

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

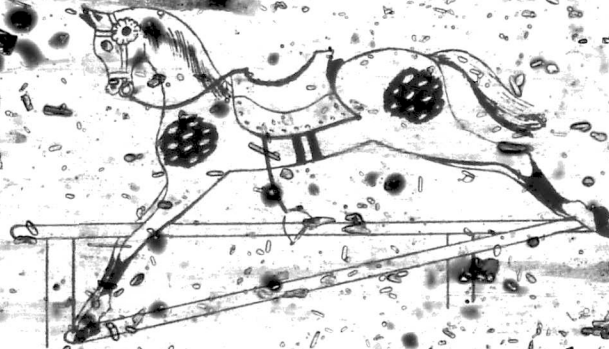
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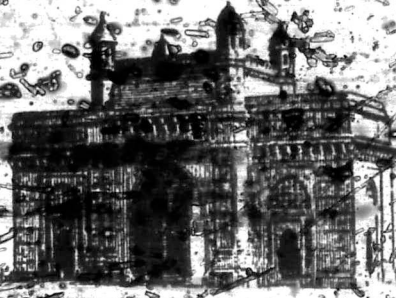


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Secretary of State for Colonies Interviewed

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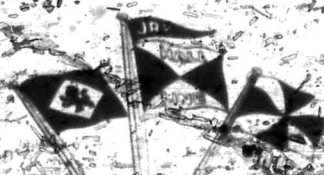
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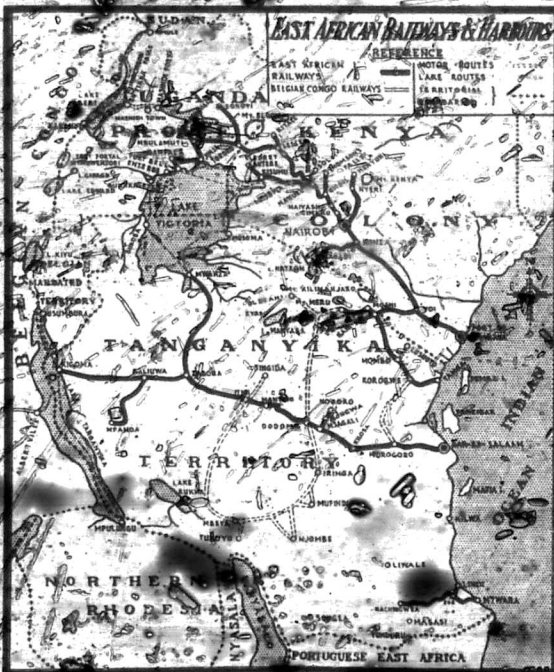
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. JAMES GRIFITHS**, Secretary of State for the Colonies, achieved a personal and political triumph during his short visit to Kenya. That assertion can be made without risks, in part for its justification is to be found in the official statement announcing acceptance by the European, African, Asian and Asiatic (Muslims and Hindus) all of his proposal for study of the next constitutional stage. This was not a case of merely formal acceptance of a pre-arrangement; to the contrary, the efforts of a number of people, including in particular, Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, had for some time been directed, but unhappily and wrongly, to the problem, and at one time passed the spectre of an accommodation agreeable to all parties, a few progressive-minded. A weak Secretary of State would not have selected such a moment to visit Kenya. Mr. Griffiths' decision that this was the time for his personal intervention played both in the sense of timing and his courage, which has been abundantly justified.

agitation on major matters. A practical scheme evolved by such means must be better than any solution suggested. Firmly on Kenya, a worse situation imposed from outside for the full production may be expected to attract a measure of sympathy on which the printed article could not expect to draw freely. Since racial co-operation is indispensable for the well-being of the country, it is highly desirable that the representatives of all races should share the duty of examining the constitutional problem in all its applications and of hammering out an equitable and mutually acceptable solution. His Majesty's Government must make the final decision because it bears the final responsibility, but nothing could be better than the submission from Kenya of proposals which the Government of this day in the United Kingdom will be able to accept, bless, and gratefully. Thanks to the Secretary of State, time will now be given for tempers to cool, time enough to make extremists in any quarter recoil from the temptation to keep agitation at the top and give no chance to give men of good sense to teach community the requisite opportunities to investigate, educate, conciliate and, we trust, agree.

Responsibility has now been placed squarely upon Kenya to seek inter-racial

The settlement falls into two parts, both important. Early next year there are to be interim adjustments to the composition of the Legislative Council by the addition of two Africans raising their number to six, of one Indian, bringing their total to six, and of three non-official Europeans (in order not to disturb the parity in numbers between European and non-European non-officials, though the Secretary of State has not accepted the principle of parity) on that matter any of the other proposals placed before him. Thus the number of non-officials of all races in the Chamber will become twenty-eight. There are now only sixteen official members, and that number is to be reduced by an abolition of ten of the Government benches, but with the important proviso that the Government may nominate persons from within or without the public service. This welcome innovation will enable us to appoint non-officials of experience, ability, and influence whose presence should greatly strengthen the House. Apart from the perfectly reasonable stipulation that they will appoint or Government must vote of confidence (or otherwise resign), they are to be free to express their convictions. A weakness of the British in Kenya (and not in the territory alone) has been inadequate representation of the best men in commerce, industry, the professions, and the Church, and it is to be hoped that a number of outstanding individuals from those circles will now serve as the Government's nominees, which certainly does not mean that they will be without pieces. An African is to be appointed to the Executive Council when the next vacancy occurs in the seat held by the representative of African interests (at present Bishop Beecher).

This time next year Kenya will have a general election and a new Legislative Council in twelve months of its creation — and preferably at a considerably earlier date — a commission representing all groups within it will be set up to consider constitutional changes. The commission will have an independent chairman from outside Kenya (about whom the Secretary of State has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA something in the interview published in another page), and will include representatives of the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office. If the members wish, they will have the assistance of a constitutional expert to advise them on technical questions. Any

agreement reached on the future composition of the Legislature would take effect from the general election of 1956. From such early date as may be generally decided, if agreement be not reached, the Imperial Government will have to make its own decisions, a prospect which Mr. Griffiths views with abhorrence. The whole weight of his plea is for Kenya to find its own solution. Every thing will now depend on the men on the spot — primarily those most intimately concerned but by no means on them alone. The general public has its part to play in abstaining from ferocious debate on details which are not *judice*, in seriously studying these matters, and in sustaining those of their representatives whom they regard as best able to contribute to a happy

The agreement reached in Nairobi must be credited mainly to the human sympathy and understanding of the Minister (who was greatly helped by Mrs. Griffiths) by his friendliness, his interest in people, his transparent sincerity, and the strength of his personality. The Secretary of State restored respect for His Majesty's Government and confidence in it which had been lamentably damaged during the visit of his subordinate Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, from whose attitude influential African extremists drew, whether rightly or wrongly, such wholly unrealistic hopes that they were misled into most unwise courses. The resultant damage to race relations has been repaired by Mr. Griffiths, to whom all the territories owe a debt of gratitude.

There were, of course, important counterfactual factors, in particular, Sir Philip Mitchell's faith, firmness, pertinacity, and knowledge, and the fact that the acting leader of the European elected members, Mr. Michael Blundell, is a liberal-minded, clear-headed person, who realizes the danger which insistence would involve and that an increasing proportion of the European community is persuaded of the need to take the "Last Chance in Africa." There are other European leaders of courage and faith, and it may be assumed that the whole team, having given the promise, will not be found wanting in the discharge of the duties which now devolve upon them in consequence. Some of the African and Asian leaders have made



...able statements in public quite recently, but they have accepted the Secretary of State's plan, and stand equally committed to a policy of moderation and cooperation while the major long-range

problems are discussed. These, it will be seen, are results of high importance, in the first place, but to all East and Central Africa, for a *détente* in racial politics must be to the general good.

## Notes By The Way

### Shekere Khama's Case

THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE has had a busy week as a result of the statements made last week by the Secretary of State, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, on the case of Shekere Khama. The *Times* has given prominence to the announcement of the attitude of the British Government, the *Observer* and *Evening News* published critical editorial notes, and the *Observer* made Shekere the subject of its profile on Sunday. There can be no doubt that independent opinion considers that he has been most unjustly treated in being banished for five years from the country to which he gave excellent service as regent, for no offence of any kind was charged against him. Strong pressure is to be expected from Parliament and the Press for the appointment of a special inquiry for which a bill was continued to assist

### Need for Impartial Inquiry

SHEKERE KHAMA bore himself with composure and marked restraint at the time of the Shekere affair, conscientiously but firmly declining to make statements to any of the many newspapers or to any of the reporters who approached him, and he has been similarly reserved during his present visit to London. He has been asked by the C.R.O. not to face impartial inquiries of the kind of which an excellent record as an administrator who has shown himself to be one of the most eminent, capable, and trustworthy chiefs in Africa. He is a worker, not a talker, a church-going Christian, not an agitator, devoted to the advancement of his country, not obsessed with personal ambition. Since this note was written six Liberals, P.s. have put down a motion calling for judicial inquiry into the case.

### Another Surprise Appointment

LORD POMEROY, lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture when it had been assumed that that department was about to be wound up. Lord Pomeroiy's departure from the Admiralty as First Lord was thought in political circles to confirm what had become a widespread expectation, and was strengthened by the fact that no successor had then been announced. Indeed, for a while the country was without a political head. When Lord Ogmore was appointed, suggesting that the Cabinet had had second thoughts on a late date. The change gives the new Minister (still better known by his former name of Mr. D. Rees Williams) an increase of salary from £12,000 to £15,000 and Cabinet rank, though not membership of the Cabinet.

### Lord Ogmore's Political Career

THE POLITICAL CAREER of Lord Ogmore has provided a series of surprises. First elected to Parliament in the 1945 election, he became Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies two years later, and promptly made himself prominent by giving a party twist to Colonial issues. Whenever possible, he stood in his chief, Mr. Creech Jones, was following the opposite policy of judging objectivity. When Mr. Rees Williams paid a short visit

to East Africa in 1948, he caused great disappointment by his determination to emphasize one view, which were based on very scanty knowledge of the territories instead of listening and learning from those with great experience. In 1949, when he was one of the seven members of the Labour Government who lost their seats, but last June, on the advice of the public, he was made the Secretary and, a month later, he was appointed to the Commonwealth Relations Office.

### Parimony or Folly?

WHY IS NYASALAND, not a sponsor of the Centenary of the School's Centenary? Exhibition which is to be held in Bulawayo two years hence? Cecil Rhodes, the centenary of whose birth in Bishopscourt is thus to be commemorated, played an essential part in the establishment of British influence in Rhodesia, in which the Government of the day in Great Britain might well have the advantage of Rhodes's pressure and it notes a lot for his carelessness, and, not less importantly, the way in which he provided in days when there was no obligation to spend the taxpayer's money on the protection or promotion of British interests a whole in Africa. So for historical reasons, and the psychological argument is at least as strong, it is a pity that the Government of Nyasaland should not have joined with those of the other Rhodesias in sponsoring this exhibition.

### Lost Opportunity

LACK OF MONEY was, I understand, pleaded as the reason, but it certainly does not convince me, and will hardly be likely to satisfy other people. From inquiries which I have made in various quarters I learn that the neighbouring territories made several appeals for full Nyasaland co-operation, for they were most anxious that the three territories which became British in consequence, wholly or in part, of Rhodes and his work might be managed by Nyasaland, it was therefore suggested that he become a sponsor on payment of a token participation. One of the informants thought that it had been officially proposed that the Government grant should be merely £1,000. Another was emphatic that £5,000 would have been readily accepted by the Rhodesias. Failure to take this opportunity of sponsorship on such generous terms strikes me as lamentable.

### The Voice of the Guinea Fowl

NEIGHBOURHOODNESS is a virtue which deserves to be encouraged. Being willing to provide persuasion for its preservation, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has caused notice to be given in the *Official Gazette* of the penalties which may be visited upon persons keeping any kind of poultry which are "habitually a nuisance to the neighbours or the neighbourhood either by continued crowing, clucking, cackling, quacking, gaggling or gobbling." That interesting collection of verbs, of feathered nuisance, if they may be so termed, ought to be reasonably comprehensive, but I doubt whether it satisfactorily covers the vocal efforts of the guinea fowl. Will someone tell me how that bird is officially considered to express itself?



# Interview with Secretary of State for the Colonies

## Background to Kenya Constitutional Agreement

THE RT. HON. JAMES GRIFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA this week that his visit to Kenya and Uganda had convinced him that there is a general realization that the undertone of racial tension must be corrected for the sake of all the communities. While it was important that this should be done as soon as possible, there was something even more necessary than speed, namely, a more painstaking, persistent effort to reach bases of friendly and permanent co-operation from which a sense of nationhood could be developed.

There could be no future for East Africa unless its people could meet, discuss, and work on easy terms in public affairs, in commerce and industry, in sport, in social occasions, and, of course, in the classroom.

### Friendly Contacts

"I had evidence of the splendid work which is being done in the sports sphere, of which there should be much wider public knowledge," continued the Secretary of State. "In Kenya the best examples of inter-racial activity so far are provided by the church, but there is a constantly increasing number of instances of new contacts of other kinds."

"In the magnificent Kampala East African Railways Workshops, throughout the machine shed, by three men, one African and two European, and elsewhere in the works Europeans, Africans and Asians are to be seen. Similar arrangements will expand to the advantage of the country for the best means of developing the right relations between the races and their engaged on the same jobs.

"In Kisumu I watched a football match in which one side was all-African and the other composed of Europeans, Africans and Asians. Sports offers obvious opportunities for friendly contacts. So does membership of societies, associations, clubs, sports, and local and central government bodies.

### Local Solution of Problems

"Nothing could be more important than the creation of mutual understanding and confidence in the political sphere, and the intention of the agreement which I was delighted to be able to reach with the leaders of the various racial groups was to offer the means and the time for these qualities to evolve. I was most anxious that the solution of Kenya's difficult but not insuperable constitutional problem should emerge locally from discussions, not have to be imposed from London. I had in mind our experiences in Nigeria and Malaya.

"In Nigeria, where at the outset the problem of reconciling conflicting interests and attitudes appeared formidable, we have done in Kenya what we had done in Nigeria when challenged to produce a more amicable constitution, overcame their antipathies and hesitations, and achieved what they had all regarded as the impossible by reaching unanimity. It was not even necessary to call in an independent chairman.

"In Malaya, where a considerable proportion of the 2,000,000 Chinese and 500,000 Indians are not recognized as citizens of the State, which has a Malay population of about 2,000,000, there was increasing friction until a Communities Liaison Committee was established with the blessing of the Commissioner-General, who asked leading men from all those groups, and of course Europeans also, to meet with the object of examining their problems with open-mindedness and generally without commitment. The committee quickly proved its great value.

"There is, I hope and believe, every likelihood that similar results can follow the same objective and friendly

style of political problems in Kenya. I have no fixed ideas in regard to the discussions which are to take place after a new Legislative Council comes into being about this time next year. I have no desire to force the pace, as I tried to make clear by the timetable laid down in the agreement, but I trust that no more time will be taken than may prove necessary. Indeed, improvement on the time-table would be a proof of real intentions in all quarters, and that in itself would contribute to future success in many directions.

### Negotiation in Private

"From my background of long experience as a trade union negotiator, I have from as possible after the creation of the new Council the representatives chosen by each racial group to conduct the discussions would be well advised to meet in private and in that privacy, and entirely without commitment on any side, seek some approach to a national agreement policy.

"Proposals and counter-proposals could be made in that way across the table on the understanding that, if an agreement could not be reached, no suggestions made in these discussions must be repeated outside, except by the party which had made them, nor must they be considered as binding upon them unless enunciated outside the committee room.

"I have not yet reached a decision regarding the appointment of a chairman. It was suggested in Africa accept my offer to arrange for an expert in constitutional questions to assist the committee. The expert need not himself be such an expert. In that case, I should look for someone of wide colonial experience, though the important thing would be to find a man with the right personal qualities and approach, a man in whom all would have confidence, and who would never lose sight of the importance of guiding the talks to the end of enduring agreement.

### Study of Land Problems

"Meanwhile, I intend to study carefully the problems of pressure upon the land, better use of it, better quality farming by Africans, and measures for the improvement of the food supply. It will certainly not be adequate to support a rapidly developing population if we adhere to present methods. They would inevitably bring starvation, that is generally realized among Europeans, and is beginning to be realized by many Africans, some of whom are improving their agriculture and stock, and asking for more instruction and better seed.

"It is unhappy news that very few Africans have taken the agricultural course at Makerere College, Uganda, but I think that we shall soon see a marked change in that respect. There is urgent need for it.

"European farming in the Highlands of Kenya is very important in the economy of the country, and undeniably important in stimulating Africans to better methods. Modern, large-scale farming, utilizing skill, ability, capital and machinery, operates side by side with African subsistence agriculture.

"It is easier to talk about improving the soil and opening up new areas than to get results economically and quickly enough. Some of the experiments of the Governments are succeeding, but some are not, partly because too much had to be attempted too quickly. No problem is insoluble, and we must go on trying.

"Asked if the problems could not be regarded as territorial, rather than territorially, and why British Africans from Kenya could not be moved with their consent into Uganda and Tanganyika when those two territories had large annual influxes from Belgian and Portuguese territories respectively, Mr. Griffiths replied:—

"There is great suspicion of closer political association of the three territories, and while there is readiness for the High Commissioner to continue with the present functional work, any

the territories approved to them and population questions would have to be carefully ordered that it did not raise fears.

What you say about Africans from other territories entering Uganda and Tanganyika is apposite. Provided it were on a voluntary basis, as it is with these Africans, I see no reason why Africans from overcrowded parts of neighbouring territories should not be settled in suitable localities in Tanganyika in which there is little or no population.

**Creation of an African Middle Class**  
"One great need," Mr. Griffiths continued, "is to create a middle class of African technicians, craftsmen and artisans, and few things are more agreeable to me than more technical training."

"I am delighted that a bennie has been set for East Africa as a whole, and on an inter-racial basis, as to be started in Nairobi, and that Mr. Griffiths already has a technical school in Iyaa impressed with the work done at the Kabete Technical School, and I gained the impression that the heads of many European businesses are giving fair trials to the Africans training in it.

It is hard to find that European business men know

what the importance of bringing on their more progressive African employees, indeed, several who have themselves to mention they wished that they had embarked on that policy long more than ago.

**Africans in Industry**

Before I went to East Africa I told you that I felt we must not leap ahead of political maturity, but must wait until we are not lag behind the growth of political maturity in making constitutional changes in Africa. I would say exactly the same thing in regard to finding a scope for Africans in industry.

Many of them quite naturally and rightly, seeing the development of secondary industry, and for seeing its great possibilities are wondering and asking what their place is to be. Many of them expect to be more than ordinary labourers, and we should have our plans now to give them the opportunity to undertake more advanced studies.

# Kenya Constitutional Changes: Seeking Agreed Solution

## Secretary of State Wants Kenya to Work Out Her Own Plan

**MOST IMPORTANT STATEMENT** on the subject of constitutional changes in Kenya was made in the House of Commons last Thursday by the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had arrived back in London by the Queen Mary only four days earlier.

Mr. Griffiths said:

During my visit to Kenya I had the great advantage of a full discussion on the subject of the constitution with all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, representing as they do all sections of the public. These discussions revealed a disaccord between the groups, but I found a general anxiety on the part of all the members, which I warmly welcomed, to secure an agreed solution, and, at the request of the leaders of the non-official groups, I propose that within 12 months of the beginning of the life of the new Legislative Council in May, 1952, a body should be set up representative of all groups in the Council under an independent chairman from outside Kenya, to consider what constitutional changes should be made.

"I have agreed with the leaders of the non-official groups that, pending the setting up of this body, there should be no major change in the constitution, although I propose to make certain interim adjustments early in the view of the importance of the whole question, I am circulating a full statement in the Official Report which sets out details of the interim adjustments in view."

### Racial Co-Operation

**MR. REID:** "Does my right hon. friend realize the soundness of his policy of putting responsibility for their own welfare so far as possible on local people of all races in the community?"

**MR. GRIFFITHS:** "Yes, sir, I was very anxious and indeed, used whatever influence I had, and all my efforts to endeavour to secure that this and other problems are studied, and I hope settled, on a basis of racial community co-operation."

**MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOWD:** "In view of the very great importance of the statement made by the right hon. gentleman, I know he will understand if we make a great contribution to-day to what he has said but await the fuller report. Meanwhile, are we to assume, when the right hon. gentleman says that there will be no major constitutional changes in 1952, that this means that during that period parity will be preserved?"

**MR. GRIFFITHS:** "It would not be a very good thing mean-

ing, and while this body is sitting, if all parties, here and in Kenya regard this matter as *sub judice*, and that nothing is said, either here or in Kenya, which will endanger an agreed solution, but an imposed solution will only exacerbate racial relations."

**MR. GRIFFITHS:** "There will be no changes in parity during the interim period when this body will be having discussions. It is definitely understood that a speaker for the Government, do not accept any as essential, any more than to accept any of the other proposals put before me."

### Under One of Racial Tension

"What this provides is an opportunity for all communities to come together and work out an agreed programme as to proposed future constitutional changes. There has been for some time an undertone of racial tension in Kenya, and it is my very earnest hope that we shall do everything we possibly can to promote co-operation between races there, because only by co-operation can they build successfully for the future."

**COLONEL ROBERTS:** "Is this question being considered alone or at the same time as the question of federation with Tanganyika and Uganda is being considered? Is it not quite impossible to consider alone the constitution of Kenya if the question of federation has not been decided?"

**MR. GRIFFITHS:** "I made a full statement in December on the policy of the Government in regard to East Africa. I then said that for the time being we must consider all these changes separately for each of the countries."

**MR. STEWART:** "I view of their possible importance, will not the right hon. gentleman indicate now, at least the chief of the interim adjustments which he proposes to make next year?"

**MR. GRIFFITHS:** "I would rather hon. members studied the full statement. There are quite a number of interim adjustments which are being made and I would not like to take the case of them, but I think that is among the most important. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will wait and read the report."

**MR. ALBERT:** "In view of the fact that the High Commission comes up for revision at the end of this year, would the right hon. gentleman say whether during his discussion non-official members in East Africa received any views about the future of the High Commission and when he will be able to make a statement on that?"

**MR. GRIFFITHS:** "I suppose the hon. member will put down a question on that subject. The statement which I have made to-day deals entirely with the possible constitutional changes in Kenya itself."

The statement was in the following terms:

"As I made clear in my statement of policy in East Africa in the House of Commons on December 13, 1951, the future policy must be worked out in full con-



sultation with those who belong to the territories. In recent years H.M. Government has aimed, whenever possible, at maintaining the views of the people of Colonial territories in the working out of constitutional changes. I am convinced that that is the right course in Kenya. H.M. Government, which bears the ultimate responsibility, must make the final decisions. But I am certain that those decisions will rest on firmer foundations if, when changes had to be made, they are based on agreement to be worked out by representatives of the people of Kenya.

Notwithstanding that agreement had not been reached in earlier days with the Governor, I found a general anxiety on the part of all the representatives to secure an agreed solution. I have warmly welcomed this and, at the request of the leaders of the non-official groups in the Legislative Council, whom I met all together immediately before leaving Kenya, I propose that the following steps should be taken.

Within 12 months of the coming into effect of the next Legislative Council, i.e., within 12 months of May, 1952, a body should be set up representative of all groups in the council, under an independent chairman from outside Kenya, to consider what constitutional changes should be made.

Interim Adjustments

In the meantime, there would be no major changes in the constitution in 1952, although I propose to make certain interim adjustments. Representatives of the Government and non-officials will be included in the body to which I have referred and representative of the Colonial Office will be associated with it. I desired I would be prepared to obtain the services of a constitutional expert to advise the body on technical questions.

This body will consider the whole field, including, of course, the composition of the Legislative Council. I have found general agreement in Kenya that, in accordance with my statement of policy of December 13, 1950, in the House of Commons, the ultimate responsibility of H.M. Government for the administration of Kenya must be maintained at the present time. I would, not, therefore, expect this responsibility to be discussed by the body to which I have referred. But all other matters relating to the constitution will come within its terms of reference.

The conclusions of the consultative body will be laid before the Governor and, with his observations before the Secretary of State, and the ultimate decisions will then lie with H.M. Government. Since nothing more than adjustments will be made in 1952, it must be understood that should it not be possible for an agreement to be reached through the process of consultation, H.M. Government will be free to take its own decisions.

Hope for Mutual Agreement

It is my earnest hope, however, that agreement will be reached in which case the agreed conclusions could be brought into force either in 1956 or the end of the life of the next council, or, if there were agreement to do so, at an earlier date.

To give time for consultations on the lines which I have indicated and on the understanding that these consultations will take place, I propose that the interim adjustments to be made should involve no disturbance of the present proportion of representation on the non-official side of the Legislative Council in the council which will be elected in 1952.

I have made it clear to the leaders of the African group in Kenya that in saying this I must not be taken as accepting the view that the maintenance of parity between the European members and the other members of the non-official side of the Legislative Council is essential any more than I am accepting, during this interim phase, the other views and proposals which were put before me.

What I am proposing is an interim arrangement which will give time for consultation and discussion among the various groups in the hope that agreement will be reached in this way. I now come to the interim adjustments to be made in 1952, which will, of course, be subject to review by the consultative

body. In the first place, I accept the view of the Governor that the time has now come for a seat on the Executive Council which is nominated as being in African interest to be held by a person on the next occurrence of a vacancy.

In the second place, I have been impressed by the practical arguments put before me by the African members in asking for some immediate increase in African representation on the non-official side of the Legislative Council, and I propose that, in the interim period and pending examination by the consultative body, African membership should be increased from four to six.

Indian and Arab Representation

Thirdly, and for practical reasons connected with the appropriate representation of the different sections of the Indian community, I propose that the Indian representation should be increased by one, from five to six. While I realize that arrangements must be made to ensure that the Muslim section of that community secures sufficient representation by which I mean a minimum of two seats, I earnestly hope that we may be successful in achieving that object without creating separate directorates within the Indian community, which will waste the time and energy of the Government to find an agreed solution of this problem.

Fourthly, I have given most careful and sympathetic consideration to the representations of the Arab community, being most anxious to do all in my power to encourage inter-racial co-operation. I feel that their reasonable aspirations can be met within the membership of the official side of the council.

Fifthly, since it is part of the arrangement I have described that there should be no disturbance in 1952 of the present balance of the non-official side of the council, and entirely without prejudice to the full examination of this matter by the consultative body, I propose that the increase in African and Indian representation on the non-official side of the council should be balanced by an increase of three Europeans from 11 to 14.

The effect of these adjustments will be to give the official side of the council will, for the interim period beginning in May, next year, 28 seats.

Non-Officials on Government Benches

I now turn to the official side of the council. I have found general agreement in Kenya that the present disparity in numbers between official and non-official members is excessive, with the addition of six seats on the non-official side the disparity becomes so excessive that it must be corrected.

I therefore propose to increase the official membership from 16 to 20, that is to say, (not counting the Speaker) three fewer than the non-official side.

I propose that the constitutional instruments should be amended so as to enable the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State, to nominate these additional members from within or without the public service, so that he may be able to invite persons of appropriate standing and qualifications to accept membership of the Legislative Council, and thus make a substantial contribution, as Sir Charles Mortimer is now doing, to the work of the council. Such nominated members will, of course, be required to support the Government when called upon to do so on a motion of confidence.

The Governor will make his nominations on grounds of merit, ability, and not on a basis of representation of the different communities; but I have no doubt that he will, in fact, make his selections from the widest field, that is including all communities, and, as I have already indicated, one at least of these members will be a non-official.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Projected Rail Link

Some weeks ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gave details of the new proposals which are engaged in determining the best route for a railway link between the Rhodesias and East Africa proper. On the expiry of this week a detailed statement was issued simultaneously in Washington and London by the Economic Co-operation Administration. The final paragraph reads: "The projected rail line is expected to foster development of the country through which it runs, to contribute to the economic development of East Africa through the future utilization of its resources, including the development of hydro-electric power and the mining of such vitally needed raw materials as copper, chromium ore, lead, and zinc. Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia are expected to benefit particularly."



# Criticisms of Colonial Development Corporation

## U.S. Call for Definition of Policy and Early Flooding of Enterprise

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
Chair were debated last week in the House of Commons.

MR. WALTER FLETCHER (Bury and Radcliffe, Cons.), who opened for Opposition, emphasized that the tours of ministers and chairmen of State corporations, while they might be great good, might also be most dangerous, for, arising as they do from the machine, and trailing clouds of glory, they were immediately surrounded by people with local schemes, 40% of them no doubt very good, and subject to the temptation of cutting through red tape. This is the main reason against an organization in which decentralization must be a most important factor.

As chairman of a group of companies, he (Mr. Fletcher) had visited Malaya years ago, and at a dinner on his last night in the country his chief executive had said, "The chairman has seen exactly what we wanted him to see and no more. He has not put a foot right, and he has learned nothing." We say, "God speed, and do not come back."

The collective responsibility of the board of the corporation must be firmly established. It should not be for an itinerant chairman to decide about schemes.

The recently issued report of the C.D.C. was shorter, clearer, and earlier than any of the others, and the presentation of the accounts very good, not reminiscent of some other Government scheme, which had been accounted for by Maskelyne and Devant, had been explained by accountants!

### Influence of Lord Reith

The current report, which bore the imprint of the new chairman, Lord Reith, was an excellent mixture of Celtic imagination and hard Scots accuracy. But it suffered a little from the carry-through of earlier influences.

Before proceeding to criticism, the speaker stressed that the policy of the Conservative Party had been consistently that of blessing the corporation, but watching it with a careful though not hostile eye. He continued (in part):

"Has a policy been fully worked out about what the Colonial Development Corporation is to do? Is it to be a holding company? When this £100m. has been invested, will the corporation simply sit and hope that its good schemes will be able to carry the whole load? Will the corporation then simply become a source of income to the Government, because in the whole its schemes are good, or is it to be something like a finance house which takes up schemes and develops them to a certain point and then leaves them off? It is very important that the corporation should make its future clear."

The main staff of schemes is not going to be easy to put into partnership with the Government in whatever territory it is going to develop. There should be close working between the Colonial Office and its organizations overseas and the Colonial Development Corporation and the Colonial Governments, but the only way to ensure absolute community of purpose and unity of action is for each territory concerned to take a direct interest in the development scheme from the start.

What does the Government department created for finance purposes, and asks it for aid or development over the world, and to give the rights of it invariably says, "You must take care of it for yourself. It is the only way human nature being what it is to force people to do it." The principle is using Government finance to start a scheme and then to let it be run by the private sector. These schemes should be based even if it is only at a 10% or 20% share purchase, between the territory and the corporation.

The £100m. available has been eaten into considerably already. At the first possible moment, therefore, the high-

... should take place. This may be very difficult for the corporation, because it is quite likely that at the moment when a scheme has been got through the first stage, and has to be a bigger scheme, and is ready for what in the call issue to the public, at that moment there may be a very nasty accounting taking place, and it may be that many of the schemes, all acknowledge an element of risk in them—may have at that moment to be written off.

If the big revenue fund is given up by floating it out, which is what it ought to be done, we may have to face what every one happens to private enterprise firms, which at a moment when things have been going better, a manager is appointed and then a group of shareholders suddenly find that they are to be affected because of the short-term implications of being in the long term. If the corporation is to help in the colonial development, it is very important that the implications of a bit of trouble and a lot of questions should be considered.

It should avoid as far as possible putting this money into schemes when the money could be obtained elsewhere. This corporation should not become a public utility holding.

### Personal Risk

Usually risk capital is put up by the public directly to the board concerned, who are nearly always shareholders in their own right; they run the risk, which is a personal risk to them in their own lives, and if the business does wrong it makes the difference to them personally.

Here, in the colonial development situation, the money would be put up by everybody in the country. It would be so drowned in a £4,000m. budget that it would be difficult to make the public feel that the loss was one affecting them directly, or at least that they had themselves put it up.

The board would not make all those decisions themselves; their careers would not be blighted; they would have to move from a nice flat to two back rooms in Cambridge; they would not have to give up a nice large motor-car for a second-hand one.

This is not risk capital in the full sense of the term, and should not be referred to with pride by the Government and their supporters as risk capital, because they and their supporters have not undertaken a pennyworth of risk themselves and are not affected.

Probably the greatest danger to investment in the Colonies is the Finance Bill for 1957 under Clauses 28 and 32, which a man who wishes to develop the Colonies is not to have any freedom of choice about moving capital to the country concerned if he wants to have a scheme. Another great disincentive is that any development is now taking place at a time of very high prices for primary products, and a great many schemes are concerned with primary products and, secondarily, for their industrial production.

### Prices Reaching Peak

Although prices are still very high and seem to be rising, and there is a great concern about the shortage of raw materials, those who have to live by what they can smell as much as by what they can see, and their smell on the way that curious change in markets that is coming along at the moment. We are on the last slope before reaching the top of the water shed.

One thing always happens when we come to the end of a shortage and the prices the general decline, then it gets a certain momentum, far outstrips in the sharpness the magnitude of its fall the cost of manufacture of goods when the shortage of raw materials does not affect it, and it is the way of the end-product for one or two years. Therefore if we are going into Colonial development projects of any sort at present, we have to face a new and great risk in view of the high cost on which we will have to base our development, and the possibility that the raw material will be in its primary cost to far above what it is in the end-product market.

If we add to the risk of a shortage then the idea of private enterprise capital will be very improbable. It is hoped that the Secretary of the Colonial Secretary in some of his colleagues will be able to remove these obstacles from the path, and that he will be able to make it all thought out and remove the Finance Act as being used to try to crack a nut with a very large and an enormous steel hammer, and that in order to stop the evasion of taxation he is probably drying up in its surface the water







### Plea for An African Charter

View of Sir Evelyn Wrench

SIR EVELYN WRENCH, in his recent issue of the *Spectator*, for a clarification of British policy in the African problems, writes (in part):

The early Dutch settlers arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, when it was inhabited by Hottentots and Bushmen, about the same time as the Bantu invasion from the north. To have any weight an African Charter must proclaim in clear terms that the British Government will be no party to a policy which sooner or later would imply the gradual Africanization of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. These two States must be prevented from losing their security.

The Union of South Africa and Rhodesia on their side must be pledged that all their coloured inhabitants will be allowed full scope for their talents and secure to them in the future a status of partnership. As Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, has said, "the key to our policy, in contradiction to the Colonial policy of the United Kingdom, is that we place economic advance and provision of social services a long way ahead of political advancement." We shall endeavour to make the best use of the vote in the line of civilization and culture and not in colour. In this we hope to carry the Native people with us.

#### British Colonials Must Remain

The position in Kenya provides a separate problem. Here we have a small white enclave near the equator and a vast area of wilderness in the richest State with a large population of European settlers. Somehow or other a satisfactory future for all sections of Kenya must be guaranteed in the proposed charter. There are some well-intentioned individuals who support the policy of self-determination of African inhabitants, would deny the British colonists in East Africa the right to remain there in the none too distant future. If there is one part of the world where the stabilizing force of the *Pax Britannica* will be needed for many years it is East Africa.

"There is such a thing as 'dynamic morality,' a morality which is adjusted to special circumstances. Great Britain has the right to be in East Africa for several good reasons. She can look back with pride on the part she has played in abolishing slavery from Zanzibar to the Persian Gulf during the last 100 years—a task, which, it must be admitted, was sometimes accomplished in the face of opposition from Africans interested in the lucrative trade of selling their fellows into slavery. East Africa is to-day a place of great strategic importance to the free world and it Africa is to be rendered safe from aggression it is essential that the forces of freedom shall protect the area from Omdürman to Northern Rhodesia.

The present Indian population in East and South Africa—many of them born in Africa—must be permitted to remain with the rights of citizenship. This is not to say that a large further Indian immigration must be welcome. Africa's racial problems are sufficiently complex without adding to them.

There is a school of thought in Great Britain to-day which holds the view that the world's greatest needs to develop the resources of the African continent to the point where the world, in 50 years or so, will not be able to support the rapidly increasing population of Asia and that civilization will give therefore, we may humbly hope, a call in the form of a charter.

The enthusiastic advocates of a large-scale migration from Europe to Africa find it strange when the latter will support a white population of 150 millions, in addition to its present inhabitants, as a means of halting the spread of Communism. Surely, if there is the certain way of ensuring the triumph of Communism, it would be for Great Britain to proclaim that the Western Powers proposed in the not too distant future to dump 450 million Europeans in the middle of Africa. What a godsend such an announcement would be to the expert propagandists in the Kremlin—a certain means of stirring racial antagonism.

"The African Charter should in forthright terms declare that in no circumstances would the British Government countenance the mass migration of Europeans or Asians to the territories in Africa under

its control. Africa for the Africans. It, with the exceptions already mentioned, is the only possible basis for a stable civilization in the area, roughly from the Zambesi to the countries on the Mediterranean littoral, which already possess a considerable number of Europeans. Obviously any ban on European migration to negroic Africa would not apply to missionaries, teachers, doctors, scientists, administrators, merchants, and technicians, so long as they were required.

### Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition

MR. B. M. BELLASIS, general manager of the Central Africa Rhodes Centenary Exhibition to be held in Bulawayo from April 15 to August 15, 1952, has told journalists in London that the aim is to present a coherent picture of the immense changes which have occurred in Central Africa within the last half century as a result of European initiative and enterprise.

It is confident that the exhibition will be an outstanding success, and more than satisfied with the support already in prospect from industrialists in this country, the Union, and the Rhodesias; and has no fear of lack of the funds necessary to make the project a credit.

Having promised grants of £100,000 and £50,000 respectively, the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia have entrusted the organization of the exhibition to a non-profit-making company with an intention to be a board. Debentures for a substantial sum have already been subscribed by individuals and commercial concerns in Rhodesia, and there will, of course, be revenue from stand rentals and other sources. Gross expenditure cannot, in Mr. Bellasis's opinion, exceed £500,000, and will probably not be more than £200,000.

The cost of stand space will be about that normal in this country, ranging from 20s. to 25s. per square foot, and the average exhibitor should not be involved in an outlay of more than about £1,000 for space, exhibits, and the fares and subsistence of one representative sent from this country to Bulawayo.

#### The Showman's Dream

That city was selected as being the southern gateway to Central Africa by the industrial and commercial capital of Southern Rhodesia, and as being able to provide adequate accommodation.

A new hotel in course of construction in the city will have about 300 rooms, and another is doubling its accommodation. It is also intended to provide American-style "motels" for visitors travelling in their cars, and there is a project for two or three tourist camps. Moreover, many households in Bulawayo could offer private hospitality.

The 50-acre site provided by the City Council contains many magnificent trees, lends itself to effective layout, and in Mr. Bellasis's opinion, a showman's dream. An arena, capable of seating 3,000 to 4,000 people will be one of a staff for the staging of ceremonies, pageants, spectacles, Native dances, and dramatic and other performances.

Local enthusiasts are already working on the preparation of a list of Central Africa's past and present things outside the Colonial Office and the arena for film presentations. There will be a series of inter-territorial conferences, and professional associations and learned bodies will be encouraged to arrange meetings during the exhibition period. One important purpose is to encourage British manufacturers to make personal exploration of the Central African markets of to-day and to-morrow, and it is expected that some exhibitors will find evidence that the time has come for them to establish a local factory. Two out of three of the manufacturers in the United Kingdom who, Mr. Bellasis has already discussed the matter with, potential exhibitors. He hopes that Scottish manufacturers, who exhibited most successfully at a group in Johannesburg, will exhibit in Bulawayo.

Mr. Bellasis's general manager of the British Empire Exhibition held in Buenos Aires in 1931, and of the great exhibition in Johannesburg five years later. He will be in England until the end of this month.



## Sudan Five-Year Development Plan

### £24m. Expenditure from Revenue

AN INCREASE in the economic resources of the country and the development of crops other than cotton are the main objects of a five-year development plan in Sudan, estimated to cost £24m. The chief objects are the expansion of the central commandments, with a separate research station, the creation of an agricultural education service, a technical investigation of cash crops, including coffee, rice, and sisal, improvement of communications, especially between regions, and the installation of water and electricity plants in important townships.

Planned expenditure comprises £10m. for primary production and communications, £4m. for minor social services, £1m. for public utilities, £2m. for minor social services and administration, leaving £4m. unallocated. The programme is expected to be financed entirely out of current revenue.

Among the proposals of Sudan Railways are the construction of the first road-bridge over a railway in the country, and the first subway for motor traffic. Of £100,000 to be spent on housing, half will be devoted to homes for workers in Khartoum, Atbara, and Port Sudan, and £35,000 on houses for unclassified statuary wayside stations.

Large-scale sugar production is being undertaken by a private company.

Fines totalling £1750 or sentences of imprisonment in default of payment were levied on the 15 members of the so-called Sudan Peace Committee and Sudan Youth Congress on the ground that they were guilty of activities connected with international Communism, which had been banned.

## Belgians and Tanganyika

### Notes about Port and Railway

THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT signed in London on April 6 between the British and Belgian Governments regarding the construction at Dar es Salaam of a deep-water quay for Belgian use has been published as a White Paper (Cmd. 690) by the British Government.

Notes exchanged on the same date make some interesting revelations.

The British Government, for instance, requested an assurance that the Central Railway in Tanganyika would continue to be used for the carriage of imports and exports to and from the eastern Congo and Ruanda-Urundi "to the extent that the facilities at the port of Dar es Salaam are capable of handling such traffic."

#### Use of Central Line

The Belgian authorities replied cautiously. While recognizing the value of the use of such traffic, they called attention to the fact that the Government are investing considerable capital in the improvement and extension of the ports of Dar es Salaam and Kismayu, and clearly showing their intention to make the fullest use possible of the line. They were unable to give any quantitative guarantee, but expect that "the volume of traffic over this line between the eastern Congo and Ruanda-Urundi and the port of Dar es Salaam will double itself during the next 10 years."

Another British request was that the Belgian Government should exercise the right conferred by the Anglo-Belgian Convention of March 15, 1921, to employ their own railway trucks for the transport over the Central Line of goods between the Congo and the East.

That right has not been exercised during the past 20 years, but the Belgians declined to give the undertaking, offering instead the statement that the Belgian Government do not foresee any likelihood that they will exercise the aforesaid right during the next 20 years or until such time as the Tanganyika Central Line has been converted to a gauge of 3ft. 6in., whichever is the longer period.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS has arrived from Kenya. THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR is visiting Sweden. LADY PAULINE PETO, wife of Sir Geoffrey Peto, left £51,000.

MR. S. V. COOKE, M.L.C., is due in London from Nairobi very shortly.

A memorial garden is to be established in Nairobi to the late LADY JEX BLAIR.

MR. A. B. COHEN is due back in London this week from his visit to East Africa.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways is expected in this country in July.

MR. G. S. HUNTER has been elected deputy chairman of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

LORD RENNELL OF RODD has joined the London board of advice of the National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.

MR. J. F. BOWLES, of the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia, will fly back to the Colony before the end of this month.

MR. P. J. NICHOLAS and MISS MARIAN VINCENT, daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Vincent, will be married in Kenya on June 16.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN broadcast on his Impressions of East African ports in last Friday's W.C. programme to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MISS HENRY, a well-known blind author, has left for the United States after a month's visit to Rhodesia and South Africa.

SIR EDWARD GYLLING, Governor of Tanganyika is to address a joint meeting in London of the African and Royal Empire Societies on June 20.

MR. O. MARKS, founder of the Old East Africa Trading Co. Mombasa, is spending a few weeks in the City and will probably come to London shortly.

THE DR. HON. ARTHUR CRITCHFIELD is to address members of East Africa House, London, on the evening of Wednesday, June 20, on "Africa: A Few Problems."

DR. IVER KEYS, who is well-known as a pianist and musical examiner in Kenya, has been appointed to the newly founded chair of music at Queen's University, Belfast.

SHEIKH HASSAN MODASIR, inspector of the Sharia courts in the Sudan, has been appointed Sand Kadhi to the Kadhiyah at SAKH AHMED-EL TAHR, who has resigned.

MR. STANLEY MCKNIGHT, managing director of the East African companies in the United Africa Company group, has flown back to Nairobi after a business visit to London.

CAPTAIN G. SUTHERLAND, master of the new CLAN SUTHERLAND, of which MR. R. T. BAINBRIDGE and MR. L. W. GIBBONS are chief engineer and chief officer respectively.

SIR STONEY PHILLIPON, who has been nominated chairman of the Provincial Council of Ibadan, University College, Nigeria, was Financial Secretary of Ibadan from 1941 to 1943.

MR. J. H. MITCHELL, who was announced that LADY WITCHILL, wife of the Governor of Kenya, would launch and name the new Union-Castelliner-KENYA DISTILLING BOTTLING on June 21. The name was chosen by the company.

MR. A. GAITHER, managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board, and SAYED AMER MAGEID AHMED, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, are visiting Ibadan for discussions on the purchase of irrigation equipment.

MR. S. H. VEATS, former editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, will leave in the DURBAN CASTLE on Friday of next week for the return to Britain by the East Coast route, after a holiday in England, Scotland, and Switzerland.

MR. R. J. HARRIS, general manager of the Sudan Airways, has arrived in this country to discuss with manufacturers the possibility of obtaining delivery of the 100 waggons ordered for 1953-54 with the 100 ordered for the coming year.

MAJOR ALBERT KEYSERLING, one of the European elected members in the Legislative Council in Kenya, and MR. DEREK ERSKINE, a former M.L.C. in that Colony, attended last week's meeting of the executive council of the East African Board.

Memorial services for the late SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, formerly chairman of Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank (C. & C.), will be held at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on June 15 at 2.30 p.m. and in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on June 21 at the same hour.

MR. CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE, who has been Assistant Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia since January, 1952, has arrived in England on long leave after which he will rejoin the provincial administration. He will be succeeded in the Information Department by MR. T. E. P. WESTON.

MAJOR JEROME C. ALEXANDER, of the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service of the United States Air Force research laboratories, Cambridge, Mass., has arrived in Khartoum to make a preliminary survey for a proposed Joint Air Force Navy operation to observe the solar eclipse in 1952.

The Uganda Society in Scotland held its annual luncheon in Perth on Saturday. DR. J. B. MITCHELL presided over a large gathering of members and friends. Among the guests from Uganda were the Chief Justice, SIR DAVID EDWARDS, and MR. and MRS. GOOLA of the Education Department. MR. W. YOUNGER is the hon. secretary.





DEPUTY LUCAS DURRIEU, superior-general of the White Fathers, and the VERY REV. ALFRED F. HOWELL, provincial of the society in Great Britain, will on June 29 celebrate the 25th anniversary of their ordination. Father Howell, who served in Uganda from 1925 to 1928, is the author of "Leaves from a White Father's Diary" and "Fires of Namagongo." At the time of his admission there was only one other English White Father.

United Kingdom representatives at the 34th session of the International Labour Conference, which opened in Geneva on Tuesday are SIR GUILDHAUME MYRDDIN-EVANS and MR. CYRIL DENNYNS for the Government, SIR JOHN FORBES WATSON for employers, and MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS for workers. MR. SOLOMON HUCHOY, Commissioner for Labour in Trinidad and Tobago, is attending as adviser on matters concerning Colonial territories.

THE VERY REV. HUGH EVAN HOPKINS, Provost of Nairobi Cathedral, and who addressed the Kenya Church Association in London recently, that leadership of Africa ought to be Christian, and that the Church and not the State should be entrusted with the responsibility of guiding along the right lines those who claimed to be leaders. The task was that of preventing a heated collision between European and African extremists.

MR. E. F. WHITEHEAD, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, will represent the Colony at a conference of Commonwealth Defence Ministers opening in London on June 21. Acting for the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who holds the portfolio of defence, Mr. Whitehead will be accompanied by BRIGADIER S. SARLAKI, commander of the military forces in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. P. M. TAYLOR, of the Cabinet secretariat.

THE REV. KENNETH M. PRIOR, of the Church Missionary Society, who left London by air on Monday for Khartoum for a three months tour of the Sudan and East Africa, graduated in agriculture at Alberta University before joining the society in 1928. With the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation, he did study agricultural projects in the territories before returning to Nigeria, where he has been working to establish Rural Training and demonstration centres.

LORD NEEDSMUIR has been re-elected chairman of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, with MR. A. D. DODDS PARKER, and MR. ARCHER BALDWIN M.P., as vice-chairmen. MEMBERS G. MCALISTER, P. W. DONNER, JOHN HARE, and J. W. HARRIS were re-elected Parliamentary members of the executive council, to which MR. ALISTAIR GIBB was also re-elected. At the annual general meeting the chairman expressed grateful thanks to MR. F. G. MELLERSH for having acted as honorary auditor for 6 years.

MR. C. E. SNELL, J.P., general manager of RUC Estates, Manjer, has arrived in England on leave from Nyasaland, in which country he has resided since 1921. He was last year's chairman of the Manjer Farmers Association, is a director of the Nyasaland Tea Association and of Brown and Clapperton, Ltd., and a member of many public bodies, including the Southern Province Natural Resources Board, the Railways Advisory Committee, the Advisory Board of Public Health, the Maize Control Board, the Tea Advisory Board, and the Advisory Committee on European Education.

Obituary

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth  
Interests in East African Sisal

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH, who died in Eastbourne last week shortly before his 86th birthday, was born in Belfast, educated there and at Aberdeen University, and as a young man became general manager of a hemp and spinning company in Ferrara, Italy.

At the age of 30 he started the firm of fibre merchant which carries his name and which in 1919 became Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. He was chairman of the company, of Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd., of Kikwetu Sisal Estates, Ltd., Ruvuvu Estates, Ltd., and Namagoa Sisal Estates, Ltd., and vice-chairman of the East African Sisal Association. He was one of the first people in the City of London to recognize the future of sisal for East African sisal, and to interest himself in the cultivation after the 1914-18 war, of ex-enemy plantations in what is now Tanganyika Territory.

An original member of the Joint East and Central African Board and of its executive council until recently, he was also chairman of the Ross Institute Industrial Advisory Committee and for many years a councillor of the London Chamber of Commerce, of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, and of the British Empire Producers Organization. He was a vice-president of the Economic Reform Club and Institute, and a member of the Vegetable Producers Committee of the Imperial Institute.

He was responsible for starting the Tanga branch of the Ross Institute, and he established the Wigglesworth scholarships to induce European girls in Tanganyika to come to his country for their education.

International Trade

Problems of international trade interested him keenly, and when current questions were under discussion in leading publications it was seldom that he did not join in the correspondence. He was the author of "The Gold Triangle and the Way Out," "The Principles of Currency, Credit and Exchange," and "India's Commercial Policy." He was an occasional contributor to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

A good linguist speaking French, German, and Italian fluently, he had travelled widely and had visited almost every important part of the Empire, and East Africa. Research work had always engaged his interest, and he went out of his way to visit Colonial research stations.

His East African interest was in connexion with sisal in the Somaliland Protectorate. Then he participated in an unsuccessful attempt to produce that fibre in the Voi district of Kenya. It was long afterwards he helped the late Campbell Hausberg to buy the machinery for the first sisal factory in Kenya, created by Hausberg and his partners at Punda Milia. His first visit to East Africa was made in 1913.

He had kept in remarkably good health, and a few months ago, while in his 85th year, walked so sturdily across the Sussex downs that a friend from Tanganyika had at last to protest at the pace he set. In business affairs he remained equally vigorous in action and young in outlook. Initiative and enterprise always won his interest, and "safety first" as a policy, he had a good command.

MR. GEORGE MACLEOD, who has been in Southern Rhodesia for the past 15 years, attended the College 16 years ago. He was the inventor of the submersible electric motor of which Lord Jellicoe said that it helped to save the Battle of Jutland, and for nine years was chief geophysicist in Persia to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

YOUNG MAN aged 26 years, keen to settle in East Africa, seeks post. Previous positions in New Guinea with Australian Government, emphasis on electrical work. Experienced electrical work, but keen and willing to take post as cadet on plantation, forestry or land. K. G. Jamieson, 52 Bingley Rd., Tiverton, 4, England.





# Governor's Confidence in Kenya's Future

## Extent of Industrial Development

**SIR PHILIP MITCHELL**, Governor of Kenya, said recently in Nairobi:

"One of the first things I learnt about Kenya was from a song, to the effect that 'Kenya is no country for a cow.' However, it may be with cows, I feel a growing conviction that Kenya is no country for a Governor, whose life, like a policeman's is not a happy one."

"He must see that fair prices are paid to farmers, and make sure that the cost of living does not rise. He must keep prices down to the consumer, while continuously raising them to the producer. He must prevent wages from rising while continuously improving the standard of living of wage earners."

"He must see that schools are available for all the children whom the rising climate of Kenya causes to be born into the world, but he must see that the Government must provide the country with an extensive system of high-grade roads and a new airport at Embakasi, and apparently pay for them by not giving civil servants leave, how many men leave days go to a mile of tarmac I do not know."

"Most of these things he has the power to do, for the power of the purse lies with the Legislative Council. He does not have to receive any amount of money, nor does he form these remarkable ideas. It is usually characterized by the common feature—the suggestion that the really statesmanlike thing to do is to let somebody else do it."

"Apart from that, the Governor of Kenya can make an interminable succession of speeches, most of which he is expected to deliver, apparently in some sort of manner inherent in his office, the full text of which is published, and the same is given read in the poor man could indeed do it. Other things he would know at about what is going to be done, and would have to have to earn his living as a newspaper bureaucrat."

"One surprising thing about this country is the astounding assurance with which its officials, spectators and I suppose not so truthful people, make statements lacking any foundation of fact. I am often told that the policy of the Government is so and so, and that it keeps away investment and enterprise."

"Look round the slums of Nairobi, or the 'The Road', or Thika itself, or Mombasa, or almost anywhere in the country. Note that when the Government or the private ways go to the market for their goods, they are heavily subsidized in the shortest possible time, both locally and in London. When Nairobi Municipality wants to do the same thing happens when the Government or the private power and Lighting Company wanted to raise the price of the same thing happens."

### Southern Rhodesia and Kenya

"The Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Industries (Mr. Gordon) said in the Rhodesian Review that the British Colonies which are the most densely populated of Bournemouth, Southern Rhodesia has already had a secondary industrial development, with nearly 800 established small factories, and an average number of employed persons per factory is 15."

"In comparison with the European population, about equal to that of Hereford, and a European or Asian population combined a little more than that of Aston, 726 industrial sites have been allocated, 446 of them in Nairobi, 135 in Nakuru, 10 each in Eldoret and Kitale, and 35 in other parts of the country. In addition, about 200 potential sites are scheduled for development as soon as is possible. The Railways, the major development agency in preparing industrial sites by putting in sidings and so forth, have on their books applicants for 230 sites."

"Speaking to the Joint East and West African Board in London in February, the Member for Agriculture and Industry remarked: 'The Kenya Government has provided attractive conditions for capital investment. In the past six years investments in the Colonies by means of Government and Railway loans, public utilities, building, tea, coffee and other agricultural enterprises, and mining, has been £100m. Mr. Hope-Jones went on to say that while there was no fear for the future in any of the Colonies, there was in

present conditions in every other country in the world—it was also true that there was great confidence, so that many people were putting their all into Kenya."

"So much for a very short reference to the facts, which I hope has succeeded in demonstrating the complete nonsense which people talk when they say that the policy of the Government is deterring investment. In fact, the policy and action of Government have created such great confidence in the United Kingdom and many other places that, if we are beset by a single particular problem here, it is to find opportunities for investment for all the many people who are anxious to invest in the country."

**Exceedingly Prosperous**  
"Kenya is very well indeed, being very prosperous, exceedingly developing rapidly, and with determination and confidence."

"We have been having really magnificent rains, widespread over the whole country, and I am happy to say that the highly competent and energetic people who have been conducting the anti-leucist campaign look so fit, as I can judge at present, to have disposed of the leucists."

"Kenya is all right, even though if I may use a homely phrase of Field-Marshal Montgomery's, we could do with rather less bombing from the sky. Kenya is all right, and her young people are very much all right. We must see to it, and we mean to see to it, that they have greatly expanded opportunities for further education, especially further technical education, which is so urgent a need on this side. But the quality is high, and where you find that quality is the place to put your confidence."

"The law compels a fisherman, administering his interests, to sell his catch to the Marketing Corporation, but it does not compel that sole buying licensee to buy, there is nothing to control the conditions of purchase, and there is no arbitration as to the prices to be paid." — Mr. J. T. Simpson, M.P.

## Northern Rhodesian

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Parliament

Investment in the Colonies  
Hartwell Committee Report

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Colonial Secretary was asked by MR. FLETCHER (Cons.), in view of the report by the chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation and of the restrictive elements in the Finance Bill which would tend to stop investment in Colonial development, what action he proposed to take to finance large-scale new development in the dependent territories.

MR. T. COOK: "The Colonial Secretary does not agree with the implication that the report of the Colonial Development Corporation necessitates reconsideration of the means of financing Colonial development. However material its contribution, it has always been a matter for the corporation to decide itself to provide all the capital required to enable Colonial development to proceed as rapidly as is desired. The Government will continue to give the fullest consideration to the requirements of the Colonial territories for such capital. As regards the Finance Bill, I invite attention to the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the second reading."

MR. FLETCHER: "Does the Under-Secretary realize that the statement made by the Chancellor does not in any way obviate the bad things that will arise from clause 32 of the Finance Bill, which will get in the way of Colonial development and of providing finance for that development?"

MR. COOK: "The Finance Bill is a matter of Exemption granted by Some Colonies... MR. P. SKEWES (Cons.): "Is the Under-Secretary aware that certain Colonies have granted an exemption from taxation for five years in order to encourage new business and that under the Finance Bill as at present drafted any remaining profits of such companies will be paid in Britain? Would he talk to the Chancellor about it?"

MR. COOK: "Yes."

MR. A. LENNON-BOYD (Cons.): "Was the Colonial Secretary consulted before clause 32 was put in the Finance Bill?"

MR. COOK: "Yes, and he will be consulted further."

MR. LENNON-BOYD: "In view of the very great importance of this matter, is it a fact that the full implications of this clause on investments in the British Colonial Empire were considered by the Under-Secretary's department, and is he prepared to amplify that during the committee stage of the Bill?"

MR. COOK: "That might be addressed to the Minister."

MR. J. HYND (Lab.): "Is it not the case that the head of the Colonial Development Corporation was the nucleus of private investment in the Colonies before the clauses of this year's Finance Bill were introduced? Is the Under-Secretary satisfied that the cancellation of those clauses will leave sufficient private capital will be forthcoming to make the Colonial Development Act no longer necessary?"

MR. SKEWES: "It had been not discuss the Finance Bill at question time."

MR. HYND: "I asked the Colonial Secretary what decision had been taken on the Hartwell Committee report."

He would give an assurance that the Government of Kenya had no intention of introducing racial taxation for educational purposes."

MR. COOK: "No decision has yet been taken on the Hartwell Committee report as a whole, though certain recommendations have been accepted and put into practice. I cannot therefore at present make any statement in respect of the second part of the question."

MR. HYND: "As the Minister says that certain parts have been accepted, will he tell us whether this particular part has been accepted, because if it has he will appreciate that it will be regarded as a seriously retrograde step in Colonial administration?"

MR. COOK: "They do not include at this stage the introduction of racial taxation for educational purposes."

MR. HYND: "I asked whether the Government of Kenya had completed its discussions on the Glancy Report, and what decisions had been taken."

MR. COOK: "The Glancy Report has been discussed in the Legislative Council, but the main financial recommendations are still under consideration."

MR. HYND: "I asked whether it was in accordance with precedent in the East and Central African Colonies for local or national governments to require responsible African organizations to submit copies of minutes of their meetings and similar private records or correspondence."

MR. COOK: "Without knowing precisely what kind of organization the hon. member has in mind, it is difficult to answer his question. He will give me further details if I will do my best to provide the information he seeks."

MR. HYND: "Is not the Under-Secretary aware that at the request of his department I have already given the full details in a letter at least a fortnight ago, and will he make an effort to give me a full reply to the question?"

Problems of Tanganyika

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was issued in Fanga at the beginning of this week by the Tanganyika European Council: "Mixed racial communities cannot prosper if there is strife between them, and the council will therefore do its utmost to maintain racial harmony. The council is striving for the full development of the natural resources of Tanganyika. Economic development must be based on private enterprise. Wider and freer European immigration must be encouraged. Europeans should stay in Tanganyika to stay; the European community must have elected representation on the Legislative Council, and the number of seats allocated to them shall not be less than half of those held by non-official members."

East African Dinner

THE FIRST POST-WAR DINNER of the East African Club will be held in London on Tuesday, July 10. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be the chief guest, and Lord Tweedsmuir will preside. The cost of tickets (exclusive of wine, but inclusive of gratuities) is 27s. for each member of the club for himself, then, wife, family and guests, and 20s. for each non-member. Application for tickets should be made as soon as possible to the secretary, c/o the Hon. Member's Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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### Rhodesia Civil Service Debate on Conditions

CONDITIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE have been debated in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Mr. W. H. EASTWOOD (Labour) said that many temporary employees were being work for which permanent officials could not be paid. He asked what would happen if they decided to leave. There was a joint beyond which people would not go. He also alleged that officials had little or no confidence in the Public Services Board.

Salaries for that body totalled £1,309 for a staff of 39, who looked after 9,540 European employees. In the Union, on the other hand, the Public Services Commission numbering 95, looked after 73,371 civil servants at a cost of only £68,000.

The House had favoured the principle of "leave a fight, and cash in lieu of leave" but no action had yet been taken by the board of the Government. It is his opinion that instead of the board carrying out a survey of the service, some examination and investigation of the board should be carried out.

#### Temporary Employees

Mrs. M. A. QUINN (United Party) urged consideration for temporary civil servants, many of whom were entirely dependent upon their earnings.

Mr. Gordon MORRIS (Labour) said that it had been a definite instruction from Parliament that leave was to be granted. Now they were told that the Public Services Board were considering the matter.

He stated that a civil servant was not good enough to give a notice of his intention to leave. He was told that his notice was accepted in lieu of leave. He complained that the Public Services Board had not yet produced its report for 1950, being responsible for the efficiency of the Civil Service. It should set an example in this regard.

Mr. L. KELLER (Labour) said that a married man on £75 or £80 a month to live in the Colony, yet temporary civil servants were paid only £45 a month. They were vital to the administration, but were in a very discontented mood. A committee of inquiry should be established. He asked why the chairman of the Public Services Board should receive a salary in excess of the Cabinet Minister.

Mr. GRANTHAM (Minister of Internal Affairs): The House approved the salary.

Mr. KELLER: "It was decided by the United Party caucus. A great proportion of the House did not agree."

Mr. J. R. DENBY YOUNG (United Party) favoured an inquiry into the conditions of temporary civil servants, but said that there was much misunderstanding about the cost of living. The Statistics Department's figure of £77 is for a month for a married man and family did not mean that that sum was essential; it meant that the average family spent that amount.

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS agreed that the cost of temporary civil servants was a serious consideration of the Government. £45 a month was the living salary of a single man; a married man with one child received an additional £10, or £7 for a second child. In the second year a temporary without children received £40, in the next year £60, and in the fourth year £65. There were special scales for those on more responsible work, the starting salary being £675, and rising to £766 and £809. The Government had

recently decided to allow higher temporary rates for those in the increments.

These employees were free to come and go, yet they were in the service showing that many found the conditions attractive. He did not think a survey was necessary.

### Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA in a report received a few days ago on economic and commercial conditions in East Africa.

**Kenya Colony**—An average position in the staple trade in 1950, and with substantial shipments on over-recently advanced and nearly due, consequently heavy. The financial tone of the business is generally satisfactory.

The continuance of rains of exceptional intensity received from all parts of the Colony. In most up-country districts, ploughing is well advanced and, in favourable weather conditions, will accelerate the planting of the crops.

Coffee auctions in Nairobi have finished for the time being. The total 1950-51 crop is estimated at 19,750 tons, of which 200 tons were sold in the Ministry of Food at an average price of 12s. 6d. per cwt. and 3,403 tons were sold in Nairobi at an average price of £24 10s. 3d. per cwt. The balance remaining is 17,547 tons. Of the Ministry of Food purchase from 1,500 tons were sold in Nairobi at an average price of £21 10s. 6d. per cwt. The crop for 1951-52 is estimated at 18,000 tons.

At coffee auctions held in Mombasa during April, prices realized ranged from £16 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. **Uganda Territory**—Business conditions have remained quiet because of the opening of the produce buying season. There is a demand for piece-goods in the up-country markets is expected. Stocks in hand are normal and the general tone of the business is sound.

Good rains have been general throughout the Territory, and crop reports are satisfactory. The 1951-52 Kilombero cotton crop is expected to exceed 100,000 lb. of which 40,522 lb. have been raised to date.

**Uganda**—Business trade during April was very quiet. There is some evidence of overstocking, but financial conditions continue to be regularly met. The cotton buying season is now well over and the crop is estimated at 325,000 bales. The 1951-52 crop was taken during the month, and the planting of the crop has proceeded satisfactorily. **Zanzibar**—The business conditions are indications that the best of the seasonal trade is now over, and orders for overseas goods are being placed on a more cautious scale.

Clove prices sagged to as low as £13 per lb., but have recovered to £10, to £11, in India, the Far East, Ceylon, and Great Britain. In the market, the limited stock available consists of cloves during March amounting to 27,563 bales, of which each weighed 265,021 lb., and shipped mainly to the Straits Settlements and Indonesia. The copra market is active and prices are competitive. All hands are actively employed and the demand for copra may well exceed the demand for coconut oil from the continent of Europe.

### Kilombero Valley

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION are lending £100,000 or four per cent of the cost to assist the Tanganyika Government in a survey of the sugar, rice and maize-growing possibilities in the Kilombero Valley. The impression given by the reports that the corporation is intending to operate a scheme in this area is favourable.

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## Sir Frank Englelow's Report

(Continued from page 109)

Development of national inter-dependence in cattle production to the fullest practicable extent.

Greater and better use of fertilizers for the grass lands, and of special insecticides, verminicides, the quality of manufacture in Southern Rhodesia being decided wholly in the interests of agriculture; availability of vitamins, etc., at a reasonable cost.

### D. Development of Production

More skilled and efficient labour on European farms and more effective use of labour. Modernization of the movement of agricultural labour for European holdings, both indigenous and immigrant. Wide development of residential labour on European holdings.

Better setting free of labour on the land in the reserves, for which not only better systems of use but more intensive personal industry will be required. Increase in the mechanization of land work on European holdings, and avoidance of over-plantation and over-cultivation of the soil. Economic standards of comparison by which an occupier assesses the relative efficiency of his working and access with the different communities.

### E. Certain Commodities

Expansion of citrus fruit (including processing) to the full export demand, and of deciduous fruits, tropical and temperate, for domestic production. Vegetable production to meet the needs of the domestic demand and its special development near large centres of population. No attempt to develop vegetable or deciduous fruit canning or drying, unless high policy makes it desirable.

Increase in cotton growing, not waiting until the more picking machines are available. Increase in European groundnut production, of marigold, sunflower, and especially production of these and other crops, e.g., sorghum, on the areas holding to the economic value of tobacco harvesters.

Development of tobacco production to take full advantage of export opportunities, both immediate and future, and to bring fresh capital to agriculture. Fruit quality must be maintained, and production costs reduced by raising yield acreage and lowering labour requirement. Food production should not be curtailed and need not be if tobacco production is properly related with general agriculture.

To ensure as a minimum the availability from home production of all maize needed for direct food to the whole population, even in seasons of adverse weather, favourable fluctuations in external supplies and prices to cause no deviation from this objective. Outside the districts favourable to maize, the present dependence on this crop to be abandoned, sorghum taking its place.

Increased production to be increased and improved. (Increase to be sought rather than raising slaughter weights and improving the age-weight relationship than by increasing the head of cattle. Transfer of best sires and breeding cattle between European holdings and between Native and European producers must be stimulated, in the latter case so far as practicable, subjected to orderly arrangement.

Insurance of adequate supplies of milk for liquid consumption, with official support, increase in butter and sugar; milk production from mixed farming, not from specialized dairying, and the availability of unintensive milk production (not specialized dairying) in some low-medium rainfall areas (not to be overlooked).

### F. Financial and Other Facilities

Sufficient flow of capital to enable the above-mentioned developments to be effected as rapidly as human and material resources become procurable. Short-term loans on favourable terms, especially for new entrants to farming in European areas and in the Native purchase areas.

Of all the policies or attitudes to agriculture, those most closely connected with the general economy are paramount. For unless they are socially and economically sound and persistently adhered to, all policies and measures for other categories of objective can be but superficially effective.

On the premises and reasoning of this report national policy must accept improvement of Native nutrition and

high self-sufficiency in food supply for the whole community to be the aim of progress. As the output of the land in several years be subject to fluctuations, the farmer must bear the brunt of the fluctuations. For progressive efficiency must therefore be assured.

Economic security for agriculture is obtainable without artificial price and market guarantees for long periods. In the United Kingdom system consists of annual price reviews with provision for special reviews in exceptional circumstances (major changes such as in statistics, output, etc.). In African and other territories having underdeveloped indigenous peasant agricultures, economic stability for cash commodities other than in purely local trade is less justifiable than for European enterprise. It is acceptable only if accompanied by guarantees. The necessity for these, apparent since the outbreak of the late war, has become more acute since the war.

Perhaps the commonest objection against price and market guarantees is the uncertainty of the financial policy which they involve Government. It is impossible to free any country from the fluctuations in the world of international commodity markets. Price guarantees for price and market of agricultural commodities very unfavourable to the consumer, but a variable element, and a review for four-year periods, annual and when necessary, special review, are strong safeguards.

More of the alternative of non-assuring prices and markets carries greater unguarded risk. Without commodity assurance, agriculture in the 20th Century cannot have the economic security required for vigorous development and for the raising of efficiency. Southern Rhodesia, because of its special circumstances, its industrial aspirations, and the strength and composition of its population, should not risk to security of food supply more than the minimum of controllable guarantees to its agriculture.

The perils of any cash crops and vegetable production, the present methods of transport and marketing to make their export in price and market guarantees virtually impossible. Improvement of market and transport facilities deserves consideration, but is not likely to prove easy because of the small amount of produce involved.

### Price and Market Guarantees

Cotton and sunflowers should come under price and market guarantees as soon as feasible, the necessary knowledge for improved production, varieties, machinery, etc., and a sufficiency of interest among growers as shown by inquiry.

The following should come under price and market guarantees as soon as feasible: maize, sorghum (but not meso or small grain millets), groundnuts, beef, milk for liquid consumption.

Price-market guarantees are in principle as necessary and proper for Native as for European agriculture. They are already in operation in Southern Rhodesia. The recent Native Development Fund Act, 1949, both facilitates the use of the guarantee system and enhances its potentialities for bringing about improvement in Native agriculture.

The need for security in policy for agriculture is coming to be recognized. This continually requires acceptance of principles and objectives deriving from reasoned consideration of the country's national objectives for agricultural production and of its whole economy.

It is plain that farmers themselves must take the initiative for a national agricultural policy. If they unite their knowledge through their own organizations, they are better informed about its national resources and its needs than members of a Legislature, in any possible case.

They can act to formulate a policy, and and from their point of view. They must expect the public to see it from the point of view of the national economy. They must show a reasoned case for the policy, they advance, and convince the public that a necessary statutory support can promote efficiency of production in their own community.

In Southern Rhodesia need for more food production imposes a heavy urgent task, while delay in dealing with long-term agricultural policy would be a grave error. Nevertheless, soundness as well as speed must be assured. Both depend on good relations between Government and farmers, be working together over production plans and policy. Both may be expected from deliberate discussion, with reasoning as the best available evidence. Both may be produced by extremism and reliance on doubtfully authentic evidence in public utterances.

Though in the making of agricultural policy there is bound to be contention, its harmfulness may be substantially checked by deliberation in the open, with informed representatives.

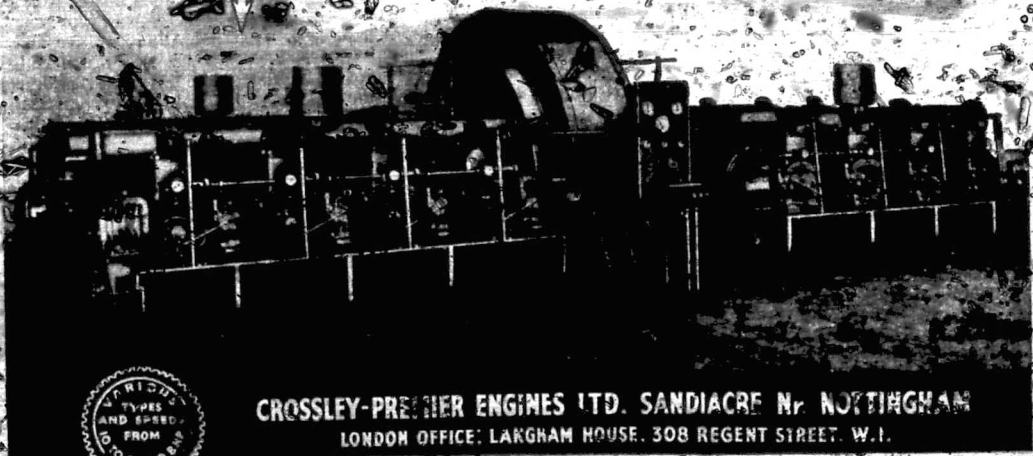


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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Zomba's jubilee agricultural show will be held on Sunday.

Kenya's inscription scheme for Europeans will open before next January.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is to increase its staff of African agricultural demonstrators by no fewer than 1,200.

The third session of the ninth council of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia will be resumed in Lusaka on Monday.

Publication of the *Sandbars Monthly Newsletter* by the Information Office has been resumed after a hiatus covering the whole of last year.

A wall in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in Salisbury has been cracked by the recent earth tremor causing the floor of the committee room to sag and become unsafe.

Seven Africans of the Suk tribe who were condemned to death for the murder of three European officers in the affray of 1950 have had their sentences commuted. Sentences of imprisonment are under consideration.

Shooting on Crown lands in Southern Rhodesia has been prohibited until further notice except in certain game fly areas, because reports from all areas indicated a serious reduction in the density of game through overshooting and drought.

Students Visiting Great Britain

A party of Sudanese, consisting of four journalists chosen by the local Press Association, four representatives chosen by the Chamber of Commerce, two Government officials, and six members of the Legislative Assembly are visiting this country for the first of their lives.

A bill for the establishment of a cadet corps in Northern Rhodesia for suitable boys over the age of 12-14 years is considered by the Legislative Council. The Government has, if the motion is accepted, established a cadet corps in any school of 40 boys or over and appointed a commandant.

The creation of a new rank in the Kenya police for African officers has been opposed by African members in the Legislative Council. There were cries of "Shame" from all sides when the Solicitor-General said that an African officer was a candidate for promotion to the rank of Chief Inspector.

The Under-Secretary for irrigation in the Sudan has told the Legislative Assembly that the delay in reaching agreement on the construction of a dam on Lake Tana might cause the Sudan-Egypt agreement having been sought, to construct a dam for the storage of water for its own use on the Blue Nile.

Since the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery was established in 1936 more than £4m. representing 75% of the total subscribed, has been paid in prizes to the Union of South Africa, while prize money in the Colony have received £942,737, or 17% of the total received. Sales of tickets in the Colony have totalled £1,398,967.

A conference of the Defence Ministers of Great Britain and New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and Northern Rhodesia will be held in London on June 21 for consideration of defence problems in regions including the Middle East which are of common concern to those countries, and questions of equipment and training. Canada will be represented by an observer.

The second meeting of the fourth session of the East Africa Central Assembly opened in Kampala on Tuesday, when Sir Guy Piffing presided. On the agenda are the report of the committee on the East African Post and Telecommunications Bill, the extension of the life of the assembly, and matters affecting the voluntary and compulsory retirement of pensionable officers.

New Bridge at Mombasa

A \$10 million all-free bridge across the old harbour at Mombasa is to be built by the Government of Kenya. The Acting Secretary said when announcing this that progress on buying the present bridge from the Nyali Bridge and Development Co., Ltd. compared unfavourably with that of building a new structure. Negotiations would be opened between the Government and the company with the object of subsidizing the charges for use of the existing bridge until the new one is completed.

More than 2,000 competitors, many from the Commonwealth, are expected to take part in the golden jubilee contest of the National Small-bore Rifle Association which will be held in this country between June 30 and July 7. For British overseas marksmen there are a challenge trophy and badges for a snare-bore match among teams of four firing at 50 and 400 yards. When this event was inaugurated last year Canada gained a victory by a narrow margin over Northern Rhodesia.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed by civil servants in Southern Rhodesia at the promotion of one of their number over the heads of such more senior officials who were held to have been fully qualified for the work.

At a meeting of about 100 there was only one dissentient to a motion that the Administrative and Clerical Public Services Association is dissatisfied with the method applied by the Public Services Board in implementing the Government's policy of promotion, and that the Board should have had more confidence in the present board in this respect.

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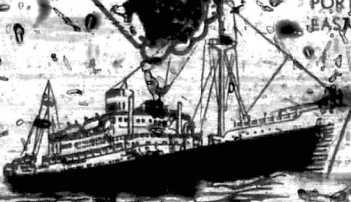
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### Of Commercial Concern

The annual report of the Cotton and Rayon Merchants' Association of Manchester states that the output of these two cotton goods, which a year ago was about half that of this country, has now risen to 40% of Lancashire's production. In the same period the Japanese output of rayon piece goods has advanced from 40% of the British output to a total in excess of it. During the week ended May 19 there were sold at auction in Southern Rhodesia 2,772,418 lb. of flue-cured tobacco for £547,156, averaging 46.37d. per lb., and 64,070 lb. of fire-cured at an average of 16.49d. In the first six weeks of the year 14,861,658 lb. of flue-cured were sold for £2,810,218, averaging 45.38d., and 281,956 lb. of fire-cured, averaging 17.12d. per lb.

Outward and homeward freight rates between the United Kingdom and the Continent and South and South-East African ports will be announced on July 1. The South and South-East Conference Lines will issue the new rates shortly. The rise is expected to be about 10%. Rates affecting East African ports were raised in March.

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., a subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd., have sold for £382,500 one of their nine estates, the production of which, amounting to about 11% of the total output of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., should be replaced within 18 months by increases from the newer estates recently acquired by the group.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auction in London 4,994 cases of Nyasaland tea were sold. Well-made teas with good liquors, especially families, were 1d. to 3d. per lb. dearer. The more common kinds were firm to slightly dearer. The price range for Nyasaland teas has now been greater, from 4s. to below 2s. per lb.

European meat production in Kenya last year consisted of 28,100 cattle (25,400 in 1949), 2,200 (3,000) grade calves, 20,100 (24,000) grade sheep, 3,700 (6,800) grade lambs, 31,100 (31,600) bacon pigs, 14,100 (10,600) porkers, and 3,300 (2,200) lard pigs.

Importation of goods into Kenya and Uganda from Hong Kong on the authority of an open general licence is possible only if there is adequate evidence that the goods have been manufactured in Hong Kong.

An application for the winding up of Uganda Sisal Estates, Ltd., has been filed in the High Court of Uganda by Governor Popattal, of Kampala. The hearing will be on July 10.

Bank Lakes Corporation, Ltd., propose to issue £210,000 of 6% convertible unsecured loan stock, 1956-67. It will be offered to existing shareholders at par.

Messrs. Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., building and civil engineering contractors with a subsidiary in East Africa, propose to increase their capital.

Southern Rhodesia's new short-term 3% "tap" loan is issued at 109% and is redeemable on June 15, 1954. Imports from the Sudan in February were valued at £2,027,273 and exports at £2,867,386.

Nairobi's £2m. loan of 3 1/2% registered stock at 109% was oversubscribed last Thursday.

African crops have been adversely affected by recent floods in East Africa.

First grade wheat in Kenya is now priced at 42s. per bush.

### Sisal Outputs

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 5,472 tons of sisal and tow in the first five months of this year, compared with 3,422 tons in the corresponding period last year.

"Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—435 tons of fibre in May making 1,015 tons to date.

### Dividends

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd.—Second interim on ordinary and deferred ordinary shares for the year ending September 30, 1951, 1s. per share (the rate of South African normal income tax).

Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—Final, 9s. per £10 share, making 10% for the year (the same).

Mitchell Co. and Co., Ltd.—Interim, 10% (the

### Porter's Cement Industries

PORTER'S CEMENT INDUSTRIES LTD. reported a net profit of £80,819 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £87,679 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £41,890. General reserve receives £12,500. Dividend equalization requires £5,000. Increase of the preference shares requires £5,000, and dividends on ordinary shares £17,500, £24,439 to be carried forward, against £6,462 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £50,000 in 100 cumulative preference shares and £100,000 in ordinary shares, both of 5s. each. Reserves stand at £249 and current liabilities at £154,126. Fixed assets are valued at £96,272, including £1,452,000, and current assets at £134,212, including £20,078 due from the associated Delaway company and £6,441 from Porter's Industrial Enterprises, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. William Brown (chairman), W. Porter (managing director), H. P. Bradley (alternate), Durham, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins (alternate), B. J. Newson, and Sir Digby Burnett (alternate), J. H. Mitchell.

### Sudan Salt

SUDAN SALT, LTD., is providing £11,000 for taxation, and a grant of £13,000, compared with £13,311 in the previous year. A dividend of 7 1/2% less tax, requires £8,938, leaving £11,483 to be carried forward, against £7,080 brought in. The issued capital is £227,000 in shares of 1s. Capital reserve stands at £6,020, preference reserves at £18,483, and current liabilities at £31,391. Fixed assets are valued at £215,216, and current assets at £78,127, including British Government securities of £2,337, and £37,592 in cash. The directors are Sir Harold Wooding (chairman), Mr. R. V. Gule, and Mr. F. F. Bourne.

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## Company Meeting Reports

# The Uganda Company Limited

## Industrial Development of the Protectorate

### Mr. Christopher J. Holland Martin's Views

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 31 at 13, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

MR. CHRISTOPHER J. HOLLAND MARTIN, the chairman of the company, after referring to the retirement of Sir Theodore Chambers, who had been chairman of the company since 1937, said in the course of his speech:

"I think you will agree that the accounts for the year ended August, 1959, were satisfactory. The gross profit of our group rose from £121,000 to £203,000. The net profit, after charging depreciation and other items set out in the accounts and provisions, nearly £64,000 for taxation amounted to £25,411, as compared with £68,845 in the previous year. The group's carry-forward has increased by £24,855 to £115,777.

"You will remember that at the last general meeting the chairman announced that the increased trading which your company and its subsidiaries have undertaken requires extra finance, and that it was the policy of the board to replace the temporary loans which it effects by issues of permanent capital from time to time. That remains our policy to-day, and your directors are in active consideration of the further implementation. At this meeting I am, Sir Theodore Chambers was able to announce the tentative terms of an issue. I am afraid that I am not yet in a position to do this, but I can assure you that as soon as it is possible to do so an announcement will be made, and I hope this will be at an early date.

#### The Chairman's Tour in Uganda

"I spent the months of February and March in Uganda, carrying out a very full tour of all our interests. Let me say something of Uganda's economic future as I see it. I was immensely impressed by the possibilities which the Protectorate has before it, of which its Government has clearly determined to make the best possible use.

"The hydro-electric scheme at Jinja is well under way. The cement works at Tororo. A definite decision has been made to build a large textile factory at Jinja, and other important developments in exploiting the mineral resources of the territory will almost certainly be undertaken. When these are taken in conjunction with the vast agricultural production of the Protectorate, if only world conditions, both economic and political permit, and if local politics are wisely handled, I foresee a very bright future for Uganda.

"The resources of your company to progress as the Protectorate progresses are tremendous, and I am confident that we have a staff, headed by Mr. Simpson, which is capable of exploiting them to the full. It is not for our group to take a direct part in these major capital developments. Our role is to be always at hand and ready to help those who do.

#### Progress of Subsidiary Companies

"I now turn to our subsidiary companies. The last season's cotton crop was satisfactory, and this season, though the crop has not been so large, the Uganda Company (Cotton) Limited, will again make good profits.

"Unfortunately, there is a political shadow hanging over the whole cotton industry of the Protectorate. The United Kingdom Government was unable to accept the Uganda Government's proposals for the reorganization of the industry and the greater participation of Africans in it. The Secretary of State himself has just returned from a visit to East Africa, largely occasioned by

undoubted desire to look into the problem personally on the spot. We do not yet know what the results of this visit will be, but I would like to assure you that the Uganda Government will have our full co-operation in carrying out any scheme of reorganization which will, we believe, benefit the community as a whole. We do not consider that nationalization would do this.

"The East African Tea Estate Limited, which is prospering. The crop at Mityana did not go so large this year, but it will be satisfactory. In the Fort Portal area, where we are developing tea gardens, good progress has been made. A factory should be in operation within the next few months, and we are going ahead with planting in the district, which is, I believe, one of the most favoured regions for tea growing in the world.

"The company still suffers from severe hidden taxation, which the local Government impose by fixing the local price of tea at a completely unreal level. These conditions on this subject are at this moment being made.

"The Uganda Estates Limited, our subsidiary which owns the coffee and rubber estates near Kampala, is also prospering. They have started to tap rubber again after resting the trees for several years. The crop is proving this profitable. Coffee prices too are high and our shops are good.

#### Industrial Developments

"As regards our motor department, we had a very satisfactory year last year, and so far the current year is equally satisfactory. The industrial developments in Uganda will necessitate our developing our existing garages and service stations in Kampala and Jinja, and probably, in opening up areas where other industrial development is taking place. I feel confident that this will be a valuable addition to our assets.

"In order that we may play our full part in assisting the development of the Protectorate, we have started an electrical and engineering department. I am happy to say that this department is already working at a profit.

"Your board are determined that the Uganda Company and its subsidiaries should play their full part in the development of the Uganda Protectorate. I hope I have shown you in my remarks to-day that those developments are likely to be. If we are to play our full part, it is essential that not only must our staff on the field be of the highest calibre possible, but also that they should be working as a well integrated organization. This is true of every subsidiary, but particularly so with a group whose activities are many thousands of miles from London. The main purpose of my recent visit was to examine not only our programme of developments, but the provision of the best possible organization and machinery to carry that programme into effect. As a result we are now in process of carrying out certain alterations in our internal set-up.

"One step has already been taken by the formation of a new subsidiary called The Uganda Company (London) Limited. The main purpose of the company is to make for greater efficiency in the marketing of the products of our Uganda subsidiaries in England and the purchase in England of stocks for them. It has not yet started operations, but will shortly do so.

"It is too early yet to speak of our further plans in this connection, but I should like to assure you that your board has considered with the greatest care how to provide the best framework to carry the company's increasing trade, and is now engaged on implementing the conclusions.



Perhaps I should add that it is and always has been the policy of your board that the company should remain domiciled in the United Kingdom where the vast majority of its shareholders belong. In this way we feel we can best serve what I am certain is the object of each one of us, that is to say the development of a British Colony with British capital to the mutual advantage of the Colony and the proprietors.

The chairman concluded with an expression of thanks to the general manager and his staff in Uganda.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend as recommended was approved.

MR. F. EGERTS, CBE, A.C.A., was elected a director, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. having been fixed, the proceedings terminated.

## The Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, Ltd. Improved Results

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 31st in London.

MR. THOMAS DAY, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The accounts show a net profit of £2,429 19s., as compared with a loss in 1949 of £4,550. The value of production in 1950 was almost three times that of 1949.

"The work done on the nearby D.S.O. property had resulted in a growing output and indications sufficiently favourable to convince us that the development of this property into a producer of the size we need might be more quickly achieved than that of any of our other properties. It was decided that the main concentration of effort should for the present be devoted to the D.S.O. property, where production continues to be expanded.

"This, together with the fibre output from the milling at Kurie is planned to provide the revenue needed to pay for all our activities of production, development, and prospecting, and, we hope, give a profit.

The indications disclosed so far in the body of ground we are working at D.S.O. suggest a deposit of good size and fair grade, with a width and structure that makes it easy to work.

"Demand for asbestos fibre of the varieties which we produce shows no sign of slackening, and prices being received are well in advance of those prevailing at this time last year.

The report was adopted.

### Port of Beira Development, Limited

At an extraordinary general meeting of Port of Beira Development, Limited, held at Westminster House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4, the chairman of the company, Mr. V. L. Oury, confirmed that it is expected that shareholders will receive approximately 1s. 6d. per share, without taking into account the outcome of the questions outstanding with regard to Block No. 1 and a claim for repayment of Mocimboa taxes, and that shortly after the meeting the liquidators will declare a distribution of 18s. per share.

Resolutions submitted to the meeting were duly passed, and Mr. J. T. Corbett and Mr. V. L. Oury were appointed liquidators of the company.

## Mining Developments at Kileleshie Mine Treatment Plant Contemplated

GOVERNMENT continues to react with about developments at the Kileleshie copper property in the Ruwenzori Range of Uganda and we have good reason to believe that the Anglo-British and Anglo-French groups, which are jointly concerned in the development of the property, now contemplate the erection of treatment plant capable of handling rather more than 1,000 tons of ore annually. Upwards of 10m. tons of ore are already indicated by the prospecting done so far.

### E.C.A. Loan for Mufulira

THE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ADMINISTRATION has announced to Washington that it will make a loan to Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., to finance increasing copper production in Northern Rhodesia. The exact amount of the loan has not yet been settled, but a sum of \$20,000,000 has been mentioned to the U.S.A., and one of £3m. in London. The funds are to be made available from the 5% portion of sterling currency remitted to E.C.A. for specified purposes. It is believed that mining circles in this country that the intention is to apply the money to opening up the Chibuluma prospect discovered in 1948 which is considered to contain great deposits of high-grade ore.

### Progress Reports for May

Sherwood Star - 2,285 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £2107.

Rexdale - Working profit of £1,000 earned from treating 6,800 tons of ore.

Wankie Colliery - Sales were 183,335 tons of coal and 6,285 tons of coke.

Rhodesia Broken Hill - 1,200 tons of lead, 1,865 tons of zinc, and 15.73 tons of fused vanadium were sold.

Motor - 19,500 tons of ore were treated for a profit of £19,529. Shortage of coal again caused loss of running time.

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### Selection Trust, Limited. Trust Investments Report

SELECTION TRUST, LTD. After providing £35,942 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £78,131 for the year ended March 31 last compared with £28,779 in the previous year. Transfers to reserves absorbed £402,500 in the year ending March 31, 1951, and £275,000 in the year ending March 31, 1950. Dividend on the ordinary shares of £239,676 was paid to shareholders on the ordinary dividend of £239,676. The issued capital of the parent company is £1,339,000 in 100 shares of 10s. each. Share premium account stands at £822,000, revenue reserves at £558,340, ordinary stock at £326,984, and current liabilities at £407,255. Inter-continental subsidiary companies are valued at £451,004, quoted investments in Great Britain at £920,856, outside the U.K. at £16,770, unquoted investments at £3,113, and current assets at £2,702,187, including Government securities at £1,626,630 (market value £1,663,244), and £1,045,239 in cash.

The company holds a 50.61% interest in Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. (which in turn controls Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.) and a 32.65% interest in Rhodesian Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. C. W. Boise (chairman), T. H. Bradford (managing director), C. W. Boise, A. J. Brett, J. A. Dunn, E. Fraenkel, L. H. Leach, Brigadier R. Mickler, R. D. Peters, R. M. Peterson, and R. L. Prain. The 18th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 21.

#### Mr. S. S. Taylor Retiring

MR. S. S. TAYLOR in retirement from business has resigned from the board of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., the African and European Corporation, Ltd., the Anglo American Investment Trust, the Consolidated Mines Selection Trust, Ltd., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and other companies.

#### Mining Dividend

RHODESIA BROKEN £45% free of tax for U.K. purposes (40%). After providing £1,009,139 for taxation profit amounted to £1,758,336 (£1,026,896).

SELECTION INVESTMENTS LTD. in which Selection Trust, Ltd. holds 250,000 preference shares and all the ordinary shares after providing £3,073 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £460,938 in the year ended March 31 last compared with £641,000 in the previous year. Preference share redemption fund provides for the redemption of £1,125,000 of preference shares. Dividend received £1,125,000, interest on the preference shares £10,937, and an interim dividend of 20s. per share of the ordinary shares required £351,500, leaving £219,587 to be carried forward against £130,161 brought in from the capital of the parent company, consisting of £1,000,000 of £100,000 of cumulative redeemable preference shares and £550,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £47,500, revenue reserves at £200,000, and current liabilities at £12,145. Shares in a subsidiary company are valued at £100,000, quoted investments standing in the books at £1,839,650 have a market value of £1,668,875, and current assets total £40,549, including £70,830 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), T. H. Bradford (managing director), C. W. Boise, H. H. French, R. D. Peters, R. M. Peterson, and R. L. Prain. The 12th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 21.

### Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD. earned a profit of £213,285 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £194,659 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £110,000, general reserve receives £50,000, depreciation appears at £3,171, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share requires £58,000, leaving £57,338 to be carried forward against £68,391 brought in from the previous year. The issued capital is £200,000 in stock units of 5s. each. Current assets stand at £508,497 and current liabilities at £69,856. Fixed assets are valued at £423,902, quoted investments at £256,912 (market value £125,692), and current assets at £197,534, including £88,004 in cash.

Ore reserves are estimated at 100,000 tons at a value of £10,100,000 at an average value of 10s. 2dwt. per ton. The directors are Mr. Alexander Macdonald (chairman), Sir S. S. Harvie Watt, Mr. James Young, Mr. Richard Shedden, and Sir G. Ronald Mc Reid. The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 22.



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOMETHING IS SERIOUSLY WRONG when in a rapidly developing territory in which there has been much misunderstanding the Government decides to take not the wise course

### Were Promises Broken of Improvement By Tanganyika?

of improving its public relations organization. But that of reducing the importance and responsibility of the nucleus from which it has intended to develop such services. That the information services of the East African Dependence leave much room for improvement has been asserted in these columns again and again, and it can certainly not be claimed that Tanganyika has ever yet made an adequate effort in this respect. What purported to be an Information Department was for a long period little more than a travesty. Two years ago the Government admitted the need for a complete change of outlook and appointed a professional journalist as public relations officer with the promise, at least that is what we were told at the time from three separate sources, that he would be given the opportunity of building up an appropriate department as the Government's adviser on relations with the public and as the channel of distribution to the public of information of various kinds. The fact that

the view for the department has remained unchanged during the two years indicates that the promise of development has not been kept. Even clearer proof was afforded when broadcasting and press work were lately withdrawn from the public relations officer who has assured EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that far from continuing to such a course, he was not consulted, nor indeed interfered in any way that this development of the work of the department was even contemplated by the Government. Not a word about these strange proceedings has, so far as we can recall, been vouchsafed by an official spokesman in the Legislative Council or elsewhere.

Official members of the legislature might well demand adequate explanations for such a reversal of policy, they ought obviously not to be allowed to pass in silence. We

### Questions Which, ing questions ought to Might Be Asked

suggest that the following questions ought to be asked. Was a public relations officer with professional qualifications engaged in 1961 because the policy at the time was to increase the importance and enhance the responsibility of the department? Before he accepted the appointment was he told in London by responsible officials, including one of the





tion made against Tshetko is that he has made himself unpopular, and that, of course, was the inevitable result of his enlightened ideas and consistent attempts to apply them to the ears of the tribesmen who showed small disposition to abandon their old apathetic ways. Unpopularity in such circumstances is, in fact, a tribute to his character and leadership.

**More than a Year Too Late**

ARE THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS trying to demonstrate that they are especially casual and procrastinating? A recent note recorded that it was not until May 15, 1951, that the annual report for the year 1949 of the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory reached London. It was on June 1 that my copy of the annual report for 1949 of the Education Department of Uganda arrived; and that was at least a year later than would have been reasonable. On the earlier occasion I pointed out that the compiler had modestly omitted the date on which he completed the report. Exactly the same must be recorded of this 20-page document for Uganda.

**Reports Should Be Dated**

AS SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES, a senior member of the Colonial Office staff, received an interesting letter on another page, Colonial officials who failed to fulfil their obligation to render a prompt account of their work a century ago were deprived of their salaries while the despatch continued. Resurrection of that rule would seem unduly harsh to this shipwrecked generation, but I do say again that sharp measures by Colonial governors are needed. For those already suggested in these columns I would add the point that the date on which a departmental report is completed and dispatched to the secretariat should always appear. There ought to be gubernatorial insistence on that elementary piece of candour. Then the public would know the attitude of a director to time and timeliness.

**Semakula Mulumba**

SEMAKULA MULUMBA, describing himself as representative of the Bataka, the elders of the people in Uganda, was addressed a long letter of protest to the B.C. in respect of a broadcast to schools about conditions in the Unyoro area of Uganda. Half a century ago, I believe, he circulated copies to newspapers and others. His communication, marked by the customary misrepresentation of the nature of British administration, asserts that "the genuine intention of the British Government was always been, and still is, to acquire and dominate weak countries in order to use them as markets for British manufactures and as sources of raw materials, while maintaining in idleness, ignorance, and dire poverty the vast majority of their inhabitants for low-paid labour and the scrupulous exploitation of their resources."

**Absurd Allegation**

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES, Protestant and Roman Catholic, with their characteristic suavity, are alleged to have co-operated with British statesmen to induce the ignorant Africans to sign away their lands and economic resources. After much more similar nonsense, there is reference to a recent amendment of the penal code which made it illegal for Africans to finance the money collectively to finance a cause, business, or other enterprise, or even to send letters to one another. As if to support such outrageous generalizations, the writer quotes Section 169A of the penal code as follows: "Any person who sends or causes to be sent any chain letter or who sends or receives any money or money's worth in connexion with any chain letter is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a fine of £200, or to both imprisonment and fine."

Does he really imagine that this protection for unsophisticated Africans has any bearing whatever on his allegations? He must know, or could easily discover, the nature of a chain letter, the prohibition of which does not interfere in the slightest with normal postal communications between one man and another.

**Colonian Shippers**

A BUSINESS which goes so quietly about its business that it does not intend even to tell the world that it is now in its 100th year is a distinctive rarity. I am all the more pleased, therefore, to have discovered Mr. J. P. Ellis, chairman of the J. P. Sparrow and Co., Ltd., the well-known shipping house to give me a few facts about the private limited liability company of which he has been the head since 1940. It was in Liverpool that William Alfred Sparrow first set up as an export merchant, and not until 13 years later did he move to London, where he continued in business until his death in 1910. A decade later the firm was transferred to the style of a private company, of which Mr. Ellis was an original director.

**Tradition of Long Service**

THERE IS A TRADITION of long service in and to the house which has one employed of 23 years' standing, and another with 47 years to his credit. Moreover, many of the staff, whose few number 80 have been with the firm since their youth, so that when their clients come to London from East, Central, and South Africa, Australia, or New Zealand, they feel that the office, of their buying agents is a business home from home. They buy for Motor, Mart and Exchange, Ltd., of East Africa, in which J. P. Ellis, son of the chairman, has spent some time in order to familiarize himself with local conditions. The directors are Messrs. Ellis père et fils, G. E. Page, J. G. Page, G. W. Conington, and S. W. Crabb. May their annual shipments to our markets grow progressively greater.

**Stuff and Nonsense**

IN A COLUMN in which it is fashionable to call for "scarlet writing fluid" for children, occasionally subnormal, and the poor the lower income groups, there is a laudable tendency to economize in syllables by reducing a designation to its initial letters; but this is not without its dangers. Thus when we read the letters S.S. we now have to make sure whether they refer to the United States of America or mean us rice-able. The letters, which used to denote the Kenya Colony, now stand for British European Airways. So we should not be surprised by the sight of STUP in reading reports of labour troubles in the Sudan. The Sudan Trade Union Federation, especially after its very blunt replies they have recently received from the Civil Secretary, can scarcely complain if the initials STUP are used in the heading of the note.

**Roddy Owen's Moustache**

THE DIARIES of the *Times Telegraph* has a good story about Major Roddy Owen, the great gentleman hockey and Grand National winner, who served in Uganda in the early days, giving his name to the Owen falls, at which a great hydro electric installation is now in course of creation. When Owen was A.D.C. to Sir Evelyn Wood, then G.O.C. of the district, he disregarded an order that all officers and men should wear moustaches. His chief therefore spoke to him about it, and received the reply: "The only thing I can do, general, is to get a false moustache. I will do it on the one condition that when the division stands at ease I can take it off." Sir Evelyn Wood, though known as a martinet, said no more.

# Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

## Services Recognized in Birthday Honours List

### BARON

**MARCELE AIDERMAN VALENTINE LA JOUCHE, M.P.** for Walthamstow West from 1922 to 1924 and from 1929 to 1930.

Has taken considerable interest in Colonial affairs, a member of the Parliamentary delegation to East Africa of 1947.

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

**ARTHUR GEORGE WILFRED**, deputy chairman of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain) Ltd., Ltd.

**CHANCELLOR, CHRISTOPHER JOHN**, since 1944 general manager of Reuters, a lieutenant of a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia. As a man Chancellor, he joined the news agency in 1930.

**SURRIDGE, ERNEST EDWARD**, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika since 1947.

After military service from 1917 to 1920, he served the Tanganyika Service from 1920 to 1926, as A.D.C. to the acting Governor four years. He served the Colonial Office for two periods, before coming to Kenya in 1936 as Deputy Colonial Secretary, and six years later returned to Tanganyika as Chief Secretary to the Governor in 1944.

**SUTTON, STAFFORD WILLIAM DEWOLF FOSTER**, Chief Justice designate in Malaya.

Having served in the Army from 1914 to 1919, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1919 as Assistant-General Counsel and after being Attorney-General in Ceylon in 1927, he was appointed to the same office in that of Member for Malaya in 1930, and two years later, he was Director of Malaya's Government of the Law, Advisory and Executive Civil Service Advisory Boards, and Acting Governor of Malaya in 1945.

**TURNER, HENRY ERNEST**, secretary since 1919 of the Commonwealth Press Union, formerly the Empire Press Union. Has served Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.

### ORDER OF THE BANYAN

#### Military Division

**SCONES, MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD JEREMY**, late Royal Air Force, was appointed Knight of the Order of the Banyan in 1951.

### ORDER OF MICHAEL AND GEORGE

**ALLOD, SIR JAMES INGRAM WYNASTON**, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1910, he served in Egypt and Palestine being mentioned in dispatches. Transferred in 1921 to the Ministry of Health in London, before becoming private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State in 1924, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State in 1928, eight years later, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State in 1932.

**CLAY, GEORGE MITCHELL**, since 1946 Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

After a distinguished career at Cambridge and Cambridge Universities, he served in the Army from 1914 to 1918, and entered the Colonial Service as an agricultural officer in Uganda in 1924. He went afterwards a geneticist in East Africa, Agricultural Research Station, and was made Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda in 1931, Assistant Director of Agriculture in 1936, and Joint Development Officer for Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland in 1944.

**FRYE, SIR HERBERT RALPH**, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, North Borneo.

Entered the Colonial Service as an assistant treasurer in Uganda after serving in the Army from 1915 to 1918. Went to Zanzibar as registrar of the High Court in 1925, becoming resident magistrate three years later and Crown Counsel, Zanzibar, in 1930. In 1933 he was appointed acting assistant legal adviser to the Colonial Office and the Dominions Office, but later went to Gibraltar, returned to Uganda as Attorney-General in 1937. During the war years he was at different times commandant of the Uganda Defence Force, Chief Civil Affairs Officer in the Middle East, Chief Civil Affairs Officer in Malaya, and was for two years at the War Office. Secretary-General to the Government of Malaya in 1946, he became Deputy Commissioner-General Colonial Affairs in South-East Asia two years later.

### C.M.G.

**LORD, ROBERT EDMUND**, Financial Secretary, Zanzibar.

Educated at Kebley and University College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria as a cadet in 1923 and remained in that territory until 1940, when he received his present appointment.

**BECKETT, GEORGE BERNARD**, Member for Agricultural and Natural Resources, Northern Rhodesia.

Educated at Leeds University, he studied dairying in Denmark before going in 1924, to Northern Rhodesia, where he became a member of the Legislative Council in 1935, he served on the European Education Advisory Board in the following year. After being returned in 1948, he became the first non-official to receive a portfolio in the territory. In the same year he came to this country in a delegation on constitutional advance, and attended the African Conference in 1949, in which year he took part in the negotiations for the mineral royalty agreement. He accompanied the Governor to London for discussions with the Colonial Office this year.

**BENNETT, BRIGADIER JAMES FRANCIS**, Deputy Director General, Foreign Office, Administration of African Territories, Chief Administrator in Eritrea, 1945-46.

**CHINN, WILFRED HERMAN**, Adviser on Social Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. After a long experience of social work, including 11 years as a probation officer, he entered the Colonial Service in 1935, much of his service was spent in Palestine until he received his present appointment in 1947.

**EVANS, WILLIAM**, for public services to the Government of Kenya's best-known sectors, he has worked in the Romoia area since before the first world war, and played a large part in the development of the maize and oil industries. He was mainly responsible for the formation of the Kenya National Farmers' Union of which he was president in 1949, and has represented Kenya on I.C.A.F., a sector of East African States, Ltd.

**HAMILTON, LEIGH BROWN**, for public services in Kenya.

Arrived in Kenya in 1926 to open a Mombasa office for Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co. Ltd., whom he established a Nairobi headquarters in the following year, he became managing director of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd. and a director of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd. and Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Far East) Ltd. A member of the Kenya Sisal Board and chairman of the East African Jute Importers' Distributive Group, he has been the chief associations with the Kenya Farmers' Association, for which his company is selling agricultural machinery for many years as an advisory member of the K.F.A. and commercial director since 1949. Has served on many other public bodies.

**HENDERSON, KENNETH DAVID**, since 1947 Governor of Harar Province, Sudan, since 1947.

Educated at Glenside and University College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Service in 1926, becoming Deputy Assistant Secretary in Harar and Assistant Civil Secretary in Harar, eight years later.

**SMITH, HENRY**, Director of the Colonial Agricultural and Commercial, Clinical Officer, Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, London.

**PHOENIX, CYRIL CHARLES**, Financial Secretary, Uganda.

Entered the Uganda Service as an assistant treasurer in 1937, becoming Assistant Financial Secretary nine years later. In 1947 he went to the East Africa High Commission as Economic Secretary, but returned to Uganda in his present appointment in 1948.

**STOURTON, LYON HERBERT EVELYN JOSEPH**, Commissioner of Police, Nigeria.

Entered the Colonial Police in Mauritius in 1921, transferring to Zanzibar as senior superintendent in 1929. Became Commissioner of Police in the following year and in Uganda in 1946.

**THOMAS, AMBLER REGINALD**, Establishment and Organisation Officer, Colonial Office.

Transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to the Colonial Office in 1936, becoming private secretary to



the Secretary of State in 1938-39, an assistant secretary in 1946, he went to Aden as Chief Secretary the following year.

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE  
Civil Division  
D.B.E.**

**PENSON, PROFESSOR LILLIAN MARGERY, Vice-Chancellor of London University.**

A member of the governing body of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and since 1949 a member of the council of Makerere College, Uganda.

**K.B.E.**

**CUMINGS, CHARLES CECIL GEORGE, since 1947 Legal Secretary, Sudan.**

Educated at St. Andrews College, Grahamstown, South Africa, and New College, Oxford, he was a Rhodes scholar of Rhodesia in 1924. Joining the Sudan Political Service three years later, he was seconded to the Legal Department as Assistant Advocate-General in 1930, becoming a judge of the High Court in 1939, Deputy Legal Secretary and Advocate-General in 1944, and Chief Justice in 1946.

**NIHILL, SIR JOHN HARRY BARNES, president of the East-African Court of Appeal.**

Solicitor-General in Uganda in 1936, after service in British Guiana and Ceylon, he was appointed Chief Justice of Kenya in 1946.

**ROWLAND, HARON THOMAS GODFREY POLSON, since 1945 Chief Justice of the Commonwealth and Empire.** Visited East Africa in 1942 and again in 1946.

**WORLEDGE, JOHN LEONARD, Director-General of Colonial Audit.**

After military service from 1914 to 1919, was appointed an assistant auditor in Kenya in 1920, transferring to

in a few months later. He became senior assistant auditor in Guyana in 1925, and after service in the Seychelles, British Guiana, and Jamaica, was appointed Deputy Director of Colonial Audit in 1941, becoming Director (and later Director-General) two years later. He visited Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Somaliland Protectorate in 1947.

**C.B.E.**

**CAMPBELL, ARTHUR BALDWIN, since 1948 chief mechanical engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.**

**ELLENBERGER, VIKTOR FREDERIC, lately Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Bechuanaland Protectorate.**

**GIBBONS, THE REV. CANON ROBERT MORTIMER, until recently principal, Madras College, Mirafiki, Tanganyika, and senior non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.**

**MELLOR, ARTHUR ROBERT THOMPSON, a member and former chairman of the executive committee, Colonial Employers' Federation.**

A director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., Council member of the Royal African Society until 1947, and then vice-president. **OLDHAM, JOSEPH HOWLDSWORTH, Dr., for services to education and educational organizations.**

A member of the East Africa Commission on Closer Union, 1927-28.

**VEITS, SYDNEY HAWYIN, for services to journalism in Southern Rhodesia.**

Joined the staff of the Johannesburg Star in 1912, served in the German South-West and European campaigns of the 1914-18 war, edited the Bulawayo Chronicle from 1926 to 1950, and a member of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. and the Bulawayo Omnibus Co. Ltd.

(Continued on page 1144)

**Tshekedi Khama's Reply to Imperial Government**

**Causes of Complaint against Commonwealth Relations Office**

**TSHEKEDI KHAMA** has not outlined his case in a long letter to *The Times*, and both the ex-Regent and our contemporary have readily consented to its publication in full by **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**. The letter reads:

"When often injustice bears heavily upon an African in Commonwealth with the thought that the British people will see that justice is done, to have the British Government give satisfaction is always the wish of the British people. But the public in Britain cannot judge a case rightly unless it has access to all the facts, and all the facts about the situation in Bechuanaland have never been given."

"I feel that a grave injustice and unmerited hardship have been done to me personally, but this is also a public matter. The Bamangwato case raises acutely the whole question of the administration of the High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland."

**Official Misrepresentations**

But may I correct some official misrepresentations about the Seretse Khama affair? What are the facts? In November and December, 1948, tribal meetings decided that Seretse's wife should not be allowed into the tribal territory. But the Government took no action. In June, 1949, another tribal meeting decided to accept Seretse's wife fully, with succession of issue. But the Government banished Seretse not only from the tribal land but out of Bechuanaland entirely. We cannot understand the actions of the Government, except as an appeasement of the racial intolerance in South Africa. It is true that the Commonwealth Relations Office said that no representations had been made by the South African Government, but the Press of South Africa made this fact being quite clear.

In my case, a tribal feud was given as reason for my banishment from tribal lands, and after 10 months this decision is alleged to be supported by the tribal opinion so conveniently disregarded in Seretse's case.

"What are the facts?" I have never been a claimant to the

Bamangwato chieftainship. My dispute with Seretse has never, and could never, involve the chieftainship, to which by every tribal law he has undisputed claim. My dispute was about the manner of Seretse's marriage, and in particular about the child of the marriage to succeed to the chieftainship. This is a matter about which a ruling was made for there are other young chiefs designate who could raise the same problem, and a settled succession is important for tribal peace. When the Government ruling could settle the problem, it was made. But if in fact I had disputed the chieftainship, surely the proper course would be to demand my banishment and at once install Seretse?

**What the Minister Omitted**

Mr. Gordon Walker has recently announced that during his Bechuanaland visit some 10,000 people say they are "not with Tshekedi". The Minister omitted several points. First, that the people had been previously invited that to say by the white officials. Secondly, that the speaker did not represent the views of the districts they were supposed to represent. Thirdly, that those who held my view about the marriage were forbidden to attend the meeting. Fourthly, that those who did attend the meeting, not having heard of this order, were removed. Fifthly, that when I heard of the order I myself made an application to be allowed to attend and state my views, but this was refused permission to attend or to represent. Sixthly, that before being unanimously asked for the return of Seretse.

It is therefore, the Government affair any way to the unanimous expression of opinion at that meeting, that Seretse should have been allowed to return. Thus, for reasons of his own, on grounds which he himself misrepresented to the people participating in the Commonwealth Relations Office, he weakened the Bamangwato by depriving them of leaders and by calling for 14 months to substitute for this traditional and accepted leadership any reasonable machinery of government.

Since the start of the trouble the Commonwealth Relations Office has sought public support in Britain by declaring that its aims was to create local councils so as to give the Bamangwato people a voice in the management of their own affairs. This is its aim I earnestly endorse. But it has taken the Commonwealth Relations Office 14 months to make a start. No scheme has even now been put before the people for consideration.

"It may not be generally known too, that there are eight main tribes in Bechuanaland, and that in seven there is no chief of any kind, yet none has a council, nor has a council been proposed for any. There are also Crown lands in Bechuanaland inhabited by people owing no allegiance to any chief, the district commissioner administering directly. There was surely a chance to demonstrate the value of democratic government. But in 60 years no such experiment has been suggested.

"In the light of these facts it is surely hard to believe the Commonwealth Relations Office when it says that Serete and I were banished so that local councils could be formed. It is going to depose and exile the other seven chiefs so that councils can be formed in the other seven tribes? Or is it not going to invite the co-operation of these chiefs? Or is it going to wait until internal trouble starts so that we can form councils in these tribes? Or is it only the members of the Bamangwato tribe and not these others who are to be given a voice in the management of their own affairs?

"There are also wider and graver issues. The High Commission territories in South Africa are the only British African territories without local and legislative councils. There has been for 30 years only an African Advisory Council for Bechuanaland. Last year the chairman of this council asked that a more responsible council (legislative) should be formed. This means that there are no representative political institutions in Bechuanaland which the Minister can claim as supporting his policy. His decisions are based solely upon the advice of his local officials.

"Why is the political development of Bechuanaland so slow? The chief reason is that these High Commission territories are administered by the Commonwealth Relations Office, to which they were transferred in 1926 from the Colonial Office. The chief duty of the C.R.O. is to study Dominion matters. This means not only that the High Commission territories get second-best consideration but that the action concerning the Protectorates is governed by the action in the Dominions—in this case, of course, South Africa.

#### Seven Points for Inquiry

"I am asking for an impartial inquiry on these points—  
(1) The true reasons why only the negative decisions (banishments) of the White Papers have been implemented, while the positive proposals for the formation of representative councils and the composing of the dynastic feud have not been carried out.

"(2) To inquire and give advice on the steps needed to reunite all sections of the tribe through holding different views. (The exile of Tshekedikha means also the exclusion from the land and full participation in the life of their tribe of over 1,000 Bamangwato residing in the Bakwena, whom the White Paper recognizes as leading members of the tribe, and the denial of their assistance in the formation of councils.)

"(3) The allegation that any mere residence in my own country as a private citizen would militate against the formation of councils, whereas I have already submitted proposals for the formation and pledged myself to cooperate in their establishment. It need hardly be pointed out that any assumption of power by an unauthorized person is a serious offence, punishable by the laws of the territory, as if it were sedition.

"(4) A re-examination of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act as to whether it is still necessary for a person to be banished without trial.

"(5) Measures needed to prevent the disintegration of the tribal organization of the Bamangwato, with its 20 associated clans, through the identification of the administration with one party of the dynastic feud which is opposed to both Serete and Tshekedikha.

"(6) The advisability of locating the administrative headquarters of Bechuanaland in Bechuanaland instead of in the Union of South Africa.

"Finally, (7) an examination of the case for separating the duties of High Commissioner of South Africa from those of High Commissioner for the protectorates.

"These are important matters, but the most fundamental of all is, of course, the question of transferring the High Commission territories from the Commonwealth Relations Office to the Colonial Office, which has the experience, the machinery, and the trained, first-class men for the job."

#### Transfer to Colonial Office Proposed

The council of the Liberal Party agreed unanimously on Saturday with the action of its representatives in the House of Commons in tabling a motion demanding an impartial inquiry into the banishment of Tshekedikha and the general situation in Bechuanaland.

On the same day the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which normally supports the Socialist Government, issued a statement in the same sense. It reads:

"Main problems have been thrown up during the discussion on the position of Tshekedikha and Serete Khama which are of wider significance than the question of personal justice. The Fabian Colonial Bureau suggests that consideration should now be given to the following problems—

"(1) *Process of Deportation.*—In the House of Commons on 18th the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced that he was examining, in conjunction with Colonial Government, the powers of deportation existing in Colonial territories. The power to deport without trial appeals against the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Griffiths states that with changing circumstances these powers should be examined afresh. There is an appeal case for their re-examination in the High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland.

"(2) *Legislation for Implementation.*—The High Commission territories are those which are governed by proclamation. The only representative bodies which exist in existence are purely advisory. No indication has yet been given that any central legislative bodies are even contemplated.

#### Curious Equality

"(3) *High Commissioner.*—These three territories suffer from the curious equality of the positions of the High Commissioner. He is in effect their governor while at the same time he must be a representative of the United Kingdom Government of the Union of South Africa. His office is in the latter territory. Would it not be preferable that his duties should be diplomatic, like those of other High Commissioners in the Dominions, and that an administrator, responsible directly to the Commonwealth Relations Office, should be in charge of the three Protectorates? At the same time it might be considered whether these territories might not with advantage be made the responsibility of the Colonial Office, with its wide experience of Colonial administration.

"(4) *Public Inquiry.*—There have been demands for an inquiry into the position of Tshekedikha and Serete Khama. We support these, but would wish to see also an inquiry into the general administration of Bechuanaland. It has been argued that such an inquiry would hold up present political progress, but there is no evidence of such progress, and we have the statement of both Serete and Tshekedikha that in point of fact all progress is being impeded through the confusion into which their banishment has thrown the larger part of the territory. The Parliamentary Labour Party has discussed the case in private. Mr. Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, attended the meeting and took part in the discussion.

Tshekedikha Khama addressed the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at the House of Commons on Monday. He was accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott.

#### S. Rhodesia's European Population

"IF THE PRESENT RATE OF GROWTH IS MAINTAINED, the population of Southern Rhodesia will reach about 2,000,000 by 1971," said Mr. F. T. Russell, a member of the Colonial Public Service Board, in a recent address. He thought that the coming census would show the European population to be about 740,000, compared with 711,000 in 1941, 569,000 in 1931, 69,000 in 1941 and 82,000 in 1937.

In 1950 there were 59 white men to every 41 women in the Colony, compared with a ratio of 71 to 29 in 1904. Children under the age of 15 are now probably numbered at 48,000 compared with 40,000 a century ago.

Over 70,000 immigrants during the last five years, about 35,000 came from the United Kingdom and 30,000 from the Union of South Africa. The census would probably show that some 84% of the total European population was born in the Colony and about 30% each in the Union and the U.K. There had been a steady growth in the populations of the cities in recent years and about 55% of Europeans now lived either in Salisbury and Bulawayo and their suburbs.

About 25% of the working European population was engaged in agriculture and mining, and similar proportions in secondary industries and building, in commerce and transport, and in public and other services. A very high proportion of Europeans were employers or working on their own account.



# Colonial Development Corporation Criticized in Commons

## Demands for Clear Definition of Corporation's Policy

CRITICISMS in the House of Commons of the Colonial Development Corporation were renewed in last week's issue. A further instalment of the report is given here.

SIR PETER MACDONALD (Cons.) said that if any of his remarks seemed not impartial, they were nothing compared to statements in the C.D.C. report itself. He regretted the quarrel between the retiring chairman of the corporation and his successor, and repeated his earlier statements that the appointment of Lord Freigang as chairman had been almost unfortunate.

The only criticism that I found he had for the appointment—a very poor one—was that it had abandoned the principles and become a Socialist. He approached his task in the typical Socialist manner. On the typical Socialist pattern he built up a programme organization in London, scattered over a wide area, with premises in different parts of the West End, put in an expensive staff, and spent vast sums travelling about the world trying to find schemes to which the money could be devoted.

The more Lord Freigang schemes all right. Of the 50 schemes enumerated in the report some are no doubt admirable and we hope that they will turn out to be so, especially the long-term schemes, but some should not have been undertaken at all. We should not have embarked on an investigation and without discovering what assets the ventures had and what their prospects were. It is obvious from reading the report that in many cases that was not done.

What really mattered in the administration of the schemes was sound business sense and business methods. These were not applied to some of the schemes.

The first thing to be done before taking over an undertaking as a going concern is to put in an accountant and see what the going methods are, what business has been done over a period, what profit or loss has been made. In some of these schemes that could not possibly have been done. The report admits that it was not done in the case of Tanganyika, for example.

Mr. FRANKIN (Lab.) Is the hon. member implying that private enterprise swindled the corporation?

### Private Enterprise Not Fairly Treated

SIR P. MACDONALD: Not at all. Optimistic people might have thought that their ventures were worth the money paid for them. Anyone has his own ideas of the value of his business, but that does not mean that the person whom it is being offered should accept the situation without investigation. I am not saying that the sellers were misleading the Government, but I consider that the Government were fools to accept their valuation. This is admitted in the report.

I am glad to hear from the Minister that some changes are taking place in the headquarters of the corporation under Lord Reith. It is obvious that there is room for improvement, economy, and greater efficiency.

The corporation have gone into the hotel business and in many places are building hotels. I cannot see why they should enter the hotel trade. My experience in travelling round the world is that when a demand for a hotel grows there is always someone willing to meet the demand. It is not the business of the corporation to spend British public money on hotels or on planning hotels.

Under new management the corporation is being down to earth. The headquarters are a bit too high. The hon. gentleman did not mention that an estimate of the corporation has invested is interest-free. If he had added the normal interest charge the losses would be £30,000 or £500,000.

I hope that the corporation, under good management and closer supervision, will prosper. Its establishment was received with general acclaim on all sides of the House, and that feeling is still there, but the report has been rather a revelation. We expected that certain things were happening, but could not get the facts. The report gives us the information for the first time. I have been asking for it a very long time. It puts the wind on the trouble.

I have travelled a good deal in the Colonies since this corporation started, and there is a feeling that private enterprise is not given a fair crack of the whip. If the corporation is to do all that a developing Colony requires, they must have men on the spot who understand the local realities, such as labour conditions and climatic conditions. Those men can give constant supervision to any undertaking. It is obvious that the corporation cannot do that from London.

of the hope we give to private enterprise in the Colonies. The chances there are schemes becoming successful. Lord Reith seems to suggest that the corporation should not spend its money on hotels, housing estates, or power stations.

### Need for the Labour Market

MR. THOMAS REID (Lab.) said that Mr. Fletcher had entirely avoided any criticism, but sorry that so much of the money had been spent on social services in the Colonies. He had put the cart before the horse.

I prefer the Development Corporation, composed of experts, tested by their experience, to take on these schemes, select the right staff, and take responsibility for the results that come from the schemes. The whole world must have responsibility. Its members are appointed for special knowledge, the responsibility for selection should rest on the

This £100m. is negligible compared with the need. £1,000m. would be negligible. I think that this small country, burdened with a big and other expenditure cannot pile up the thousands of pounds necessary to do the job. The only way of raising the capital for rejuvenating the Colonies is by a system of mutual aid, the countries of the world, all of which would gain from the development of the Colonies. The United Nations must formulate a clear scheme for developing the backward areas.

The corporation are spending some money on social services, but the social services is the duty and obligation of the Colonial Governments. The bulk of the British taxpayers' money to be used to build up the bulk of the territories and make permanent social services possible.

Both on the board of the corporation and in the staff, whether European or African, if suitable local people can be obtained, for goodness sake, put them with the money. It is essential to have first-class staff. The operation is not carrying on a routine scheme. Discharging the task requires imagination, caution, and practical ability. In my long experience I have found that a combination of imagination with practical experience is confined to very few people. Therefore, it is necessary to have first-class men.

Mr. McGOVERN (Lab.) regretted Lord Reith's grudging attitude to his predecessors.

Lord Reith has been in many jobs during his political career, and never long enough to prove his capacity in any of them, will have to prove his capacity in this one, and I am waiting to see some evidence of his capacity. In another case he was always going to make a clean sweep, but finished in a short time and disappeared, with what results we know not.

### Attack on Lord Reith

Even the present Leader of the Opposition took part in the correspondence which developed over the autobiography which Lord Reith wrote at the time of which he was still a member of the Government. (Mr. Churchill) was a member and head of the Government and when he was asked by Lord Reith to give Lord Reith a letter of introduction, he wrote to Lord Reith to say he was sorry that he could not place him in a high position because every time he mentioned his name there was a storm of protest and everybody said that they could work with him. I will say that was the way in which the Prime Minister. I will say and see what happens in the future.

Sir John Reith as he was known was appointed by his employers as their chairman. He had been the Minister of Information and Ministry of Munitions. Within a week or two of his move to such offices he would present a report condemning every person in the organization. In his reports he could find only one man capable of assessing the job that had to be done. I could give many examples of this sort of thing.

The fact that a considerable number of members of the Conservative Party have found that Lord Reith could not work successfully with anyone makes it all the more necessary that we make the best use of the money that we have on this board who may sabotage or destroy the efforts of the country.

MR. L. D. GAMMANS (Cons.) said that the Minister of State had talked as if some of the C.D.C. schemes were already successes. Why did he not suggest that the Co-operative Wholesale Society should put spare funds