Association.

"A federation scheme must leave it open to all peoples to advance in step with their capabilities," he continued. "I do not suppose anyone in this room believes that a relatively aristocratic minority can sit on the majority for all time."

The Prime Minister emphasized the importance of correct timing. "None but a prophet could say what the capabilities of Africans might be in the future. We must not go too fast, but it would be equally fatal to go too slow. It is just common sense to say that all the people must have a chance of displaying their ability."

### Plans and the Human Factor

"From time to time we hear of land rights as between different so-called races. In my view in the distant future all these plans may be upset by human behaviour. Most plans dealing with human problems are upset from time to time. The ultimate possessors of the land will be the people who can make the best use of it."

His resolve to oppose the federation proposals has been announced by the leaders of the Opposition, Mr. G. Stockil, who wants a referendum as soon as possible after publication of the White Paper, not in December after the next conference.

Although the closest cooperation with Southern Rhodesians in the neighbourhood is being urged, and, generally, essential, she said, a great gulf existed between her country's interests and the opinions of the Colonial Office. He believed the referendum would be against the scheme, and that the Colony should then concentrate upon attaining early independence under the Crown.

Sir Godfrey Huggins commented that the interests of Southern Rhodesia and the Colonial Office were identical in wishing to develop Central Africa, but not necessarily in methods. Under the scheme, as it stood at present, the status of each of the three territories would remain as it was. The Federal State would, he thought, have a higher status than Southern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia would never get self-government without federation. Federal functions would come under the Commonwealth Relations Office, not the Colonial Office. The Governor-General would have no veto. Federal constitutional changes would require approval by a two-thirds majority of Parliament and the sanction of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. If the Federal African Affairs Board or one of the territorial Governments objected to any proposed constitutional change, the agreement would have to be laid on the table of the House of Commons; but the African Affairs Board could not itself propose federal constitutional change.

### Mr. P. B. Fletcher's Criticisms

The proposed federation has been described as "an untidy arrangement" by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, who explained that he held that view because increased effectiveness could be achieved without in any way offending any of the main protective features or constitutional principles, or interfering with what appeared to be the Colonial Office's main concern, the daily life of the Natives.

"We in Southern Rhodesia have built up agricultural, veterinary, and educational services of a very high standard, and far superior to anything the northern territories have contemplated," he said. "It is a recognized and indefensible to split or territorialize those responsibilities, and so deprive the Federal Government of the opportunity to build up services in keeping with the vast dominion which it is to govern."

"These are scientific and technical matters which do not lend themselves to racial dispute any more than public health

which is considered as a federal responsibility. The inevitable result of the suggested arrangements will be to reduce efficiency and retard development, compared with what could be achieved by trusting the Federal Parliament to assume as much responsibility as is believed to be in the interests of all races and the federation."

That could be achieved by putting these subjects on the concurrent list, a proposed legislative list in terms of which the Federal Parliament could legislate to an extent it deemed advisable. Many of us regard south of the Belgian Congo that we wish to see the most efficient constitution possible after conceding the special obligations the British Government undoubtedly has to the Protectorates.

The two Africans who accompanied the Southern Rhodesian delegation to London have also made public statements.

Mr. Momo said: "Our task was to present to the conference the difficulties under which Southern Rhodesian Africans live, and which makes them doubt whether they will get any benefits out of federation. We are not sure that a stable federation could be worked out unless its effect was a relaxation of existing restrictive laws. It is not that we have the interests of Africans alone at heart. Our short-term policy is that the African should be brought up quickly to the state where he can play his full part as a long-term policy we feel the European interest can only be safeguarded by giving confidence to the Native at this stage."

Mr. Savanhu praised the sincerity of the British officials at the conference.

### African Delegates' Statement

Later they said in a joint statement: "What we envisage is a future in which all civilized people will play their full part in the government of the country, and where there will be equality of opportunity for all in the economic sphere. All right-thinking people will appreciate the fact that the high standard of civilization which the European has reached over 2,000 years must not be destroyed by the impact with a lower one. At the same time we totally disagree with the present policy whereby civilization, the common heritage of mankind, is safeguarded by legislation which aims at keeping the African from acquiring and living by its standards without interfering with the African who has made a few steps on it, and the one who has made sufficient progress to be accepted as a civilized man."

"We happen to add that this does not imply social admixture, but improved housing and the opportunity in our own property in the Native urban areas, equal pay in the professions, and other benefits for the African who has made some advance in the educational, economic and cultural spheres. To our way of thinking the policy briefly enunciated here is the only one which can ensure the maintenance of civilized standards, as against permanent European supremacy or its replacement by African supremacy. It is the one policy which can succeed in the conditions in Southern Rhodesia."

In the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last Thursday a vote of no confidence in the Government moved by Mr. Stockil was defeated by 19 votes to seven.

He alleged that the long-haired, starry-eyed gentlemen of the Colonial Office exerted tremendous power and intended to pursue the policy that the interests of Africans must be paramount, the two major partners in Britain vying with one another to give away what was left of the Empire.

## Imperialism

AN EXAMINATION of the British contribution to the life of many countries overseas, and the part of the Church in that contribution, will be made at this year's Conference for Laymen of the Church Missionary Society, which is to be held at Selwyn College, Cambridge, from June 27 to 30. The chairman will be Major-General D. J. Wilson, Haddenham, financial and administrative secretary of the C.M.S., and among the speakers will be Dr. M. A. C. Warren, the general secretary, the Rev. John Drewett, education secretary, Canon H. A. Wittenbach, secretary for East Asia, the Rev. C. S. Milford, who recently returned from an extensive tour of India and Pakistan, the Rt. Rev. L. H. Woodley, Bishop of Lahore, and Mr. C. E. Carrington, author of "Exposition of Empire."



## Tense Situation in Serowe Rhodesian Troops Stand By

TROOPS of the Armoured Car Regiment and the 2nd Battalion the Royal Rhodesia Regiment are standing by in Southern Rhodesia in case the situation in Serowe, Bechuanaland, should deteriorate further.

Eighty policemen, including 10 Europeans, were flown from Salisbury to Mafeking on Monday, following the signing and injuring of Mr. Gordon Batho, District Commissioner of Serowe, and his assistant, Mr. Denis Atkins, by Bamangwato tribesmen.

### European Inspector Hurt

He clashes with the rioters, many of whom were said to be in a drunken state, three African policemen were killed and about 20 hurt, several seriously. In later scuffles a European inspector received injuries and was taken to hospital. Over 50 tribesmen were injured.

The police had occupied the tribesmen's meeting place after Mr. Batho had declared the holding of a *kgotla* unlawful. Some days earlier, Mr. Batho had been howled down at a Serowe *kgotla*.

Colonel Robert Langley, Commissioner of Police for Bechuanaland, and members of his force have gone to Serowe from Mafeking.

## East African Dinner

JULY 1 is the date for this year's East African Dinner in London, at which the chief guest will be Sir Philip Mitchell, who on the previous day will relinquish the office of Governor of Kenya and conclude a term of nearly 40 years in the Colonial Service. Details will be announced shortly. Applications for tickets may be made to the secretary, Miss Young, at the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

## Conclusion in Civil Aviation Colonial Freight and Tourism

THE GOVERNMENT has decided to allow independent air line companies to participate in the development of new overseas services in competition with the State-owned corporations.

Making that announcement a few days ago, the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr. Lennox Boyd, said that the competitive strength of B.O.A.C. and B.E.A. to operate first, second and tourist class service on their present networks must not be impaired, but that they and independent companies could compete in the development of new overseas scheduled services, licences for which would normally run for periods from seven to 10 years in order to give the operators sufficient security for capital outlay and expansion.

Companies would be encouraged to develop all freight services, and the corporation would retain the right to engage in charter work but would not maintain aircraft specifically for that purpose.

### Ample Scope

The Minister said that there was ample scope for the development of freight services, and particularly in the Colonies, of tourist services not in competition with B.O.A.C. He emphasized that there would be no interference whatever with the existing services of the State corporations.

Sir Miles Thomas commented that there was scope in the rapid expansion of air services for both public and private enterprise, and that he wanted to see a person, which he is chairman, to be as enterprising as any privately owned undertaking.

Two companies are known to be planning the establishment of services to East and Central Africa.

A Commonwealth and Empire Youth Assembly may be held in London next year at the time of the Coronation.



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# PERSONALIA

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London, is visiting Denmark.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN will shortly arrive back in this country from Kenya.

GENERAL and MRS. ARTHUR LORAIN have arrived in London by air from Kenya.

Mrs. C. W. CARNegie-Brown is due in England on leave from Nyanika in a few days.

The freedom of the City of Nairobi is to be conferred on SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT has arrived in England by air from Kenya. He expects to return in October.

SIR ALBERT and LADY VINCENT are due in London a fortnight hence for a stay of about six weeks.

SIR EDWARD MORTIMER, who was Governor of Kenya from 1918 to 1922, was 84 on Wednesday of last week.

DR. E. S. MANGER, of the Department of Geography of the University of Chicago, has left again for East Africa.

LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. W. H. L. GORDON, of Kampala, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter.

MR. F. J. VAN OLDENBORGH, general manager of the N.V. T. Buschce-Overzee Handel Maatschappij, is at present in Holland.

MR. J. F. MAHONEY, formerly of the Sudan Political Service, has been appointed organizing secretary of the Magistrates' Association.

MR. F. K. CAMPBELL, a director of Messrs. Campling Bros. and Vandervyl, Ltd., of Nairobi, has just arrived in England on long leave.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR has reached Lusaka by air from Fiji to take up his duties as Financial Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

BRIGADIER STORR, GARDNER, Commander of the Southern Rhodesia Military Forces, has been appointed an additional aide-de-camp to The Queen.

MR. GODWIN LEWANICK is the first African in Northern Rhodesia to be placed on the voters' roll. He is head African clerk of the Bankana Corporation, Ltd.

MR. W. W. F. SHEPHERD, chairman of Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd., a company with great Rhodesian interests, left last week for New York in the QUEEN MARY.

ARCHDEACON and MRS. G. CALVERT will sail in the DURBAN CASTLE on June 6 at the end of their leave in England. They are returning to Ngora, in Tanganyika.

MR. G. GORDON DENNIS is on his way to Scotland on leave pending retirement from the P.W.D. in Kenya, but proposes to return to the Colony about the end of this year.

MISS DOROTHY BEST, of the London staff of the St. John Ambulance Association, is spending some months in East Africa to help in the formation of new units.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, left Khartoum last week for leave in Great Britain. SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, the Civil Secretary, is Acting Governor-General.

MR. W. H. HELEY, managing director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., will leave London by air on June 17 for his annual visit to the company's properties in Kenya, where he expects to stay for several weeks.

MR. OLIVER WALKER, literary editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, is collecting material for a biography of Group Captain A. G. ("Sailor") Malan, who was at one time an officer of the British Castle Line.

THE AGA KHAN won his fifth Derby when Tully, a colt of his own breeding, was successful at Epsom last week. One of the other owners, Lord Egremont, has won the Derby five times, and that was a century ago.

was the chairman of the companies, in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, left London by air last Friday for Northern Rhodesia in connection with the proposed transfer of domicile to that Protectorate.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, lately Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, left for Montreal with Mrs. STANLEY last week in the EMERALD of BRITAIN on his way to take up his new appointment as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

The members of the executive committee of the recently formed Africa Bureau are LADY PAKENHAM (chairman), MR. LYARY CONSTANTINE, MR. DINGEL FOOT, MR. A. CREETH JONES, MR. JOHN MACCULLUM SCOTT, and the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF MADAGASCAR and MME. BARGUES have arrived in Dar es Salaam on an official visit. They are accompanied by MR. C. W. ARNING, the British Consul, and senior French officials.

MR. G. A. HENDERSON, of Kenya, MR. C. G. SHARLAND, of Tanganyika, and MESSRS. D. H. LAYCOCK and J. K. SANDYS, of Nyasaland, are among nine Colonial agricultural officers attending a course on field experimentation and agricultural advisory services now being held in Harpenden and Cambridge under the auspices of the British Council.

SIR H. F. CARTMEL-ROBINSON has been invited by the Governor of Nyasaland to inquire into financial relations between the Administration and the Native authorities and the whole system of direct taxation of Africans. In each of the three provinces he will have the assistance of the provincial commissioner, and he has power to co-opt other persons at his discretion. MR. H. G. GRAHAM-JOLLY will act as secretary.

MR. M. P. BARROW has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland Society, and MR. A. C. PALBOT-EDWARDS vice-president. Owing to serious illness DR. C. W. B. ARNOLD has relinquished the honorary secretaryship, to which office MR. W. H. J. RANGELY has been appointed. The hon. treasurer and hon. librarian are MRS. B. L. MITCHELL and MRS. F. M. WITHERS, and MR. WITHERS continues as hon. editor of the society's publication.

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and MR. D. CARTER, one of the general managers in London, who flew to Johannesburg on the first commercial Comet flight, are back in England after spending a short while in South Africa and East Africa. After flying from the Union to Nairobi, they travelled through the Kenya Highlands to Uganda. Mr. CARTER was on the staff of the bank in East Africa for some years, and managed the Kampala branch from 1937 until he left for New York in 1947.

Fourteen Southern Rhodesian debutantes will be presented at the garden party at Buckingham Palace on June 13. They are Miss JENNIFER BARRY, Miss JENNIFER CULLEMAN, Miss ELIZABETH ECCLES, Miss JILL FINCH, Miss RUBY FUSSELL, Miss LOUISE GENEVE, Miss ELSPETH HOOLE, Miss MOLLY JACKIN, Miss LANET KING, Miss GILLIAN MOODIE, Miss MARGUERITE MORGENTHAU, and Miss SHIRLEY STRIBBLE. MRS. BETTY HOLDENGARDE and MRS. ROWLAND STARKER will be presented on July 17.

## PERSONAL

SPECIALIST DOCTOR emigrating Rhodesia anxious work the passage. Leaving early August. Any suggestions welcomed—Box 380, EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, 166 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Will Mrs. J. SHAYVELL please contact Captain Kraholski in writing—216 Mrs. J. Malinski, Retiree Cottage, Retreat Road, Richmond, Surrey, England?

**Obituary**

**Mr. Charles N. M. Harrison**

MR. CHARLES NEWTON MABERLEY HARRISON, who died at his home in Nairobi on May 17 in his 81st year, first went to Zanzibar in 1903 to join Wilson and Meade solicitors to whose Mombasa branch he was soon transferred. Not many months later the partnership was dissolved, and he settled in Nairobi, then in its early pioneer stages, as one of the first advocates to reach the Kenya Highlands. He continued in practice until 1929.

He was the first honorary (residential) secretary of the Nairobi Clubs of which he was afterwards chairman for some years, and he knew and was known by almost all the Europeans in-country in Kenya until war broke out in 1914.

Born at Newby Bridge, Lancashire, he was educated at St. Mark's School, Whitby (now the Imperial Service College), and Trinity College, Oxford, and then qualified as a solicitor. Soon afterwards he came to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry for the South African War, throughout which he served with "Egert's Horse," receiving the medal and five stars for his services. In the 1914-18 war he was in the Nairobi Defence Force.

**Coxed Trinity Boat**

At Oxford he coxed the Trinity boat which won the Thames Cup in 1893, and he rowed in the boat which won the Wyfold Cup at Henley three years later. For many years in East Africa he did much shooting and fishing, and he had a wide range of literary and other interests. It was his initiative which led to the formation of Sukari, Ltd.

He was among the earliest Kenya settlers to use aircraft for his journeys, and some years ago, before that mode of travel had grown customary, he had made 12 return trips by air between Nairobi and London and 26 by sea between Mombasa and this country.

He was a keen Freemason, having been seventh Master of Lodge Harmony, Nairobi, and from 1925 to 1928 he served on the Nairobi Municipal Council.

**Alderman A. D. Qureshi**

ALDERMAN ALLAH DITTA QURESHI, O.C., who has died in Kenya at the age of 54, was one of the leaders of the Muslim community, managing director of Dost, Mohamed & Bros., Ltd., proprietor of the Korcha Press, and editor of the *East African Star*, a Nairobi weekly published in English and Gujarati editions. Born in Pakistan, he was educated in that country and Kenya, which he reached in 1910 to join a brother. In 1915 he became a teacher in the Indian Government School, Nairobi, to which he devoted many years. He took charge of games, started a dramatic society, and was one of Kenya's pioneers of the Boy Scout movement, being the first man to form a troop among Asians. He held the Medal of Merit for his Scout work.

On retiring from the Education Department nine years ago he was elected unopposed to Nairobi Municipal Council, which made him an alderman three years later. He founded the Central Muslim Association as a counterpoise to the East African Indian National Congress, which was held denying fair play to Muslim and Pakistanis.

In order to propagate his plan for Muslims to sever all connexions with the Indian National Congress and the Indian Association, he established his newspaper and founded the Muslim Chamber of Commerce. He was severely criticized by local Indian newspapers, and

urged his Muslim friends and followers to remember that they were East Africans, not Pakistanis, and that their whole loyalty must be to the country in which they lived.

Mr. Qureshi had served on all but one of the committees of the Nairobi City Council; he had been a staff officer of the Kenya Special Police; he had founded the Muslim Volunteer Corps, a welfare organization, and the Muslim Library Society; and he had farmed in the coastal area.

**Mr. Thomas F. Cook, M.P.**

**Former Colonial Under-Secretary**

Mrs. J. M. FOTHERINGHAM COOK, M.P., who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Labour Government, was killed on Saturday night when the car which he was driving struck a tree on the Dundee Arbroath road.

Mr. Cook, who was 43, was a shipyard electrician before being elected to Parliament for Dundee in 1945. Always an active trade unionist, he had joined the Labour Party in 1933 after membership of the I.L.P. and Scottish Socialist Party, and for several years was prominent as a lecturer in economics for the National Council of Labour Colleges.

Before his appointment to his office he had served an apprenticeship as Parliamentary private secretary to the late Sir Stafford Cripps and to Mrs. Harold Wilson (a close friend of Mr. Cook's) during their respective terms of office on the Board of Trade. At the Colonial Office he was particularly interested in the welfare of overseas students in London, and in this and other matters he showed a plain and forthright manner which made him as popular in the House of Commons as in his own constituency, where he was highly regarded.

A cheerful personality, Mr. Cook suffered a personal loss a few months ago in the death of his wife after a long illness. His own death orphaned a boy and a girl.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN PONSONBY, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who died at his home in Cumberland last week at the age of 86, was the eldest son of General the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, for many years the trusted adviser of Queen Victoria. Gazetted to the Royal Irish Rifles, he soon transferred to the Goldstream Guards, and while serving as A.D.C. to the Governor of South Africa from 1891 to 1895 saw active service in Matabeleland. In 1898-99 he was again on active service in Uganda. During the South African War he served with the Rhodesian Field Force.

MRS. MILDRED KATHLEEN GRACE WALKER, wife of Major Ernest Walker, who has died in Ol Joro Orok, Kenya, was the daughter of the late Sir Charles and Lady Heaton Ellis.

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## Parliament

### Selecting African M.J.C.s in Kenya Collective Fine on Nyeri Tribesmen

AFRICAN REPRESENTATION in the Kenya Legislative Council was the subject of questions in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. LEWIS BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of the resolution of the Kenya African Union protesting against retention of the nomination system for Africans, and the decision of the members of that union not to accept nomination, he would reconsider his decision not to instruct the Kenya Government to introduce an electoral system for African representation.

Mr. H. HOPKINSON, Minister of State for the Colonies: "No, sir. The Secretary of State does not propose to alter the arrangements for appointment of the Legislative Council in 1952. Although in form the African members are nominated, there is a considerable measure of popular choice in their selection."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Will the Minister reconsider his decision, as the population of 30,000 Europeans has 14 elected members on the Legislative Council, in addition to 25 *ex officio* members, while the population of five million Africans has no elected representative at all? As the Legislative Council is to appoint a committee to prepare future constitutional arrangements, is it not desirable that there should be Africans upon it?"

#### Labour's Policy Continued

Mr. HOPKINSON: "The former Colonial Secretary, Mr. Griffiths in May, 1951, reported that he had discussed Kenya's future constitutional development with those concerned and proposed that within 12 months of the beginning of the life of the next Legislative Council—that is, within 12 months of the end of May this year—a body should be set up to consider what constitutional changes should be made, and he said that there would be no major constitutional changes in 1952. That is the position which Mr. Lyttelton has accepted and carried on. In any case, as the Council is to meet in the course of the next few days, it would be quite impracticable to make any arrangements for any other system of nomination."

Mr. L. HALE (Lab.): "Can the Minister say that there will be no change of policy in this matter, at any rate in the way of going back on the undertaking given by Mr. Griffiths?"

Mr. HOPKINSON: "Yes, sir."

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of the protest signed on behalf of the Agikuyu Mbaris, a copy of which had been sent him, against the proposal to compensate them for land lost owing to building of roads and railways by setting them on forest lands which the Mbaris claimed were already their traditional property, he would urge upon the Kenya Government that satisfactory compensation be given.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I have asked the Governor of Kenya for a report."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "In view of the intense feelings in Kenya

about land, would the Minister seek to meet the demands which have been made in this case? They form not an objection to building but a request that compensation should be given for land lost on the side of the new roadway."

Mr. HOPKINSON: "The only information we have on the subject is that received from the hon. member, and it is not enough to enable the Secretary of State to say whether he is prepared to intervene."

Mr. R. STOKES (Lab.): "Would not all the difficulty be overcome if a thorough-going method of valuation of land values was introduced?"

#### Arson Evidence Suppressed

Mr. HALE asked why a collective fine has been imposed upon the inhabitants of the Nyeri area in Kenya for failure to give information to the police.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "Under Section 2 of the Collective Punishment Ordinance a collective fine was imposed on the inhabitants of the Nyeri district for suppressing evidence in the investigation of cases of arson which occurred in the district. The purpose of the fine is being used to compensate those who have suffered losses as a result of this arson."

Mr. HALE: "Would the Minister please convey to the Government and Legislative Council of Kenya that a collective fine is contrary to principles of natural justice, contrary to the Declaration of Human Rights, contrary to the undertakings we gave as Governors of non-self-governing territories when we signed the Charter of the United Nations, and repugnant to the elementary conceptions of decency of this House?"

Mr. T. FRASER (Cons.): "Did not many of us on both sides of this House approve of the principle of a collective fine imposed upon the Japanese for the prisoners of war?"

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that this system of collective punishment punishes not only the guilty but the innocent, and therefore should be abolished forthwith?"

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I would agree in general in regard to collective punishment, but in this case almost the entire population were involved. It was a revolting attempt, not only to destroy the homes of these people, but to burn them in their own houses. These people were respectable members of the African community, including tribal elders and the Christian schoolmaster of the Church of Scotland Mission. It was an attempt to murder them. The police and the other authorities, including the chiefs, tried to get all the information they could out of the inhabitants and they were unable to get any answer at all. This fine, which is being used to compensate the people who lost their houses, seems to me in the circumstances to be quite fair."

#### U.N.O. Bursaries

Mr. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked what restrictions existed on applications for U.N.O. bursaries by African residents of Kenya or other non-self-governing territories.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "None, sir. On the contrary in selecting candidates from dependent territories for fellowships and scholarships the United Nations give priority to indigenous candidates. Applicants must, of course, be able to fulfil the general conditions prescribed by the technical assistance administration of U.N.O."

Mr. RANKIN: "Is the Minister not aware that the Kenya Government find it difficult, they say, to introduce compulsory education for Africans and to provide sufficient African teachers for the purpose on the ground of lack of finance? Is this not a method whereby the Kenya Government might ease some of their burdens, and will the Minister encourage

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that Government to make a wider use of bursaries than they are at present doing."

MR. HOPKINSON: This particular matter concerns only persons already in Government service or whom the Government would employ after the tenure of their scholarships. On the last occasion the Government of Kenya informed us, in June, 1948, that they had no suitable indigenous candidates for nomination. It is not only a question of finances from the United Nations, and the Kenya Government are required to help with the financing of such matters as travelling expenses and outfitting and in a number of other ways. This is solely confined to persons in the Government service.

MR. BALWYN (Cons.): Is the Minister aware that if the students who come over here would take upon a course of teaching instead of wanting to become lawyers it would be better for their own people when they get back?

MR. RANKIN asked to what extent references were accepted from Africans on behalf of applicants for passports in Kenya.

MR. HOPKINSON: Applicants for passports in Kenya must be vouched for by a British subject of professional or similar standing. Recommendations by Africans who fulfil this requirement are accepted by the passport office in Kenya.

SIR L. PLUMMER (Lab.) asked how much land in the Native leasehold areas of Kenya, as defined in the Sixth Schedule of the Crown Lands Ordinance, had been leased to Europeans since 1938.

MR. HOPKINSON: None, sir.

SIR E. PLUMMER asked in how many cases the Government of Kenya had sanctioned the transfer of a lease from an African to a non-African in the Native leasehold areas since 1938, and what was the total area of land so transferred.

MR. HOPKINSON: No such transfers have taken place.

**Native Reserve Boundaries**

SIR L. PLUMMER asked what alterations in the boundaries of the Native reserves and the temporary Native reserves had been made by the Governor of Kenya since 1938, and the total area of land affected.

MR. HOPKINSON: Only one such alteration has been made since 1938. The Kwasia tribe gave up 18,250 acres in a Native Reserve but received in exchange 14,743 acres of Crown land in the highlands which the Government purchased for the purpose. This alteration by which the reserve gained 1,493 acres and an improvement in the boundaries was approved by, among other bodies, the Native Lands Trust Board, and confirmed by a resolution of the Legislative Council.

SIR L. PLUMMER: Am I to assume from that answer that

the Government will continue the course followed by the previous Government, and will see to it that land alienated to the Africans will not be transferred to the Europeans?

MR. HOPKINSON: In general, there has been no alteration of policy whatever in this matter.

MR. L. HALL (Lab.) to the Minister: aware that while his answer may be technically accurate, and his friends are laughing behind him, there is attested evidence that at the time the allocation of Crown lands was made a lot of large holdings were overlooked by accident, and that there were cases in Kenya in the last 12 months of tribes being evicted from land which they and their ancestors had occupied for hundreds of years, and where their ancestors are buried?

MR. HOPKINSON (Lab.): Is the Minister giving us a firm assurance that the system which prevailed, and which I am assured is still in existence, whereby members of the Kenya Government were awarded land to themselves by decisions which they take in council, is now terminated finally?

MR. HOPKINSON: That is another question.

**Trade Union Membership**

MR. L. HALL asked the total membership of trade unions in Kenya having an exclusive or predominant membership of African workers, with figures of their total membership for 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951.

MR. HOPKINSON: For unions known not to be exclusively Asian or European, Kenya Labour Department reports show membership figures of approximately 5,900, 15,000 and 3,600 in 1948, 1950, and 1951 respectively. These can be regarded only as estimates, and in 1948 the Kenya Government was unable to give any firm figure for registered membership.

MR. L. HALL: Is the Minister aware that the United Nations Report on Non-self-governing territories makes it clear that in their few there were 10 such unions in 1948 and only eight in 1949 and that the estimated figure of membership they give indicates a further diminution in 1950? Will he call for a full report on this matter?

MR. HOPKINSON: I have given all the information I have, and I am quite willing to ask the Governor for further information.

MR. HALL: Does not the Minister realize that if there has been a progressive diminution of trade unions in Kenya it is time for him to ask the reasons?

MR. HOPKINSON: There is a perfectly good explanation for the recent average fall in 1950, and as that there is one union which previously had 2,500 members for which the Kenya Government felt unable to give any figures last year.

**COMMER**



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## Lord Trefgarne Criticized Failure to Inform C.D.C. Board

MR. JUSTICE UPJOHN, who eight months ago was appointed by the then Lord Chancellor to conduct an inquiry into certain aspects of the affairs of the Colonial Development Corporation, has reported that Lord Trefgarne, failed, while chairman of the C.D.C. to keep the board fully informed of the Gambia egg scheme (which was abandoned after £20,000 of public money had been raised) but the report, now published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8560), describes his failure in that respect as "entirely unintentional."

Six members of the board—Mr. R. E. Brook (deputy chairman), Sir Charles Phillips, Mr. H. M. Gibson, Mr. H. N. Hume, Lord Milner, and Mr. A. J. Mitchell—had repudiated Lord Trefgarne's assertion in the House of Lords that "all the material information was fully reported to the board."

### Estimates Disputed

The report finds that Lord Trefgarne did not inform the board that at the inception of the scheme some of the estimates made by the American project manager, Mr. Millard Phillips, were disputed by the corporation's expert advisers, and that when he learned that the controller of plans, Mr. H. J. Stocks had been in communication with the Ministry of Food, he hesitated a minute to him stating that he (the chairman) had decided to take direct charge.

Senior officials of the Corporation interpreted that minute as a sneaking hint that Lord Trefgarne had assumed personal responsibility for the scheme. Lord Trefgarne told Mr. Justice Upjohn that he had not intended to assume the functions of controller of plans but had written the minute to prevent Mr. Weeks from discussing the merits of any scheme with Government departments during the planning stage.

The finding of the commission is that Lord Trefgarne's view, though honestly held, was untenable; that having constituted himself *ad hoc* controller of plans, Lord Trefgarne should have made further investigations of the divergent views of his experts; and that, if a recommendation was not possible, he should so have informed the board.

Mr. Justice Upjohn, who considers that the board as a whole shared Lord Trefgarne's "excessive confidence" in the scheme, finds that Lord Trefgarne was not told of the doubts of some of the London staff, and that he was not a party to "bamboozling" his colleagues on the board into the belief that further funds would not be required for the scheme.

## Transfer of Domicile

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER promised in the House of Commons last week that the clause in last year's Finance Act preventing companies from transferring their domicile abroad without Treasury consent would be administered in such a way as to avoid "an anarchic or ringed fence economy." Mr. Butler also undertook to issue two new general consents dispensing with individual applications to the Treasury: (1) where it was proposed to form a new subsidiary company in some part of the Commonwealth or Colonial Empire for the purpose of starting a new industrial activity there, and (2) for *bona fide* sales of land, such as tea or rubber estates, for full consideration to an entirely independent purchaser. "As an indication of the benign and enlightened way in which the existing law had been administered," he said "that while some 300 applications for transfer of domicile had been granted, there had been two refusals only."

## 9. Rhodesia Drops Purchase Tax

PROPOSALS for the introduction of purchase tax, made in Mr. E. C. P. Whitehead's recent budget, have been dropped. Instead, the Government will propose a 2½% surcharge on income tax and an additional 12% import duty on passenger motor cars. Commenting on this change of plan, the chairman of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, Mr. A. H. V. Muirhead, said that the Colony would come to regret its opposition to purchase tax and its consequent withdrawal.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Petrol rationing in Northern Rhodesia has ended. The Legislative Council of Uganda will reassemble in the Town Hall, Kampala, on July 10.

A private of the 1st (Volunteer) Battalion, the King's African Rifles, has died of wounds in Malaya.

Central African Airways now operate flights from Salisbury to Dar es Salaam twice weekly in each direction.

The *Rhodesia Railways Bulletin*, which first appeared in 1924, is to be superseded by a new house journal entitled *Rhodesia Railways Magazine*.

Two suitcases, containing clothing and jewellery valued at £2,500, the property of Lord Chesham, were stolen from him in London last week.

### Literature and Exhibition

An exhibition of some 250 books in 15 vernaculars has been held in Nairobi. It represented the four years' work of the East African Literature Bureau.

The recent wave of migration from the Seychelles to Australia appears to be almost over, emigrants having reported that jobs and housing were difficult to get and the cost of living very high.

Visitors to Wankie National Park last year totalled 6,993, compared with 4,003 in 1950. The slight drop was due to petrol restrictions. At Zimbabwe there were 13,823 visitors, compared with 12,879.

A new insecticide, aldrin, is being tested in Kenya for the control of locusts. It is claimed that 2 oz. in a solution of water or diesel oil sprayed on an acre of land will make it fatal to hoppers for 14 days.

A colour film about Uganda is to be made in that country by a company called Group Three, on whose behalf Messrs. Cyril Frankel, Montague Slater, and Denny Densham have arrived in Kampala. The theme is the Kigezi land settlement scheme.

A new plan for Melseter, one of Southern Rhodesia's oldest townships, provides 183 stands of an average size of nearly an acre. Six hotels sites are included; they command views of the Chimanimani Mountains, soon to become a national park.

When the price of Native beer was recently increased in the Lusaka beer-hall, Africans organized a boycott which reduced the takings of from £50 to £60 a day to practically nothing, but the protest quickly worked itself out and business had soon returned to normal.

### Anti-Bilharzia Campaign

Nearly 80% of Mashonaland's Native population suffer from bilharzia, and practically all have at some time contracted malaria, said Mr. W. D. Alves, Director of the Southern Rhodesian Research Laboratory recently. At present, five teams, each with a European and 10 Africans, were working in 14 Native reserves in Mashonaland, tackling the mosquito problem during the wet summer months, and the bilharzia menace in winter, when snail-breeding was prolific. Mr. Alves said that a German-prepared pill had been found to be an effective anti-bilharzia agent for large-scale work. A campaign begun in 1949 would only yield its results in 1955.

Road accidents in Kenya last year numbered 3,911, of which 2,894 occurred in Nairobi. Casualties included 162 deaths, 295 serious injuries, and 936 slight injuries (135 of which were children under 16 years of age). Damage was done to 2,743 cars, 996 lorries and buses, and 83 motor cycles. Accidents are officially stated to have been caused by 1,778 Africans, 954 Europeans, and 797 Asians, in 382 cases the responsible person was untraced. Reports show that a little more care and consideration 2,832 of the accidents might have been avoided. The total number of accidents was 96 fewer than in the previous year.



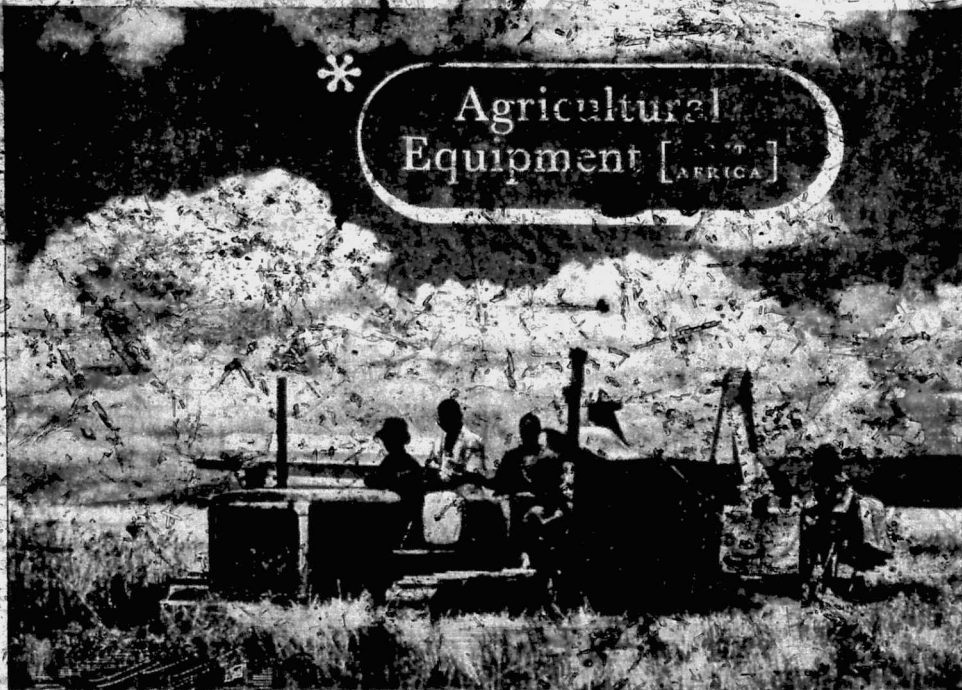


# TABLETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Eleven



## Agricultural Equipment [AFRICA]



*Africans working a modern combine harvester in Kenya, East Africa*



DAILEY & ROBERTS LTD. Nairobi

British East Africa is tooling up, buying the mechanical equipment with which to produce and market her exports. Valued at £75 millions in 1949, and including 32,000 farm implements, 2,000 tractors, 250 road rollers, and nearly 150 railway locomotives, her needs are imported through the agency of resident specialist dealers. Large of these, with a wide selling organisation, up-to-date servicing facilities and with European technical assistance, the primary important centre is Gailey & Roberts Limited, an associate of The United Africa Company.

Founded in 1904, Gailey & Roberts have established themselves as the friend of the farmer. They deal in every type of agricultural and industrial equipment from ploughs to power plants, from harvesters to hydraulic turbines.

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# Colonel Lewin's Election Address

(Continued from page 1199)

We must consider Kenya not only a separate entity but part of a greater unit stretching from Southern Rhodesia to Uganda. Self-government for Kenya alone will solve our political and racial difficulties, but it cannot solve our economic problems. Federation is as essential for the territories to the south of us as for Kenya. Trade agreements and customs unions which can be made and unmade by the stroke of a pen are of little value. We need something far more permanent, based on the brotherhood of blood and the community of interests.

Europeans, Asians, Arabs, and Africans are all here to stay. Talk of the colour-bar, its imposition or abolition, is nonsense. You cannot alter natural laws by man-made legislation. That would merely stir up racial hate and jealousy. Left to ourselves and Nature's laws, we can live in peace and harmony.

The African peoples are awakening from their long sleep. The virus of education has been injected, and we can at least say that they are equipped to meet the challenge of modern world by training their hands and minds for the practical task of earning their living, leading to a wider civilization and the higher fields of political philosophy.

African and Asiatics are not born equal and out of this dark whirlpool, changing African life will emerge sooner or later. Individuals who fear footstep their fellows in their evolution towards true civilization.

## Common Roll Wrong

Any form of common roll which seeks to place communities of widely differing habits and customs on the same footing is wrong. Until recently the Muslims and Hindus were on a common voter roll. It has been recognized that this was a mistake, and now each community has its own communal roll, with a corresponding reservation of seats in Legislative Council.

In all our territories in British Africa each community ought to be permitted to develop along its own lines, but where individuals Africans reach the requisite standards of western culture, custom, and integrity, they ought to be granted the privilege of joining with us, the only natural and possible leaders, in the great enterprise that lies before us. But the decision as to which Africans have fitted themselves to play their part in our British way of life must be left to us of British stock who live here, not dictated by those in England who know so little of the real Africa.

When we have gained our independence from Colonial Office control, and I pray that day may not be far off—we shall see how best we can represent the political interests of the advanced and deserving individual African.

We are here to protect our western traditions. In 1950 institutions were handed to the Government of Kenya to inquire into the best methods of increasing African representation in Legislative Council. A suggestion was made of increasing European representation accordingly. This year we have proceeded by a hair's breadth Government decision to give all Africans the right to elect their own representatives to Legislative Council—a policy of counting noses instead of brains.

We shall not gain or deserve that vital measure of control unless we recognize the increasing contribution made by the African peoples to the development, not only of their own areas, but of our Highlands as well.

I am in variance with those who think that western traditions be safeguarded by giving all the African peoples. That I shall you do and no further. The British Government could agree to such a proposition, the right to determine the way in which our posterity will live will be conditioned by the attitude towards the advancement of the indigenous peoples.

Therefore I say: Do not prejudice negotiations for the creation of six-territory Federation for our own constitution by adherence to political dogma. Wait and see the proposals which these negotiations bring forth and judge them on their merits.

## Seditious Movements Must Be Abolished

Mr. Muir and all other seditious movements must be stamped out. The ringleaders should be treated with the utmost severity, but their dupes should be sentenced to corporal punishment and released, if the law does not permit of such treatment, it ought to be altered.

We must insist too on the clearing up of lawlessness in towns and villages. If necessary we must provide the cost of increased police services so that plague spots may be adequately

analysed on the one hand, and community and social welfare services applied can be a powerful stimulus for good.

In this connection, I am concerned with the increasing number of people who have now, for lands rights in their reserves and no fixed occupation, and so nothing on which to base their lives. We must give greater attention to this type of man, and if possible give him priority in technical training schools so that he may form the basis of an ever-growing middle class of artisans and tradesmen. There never can be sufficient land to provide each tribe with an economic holding of land, and there will develop a labour class based on trade, industry, and craftsmanship. Only thus can be established a prosperous and contented African population.

We must keep prodding the Government to give every assistance to industrialists. I have heard of too many cases of would-be investors coming to this country and faced with a blank wall of officialdom, departing with their money. To some extent this attitude is reflected in the warnings of the East Africa Dependence Office in London, who are bound by official instructions to the various East African Governments. What I condemn is the complete lack of enthusiasm to sell what we have to offer, but it is no good blaming the London Office; let us here that matters must be put right. I advocate the policy of encouraging landowners to break up their estates, but this must be done through pressure of public opinion, not legislation. In this closer settlement, this intensive development, cannot come about until we have a proper policy for the distribution of our available water supplies. I cannot think of any other investment which in the long run will pay better dividends than the control and development of water supplies.

Silos for the storage of our grain crops are essential to our economy, and ought to do much to stabilize the prices for cereals. I support their construction for the same reason that I support that somewhat unpopular institution, the Meat Commission, because I think it essential to have some organization which can store our surplus food supplies in the flush periods against the day of need.

I think a slump is coming, and our main job is to see that the pendulum does not swing back too far. Only this can we assure that the farmer and the man on a pension are on an equitable basis.

I believe in the future of this Colony, that we must shake off the shackles of the Colonial Office, and ally ourselves with our neighbours in so doing. This must be our main objective, and we must retain an eye on the methods.



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# Mr. V. G. Matthews on Coffee Half U.K. Supplies from East Africa

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, speaking at a dinner of the Coffee Importers and Exporters' Association and the Coffee Buyers Association of London, held to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the opening of the first coffee house in London, said that coffee had been known for upwards of 1000 years—as a food, as a drink and now as a beverage.

The Turks had been so appreciative of it that they had made neglect to provide a wife with coffee a legitimate ground for divorce; at one time they had preferred coffee to brandy and drink.

Coffee was first cultivated in the Yemen by the Arabs, who tried to prevent anyone else growing the plant, which did, however, reach Southern India and then the Netherlands East Indies, whence a coffee tree was brought to Malabar in 1706, and planted in the botanical gardens of Amsterdam.

From an offspring of that tree given to Louis XVI and placed in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, were derived all the coffee plantations of the French Colonial Empire and of South and Central America.

Gabriel de Clieu, a young French infantry captain, thought when stationed in Martinique that that country had just the right climate and soil for coffee. Obtaining a sapling from the Jardin in Paris, he transported it so faithfully on his way across the ocean that he even shared his meagre water ration with it. When the sapling had come all the coffee of the West Indies.

## European Enterprise

Though coffee has long been a dominant in the Bushong area of the East African coast, it has only been carried there in the early days of Arab trading, since coffee industry had begun in East Africa only as the result of European enterprise early in the century. Now East Africa has one of the more important producing areas, and a reputation for quality.

Half of the coffee grown in the United Kingdom came from East Africa, and as a result of this, the Government's Ministry of Food, the present price in England is only about four pence a lb. of the world price.

The Minister of Food said that the Government hoped to free the coffee trade at the first suitable opportunity, and Sir

Blown, president of the Coffee Buyers' Association, announced that that body would organize a National Coffee Week starting on October 27.

## E. K. Power and Lighting Company

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. is to be held in Nairobi on June 26, following a resolution to increase the company's £1,000,000 authorised share capital to £2,000,000. The directors to whom 20 per cent of the preference shares to which the company will be entitled by agreement with the Government. The new development programme of the company is expected in East Africa will enter a new chapter this year, and the Government will have the board of the necessary directors.

The London Stock Exchange

The London Stock Exchange

The London Stock Exchange

The London Stock Exchange

# Of Commercial Concerns

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa announced a final dividend of 10 per cent on a basis of 4s. 6d. per share, making 35 pence a share for the year ended March 31 last. The bank's capital is £5m. Similar payments were made in the previous years. After appropriating £2,000,000 towards £150,000 for depreciation of bank premises and the usual addition to the pension fund, the profit for the year will be £2,757,212 (£1,783,815). The annual meeting will be held on July 30.

Owing to the sharp fall in cotton prices, the Raw Cotton Commission of the United Kingdom lost 100 millions of pounds. In the year to July 31 last its trading profit was only £177,390, compared with almost £10m. in the previous year, and there was a net loss of £131,000 against a net profit of the previous year of £1,564,828 after providing more than £1m. for taxation.

Of 1,884,953 shares offered by way of rights to shareholders of Mitchell Cotts & Co. Ltd. for subscription at 13s. a share for the 5s. ordinary shares, 96% were taken up, and applications for excess shares were many times the number available. They had been allotted on the approximate basis of one share for each nine held at the end of April.

## Cotton Prices for Uganda Growers

Despite the world-wide reductions in the world price of cotton, the Government of Uganda announced last week that the price paid to growers for cotton seed was at least as high as that paid this year, the guaranteed minimum being based on 50 cents a shilling weight of B.P. seed cotton, the price being finally fixed just before the buying season opens.

Thirteen ships were in the stream at the port of Mombasa on May 21, when the deadweight tonnage of vessels in the port totalled 525,350, including 2,726 tons of exports. Exports in the port on the same day amounted to 25,895 tons. During the week 10,647 tons were sent out of country.

Lesako, a new hotel, the Ridgeview, now being built, will have 30 bedrooms, most with private bathrooms, but the plan allows for extension. Sir F. H. Robins, chairman of the company, has said that all the capital has been raised in Rhodesia.

Messrs. Tessler Woodrow & Co. have declared a final ordinary dividend of 10%, making 7s. 6d. for 1951 against 10s. for the previous year. The group profit after meeting all charges, including tax, was £30,259 against £16,773.

British East African sugar has been sold to the U.K. in the past few days in far quantities on the basis of 243 per ton c.i.f. U.K. for No. 1 grade. Tow is quoted at 10/12 for No. 1.

Messrs. Kehler, Bryant & Co., London agents for the Scandinavian East Africa Line, have changed their address to Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, E.C.4.

## Chartered

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY does not contemplate a change of its domicile to Africa. At the annual meeting last Thursday the president, Sir Douglas Macleod, said that the charter clearly stipulated that the company should remain British in character and domicile. He said that the company should be in Great Britain. The directors might, of course, apply for a resolution to be the company's domicile for the purpose of reducing the company's liability to taxation of the expenses of the United Kingdom, but he said that it was unlikely to succeed. He said that the company had been on the verge of being revealed that the new expenses would be about £1m. a year.

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## Company Report

## The British South Africa Company

## Great Improvement in Earnings

## Benefit of Northern Rhodesian Copper Prosperity

Sir Dougal G. Malcolm on the Sound Position

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on May 29 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 29, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

SIR DOUGAL G. MALCOLM, F.C.M.G., the president, was in the chair.

The secretary (Mr. W. H. White) read the notice concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors.

## Chairman's Statement

The chairman said:

The share capital of the Shabani Railway Company, which was a subsidiary, having been sold, we are now able to bring out our consolidated accounts at a more reasonable date.

Let us now turn to our company's profit and loss account for the year under review ended on September 30, 1951. You will see that our profit at £2,723,269 is very nearly double that of last year, which was £1,460,726. This great improvement is, of course, due mainly to the increase of nearly £2,500,000 from a little over £3,000,000 to over £5,500,000 in our revenue from our mineral rights.

This, of course, is due in the main to an increase in the amount of copper produced in Northern Rhodesia, from 265,000 tons odd to 297,000 tons odd, and to a great increase in the price of that production, on which our royalties are based, from just under £36,500,000 to nearly £56,000,000. The same is true, though the figures are smaller, of the production of zinc, lead, vanadium and cobalt.

## Year's Income

Our income from investments, interest, and underwriting commission, and interest on tax reserve certificates at £2,588,25 compares with last year's figure of £1,575,050, and net profits on realization of investments, less amount written off at £1,049,34, compares with last year's figure of £67,651.

On the other side you will see that after again providing for the writing off of a sum of £90,000 from the figure at which our mineral rights, commission, land and land rights stand in our balance-sheet, which writing off I explained last year, our expenses at £246,726 compared with last year's figure of £229,809, this figure being mainly accounted for by an increase of about £13,500 for interest, and further amount credited to staff superannuation account.

"Taxation for the year has increased by about £1,600,000 to £3,735,129. This, of course, is an inevitable, though not welcome, increase resulting from our great increase in profits."

## Balance-Sheet Features

"Turning our balance-sheet, I think I need only mention the increase in our Reserve for future United Kingdom taxation to just under £1,300,000 from a little under £674,000, and in the figure of unappropriated profits to just under £3,320,000 from just under

The figure for staff superannuation account has risen to £393,000 odd from a little under £267,000.

In the retirement benefits have been provided only for our office staffs. In recent years we have found it increasingly difficult to retain the services of the right type of personnel for our estates, and we are now, with effect from the beginning of October, 1950, admitting all members of the company's staff, whether employed in the offices or in the field, to the benefits of the staff superannuation scheme. We hope that this additional incentive will encourage the staff upon our estates to remain with us permanently."

"You will see from the profit and loss account that it has been necessary to provide a sum of just over £121,000 to meet the additional liability in respect of services prior to September 30, 1950.

Current liabilities under the heading creditors at £539,774 compare with last year's figure of £328,209, and provisions for United Kingdom taxation and Dominion income tax at £2,314,388 compare with £1,729,265.

## Strong Financial Position

On the credit side the figures under the headings fixed assets and subsidiary companies show little change. The unclaimed dividend fund has risen to £511,000 odd from £175,000 odd, due to a large proportion of the dividend due in March, 1951, having been unclaimed at the date of the balance-sheet.

The cost of our shares in subsidiary companies shows very little change.

Apart from these, our investments at just under £9,129,000 compare with last year's figure of a little over £8,977,000.

## New Investments

Of the above the quoted investments showed at the date of the balance-sheet a market appreciation of £547,000 odd. Since the date of the balance-sheet we have invested rather more than a further £1,000,000. But there has been, as you know, a heavy fall in security prices during the last eight months, and our latest over-all figure of appreciation which I have is one of just under £3,000,000.

"Current assets at £5,928,000 odd compare with last year's figure of £2,836,000 odd, due to an increase of about £500,000 in debtors, of over £500,000 in tax reserve certificates, and of over £2,000,000 in balance at bankers and cash in hand."

"These figures, I am sure, will amply reflect a very strong position. We have to consider very carefully our dividend policy, and you may feel that, in the light of an increase in our profit for the year under review of about £1,260,000 as compared with last year's figure, our proposed final dividend for the year of 26½%, which with the interim dividend of 13½% paid last November brings the total for the year to 40%, or 65% of the share of 10s. is a most attractive offer."



year, 231% or 5s. absorbing £1,379,779, as compared with £1,204,569, is a very modest one. At least you will agree that we have taken very full account of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's adjuration in his budget speech that there should be what he calls 'a sane policy of dividend limitation'.

#### Possible Effect of E.P.L.

"We have also had to take into account the probable effect on our fortunes of the proposed excess profits levy, assuming that the Finance Act will impose a levy substantially in accordance with the budget proposals as they seem likely to be amended by Parliament.

"We are concerned not to propose a dividend which, so far as we can see at present, we should not be able to maintain. As to this, though I am very reluctant to indulge in prophecy, I can only say that it hangs remain as they are now, that is to say if the output and price of minerals from Northern Rhodesia, particularly copper, remains as it is now, we calculate that we should be able to maintain a dividend of 6s. notwithstanding that, so far as we can see, the excess profits levy on the average of the year now current and of next year, beginning on October 1 next, may cost us something in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 a year.

"You will not, I am sure, forget that there is much virtue in an 'it', and all that I say is qualified by the condition 'if the output and price of the minerals, with which we are so deeply concerned, remains as it is now'.

"As to that, the production of copper from Northern Rhodesia which, as you have been told, amounted during our year under review to 297,380 tons at an average price as calculated for our royalty purposes of £186 7s. per ton, has so far proceeded during the first six months of the year now current at the rate of 301,850 tons for a full year at a corresponding price of £209 11s. per ton, and this notwithstanding continued difficulties in the matter of fuel supply to the mines. But we must not forget the possibility of changes which we cannot control, or the chance of accidents.

"Certainly the four great copper producing mines of Northern Rhodesia and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company are very prosperous; and they are not alone. The opening up of some new important copper mines is in prospect, and new large-scale prospecting enterprises covering large areas of Northern Rhodesia are being vigorously pursued. But we should like to see the far into the future.

#### Provision of Ample Funds

"Meanwhile our very modest dividend proposal will enable us to add no less than £1,222,000 odd to our unappropriated profits, thus furnishing us with ample funds for the prosecution of the policy which is endeavoured to lay before you last year of building up a great body of long-term investments not only in Rhodesia, but in other South African enterprises, particularly mining enterprises, in regard to which, along with our business associates and friends, we have good opportunities of keeping ourselves well informed.

"Thus we may hope in the course of the years to build up a great body of assets to take the place, at any rate to some extent, of our Northern Rhodesia mineral rights, which, as you know, will come to an end in September, 1980. That date is still 34 years and a long time—but we must not allow ourselves to forget this.

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend 40% for the year was approved.

"The retiring directors, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, D.S.O., Lieut. Colonel Sir John Chancellor, C.M.G., C.V.O., G.B.E., J.C.S.O., and Mr. L. E. A. d'Héranger, were re-elected, and the other formal business having been duly transacted, the proceedings terminated.

## Company Report

### Kilifi Plantations, Limited Mr. R. Abel Smith's Statement

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at the registered office of the company, 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on Thursday, May 19, 1952.

Mr. R. ABEL SMITH, the chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951, the following statement:

"The production of the 1951 crop of 857 tons amounted to £142,243, compared with £125,006 in the previous year. This increase of £17,242 reflects a higher average f.o.b. sale price of £165.19s. 8d. a ton for 1951, as against £125.12s. 8d. a ton obtained for the larger output of 995 tons in 1950.

#### Building Up Liquid Resources

"After providing for all expenditure, depreciation, and taxation we have for disposal £45,137. Our great need at the present is to build up our liquid resources, the armour against the stormy times that may occur in the future, with this in mind a further £25,000 has been transferred to general reserve. At the same time a dividend of 25% with a bonus of 5%, both less tax, is recommended, making in all 30%, as against 25% paid in the previous year.

"This current year we shall suffer the full effect of the exportation of 5% on the gross f.o.b. sale value of sisal, which was introduced on January 1, 1952, and which on our estimated crop of 850 tons, may amount to £7,500.

"Moreover, unless some amendment in the Finance Act is brought about, this company is likely to suffer heavily under the new excess profits levy, the proposed standard years were just those when the company began coming into its own, after the final payment of the loan of £62,500 from Kilifi Plantations (Holdings), Ltd. took place in 1949. The treatment of this company under the levy, as it now stands, will be harsh.

"Our balance sheet shows a happy position. The fixed assets after depreciation stand at £74,243, much about the same as the previous year, and practically represent the issued capital of £75,000. We have £20,000 in short-dated investments, and in addition our current assets show a surplus over current liabilities of £73,300.

"It is expected that some £4,000 will be expended on capital equipment during the current year, furthermore, an order has been placed for a new baling press at an f.o.b. cost of £3,400, shipment of which, however, will not be effected until 1953.

#### Planting Programme

"In continuance of the policy of fallowing and replanting in regular rotation, 334 acres were replanted during the year under review. During the current year 22 acres will be replanted, and in addition, it is hoped to plant a further 272 acres of new land, which altogether constitutes a very formidable programme. At the close of the year the total area under sisal was 3,198 acres, of which 1,028 acres were immature. In the not too distant future we are hopeful of procuring a crop up to 1,000 tons a year.

"The new Stork decorticator, which was brought into operation during the year, is working satisfactorily and has resulted in a better percentage of mill-grades being obtained.

"The labour situation has deteriorated considerably during the year, and, although there has been some slight improvement recently, the position continues to

cause anxiety to the Board.

Mr. N. C. S. Posanuel visited Kulu in October and gave a most interesting, valuable, and encouraging report.

Mr. Schumann left the company's service at the end of the year, and has been succeeded by Mr. Williams as engineer. We are greatly indebted to the general manager, Mr. Brinslow, and to his staff for their work. Mr. Brinslow has a heavy programme on his shoulders for the present year, and the board has every confidence in his ability to fulfil the same, provided that no further deterioration of the labour position occurs or unforeseen difficulties arise.

"We also extend our thanks to Mr. V. Nash, who continues to act as visiting agent."

## Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Co.

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., which has large wattle plantations in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, reports that in the calendar year 1951 the trading profits of the parent and other companies in the group, excluding those in the Argentine, totalled £1,363,077 compared with £697,321 in the previous year.

Other sources of income, including interest payments and profits on sales of fixed assets and investments, brought the total to £1,476,445 (£1,547,075), and after deduction of all charges, including taxation totalling £414,211 (£474,383), the profits attributable to the Forestal Company became £957,438 (£475,161). Transfers from the general and dividend equalization reserves totalled £230,000, and £316,709 were placed to reserves. After paying ordinary dividends of £233,657, and preference dividends of £59,474 to the holding company, £87,038 is carried forward, against £99,236 brought in.

The establishment of wattle plantations in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia is stated to have proceeded satisfactorily. The Natal Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., had a record year and again applied its profits to financing its own capital development and that of the other African companies. Most of the sterling profits of the group were again invested in Africa.

Mr. J. B. Sullivan having resigned the chairmanship, Mr. Gerard d'Eranger has been appointed to that office. The Hon. C. Maurice Lubbock is vice-chairman. Mr. Sullivan continues as managing director, with Mr. Ralph Darby as co-managing director. The other members of the board are Lord Glenconner, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. A. P. van der Paal, and Mr. George F. Taylor.

The 46th annual meeting will be held in London on June 25.

## Unilever

UNILEVER, LTD., whose turnover in Africa last year amounted to £223m, or 19% of the total business of the group, made a group trading profit in 1951 of £33,933,152, of which £34,073,316 was earned by the United Kingdom company and the balance by the associated Dutch company. The British company paid more than £204m in taxation after meeting which there remained almost £127m. Its ordinary capital exceeds £127m, and the preference capital £56m. Current assets are over £202m. The report states that trading conditions in all the territories in which the United Africa Company group operated remained favourable, the total value of merchandise sales and produce handled, including services, increasing by 31%.

## Mining

### Kagera Mines Approaching Their End Other Projects Under Examination

KAGERA MINES, LTD., reports a gross operating profit for the year to June 30, 1951, of £28,952 (£23,022) and a net profit of £24,952 (£17,361), after meeting all charges except taxation which requires £3,952 (£2,883). After paying the preference dividends outstanding for the past three years, totalling £2,992, and transferring £12,000 to general Reserve, £2,275 will be carried forward.

The board cannot recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares because the Mwirirangu mine is rapidly nearing its end. The possibilities of other mining projects in Uganda are being investigated and it is hoped in that way to be able to continue the company's activities.

During the year the mill treated 19,796 tons, and the production was just over 28 tons of tin ore from the company's properties and 100 tons for tributaries. The output sold for an average of £98 per ton of metal, equivalent to rather more than £710 gross per ton of concentrates. Mine working costs, royalty, transport, and realization charges were just over £306, exclusive of development, redemption, and depreciation. Two tons of columbite ore and 90 oz. of crude gold were also produced.

The issued capital is £100,043 in ordinary shares of 5s. and £49,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares of the same denomination. Current liabilities appear at £20,717 and current assets at £176,270, including £42,415 in cash, pledged stocks at £76,184, and metal in stock and transit (since realized) at £29,379. Fixed assets are valued at £12,894.

The directors are Mr. A. M. A. Wijman (chairman), and Messrs. M. E. Jacques, C. J. Enderf, P. J. North, and A. E. Speier.

The 15th annual meeting will be held in The Hague, Holland, on June 26.

## Geological Conference

AN INTER-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE of Geologists held in Dodoma in the middle of last month was attended by representatives of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, the East Africa High Commission, the Colonial Development Corporation, and the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara. Dr. Dixey, Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, two former directors of the Department of Geological Survey in Tanganyika (Dr. Grantham and Mr. Stockley), the senior geologist of Williamson Diamonds Ltd., and the field manager of the Southern Mining and Development Co. Ltd., were present. It was decided to recommend the East African Governments to establish three or four seismographic stations and to ask that a report of the proceedings should for the first time be published. Professor Bassett of the Tanganyika Department of Geological Survey, exhibited several specimens of rare minerals, one of which was a new discovery made by himself.

## Mining Companies' Domicile

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia submitted a statement issued in that territory last week by Mr. Roy Welensky, their leader, urging that the control of large mining companies should be transferred from London to the Protectorate. It was recently announced that companies in the Selection Trust group had applied to the Treasury for permission to make that change.

(Further Mining News on page 1216)



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## Mining (Continued)

## Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., reports that in the 14 months ended September 30, 1951, there was a profit, subject to taxation, of £42,546, against £32,632 in the previous year. Income tax in Southern Rhodesia and the British Colonies required £3,906, transfer to investment depreciation reserves was £10,741, and £37,709 is carried forward.

Issued capital is £977,778 in stock units of 3s. 4d. each. Fixed assets are valued at £94,551 (compared with £263,901 in the previous year), there is likewise a sharp reduction in mining claims and properties to £357,861 from £345,462, and investments appear at £480,331 (£678,930), the market value being described as in excess of the book value. Current assets at £375,905 include £189,421 in cash. Current liabilities total £38,161.

At the Fred mine reclamation work has been carried out in the lower levels, which will be abandoned when all payable ore has been extracted. Revenue from 9,159,026 gold recovered barely covered costs. The estimated ore reserves are 16,500 tons averaging 3.3 dwt. per ton with an average width of 38 inches.

A Reeston development is continuing; of 1,695 ft. sampled, 637 ft., or 37.5%, proved payable, average 6.6 dwt. per ton over 49 inches, and 4,835 tons of development ore were estimated to yield 983 oz. per ton, equivalent to 4.97 dwt. per ton. At the end of the year the estimated ore reserve was 76,800 tons, average 4.44 dwt.

## Falcon Mines

The company is substantially interested in Falcon Mines, Ltd. The Rhodesian Coal and Ore Co., Ltd., allowed its exclusive prospecting licence to lapse because further heavy expenditure would have been entailed in its renewal.

During the year the issued capital was reduced by £488,889 by writing down mine properties, buildings, plant and machinery, mining claims and participation, township stands, investments and live stock.

The directors are, Mr. L. C. Walker (chairman), alternate, Mr. H. Rissik Marshall, Mr. F. R. Peters (vice-chairman), alternate, Mr. V. Whitehead; Mr. Reginald C. Bromhead, Mr. L. G. Paine, Major-General W. W. Richards (alternate), Mr. W. J. C. Richards, Eoid Walsingham (alternate), Mr. C. J. Burns, and Mr. F. L. Wigley. The London secretary is Mr. V. Whitehead.

## Anglo American Corporation of S.A.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has large Rhodesian interests, reports that in the year ended December 31, 1951, profit amounted to £3,594,345, compared with £2,859,780 in the previous year. Tax liabilities are calculated at £700,000, general reserve receives £850,000, dividends require just over £2m., and £268,694 is carried forward.

The book value of shareholdings was just over £17m., or almost £2m. above the previous year's figure, and at the date of the balance sheet the market value of the investments was in excess of £354m. Current assets exceeded current liabilities by more than £1m. In addition notes and debentures held by the corporation are over £24m.

The report lists the companies in which the corporation is a substantial shareholder. Among them are Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., The Mufulira, Nchanga, and Rhodesia Broken Hill mining companies in Northern Rhodesia.

The directors are, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman and permanent director), Messrs. R. B. Hagan and H. F. Oppenheimer (deputy chairmen), and K. C. Acutt, E. C. Harling, W. Marshall Clark, T. Goulter, W. M. Dunkels, F. V. Emrys-Evans, B. H. Friel, the Hon. W. J. O'Brien, L. Oppenheimer, Sir L. Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. V. Smith, Sir Herbert J. Stanley, and Mr. A. C. Wilson.

The 35th general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 20.

## Oil-from-Coal Project

IF SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS of its own further investigations, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., will take over at first all reports and data on the Wankie oil-from-coal project. This was announced recently by the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, who explained that the Government had entered into this agreement with the corporation because they wished private enterprise to proceed with the scheme. The reports, prepared by Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Ltd., were secret because they discussed a number of different processes about which information would not otherwise have been made available. Tests were to be made in gasification plants in Europe.



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