

# EAST AFRICA

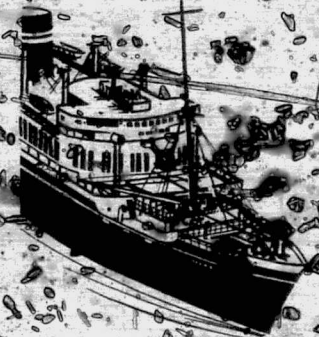
# AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 21 May 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 453

6d. weekly, 75s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



**60** days round voyage

by the B.I. sisters

**s.s. Kenya & Uganda**  
from London

East Africa in the cool season July-September,  
will be found particularly delightful.

**B.I.**

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. 46-48 COLCHESTER STREET, S.W.1.



**African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited**

**MOMBASA**

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of  
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

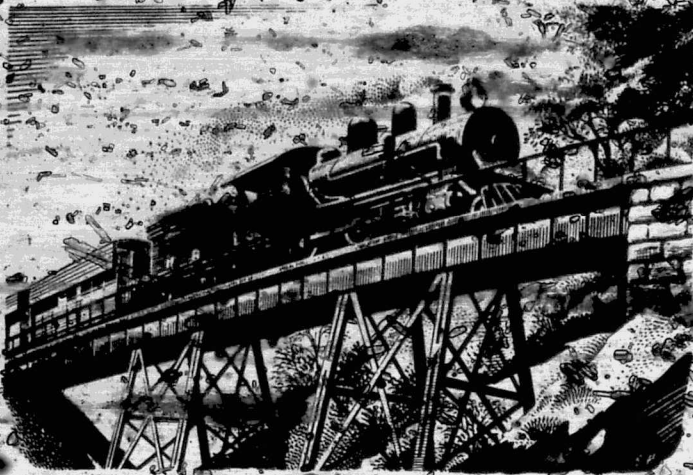
Estimates given free of charge

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. Ltd., General Managers**

Head Office: P.O. Box 20, Mombasa

London Correspondents: **DAWES & CO., LTD.**, 27, Broadhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVEVA 488)

East and Central African Losses of G.D.C.



"The Railway is the backbone of all history in Kenya." "The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown." Sir Edward King, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now the Old Harbour) commenced at Mombasa late in 1895. At the outset, the Bank was appointed bankers to the Government, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, and the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland. Initially, the Branch was housed in a small square building in the centre of the Old Harbour, perforce continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1906. At the outset, the Bank was appointed bankers to the Government, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, and the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland. Initially, the Branch was housed in a small square building in the centre of the Old Harbour, perforce continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1906. At the outset, the Bank was appointed bankers to the Government, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, and the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland. Initially, the Branch was housed in a small square building in the centre of the Old Harbour, perforce continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1906.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED**

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.  
 In addition to branches in NIGERIA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

**TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

*Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland*  
 (with connexions at Dona Ana for Trans-Africa)

Passenger trains with restaurant and bar leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Beira on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first class round tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for one month for the price of the single fare for passengers arriving by ship or air from Rhodesia and the Debeers South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoke Harbours connect with "Mala II" for Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mwanza), Tanganyika.

Head Office: Nyasaland, Limbe  
 London Office: 9, City Wall House, 129 & 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

For Information APPLY TO  
**The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia**  
 57, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1.  
 Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LOND"  
 Telephone: G.A. 9114/14/15/16/17/18/19/20. Cables: "NORHODCOM LOND"

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA  
 66, Great Russell Street, LONDON, W.C.1.

PLEASE send me  One Year and  until country ordered.  
 ME  THE ORDINARY EDITION (70s) and  THE ORDINARY EDITION (10s) per annum.  
 (Default by cheque)

Name and Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Full Postal Address (Block letters, please) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

LONDON

Established 1882

## IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,  
General Produce

## EXPORTS

Rubber, Hardware

# LESLIE & ANDERSON

EAST AFRICA LTD

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,  
Zanzibar, Tanga,  
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND  
GENERAL AGENTS CLEARING FORWARDING  
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:  
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

# BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO

MOMBASA

KAMPALA

ARUSHA

TANGA

## MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,  
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the  
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

Associated Companies:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO KAMPALA TANGA

HERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO TANGA

London Correspondents:

TRETT, BOVILL & CO., LTD.

Plantation House, Church Street, London, E.C.

Tel.: Mansion House 7471

# DALGETY

& COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal  
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from  
stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage  
arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and  
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Sellarsmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Money Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI P.O. Box 96

Mombasa Nakuru

P.O. Box 30 P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Dar es Salaam

P.O. Box 69 P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala P.O. Box 101

HEAD OFFICE:

61-63 LEADENHALL STREET

LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: Dalgety, Fen, London Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (14 Lines)

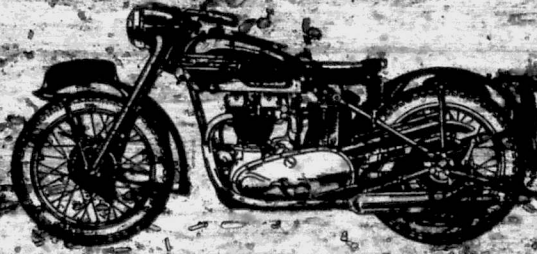
also Branches throughout  
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

# TRIUMPH

FOR STAMINA  
SPEED AND  
RELIABILITY



In every part of the world, to-day, in every climate and road condition, there are Triumph motorcycles giving fast, reliable and satisfactory service. The fine Triumph reputation has been built up by a combination of clever design, first-class production and brilliant performance.



WIGGLESWORTH & CO (AFRICA) LTD

P.O. BOX 416 P.O. BOX 10

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

## Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents  
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL  
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 15 BURY COURT, ST. MARY, AXE, LONDON, E.C.1

## LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE  
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN  
PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND  
VICE VERSA.

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
s.s. <i>Leslie Lykes</i>	loaded	mid/late May
s.s. <i>Frank Lykes</i>	loaded	late May/ mid June
<i>Charles Lykes</i>	late May	early/mid June
s.s. <i>Lonnie Lykes</i>	early/mid June	
s.s. <i>Mayo Lykes</i>	late June	early/mid July
s.s. <i>Charlotte Lykes</i>	mid July	
s.s. <i>Velma Lykes</i>	late July	early/mid August

In sufficient inducement offers, these  
vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply to

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DUBUEN,  
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.,  
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.

THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.  
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings  
between NORWAY,  
SWEDEN, DENMARK  
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,  
22, Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Overseas Importers

May we act for you here?

Manufacturers

Old established or new

Do you want new outlets?

  
**W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.**  
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND  
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free convertibility of Currencies and no tariffs would cut costs  
and help international understanding. Trading freely aids peace.

Chart IV of the Atlantic Charter. They will endeavour  
to further enjoyment of all States, great or small, victor  
or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and  
to the raw materials of the world.

# THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa, and in the United Kingdom, Government Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 61 London Wall, E.C.3. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.  
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort.

Branches in:

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA  
SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

**Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.**

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc. and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

## To South and East Africa

### WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,  
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

From Southampton

Winchester Castle	May 28
Cape Town Castle	June 4
Swilling Castle	June 11
Pretoria Castle	June 18
*Via Madeira.	**Via Las Palmas.

Take advantage of the Special  
**FIRST CLASS EXCURSION RATES**

In May and June and  
save £50/£60 on your fares  
to South Africa and back.  
Ask for illustrated literature.



### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

1 Durban Castle	June 5
2 Warwick Castle	June 17
3 Kenya Castle	July 3
4 Rhodesia Castle	July 16
5 Ulangibby Castle	July 17
6 Bloemfontein Castle	July 23

1 Out East Coast, home West Coast  
2 Out West Coast, home East Coast  
3 Out and home West Coast

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MAN 3550

Passenger Dept. MAN 9104

West End Passenger Agency:

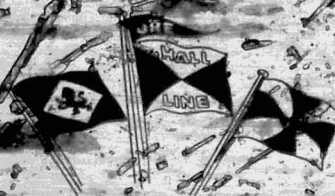
125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WHI 1911

Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.

# CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



## EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to  
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU  
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

\*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to  
THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.  
MOMBASA.

Landing Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.  
LIVERPOOL.

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEY, CALEHUST & CO., LTD.  
LONDON, E.C.2



GOLD  
STERLING  
SILVER  
SILVER PLATE  
CUTLERY  
SPOONS  
&  
FORKS  
CABINETS  
PILASTER  
ETC

MANUFACTURERS  
PRESENTATION  
PLATE  
*suitable for every  
occasion*

SPORTS TROPHIES  
AND PRIZES  
*for all events*

FLAG PLATE AND  
CUTLERY  
*for every kind of  
catering.*

ESTABLISHED  
*over 100 years*

Write now giving  
particulars of your immediate  
requirements and ask for  
catalogue

**WALKER & HALL LTD.**  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

## LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR  
NORTHERN RHODESIA

*The direct route for traffic  
to the Copperbelt*

*Saves 2,000 miles in transit  
from U.K.*

THROUGH-RAIL RATES NOW IN  
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN  
BORDER.

*Through Bills of Lading  
issued*

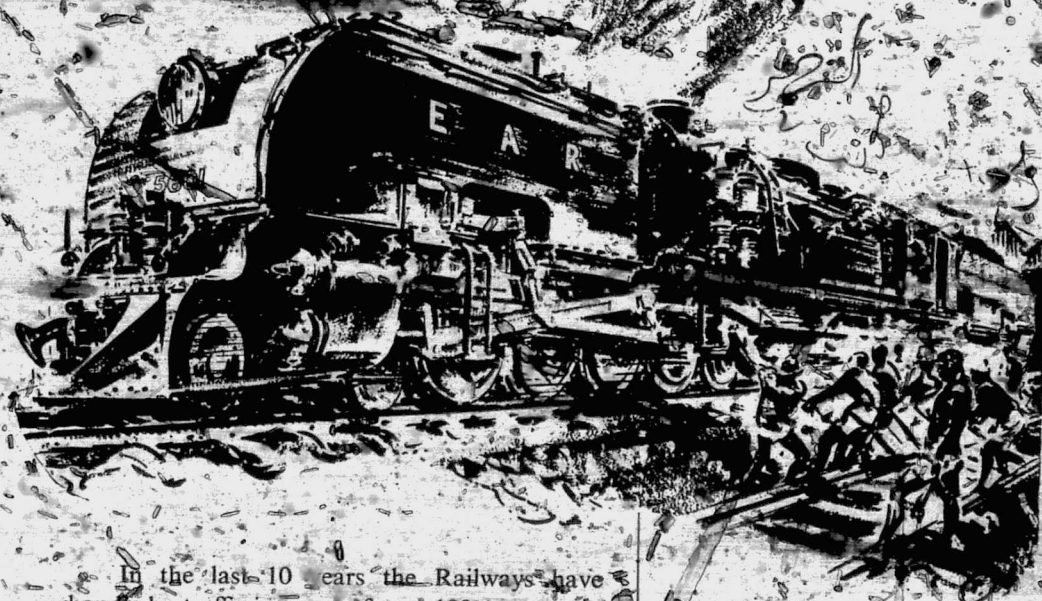
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway  
Company,  
Princes House,  
25 Graham St.  
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents,  
 Leopold Walford  
Shipping, Ltd.,  
48-50 St. Mary Axe,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

**Where we lead  
prosperity follows.**

*The history of East Africa began with the building of the railways. Where the lines cleared the way, prosperity followed. Today, the Railways and Harbours do play their part in one of the most dynamic economic expansions in Commonwealth history, and in a host of major and important developments.*



BEYER GARRATT 56 CLASS LOCOMOTIVE

In the last 10 years the Railways have handled a traffic increase of over 100%.

A vital contribution to this tremendous expansion has been made by powerful new types of articulated locomotive, specially designed to haul longer trains and heavier loads on light rails.

Latest of these Beyer Garratt locomotives is the 56 class, the most advanced of their type in the world.

Six of these fine locomotives are already in service and 29 more are on order, together with 34 of the new and even more powerful 59 Class now being developed. But they are only part of £25 million worth of railway equipment still to be delivered, including 146 mainline and 7 shunting locomotives, and 5368 units of rolling stock.

## **East African Railways & Harbours**



No Miracles  
promised

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO CLAIMS ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED. NONE THE LESS THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION

UNITY STRENGTH  
**KEA**  
Clearing & Forwarding

Another K.F.A. Service

The Kenya Farmers' Association  
(Co-op) Ltd.  
NAKURU

Branches at Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugari, Mosa, T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.



There's  
something  
in the air!

And that something, as it were, is the exterior paintwork of buildings on the coast. It is salt and moisture in conjunction with strong sunshine. To resist this destructive combination, International offer SUNLIGHT ENAMEL, an alkyd enamel which has emerged successfully from the severest tests to which paint can be subjected. It will stand up to sea air

retain its gloss for a considerable time, and so save the expense of frequent repainting.

In industrialized areas, too, SUNLIGHT ENAMEL gives an equally fine performance, protecting buildings against the ravages of polluted atmospheres and retaining its decorative appearance.

**SUNLIGHT Enamel**



**International Paints Exports Ltd.**

Messrs. R. S. Campbell & Coys.  
1950 Ltd., P.O. Box 153,  
Mombasa, Kenya

Governor's Gardens House, London, S.W.1, England  
Messrs. East Africa and Rhodesia  
British African Trading Co.  
P.O. Box 2044, & Cameron Street,  
Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op) Ltd.  
P.O. Box 35, Nakuru & Branches



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1208	Mangochia Constitutional Development	1209
By The Way	1205	Federation Enabling Bill	1211
Constitutional Development Corporation Report	1206	Parliament	1219
Bamangwato Native Authority Appointed	1207	Company Reports	1226-7
		Latest Mining News	1227

Founder and Editor  
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1493

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT POSSIBLE EXCUSE can be made for a great State Corporation which has to admit that at the end of its fifth year of operation it was still engaged in the enforcement of financial discipline and self-responsibility at head office and throughout the world? Lord Reith, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, makes that confession in the annual report now published, and there is no indication in it that he or his colleagues on the board—Mr. R. E. Brook, Sir Hugh Peaver, Mr. H. M. Gibson, Sir John Mathews Hall, Mr. H. N. Hume, Professor W. A. Lewis, Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, and Mr. G. Styse—recognize that that statement (and others in the document) reflect gravely upon them collectively and individually. It was their duty to avoid appointing to key positions at home and overseas men with an inadequate sense of responsibility and financial discipline, and a bland reference to the deficiencies of their subordinates cannot absolve them from their accountability. What would the shareholders of any commercial concern think of directors driven to make such an affirmation of ineptitude and incompetence? We do not, of course, blame Lord Reith for the gross mismanagement of the corporation under the reckless régime of Lord Trefgarne as executive chairman—a period of such devastating amateurishness that now, years later, there is still a reference to “closing past disasters and salvaging ventures which, though basically sound, were prejudiced by extravagance and inefficiency”; but some of his colleagues were on the board then, and must therefore accept their direct share of liability.

The next page of the report provides a blinding glimpse of the obvious in the solemn affirmation that “success obviously depends

on management of the right kind and quality.” Any intelligent office junior could have supplied that information to the directors—might, however, report that not many weeks ago two members of the Legislature in Uganda sought to justify writing off a million pounds from the cost of establishing a cement industry under official auspices by the serious argument that the money had not really been lost since it had taught valuable lessons (though there is reason to believe that the present position of the cement project gives cause for serious anxiety). To entrust the C.D.C. is a good deal more expensive than to teach some people in Uganda the elementary facts of economic life—the deficiency of the corporation at the end of last year was well over eight million pounds. Yet even that has not persuaded the directors to rid themselves (and the taxpayer) of the irresponsible persons who were put on the payroll by themselves and/or their predecessors.

They are, moreover, so complacent that, despite the ghastly record of misuse of large sums of public money, they have asked the Secretary of State for the allocation, “for approved purposes,

subject to neither interest nor repayment if the objective does not materialize,” of further sums beyond the £110m. provided by statute. Mr. Lyttelton, recognizing the manifest unreliability of the C.D.C., has wisely refused. Some time ago he said bluntly in public that he would not normally sanction its participation in new projects except in association with private enterprise and local knowledge. Not surprisingly in view of the corporation's record, such associates, though they have given

much help, have not in general been willing to take more than a token financial participation. The reason, of course, is that they know far far more about Colonial development and its difficulties than the poorly directed and badly managed State organization, and that they expect the funds for which they are trustees to be fruitfully employed, not recklessly frittered.

More than ten pages of the report are devoted to reviewing the enterprises in East and Central Africa in which the corporation is engaged. Of £100,000 invested in East African Industries

### How New Public Money

Ltd., more than half has been lost on the disposal and revaluation of surplus fixed assets, last year's loss was over £85,000, and the future depends mainly on the outcome of partnership discussions now in progress. Almost £900,000 is at stake in Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd., but two more years are to be spent on exploration and experimental work, while study is continued of the economic application of the best methods of treating the ore. Investigation of coal fields in South Tanganyika has cost more than £414,000 and indicated the presence of about 400m. tons, so far from any railway that many millions of money and years of construction would be needed to give the deposits any commercial value. The Ligana iron ore deposits in Tanganyika were computed by Government geologists to contain 1,200m. tons of ore, but the geologists of the C.D.C. and two mining corporations give a maximum estimate of 20m., and it now looks as if the deposits may not be large enough to warrant further investigation so far in the interior. Presumably the locality has not changed as a result of the further and discouraging prospecting. After spending more than £270,000 on Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd., it is still uncertain whether the business can be made to pay. The one bright spot in East Africa is that on the Tanganyika waste estates, on which £424,785 had been spent by the end of 1952, operations are ahead of programme and in line with the original estimates.

Three-quarters of a million pounds have been sunk in a cattle ranch in Bechuanaland to learn that "cattle can become economically only with a much larger herd," and that accurate costing this year should begin to show how far it is worth persisting with crop growing. An abattoir at Robatsi on which £450,000 has been spent should have

opened ten months ago. Its completion will cost more than was estimated. Sufficient water has not yet been found on the Molopo holding ranch, which has cost £400,000 already and will require more working capital and more money for fencing, boreholes, and buildings. The corporation has invested £975,000 in Chlanga Cement, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, which has a 10% dividend of 5 per cent. but some reorganization is now under consideration. After dispensing £171,000 on Kanyungu tobacco estates, Nyasaland, the board is to decide whether or not to persist with this speculative venture. The Vinyangung estates, on which £600,000 has been lavished, are to be partially developed only; as full development would cost £24m. or more than twice the original estimate, planting is to be limited to 6,000 acres. The Limpasa rice farm has been abandoned. That in brief is the discreditable story.

It shows that rank bad judgment has been a continuing characteristic of an organization ("the corporation" would do better in the better word) which lacks even an elementary financial sense, which Lord Reith's

### Lord Reith's Responsibility

admits having allowed inordinate latitude to incompetent employees, and which for years neglected the cooperation which men of experience in the Colonies would gladly have given. If their aid had been accepted the millions of British money which have been poured out so generously might have been guided into the right developmental channels, instead of being directed so badly. Lord Reith has so heavy and worrying a duty to perform as chairman that all his time and talents have, on the evidence of this report, been inadequate to achieve that improvement which he himself forecast a year ago. Yet this is the moment at which he has asked the Secretary of State that his chairmanship "should no longer exclude any other interest or activity in view of the organizational changes, including a large measure of devolution, that are shortly to become fully effective." Might he not have waited for proof of the efficacy of those changes? He must not be surprised if there is widespread scepticism about such promises. He told the country a year ago that "next year's story should be different." It is not; it is a dreary repetition, not even written in decent English—of a disastrous tale for 1951. "There is still much to be done in clearing up past disasters and salvaging ventures," writes Lord Reith. He should concentrate his attention

# Notes By The Way

## Rasebola and Seretsi

SERETSE KHAMA and his supporters in this country and Bechuanaland must now know that there can be no question whatever of his succession to the Bamangwato chieftainship. He was excluded from that office by a Socialist Government of this country, that decision was ratified by their Conservative successors, and another tribal *kgona* having recently failed to step upon a new chief, the Government has now drawn a distinction between the appointments of chief and Native authority, and nominated Rasebola Kgamene to the second post. For three years European district officers have had to exercise powers which will now revert to a Native authority with an impressive record in war and peace.

## African Leadership

GOOD AFRICAN LEADERSHIP is essential to the health, happiness, and progress of all African territories, whatever the composition of the population. In all of them there are some ambitious and unbalanced Africans with inordinate ideas of their own capabilities and ready to advance their own interests by exploiting existing difficulties, manufacturing new grievances, and manipulating ignorance, misunderstanding, and discontent for their own purposes. The best man to deal with the bad cases is the really good African, but such a task involves heavy risks, for misleaders on the make equip themselves with an organized *claque* of expectant sycophants who do not hesitate to apply pressure in situations on the grand scale, and even intimidate.

## Character and Competence

INTERIUM HAVING WITHDRAWN from public affairs, to which he made so remarkable a contribution, the next best African available among the Bamangwato was Rasebola Kgamene. Though many of the tribe have resented his loyalty to Tshabed, there is general respect for him as a man and one that foundation may be laid sufficient trust that he who is now the Native authority only will in time be acceptable as chief also. The decision made by Her Majesty's Government will be represented as a failure by the pro-Seretsi faction, but that does not exclude the possibility that acts and facts will later persuade the people that their best leader would be the man to whom a difficult but honourable opportunity is now given. The principle at issue is that of good government under an African chosen for his character and competence, and for many years this Journal has declared that these two qualities should be the criterion in selecting Africans for public responsibility.

## No Quislings

A WEEK AFTER WEEK the *Observer* publishes remarks about British East and Central Africa which would convey a very different meaning to the readers if placed in their fair setting. Last Sunday's issue, for instance, carried the statement: "It is remarkable that not a single African chief in Nyasaland has come out in support of the Government [over federation]. We will have no quislings in our ranks" was the comment of a prominent leader of the Nyasaland African Congress. The writer of that paragraph presumably failed to notice that his second sentence explained the first: "I mean, in plain English, that the Congress was ready to apply whatever pressure seemed necessary to restrain even the most independent-minded chief from holding office from that united front which the extreme nationalists have laboured to present." When he was in Nyasaland

the Minister of State found abundant proof that intimidation was being practised, the Governor has since reported on no more than one occasion, and many non-official European residents, missionaries, and administrators have testified in the same sense. Though African politicians have vehemently denied the charge, it is now ungrudgingly admitted by their organization in words: "We will have no quislings."

## Leadership

IN THE NEXT PARAGRAPH the *Observer* wrote: "Nyasaland leaders include all the most prominent and talented Africans in the territory, and the quality of their leadership is probably unsurpassed by any other part of Africa." That quality of leadership may be judged by the Congress demand that the Imperial Government should replace the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary for African Affairs, and all the provincial commissioners, and appoint five Africans to the Executive Council and five to the Legislative Council (which now has two such members). It is utter nonsense to suggest that those responsible for such fantastic proposals are the best Native leaders in Africa. I am happy to think that I know Africans of far higher quality, more of judgment who would have nothing to do with such crazy claims. Moreover, I believe that the Africans of Nyasaland can hold their own with any others between the Nile and the Limpopo; but unhappy to see that they are not the first to do for this unbalanced Congress.

## Still Too Casual

GENERAL SIR CAMERON NICHOLSON, Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Land Forces, said before he left Nairobi last week after a five-day tour of Kenya's troubled areas: "There is an inadequate sense of urgency at some levels." Since a senior military officer accustomed to speak in public with a high sense of responsibility will have been much more likely to check his words than exaggerate his thoughts, his statement must be considered grave. Perhaps it was intended to warn the Secretary of State, who has been "in" in Kenya, to treat with healthy scepticism any official assurances that the position had greatly improved, and to probe for the shortcomings which persist even seven months after the proclamation of the state of emergency. It is shocking to be told by the G.O.C.-in-C. that there is still "an inadequate sense of urgency." Has he provided the Governor with a list of the somnolent ministers of whom he has knowledge? If not, he should be asked for it, and, if the charges are proven, every man mentioned should be sternly rebosched.

## Sir Rex Surridge

IT IS NOW DEFINITE that Sir Rex Surridge will not after all go to Kenya for a few months during the leave of a senior official. That strange arrangement by the Government of the Colony was severely, and deservedly, attacked in and out of the Legislature, in which the Government's spokesman made a poor defence of its gaffe.

## Warning

MRS JENNIE LEE, M.P. wife of Mr. Anselm Bevan M.P. has written in *Tribune*, the Left Wing weekly: "No Socialist can believe in Royalty as such, or Colonialism."

"Hygiene, not colour, is the real race barrier in Kenya." — A correspondent of the *New Statesman*

# Colonial Development Corporation Losses Now Exceed £8m.

Annual Report Shows Profitable Operations in 1951, but Losses in 1952 and 1953. Still Lacking, Says Annual Report

## PHILIPPS COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THE PHILIPPS COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION reports an operating loss for 1952 of £1,025,095, which is slightly above a loss for the previous year and a total deficiency of £3,205,208 when losses on the realization of assets and provision for capital losses are taken into account.

The cumulative losses since the Corporation was set up in 1947 have risen to £3,992,208.

Lord Reith is the chairman of the corporation and the other members are Mr. R. E. Brock (Chairman), Sir Hugh C. Beaver, Mr. H. McCarrison, Sir John Hathorn, Mr. J. N. Hume, Professor W. A. Lewis, Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor and Mr. G. Tysse.

Until February 1952, Sir Charles Darwin was also a member.

### Lord Reith's Authorship

The report, written in staccato form, bears clear marks of Lord Reith's authorship. It states, *inter alia*:

"Last year's report said 1951 should constitute the peak of loss. Events have taught us better.

"In long-term development failures must be expected to show up first—and the earlier they can be recognized for what they are the better; successes often mature slowly. There may be 10 to 15 anxious years before preliminary troubles are overcome, full production and a profit credited; and some projects are lost as passing from the development stage (in which development costs are capitalized) to the trading stage at a point when initial trading losses must be expected. Corporation has no accumulated fund to absorb such losses.

"There were further heavy losses. Several projects recognized as doubtful towards the end of 1951 have had to be closed down; they were given the benefit of the doubt, it seemed right at the time. For others, regarded as healthy, over-capitalization due to excessive and abortive expenditure has had to be reassessed and large provision made.

"So this year was also heavily overshadowed; and time was needed for the changes in organization and procedure outlined in the last report to take effect, in particular the enforcement of financial discipline and sense of responsibility at head office and throughout the world.

### Clearing Past Disasters

"Reorganization of projects, which proved to be misbegotten or which were mismanaged, involved an altogether disproportionate amount of work and strain; and there is still much to be done in clearing past disasters and salvaging ventures which, though basically sound, were produced by extravagance and inefficiency.

"But there are projects with which Corporation is satisfied, which are well chosen, efficiently managed, already or potentially profitable subject to risks of drought, flood, pest and civil disturbance. As Corporation feels more confident that the devotion and determination of its present staff now soundly organized and conditioned by critical commercial judgment, will enable it to achieve the purposes for which it was set up.

"The Secretary of State endorsed Corporation plans in his public reference to association with local enterprise and local knowledge combined where possible with financial participation governmental or

private. It made such association a normal requirement for capital sanction.

"Corporation acknowledges much help from associates though success has been uneven; associates have not in general been willing to take more than a token financial participation; reluctance to invest scarce funds, the loss of risks which Corporation normally underwrites, understood, but incidentally Corporation cannot be expected to sell a share in a successful venture more cheaply than commercial practice justifies.

### Colonial Governments as Partners

"Colonial Governments are substantial financial partners in some projects; in general they have been helpful.

"Many local residents serve as representative directors on boards of subsidiary and associated companies; Corporation is grateful to them.

"A commercial basis of operation, including any proviso that losses must be covered by profits, is likely—anyhow for some years—to rule out various types of development hitherto regarded as admissible within Corporation's field, unless special arrangements can be made.

"Portfolio balance comparative table does not yet show much change in functional distribution; but Corporation is now investing materially in loans for public utilities with Government guarantee. It hopes that this will give a steady, if restricted, net income to cover some part of overheads and abortive pilot schemes and investigations.

"But this income cannot meet all such charges; Corporation's requests for allocation of funds for approved purposes, subject to a further interest not repayment if the objective does not materialize, have not been agreed.

"Success obviously depends on management of the right kind and quality; so the tempo of development must be adapted to the commercial skill and experience which Corporation can command; it does not pay to try for quick results.

### Policy for New Projects

"New projects must be taken up only on a strictly commercial basis, and this will mean, as Corporation's constitution and financial arrangements now stand, virtual exclusion of some types of desirable development.

"Housing projects, for instance, depend largely on the rate of interest; but the chief casualty is likely to be agricultural settlement schemes. Such projects have been costly in the past; they are not apt for investment as a class; there is the normal risk of failure and expenditure failure while the benefit of success would in the nature of things accrue locally; the Corporation at best only making ends meet.

"Application of a commercial criterion to the Corporation's general funds is salutary; efficient managements may lose heart if they see their hard-won funds swamped by losses on 'welfare' projects.

"Corporation however suggests that, to an extent approved, it should be able to finance projects that are of great value but unlikely to be profitable; that such investments should be separately recorded and their results judged on other than commercial bases.

"Board of directors, special committee, and executive management promote functions throughout the year.

Regional operations were in position from 1,352 in the Far East all the year throughout, increasing responsibility is being devolved on them; they visit head office about twice yearly. Overseas visits are made by directors and senior executives as seems desirable.

Under present arrangements U.K. staff were reduced most significantly in senior posts; reduction in 1951 was 31.12.51 and 1.53 senior grades 119 to 80 (34%); junior grades 206 to 168 (19%); total 325 to 249 (24%).

Overseas staff: men with skilled and semi-skilled artisans 1,900 (1,700); unskilled 1,000 (1,000); Regional Office Caribbean 2,750 (3,200); Far East 3,600 (4,300); East Africa 3,200 (4,000); Central Africa 3,000 (7,000); West Africa 4,650 (4,800).

Agricultural projects 8,450 (7,800); animal projects 1,000 (1,250); factories 1,100 (1,100); forestry 1,200 (1,200); forestry 4,200 (4,150); minerals 2,900 (1,900); construction 1,800 (2,000); other projects and regional administration the rest.

#### Colonial Office Advances Another £8m.

Colonial Office advances increased by nearly £8m. to meet requirements of projects compared with over £6m. in 1951. Medium-term advances recently introduced bear a lower rate of interest and are repayable in ten years from date of advance.

Provisions for investments and projects total £3,950,000 for 1952. Provisions for abandoned projects: £1,255,000 specific provision against continuing projects: £1,375,000 a general provision.

Net book value of fixed assets, expenditure on development and investments has increased by £5,508,750 from £16,756,610 to £22,285,360. The largest increase is again in freehold and leasehold land, plantations, concessions and buildings (£1,545,645). Depreciation and secured loans increased by £1,415,375.

Loss of operational projects before charging head office and regional expenditure and interest on capital was £24,746, at was £566,289 in 1951. Loss of charging all expenses other than interest on capital was £1,367,747; last year £1,031,044 loss in 1951. £395,246 from projects abandoned. £148,117 from projects partially abandoned. £235,021 from work.

Head office and overseas office expenditure was £37,642 compared with £48,547 in 1951, after charging discounts, etc. Projects and allocations to capital expenditure and abandoned projects net debit to profit and loss account, including leading accounts to projects, was £31,872 (2,227,000 in 1951).

Investment in abandoned projects not followed up cost £16, last year £88,327.

After charging these items of expenditure and providing for Colonial and U.K. income tax and interest on medium and short-term advances, the consolidated trading loss of Corporation and subsidiaries was £1,097,091 (1,147,000) in 1951.

Realization losses on abandoned projects were £1,775,649 comprising £440,417 incurred during the year and £1,335,232 provision for the year. Realization losses on abandoned projects written off in accounts of projects were £59,220.

Provision for depreciation on investments and projects has been increased by £380,000 to meet expected capital losses. After consolidated net loss of Corporation and subsidiaries of £1,097,527, it was £2,913,493 in 1951. Of this £1,367,747 attributable to minority shareholders is £10,519. Leaving £3,805,208 for Corporation; in 1951 it was £2,995,291.

Corporation's share of net losses of subsidiary companies amounting to £328,942 has been carried forward in their books; provision for this amount has been made in Corporation's balance sheet. It was £244,642 last year.

Total consolidated deficiency incurred by Corporation since inception is £8,399,807, of which £6,420,007 relates to abandoned and written down projects.

[Editorial Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Native Authority for Bamangwato of Bechuanaland

### Appointment of Rasebolai Kgama, Cousin of Serowe, Chama

VISCOUNT SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in the House of Lords on Wednesday of last week:

"At their resumed meeting last week the Bamangwato again failed to reach agreement about the designation of a new chief. The appointment of a new chief, acceptable both to the tribe and to the Government, remains. Her Majesty's Government's aim, but the Government do not intend to impose anyone on the tribe as chief.

"For three years now, in accordance with the policy initiated by the previous Government, the tribe has been administered directly by European district officers. This system of administration, which was necessary in all the circumstances, has had certain drawbacks and limitations. There are many matters coming within the purview of the Native authority which for their effective discharge require the machinery and personnel of the Native authority (the African).

#### Restoring Tribal Affairs to African Hands

"The Government have now decided that the time has come when the conduct of the tribe's affairs can and should be restored to African hands. I have accordingly authorized the High Commissioner to make an order transferring the functions of the Native authority from the British Commissioner to an African, Rasebolai Kgama.

"Under Bechuanaland law the office of Native authority and the office of chief are not the same. The chief remains the traditional institution endowed with rights and privileges from the past. The Native authority is the capacity in which the chief or other person authorized by Government shoulders the functions and responsibilities of day-to-day local administration under the general guidance of the High Commissioner and his officers. Ordinarily the chief

is also the Native authority, but in the absence of a chief another person can be appointed to this office, and in that capacity exercise chiefly powers.

"Rasebolai is the senior member of the tribe eligible for the office, and I am satisfied that on his war record and on his experience as an administrator he is fully qualified to discharge these duties. He is not being appointed as chief, but the appointment as Native authority, which is in accord with the terms of the Bamangwato Supreme Council and Bechuanaland legislation, will enable Rasebolai, as Native authority, to contribute to the well-being of the tribe to be revived, e.g. the customary daily meetings, in *kgotla* and the Native courts.

"It will also enable development schemes to be pressed forward, with that full discussion of local African interests which is so important and conducive to smooth working.

"Announcements of H.M. Government's decision and of the appointment of Rasebolai as Native authority are being made to-day in Serowe and other centres throughout the Bamangwato Reserve. In these announcements it was made clear that the chieftainship remains vacant.

#### Secretary of State Questioned

EARL JOWITT suggested that so important a decision required a debate, which could be arranged, said Lord Swinton.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM asked if the person to whom Native authority was being transferred was the one whose name was discussed in relation to the chieftainship, and rejected by the tribe.

VISCOUNT SWINTON said that it was the same man, and that the tribe was not prepared to accept him, but there was not unanimity. He did not follow that the number of speeches represented the balance of opinion.

VISCOUNT STANSFELD asked if the tribe really had abandoned Serowe. Was it not clear that the fundamental basis of the Government's policy, which was that there was division in the tribe, was false, and that the tribe were determined to have

Serete? Rasebolai has to have some work, why was it not mentioned in the report?

VISCOUNT SWINTON said it was untrue to say that Serete had the unanimous support of the tribe. Two things had to be done first: designation by the tribe, and secondly approval by the Government. The present Government had not made it clear that they would not accept Serete as chief. As for the second point, it would have been wrong to say anything of the sort as the *kgolla* because it was extremely desirable for there should be an absolute expression of opinion on the only matter before the *kgolla*, which was the designation of a chief. Designation of a chief by authority was not a matter for a tribal assembly.

Commons Statement

In the House of Commons, LORD HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, made a statement in the terms used by Lord Swinton in the Upper House.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Are the reports in the press correct that the person now nominated for this rather unexpected post was rejected by the Bamangwato when his name was suggested as chief? It would appear that they have been asked to accept in some new post a man whom they rejected as chief. Will the Government be prepared to consider their decision to accept the name of Khama from the chiefs?"

MR. HOPKINSON: Rasebolai was one of the candidates at the recent *kgolla*, and he was the only one among them canvassed who enjoyed appreciable support on merit, as an administrator and on his past record, he is well qualified to discharge the duties that is laid on him in the succession to Serete and Tshakedi, and he has the Government's full confidence. I believe he has the respect of his opponents, and we hope this appointment will help to restore tribal unity as well as bring about the development of the territory.

Under Bechuanaland there is a clear distinction between the chief and the *kgolla* assembly. The appointment is well out of the hands of the *kgolla* and will not return to it. When they do so their choice will not be heeded, except in regard to Serete. Any person with all the necessary qualifications whom they might designate would no doubt receive the approval of the High Commissioner and the Minister.

As regards the case, I think it is quite clear that for the reasons given time and time again on behalf of the previous Government and this one, an exclusion still held good.

MR. GRIFFITHS: In the previous administration what was decided was an exclusion for a period of five years; the present Government made the exclusion permanent. Is it not clear that it is unlikely that any person will be appointed chief, but cannot the Minister give reconsideration to the matter?

MR. HOPKINSON: I think the Government's position was made perfectly clear on March 27. At that time attention was drawn to the fact that the situation as it had been left for a period of five years, causing difficulties and was liable to a further dispute, and therefore it was decided to make the exclusion permanent. The reasons still hold good. The fact is that at the recent *kgolla* opinion was expressed and it was probably true that it was largely in favour of Serete, but Rasebolai, Agell, and Serete's sister, Gaele, were also canvassed. It was because no decision was reached that the *kgolla* was closed, and the present decision was made.

MR. CLEMENS DAVIES (Lib.): "It is not correct that the Government made an effort to persuade the tribe to accept Rasebolai, and in spite of those efforts they refused? Is it not likely that this appointment will cause some trouble as integration among the tribe? Is it not time to give the tribe an opportunity to make their choice freely without pressure?"

MR. HOPKINSON: I would not admit pressure as regards Rasebolai, I do not think this appointment will prejudice the issue. It is not intended to do so.

Opportunity for Reuniting

MR. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.): "Is the Minister aware that this decision is in line with many similar instances in the past 50 years, and that it will give in fact an opportunity to all well-wishers of the Bamangwato to pull the tribe together and get on with the practical administration of the tribe?"

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that this statement that Rasebolai had considerable support at the *kgolla* was received with surprise by those who followed the proceedings? The *Times* reported that the one conclusion from the *kgolla* was that there was very little support for him. If he is appointed the attitude of non-co-operation among the tribe is only likely to be intensified."

MR. HOPKINSON: The reason I used was appreciable support, and for that I am relying on the reports from our

officials. I think we must go by those. I do not believe that appointment of a man held in very great respect even by his opponents, to an office which is an administrative appointment will prejudice the question of the chieftainship or lead to lack of co-operation.

MR. BROCKWAY asked leave to move the adjournment of the House on a matter of urgent public importance.

THE SPEAKER, saying that the subject was part of a long story, said he saw nothing which would entitle him to accept the motion.

Press Comment

A leader has criticized a solution by a Quibble

The *Times* writes:

The view that can be said of the latest attempt to solve the intractable problem of the Ngwato chieftainship is that a year of mishandling by both parties have led the Commonwealth Relations Office into a situation where no wholly satisfactory course remains. It will be a wide range of future arrangements of the kind that the Conservative Ministers intend to have passed through the House of Commons. Lord Swinton in Parliament yesterday explicitly reaffirmed the assurance.

After wavering in the early stages of the dispute, the tribe have made it increasingly clear that they will give their loyalty to no chief but Serete, the first of the late chief's two legitimate *kgolla* made it more unlikely than ever that they will modify this attitude. The Government's attitude with regard to their constitutional rights, though on reasons which have never been fully acknowledged, have stated just as emphatically that they will never accept Serete.

Yet administration must go on. It is at present in the hands of British officials, but the higher Imperial policy requires that they shall give as far as possible to African rulers. It is desired to build up representative institutions, but the Bamangwato know nothing of government by discussion save through the presidency of a chieftain, at least a person exercising the authority of a chief. Accordingly, Lord Swinton told the House of Lords yesterday that he had decided to transfer powers from the district commissioner to an African, Rasebolai Kgamane.

Rasebolai is not only a man of character and ability, he is the son of the house of the late chief, and his uncle Tshakedi, who is also excluded by the Government and in any case is not a claimant. But Rasebolai is the candidate whose name was most vigorously canvassed at the *kgolla* last week and who was known to be favoured by the British Government; the consensus of the tribe was decisively against him, not probably on any personal grounds, there can be nothing but sympathy for him in the present development, but because of the prior hereditary right of Serete. In the circumstances the Government are able to evade the charge of breaking their pledge only by appointing him not as chief but as Native authority.

The powers he will be called upon to exercise are presumably the same, though perhaps his security of tenure will be less than that of an acknowledged chief. There is no need to doubt the distinction between a chief and a Native authority is fundamental and aims at the essence of it. It appears to be that a chief derives his authority from the tribe's own law and custom, confirmed by the Government, while a Native authority derives his powers exclusively from the imperial nomination. In fact, though he is supposed, he is not imposed as chief, but only to discharge the functions of a chief.

The conceivable practical distinction will prevent a clear meaning even when translated into Setswana. It is unlikely, however, to enhance in the minds of simple men that reputation for absolute good faith and open dealing which is vital to the moral authority of British rule in Africa.

Rasebolai's Career

Rasebolai Kgamane, B.E.M., is an Ngwato by birth, being the grandson of Kgamane, the brother of Khama III. He is thus cousin to Serete and Tshakedi, and follows next after them in line of succession.

He was born in Shoshong, where his father was chief's representative. After taking the junior school certificate at Tigerkloof Secondary School, he helped his father in the administration of Shoshong sub-district. In 1930 he was appointed by Regent Tshakedi as representative in the Bakalaka sub-district, where he applied himself to the difficult task of administering a large area populated by an unruly and restive population divided among themselves.

His equanimity, authority, and sense of judgment won him the respect and confidence of the Bakalaka, and for the first time in its history this troubled area achieved peace and order under his administration.

In 1941 he enlisted in the African Pioneer Corps, and spent four years in the Middle East, and post to the

...the highest rank attained by ... the official historian, Mr. R. A. ... 'hundred Men of Africa'.

...The work and persistent labours of Bechuanaland ... in the Middle East were not ... to their N.C.O. ... sergeant-major who undoubtedly ... then a man whose explanations ... on which they were ... many an unhappy situation.

...He was Rasebolai Kgaramane, a district sub-chief ... a cousin of the Bamangwato chief and of R.S.M. ... did so much in Italy. It may justly be said that Rasebolai rendered a service to his people and to his country second to none, his fine sense of independence and open temper which were never sullied by ... together with his soldierly bearing ... the ideal man for ... the companies and dispising to the men's difficulties, complaints and questions, and for giving ... expression to these ... could ... he remained after ... had reprimanded them ... gently but firmly for anything unreasonable ...

...it is certain that many a grievance which would ... precipitated ... was held over by the men until Rasebolai ... should come, and in his wisdom and advice they had absolute faith.

...R.S.M. Rasebolai had not only all the real dignity of African of good breeding, but he had a modesty ... and above all ... of all things ... African's capacity for understanding the white man. ... in the Middle East during ... years.

...Received B.E.M. from King George VI ... in Lobatse, Bechuanaland, received the British Empire Medal from King George VI for his meritorious services in the Middle East.

...On demobilization he had returned to his post in the Bakalaka sub-district. When Shchedi left the reserve the marriage of Serote Khama, Rasebolai remains loyal to the man whose representative he had been for 12 years. ... followed Tshchedi into exile at Rametshane ... he remained ... Serote ... membership of the Bamangwato ... during the ensuing difficult period has always been correct, and he enjoys the respect even of his opponents.

# Report on Constitutional Development in Tanganyika

## Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie on Dangers of Rapid Political Change

PROFESSOR W. J. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Administration and Government in the University of Manchester, who in January of last year was appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika as special commissioner to make certain inquiries recommended by the Committee on Constitutional Development, submitted his report at the end of September and it has now been published at 6s. 6d. In this country it is ... for the Crown Agents for the ...

The Commissioner rejects the idea of dividing the Territory into 3 regions; he considers the province to be a suitable administrative unit, but suggests that it may be possible to reduce the number of provinces later.

Dealing with elections to the Legislature and to local government bodies, the Commissioner makes a number of recommendations, the most important being the following:

The ultimate goal should be a system of common roll elections with safeguards for minority representation, but such a system is not practicable or desirable in most of Tanganyika in the near future.

European elections would be practicable now in the Northern and Tanga Provinces and Dar es Salaam, if there were clear evidence of local demand for them, and possibly also in the Southern Highlands Province.

Asian elections, on an Asian common roll, would similarly be practicable now, if there is a demand for them in the Tanga and Northern Provinces and Dar es Salaam, and possibly in the Dar es Salaam Province.

Native elections, nor a dual election, could be justified at present, and the present system of appointment of the Legislature by the Governor should continue.

### African M.L.C.s.

The election of African members for the Legislative Council must for the time, except in common roll elections, be partly by nomination and partly by indirect election, since the mass of the population has not yet reached a stage at which election by secret ballot could be successfully operated.

Election on a common roll, with an educational qualification and with safeguards for minority representation, might be tried experimentally in Dar es Salaam and the Tanga Province. If found successful, the system might be extended to the addition of other urban seats.

Election of members to municipal and town councils should be on a ward basis, with a common roll.

Qualifications for the franchise to be ... of 21 and (b) birth in the Territory or (c) permanent residence, as defined in the Immigration Control Ordinance, 1947, for three years resident during the preceding four years ... to be eligible for the vote. No other qualification ... to common roll elections, in which there ... also be an education qualification.

saying that relations between the races and com-

munities in Tanganyika are good, the investigator ... But there is a general lack of political experience and there is a real danger that good relations might deteriorate if there were to be rapid political development.

Of the present 54 administrative districts, 21 could be made counties, and another 10 might be added later, of the ... to be grouped ... development as these areas become available.

### Electoral System

The following are the ... on elections to ... following excerpts are ...

The usefulness of an electoral system depends mainly on the nature of the circumstances of the country in which it is used, and it is an artificial exercise to seek out criteria for an ideal electoral system. Nevertheless, a number of considerations give some general guidance. They often tell in opposite directions and the exercise is one of judgment; but it may be worth controversy if there is agreement about the main objects to be achieved in introducing elections in Tanganyika. The following are the purposes which I have had in mind:

- (1) To give a fair chance of representation to all sections of the population, directly or indirectly.
  - (2) To reduce opportunities for inter-racial friction and to encourage inter-racial combination.
  - (3) To encourage the candidature of able and public-spirited men and women of all races.
  - (4) To be a basis of development, as ultimately to provide a basis for responsible government, which all races can share.
  - (5) To be capable of introduction by stages, so as to ease the administrative and other difficulties arising from nomination to election.
  - (6) To be simple, in the usual sense, being intelligible to voters who have not had much previous experience of elections.
  - (7) To be easy to administer and cheap to run.
- The ultimate goal should be achievement of common roll elections with safeguards for minority representation, but such a system is not practicable or desirable in most of Tanganyika in the near future.
- One of the implications of a common roll system is that there should be at the outset a relatively high qualification for voters, to ensure some minimum standards of political maturity; there is one of two

constituencies where this could be tried at once, under reasonable safeguards.

The European and Asian communities will be able at once to vote individually by secret ballot, but the choice of African members of Legislative Councils for some time to come be partly by nomination and partly by indirect election, except in a common roll constituency.

The European and Asian communities are anxious that the franchise should be given without distinction of sex. Intelligent Africans are aware that in many tribal areas it would be little more than a legal fiction to extend the franchise to women. Nevertheless, it is of great importance to African development that an improvement in the status of women should be encouraged; the formal concession of equal rights of suffrage to African women would be a gesture of some importance, and its practical effects under a system of indirect election would be felt only gradually with the slow modification of tribal custom. It therefore seems to me unnecessary and invidious specifically to exclude African women.

**Case Against General Literacy Qualification**

The case against a general literacy qualification seems to me to be stronger in principle, because it is related to the franchise and not the electoral process. It would not fairly be asked as a general qualification because it would narrow the basis of representation too much; nor do I think that it is possible to adopt a wider literacy qualification because the percentage of literacy is still so small that it would exclude from representation a very large part of the African population. It therefore does not recommend the introduction of any general educational qualification; the implication of this is that a large number of illiterate Africans will in principle be enfranchised, and that in consequence African representation must for the most part be developed slowly through a pyramid of indirect elections related to the present structure of Native authorities.

It is possible to frame a general franchise ordinance applying to Europeans, Asians, and Africans alike. It would cover the following points:

**Basic Qualification.**—(a) Born in the Territory; (b) others defined as "permanent residents" in the Immigration (Control) Ordinance of 1947; (c) resident in the Territory for three years out of the last four.

**Age.**—Completion of 21st year. To obtain a birth certificate, men to produce evidence of payment of non-Native poll tax or Native house and poll tax for the last three tax years; the registration officer to adjudicate if there is doubt about the age of a woman claimed to be registered.

**Sex.**—No discrimination.

**Community.**—To be determined primarily on the evidence of payment of taxes under the existing law. (a) Europeans: those paying education tax as "non-Native other than Asian"; (b) Asian: those paying a Native poll tax but not paying education tax as "non-Native other than African"; (c) African: those paying Native house and poll tax.

**Property.**—No property qualification except in a tax; tax receipts are required as evidence for registration as a voter.

**Education.**—No general qualification.

**Choice of Native Candidates**

The panel in the first instance be constituted in each province a panel of Africans from whom the Governor would normally nominate the representative of the province. The panel would consist of a number of Africans selected by the highest Native councils of the province, the number of names put forward by each council to be in proportion to the population of its area. The panel would be elected by the people in the proportion of 1000 to 1000. The panel would be elected by the people in the proportion of 1000 to 1000. The panel would be elected by the people in the proportion of 1000 to 1000.

At this stage it would be possible to call together the panel to meet in an electoral college, and ask it to submit a list of three names, the most favoured, not necessarily limited to those on the panel. At this stage it would be possible to call together the panel to meet in an electoral college, and ask it to submit a list of three names, the most favoured, not necessarily limited to those on the panel. At this stage it would be possible to call together the panel to meet in an electoral college, and ask it to submit a list of three names, the most favoured, not necessarily limited to those on the panel.

constitution and nomination passes imperceptibly into election.

It should be open to a Native authority before submitting names for inclusion in a panel, to consult lower councils about the names of various candidates, and to direct these lower councils to consult public opinion in the village either through village councils, or by permitting candidates to tour the villages and by using some simple form of voting procedure by which the individual African can express his choice.

This last procedure has already been introduced in a number of places for the election of Native authorities and councillors, for instance in the election of the chief of the Itanga, but only a small part of the African population have any experience of elections even in this simple form. This experience can most safely be gained by a continuation of the process of modernizing the existing African councils; as experience is acquired in local elections, it can be used as a by-product to develop an indirect system of election to Legislative Council.

The process of working upwards and downwards would in the first instance produce a system of indirect elections based on local government bodies. There are some theoretical objections to this, on the ground that it may drag administrative bodies into territorial politics to the prejudice of their proper work. This may be true, but there is no choice but to begin with African institutions as they are. If the principle of indirect election is established in operation, it is fairly easy to move forward to a more sophisticated arrangement which avoids the use of Native councils as constituencies or electoral colleges specially chosen in order to choose members of Legislative Council or of the provincial panel of candidates.

It is also fairly easy to introduce a step one or other of the various forms of secret ballot which can be used by illiterate voters. This would, however, be a late stage in the process, and there is good reason to hope that by the time literacy will be more general, territorial interest will have taken its place alongside tribal interest, and that it will be the beginnings of a territorial party organization. It may then be possible to think in terms of direct elections.

The process of evolution which I suggest depends on the existing structure of tribal organization, and it is a natural continuation of the present line of public administration.

It is most desirable that the administrative provinces should be used as constituencies for African representation. It may be that the scheme of county councils will be in the course to a slight reduction in the number of provinces; but this has some way ahead, and I suggest that a beginning might be made by using the eight existing provinces as constituencies for the nomination of African representatives. There is some disparity in the population of provinces, but this is not so great as to outweigh the very strong considerations.

Central Province, 815,941; Eastern Province, 908,667; Lake Province, 77,844,415; Northern Province, 582,293; Southern Province, 914,049; Southern Highlands Province, 310,011; Tanganyika Province, 212; Western Province, 246,234.

Power should be taken to enact by instrument a scheme for African elections in any province when the provincial commissioner believes that the time is ripe for formal enactment; schemes of this kind can be introduced progressively as the situation develops.

**Gradual Introduction of Voting**

There will at first be very few districts where the process of working downwards brings the individual African as a voter. There is therefore no question of inventing a general system of electoral registers for all voters. Voting will be introduced gradually, and the first to vote will in almost all cases be educated, quite well-to-do, professional, business, and tax payers. It will be possible to eliminate double voting by making it a condition that receipts of those who have voted, and local authorities will ensure that the votes of the 1000 constituency.

A process of nomination and indirect election of this kind is likely at first to bring forward Africans who fill an important place in the African society. If the administration retains the right to add names to the panel of candidates, this will improve the chances of educated Africans who stand outside tribal politics, but it will not ensure that they will be successful in any real building of a better society. These men are few in number, and many will be glad to use them in positions of authority if the circumstances allow it.

But the difficulty will increase with the emergence of a middle class of professional and business men, and a settled African urban working class. It is agreed that it is essential to have a large number of

(Continued on page 1211)



## Bishop of Mombasa on Mau Mau Non-Kikuyu Characteristics of the

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA has recently written:

Of the Mau Mau areas and of the Mau Mau situation in general, it is easier to write after the Kariakara incident. Mau Mau itself, certain things are to become clearer, admittedly these are generalizations and generalizations are always a bit dangerous.

(a) Mau Mau is not fundamentally Kikuyu, it most certainly is a return to Kikuyu savagery, as is so often said.

While it is clear that the seeds developed it made a strong appeal to a base from which I will believe, waiting for a time of general tribalism, they at which to launch the general *mutiny*, the other basic mental non-Kikuyu characteristics.

Those who are bound by the highest degree of reverence possessed by a fanatical, unjust, and inhuman blood in the administration of all the courts, even including the *traveller's* oath, which has been administered by thousands in the Mau Mau custom, the practice Mau Mau include practices of cannibalism, a wholly Kikuyu custom; and the use of women's clothing by brigands in order to effect disguise is wholly repugnant to Kikuyu custom.

### Deep-rooted Foundations

(b) The foundations of Mau Mau are deep-rooted in the past. It is a deep-laid plot, some elements of which go back to 20 and 25 years. When it is remembered that the objective association of mission and Government with these parts goes back only 10 years, this period of planned disaffection is very queer.

(c) The seeds sown of Mau Mau have been in the towns and settled areas, and there are still indications that such management of Mau was continued to be exercised comes from these areas, possibly from Nairobi itself. There are also signs that the gangs of brigands are becoming increasingly a law unto themselves as the forces of law and order gain more effective control of the situation.

(d) This period of disorder has given cover for general unbridled thuggery which has no connexion with Mau Mau.

(e) The general plan of campaign now seems clearer; those Europeans who have been murdered have not been of the type who, often caricatured as "the typical Kenya settler with his hide whip and fierce bark."

"The European victims of Mau Mau savagery represent the kind, quiet, ordinary sort of people, often those who have taken an active part in fostering good relations with their African employees and neighbours. Kikuyu

victims have been the loyal and steady, the brave and outstanding Christian. This is the kind of our clergy, lay-readers, and a large section of our people."

"When Rebosa and Gideon were killed, it was clear that they had given rise to a tired policeman."

"When Andre was murdered, an attack was also made on one of our padres, the Rev. Samuel Mshoro, and in the letters M.A.U. were laden with knives on his arms. This time was mixed with other things placed upon his hip and the one great fear from his hand was looted, and there were no good as dead. Both survived. But he was one of the faintest and nicest of men, and a timid man who would not fight or aid."

"When Ben was murdered another of our padres, the Rev. Felix Njoro, was the chief, but he got no help from police or aid. One of his assassins was a schoolboy who had been in one of our schools the previous year. It was as if it had been planned to eliminate the decent East African, legitimate resistance power, the ally, and then finish off the rest of the Mau Mau Kolocano."

"(f) The Mau Mau is a very dangerous thing, but there do seem to be signs of a turning of the tide. I write this immediately after my return from a safari through the troubled areas, where my intention to visit my own little Christian communities, I was able to see the district commissioners and also go to some of the police posts and to the operational centre in the area. In the few visits which occurred a few nights ago."

"The Mau Mau has the many advantages but the success which has attended the first Mau Mau and order in their actions is only a passing phenomenon, an general, and appearance of a moral decline of the Mau Mau camp, although the brigands themselves may become even more desperate."

"But it was a catastrophe which shook African public opinion, and that is a more important influence on the masses than almost everything else. African political leadership in any other sense has virtually broken down, and public opinion is having to be re-created through travail."

"But a more tangible force, and certainly no less encouraging, is the recent revival of the Church of former adherents who had lapsed in favour of Mau pressures."

"In Nairobi Hall I found a group that well over 100 had committed themselves to the Mau Mau readmission. In one place, Kahuhia, 92 came forward, and of these 52 have already been accepted. The attitude of the Mau Mau is a serious approach to the matter of Mau Mau, and both the tremendous pressures which have been brought to bear on Mau Mau and the Mau Mau themselves to which they are being exposed through their own actions, those who are receiving Mau Mau and Mau Mau readmission."

"More will have to be done in the matter of Mau Mau readmission, but it is clear that the Mau Mau stage has passed. In the Mau Mau area, I have heard and enjoying very much from a number of Englishmen and those who are Mau Mau readmission request, and the Mau Mau area on the Mau Mau Church, and the Mau Mau area, as well as the Mau Mau area."

"But a more tangible force, and certainly no less encouraging, is the recent revival of the Church of former adherents who had lapsed in favour of Mau pressures."

"In Nairobi Hall I found a group that well over 100 had committed themselves to the Mau Mau readmission. In one place, Kahuhia, 92 came forward, and of these 52 have already been accepted. The attitude of the Mau Mau is a serious approach to the matter of Mau Mau, and both the tremendous pressures which have been brought to bear on Mau Mau and the Mau Mau themselves to which they are being exposed through their own actions, those who are receiving Mau Mau and Mau Mau readmission."

"More will have to be done in the matter of Mau Mau readmission, but it is clear that the Mau Mau stage has passed. In the Mau Mau area, I have heard and enjoying very much from a number of Englishmen and those who are Mau Mau readmission request, and the Mau Mau area on the Mau Mau Church, and the Mau Mau area, as well as the Mau Mau area."

East African... MR. MURRAY LY... Colonies... accepted... of the... June 30... An exceptional... the... Young, G.P... Young, G.P... Building... in the Comma...

**GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.**  
Sole Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants  
Khartoum, Khartoum and Medani, Wadi Halfa,  
El Obeid, Kassala, Atbara, Fashida, Assiut,  
Dessalé, Assab, Aden, Addis Ababa, Harar,  
Gondar, Mekele, Addis Ababa, El Hinab.  
Agents in Sudan, W. Africa, Arabia, Ethiopia, and  
**GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.**  
JEDDAH  
Agents in the United Kingdom  
**GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.**  
LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER - GLASGOW

Gallywood... as a... film... Africa... Mr. R. W. Heussler... shots are successful... film... will...

# Federation Enabling Bill

## Other Speeches in Brief

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REMAINING SPEECHES

on the Federation Bill for Southern Rhodesia are reproduced below. The main speeches by the Secretary of State and the Opposition were fully reported in our last issue.

LUKE-COL WALTER ELLIOT (Cape Town) said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

If African distrust of the Government is allayed, why multiple such as the present. Mr. E. J. M. I. announced that the Government would do all in its power to mitigate the colour bar in the mining industry and to hope. As a result of the Government's action could not be in fact, it was a step towards a paper safeguard. Nor could higher education be withdrawn from any one.

It was easy to understand the general anxieties felt by the unions, and the Government's being being employed to do so. It was a step towards a paper safeguard. Nor could higher education be withdrawn from any one.

As government departs from this responsibility will be heavily loaded on the shoulders of both blacks and whites in Africa. Responsibility is a great teacher. Only by an increase in responsibility will we see both sides to face their practical problems. One thing is clear: the only way to solve this problem and understanding of the subject is our responsibility.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

It was the duty of all to do so. It was a step towards a paper safeguard. Nor could higher education be withdrawn from any one.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

It was the duty of all to do so. It was a step towards a paper safeguard. Nor could higher education be withdrawn from any one.

### Debate on Points

Points made by the Opposition

Mr. CLEMMENT DAVIES (Cape Town) said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

It was the duty of all to do so. It was a step towards a paper safeguard. Nor could higher education be withdrawn from any one.

economic benefits, and the Government had not wanted economic cooperation until the political position was settled.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Ms. MARGARET HERBERT (Cape Town) said that she thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that her one could be to the benefit of all.

### European Appreciate Native Aspirations

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. JAMES GIBB (Cape Town) said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

He also hoped that the Bill would be referred to a standing committee, ensuring ample study. The Commonwealth now offered the last chance of a decent settlement of the world's most intractable issue, policy of multiracial communities. Elsewhere the chance probably open, but he believed that the safeguard of the Bill had been weakened. The original plan of a Minister for African Affairs had been based upon the importance of personal responsibility to the Secretary of State because paper safeguards in Africa were now debated seriously.

### Income

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. E. J. M. I. said that he thought had come for a just and fair settlement of the problem of a multiracial society and of the troubled many Governments of the world, and that his one could be to the benefit of all.

Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that, far from agreeing that the safeguards were weakened, the Government believed them to have been strengthened. The Federal Cabinet would now work in a more consistent way with an African Minister whose functions would have been both anomalous and ineffective.

The scheme defined a differentiating measure, a non-discriminatory one, in that it applied to all the words "British subject" and "Commonwealth citizen" synonymously. A property qualification would have been disadvantageous to Africans, therefore the provision was deleted, said Mr. Griffiths. Accordingly, the African Ministers would have to consider a new clause, inserted in the Bill, which provided that the federal subject status may be used to require land transfers, but on the pretext that the subject was, for instance, required to own land in order to be eligible for immigration. That safeguard was retained.

**How Would Aid Extremists**

It would play into the hands of extremists, black and white. Both sides would be alienated by bad, won victory and the worst aspects of African nationalism would be increased. In Southern Rhodesia, too, Africans would become more alienated from the Government for the first time in the history of the country. The common roll would provide a means of creating conditions in which a larger amount of capital would be drawn into the area and so provide the life-blood to improve economic conditions, thereby providing the means of a chance for both races. Mr. Foster quoted Sir Odgers' famous words on the safeguards: "Some Africans consider that the African Affairs Board and the other safeguards are a valuable asset in the light of what has happened elsewhere. It is no longer that the safeguards in the federal constitution can be changed only with the consent of all parties including the United Kingdom Government." "A common roll would be a great constitutional experiment. It is an experiment of great imagination and a tribute to the political good sense of the British people."

The Bill was given a second reading by 241 votes.

**African Club in London Extended**

**Greatly Improved Facilities at Marble Arch**

THE AFRICA HOUSE, the international club in London, rather more than 18 months ago was established by the East African Governments at 100, Grosvenor Gardens, Place, Marble Arch, has already outgrown its premises and upon those premises, and the adjoining house, No. 38, which was recently bought, will be opened next week.

The new house has 15 single bedrooms and 12 double bedrooms, all provided with hot and cold running water, built-in wardrobes, writing tables, and many other facilities. It is a study to seat 12 students, a television set, a laundry, a storage room, a library, and a large new dining room, which has recently been furnished. The dining room, which the club has been almost completely furnished, and it will now seat 20 persons at a time.

**Constitution Decoration**

For the Conception the club will be decorated with a royal blue bunting across the front of both houses, with the words "East Africa" in white. Territorial flags will hang from the windows of the second floor, and around the perimeter of the roof of No. 38 will be a canopy of blue and white royal gullies, with the royal gullies, with the royal gullies.

East African visitors to London are cordially invited to call at the club at any time. The secretary, Mr. Deham, Bank, is merely in charge of the Club. In London, the club is open to all members of the Commonwealth and Rhodesia, Malaya, and Portugal. The club is open to all members of the Commonwealth and Rhodesia, Malaya, and Portugal.



**The New BIG FORD**

Loads  
Long Life  
Lower Costs

Developed on a new chassis, the Big Ford is a 1000 lb. truck.

FOR A FEW YEARS now, the world's best-selling truck has been the Volkswagen Beetle. Each circuit of the world produces a harmful effect on such a scale that there are thousands of miles are equivalent to only hundreds of thousands of miles on normal roads. Tough testing breeds tough trucks.

The Big Ford is a 1000 lb. truck, developed on a new chassis, the Big Ford is a 1000 lb. truck. The Big Ford is a 1000 lb. truck, developed on a new chassis, the Big Ford is a 1000 lb. truck.

There is a Big Ford for every load from 1 ton up to 10 tons.

**BRUCE LIMITED**  
Box 51, NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Messrs. Bruce Limited, P.O. Box 51, Nairobi, Kenya. Also in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Malindi, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mbeke, Arusha.

# PERSONALIA

MR. J. S. RATHBON has arrived from Nairobi.

MR. J. B. SHERMAN has arrived on holiday in Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. J. B. SHERMAN are on their way back to Tazara by sea.

MADY KENDALL WARR is due to arrive in London next Thursday to open an office for the *Times* in Kenya.

MR. DAVID WILLIAMS, editor of *West Africa*, left London by air on Monday for Nairobi for a 10-day visit.

MR. R. R. COOPER, general manager in Beira of the Africa Trading Co., Ltd. has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. RICHARD A. WHEAR, Government mining engineer in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived from Salisbury.

SIR GERALD GREASY, who has been seriously ill with rheumatic pneumonia, has recently arrived from Malta.

MR. CAPTAIN and MRS. KEITH CALDWELL and MAJOR and MRS. W. GAVELISH BENTINCK are recent arrivals from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. HENRY MRS. LEVIN GARGAGE are back in London at the weekend from their tour of South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN H. SINGLETON will arrive in this country from Tangier at the end of this month and will be away towards the end of July.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Zambia Development Corporation, will arrive in London tomorrow by air from Kampala.

SIR GODFREY and LADY HUGHES, MR. and MRS. WELLSLEY and MR. and MRS. BROWN are due in London by air within a few days.

MR. PAUL H. MORRIS, P. O. Secretary for the Corporation for Southern Rhodesia, is this week in the country. MR. CASTLE to revisit the Colony.

SIR WALTER JACKSON, a former Governor of Tanganyika and LADY JACKSON are on their way to England from the Azores in order to attend the Coronation.

MR. C. C. ASTI, who has joined the board of Southern African American Life Assurance Corporation, will arrive in this country.

COLONEL J. S. MODERATOR has been appointed by the Governor of Kenya to inquire into the accident at Narayana Police station on March 26. The inquiry will be held in Nairobi.

MR. PETER G. WATSON has resigned from the board of the Marston Motor Co. in East Africa Ltd. to which Messrs. DONALD S. CLARKE and T. W. BYRRELL have been appointed directors.

MISS GORDON RUSSELL, MR. WYNFORD VANDERHOOF and MR. DONALD WATSON are to fly to Southern Rhodesia shortly by air on the B.B.A. to visit the Great Colony of the QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET.

LORD BRUCE OF MELBOURNE suggested in a speech that Great Britain should take the initiative in promoting a commonwealth of the world's peoples.

MR. JUDITH and MRS. DORIS WATSON are to fly to Southern Rhodesia shortly by air on the B.B.A. to visit the Great Colony of the QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET.

LORD BRUCE OF MELBOURNE suggested in a speech that Great Britain should take the initiative in promoting a commonwealth of the world's peoples.

MR. JUDITH and MRS. DORIS WATSON are to fly to Southern Rhodesia shortly by air on the B.B.A. to visit the Great Colony of the QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET.

LORD BRUCE OF MELBOURNE suggested in a speech that Great Britain should take the initiative in promoting a commonwealth of the world's peoples.

MR. JUDITH and MRS. DORIS WATSON are to fly to Southern Rhodesia shortly by air on the B.B.A. to visit the Great Colony of the QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET.

MISS PATRICIA CARY and MISS ANGELO CARY, both aged 22, are this year Southern Rhodesia guests in Britain under the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund scheme. They are to have a special audience of the QUEEN, and will have tea with THE PRIME MINISTER and LADY CHURCHILL.

MR. A. I. R. MELLOR has been appointed a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board and of its standing committee. MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE has been elected to fill a casual vacancy on the council as an elected non-Parliamentary member and has been appointed to the standing committee.

SENATOR HEATON NICHOLS, leader in Malaya of the Union Federal Party, who is a young man, was a pioneer school in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London to attend the Coronation.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. H. J. GIBSON, water-colour drawings of Kenya, the Middle East, the Iberian Peninsula, Brittany, the Channel Islands, and this country will be on view at the Mitchell Galleries, 2 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1, from May 26 to June 20, on week-days from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Saturdays until 12.30 o'clock.

Those with Eastern African interests who were present when THE QUEEN MOTHER attended last week's meeting of the Royal Society of Arts were LORD ALTRINCHAM, MR. J. S. AMERY, MR. G. H. BAXTER, MR. and MRS. P. R. BARNETT, MR. F. S. JONES, MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, MR. MAJOR and MRS. JACKIE, SIR DOUGLAS MALCOLM, MR. GORDON MUNRO, and MR. J. H. WALLACE.

MR. PETER EVANS, a British barrister, upon whom the Government of Tanganyika has issued an order to leave the Territory, which he entered from Kenya when he was prohibited immigrant in this country, has appealed to the Tanganyika High Court. In an interview he denied the allegations against him in the House of Commons, where the House of State for the Colonies.

MR. MICHAEL C. GIBSON, for the past three years has been managing director of Busby & Co. (Southern Africa), Ltd. has now been appointed group sales director of the group and a member of the board of Associated British Cereals, Ltd. He will take up his new duties in London in the early autumn and thereafter be responsible for the sales of the group and the individual companies on sales policy.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles and the Colonel in Rhodesia Regiment and Major General A. R. CHATER, Colonel Commandant of the South African Scouts, went on board the Esprit Power on its arrival at Southport on Sunday to welcome the Coronation contingent of 500 units. Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Ross, commander of the Colonial Coronation contingent, was also present.

**HOVE ACCOMMODATION**  
 HOME LEAVEN (Don & Co.) We have a Holiday Home from September 1. Accommodation for 20 persons. 23 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 2 Presses, 2 Garages, East African, 1000 sq. ft. on 1000 sq. ft. Plot.

**ASSOCIATION WANTED**  
 AFRICAN ASSOCIATION (W.A.A.) is a desirable professional organization, see advertisement in the African. Married with 2 children, 10 years in Africa, where I have been in United Kingdom, where I have been employed by the supply of goods and services to the White Boy. I am interested in the BROADWAY.

Obituary

Sir Robert Archibald

Warm Tributes from Former Colleagues

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER wrote to The Times: 'It was in the Sudan after 1920 that Sir Robert Archibald's greatest work was done, and those of us who worked with him there in those years cherish the memory of Archie as something of unique value in our lives. His genius and single-hearted enthusiasm for his job were an inspiration to all, and among the many who contributed to the success of the irrigation scheme he played an essential part, for it was he who directed the pioneer research studies of all the factors affecting the successful growing of cotton in the Sudan - qualities of soil conditions, of plant breeding, insect pests, and all the countless diseases which prey upon cotton. Research (not confined to medical research) was his job.'

MR. N. R. UDAL said: 'In 1908 Archibald joined the Wellcome Research Laboratories (now part of the Gordon Memorial College) under Dr. (later Sir) Andrew Balfour, and, in his report for 1909 on the laboratories Dr. Balfour wrote: 'Of special importance was Sir Archibald's discovery of a new type of fever in Khartoum, associated with the presence of a hitherto undescribed bacillus in the blood. Three such cases, closely resembling enteric fever, have been diagnosed, and in one of them a probably fatal termination was averted by the preparation and use of a vaccine which was manufactured from the causative organism by Bimbashi Archibald in these laboratories. This is probably the most important medical work yet achieved in them.'

'Archie' quickly built up for himself an outstanding reputation, not only with the British but with the Sudanese, by whom he was greatly loved. In addition to his research work, his medical skills were remarkable, and there were many patients in the Sudan who owed their health, if not their lives, to him.

'I well remember an occasion in 1915, during an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, when Archibald was put in charge of measures to try to stamp out the disease in the eastern Sudan. On hearing of a fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis at a village 25 miles away, he at once mounted his camel at midday on a very hot day, and on reaching the village at sunset refused to go down but immediately gave prophylactic treatment to all the villagers (men, women, and children) and made such successful and thorough arrangements that there was not another case in the village.

'Few, if any, British officials have done more for the Sudan than Archibald, and throughout his long service there he played an important part in forging the links of friendship and trust between the British and the Sudanese.'

Mr. Frederick Charles Ford

MR. FREDERICK CHARLES FORD, Managing Director of Messrs. F. C. Ford, Ltd., London, died on May 15 at the age of 68, was connected with East Africa throughout almost the whole of his business life.

A member of the staff of Messrs. Jukes, Seimssen & Co. for a number of years, he purchased on their behalf trade goods for Nyasaland, and when that department of the firm was closed in 1934 he began business on his own accounts as an export agent. From then until the time of his death he was continuously engaged in buying goods for interests in Nyasaland, principally Messrs. Brown and Clapperton, Ltd. of Blantyre, and Nyasa Tea Estates, Ltd., of Cholo, and, to a lesser extent, for importers in Southern Rhodesia. In June, 1937, F. C. Ford, Ltd., was registered with a view to the continuance of the business.

In the first world war he served in the military battle fronts, particularly in the last year, and obtained his small cross for gallantry in the field for his part in the capture of the town of Salonika.

A man of retiring habits, a good sportsman, and he was known for his sportsmanship, a lover of country life, a keen angler, and a Rotarian. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

DR. H. A. MOFFAT, who has died in Hermanus, Cape Province, was the last surviving son of the Rev. J. Moffat, and his grandson, Dr. Robert Moffat, living in Cape Town. He was born at the Victoria mission station in Bechuanaland, founded by Robert Moffat, and practised for a time in Bulawayo. He had a long record of military service in three wars, earning the D.S.O. In the last war he was in command of the military hospital in Tzaneberg.

SIR TRACEY GAVIN JONES, who has died in Tunbridge Wells at the age of 81, was in Southern Rhodesia in 1896 as a mining engineer, and served in the Matabele War with the Rhodesia Horse. Soon afterwards he went to India, where he remained for almost 50 years, being a member of the Legislative Council from 1926 to 1929 and 1937 to 1944.

THE EARL OF CAHILL, who was in charge of a nursing hospital at the age of 17, was the elder brother of Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya. He was Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household from 1922 to 1938, and among his many other offices was that of vice-president of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

BAKARI BIN SALIMU, who has died in Mwanjani, was said to have been 105 years old.

Federation News and Views

THE NYASALAND COUNCIL OF CHIEFS are applying to the High Court of the Protectorate for a declaration that the White Paper plan for federation is ultra vires. They ask for an injunction against transfer by the Imperial Government of any of its powers to the new Federal State.

The Rev. Ronald Rees, chairman of the sub-committee on trusteeship of the United Nations Association, said in an interview with the Standard Times: 'I said recently...

'The nine months following the setting up of Central African Federation will be of grave importance. Everything possible should be done to relieve the tension, and the scheme should be accompanied by action that would mitigate the sense of frustration and disappointment. Every effort should be made to remove racial discriminations about which Africans are so sensitive, and thus convince them that when we talk about partnership we mean it.'

POPULAR VICTORIES achieved by the Conservative Party says...

When in office the Labour Government supported federation. Out of office they oppose it on the alleged grounds that African demands are insatiable. This is quite untrue. For example, Northern Rhodesians will run their Protectorate state as they see fit for people of African land, Negroes, and Indians.

The Conservative Government in its opposition to the scheme said: 'We believe it is a wrong and a mistake which will promote the essential interests of the African habitant that it should be scuttled.'

The aim is the creation of a real partnership. One reason for the federation is that the African needs great resources, for which they may be obtained through a federation. The Manchester Guardian says: 'It is clear that the African cannot do this on his own. He needs the assistance of a federation.'

Joint Board Deputation

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER last week received a deputation from the Joint East and Central African Board, led by Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P., to discuss a memorandum submitted by the Board on the subject of taxation of overseas profits. The other members of the deputation were Mr. J. S. H. Tranter, Mr. B. de la Riviere, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. C. S. M. Stephenson, M.P., and Mr. P. H. Broadbent. The representations were directed to secure more substantial tax reliefs for U.K. companies operating overseas, in order to encourage the expansion of industry and agricultural schemes in colonial territories.

# Mr. Lyttelton's Visit to Kenya Talks with A. Communities

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, who arrived in Nairobi last Thursday evening for a five-day visit to Kenya, spent his first day in the Colony in discussions with Government officials and Army and police officers.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, reviewed the present situation, and later Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentley, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, took part in talks on administrative matters. Lyttelton was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. Michael Blunden, leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council.

## Lari Massacre Scene Visited

On Saturday he visited Kinabru districts and saw the scene of the massacre at Lari. Later he went to Nyeri, accompanied by the Governor and Major General Hindle, watched a performance of a play about the attack on terrorists, and had talks with chiefs and other loyal Kikuyu.

Preliminary talks with non-official leaders, European and Asian, were held before Mr. Lyttelton conferred with Government departments on the expansion of social services and other projects likely to arise when the emergency ends. He also had conversations with Lieut-General Sir Alexander Cameron, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa.

Among questions discussed with non-officials were the relationship between the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government in connexion with the use of emergency powers, the acceleration of judicial procedure, and the utilization of man-power. Reports refer to the Minister's determination to press a battle with the terrorists and to develop the efficiency of the security forces.

Kenya and African representatives emphasized the desire of their peoples to live without reservation but to maintain equality and to avoid external aggression, and to participate equally with Europeans in all activities in connexion with the economy. The suggestion that Kikuyu might be settled at the coast was opposed by the Arab representatives.

Indian spokesmen told the Minister that it had effect on the other communities had been caused by the continued criticism of the Government by Europeans. Colonial Office spokesmen, they said, essential until a constitution satisfactory to all races had been established.

African non-official members reaffirmed their loyalty to Great Britain, but they were prominent that they were not allowed to speak to the people. They believed that the advice of loyal Africans at all levels on emergency and operational committees was necessary, and that military knowledge and experience were not essential. If Government was dissatisfied with them they were prepared to make way for other representatives.

Mr. Lyttelton said at London Airport before he left:

I am going to Kenya because nothing in these affairs can replace personal contact and personal reconnaissance. We must conquer the armed rebellion, and we must convince by word, and not only by deeds, that there is a future, a prosperous future, for men of all races, African, Asian, and British, in Kenya.

Mr. Lyttelton is due back in London as these words are being printed.

## Latest Mau Mau News

Last Wednesday 11 terrorists were killed by security forces in the Nyeri and Nanyuki districts. The following day one terrorist was killed and 20 wounded when British troops and police reservists surprised a Mau Mau camp in North Kinangop, where arms, ammunition, and clothing were acquired. An African special constable was killed in the Karuri location of Nairobi. Thirty arrests were made in the Eastleigh district of the city in a raid by the police. The police report discoveries of legitimate detonators and fuses in the South Nyeri Reserve during searches in which 119 Africans were arrested.

An abortive attempt to compel teachers of a school in the South Nyeri district to take the Mau Mau oath

was made by a gang of about 50 terrorists. Eight bodies of men identified as terrorists have been found in the same area. It is thought to be men wounded in an action earlier in the month.

A patrol of 20 askari was attacked by some 100 terrorists near Fort Hall. Several of the gang were killed, but the patrol sustained no casualties.

Terrorists are now operating in larger gangs. Loyal Kikuyu who have escaped form gangs of up to 500 Mau Mau adherents are also said to be resorting to cannibalism as part of their ritual.

The death penalty can now be imposed on persons convicted of trafficking in firearms or acting in a way calculated to assist the terrorists or impede the security forces.

Overseas leave for Government servants has been deferred for a provisional period of six months from June 1. The leave of absence now set of the Colony will be curtailed to three months.

## Sir Hartley Shawcross Retained

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., has been retained by the Government of Kenya for the Crown in the appeal by Kenyatta and five other Africans against sentences imposed on them at Kapenguria. Kenyatta's appeal is on 60 grounds; the others on 20 to 40 each. Mr. D. S. Brit will appear for them.

The establishment of a conciling committee has been suggested by Mr. E. Mathu, leader of the African non-official members in the Legislative Council. He said that the dividing line between those who support law and order on the one hand and Mau Mau adherents on the other was becoming clearer. He proposed that in Coronation week all loyal Kikuyu should be asked to swear allegiance.

Mr. C. Madan, another member of the Legislature that his sympathy for the Mau Mau faith in the Government, though he regretted that the manpower was not being fully used.

Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Finance, asked for the allocation of another £1m. for the emergency, bringing the vote to £21m.

Colonel E. S. Grogan, who told the Council that he had received a telephone message from an African saying that he had been condemned to death by Mau Mau on Saturday, accused the terrorists of cannibalistic rials.

Seventeen Kikuyu sentenced to death for murder in the Lari massacre have given notice of appeal. The cases against five men were dropped and seven of the remaining were acquitted, but all nine were arrested outside the court on other charges. The trial, held at Githunguri before Mr. Justice Ridd was the first in connexion with the massacre. A further 2 Kikuyu are being held in a week.

A Government statement on the arrest of John Adalla (Khanyalu), former chairman of the North Nyanza branch of the Kenya African Union, reads: "In recent months it has become clear that he was taking steps to sow seeds of Mau Mau in North Nyanza."

An earlier report that the new Government secondary school at Mathanjini had been razed to the ground was incorrect. The building is still intact.

## Disclaimer

WE QUOTED LAST WEEK from a letter which had appeared in the Daily Telegraph over the signature of Mr. Justice K. H. J. Hayes of the Sudan. He has now disclaimed authorship, explaining that the communication was sent, not by me but by a third party who used my name in good faith but without my knowledge or authority. To the quotation we appended a note written in the margin by Mr. Philip Broadbent, but by an unfortunate accident two lines from another source were added to what he wrote. They read: "Unless human equality is recognized in our Colonies, Asia, and Africa we may begin to move toward a colour war." Read as part of his letter they imply that the Sudan is a Colony, and they may also have given the impression that Mr. Broadbent advocated wholesale Sudanization at any sacrifice. We much regret this typographical error, and gladly call attention to it.

## Mr. I. Nathoo's Views on Mau Mau No Indian Aid to Terrorists

MR. IBRAHIM NATHOO, a Muslim member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, told a Press conference in London on Tuesday:

"I have not the slightest doubt that we are getting on top of Mau Mau but it will take yet time before we completely crush it. This, however, is only the beginning of the struggle, as the present policy of suppressing the terrorists will inevitably leave bitterness and animosity in the hearts of those innocent people who are bound to suffer."

"We must now carry to the Africans who are loyal, and those who are not sure that we mean business, a long term plan. The first essential thing for the Europeans to declare unequivocally that leadership will be by capacity, and not colour."

### Europeans Must Lead for Many Years

"For many years to come it is quite certain that, owing to the advanced training of Europeans in the fields of education, administration, tradition, background, and capacity, they will be the leaders, but it must be enunciated now that people of other races will not be debarred from taking the fullest responsibility because their colour is different, if they are capable. It is high time that both the Africans and the Europeans realized that both extreme theories are not in the best interests of the country as a whole and its inhabitants in Africa for the Africans on the one side, and white domination on the other."

"Looking at the adjoining territories and the trend of policy and aims, I cannot see how a different policy is going to work out in Kenya."

The non-European were very upset at the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons that no suitable representative could

be found from amongst the non-Europeans to associate in the Emergency Committee. When I spoke to Mr Lytton before his departure for Kenya he said it was an unfortunate word to have used, and what he meant was that technically qualified representatives could not be found.

Whilst this to a certain extent removed the slur on the non-Europeans, there is still a feeling that they are not being allowed to play their full part in the emergency. Whilst European overseas leave is being cancelled, hardly any use is made of the Asian manpower.

"As regards the reports about Indian aid to Mau Mau, it is a lie, and the Government must not prosecute people or give a lie to the rumour. I am glad that a few days ago the Government did state that there is no evidence of internal investigation of Mau Mau. Only by better race relationship can we achieve anything in the nature of a progressive and stable society."

Mr. Nathoo made it quite clear that he spoke in the name of all the Asian members of the Legislative Council, Muslim and Hindu, and of the Arab members also.

[An extended report of Mr. Nathoo's views will appear next week.]

## African Editor in Abbey

MR. ALOYSIUS LUBOWA, editor of the Luganda newspaper *Matalisi*, and one of 25 journalists from Colonial territories who are visiting this country as guests of the Colonial Office for the Coronation, will have a session in Westminster Abbey for the ceremony. The guests drew lots for the privilege, and he was fortunate. Last week an informal reception for the visiting newspapermen was held at the Colonial Office. Now they have split in four parties to tour different parts of the country.

Distributors for THE STANDARD MOTOR CO. LTD.

**M O M**

**MAGGREGOR - OATES MOTORS LTD**

**NAIROBI**

Phone 20751

P.O. Box 206

**MOMBAZA**

Phone 487

P.O. Box 799

District Agents throughout Kenya

THE STANDARD MOTOR CO. LTD.

Letter to the Editor

Norton Report on Transport Problems

and Pettitpierre's Criticisms of it

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Since your issue of May 7 you criticize the Norton Report and fail to stress its value. I regret that by so much.

A reasonable criticism is its failure clearly to pay tribute to the work already being done by the Administration. This work is probably unknown to almost every person in East Africa who reads the report, but none the less it is a fact that acknowledgement was omitted.

After having said that, where does your criticism arise? Customs procedures is definitely part of the port workings and so comes within the terms of reference of the Committee. The other seven recommendations are unacceptable to the management. Does not mean the Committee was wrong. Is any Government department ipso facto free of criticism just because it is the management? Study of your own editorials gives the answer.

The great value of the report is that it sets out in one document what has been done to make Mombasa capable of meeting the developing economies of Kenya and Uganda. It will help us in the U.K. to understand better the over-all problem. I hope the report will form the basis on which everybody can get together and help forward the development, not only of Mombasa port but also of the whole transportation system of East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

B. E. PETITPIERRE.

Transvaal House,  
London, E.C.3.

[Mr. Petitpierre gives first place to his comment that what we are chastised—the strange and indefensible plagiarism of the report. The committee has 33 recommendations, 16 of which has we pointed out relate to projects or phases of work which were already on hand and the plans for which are shown or extended to the committee, while another six "general exhortations" refer to what is already been done.

Sixty-three per cent of the recommendations were adopted by the Railway and Harbour Administration before they were fathered by the committee. This leaves one-third; and it would be difficult for an independent critic, however friendly, to find any circumstances such circumstances even if that remnant of six recommendations were presented to him convincing.

We did not, of course, endorse the six recommendations which are "unacceptable to the management" simply on that account. As Mr. Petitpierre remarks, our editorial policy over the years should convincingly refute any such plea. We write this, the consensus of the general manager seemed to us to represent a convincing exposure, and that "six

proposals are stated to be unacceptable to the management for reasons which are frankly set forth."

It would certainly be convenient to have a composite survey of the needs of the port of Mombasa, but unfortunately through the shortsightedness of the East Africa High Commission the public has not been provided with "one document" on the subject; it is the Norton Report in one document and Mr. Dalton's report in another. That should have been appended to the criticisms, so that readers might be made simultaneously aware of the management's reply. ED. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The new Federal Party has already established four branches in Northern Rhodesia. In Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Kitwe.

An African nationalist leader calls the U.K. and Africa are planning a Pan-African Conference for next year to discuss the various social and political policies of Africa as a whole.

When the Queen Mother visits the Uganda Pavilion at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo, she will be presented with a mounted leopard skin. Princess Margaret will receive a mother's rug decorated with a skin. Gifts for Prince Charles and Princess Anne will be small African trinkets.

Three separate conferences of the World Health Organization will be held in Kampala this year. From September 7 to 19 experts on yellow fever will meet. From September 21 to 26 the Regional Committee for Africa of the W.H.O. will meet and from September 28 to October 1 there will be a conference on malaria.

Rasebola Protest

South African and Liberal C.E. have written a letter in the House of Commons" deploring the action of the M. Government in appointing Rasebola, a game associative authority, to exercise chief powers in the Bangwato reserve in Bechuanaland immediately following a meeting of the kgotla of the tribe which decided to appoint him chief. The sponsors of the motion are Mrs. Eirene White, Miss Jonnie Lee, and Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Herbert Davies, Wellesley Benn and Grimond.

On Friday and Saturday last a conference and exhibition of voluntary work by and among women in Colonial territories was held in London at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The opening address was given by Mrs. Fishers, wife of the African High Commissioner and for many years president of the Mothers' Union. Mr. Charles Jefferys presided over the conference, which heard Mr. W. H. Chinn, Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State, talk on "The Essential Partnership between Voluntary Organizations and Government Health and Welfare Services."

IGA

100, BOULEVARD DE LA PAIX  
N. O. B. I.  
P. O. Box 800  
N. O. B. I.

J. G. ARONSON LTD.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE AND PRODUCE

SHIPPERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

KENYA COLONY



Parliament

French Firm and Kenya Dam

Common Questions and Answers

AT QUESTION TIME IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Colonial Secretary was asked by MR. SNEY (Cons.) why the tender for Kesumia Dam in Kenya was given in 1950 to a French firm at approximately half the price tendered by a notable British contractor, and why it was not necessary to call for fresh tenders.

MR. SYLLINGTON: "The Kesumia Dam tender was at approximately half the price of the nearest purely British tender. The original contract was terminated thus necessitating the invitation of fresh tenders because the company had not secured the works in accordance with the contract and seriously defaulted in many important respects."

"East Africa is a volcanic country which makes the selection of ideal sites for such works extremely difficult, and it is fortunate that the site which falls below the dam. The Kesumia Dam site was chosen after a very careful investigation and examination of a number of possible alternatives, and detailed geological and soil examinations were made before the contract was let. The Nairobi City Engineers' advisers remain satisfied that a Kesumia Dam can be built on the site."

"The background of the tendering firm was investigated before the contract was let. It was registered in Kenya with a nominal capital and backed by French firms of high standing and international repute, and the consulting engineers were satisfied with the firm and that the work could be done at the price offered."

Sudan Elections Disappointment

MR. MOTT-RADCLIFFE (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary for a statement of the announcement by the Sudan Electoral Commission that elections could not be held before the second half of October in parts of the Sudan.

MR. SYLLINGTON: "H.M. Government have noted the Sudan Electoral Commission's announcement with keen disappointment. The Commission has come to the conclusion that the electoral roll need further consideration in the light of views expressed by the Sudanese, and this cannot be finished in time to allow the necessary preparations for the elections to be made before the rains make voting impossible in certain districts."

MR. MOTT-RADCLIFFE: "Would the Minister make it widely clear throughout the Middle East and elsewhere that no blame for the delay in the elections could conceivably fall on H.M. Government, but that the delay is in any case due to the Beyruti?"

MR. SYLLINGTON: "H.M. Government have pressed through for the early holding of these elections. That view has been publicly shared by the Umma and Socialist Republican parties, which are the two parties seeking Sudanese independence."

Of Commercial Concern

A project to manufacture paper from cattle and sisal poles may be developed by Paper Mills (East Africa) Ltd. The necessary capital can be obtained on an option on a factory in Thika, Kenya, has already been placed. It is claimed that the product would be suitable for cement bags and cardboard boxes, for which there is a large local demand.

Dalgely and Co., Ltd. will hold a general meeting on June 16 to approve resolutions to capitalize £800,000 of undistributed profits by paying up 3s. per share on the existing ordinary £1 shares, making them 8s. paid, and to raise £260,000 of new capital by means of a rights issue of 2,600,000 ordinary shares at par on the basis of one new share for every five shares held.

Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Libya), Ltd. was recently registered with a nominal capital of £350,000 to take over the business in Malta and Libya of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Middle East), Ltd., which will now confine its operations to Egypt, the Sudan, British Ethiopia, British French Somaliland, Aden, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

Forestral and Timber and Railway Co., Ltd. proposed to capitalize reserves by a bonus issue of one ordinary stock unit for every four units of bearer shares held. The final dividend for 1952 is 9% making 12% (the same) for the year. Consolidated net profit was £142,117 (1951 £450) after tax.

Salisbury Power Stations

The first two stages of erecting the second electric power station in Salisbury have cost £600,000. The third stage, now in progress, will cost an additional £2m.; and a third power station for the capital of Southern Rhodesia will ultimately need about £8m. Sales of the Trust's Abol group in 1952 amounted to £2,341,888 against £2,442,394 in the previous year. Last year's net profit was £1,600,000 (£598,562). The final dividend was paid 10s. per share. The final dividend is recommended.

Uganda: The cotton than the rest of the Colonial Empire. Other sales last year nearly reached £30m. and with £2m. in 1952. The East African Governments have decided to grant licences this year to a number of Japanese textiles.

Dividends

James Finlay and Co., Ltd. interim 4% (6%), making 7% (11%) for 1952. No further payment will be recommended for the year. Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd. 7% (the same) profit before taxation £3,022 (£2,547) against £2,500 (£250).

**The Manica Trading Company Limited**

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA: P.O. Box 12  
SALISBURY: P.O. Box 776  
BULAWAYO: P.O. Box 310  
GWELO: P.O. Box 447

## The Case of Commander Davidson

### Kenya Government's Legal Action

#### THE DEPORTATION FROM KENYA

Commander S. R. Davidson has been the subject of a brief adjournment debate in the House of Commons.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Kenya), who raised the question, said that he appreciated that Mr. Lyttelton's duties were particularly onerous at present, and that the case of Commander Davidson illustrates the powers of deportation.

After demobilization from the Australian Navy, he had served from 1945 to 1947 in the Sudan Gezira Scheme. Then he was in Kenya for three years, first as a prison control officer in Mombasa, and later as an assistant superintendent of prisons in Nairobi. Then he joined S. W. Carr Ltd. in Northern Rhodesia.

In August, 1951, he left Northern Rhodesia, travelling on a Masalain with his African servant Yatima, and apparently having no intention of returning to his own country. He did not enter assuming that a Kenya visa was necessary, because he had been resident in Kenya between 1947 and 1950, and had only two years previously temporarily gone to Northern Rhodesia.

#### Held in Prison

According to his statement, he did not realize that an entry permit was necessary for his African servant. Nevertheless, they were both arrested. Davidson was fined £50 and Yatima was detained for deportation. Both on the grounds that they had entered Kenya without an entry permit. On the same day deportation orders were issued against both. Davidson had not paid his fine, and in consequence had been kept in prison for one month. But he was held in prison altogether for three months and two days before deportation. Yatima was kept in prison for four and a half months before deportation.

Davidson complains that he was beaten up in prison. In this country he had to go to hospital for treatment; the doctor said that his ligaments were torn, and that the injury was not consistent with Davidson's story.

Mr. Brockway said that it was the major issue of the adjournment without which he wished to emphasize.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The gentleman is not sure whether this gentleman was deported without trial?"

MR. BROCKWAY: "I suggest that the final took place for the purpose of the fine, and for that he was fined £50 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. I suggest that the deportation took place without a specific trial. I raised the question in as vigorously when Mr. Griffiths was Colonial Secretary. It is the principle of deportation itself against which I strongly protest."

What has happened as a result of the inquiry of the Governors in the various Colonies regarding the power of deportation? A report was requested from the Governors; perhaps the Colonial Secretary can inform the House of the result? This is an essential issue of human freedom."

#### Mr. Lyttelton's Reply

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. LYTTELTON, replied (in part):

"This is not a deportation case within the ordinary connotation. Deportation applies to those legally inside a territory. Persons can be deported only if legally resident in a place. That does not arise with Mr. Davidson. He was an illegal immigrant."

"I informed the House on April 11 that he was evicted under the Immigration Control Order for unlawfully entering the Colony without entry permit or visa. Mr. Davidson might be right in his allegation that there was no control at the point where he entered, but it was his duty to present himself in person to the nearest immigration officer immediately on arrival."

"He was sentenced at his trial to pay £50 in fine or in default to serve one month's imprisonment. He did not pay the fine and was committed to prison. Any person whose entry is unlawful is under the Order a prohibited immigrant. In the loose sense of the term, may be deported as such. It is not strictly accurate to say he was deported without a trial. His deportation, in a loose sense, came as a result of a trial in which he was sentenced."

"Mr. Davidson's complaint about his treatment in prison was investigated in the ordinary way by the resident magistrate in Mombasa. The report shows that he refused to answer the

prison superintendent's office when ordered to do so, resisted being taken to the cells, and tried to prevent prison officials taking him to the cell. The magistrate held that the force used was not in any way excessive or beyond what was strictly necessary in maintenance of prison discipline. I cannot think how his complaint could have been dealt with in a more regular way, or that there could have been more convincing evidence. The order of deportation—made by the term loosely—was issued by the Governor on November 5, 1951, and provided that his detention in prison be extended while arrangements for deportation were made. One hon. member described it as astonishing to keep in prison someone who was about to be deported, but it is common practice in all Colonial territories, and also in this country."

"The civil authority generally applies powers to keep the person in some form of detention so that he does not circulate with the rest of the population, and put the police to the trouble of picking him up again when the time comes for deportation. This is much more like a reformatory prison. Mr. Davidson was nominally kept in prison, but in fact he was sent to a non-payment of the fine, and was not in a cell."

#### No Further Action

In brief, Mr. Davidson was legally deported under the provisions of the Kenya Immigration Control Order, and do not propose to take any further action in the matter. My answer is public, factual, and I am reluctant to expand it. I have particular inhibitions upon this subject of individuals. We must be very careful on personal matters to go no further than is absolutely necessary to satisfy hon. members like Mr. Brockway, who are absolutely right to be extremely vigilant in all matters involving personal liberty."

"I must say I am sincerely glad I am satisfied with the answer so far. For reasons which do not apply to this case more than to any other in this House, I am protected from being pursued by the Scotch people by persons whose actions or charges were impugned before this House. I am not thinking of Mr. Davidson in particular, but should like to consider myself for these personal matters, now and in the future, with care, recall of the merits and of the legality of the actions taken by the Kenya Government, rather than enter into a controversial picture of the circumstances surrounding these events."

## Kenya African Policeman Degraded

SERGEANT DIFU MUDHOPI of the Kenya Police, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

In October, Difu Mudoopi was then a corporal, was one of a party under the command of a European sergeant-inspector, which was called to investigate a store-taking incident in the old town of Mombasa.

As the party arrived three Africans broke away from the underground drain through which they had entered the store, and ran in different directions. A chase followed during which one of the fugitives lunged with a knife at Corporal Difu, who was trying to block his path. The corporal avoided the blow by a deft turn of the pursuit. The African then came into an alleyway where the inspector seized and grappled with him.

In a short struggle the inspector was stabbed and mortally wounded. The African started to run again, but was intercepted by Corporal Difu, who, after a long and violent struggle, overpowered and disarmed him with the assistance of another police constable, who had arrived at the scene later. The citation says that Corporal Difu showed complete disregard for his own safety.

## Committee on Cost

A COMMITTEE consisting of Mr. J. R. Leslie (Chairman), Dr. R. Bowles, Mr. J. Gitchin, Dr. S. G. Nassan, Mr. Mohamed Aziz, Mr. J. H. Martin, and Mr. S. Duckett, has been appointed in Kenya with the following terms of reference: "To investigate and take evidence from all sections of the community on the cost of the means of production of locally produced food-stuffs, locally manufactured and imported clothing, household necessities, building materials, and transport vehicles and spares in so far as they are within the control of the Government of the Colony, and to make recommendations to the Government for reducing the end price to consumers, having special regard to the efficiency of production and distribution of these commodities."

H.M.S. DALRYMPLE, Commander Robert Bill will visit Dar es Salaam from May 30 to June 2.

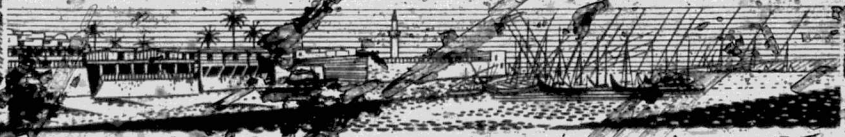


**THE FELICITY** The Nile was the national highway of Egypt long before steam replaced the men on the banks. Even to-day in the face of competition from all forms of modern transport, the great river is still the cheapest means of transport of goods to and from the coast. The felucca, the boat most commonly used for this purpose, varies in size, the average seven or five feet in length. It takes some thirty per cent of the cargo in use on the Nile to the jetties, sailing boats and carries a crew of three, the captain being frequently the owner as well. The cargo is stowed in the bottom of the boat and often rises above the gunwales; a familiar sight is a cargo piled high with earthenware jars, another typical load might include cotton, sugar and fertilizers. Our branches in Egypt are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions, or local commercial information.



Address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department,  
54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

**BARCLAYS BANK**  
**(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**



### S. Rhodesia's Happy Race Relations

#### Malicious Lies in United Kingdom

"THE RACE RELATIONS WITH ALIENS in Rhodesia are the happiest in Africa," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, when speaking at the Sons of England annual banquet.

"A great future lies before Rhodesia, but the benefits of federation will not just fall into our laps. We must by our policies ensure harmony between the races. This race harmony will not come automatically; our success in the past in Southern Rhodesia is no automatic guarantee of success over the whole federal area. There is no doubt, however, that the Federal States will have a positive policy in this regard, and that it will be successful. Do not believe our people can be relied upon to be realistic in treating all inhabitants justly and fairly. They are prepared to recognize that one man's superiority over another does not depend on the colour of his skin, but on his ability and on the position he occupies on the ladder of civilization.

"Any superiority which Europeans have at present is based on their skill, culture and civilization, and not on the fact that they are white. Our people in the past have striven never to deny Africans an extending to them the benefits of our civilization, so I am confident that in the future they will carry on in the same way. But we must ensure that there is no falling off in the standards of the Europeans, on the strength of whose western Christian civilization the whole future of this part of Africa ultimately depends.

#### Achievements Denied

"We in Rhodesia are smarting under a large amount of ill-informed, bitter, malicious criticism from a certain section of the people in the United Kingdom. These people deny our achievements and cast doubt on the honesty of purpose. They are of little help to us by starting this new venture. Their efforts have never at any time done anyone good, the harm they could do in fomenting unrest and racial strife is incalculable.

"I sincerely hope they will now appreciate the inevitability of federation and that they will search their hearts in an endeavour to find some grain of Christian charity which they can apply in their future attitude. In that way they can best serve the interests of Africans.

Sir Godfrey said that he had not come across one educated African who, having studied the White Paper, had attempted to show how any of its provisions would work out to European advantage and African detriment.

"If any such thing could be demonstrated, there is plenty of Europeans who would make it their business to set wrong right. Refusal to co-operate even in discussion or criticism can offend nobody. Fortunately, we have Africans who approve of federation and who will work with us to make a success of the federal area."

### Governor Praises Rhodesia Railways

TRIBUTES TO RHODESIA RAILWAYS were paid by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, when he opened the new locomotive depot at Bulawayo; they had, he said, kept pace magnificently, despite all difficulties with the phenomenal post-war development. "We are now... Everyone grumbles at the Railways, he added, but content that progress is not faster extends to every sphere of activity in Rhodesia and I think it a very healthy sign. It has been a feature of Rhodesia ever since the country started 63 years ago. Hundreds of miles of new lines are being laid, and we are getting within sight of the day when the Railways will be adequate for the country's needs. You will, in particular, see a great easing when the line to Lourenço Marques is put through."

To commemorate the centenary this summer of Cecil Rhodes's birth the Rhodesia Tobacco Association will give £5,000 to the Red Cross Society for a wing to the polio clinic in Salisbury. Another £5,000 is earmarked for research scholarships open to students of Gwelo Agricultural

### Civil Servants and Political Discussion

#### The Position in Northern Rhodesia

CIVIL SERVANTS, whether African or European, may not take part in public discussion of political matters unless they are required to do so in the course of their duties, said Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth, Acting Chief Secretary, to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia recently.

He was speaking of Mr. Dauti Yamba, an African member who had asked about the position of African civil servants in public discussions of the federal scheme for Central Africa.

#### Mr. Unsworth continued

"For the purpose of the federal scheme, discussion includes speaking at public meetings, broadcasting, writing letters to the press, and publishing books, articles or pamphlets.

"The federal scheme for Central Africa is a political matter. African civil servants may not therefore take part in public discussion of it. They may, however, attend public meetings at which it is discussed and may vote at such meetings."

Mr. A. A. Bwalya asked whether the reply meant that a civil servant could not ask a question at a public meeting, and Mr. Unsworth replied that if the question evolved into a teaching matter it was permissible.

In answer to Mr. Welensky and Mr. van Eeden, Mr. Unsworth said that his reply had been "brought home" to civil servants, and that failure to obey it would be punished with disciplinary proceedings.

When Mr. Paskale Sokota, an African member, asked civil servants could become members of political organizations, Mr. Welensky interjected and inquired if the question was relevant to the discussion.

Mr. Unsworth said he had no objection to replying; he could not give an assurance that a civil servant could become an officer of a political organization, but did not think that meant it was forbidden, but would like to know

### Overseas Survey

THE EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS in "Overseas Survey for 1952," a publication of nearly 200 pages by Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) covering the trade and economic conditions in the territories in which the bank is represented, give a vivid impression of the variety and extent of present developments. The facts and figures are commonly up to date, and the book combines the attractions of travel literature with the information of a trade report on Central Africa and the Sudan. The territories are well served on the volume, and there are photographs of Wario Colliery, Hurungu Poort Dam, and the Gatooma cotton mills in Southern Rhodesia; Kilindi Harbour, European Farms, Magadi soda lake, tea picking, and timber cutting in Kenya; a diamond mine and malaria control in Tanganyika; copper mining and the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda; and cotton production in the Sudan. The survey cannot fail to interest anyone concerned with overseas development.

**Highest Quality Products**

<b>CABLES</b>		<b>FLEXIBLES</b>
V.I.R. Taped and Braided. Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.		Silk and Cotton Braided. Tough Rubber Sheathed.

**WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.**  
106, GARRAT LANE - WANDSWORTH  
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Battersea 2273/4      Telegrams: Wandlecable London

# Colonial Customer



It is a tradition upon which depends the well-being of more than the day-to-day shopping of her people. Purchases of capital goods—trucks, radios, sewing machines, and the like—are made responsible only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business success of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the regular flow of staple commodities. These women are the backbone of the countries' principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods, and, frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable does not enter into retail competition with them.

The business habits of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and country-side. They deal extensively in produce, hardware, textiles, enamelware, crockery, glassware and tobacco. Their premises may vary from a market stall to a comfortable display or a tray by the roadside.

CYCLES \* SEWING MACHINES \* CLOTHING

ENAMELWARE \* MEDICAL SUPPLIES \* CROCKERY

PROVISIONS \* TOBACCO \* CIGARETTES \* CUTLERY



## THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

A MANY-SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA  
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

UNILEVER HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 4444

# Tanganyika Constitutional Development

(Continued from page 10)

these classes a secure position in the government of the Territory and more definite ultimate ambition. African ship-owners in large part from Africans or Asians, it would be folly to create a situation in which they cannot exercise their rights within the constitutional system of the Territory.

I have considered the possibility of a constituency covering the whole Territory in which there would be a direct election by Africans with a high literacy qualification; this is not absolutely impracticable, but it would be difficult to administer, and I feel it would place an impossible burden on the candidates and the person who would therefore suggest the other possibilities.

(a) An Assembly to be filled by nomination for

(b) African elections in constituencies which would be natural to choose Dar es Salaam as the first constituency.

(c) African participation in at least one constituency in common with elections for three or four including African members. I believe that it is a solution to the particular problem of securing responsible representatives of the educated minority.

## African Constituencies

If my proposals are accepted, they involve the African constituencies eight rural and one urban. If the number of provinces is reduced before the first steps are taken to introduce elections, the number of constituencies might also be reduced.

I believe, however, that if the principle of African representation is to work well, it is essential that members should not be nominated to represent more than a single administrative province, as this would impose on them an impossible burden, and that the African members of the new Legislative Council should from the outset include one African representative of educated Africans outside the tribal system. I do not believe that there will be any insuperable difficulty in finding Africans with the necessary ability and education, who will acquire the necessary experience.

I therefore proceed on the basis of nine African members, one for each province and one for Dar es Salaam. The converse is also in changing the representation of Europeans and Asians.

On the basis of nine possible constituencies, the figures for the European population are as follows. These are figures for Europeans of both sexes, over the age of 16, actually present in Tanganyika on the day of the census, December 13, 1952. It will eventually be possible, from the census data to calculate figures for those over 21, and also to estimate the proportion who would be qualified as voters under a residence qualification, but these figures are not yet available.

Central Province, 20; Eastern Province (excluding Dar es Salaam), 162; Lake Province, 144; Northern Province, 247; Southern Province, 1,201; Southern Highlands Province, 1,271; Western Province, 1,599; Western Province, 1,110; Dar es Salaam, 224; Totals, 13,083.

## Europeans Want Elections

European opinion in so far as it is expressed by the Tanganyika European Council is clearly in favour of introducing elections for Europeans where this is administratively possible and local opinion demands it. This is in accordance with British political tradition, and I think understood that the introduction of African elections will stimulate a demand for Asian and European elections.

To be workable a constituency must be relatively compact, so that its member can keep in touch with his constituents, and it must also have a sufficient population to include a number of people who are actively interested in territorial matters and have the time and ability to devote to them. Measured by these criteria, the only areas which are clearly suitable for European elections are the Southern Highlands Province, Tanga Province, and Dar es Salaam.

The Southern Highlands Province is a difficult case; there is some settled European population, but distances are great and the population is still relatively small. In this case elections should not be introduced unless there is clear evidence of a general local demand.

It is probable that the introduction will prevent the introduction of European elections in at least three or at most four constituencies at the outset. One of the nine European members, this leaves five or six to be elected by nomination. Until elections become possible some European members should be nominated at large, so as to make available the experience of various interests such as missions and mining, which could not make representatives available to assume the work of constituency representation.

"If there are to be European elections there should be Asian elections, subject to the same considerations of practicality and local demand. Much Indian opinion is in favour of elections on a common roll open to all races on equal terms. If this is impossible, many Indians are anxious that there should be at least a common Asian roll in which all Asians should have equal rights of franchise irrespective of religion or community.

If this can be achieved, it will represent a great advance; the internal divisions of Indians elsewhere in East Africa have led to the creation of separate electorates for various Asian communities, a subdivision which makes the coherent development of territorial politics almost impossible.

A common Asian roll would however be of no advantage if voting within it went entirely on communal lines. Indeed, it would make the situation worse, not better, if Asian elections were conducted by marshalling the voters to vote for his own community against other communities. It will be seen from the population figures that there is some danger of this happening.

## Lake Province

The areas in which elections are certainly practicable are Dar es Salaam and the Northern Tanganyika Provinces; any of these could be used as constituencies for elections on a common Asian roll if this were justified by local demand. It would be more difficult to conduct an election in the Lake Province, which is very large and diverse, and where the Asian population is widely scattered; but I should not rule this out of consideration. If three out of the four constituencies there is a close balance between Muslims and Hindus of Indian origin; and unless great forbearance is exercised by all communities elections will be closely fought on religious lines.

The existence of nominated Asian seats would make it possible to ensure representation of the Arabs, who are a substantial part of the Asian population, but would not stand much chance of electoral success even in the Lake Province where they are relatively strongest. It will also make it possible to secure from time to time the services of distinguished members of the smaller communities, the most important of which is the Goan community. Above all, it will reduce the chances that Asian elections may be fought on a religious basis.

# Dunnottar Castle Sailing List


AMONG PASSENGERS, outward-bound on the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, which is sailing via the Mediterranean, are the following:

For Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Barnard, the Rev. & Mrs. W. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Bower, the Rev. & Mrs. E. Carey, Mr. & Mrs. N. S. Carey-Jones, Mr. R. McE. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. England, Mr. W. R. Gardner, Mr. B. Hacking, Dr. J. R. Harris, Surgeon Rear-Admiral G. A. Hobbs, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Kirkwood, the Rev. G. J. MacGy, Mr. & Mrs. G. Manson, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Neilsen, Mr. & Mrs. B. Niven, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. P. Pike, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. H. Pike, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Pott, Mr. E. R. Richmond, R.N., Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Street, Lt. Col. Dr. Mrs. G. W. Wells, and Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Westcott.

For Beira: Sister Alice Gornall, Dr. C. H. Gard, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hitchcock, Sister, Edith Mellierio, and Sister Teresa Yee.

A commission to inquire into living costs is to be appointed in Southern Rhodesia.

**SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS**  
**MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES**  
**RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES**  
**\* STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES**



**ROBERT HUDSON LTD.**

11, BRIDGE HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
 100, Victoria Street, S.W.1.      ABB 5127  
 Agents: Buchanan's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam  
 G. G. & R. Roberts, P.O. Box 207, Nairobi  
 Rhodesia: Willfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndolo

*Ford*

**SALES AND SERVICE**

are available to you throughout  
**TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR**



Please address enquiries to—

**RIBDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

The science of plant protection.

Protect your Cereal crops  
from  
Disease

by  
using



**'AGROSAN' GN**  
Seed Dressing

Full details and supplies are available from your usual  
dealer: Representatives throughout East Africa

**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**

**AECI** (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED  
P.O. BOX 5480 NAIROBI

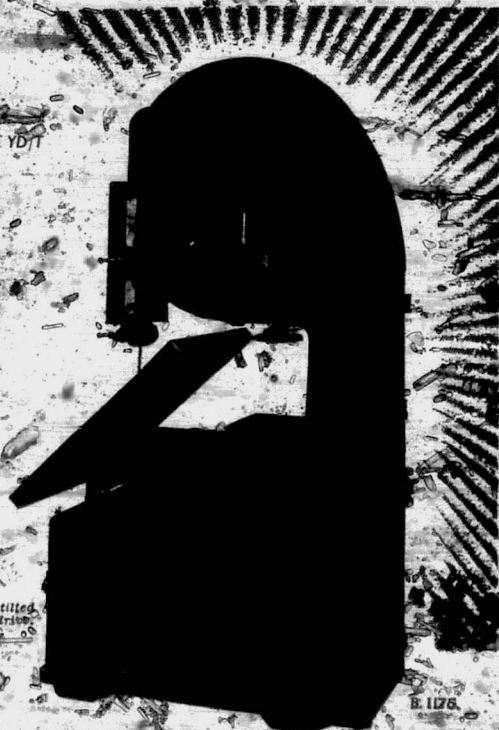


**Robinson**

30" MOTOR DRIVEN **BAND SAW** TYPE YD/T

A "SUPER CLASS" BAND SAW of exceptionally  
robust construction and pleasing streamlined  
appearance. Embodies several outstanding  
features including maximum protection for the  
operator, and is capable of excellent service.

- Main Features:**
- Powered by standard motor housed within machine frame. Endless short-centre bell drive to bottom handle.
  - Top and bottom pulley spindles mounted on identical ball bearings.
  - Aluminium disc type pulleys easily detachable from spindle hubs for re-rubbing or replacement.
  - Super-sensitive top pulley unit—fulcrum-mounted, floating type. Responds instantly to any variation of strain on saw.
  - Cushioned weighing arrangement of completely original design for saw straining device (patent).
  - Trip switch automatically cuts off current when tension is taken off or if saw breaks.
  - Ball bearing saw guides above and below table.
  - Saw completely guarded except portion for cutting.
  - Table tilts up to 45° to right.
  - Tilting fence reversible for use on either side of table.



Side view of machine with table tilted and covers removed to show drive



Represented by

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD**

WARDING STREET : NAIROBI : KENYA

E 1178

## Company Reports

## Uganda Development Corporation, Limited

## First Annual General Meeting

## Statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. T. Simpson

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED was held in Nebbe, Uganda, on Friday, May 15, 1953.

Following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, MR. J. T. SIMPSON, about the Corporation's activities to date:

## Accounts

The accounts of the Corporation had been closed on December 31, 1952, little over six months after its incorporation, and did not include the operations of subsidiaries. Instead, the affairs of the Corporation would be reported in the accounts of the parent company and would be presented at approximately the same time each year in April-May.

The accounts show that the shareholders took up half the authorized capital in August and the balance just before the end of the financial year. The receipt of the latter sum accounted for the substantial cash balance of £3,300,000 at December 31, 1952. It was placed on short-term loan in Uganda.

Cash surplus to meet requirements during the period under review was invested as laid down by the Uganda Development Corporation Ordinance, 1952, and resulted in a surplus of income over expenditure of £100,000, or 2.55% after providing for depreciation. The directors had recommended that the net profit be carried forward.

## Major Activities

Turning to the Corporation's major activities, and to possibilities for the future, the chairman said:

**Uganda Cement Industry, Limited.**—With its production began in February at the Tororo Cement Works, (owned by the Uganda Cement Industry, Limited), wholly owned subsidiary with an ordinary capital of £1,200,000, teething troubles had been experienced in the hydrate plant (designed to deal with impurities in the limestone). It was hoped, however, that because these difficulties would have been overcome, the works was producing cement fully up to British Standard specification. The cost of the additional process (the hydrate plant) most obviously be reflected in the cost of production of the cement. It was hoped that the rate of production would increase during the year as more experience was gained and efficiency was enhanced.

**Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited.**—Since the purchase of the majority shareholding in this concern had become effective on January 1, it had been reorganized and was concentrating on the processing and marketing of fish from Lake George. There every reason to expect that this would be a reasonably successful year.

## Provision of Housing

**Consolidated Properties, Limited.**—This company which would initially be wholly owned, was formed

(a) to provide housing, where necessary, for the staffs, and, in certain cases, others, in order to relieve concerns of the necessity of heavy capital commitments on this score, and

(b) to be the medium of bringing institutional and other finance to Uganda as well as providing an

opportunity for the secure investment of local money.

State appointments had been made and building was expected to begin shortly.

## Major Investments and Commitments

Referring to the major investments and commitments of the Corporation, the statement recorded:

**Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited.**—The Corporation held 50% of £1 fully paid shares in this profit-earning company. The authorized capital was £150,000, with £14,000 issued.

**Nyanza Textile Industries, Limited.**—The Corporation had undertaken to subscribe a minority interest in this concern. Its commitment by subscription or loan was limited to £750,000. The major shareholders would be the Cotton Printers' Association, Limited, of Manchester. There had been delays in building the factory at Jinja, but the site had now been cleared, and construction work should begin in the third quarter of 1953.

**Kenya Mines, Limited.**—Subsequent to the Corporation's decision to invest in this concern and to underwrite any public issue, certain re-arrangements of plans had become necessary, and the whole matter was receiving fresh consideration by the directors.

**Tororo Exploration Company, Limited.**—The Corporation had a 20% interest in this company, formed to carry out further exploratory work on the Sukulu mineral complex and research into the ore dressing and separation problems. Depending on the success of these operations, it should be possible by the end of this year for the board to consider participation in a mining company, and, if necessary, in ore dressing companies.

## Future Possibilities

It was the chairman's view that if the development of desirable industries could be achieved with a moderate return to the shareholders, then the Corporation would be fulfilling the function for which it was established.

Among what he termed "desirable" industries for Uganda were, for example, fertilizers, the production of paper, the manufacture of a variety of concrete products (including asbestos), further sugar production, possibly the production of paper, and the establishment of a works to make at least part of the use of the country's iron-ore deposits.

The most detailed—and perhaps lengthy—investigation should be directed to the types of industry he had mentioned, and although this would involve the spending of considerable sums, it would be slight compared with the losses which might be experienced without these thorough investigations.

The chairman expressed his personal view that they had a long way to go before they should consider asking their shareholders for more ordinary capital. Their first objective must be to ensure that their existing and future interests were established as profitable concerns.



# Kilifi Plantations Limited

## Mr. R. Abel Smith's Statement

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS LIMITED was held at the registered office of the company, 110, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, MR. R. ABEL SMITH (chairman of the company) presiding.

The following is the chairman's statement which has been circulated to the members with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, and was taken as read.

"The sisal crop for the year was 857 tons, as against the estimate of 950 tons, the net proceeds for which amounted to £110,192, as compared with £142,248 in the previous year. This reflects the heavy fall in the price of the commodity during the year, and the lower average sale price for the year being £118 per ton f.o.b. for all grades, as against the £165 per ton obtained for the smaller output of 857 tons in 1954.

After providing for the provisions of the Association, and taxation we have for the year ended 1954. The directors consider it wise to add to the strength of the company by transferring a further £7,500 to general reserve, and recommend a dividend of 22½% as against a total distribution last year of 30%, which will allow a balance of £10,293 to be carried forward. The lower dividend reflects the conditions that have to be faced during the year, and the present outlook is such that it must be doubtful whether a similar distribution can be maintained next year.

The company's balance sheet and liquidity remain satisfactory. We have £34,500 in short-term investments, and in addition our current assets show a surplus over our liabilities of £20,700.

### Export Tax.

The export tax on sisal of 5% which was introduced on January 1, 1952, cost the company £3,977. This tax was effective only so long as the price of No. 1 was over £10 per ton c.i.f., with correspondingly lower values for other grades, and consequently has ceased to be charged at the present time.

"During the year 164 acres were replanted with sisal and 255 acres cut out for replanting in 1954. In the current year it is proposed to replant 256 acres and to plant up a further 100 acres of new sisal. At the close of the year the total area under sisal was 1,000 acres of which 801 acres were immature. Last year we expressed the hope of procuring a crop of 1,000 tons in the not too distant future, and it is satisfactory that the estimate for the current year is now 1,000 tons. The present rate of progress indicates that this crop should be obtained.

"Rainfall was some 20% less than that of the previous year and gave some concern to the Board, so far this year there has been a slight improvement, but rain is still below the desired quantity.

"The labour situation has become easier and the present position can be considered satisfactory. The estate has fortunately been freed from the menace of Mau Mau, although suspicion has been screened in the surroundings. There is no Kikuyu on the estate.

Our former assistant Mr. Douglas, enjoyed a well-earned holiday, and has now returned to begin his second period of service to the company. The programme for the year on the property was a formidable one, and the staff are indebted to the general manager, Mr. Brimelow, and his staff for the work done. Our thanks are due to all concerned with our services on behalf of the company are so much valued.

Our thanks are also extended to Mrs. V. Nash, our visiting agent, and to Mr. G. Reimann, who is making his first visit as visiting engineer."

# Mining

## Rio Tinto Company's Report

RIO TINTO CO., LTD., a company with interests in Rhodesia and East African mines, earned a consolidated profit of £1,225,000 compared with £961,814 in the previous year. The preference shares less tax amounts £43,672, and the company reserves £200,000, a dividend of 20% amounts to £35,000, leaving £1,196,658 to be carried forward against £1,128,157 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,500,000 in 5% preference shares and £1,225,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserves stands at £610,667, revenue reserves at £1,389,997, and current liabilities at £2,612,403. Fixed assets amount to £2,787,500, investments at £2,978,801, and development projects at £157,688, subsidiary companies at £254,177, and current assets at £4,184,914, including £1,224,914 in cash.

Long-term exploration is being carried out in Africa, notably in Northern Rhodesia. The gross yield from Rhodesian investments was well maintained.

The directors are Mr. R. A. Gough (chairman), Mr. J. M. V. Duncan (managing director), Mr. Mark Turner, Mr. George de Castel, Mr. G. E. Coke, Sir Eric Gore Browne, Mr. A. T. Gough, and Mr. C. F. Byers. The London manager and secretary is Mr. H. A. Mell.

The 80th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 11, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting to discuss resolutions in connexion with the memorandum of association of the company.

## Company Progress Reports

**Mufilira.**—54,368 long tons of copper were produced in the nine months ending March 31 before deducting 250 long tons used for fabrication into refinery equipment. Sales of 52,318 long tons of copper realized £12,882,000, and the operating expenditure was £5,596,000. The estimated profit before taxation is £7,286,000.

**Rio Annelode.**—For the nine months ending March 31 last 60,849 long tons of blister copper were produced for a revenue of £14,952,000 at an operating expenditure of £6,495,000. The estimated profit before taxation is £7,457,000.

(Further Mining News overleaf)



They have such a good name

## Mining (continued)

## De Beers Consolidated Mines

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., a company with interests in East and Central Africa, after providing for taxation and other necessary provisions, for the calendar year received £11,281,841 revenue, reserves £2,5m, an special reserve £m, and £750,000 is provided for depreciation of Government and local authority securities. Preference dividends require £799,694, and deferred dividends £8,164,283, leaving an unappropriated balance of £18,138,133.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 2,118,125 preference shares and £4,082,153 in deferred shares of 1s. Capital reserve stands at £17,474,385, revenue reserves at £14,493,676, general reserves at £1,463,469 amount due to a subsidiary £1,200,000, and £1,870,488, and current liabilities at £6,822,529. Fixed assets are valued at £23,592,533, and those on hand at £311,487, other interests in subsidiaries at £2,491,669, quoted investments at £2,274,663, and current assets at £15,581,731, including £437,733.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Major-General I. A. De Villiers, Sir Reginald Leeper, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Sir Herbert Stanley, and Messrs. A. G. W. Compton, E. H. Farrer, D. H. Fry, G. A. Jock, H. J. Joel, D. McHardy, H. F. Oppenheimer, H. P. Rudd, and A. Wilson.

The London secretary is Sir Reginald Leeper (chairman), and the directors are Messrs H. N. Abrahams, E. C. Baring (alternate), R. V. Pincard, W. A. Chapple, H. J. Joel, J. F. Oppenheimer, and G. Wilson (alternate), W. E. Crowe). The secretary is Mr. H. C. Beck.

The annual general meeting will be held in Kimberley on June 10.

## Mining Outlook

MINING PRICES for lead and zinc and lower prices for copper are to be expected, said the president of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation at the annual meeting in the United States last week. He predicted that the price of zinc would have to rise because it scarcely paid to produce the metal at present costs and prices. Lead and zinc prices were traditionally parallel, and he therefore did not expect any fall in lead, but other some improvement over the next few years. There could be less confidence about copper, however, for demand is falling as the supply expanded, and new mines were under development.

## Globe and Phoenix Gold

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD. earned a profit of £288,402 in the calendar year 1952 compared with £249,468 in the previous year. Taxation allowances £186,743, general reserve receives £40,000, depreciation £2,260, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, requires £52,500, leaving £37,338 to be carried forward, being £10,441 brought in.

The issued capital is £200,000 in stock units of 10s. and reserves stand at £639,240 and current liabilities at £82,391. Fixed assets are valued at £530,000, quoted investments appear at £161,844 (market value £1,093,8), and current assets at £229,925, including £130,441 in cash and bullion.

The gold recovery from all sources was 39,732 oz. from 72,900 tons of ore crushed, an increase of 1,734 oz. and 394 tons respectively. Ore reserves at the end of the year were 299,800 tons, averaging 18.69 dwts.

The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquisten (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvey Watt, Mr. T. H. Younger, Sir Richard Snedden, and Sir G. Ronald McReid. The secretary is Mr. H. J. Dean. The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 22.

## Tungsten Mine Closed

THE WORLD PRICE of tungsten has dropped to about half the post-war peak level, owing to increased production and decreased demand. Hengo Tungsten, Ltd., have ceased work on their tungsten claims in the Lower Sabi Valley of Southern Rhodesia, near Melsetter. Exceptionally heavy rains which flooded the mines were partly responsible for the decision to cease work.

## Price of Gold

THE PRICE OF GOLD in the Continental markets has now risen to 367 francs, or 61s. below the level earlier in the year. When it was thought that the U.S.A. might agree to raise the official world price. In the Far and Middle East also present quotations are almost down to the lowest point since the war.

## Oil Prospects in Kenya

MR. E. M. M. A geologist seconded to Kenya by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration, has stated that geological conditions indicate the occurrence of oil in the northern corner of Kenya, but that the most probable places for underground examination have still to be decided.



# THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

1938

1952

Plants operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

2  
1,594  
11 million units  
£30,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

11  
11,000  
270 million units  
£240,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

19  
47,324  
142 million units  
£951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electric Supply House,  
Hurlingham Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 891. Telegrams "Electric". Branches:  
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 11kV/240  
volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams "Tansco".  
Hydro Electric Supply House, Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 100/230  
volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam,  
P.O. Box 234. Telegrams "Dar Electric". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora,  
Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 100/230  
volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE:

15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

TELEGRAMS: "EAPLON"

THE  
**AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**

11, 12, 13, SMITH'S HOUSE,  
11-12, SMITH'S LANE,  
LONDON, E.C. 4



BRANCHES

Mombasa, Naitobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi.

IMPORTERS

All classes of general merchandise,  
including Building Materials,  
Hardware, Gunnies, Piece  
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Full experienced and efficient  
service at East African Ports.

**EAST AFRICA**

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

Information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions  
apply to:

The Commission  
African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2  
Telephone: Whitehall 5042/3  
Telegrams: Esattade, Rand, London, Cable: Esattade, London

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"  
SPUI 10A, AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT  
MOMBASA, BELLA DURBAN,  
JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH  
AND CAPE TOWN

REGULAR  
PASSENGER  
AND CARGO  
SERVICE



COASTAL  
SERVICES  
IN  
BRITISH AND  
PORTUGUESE  
EAST AFRICA



THE NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN**

AMSTERDAM



THE  
TANGANYIKA  
MACHINERY  
EXPERTS



# THE NAME **ALLIANCE** INSURANCE CO. LTD.



**MEANS**

THE FINEST SERVICE  
FOR THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF INSURANCE

- LIFE
- FIRE
- MARINE
- LOSS OF PROFITS
- HOUSEHOLDERS' AND HOUSEHOLDERS'
- COMPREHENSIVE PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR,
- BURGLARY, PUBLIC LIABILITY, MARINE

## AND **THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD**

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 71 (Tel. 2407)  
MBALE, P.O. BOX 107 (Tel. 118)

MUNJA, P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel. 355)  
MURATE BAG, EQUATORIA (Tel. 21)

London Agents:

THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD, 13 ROOD LANE, LONDON, W.C.1  
(TEL. MANSION HOUSE 0745 6)

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

May 1927

Six weeks, 6s. yearly, post free

New Series No. 21494

Registered at G.P.O. as Newspaper



## Uganda



THE CROWNED OR CRESTED CRANE, the motif of  
Uganda. These graceful birds are to be found there  
in many various places as well as elsewhere in East Africa.

On occasions the Crested Cranes may be found lending  
an exotic touch to an East African Garden.

Uganda is a progressive country and has made enormous  
 strides since it was opened up by the railway. One of  
the earliest firms to be established there was Smith,

Mackenzie & Co., who had already begun operating in  
Zanzibar since 1877. Thus seventy-five years accumulated  
experience in East Africa is at your disposal.

Agents for **BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**  
General Managers of African Wharfrage Co. Ltd., and  
African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa  
Insurance — Air Travel — Chemicals — Builders' Materials  
Wines, Spirits & Concessions  
London Correspondents:  
**GRAY, DAWES & CO. LTD., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3 (AVENUE MARK)**

### Smith Mackenzie & CO. LTD

Branches — Mombasa (Head Office), Nairobi, Lamu,  
Kampala, Kisumu, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi,  
Mwanza, Kigoma, Kibaha and Mwanza.

Inter-Racial University College Proposed

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Employing fast Twin-screw Motor Liners

*Between*

Excellent Passenger  
Accommodation

Doctors' Passengers  
Carried

RANGOON  
CHITTAGONG  
HALA  
CALCUTTA  
MADRAS  
COLOMBO  
SOUTH & EAST  
AFRICAN PORTS



Passages may be booked through any travel agency.

For full particulars of freight, passage, etc., apply to  
ANDREW WELLS TRADING CO. LTD.  
21, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.3.

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexion at Dombasina for Foz)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Fridays for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to East London.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre to Chipoke Harbour connect with m.v. 'Ilala' for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Moshi (for Malawi) and Zanganyika.

Head Office: Salisbury, Rhodesia; Limbe  
London Office: City House,  
127/129, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information

Apply to

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"  
Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA  
Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME  
For One Year, or until countermanded  
AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)  
OR  
ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)  
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank  
of Subscribers, please

Full Postal Address  
(Block out, if not, please)

Signature

**LESLIE & ANDERSON**

LIMITED.

LONDON.

Established 1882

**IMPORTS**

Cotton, Oil, Coffee, Spices, General Produce

**EXPORTS**

Textiles Hardware

**LESLIE & ANDERSON  
EAST AFRICA LTD.**

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,  
Zanzibar, Tanga,  
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND  
GENERAL AGENTS CLEARING FORWARDING  
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:  
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
WILKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

**BOVILL, MATHESON**

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY  
ERICHONG  
MOMBASA  
KAMPALA  
TANGA

**MANAGING AGENTS**

The Company offers Managing and Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

Associated Companies:

J. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED  
Merchants and Estate Agents  
NAIROBI MOMBASA ERICHONG TANGA  
J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED  
Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents  
MOMBASA NAIROBI ERICHONG TANGA  
Sole and Correspondents:  
TREATT, BARKER & CO., LTD.  
Woolston House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4  
Tel. 9622

**A. BAUMANN & CO.**

NAIROBI KAMPALA MOMBASA MASAKA  
DAR ES SALAAM LINDI MIKINDANI

**MERCHANTS - SHIPPERS**

Exporters	Importers
Coffee Oilseed Oilcake Cakes Beeswax Gums Cassava Tanning Barks Papain	Cement and other Building Materials; Electrical and Engineering Equipment Gunnies, Textiles, Rice

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & CO. (London) Ltd.  
A. BAUMANN & CO. (Uganda) (Clearing) Ltd.  
STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.  
Sole Agents Clearing and Forwarding

**BEST FOR SMALL-PULLEY  
HIGH-SPEED DRIVES AND  
SHOCK LOADS**



**Goodyear V-BELT transmission belt  
will not separate or fray**

Belting by Goodyear is generally long. Parallel plies of Goodyear Silver Dac, added for its ability to hold fasteners, effectively distribute the strain on small pulley high speed drives and V-Belt belting is an integral cord belting is built to withstand a long life of high speed and high loads of 100% more than other V-Belts last longer and plant costs down.

**Endless Cord Belting**  
Continuously wound for strength and flexibility, Endless Cord Belting by Goodyear carries 33% more load than other belts of equal thickness.

**Goodyear V-Belts**  
Built to withstand a long life of high speed and high loads of 100% more than other V-Belts last longer and plant costs down.

Write for details to:

WIGGLES WORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.  
P.O. Box 416, Dar es Salaam P.O. Box 480, Tanga  
Sole Correspondents:  
Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.,  
Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.2

# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service Cargo and Passenger

### OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN GRAY	May 28	May 30	June 5
	Port	Phil.	N. Yk.
	June 8	June 9	June 15
	Canton	Singh	Yokoh.

Will accept cargo for CAREWOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

ROBIN DONCASTER	May 28	June 6	June 8
	Port	Balt.	Phil.
	June 15	June 15	June 15
	N. Yk.	N. Yk.	N. Yk.

Will accept cargo for PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

ROBIN HOOD	May 28	June 16	June 16
	Port	Balt.	Phil.
	June 25	June 25	June 25
	N. Yk.	N. Yk.	N. Yk.

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

HEAD OFFICE: SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC. 39 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK 7

## NEW YORK

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS if Inducement.

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement).

### HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN WENTLEY	Ear	Mid June
ROBIN KIRK	Mid	Late June
ROBIN SHERWOOD	Late	June
ROBIN TOWNFORD	Late	June
ROBIN GOODFELLOW	Ear	July

Particulars supply from Agents  
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED  
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2  
Telephone: London W. 1-2000  
Cables: Nonpareil, London

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED  
Johannesburg, Capetown, East London, Durban.

M. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED  
Durban.

MICHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED  
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE, JIVANDEE & CO. LIMITED  
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Kilindi

G. P. & R. DUPONSEL  
Madagascar, Tamiar and Tananarive

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and their Agents.



Overseas Importers  
May we act for you here?  
Manufacturers  
Old established or not,  
Do you want new outlets?

**W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.**  
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND  
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free convertibility of Currencies and no tariffs would cut costs and help international understanding. Trading freely and peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter. They will endeavour to further enjoyment of all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world.

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE, EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS

WHEELER, BRYANT and CO.,  
22, Billiter Road, London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCHANDISE CO. LTD.

Ask for **MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS**  
The East African Standard Hooks



Manufactured by **O. MUSTAD & SON**  
Established 1832  
NORWAY

## NORWEGIAN AUSTRALIAN AFRICAN LINES

(AS FOR DANIEL SANDEFJORD, NORWAY)

SAILINGS ABOUT THE 14TH OF EACH MONTH FROM MOMBASA AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN PORTS via SOUTH AFRICA, DIRECT TO MONTREAL TRAVEL TIME ABOUT 30 DAYS

### AGENTS

CAPETOWN:  
Holland Afrika Line Co., London and Afrika Lijn Co., Ltd.  
TANGA: DARES SALAM: London  
Overseas M. Co., 22, Billiter Road, London, E.C.4



# THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

With which is connected the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION Ltd.  
 Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of  
 Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika.

10, CLEMENT LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.3 (W.S.) END BRANCH  
 NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in  
 KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND  
 and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

**Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.**

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch  
 through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

## To South and East Africa

### WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN

From Southampton

Cape Town Castle	June 4
Stirling Castle	June 11
Port Elizabeth Castle	June 18
Arundel Castle	June 25
Athlone Castle	July 2
Carnarvon Castle	July 9
Edinburgh Castle	July 16
Winchester Castle	July 23
Via Las Palmas	Madeira.



### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND ABOUT SERVICES FROM LONDON

Durban Castle	June 15
Newwick Castle	June 17
Kenya Castle	June 23
Rhodesia Castle	July 16
Langibabey Castle	July 17
Poemfontein Castle	July 23
Out East Coast, home West Coast	
Out West Coast, home East Coast	
Out Home	

## UNION-CASTLE LINE

1, BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Tel.:  
 Messenger Dept. 5AN.  
 West African Agency  
 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WHI 191.  
 Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow

# CLAN - HALL - HARRISON - LINES

## JOINT SERVICE



# EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to  
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, \*MESSAWA, JIBUTI, \*BERBERA & MOGADISHU  
MOMBASA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

\*Direct or By transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to  
THE OWNERS

or  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,  
MOMBASA

Leading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.  
LIVERPOOL

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.  
LONDON, E.C.2.

## Ship via London

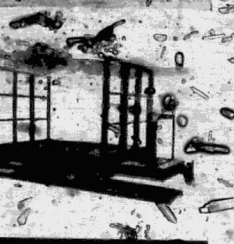
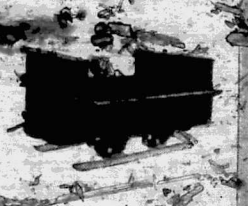
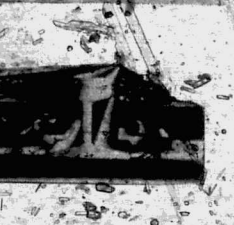
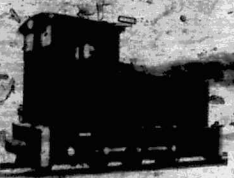
### THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Statutory Public Trust for Public Service

London — the Premier Port of the  
Empire — equipped for all types  
of ships and cargoes

For full particulars apply to  
THE GENERAL MANAGER  
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.3





★  
**LIGHT  
 RAILWAY  
 MATERIAL**  
 ★  
**MINING  
 EQUIPMENT**  
 ★

**RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION  
 EQUIPMENT LTD.**

IMPERIAL HOUSE · DOMINION STREET · LONDON E.C.2  
 Telephone: MO Narch 7000 (20 lines) · Grams: Minplan Ave. London · Cables: Minplan London

# Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid a  
bonus of 2% on  
purchases to members

UNITY IS **KFAA** STRENGTH

## THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD

Branches at Eldoret, Kisumu, Naitasha, Nakuru, Mombasa, Thomson's Brook, Molo, Kericho, Nyeri, Bridge Street, Moshi T.T.,  
Arusha, T. T. T.

# Fly anywhere in East Africa

For jet luxury you can fly in East Africa  
by East African Airways in seven Dakota DC3's.  
Through a close network of services you can fly  
anywhere across the remotest parts of East Africa.  
East African Airways Corporation offers special holiday and busi-  
ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate  
is offered by their services to Darban.



For full details  
of services in-  
quire at your  
local travel  
Agent or Office  
Office

AIRWAYS TERMINAL

### EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Sadler House,  
Nairobi, Kenya

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

65, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1235	Sir Herbert Stanley on Federation	4242
Notes By The Way	1236	Mr. Nathoo on Kenya's Problems	1248
Recollections of Cecil Rhodes	1238	Parliament	12508
Edward Twining's	1240	Latest Mining News	1259
Inter-racial University	1241	Company Report	1260

Founder and Editor

F. S. Joulson

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1953

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 1494

6 1/2 weekly, 30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A WARM TRIBUTE** to Sir Evelyn Baring was paid just before he left Kenya last week by Mr. Oliver, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In one newspaper representative that **Mr. Lyttelton's Tribute to Sir Evelyn Baring** shown great wisdom and humanity in all his decisions since he took up his new office eight months ago. Mr. Lyttelton is not one of those gushing politicians who shed compliments with little discrimination and less sincerity. Praise has to be earned before he gives it. Since there has been local criticism of the Governor on the score of avoidable delay in dealing effectively with the Mau Mau menace, the Minister's words have been intended to emphasize his disagreement with that attitude on the part of a section of the public. The achievements of the local authorities have been impressive since a state of emergency was declared in October; indeed, they have been essentially satisfactory. But the main blame must be attributed to the defects of the system, as a result of which the new Governor inherited difficulties and dangers which all Kenya would have deemed inconceivable a year earlier.

The system has often been more concerned to find the best possible appointments for its favourites than to discover the best possible men for all vacancies—a disservice to the Colony.

**Responsibility for Bad Appointments.** EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has criticized for years. As a direct consequence there were in key positions in the Colonial Service in the Colony a number of men whose fitness for their posts has since been demonstrated. In such cases the Colonial Office must bear its heavy share of blame for making appointments or sanctioning recommendations which were not justified by the records of the officials

in question. There has been inexcusable tolerance of promotions (not only in Kenya) which scandalized those non-officials who were in close touch with the machinery of government and also the Colonial Service itself. But not all the blame can rest on a distant Colonial Office. The non-official members of the Legislature, and particularly the European elected members, cannot be absolved for they could and should have resisted appointments which they knew to be unwarranted. Some elected members complained bitterly to their friends about some prospective promotions. Why did they and their colleagues not indicate in the highest quarters that they would criticize bluntly in public any wise intentions were carried further? The non-official members of any Legislature are under duty to do everything in their power to promote good government, and since that cannot result from bad appointments, it is their responsibility and their right to protest against unsuitable nominations.

Because that was not done, Sir Evelyn Baring found himself handicapped by some unimpressive men in senior positions. Any prudent administrator would in such circumstances have felt that he ought not to accept their advice unless it had strong support from other and better men. After all, if the team of senior officials had shown the competence which the Colony was entitled to expect, the Government could not have been taken by surprise by the Mau Mau outbreak. Moreover, when it did occur, unexpectedly, because the intelligence system was so bad, or, as is widely alleged, because the steady flow of warnings from experienced men, official and non-official, was continuously disregarded, if the holders of some key appointments had been even average competence, Kenya would not have witnessed

and suffered the delay, the fumbling, and the inefficiency which have enabled a few thousand Kikuyu desperadoes to disrupt the life of the largest tribe in the country, murder at will and cause the loss of millions of pounds. How could the new Governor escape the conclusion that some of his senior advisers were dangerously complacent, weak, and unreliable?

He would then have considered his constitutional non-official advisers, especially the European elected members. Unfortunately, against the physical and mental fortitude and restraint which both Sides have shown under great provocation, they have shown under great provocation must be set some highly irresponsible proposals. The worst of them have not been made

known to the public and no good purpose could be served by listing them now. Yet we know that they were suggested by men who should have shown more balance. It must have warned Sir Evelyn Baring against any reliance on guidance from that quarter. For these reasons we believe that officials and non-officials are both culpable, though certainly not in equal degree. The present threat to law and order has been crushed, there will be time and need for a searching inquiry into the events of recent years and the responsibility for failure to deal effectively with planned subversion. The right course meantime is surely to welcome the firm leadership of the Secretary of State and support a Governor in whom he has again declared his confidence.

## Notes By The Way

### How Not to Say It

EAST AFRICA COMMAND recently issued an explanation of why the General Officer Commanding had not been given charge of the operations against the Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya. Having pointed out that the Command covers Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, an area almost five times as large as Kenya, the statement admitted Kenya to be "No. 1 priority" and then continued: "There are other danger spots. Federation is not popular among a portion of the population in the south, at present disputes there are carried out constitutionally, but there are hot heads. The Army has to stand by in case they do something very foolish and help the forces of law and order to save them from themselves. Apart from internal anxieties East Africa stands between Egypt and the Sudan in the north and South Africa in the south. Both these are going through a very difficult time in their history and it is sometimes feared that it might spread. The East Africa Command has to help the authorities to see it does not spread. One of the outlying territories which requires special attention is Mauritius and the Seychelles. This is a very important source of pioneer labour for the Canal Zone of Egypt. There is a very large Asian population there and Asia is in a state of flux. This flux has its repercussions among the population and a careful watch must be kept." (Punctuation is left as in the original.)

### Poor Public Relations

THAT STATEMENT does not strike me as sound comment. How can any military spokesman have imagined that he could help the cause of Central African federation by suggesting the possible use of the armed forces? Of course the Army has to stand by—as it did before there was any East Africa Command—and as it would do if there were no question of federation, but why make an assertion which can be so readily twisted by the opponents of federation and the critics of British rule? The reference to Asia and Asians is so puerile that it would be dismissed contemptuously if made in a village debating society. The public relations of East

Africa Command have been so poor as to be broadcast in my mind with the Information Department of the Colony of Kenya. That Colony is supposed to be resolved on a transformation. The Command must well do likewise without waiting for a lead from the Government of Kenya.

### Not Reappointed

PROFESSOR W. ARTHUR LEWIS, whose term of office as a director of the Colonial Development Commission has expired, has not been reappointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose decision will assuredly be welcomed by almost everybody who recalls the broadcast given last year by Dr. Lewis in the "Partnership in Africa" series. His was the most extravagant in that collection of unfortunate talks, and certainly not the kind of comment to be expected from a member of the board of the C.D.C. Not content with alleging that the transition from a policy of Colonial trusteeship to that of Colonial partnership had been fraudulently made because the trustee had used his office to seize the possessions of his ward, Dr. Lewis said that the aim in the Rhodesias was to keep the African in the gutter that partnership meant a society in which all Europeans were always at the top, and that "a society can only be kept that way if there are no means are used to keep all Africans in the gutter, not only economically, socially, and politically, but in the spiritual gutter where men doubt their own manhood."

### Professor Lewis on Partnership

HE CONCLUDED with the assertion that "permanent white settlement and partnership are incompatible concepts. We had to abandon the word 'trusteeship' for the same incompatibility; the life of the word 'partnership' will hardly last so long." Since all political parties in Great Britain agreed that inter-racial partnership must be the basis of British Colonial policy, a man holding Professor Lewis's view of partnership being retained on a board which was really in the selection which is far from being justified that it would contribute greatly to the development of the Colonial Empire.

### Rather Dear Forsaith

WE BOUGHT EXPERIENCE rather than in the groundnut case, said Major Frank Gordon Walker, lately Colonial Secretary of Kenya for Commonwealth Relations. He is a recent broadcast talk. Two important points arise from the statement. (1) The assumption of one of the most responsible Labour Ministers in the House of Commons that millions of pounds is nothing more than "rather dear," and (2) the assumption that the gross waste of public money has taught valuable lessons, lessons that justify something like justification for the outlay of £500,000. Walker is not among the rabid extremists who regard that pound is mere symbols and that there are no more draughtpots to be filled, or that the only way to immerse the causes of famine is to pour more money in an inexcusable wastage, and what is left to be a square peg for a triangular hole.

### Boundless Stupidity

PERSONS as Walker might did not require the outlay of many millions of pounds, probably not unfair to say that the primary reasons for the calamity were a complete lack of planning, or if not that, indeed, had the money come from bitter experience, it would have been spent in many of their past misadventures. Those who did learn were in most cases devoted to their task that they did whatever it took to check what they recognized as an unwarrantable expenditure. They must not be blamed for the extravagance which made "groundnut" synonymous with inefficiency and the fact must not be created that the total spent were the necessary price of knowledge.

### Mr. John Wallace

MR. J. H. WALLACE, a member of the London Committee of the United Empire Africa Association since it was formed last year, took up an appointment a week in the office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London with a view to succeeding Major McKee as Commissioner later in the year. Having had unusual opportunities of seeing at close quarters how the London Committee achieved the important results which it did achieve in the house of federation, Mr. Wallace can bear testimony to the debt which the Rhodesians and Nyasaland owe to Mr. Wallace for his complete devotion to their interests during the months in which they have been so grossly misrepresented in this country. The little group in London who set themselves to make known the facts; expose the falsehoods, and refute the unsound arguments, could not have had a better secretary, whose 25 years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, followed by a spell in the Colonial Office as head of the East African department, provided a splendid background for the work.

### Hard Working Committee

HE KNOWS would be the first to say that he was fortunate in those with whom he worked. In the past 30 years he has had intimate knowledge of many bodies concerned in one way or another with East and Central African affairs, and none of them has been so alert, efficient, and hard working as this London Committee. It has had from its members such devoted service. It has very busy persons, expert in some aspects of the work to be done and ready to sacrifice themselves for what they recognized to be a cause crucial for British Africa. The Governor of Kenya is now to have his committee in London, if it is not to devote comparative work to which has served Central Africa so well, the Colony will be doubly fortunate.

### Pre-Coronation Decorations

NOT FOR MANY YEARS have painters been so noticeable in London as they are now. Among the premises

of interest to East Africans which are undergoing preparation for the coronation are the East African Office in Grosvenor Gardens, Trafalgar Square, and the new British Legation in Africa House at 38 Great Cambridge Street, London. Mr. Victor Mather is very busy in supervising both schemes, with the first as the general contractor for the Africa in London, and with the second as the general contractor for the Legation. The job which has started a membership of 150 in not more than a month.

### Not at All

MR. Mather's assistants cannot be accused of extravagance in either case. The office in Trafalgar Square has long needed attention, but the work was postponed because removal to Belgrave Square was proposed. Fortunately better counsels prevailed, and the present job of expenditure is noticeable in improving the appearance of the Legation.

Africa's headquarters in London should present an appearance appropriate to her status in East Africa House, a splendid monument to the territory's development. It is a show well men of all shades of opinion meet and find the atmosphere of the Empire. Both critics and those who take relations in the territories as a matter of course know the spirit of the city may be less censorious.

### East African Airport

KENYA. I am able to reveal as a now definite decision to build a great air airport which is about some eight miles from Nairobi. Failure to make that decision some years ago has cost the Colony a lot of money, traffic to Uganda which, noting the need for special facilities for the Comet air lines, seized her chance to create at Entebbe one of the best air docks in all Africa. My guess is that the decision now made about Embair is due more to the need to find active employment for the large number of Mau Mau prisoners, whom it would be better to keep in idleness, and who can be most usefully employed on a great public undertaking of this kind. So the Mau Mau who planned to drive Europeans out of Kenya can now help to build a means of attracting more to the Colony.

### Inter-Racial University

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote last week that the Cart-Saunders Commission on the Higher Education of Africans in Central Africa would recommend the establishment in Rhodesia of an inter-racial university. The report, now published, commends the plan. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has publicly expressed his sympathy with the plan. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has indicated willingness to make a capital grant for the building, and many leaders of opinion in the two colonies, Kenya and Nyasaland, are known to hold the view that an inter-racial university college (from which a full university will develop) is a highly important means of promoting that partnership of the races which in which neither the new Federal State nor the three existing Dependencies could have a sound future.

### Invitation to Nairobi

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association will have several meetings in London during the next few days and I have reason to know that they will receive a formal invitation from its Kenya Branch for its next gathering to be held in Nairobi. The association has never met in Africa or indeed in any Colony, and Kenya's spokesmen will doubtless argue that it is time for Africa and the Colonial Empire to be given the privilege of entertaining representatives of the branches from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

# Lady Milner's Recollections of Cecil Rhodes

## After Night Spent with Map "Africa Was in My Blood"

CECIL JOHN RHODES was born on July 18, 1870, at Bishop's Stortford. He died in South Africa on March 26, 1902. After a long family discussion about whether he should join his brother Herbert in Natal, he could not sleep when I went to bed that night and so I went and found the map of Africa and spent the night poring over it. When I had finished, Africa was in my blood," he said.

In Natal, after an ardent struggle, he succeeded in growing cotton where none had been grown before. He contemplated that lesson, and when he was up against apparently insuperable difficulties afterwards he would say, "They told me I couldn't grow cotton" and would go on with the task.

A countryman, he liked making things grow; a rufus spirit, he liked making them grow in difficult soil. He liked the work on the land, he liked the people, both white and black. He had a keen sense of the air, the energy, and unlimited hopes of the country that there was no great success to be made out of cotton growing in Natal. His brother had gone in pursuit of diamonds. Cecil followed. Kimberley, the well-laid-out town, did not begin to exist until the untidy boy who arrived here from Natal in 1872 began to build it several years later.

### Diamond-Digger and Undergraduate

In 1887, he had made enough to enable him to go to Oxford. He was averaging £100 a week. Rhodes tried first for University College, but when he told the master that he did not mean to read for honors, he was told that he was not acceptable. "Oxford College," he was told, "might be less particular," so he tried he went, and his name may be seen there to-day. How began the strangest life: Oxford and diamond-digging combined for he kept his terms, when he could, but worked in between at his mines. During those years he had his plans for the mines and for Africa. During those years he lived as an ordinary undergraduate's life. He took his degree in 1891. That year he became M.P. for Barham, West, a South African constituency whose voters were Dutch pastoralists.

In 1893 Ruskin was Slade Professor of Art and this affected the whole university. It took the Ruskin doctrine to his heart: "This is what England must do or perish. . . . She must find colonies as fast as she can, and as far as she is able, armed of her most energetic and ablest men, seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can get her foot on, and there teaching these her Colonies that their chief aim is to advance the power of England by land and sea."

Rhodes never forgot those words, and to the end of his life dreamed of homes, and yet the homes for the English in Africa. In South Africa he met a like-minded man older than himself in Robert Southey, who had been sent by the Cape Government to the new diamond fields by the name of some sort of agent. Ruskin was saying, "There is a destiny now possible to us the highest ever set before a nation." Southey was strong, bold, and the north.

Rhodes wanted an African Empire, but he knew that a great deal of money would be required. He set to work to get it. His first step was to mine oil, and was much helped by the prominence he soon achieved in Parliament. Rhodesia acquired a supreme position in the diamond mines. Helped by the financial genius of De Beers and reaching through the London Stock Exchange,

*Beers, an abbreviated report of an address to the Commonwealth Club of the Royal Society of Arts.*

Paris financial house he worked into a position of

Finally only one man stood in his way, Barnato. The last struggle was severe. It went on all night in Jameson's cottage, as to what was to be the result of the new company they had agreed to form. Barnato wanted to go on mining and selling diamonds. Rhodes wanted Africa for England, and went the newly constituted company to help to carry out his vast schemes. All night Rhodes, supported by Beers, argued with Barnato, Rhodes pointing out his maps and his dreams. Finally Barnato was worn out and gave way. He said at last, "I am a primary ascendant of your men. He told me up, it is his way you can't resist him. You must be with him!"

### Unlimited Powers of Action

Unlimited powers of action for the new company was as wide as a church door. De Beers could do anything. Its powers of action were unlimited. Rhodes got his instrument of Empire in 1893. But he attended scrupulously to the shareholders' interests, and above all to the interests of the 2,000 white and 20,000 black workers who served the mines. He built and beautified their homes and made the "marvellous town" of Kimberley a very English town.

In the story of Rhodes in Africa, he struck by his liking for and power of sympathy with the Natives. He never met any Natives, just as he always remembered every white face. As a boy on his cottage, he used to say to his father, "When they were laid up." "They always come back to work if off," he said, "I think it is safer than the Bank of England." He understood and liked the African mind, and they understood and liked him.

When he became a member of the Cape Colony Parliament in 1883, his early speeches were about native affairs. There was war at that time between Cape Colony and Basutoland, and the Cape was getting the worst of it. Rhodes thought the Cape policy in Basutoland quite unjustified, and said so. He thought Native questions very important and generally very much misunderstood by the white people, and that the colonists must learn the superiority by a better understanding of these still primitive people.

### Attitude to Africans

Rhodes and Rhodes, and in some degree Kitchener, could do anything with Natives. They had a plain sense about them. None of them were sentimentalists. Rhodes was without illusion about black men. In Cape Colony he fought and beat the Dutch over the way in which they made land which he gave to Natives in the mines. He promoted the compound system of labor by which Natives while they are mining are sequestered and thus prevented from smuggling diamonds out to the illicit diamond dealers. He was hated by English people at home for doing this, but the mines would have had to close without this organization. As Prime Minister of Cape Colony he passed that wise Glen Grey Act which gives Natives their own territory with power to rule in it and forbids white men to settle there. But he would not for a moment have expected the tribes, settled in their own land to begin to cultivate and irrigate and do anything else, it has taken the Natives 2,000 years to learn to do so. The published sayings of Rhodes show wisdom and tolerance towards Natives, and a keen appreciation of their value from



as to the race that is only just beginning its history for Rhodes believed profoundly in his own countrymen and their mission to bring order and good government to the world. He wrote that the English were "the greatest people the world has seen," but added that "their fault is that they do not know their strength and their greatness and their destiny."

**Preferential Treatment for British Goods**

In making the constitution for Rhodesia, he embedded into it a clause that Great Britain should have a preferential market for her goods in Rhodesia. He had had a struggle with the Home Government over this but he persisted and won. His preferential clause still stands; it is called "the Rhodes clause."

He was the only white man who went into its wild untamed country—Rhodesia—before the missionaries and hunters. Before their explorations they all came to him, and he learned from them about the trees and the climate, about the rivers, the mountains, and the people. He was a wonderful teacher. People talked to him and he listened.

Meeting that a powerful chief of a warlike tribe, Lobengula, was giving him a permit, Rhodes sent a well-known missionary, John Moffat, to Lobengula to make no treaty with any Power save that of The Queen. This seemed to set up a well-considered precedent. Kimberley power, Rudd, who had been in the country for a number of years, returned with a sound mind, sealed with Lobengula's seal, giving Rudd and his party a "mineral concession" over all Mashonaland.

This concession was forwarded to the Colonial Office with a recommendation from Sir Hercules Robinson that it should be accepted. But Lobengula was bewildered by the many offers he had received and signs of going back on the Rudd concession. Rhodes asked Dr. Jameson to go and see the old chief. Dr. Jameson was a great charmer; he could talk a boy out of a bear. Lobengula liked and trusted him. He gave Dr. Jameson not only a mining concession but a promise that the white men should lawfully occupy the country.

On this the great British South Africa Chartered Company was founded by the Imperial Government in 1889. With full powers to raise, police, and administer its own territory a year after the De Beers Company came into existence, and Rhodes got the whole financial work of the diamond company behind the Chartered Company. He was a quick mover. Under his impulse a company of white settlers started north at once, and on September 12, 1890, the Union Jack was broken at what is now called Salisbury. Rhodes was happy. His countrymen were in the north. All his energy, all his money, were devoted to supporting them. He could not find them at once because he was on the eve of becoming Prime Minister of Cape Colony, but the following year he went to his country, travelling through swamps, lion-infested forest, and crocodile-guarded rivers. The year after this the whole great country now covers 338,000 square miles—was given the name Rhodesia.

**Jameson Raid Followed Boer Pattern**

The story of the Jameson Raid of 1895 is in all the books, but not many of the people who tell it know much about South Africa. Yet it is hard to understand unless we know something of the years before it occurred.

In fact, all the interior of South Africa was colonized by the Boers. The Boer colonization of the Cape, with raiding on a big scale upon the interior territories in 1838 and after, and they had a long time of fighting before they took the Orange River and the Transvaal from their black inhabitants, who had themselves been killed off of the previous Natives.

But we English went about the acquisition of territory differently. Our boundaries, assignments, and the Natives' consent were accepted because of the force of our arms. It gave publicity to the fact that we had a right to the land, and because the Boer propagandists of the Cape and elsewhere saw the chance of making a great name for the world. Regardless of their own history, they were the first to see the value of the Transvaal. They were the first to see the value of the Transvaal. They were the first to see the value of the Transvaal. They were the first to see the value of the Transvaal.

On December 28, 1895, Rhodes sent a messenger to Rhodes to get out from Mafeking with a force of police to go to Johannesburg. This was the arrangement that the Johannesburgers and Jameson had made with the blessing of the High-Commissioner. His force was stopped after a

fight at Doornkop; the raiders were taken prisoner, the leading Johannesburgers were condemned to death, and President Kruger was proclaimed by the German Empire. Who landed some months later in Rhodesia as a sign of sympathy. During that time Rhodes was in his house at Groote Schuur. The discussion caused by the Raid was great and owing to the storm Rhodes resigned his Premiership, though not his seat in Parliament. He then bought his position as managing director of the Chartered Company, and went home to London.

The Raid acted as a precipitant in South Africa, dividing the heterogeneous elements of the country absolutely. In Rhodesia the Natives rose, some of them and their families were killed, the Matabele joyfully killed off the Mashona.

Now came the climax of Rhodes' life. Six months after the Raid he was back in Rhodesia. At that time white men were sent to the interior and went into the country almost alone and unarmed. And there, as he was of all his power, unable to order the movement of a policeman or a gun, he summoned the Natives to meet him and by sheer force of personality made peace with them. He did it and he did it high to ensure the peace.

He went back to Cape Town after this amazing performance and was received with such enthusiasm, by both Dutch and English, that there had never before been anything like it.

**"How I Blundered"**

"I blundered," said Rhodes, speaking of the Raid. "How I blundered!" That is a fact; the Raid was a greatly mismanaged affair. But nobody ever minded the Boers that Jameson had done what he had done many times before.

At Oxford, in the spring of 1899, Rhodes summed up the Raid at its true value. He was speaking at a luncheon party given him by his old College, Oriel.

"Sometimes in pursuing my object, the enlargement of the British Empire, and with it the cause of peace, industry and freedom, I have adopted means in removing opposition which were the roughest and ready way, and not the highest way to attain that object. But you must remember that in South Africa where my work has lain, the laws of right and equity are not so fixed and established as in this country, and if I have done twice done things which savoured rather of violence, you must look back to times in English history or to the state of things in Africa. I can have seen a few men who have done good service to the State but some have also done a part of the violence of their age. It is among these people that my life and work must be weighed and measured and a trust to the justice of my countrymen."

**Groote Schuur**

I had no very good idea of Mr. Rhodes until I was taken to lunch with him at his house, Groote Schuur. I found the place and the man very impressive. He was a carelessly put together large man, with a top knot of brown hair turning grey and a complexion that gave notice of the heart trouble that killed him three years later. He had a face you could not look away from, and the blue eyes of a seer, and the mouth of a Roman emperor.

He had a curious voice that ran up and down the scale and a very individual way of expressing himself. No other imaginative man could ever have had a smaller vocabulary. He would repeat the same thing again and again: "I give you this thought," he would say and "the thought is badly expressed in words of the syllable," was always worth attending to.

He was a thoughtful reader, but not too delicate and sensitive in his relations with people to take advantage of this power. Only he would let you know that he had guessed what was in one's mind. He did this one Sunday when I was being disconsolate over the crowd to whom he had opened his gardens. They could go everywhere in Groote Schuur and one very fine Sunday I was looking for a place to throw in the garden and grounds and wondering whether it was worth while battling my way through them. Mr. Rhodes looked at me and through the window of the people who were swarming all over the hillside. "Don't people," he said, "like to have rows in their back. I like to have people in mine."

One of the most unexpected things about him was his taste. It was perfect. He took a lot of trouble about picking the food. He and Groote Schuur look like a feast. I have seen him sit at a table for an hour with a couple of friends and his eyes were here and then there.

Groote Schuur was a fine amusing house to live in, being made up of real Liberty Halls. I have ever come across. You go up when you liked, breakfast when you liked, lunch at any time between 1 and 2.30. No one cared whether you were

where to meals or whether you are realite or dead. There was no show, no servants in liveries, no proper butler, and no housemaid at all. Only two boys and two nondescript men to wait on me. You could ask anyone to any meal, but Rhodes's motto was "Don't bother." He didn't bother and his guests didn't bother.

When Mr Rhodes was at Groote Schuur, men would come to see him, even at night. Sometimes they were people working on his farms in the north. Those he gave his best attention. I remember the knot of the difficulty of getting a man to come and see me with business.

Kipling tells of such a visitor, a man who came about telegraph cables in Central Africa, where Rhodes was laying his Cape-to-Cairo line. As fast as the wires were put up they were stolen, and the copper used for making Native Jewellery. There was one stretch of 70 miles beside a lake where no copper wire was safe; tons of it had disappeared. Rhodes looked at the man. "You've got some sort of a lake there, haven't you? Lay it in a cable. Don't bother me with any other thing like that."

## Governor Reviews Progress in Tanganyika Territory

### Progress in Local Government, Road Making, and Education

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT continues to take the very widest view over the possibility of any repercussions of the Kenya troubles coming to Tanganyika and has had much support from the Tanganyika Africans. A small number of Kikuyu have been deported from Tanganyika as undesirable and the registration of Kikuyu in the Northern and Eastern Provinces has been stopped. It is considered advisable further to restrict our frontiers by continuing the registrations of Kikuyu to the Lake and Eastern Provinces.

Notable advancements in the development of African local government include the establishment of the Ujamaezi Federal Council as the administrative authority for the three districts of Kahama, Morogoro, and Tabora. A new constitution has also been drafted, in close consultation with the tribe, for the Meru, providing for a council of 50 elected members and the election of a chief by the tribe from a panel of two names nominated by the traditional leaders. The chief will remain in office without re-election, but the constitution provides for the smooth replacement if he forfeits the confidence of the council or the people. Hope that this will be the first step to heal the wounds which have been left by this tribe's petition to the United Nations, and will lead to the progressive development of their country and their standards of living.

The Government has agreed to change the status of a municipality on January 1, 1953, and will thus be the second municipality in the Territory.

Tanganyika, in common with the other East African Governments, has decided to change the calendar year from the beginning on January 1 to one beginning on July 1.

#### Imported Grain Required

The main rains, though late, have been satisfactory though the Central Province, as usual, is less favoured than the rest of the country. Considerable quantities of imported grain will be required before that province can become self-supporting. The total tonnage of maize imported from overseas for our own needs and to repay loans of grain from Kenya is 51,000 tons. Some more may be required for the position is being very carefully watched.

A cotton cess of two cents or a shilling per lb. is being imposed in the Lake Province on all cotton marketed. The price of seed cotton has been fixed at 50 cents per lb.

A sliding scale cess on coffee has been introduced at Bukoba. 12 cents is payable when the price of coffee is over £141 per ton, and the cess disappears when the price is less than £50.

In spite of the general optimism, there remains a mixed view as to the future of the Territory. It is expected that an

Extract from a speech made by Sir Edward Twining in the Legislative Council.

provinces during the last two months. I have been impressed with the work done. Satisfactory progress is being made on the new Morogoro-Linga road, the new road from Kiboko to Kisumu, progress on the new road from Kisumu to the coast, and the reconstruction of the Northern Province road has been almost completed.

It is essential to speed up our transportation facilities in pace with the economic development of the Territory. In particular that the Central Line, our spinal cord, should be maintained in first-class condition. Government is in constant touch with the railway authorities on this matter.

It would be beneficial if an up-to-date air freight service could be established, and the efficiency of employees can be investigated into this important matter under consideration.

A number of public buildings recently completed show imagination in design and a good standard of construction. Among the most notable are the Indian public school in Dar es Salaam, the Kinodani flats, the new Government Press, the nurses' home in Tangi, and the new K.A.R. barracks, at Observation Hill.

#### Building Cheapened

Attention has been given to cheapening the cost of building, particularly with a view to satisfying the African demand for permanent housing. A new design for an African house has been worked out and the experiment appears most promising. The cost of building has been reduced from 27s. to 18s. per sq. ft., and this may be capable of still further improvement. It is proposed to build numbers of these houses throughout the Territory.

Progress in education is evinced in the number of new buildings. The Greek community in the Northern Province has reason to be proud of the Hellenic School which it has built; I hope that the children educated there will more than reach the high standards of industry and public spirit which their parents have set for them.

I also opened the Natural Resources School at Tengeru, one of the most promising educational establishments in the Territory. The young men trained at that school should realize the duty which is laid on them to the community in teaching their people the principles of natural resources. The new Indian secondary school in Dar es Salaam, also an impressive building, is now opened as well as the junior European school at Oyster Bay.

Our need for African teachers is being met as far as is practicable. This is borne out by the opening of three new grade II teacher training centres, two are Government centres at Bumbaa and the other at Mpwapwa, which is intended to develop into an institute of education. The first is the U.M.C. Centre for women at Magla.

Demand for education for girls continues to increase, the number of girls in primary schools in 1952 having risen by some 4,000. That in middle schools has nearly doubled.

The first steps in the reconstruction of the Dar es Salaam group hospital are being taken now. The advice of an eminent architect in South Africa has been sought, and a large hospital is being designed with many novel features. Some have been modified to suit the taste of the local African population, and others have yet to be proved suitable for this climate.

There has been a sharp rise during recent months of some in our prison population. The uses to which extra cells may be put requires continued imagination, and it is a satisfaction that the new mobile prison building unit is now working at Sanié. If the experiment proves successful of having mobile camps in which prisoners can be accommodated, and from which they can undertake their work, it is intended to extend this practice to a number of places.

# Inter-Racial University College for Central Africa

## Recommendations of Carr-Saunders Commission on Higher Education

THE EARLY ESTABLISHMENT by royal charter of an inter-racial university college in Central Africa as a first step towards a university of full status has been recommended by the Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, whose terms of reference were issued last Tuesday by the Central African Council.

£1m. is given as the probable capital cost of establishing such an institution, which would require an annual income of £200,000 for the first five years. The hope is expressed that the British Government would make a free grant of £1m.

At the outset about 100 students a year might be expected but after 1957 there would be a considerable increase. The commission is satisfied that there is ample scope in the territories for African graduates.

### Salisbury the Best Site

The best site for the institution would be Salisbury in Lusaka is suggested by the commission. The inter-racial proposals are not accepted.

A minority note by Mr. Kerr, while agreeing with the principle that any college should be inter-racial, differs from the other members in the scope to be given to that term. He considers that the interests of the African community would best be served by proceeding immediately with the foundation of a university college near Lusaka independent of the project of the Rhodesias University Association for one at Salisbury. The members of the Commission were Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, director of the London School of Economics (chairman), Mr. A. V. Hill, Emeritus Professor of Physiology, London University, Dr. A. Alexander, Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, from the University College of Port Harmer, Dr. F. G. Young, Professor of Biochemistry, Cambridge University, and Mr. Walter Adair, secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

From the report the following excerpts are quoted: "An institution of university rank is an essential possession of a community which has reached a certain stage of development and has a sufficient population and adequate resources. Such an institution is a focus for the intellectual life of the community; through it the community is represented in the world-wide intellectual endeavour, and takes its share in regarding the purposes of universities, namely the preservation, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge, and, so far as it is open to man, the ascertainment of wisdom."

### Responsibility for Culture

Universities look inwards as well as outwards; each has a special responsibility for the culture of its own community, and a special care for intellectual welfare of its younger members. It is the very proper aspiration of any community which has sufficiently advanced towards maturity to make its own provision for the preservation and re-embodiment of its cultural heritage and for the upbringing of the best of its young people.

In areas of Central Africa there is no comparison with other countries as a large region, in size of population it exceeds the West Indies and is roughly similar to the Sudan or the Gold Coast, each of which has a university college. In resources it is potentially rich and is beginning to enjoy the benefit of their active exploitation. So far as these matters are relevant to

the founding of a university institution, the necessary conditions exist.

There is prospective sufficient number of African students to justify the foundation of a university college. The number of university-trained Africans now in employment is small, but since university-trained Africans are few, they must direct the heads of the services under the Department of Native Affairs and asked what openings for university-trained Africans they wished to create, the following information was given:

### Demand for African Graduates

If there were only 10 African graduate teachers, it would be possible to absorb at least 20 to 30 African graduates a year. We learn of a scheme for medical education in the Cape which, after allowing for wastage, would produce 10 qualified practitioners a year. We heard also that we were informed that there is a need for qualified African

engineers in the Native areas for carrying out projects, road work, bridge construction, and townships, and that 20 to 40 engineers could be engaged for Government irrigation and water conservation work. At least 50 African land development officers could be employed immediately, that Africans are needed as veterinary assistants for whom a four-year course and matriculation is essential, that 12 surveyors qualified at degree level could be employed at once, that the development of Native townships increases African solicitors will be needed, further, an appeal for openings in the Southern Rhodesian Government service, there is an increasing number of openings in the service of African employers.

In Northern Rhodesia there are only six fully-qualified African teachers in secondary schools, and teacher training institutions that for the next 10 years a steady supply of fully-trained Africans will be needed for the secondary schools, teacher training and educational administration, and a general estimate of openings for African graduates. Government and private employment for the period 1957-60 shows a need for 1,000 and 1,200 Africans, including untrained, in the following professions:

In Northern Rhodesia there are only six fully-qualified education workers for six teachers, two with diplomas and two with art degrees, in the agricultural industry, 100, but for the next 10 years a supply of 10 fully-qualified annually and a further 10 annually in the veterinary, medical, and public works services; that the post office services could absorb 100 Africans a year trained to the standard required for engineering inspectors.

The impression left on our minds is clear, the factor limiting the number of potential African university students is not the lack of openings for university-educated Africans but the absence of university facilities. Since the prospective number of African students is sufficient and will rise, we consider that the remaining question of whether we would justify the foundation of a university institution.

### Autonomous Corporation

By a university we mean an autonomous corporation, that is a body which has the right to manage its own affairs. We do not mean that it is not under obligations to the public, but the contrary; it should publish accounts, give a periodic report of its stewardship, and welcome visitations by properly qualified authorities. It follows that the governing body of the university, commonly called the council, should not be dominated by any one class or organization or interest; the members of the council should be persons devoted to forwarding the true interests of the university rather than the interests of outside bodies, governmental or otherwise. The academic staff should have a proper measure of autonomy over academic matters.

We cannot insist too strongly that we have in mind an institution which fully deserves the name of university because it is entitled to rank alongside other British universities in the quality of its intellectual life. The greater disservice would be to set up in Central Africa than to set up an inferior institution. Central Africa needs a university, and that is what we propose.

(to be continued)

# Sir Herbert Stanley's Strong Support for Federation

## Would Depreciate Delay in Implementation Scheme

SIR HERBERT STANLEY has strongly deprecated delay in the implementation of Central African federation. In a letter to *The Times* he has written:

"In submitting these remarks, and presuming my long association with Central African affairs as Imperial Resident Commissioner in the two Rhodesias, in the days of chartered administration as Imperial Secretary in South Africa, as the first Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as a High Commissioner in South Africa, and as Governor of Southern Rhodesia during the seven years ended with my retirement from the service in 1942. Perhaps I am not entitled to claim to have been known, locally at any rate, as consistent in my sympathetic concern for the interests and feelings of the African people of those territories.

It is in the light of that concern, not less than of my hope for the preservation of British ideals and British influence between the Limpopo and the Great Lakes, that I welcome unreservedly the acceptance of the federal scheme and would deprecate any avoidable delay in its implementation. In my opinion the postponement of the scheme in some quarters would not be expected to result in any better results, and would rather be likely to prejudice the mitigation of suspicions and apprehensions, by prolonging agitation and thus paying into the hands of extremists of both races. That is not the road to racial concord and co-operation.

### Progress by Consultation and Compromise

"I believe, and am aware from the doctrine of paramountcy, whether it means or of African independence, in the belief that the right method of overcoming racial divisions lies in the adjustment of difficulties, as they occur, by consultation and compromise, guided by the exercise of fair play and an enlightened sense of interdependence. For that purpose the extreme African nationalisms seem to me as unhelpful and as ill-representative as the extreme protestantism of exclusive European domination.

It is unfortunate that so many misconceptions of conditions in Southern Rhodesia should exist in this country. The European inhabitants of that territory do not deserve better of their loyalty to their British heritage and of their service to the Crown and Commonwealth than to be regarded as unworthy of trust. Nor have they cause to be ashamed of their record in race relations.

Similarly it is a significant indication of the development of a relatively liberal attitude on the part of the settlers should have resulted in the acceptance by them of a scheme which provides for the obligatory inclusion of at least six Africans in the federal legislature and the conferment of drastic powers of intervention upon an African Affairs Board and the Secretary of State?

And surely it is significant also that they have shown in so signal a manner their confidence in the leadership of Sir Geoffrey Huggins, than whom the Africans of the territory have never had a better and wiser friend. To this attitude and action I can testify from knowledge acquired in the course of seven years of the close association of a Governor with his Prime Minister.

### Alleviation by Experience

That the large majority of the African inhabitants of the two northern territories have any clear understanding of what federation means and involves is, to say the least, very questionable. It is instinctively and thus of any change, and probably they will be not unshaken by the wave of nationalism which is sweeping over Africa and over other parts of the world.

Their suspicions, their apprehensions, which I believe to be ill-founded, will be allayed, not by procrastination, but by experience of the working of federation. I would trust that they have no more to lose and may have much to gain by federation, and that their opposition to it will prove to be unjustified.

May I be permitted to say that in my judgment federation will strengthen British influence, tend to promote a liberal and co-operative attitude in race relations, and conduce to the prosperity and progress of all three territories? For these reasons I look forward to it, even without fear of its failure.

### Archbishop and Lord Halifax on Federation

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Halifax spoke for the Federation at the annual meeting last week of the Churches' Mission to Central Africa.

The Archbishop said there were many encouraging signs that a true partnership might be possible. One was the agreement concerning a project of co-operation in Central Africa. The two Churches, in the matter of a true partnership were religion and education, in which the Church was a pioneer. She alone could lead the way in impregnating secular life with moving barriers between races, and seeing that brothers in Christ were really one.

From my own experience, Dr. Fisher continued, it is quite clear that equally good devotions and earnest Christians come to diverse opinions on federation. There is no need of Christian judgement on one side or the other. If education is applied, it is my firm conviction that a way still remains open for a true partnership.

### On Hatred

From many different quarters in Africa, and on very different grounds, people appear to be conscious of an atmosphere of tension and strain. Part of this is political and can be traced to definite political actions, part of it is due to the social movement in people in many continents, which take the coast in the floundering the thoughts and minds of men and women everywhere. It is a confusing difficulty and unrest, as the new currents and the old currents of life meet.

"Where is the way to be found? The politician will tell you when he discusses a resolution, that the power lies in partnership and that the road to effective partnership is to be sought. On the whole, it is my conviction that the force of everything said on the other side, is an inducement to agree with that view.

Whether it is right or wrong, how will partnership be born? It is difficult enough to get it here in England, where we have a common background of race, history, civilization, and, partly, religion. How much more difficult is it to achieve partnership in Africa, where these factors are lacking.

Partnership can grow only out of the soil of mutual trust and love. It is political action, alone, that is not sufficient to achieve it. What we seek is a far deeper form of partnership, the reaching of the coming of God and the brotherhood of all His children is the spring from which this healthy stream of trust and love can be liberated and drawn. The only answer is Christianity.

### Church of Scotland's Decision

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having discussed several motions on Central African federation, has accepted a compromise resolution urging all concerned to give the federal scheme a fair trial in the hope that might bring the three territories. The resolution deplored the fact that African consent had not been obtained and called upon the Governments to take whatever steps were possible to reassure the Africans and convince them of the sincerity of the proposed inter-racial partnership.

The Rev. J. H. S. Burleigh said that the British Government held that it would be as dangerous to go back now as to go forward, and added: "It certainly seems impossible to go back to the position as it was before the scheme was mooted. To the co-operation of the Africans will be the first step of any Federal Government, and the task for the fulfilment of which the Church will take every opportunity to press.

The Bishop of Bradford, Dr. W. F. Blunt, reported by the *Yorkshire Observer* to have said recently: "The one-sided, often dangerous speeches of people having no knowledge of the problem of federation, and giving thousands of miles away, should be treated with caution."

Lord Swire, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, headed a deputation from the House of Commons to the Commonwealth Relations Office last week. The deputation consisted

of Mr. Kenneth G. Gubb, chairman of the International Department of the British Council of Churches; Mr. L. B. Greaves, Africa Secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies; the Rev. T. A. Beetham, of the Methodist Missionary Society; the Rev. Joseph Moffett, of the Inter-Church Relations Committee of the Church of Scotland; the Rev. David Say, general secretary of the British Council of Churches; and the Rev. F. P. Easton, Secretary of the International Department of that body.

The Deputation presented a resolution on Central African federation passed at the meeting of the British Council of Churches in Birmingham on April 22. Lord Swinton and Mr. Hopkinson replied to the various points raised, and expressed the Government's sympathy with the aims set forth in the resolution. They undertook to send a written reply to the resolution by the deputation about the procedure for future amendment of the federal scheme.

**Socialist Amendments to Enabling Bill**

Amendments to the Enabling Bill for Central African Federation have been tabled in the House of Commons. They seek:

- (1) To include in the Federal Council a Minister with special responsibility for matters referable to the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations acting jointly. This Minister would be chairman of the African Affairs Board.
- (2) To include in the Federal Cabinet members of the specially elected African members of the Federal Legislature together with one or more of the European representatives of Native interests.
- (3) To introduce a franchise for the federal elections approved (together with any changes in it) by the Secretary of State.
- (4) To preserve the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, ensuring that no amalgamation takes place with Southern Rhodesia unless a majority of all the inhabitants in all three territories have voted in favour.
- (5) To ensure that the Governments of the two northern Protectorates remain responsible to the exclusion of the Federal Government, for all matters concerning land and land settlement in their territories and for the promotion of African political advancement.
- (6) So to amend the powers of the African Affairs Board that it may pray against any measure put before the Federal Legislature which it considers detrimental to native interests and so secure that no such step is taken until such consent is obtained.
- (7) To provide that any Federal Act amending the Constitution shall be subject to affirmative resolution by both Houses of Parliament in the United Kingdom.
- (8) To increase membership of the Federal Assembly from 35 to 42, including seven seats for elected members from each of the three territories (as against 5 from Southern Rhodesia, eight from Northern Rhodesia, and four from Nyasaland at present proposed in the scheme); and to increase African elected membership from 12 to 15, and the number of Europeans with special responsibilities from African interests from three to six.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Times* reports that the anti-federation directives of the so-called African Supreme Council in Nyasaland are meeting with resistance. Although they banned a meeting of the African Council of the Southern Province, only one absentee was reported, whilst African members of the Blantyre and Limbe urban area advisory committee ignored another ban. Some 2,000 Africans attended the Catholic mission's Empire Day youth celebrations, when the Queen's message was loudly cheered.

The Rev. Michael Scott has secured an extension of his stay in the country until the end of May.

A meeting which was to have been addressed by Nyasaland by the Rev. Michael Scott was banned by a local magistrate because it might provoke "public dissaffection."

Senior Chief Goma, who had signed instructions to his people to obey an agricultural and forestry laws as a protest against Central African federation, has been suspended. He also told his people that they should pay no further taxes until told to do so by Chief Mwase, leader of the Nyasaland Council of Chiefs.

Stanley Evans, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury,

wrote to the *Observer* to form an age to protest against comments about central African federation which had been published by that newspaper. As his letter has not appeared, he has handed it over to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. We quote the following passage:

"Mr. Aulic and Mr. Griffiths have agreed that, as federation is now an accomplished fact, no good purpose is to be served by forming a joint opposition, and expressed the hope that the two papers would now combine to make a federation

**Mr. Stanley Evans's Protest**

"...in the same wise attitude, the observations in your issue should only be interpreted as an invitation to black Africans to wreck the scheme by withholding their work and co-operation. True, the advice was qualified by the statement that black Africans 'refrain from violence they will continue to deserve our respect' but this displays an innocence bordering on folly of what the consequences of non-co-operation and withholding work could be.

"By inference black Africans are told they have nothing to hope for except by direct intervention of United Kingdom influence. This is an insult to the liberalism of the great majority of white settlers, something which James Chimmins, Lord Swinton and I have paid the highest tributes.

"Cannot the *Observer* remember that these people are the sons and daughters of honest British stock who found in Africa the tyranny of a degeneration, tribe exterminating tribe, and the cruelty of slave trading; that within a relatively short time, by sturdiness of character and a reputation for fair dealing they won the respect of the black Africans, they brought to these territories advancement of civilization and a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown?

"It is the duty of the Press and all responsible people not to inflame passions, but to do everything in their power to reconcile differences, at the same time using their influence to create conditions that will enable black Africans to rise to full partnership by the side of their white brothers.

"At the very time that Sir Godfrey Higgins, whom some people like to describe as anti-African, comes out with the promise of a no-colour-bar university, which will be one of the death blows to racial discrimination, I find it ironic that the *Observer* encourages an attitude calculated to provoke anti-white feelings among black Africans."

R.

**Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover**

OF THE THOUSANDS of copies received each year, a surprising proportion come from the statement: "I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and nurses, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness, many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the issues we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would appreciate similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 70s.; the surface mail edition 30s. to any address.

*East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

# East Africa's Shop Window in London Phase of Decision in Kenya

## Sir Edward Twining on the Territories

IN AN EXCELLENT POSITION in the corner of Trafalgar Square and Northumberland Avenue, the East African Office in London has now an information Bureau at ground level.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, opened the formal opening ceremony of the new shop window, saying that East Africa's new shop window was one of the finest positions in London.

"There is very little ignorance of East Africa in this country," he said. "When people know that I come from Tanganyika they almost always ask if it is not the Territory with the great Mau Mau. I tell them that I have neither."

"We in East Africa have our little domestic differences of opinion, but we are all East Africans, and economically we are one. There can be no question of that. Here is the outward and visible sign of it. The East African Office in London has done sterling work for years. I have known them buy theatre tickets for a Secretary of State, smuggle a Governor through the customs, arrange for a distinguished non-official to take a Turkish bath, and to have a post of public executioner. These are not the kind of battle duties they perform with success."

"Their job, that of making East Africa known, is important. They have to deal with jade globe-trotters, potential settlers, merchant princes, considering the establishment of local companies to replace remote control from London, and many others."

"Those who know East Africa have deep confidence in its future. There is a great economic potential waiting to be developed. Not even the Mau Mau in Kenya has frightened capital away. There is still economic confidence in Kenya, and very rightly so. That country will show of what development it is capable. Uganda will be in the limelight when the great Owen Falls hydro-electric station comes into commission next year, and Tanganyika Territory has a very wide economy with two or three dozen commodities each worth parts of a value running in six figures, and several into the millions."

"The right people with an Elizabethan spirit of adventure are needed to turn these potentials into development. We in East Africa have a special possessive pride about The Queen because she ascended her throne while visiting East Africa."

### Work of the London Office

MR. G. V. MAXFELDWAY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, outlined the work of the Office, and said that the Information Bureau had been established to give more definite visual expression to the message which had to be conveyed to the United Kingdom.

The Office was East Africa's liaison agency with the United Kingdom, and had been since 1926. The principal emphasis was on trade and commerce in both directions, and one of the most important uses now was that of sponsoring the most needed cargo, especially capital equipment, so that it might not have to wait in the queue, but be granted priority of shipment in order to speed the development in the territories. In the window was a Coronation display showing East Africa's connexion with The Queen. It was a diorama of three Tops, that house in a tree in the forests of the Mt. Kenya in which Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II spent the night on which the late King George VI died.

Presenting Uganda was a diorama of Entebbe's new airport, from which she had left on her return to England, and the throne of Tanganyika's connexion was shown by a model of a pine-needle lamp, named as was the gift to Queen Elizabeth by Dr. Williams, the discoverer of the beautiful Kwanaid diamond mine near Morogoro.

MAJOR F. W. CAVENTISH-BURTONCK, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, said that he had been associated with the Office since its inception, and had always believed that the territories had not spent enough on it or made full use of it. They needed strong London information, and Kenya welcomed the judgment of the shop window and new facilities.

## Colonial Secretary's Views

IF WE CAN BRING TO BEAR in all sorts of ways, a greater impact on the enemy at this moment, we have a chance of achieving speedy results. The ultimate outcome is not in doubt, but it is most undesirable that the emergency should continue a single day longer than is absolutely necessary. Although the decision is certain, every body's efforts now have to be concentrated on bringing that decision about quickly, not only for economic but for every other sort of reason."

So said Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to correspondents in Nairobi before leaving for this country last week. Describing the present as a phase of decision, he weighed the favourable and unfavourable aspects of the situation.

On the one hand, there was no significant spread of Mau Mau to other tribes; the flow of confessions had become a flood; information given to the police had enormously increased; and the home guard was progressing. On the other hand, terrorist gangs were larger than before, and though they thereby became easier military targets, greater problems had been created.

Praising the courage of the Kikuyu guards, which he said went far beyond what could have been reasonably expected, the Minister declared that the machinery for dealing with the emergency had greatly improved. Government was gaining the confidence of the loyal population. Justice had been administered about the principle of British justice had not been imperilled with any.

### Tribute to Sir Evelyn Dering

Mr. Lyttelton paid tribute to Sir Evelyn Dering, saying that he had discharged his heavy responsibilities with the greatest wisdom and humanity. The Minister did not think that Mau Mau had sprung from outside sources, though help had no doubt been obtained externally. There was at present no sign of direction of the movement from outside the Colony, but that did not mean that there would be no attempt to introduce it in the future. He explained that his use of the words "armed rebellion" in the House of Commons was a descriptive picture of a legal significance.

Sergeant David ... of the Kenya Regiment, and Ken Masai whom he was leading were killed by terrorists 15 miles east of Fort Hall, Ken, trying to arrest Mau Mau suspects. After searching days from which the suspects had fled, Sgt. White arrested the wires, and a party was overpowered on their way back to camp by a gang of about 50 Kikuyu armed with a Steyer and rifle. The gang being pursued.

The Kenya Government has accepted the Asian proposal for a compulsory call-up from their community, and registration of all males between the ages of 18 and 23 years to be introduced. It is estimated that some 700 would be in this category, and that one third would be available for service without disrupting commerce. The three or four units formed would be under the command of British officers.

The penalty for those who neglect or receiving supplies for terrorist purposes, or who are convicted with an armed person, or who are convicted or who have committed a crime may be sentenced to life imprisonment and 10 years imprisonment may be imposed on anyone consorting with an armed person. Prosecutions for membership of Mau Mau or the Central Kikuyu Association may now be initiated without the formal consent of the Governor, which has hitherto been necessary.

Mr. P. Beverley, an officer of the police reserve, has been wounded by a terrorist gang on a European farm in Elburgon. A Kikuyu guard was killed and a Turkana tribesman wounded. The terrorists lost one killed and four wounded and captured, addressing a public meeting in Nairobi. Mr. Beverley Blundell said he hoped that there would be improvement in the relations between the Governor and the British Government as a result of Mr. Lyttelton's visit to the Colony. He considered that the Governor should be treated as the commander in chief of an army in the field.

The European community, he emphasized, must strive to the integration of the East African territories, with common ideals under a common Government. The deplorable prospect which Mau Mau was trying to create was the only alternative to a worse civilized future in East Africa.

The attitude of India's Indian Prime Minister, and the Indian Government had caused his colleagues anxiety. Mr. Nehru was reported to have said that European settlers in Kenya were "pressing mercilessly Indians in the whole of the African continent and the situation there is getting worse."

The Rev. David Steel, minister of St. Andrew's Church in

paid tribute to the... Kenya when... the General Assembly... the South of Scotland... last week.

There have been... particularly... where the danger was... Mr. St... Africa... panic, almost no... feeling, and very... Kikuyu feeling. They leave... that to the extremist... who... the settler every... he opens his... who... later... in the Press as if he were... of the settlers.

... little interest in political matters... with... in the... the recent election... settlers should... of the speeches of extremists.

### Failure in Police Discipline

... warmly praised the work of the administration... which had won... confidence of the... He was not... about the police, a... when... tions had... both by the... and by settlers. There had been... failure to... discipline in the force, and he would welcome...

It was unfortunate... some people had attempted to treat the Mau Mau movement as an indication of an upsurge of African nationalism. Events had proved that it was far more anti-African than anti-European. Some 500 Africans had... and only 12 Europeans...

... at the annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Mission in Edinburgh... E. A. Lord, the teacher of midwifery in a Kikuyu hospital, said that during the last four years there had been a Christian revival, followed by the carefully planned anti-European... movement of Mau Mau. Africans... terrorists by promises of rich land when the Europeans had left the country. Kikuyu Christians had shown great... in checking the plans of Mau Mau.

Mr. George Padmore, in a... sent from London to West African newspapers... expressed the opinion that Kenyatta's conviction will intensify... life... He alleges that... well-informed... experts... the trial as "a legal frame-up."

The total number of Africans hanged for Mau Mau offences is now 39. There are 268 trials pending, and 396 prosecutions for offences involving the death penalty have been started.

More than 14,000 Africans have confessed to being Mau Mau adherents.

A reward of £212 10s has been offered in Kenya to anyone giving information leading to the recovery of stolen or missing firearms. Penalties of up to 23 years' imprisonment with hard labour have been passed for offences in connexion with outfitting.

It is stated that Mau Mau are... of their... whom they are unable to care for or carry with them. In a river in the Othaya location 15 bodies have been found. They are believed to be terrorists who took part in... the police three weeks ago. It is suggested that... were murdered to conceal the number of casualties and avoid the danger of leakage of information... the official hands.

Mau Mau is to be established on the same lines as the Kikuyu and Embu guards.

### Two Striking Sudanese

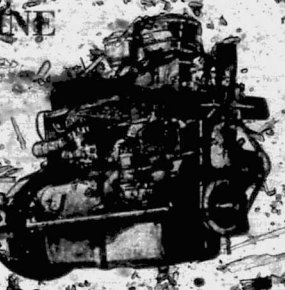
... LARRY SMITH, who recently visited the Sudan for the B.B.C., said in a broadcast talk in the General Overseas Service:

May I introduce to you two of the many striking Sudanese I met during my stay, on whom, as you will see, I have devolved the responsibility of self-government?

The first is from the south, a man called Buth Dia, a burly Nuer, with six spear scars drawn horizontally across his forehead, as is the custom of his tribe. He started as a houseboy to a local British Commissioner, was taught by him to read and write, then educated himself, and in time became a member of the Legislative Assembly. He is a simple man in essence, and likes to return to his tribe when he can and live the same primitive life he has been used to. He is perhaps typical of the ingenious southerner, who has the good of his people at heart but little political experience as yet of how to achieve it.

Compare him with a typical northerner, Mekki Abbas, who studied at Oxford, is a director of the Gezira board and was the first Sudanese ever to write a book in English about his country. He represents the ambitious northern Sudanese point of view; he is very conscious of the historic parallel with India.

# Longer Life... More Power... Lower Running Costs... in the new Extra Duty Bedford TRUCK ENGINE



**BUCK Limited**  
P.O. Box 951, NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Merchants, Ltd. (Kenya) Ltd. Agents: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Panga, Iringa, Mbeya, Blantyre.

Refinements usually associated with truck engines only in the top price class are now being built into the new Extra Duty Bedford engines. The Extra Duty engine is a precision-built engine, built for hard work, and built to endure. Power output is increased for O models.

# PERSONALIA

MR. DE GORGAND has arrived in London. MR. A. J. CHESTER has joined Lord Beaverbrook's personal staff.

MR. C. KAWINGO has arrived in England to attend the Coronation.

MR. PHILIP ... Acting Deputy Commissioner in the Somaliland Protectorate.

SIR ... arrived in England a few days ago. ... in the Kenya.

A painting by MRS. ... appears in the new years exhibition of the Royal Academy.

MR. ... has published a new book entitled "The Party System in the British Empire."

MR. G. WARD ... of visits to East and Central Africa, has arrived back in England.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR ... has been elected chairman of the ...

MR. ... has been elected chairman of the ...

MR. ... returned last week in the ...

MR. R. M. ... has been re-elected chairman and ...

MR. A. W. ... has been elected president of the British Bankers' Association.

MRS. ... of Salisbury, Rhodesia, will celebrate her 90th birthday.

MR. ... has been in the ... for 57 years.

MR. ... and MR. ... have been re-elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the East African Road Federation.

MR. J. M. ... has been appointed Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services in the Somaliland Protectorate, following the retirement of Mr. E. ...

MR. A. J. ... is now Acting Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, and Sir JAMES ... as Member for Local Affairs and Attorney-General.

MESSRS. M. W. J. ... and F. D. ... have joined the board of Habert Davies, and Co., Ltd. Mr. ... has resigned his post as alternate director.

MR. S. B. ... MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, MAJOR F. W. ... BENTINCK, MR. E. A. ... and MR. ARTHUR KENT are recent arrivals by air from Kenya, and MR. I. C. ... from Tanganyika.

THE ... has an audience of The Queen last week, when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

MR. ... an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and MR. ... an African member of the East Africa Central Assembly, have arrived in London to attend the Coronation.

SIR EDWARD ... Governor of Tanganyika Territory was received last week by the Queen and invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MR. ... will retire from the secretaryship of Messrs. Cayzer Irving and Co. on July 1, when Mr. ... will succeed him. Mr. ... will continue in a managerial capacity.

MR. ... has been appointed managing director of Brush Abco (Southern Africa) Ltd., Johannesburg, has been associated with the company for 35 years. He will be succeeded as new sales director of the group by ...

MR. ... a young African of the Teita tribe in Kenya, who has had two years' experience as a curate in an English parish and speaks English fluently, took up his duties as a chaplain on the altar of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

MR. ... and MR. ... reached London from Southern Rhodesia on Tuesday morning.

MR. ... was one of six Prime Ministers at the table with The Queen at yesterday's luncheon at Westminster Hall for representatives of the Commonwealth Legislature.

THE ... and ... arrived in London on Monday in the British India liner.

THE ... and ... appeared, most successfully, in Monday night's television programme.

MR. ... MAJOR A. S. ... and MESSRS. E. C. ... H. R. ... C. L. ... H. K. ... S. ... A. N. ... J. ... D. ... P. C. ... C. K. ... have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of Uganda for the end of this year.

## Obituary

We deeply regret to report the death, in Devonshire, of Mrs. J. J. ... wife of the former Bishop of Uganda.

SIR ROBERT ... who died suddenly on the week-end at the age of 75, inquired into the finances of Nyasaland in 1937-38.

MAJOR JOHN ... O.B.E., M.C., formerly of the Sudan Political Service, has died in Cyprus at the age of 70 after a long illness.

The body of MR. E. D. ... an 84-year-old American, who was travelling alone, was recently found in the Great Pool just below the Victoria Falls.

MR. H. ... who has died in the Seychelles, had been consular agent there for 25 years before his retirement a few years ago.

SIR JOHN ... C.B.E., who has died in Bournemouth at the age of 74, spent 40 years in the Colonial Office as Director of Colonial Audit from 1928 to 1941.

BRIGADIER A. J. I. ... D.S.O., O.B.E., who died in Scotland last week at the age of 70, served in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war and was mentioned in General Smuts's first dispatches.

LORD ... who died on Saturday at the age of 74, was chairman of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia, and president of the Royal Horticultural Society.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY LIONEL ... C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, who has died at his home in Kent at the age of 81, served with the 13th Expedition of 1897-98, and was present at the battle of Hartoum, when he was awarded his D.S.O.

MR. JAMES ... a partner in Smith, Coney and Barrett, who has died in this country at the age of 60, was a director of Uganda Co., Ltd. until it was wound up last year. He was also a member of the boards of Coldhurst Spinning Co. Ltd. and St. George's Woollen Mills, Ltd.

### FOR SALE

Over 500 sq. ft. plot town ... 13, London. Half numbered, central, 3 bedrooms, reception room, bathroom, kitchen, etc. and c. In 2nd floor. All modern, well built. About 1/2 acre paddock. Very well kept. Excellent views. All at 1/2 price. See Mr. ...



### Land Problem in Kikuyu Reserve

#### Applying Methods of Land Usage

THE KIKUYU hold more land now than they did when the British arrived, says the seventh newsletter issued by the East Africa Women's League. It continues:

The area known as the 'White Highlands', then completely uninhabited, which consists of only 12,000 square miles on the Kenya Highland, later reserved by Europeans, which was reasonable enough since there was plenty of land available at lower altitudes suitable for Asian farmers, whose crops are sugar, rice and cotton, but not much in the higher country where Europeans could live, which was not already occupied by Africans.

The question of keeping Africans out of the area never arose in those early days, as the land was already chosen for them by laws and there seemed then to be more than enough for their future needs. It is important to remember that the need for European settlement was in those days a very real one, as without it the Uganda Railway would not have been paid for, and the work Europeans have done for the development of Kenya has more than justified their presence here, as politicians of all parties in Great Britain admit.

Land hunger in Kenya is commonly supposed to have been caused by the European population in the 50 years of British rule, by European control of intertribal warfare, famine, pestilences, infant mortality, and so on. Also the Government's veterinary services preserved the lives of thousands of cattle, sheep, and goats which under primitive conditions would have undoubtedly died of disease. Thus we have in Kenya to-day an African population of both human beings and live stock which is well beyond the carrying capacity of the soil.

#### Overcrowding More Apparent than Real

While this is true, it is not because Africans (and in particular the Kikuyu) are confined to areas of land inadequate for this population that they suffer from food and hunger. The provincial agricultural officer for the Central Province has claimed this year that, properly farmed, the Kikuyu reserves could carry that number. "It is," he says, "not overcrowding, but apparent overcrowding, derived from applying methods of land use which is the trouble in the Kikuyu reserves. These reserves generally have a high agricultural potential under sound farming systems, of which only a very small part is at present realized."

The land is there, indeed, it is the best land in Kenya—and the people who live on it have the choice of either using it or wasting it. Their hunger has arisen from a failure to use it and from allowing the soil to erode and become exhausted in many parts of their land unit. What in fact the Kikuyu needed in the early days of British rule was not more land but a sound education in the use of that land.

Unfortunately what happened was that 20th century skill in medicine and veterinary science was applied without regard to a people still living in the Stone Age, as far as their agricultural methods were concerned, and most of their other ways of life as well, so that the cultural clash, when expressed in terms of land, produced the unbalanced picture of 'apparent overcrowding' that we have to-day. For the past 30 years agricultural officers have been doing much to remedy the situation and inculcate better methods of husbandry, but they have had to contend with Native custom, superstition, prejudice, dislike of change, and skilful propaganda by political agitators, with the result that the provincial agricultural officer maintains that only a small part of the usable land in the Kikuyu Reserves is being used as it should be.

It is no good getting impatient about it. They are still a primitive people, and a study of their customs will show that these were extremely effective for the preservation of the tribe in earlier days, as long as there could be found still over large stretches of unoccupied Africa. The practice of shifting cultivation, for example, was excellently suited for their needs in a country subject to erosion by wind and rain, for as the land became exhausted all they had to do was to move on to another piece of undeveloped bush. This gave the exhausted land time to lie fallow and recover its fertility, until the original owner or his sons returned to it several years later.

But as long as such methods continue nothing will ever assuage their hunger for land or prevent them from regarding the 'White Highlands' as a vast expanse of available land which if they had it themselves would support far more than a

### Influential Support for Rasebolai

#### Analyses of Kgotla Speeches

FURTHER INFORMATION about the Bamangwato Kgotla held in Serowe between May 2 and 4 has been received by the Commonwealth Relations Office, which has issued the following statement.

"A full report has now been received from the High Commissioner. He says that the proceedings of the Kgotla were conducted in a calm and marked by moderation. Serious consideration was given to the question of designation of a new chief, and several long speeches were made both for and against. Several names were canvassed.

"While no unanimity was reached, the record of the proceedings shows that Rasebolai Kgama enjoyed a considerable measure of support. On a straight count there were 4 speakers in favour of his designation as against 12 who were opposed to any designation except Seretse's, two who supported Seretse (Seretse's half-brother), one who supported Apelo (a senior member of the Royal House), three who strongly urged that the Government should decide, one who suggested a Council of three who expressed no clear view at all.

"The speeches were listened to by a number of senior councillors and this command-most influence. Of such speakers a pronounced majority, including five of the leaders, spoke in favour of Rasebolai.

"Further, a majority of the 3,000 tribesmen present came from Serowe itself. As is customary, and indeed owing to the distances involved, the country districts, containing approximately 70% of the population of the reserve, were represented by delegates. A vote or count of heads would not therefore have reflected the position correctly, besides being quite contrary to the local custom.

#### No Unanimous Demand for Seretse

"The High Commissioner's report shows that it is quite untrue to suggest that the Kgotla resulted either in a flat rejection of Rasebolai or a unanimous demand for Seretse's return."

Thirteen men have been selected by Rasebolai Kgama as newly appointed Native authority over the Bamangwato, to assist him in tribal administration. Their names were announced by Rasebolai at a *kgotla* in Serowe last Friday. Eight of the 13 have been his supporters, while the other five were followers of Seretse Khama. The other two are neutral. Rasebolai stressed that he had attempted to secure co-operation from all sides because he wished to heal the unhappy tribal split of recent years; he was grateful that some who had previously opposed him were now prepared to work with him. Seretse Seretse, one of the senior royal relatives, is among the 13, as is Setothile Kgama, who is now a supporter of Seretse and fourth in line in Rasebolai's

### From Entebbe in 11 Hours

MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM beat the world record last week by flying the 4,265 miles from Entebbe, Uganda, to Hatfield, Hertfordshire, in a modified De Havilland Comet jet air-liner in 11 hours 13 minutes, which included one hour 12 minutes on the ground in Cairo. The average speed was 425.79 m.p.h. The 2,000 miles from Entebbe to Cairo were flown in 4 hours 45 minutes, and the remaining 2,182 in 6 hours 16 minutes, for much of the journey against head wind. On May 5, when taking this latest development model of the Comet II to East Africa for tropical testing, Mr. Cunningham covered the flight to Cairo at an average speed of 476 m.p.h.

More Viking aircraft were grounded in Southern Rhodesia last week-end, following a cable received from Britain by the Director of Civil Aviation. One of the machines involved was received only recently from this country, replacing that which crashed in Tazara on March 2, killing all 13 occupants. A report on the accident, submitted by the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, showed that the cause to be the

# Mr. Nathoo on Kenya's Problems

## "As Much a Kenyan as Any African"

IBRAHIM NATHOO, a Muslim member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and one of the four representatives of Kenya attending the Coronation, spoke at length to journalists in London too late for a full report to be included in our last issue, but he, however, recorded his main points.

Saying that he had a mandate to speak for the Muslim and Asian members of the Legislature, including the Arab members, Mr. Nathoo declared that the Europeans in Kenya would remain its leaders for a long time, certainly for 20 years, but demanded that they should now declare unequivocally their acceptance of the principle that leadership must be by capacity, not by colour, and that members of the other races would not be denied opportunities of exercising the fullest responsibility which they were capable of bearing in better race relations were, he said, essential to Kenya to achieve a stable and progressive society.

Mr. Nathoo continued (in part) in reply to the many questions put to him:

### European Leaders Criticized

"Great attention has been paid to the attitude of the European leaders in Kenya until about a fortnight ago. While Mr. Blundell, their representative on the Emergency Council, and Mr. Haylock, on the Operations Committee, were associated with Government in those capacities in dealing with the emergency, they turned to the other side of the fence as soon as anything went wrong. What effect must that attitude of no confidence have had on the backward masses in the Asian and African communities? Quite recently, I am glad to say, the European leaders have been showing a better sense of responsibility in their public statements.

Some Africans in tribes other than the Kikuyu do not think that the Kikuyu are wrong in the action they are taking, and when some non-Kikuyu were arrested and tried with Kenyatta there was some resentment among their fellow tribesmen. It would be true to say that there is sympathy with the Kikuyu from outside the tribe.

"Two months ago the Asian elected members of the Legislature told the Government of Kenya that their community would be prepared to do whatever it could, and that they would accept conscription of their people for services in the emergency, not only in the urban areas but as home guards on European farms. There was no reply from the Secretary for two months. One came on the day on which we were to see the Governor, and then the Secretary suggested nothing more than 30,000 Asian clerks and 30,000 Asian artisans. When we told the Governor he promised to look into it.

### Government's Attitude to Asians

"But that has always been the attitude towards us in Kenya. Whenever we asked during the last war that our people should be trained for the defence of the country, or for service overseas, nothing was done. But when the war was over the Europeans threw in 100 crores that the Asians had done nothing but make money. We feel that the Europeans do not trust us. Except on two points—that of separate electorates for Muslims and Hindus, and in regard to the control of immigration—the Muslims and Hindus in Kenya speak with one voice.

"For many months after the declaration of the state of emergency non-official Europeans expressed doubt about Hindu and Muslim loyalty, and no special approach was made to the Muslim section. As a result of the Kenya Police Reserve and the home guard, but they were raised practically only in Nairobi, though to a small extent in Nairobi. There have been three riots in Mau Mau.

anonymous threat was telephoned to the homes of the Aga Khan's community in Nairobi that the members of that community should be told that they were heading for trouble if they helped against Mau Mau.

"There has been growing friendship between Africans and Asians in the past four years. Previously each community was apathetic towards the other. In Tanganyika there has never been racial acrimony, but racial friendliness. So there was in Uganda until 1948. Then, at the time of the riots, propaganda was spread by certain people, allegedly connected with missions, that the Indians were exploiting the Africans. Very bitter feelings continued, but now the Africans have recently been given the concession of the production of the cotton and coffee industries there as a means of their improvement.

"The Lari massacre alienated sympathy from Mau Mau and stimulated resentment among Kikuyu for the home guard.

"The cause of Mau Mau is to some extent economic, and includes land grievances. I would say that 75% of the cause is political and 10% economic.

"For four or five years the African Press in Nairobi has been allowed to say what it wanted, and the most extreme statements were made in the newspapers and at public meetings. They were stopped or made to modify that attitude and the result was that immigrant communities in general, and in particular the migrant communities in Kenya, create communal disharmony. Only a few days ago a European newspaper in Nairobi, the Sunday Post, was told by the authorities that it would be closed if it did not exercise more restraint.

"When I became a member of the Legislature in 1948 there was a widespread feeling amongst Asians and Africans that those parts of the development schemes which affected their communities were not pushed forward as were those for Europeans, but when Mr. Vasey took over the portfolio of social services he brought to it a sense of enthusiasm, responsibility and action. Of course, the financial capacity of Kenya under these social service schemes has developed greatly in the last few years, because the national income has risen steeply with the world price for primary products.

### Support for Collective Punishment

"The Asian community have supported the Government in regard to collective punishment, not because they believe in the best method, but because in the circumstances it was the only way to get to the Kikuyu their share of responsibility.

"No, I certainly do not advocate mixed marriage. I am against it, whether it is European and Indian, or Africans and Indian. But I am in favour of opening schools to children of all races.

"The Aga Khan Institute of Education in Morogoro was founded primarily for African Muslims. Our Ebian difference laid down that our schools are to admit children of all races, and a year ago I asked the Government of Kenya for permission to admit Africans. There has been no reply, despite my reminder. The Aga Khan provides 50% of the cost, the Government of Kenya pays the teachers' salaries and about 3%, and we had to ask their consent in regard to Africans because that would involve payments from public funds.

"For many years there has been a segregation in hotels for non-Europeans. Whenever we have asked for legislation against that practice the Government has replied that a ban cannot be broken by legislation, but only by public opinion. If the matter is not given attention, public opinion will sweep out the Europeans. The position is different in Uganda and Tanganyika.

"I admit that uneducated Asian hotel-owners in Nairobi were themselves culprits in this matter and followed the policy of the European hotelkeepers, but there has been a change since 1948. One hotel and one well-known restaurant in Nairobi admit Asians as well as Europeans, but perhaps not Africans alone, though I have taken Africans there many times. I emphasize that I do not exclude my own name from blame in this matter.

"The fact is that there has not been enough change from the authorities towards better race relations. This is a United Kenya question, but it has become purely an Asian affair. I would say that the average attendance at a public meeting is seven Europeans, 25 Asians, and from 10 to 16 African, on 10 occasions. Then there is an annual Social Service League open to all races, and at the time Europeans give parties for people and they only say that in the last three or four years there has been a definite movement towards joint interests.

"A much larger number of primary African students should be sent for training at universities and technical colleges in this country, but when they come back to

qualified they must be given suitable appointments. There has been disgruntlement because Africans who have returned after university, college, or professional training have not been given proper scope, though recently a few have been appointed assistant district commissioners.

Mr. Mathews, a senior African member of the Legislative Council, has expressed that for many years to come it will not be possible to produce enough Africans with the necessary qualifications to hold responsible positions. The present situation in Kenya has shown glaringly that the Government has few such talents behind them. We Asians have said that the African members of the Legislature should be allowed to deal with their people and should be replaced by the best enough African leaders.

Non-European in Kenya have been most casual of the pressure of the settler representatives for the award of more power. It was that pressure which led the Secretary of State to declare publicly that no further power would be given to the non-official Europeans until the inter-racial conference arranged with Mr. Griffiths had been held. I must add that our new Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, has acted with great restraint under tremendous pressure.

Mr. Nathoo was emphatic that he was a Kenyan, not as an Asian, saying:

"I am as much a Kenyan as any African in the country. My father arrived in 1890, my mother was born in the country and so was I. We have no connection whatever with India or Pakistan. Indeed, I am more of a stranger in India or Pakistan than in England. We followers of the Aga Khan have no home but Kenya."

**Colonial Small-Bore Competitions**

KENYA won the open sight section of the Colonial Small-Bore Rifle competition for 1952, repeating their success of the previous year. In a total of 1,502 points out of a possible 1,600, Mr. J. A. Orchardson scored 198. Uganda were third and Nyasaland fifth. In the aperture sight section Kenya was fourth, Northern Rhodesia ninth, and Uganda 14th. In the 22 pistol section Tanganyika was fourth and Uganda fifth. The competitions are organized by the National Small-Bore Rifle Association.

**New Era of Hope in Leprosy Treatment**  
**Queen's Help in BELRA**

LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE in the establishment of the East African Leprosy Research Centre owing to the problem of choosing the best site," Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the annual general meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in London last week. During his absence abroad, his speech was read by the Rev. P. B. "Tubby" Clagton, founder of BELRA.

Mr. Lyttelton referred to his "new era of hope" in the treatment of leprosy with the sulphone and other drugs. Yet few leprologists, at any time, would yet regard the battle as won. Further study was needed of the full effects of the various remedies.

**Children's Homes**

Referring to the Royal Family's interest in the welfare of leprosy victims, Mr. Lyttelton said the Queen, when Princess Elizabeth was one of the royal sponsors to adopt a child patient under the Belra scheme in 1947. Now, as patron of Belra, Her Majesty had continued her support and agreed that it should be used this year towards new children's homes where the Belra adoption scheme was being introduced. Two such homes were now being built at Makete, Tanganyika, one in memory of the late King.

The association had had a record income in 1952 of £29,896, and over £41,000 had been expended in grants and services. Overseas staff costs had risen from £5,390 before the war to £24,623 and child adoption payments from £87 to £8,500.

Dr. R. G. Cochrane, Belra's medical secretary, said his recent tour of East and Central Africa had proved a great inspiration. If the research unit planned for East Africa was to become a reality, more support was needed, particularly from the Governments.

**COMMER**

**pick-ups**



4-CYLINDER ENGINE  
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT RATING  
5,400 lb - 2,450 kg

**COMMER**



Distributors in Kenya:  
**DEVONSHIRE MOTORS LTD**  
GLOUCESTER HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET  
P.O. BOX 3020 NAIROBI PHONE 3349

PRODUCT OF THE ROOTES GROUP

Parliament

Nature of Mau Mau Oaths

Commons Questions and Answers

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAU MAU OATHS were asked in the House of Commons recently.

MR. FENNELL (Cons.) asked what recent reports had been received of the possession of the Mau Mau oaths, and what directions were contained in the oaths, and how far such directions were being carried out to those Kikuyu and others who might accept them.

MR. LYTTLETON: "At least four forms of categories of Mau Mau oaths have now been uncovered. Apart from the fact, nearly all Mau Mau oaths include undertakings to burn houses, to kill and commit or assist in other forms of violence against Europeans and loyal Africans. It is noticeable that, as the increasing hostility of the third and fourth oath-taking ceremonies, the Mau Mau is attempting to drive groups of adherents outside the civilised and tribal pale."

Thirty-nine persons in the Meru district have recently been convicted in connection with oaths-taking but of attempting to inculcate oaths as part of that ceremony. Such practices are held in particular odium by the Kikuyu. The Government do not intend to do so, however, by referring to recently captured orders issued by Mau Mau leaders in Nairobi. I will consult the Governor about their circulation, or extracts from them in the Official Report."

MR. REEVES: "Will the Minister consider placing the oaths in the library? Can he say whether it is part of the policy of Mau Mau to inculcate people in crime?"

Practices to Inculcate Murder

MR. LYTTLETON: "The only reason which makes me a little hesitant in giving an affirmative answer to the first part of the supplementary question is that these things are of such a foul nature that one hardly likes to put them in the library, nevertheless, I will do so. As to the practice of Mau Mau inculcating murder, beyond doubt, people in murder."

MR. SOMMERS: "Does the Minister feel that he is quite capable of looking at these pictures and hearing these descriptions, but that we are not?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I do not say anything of the kind, it is unhappily part of my responsibility as a Minister to have to look at photographs and to discuss matters which I should not like to burden other members with unless they feel it is necessary. If they feel that they must have the information, it is open to them. It is not very pleasant, but it is part of my duty to go into these matters."

MISS J. LEVINGS: "The Colonial Secretary (1) in this case identified a man having raped a child of nine, Kiara d/o Mhina of Marmarua, near Thomson's Falls, on December 27, 1951, had yet been brought to trial before which court and with what result; and (2) on what date and in which court Karia wa Kumbi was tried for beating and serious injuries to the w/o Njoroge of Escapement, Kiambu district, what was the result of the trial; if he was aware that the father of Karia wa Ikumbi was beaten as a result of defending his daughter, and how many other instances of this kind, where members of the Mau Mau had abused their authority, had been brought to his notice."

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what investigation was made in the cases of Njoroge Mhina and Supha Wanjiru, of which particulars had been sent to him, and on what date these cases were brought to court and on what result.

MRS. BASSETT (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had considered the case of Njoroge Mhina of Mbiyu, Gitau, of Kiambu, and her treatment by Mau Mau guards, of which particulars had been sent to him, and what action was proposed to take.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am asking the Governor for reports on these cases."

MRS. WHITE: "Can the Minister say whether there is a general direction in Kenya that Africans are brought into hospital suffering from the effects of personal attacks and violence a report is made to the police with instructions to take appropriate action?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "A circular drawing attention to this general subject has been issued, and I believe it would cover the point raised."

MR. FENNELL (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would give an assurance that all members of the security

forces in Kenya will powers to shoot Africans and having the power and authority to shoot Africans if they failed to stop were able to give their commands in language the Africans completely comprehended.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Yes, sir." MR. H. HOPKINSON: "I asked the Governor for the total African-produced sisal for export in Tanganyika by over 50% in 1952, and what guarantee was given to the Agricultural Department to assist them in the growing of this valuable crop."

Fall in Sisal Production

The fall in production of sisal in Tanganyika was principally due to the fact that the price of sisal fell from a peak of £34 per ton in 1951 to about £16 per ton by the end of 1952. I have no recent information with regard to the second part of the question, but it is generally considered that sisal is better cultivated on a large scale than as a peasant crop."

MR. HYND: "As this is one of the most profitable crops, would the Minister give an assurance that there is no withholding of licences from Africans who wish to cultivate it?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "As far as I know, it is true, of course, that most of the African cultivation is confined to hedges surrounding other crops, and owing to the complicated method concerned in decortication, the present price is one of the generally inferior quality."

MR. HYND: "I am not joining issue with my hon. friend, Mr. Hynd, will the Minister not agree that it is quite absurd that sisal, which cost £16 per ton before the war, should ever have risen to the fantastically high prices which it achieved a few years ago?"

MR. OSBOURNE (Cons.): "Would the Minister not add to that that little sisal was sold at these high figures, and that very little was sold over £150 a ton, as Mr. Stokes should have known?"

MR. L. HALE (Lab.) asked what official committees were now sitting and functioning with regard to economic and political relations in East Africa, and how many members of such committees were respectively of European, African and Asian origin.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Information on this subject is not complete, I am consulting the Governors of the East African territories, and will circulate the reply required, which will be very long, in the Official Report."

MR. REEVES: "I am obliged to the Minister, but will he really bear in mind that there is a valuable body of Asian opinion representing a moderate influence in Kenya in matters of this kind which could play a very much larger part, if called upon to do so, than at the present moment?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have already asked the Governor what he has been ordered to do in Kenya."

MR. HOPKINSON: "Mr. Evans has been required to leave Kenya firstly, because he contravened the condition of his licence to practise his profession in Kenya; and secondly, because he has been deemed an undesirable immigrant."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that Mr. Evans was informed yesterday by the immigration authorities that he had no objection to his return since he was paid no fee for his services, and will the Minister say what are the undesirable qualities which Mr. Evans has done while he has been in Kenya?"

Activities

MR. HOPKINSON: "Mr. Evans has been granted a visitor's pass, applied for by the Chief Justice for permission to practise, and did not disclose the terms of his entry pass, which would entitle him to do so. This was eventually brought to the notice of the Chief Justice, who withdrew Mr. Evans's pass on May 8. That, as far as I know, is the position. As regards the question of his being an undesirable immigrant, there is no doubt that since his arrival in the Colony he has been engaged in activities of a sort which could only be described as subversive."

HON. MEMBERS: "What are they?" MR. HOPKINSON: "It is known that he urged and persuaded members of the Mau Mau to leave their employment, in order, as he put it, to bring the Europeans to their knees. There is no doubt that he has done tremendous harm to our cause and set us back several months."

HON. MEMBERS: "Is the Annual Conference that the only important body of Mau Mau? From his appearance in court in that reported incident in which he thought there had been a conflict which was not desirable from some also seen reported in crushing Mau Mau, and which had also been reported in Mau Mau, and which had and also seen reported in Mau Mau, and which had disturbed the public mind, and which has been described as an undesirable immigrant, and which has been described as a person who has called attention to the fact that other responsible people in Kenya are responsible for the Mau Mau movement."

MR. HOPKINSON: "I am grateful to the Minister for the information."



## East African Section Meeting Chairman on Norton Report

THE NORTON REPORT on East African harbours and transport facilities was on the agenda of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting.

No discussion of the subject took place, though the chairman, Mr. J. Pettipierre, made the following comments:

"The committee felt that the purpose of the Section should not be to enter into or prolong the difference of opinion which clearly exists in East Africa as to what has or has not been done, and what should or should not have been done in regard to railway and port development. We certainly do not wish to exacerbate the situation.

"The committee feels that as commercial men we should devote all our efforts to ensure that everything possible is done now to improve transportation in all its aspects in East Africa, and thus to give at the very earliest moment the final bottleneck which impedes the free flow of trade.

### Failure to Instruct L.A.R. & H.

"We must therefore ensure that action is taken from all quarters, official and non-official, to see that the harbour and railway facilities are properly developed as to be able to keep pace with the territory's development. The Railway and Harbours Administration already have in hand a number of development projects, and it is indeed unfortunate that the Norton Committee did not clearly pay tribute in their report to the work already being done by that administration.

"Our only criticism is that whatever criticisms may be made, the work of the Norton Committee has been of a very useful purpose, and it is served in producing a report on everything which has to be done to make Mombasa capable of meeting the present and future demands of the developing economy. They see in it a document which should form the basis on which all men of good will can get together and implement the necessary development.

"It has given us in London a clearer conception of the objectives and of the finances required, and will enable us to work, where necessary, on our own Government. I have particularly in mind the question of finance, for it is, I know, the feeling of the committee that the full development plans of Mombasa and inland transport are so vast that special financing arrangements may very well have to be made. It is certainly one which we feel should be discussed at our next liaison committee meeting with the Colonial Office."

### Shipments to Mombasa

The chairman reported that shipments of general cargo to Mombasa in February and March were 22,186 and 24,390 tons respectively, and to Dar es Salaam 5,570 and 7,942 tons, and that the position of the general cargo register in the U.K. was as follows: March 29, for Mombasa, 168,800 tons; for Dar es Salaam, 1,800 tons; April 30, Mombasa, 194,00 tons; Dar es Salaam, 2,150 tons.

Mr. Pettipierre commented that it was most disappointing that, so far as general cargo imports through Mombasa were concerned, there was still no real improvement in the amount of cargo which the Phasing Committee considered the port could handle. No backlog was afloat at Mombasa, but that committee could, nevertheless, accept only 48,000 tons of general cargo a month; so instead of the expected improvement there appeared to have been a deterioration.

"We should delude ourselves if we imagined that there will be any spectacular increase during this year. There is little prospect of improvement until much of the railway equipment now on order is received, and that will not be until next year.

Mr. Pettipierre, East African Commissioner in London, who recently returned from a visit to the territories, said that a great deal more investment was necessary there, together with social services. "I was much impressed by the tremendous tempo of development at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. The pace at Mombasa in particular is tremendous, although the people concerned are up against very serious difficulties. There are bottlenecks, inside as well as outside the territories.

## Desert Locust Situation Summary East Africa and Sudan

THE DESERT LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London sent in their latest report.

In the north-east of the Somaliland Protectorate there were several large numbers of immature swarms in Erigadi area, and in the north-east of the Sudan in the area of Ainabo. During the last few days of April laying swarms were reported near the western coast in Abadi Kadr and Bawn areas, and hatching began in Abadi Kadr area on May 5.

In eastern Ethiopia there were reports of maturing and mature swarms in eastern Arussi Province, Harar, and railway area from Addis Ababa to the Somaliland Protectorate border. Immature swarms were reported in north-eastern Ogaden. In early May there was extensive laying between Jijiga and Gabredare, and deposits were reported in south-eastern Ogaden. In northern Ethiopia there were unconfirmed reports of immature swarms near the foot of the escarpment to the east of Makalle and Adigrat.

"In Somalia on May 14 heavy hatching was reported in north Mijeritin.

"Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Eritrea, and the Sudan, were free.

### Sir Godfrey Huggins

TIBETES to Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, were paid when the Colony's Parliament ended its session last week-end. Although a short sitting in September will consider supplementary estimates, this is the last Legislative Council meeting under the existing constitution. Mr. R. O. Stockill, leader of the Opposition, stressed that Sir Godfrey had sat in the Parliament since its inception 20 years ago.

"The record of continuous service as a Prime Minister—Sir Robert Walpole's 20 years, 326 days—may be surpassed by Sir Godfrey if he is able to include service as Prime Minister of the new Federation.

# Virool

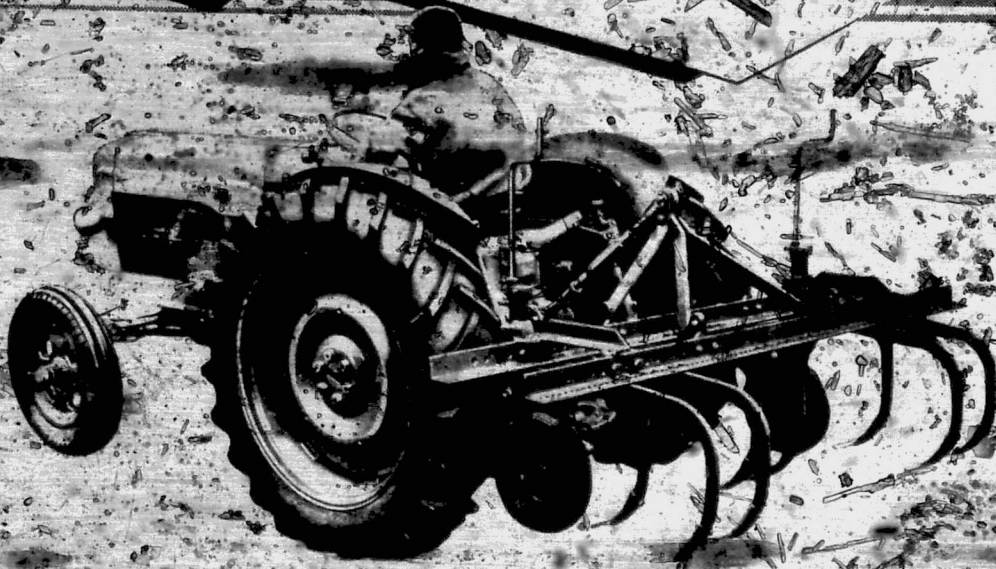


Malt extract, specially refined, animal fats, eggs, sugars, glucose and orange juice, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc., that is Virool. A concentrated food of proved growth-promoting value.

THE FOOD  
FOR GROWING CHILDREN

**WHEN  
MINUTES ARE  
MONEY**

**MAJOR  
POWER PAYS!**



When the crop is ready and the weather is just what you need, the Fordson Major will earn more work into every hour and save you money from dawn to sundown. With a Major you've extra power and speed at your fingertips, the correct implement for every job and a choice of 6 gears to save fuel, time and engine wear. The Major and its implements constitute the most far going outfit ever designed - and the most economical. Your field pays you better because it costs you less.

For further details contact: —  
C. J. & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia — Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya  
The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda — African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland  
Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika



**FORDSON  
MAJOR**

**MAJOR FARMING  
LEADS IN VALUE**

A F O R D P R O D U C T M A D E I N E N G L A N D

## Letters to the Editor

**Inciting Africans to Disorder  
Professor Debenham's Experiences**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir.—Having just spent several months in each of the East and Central African territories, I have no hesitation in saying that the most contented and free Africans whom I have met are those of Southern Rhodesia.

Four years ago I should have said that the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were also entirely free from bitterness and discontent. I cannot say now, but it is noteworthy that their changed feelings are due in the main to promptings from outside the country. It has, unfortunately, become my business to swindle, in some cases with the best of intentions, perhaps, in others from hope of personal gain.

In the remote villages where the majority live, this prompting to resist and to distrust, having a most happy effect, as instanced by an incident in Lesaka.

A former driver of mine came to me and said, "Oh, bwana, could you write for us to the Queen and ask her to give us this federation quickly?" Knowing that he could not do this, I suggested that, in cooperation, I cross-examined him, to find that he was being pressed to pay many shillings to leaders from other parts to do something which the villagers did not understand but which obviously led to fine clothes for those who took the shillings. They would, in fact, trust "the Queen" to do the right thing, but they would like to do so soon.

It is too much to expect that a formally expressed opinion of Southern Rhodesia will have any influence on such trouble-makers. They are the kind of people whom you would affirm that if the Southern Rhodesian Africans are as contented as I say they are, then something is wrong indeed; they ought not to be contented.

As a result of the referendum they are all the more likely to concentrate on the Africans of the two other territories who have no vote but who can be organized and prompted from outside to cause further unrest and unhappiness amongst their own people.

Some of these organizers have at least visited the countries concerned, though a leading figure has not been there since his early teens. But a large majority do not know the territories at all, and are apt to misinterpret statements and invent conundrums from their very ignorance. Is it too much to appeal to these real outsiders to leave things to the people themselves—to the administrators whose only care is the welfare of the African, to the settlers and mining people whose work has advanced the standard of living of the African beyond belief, and to the general common sense of all whites, who after all are their cousins and surely cannot have become inhuman just because they were pioneers in a far country?

One word about a phrase which frequently occurs in speeches and in the Press—that the majority of the Africans oppose federation. This is true, but its meaning is constantly perverted. The Africans are opposed to any change which they do not understand, as indeed would we in a similar case. So there is a long list of changes even in a brief 50 years to which the African has been opposed: he opposed the handing over of his protection from the British South Africa Company to the Home Government.

He opposed many measures designed for his own medical protection, malaria control and so on. When I first visited Northern Rhodesia there was a campaign for insisting on latrines being dug in all villages; the opposition was intense—much more so than against this matter of federation, but how that the reason for the

change has become understood and the benefits obvious to the African people.

It is hard enough for the white men who live in the country to interpret the mood of the African on things which he does not understand. How much more difficult is it for people who live in England to assess the real meaning of this "opposition to federation"?

Good intentions may be at the heart of the interference in African affairs by many bodies of people in England, but they have paved an uneasy road already in the wrong direction, and it is timethat it ceased. So the interest due to prompting from outside sources has injured only the African, but when suggestion approaches incitement to disorder the European will also be in danger, and distrust will be sown for years to come, a sorry gift indeed from the Home land.

Yours faithfully,

South to Sudan.

FRANK DEBENHAM.

**Victory over Legalism****Case from S. Rhodesia**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir.—You recently quoted a letter from Mr. T. J. Needham, of Mafandella, about "the unwisdom of allowing the Colonial Office to legislate for conditions they do not understand." That applies to the Migrant Labour Acts of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, forced upon Southern Rhodesia by the Colonial Office. I can give an example worse than that mentioned by Mr. Needham.

I have in my employment a Northern Rhodesian native who has been with me for 26 years. He married a Southern Rhodesian woman and has reared a family. A member of the family has ever been in Northern Rhodesia, nor has he since entering my employment.

His son, on applying for a registration certificate, was granted one as an alien Native on the basis of his father's name. He was required to "return" to Northern Rhodesia after two years (i.e., a county he had never seen), to remit thereto 5s. a month from his wages as deferred pay, and even to remit a further 5s. monthly as family allowance. As he had no known relatives in Northern Rhodesia, this he was to be required to do on his forced return to a country in which he would be an absolute stranger.

After much correspondence and months of delay, and through the good offices of friends in the Native Department, I got the matter rectified by his acceptance as Southern Rhodesian by the department. If he had had nobody to take up his case, he would have transferred his services to the Government of Africa under the more benevolent rule of Dr. Malan, or else, what many Nyasaland natives do, gained a freedom denied to him as a British protected person by becoming a national of Portuguese East Africa.

Salisbury.

Yours faithfully,

Southern Rhodesia.

G. N. STURGES.

**Uganda Diocesan Association**

BISHOP STUART, who recently retired from the diocese of Uganda, told the annual reunion in London of the Uganda Diocesan Association that under recent constitutional developments in Uganda departmental services were now under African control, and local government was giving the Baganda opportunities to show a sense of responsibility. The Church, which was also largely Africanized, was strong in numbers and in faith. Mrs. Stuart referred to three influences which had affected the pattern of Christian development—Gayaza High School, at which African women are training for the Girl Guide movement, and, most clearly of all, the family life of successive generations of Christians.





## Electric Equipment

Unrivalled manufacturing resources backed by continual research and development over fifty-four years enable BTH to serve, in the electrical field, all branches of industry. Products include turbo-alternators, gas turbines, generators, switch gear, transformers, rectifier, mining and tolling mill equipment, ship propulsion machinery, marine auxiliaries;

marine radar; electric traction equipment for road or rail; every kind of motor and control gear; electronic and industrial heating equipment; 16mm and 35mm sound film projectors; Mazda lamps and lighting equipment. The BTH Trade Mark is accepted universally as a symbol of reliability and a guarantee of proved performance.

### THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

Member of the British group of companies

COMPANY LIMITED, LUGBY, ENGLAND

A4148

BRITISH EAST AFRICA Messrs. A. BAUMANN & Co. Ltd.

KENYA COLONY: Nairobi P.O. Box 538. Mombasa P.O. Box 303. TANZANIA: Dar es Salaam P.O. Box 276. LILONGWE P.O. Box 146. UGANDA: Kampala P.O. Box 245. ZANZIBAR: Mtwara P.O. Box 536.

INDONESIA: JOHNSTON & FLETCHER, LTD.

Malaya P.O. Box 100. Singapore P.O. Box 588. GAMBIA: Banjul P.O. Box 116. NIGERIA: Lagos P.O. Box 123. UNDELI P.O. Box 1868.

and other branches of the world.

### Imperial Chemical Industries Report

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., a company with large interests in East and Central Africa, including ownership of the Magadi Soda Co. Ltd., after providing a dividend of 8 1/2% on the preference shares, earned a consolidated income of £13,498,900 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £12,382,458 in the previous year. Capital reserves received £5m. and revenue reserves £2.7m. Interest on the preference shares requires £84,856, and dividends £11,130,000 (the same) must be carried forward, against £4,250,688 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £24,077,691 in 10% cumulative preference shares and £7,951,162 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £7,251,993, revenue reserves at £36,440,202, reserve for future taxation at £20,067,000, unsecured loan at £20,407,811, and current liabilities at £46,464,848. Fixed assets are valued at £21,381,693, intangible assets at £15,066,563, interests in subsidiary and associated companies at £29,526,967, shares and debentures in associated companies at £1,909,657, and current assets at £84,885,777, including £2,590,697 in cash.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa), Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary in Kenya of African Explosives and Chemical Industries Ltd., increased its sales in the factory of the Magadi Soda Co. Ltd., which holds a natural bicarbonate deposit at Lake Magadi, inside the area of political disturbance.

The directors of the parent company are Messrs. J. Rogers (chairman), S. J. Chambers, A. J. Jackson and A. M. Zieg (deputy chairman), P. C. Allen, J. L. Armstrong, R. A. Banks, E. A. Bingham, P. H. Blyth, J. E. Brown, R. Pritchard, D. J. Roberts, R. S. Stanning, R. T. Taylor, J. Taylor, R. E. Todd, W. J. Worboys, A. I. S. Wainey, Sir Wallace Kirkwood, Ewart Smith, Lord Glencolmer, Viscount Waverley, and Charles Weir. The secretary is Mr. P. A. Lynce.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 18.

### Dwa Plantations

DWA PLANTATIONS LTD., a company growing sisal in Kenya, earned a profit of £33,885 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £5,611 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £7,000 for adjustment of taxation from previous years. Taxation absorbs £17,000, general reserves received £10,000, interest on the preference shares required £1,729, a 25% dividend on the ordinary shares £6,105, and participation dividend of 4% on the preference shares £3,000, all less tax, leaving £10,054 to be carried forward, against £6,076 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £54,800 in 5% cumulative preference shares and £1m. and £44,398 in ordinary shares of 1s. Revenue reserves appear at £99,280, less for future taxation at £4,308, provision for taxation at £10,500, loan at £16,883, deferred liabilities at £6,310, and current liabilities at £58,784. Fixed assets are valued at £1,756,590 and current assets at £84,193, including £54,817 in cash.

The output of fibre during the year was 1,070 tons, and for the first four months of this year 577 tons. The company owns 9,000 acres of freehold land, 2,037 acres on leasehold. On March 31 last the planted area included 3,516 acres of mature and 2,567 acres of immature sisal.

The directors are Messrs. S. R. Hogg (chairman), J. Forlock, R. A. Collett, and W. H. Moley (managing director), and the secretaries are Messrs. Hogg, Robinson and Co.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in London on June 16.

### Challenge to Kenya

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the Kenya Administration, succeed not merely in ending the emergency but in binding more closely the loyal Africans, the Europeans, and the Asians, they will have achieved something which may have an incalculable effect on race relations and on Africa's development throughout the continent. I have seen British administration at work in many parts of Africa, and I have seen African communities under British rule at many different stages of advancement. I am certain that these communities have benefited from the system of gradual advance towards self-rule, and this gradual evolution to a democratic society is the only hope for the African in Kenya. If they can come to and rise above the influence of the restrictive laws which restrain them, they and their British fellow-citizens of Kenya may well set an example to all Africa. —Mr. Colin Willis.

### Unilever, Limited, and

UNILEVER LTD., AND UNILEVER, N.V., after providing £22,180,000 for taxation, announce a consolidated net profit of £21,000,000, in the calendar year 1952, compared with £18,838,000 in the previous year. Last year Unilever, Ltd., contributed £13,943,000 and Unilever N.V. £7,713,000. Preferential dividends to the parent companies must require £3,270,000 and ordinary and deferred dividends of the parent companies £92,000. Of the £13,987,000 profit retained, general reserves received £2,276,000, profits of £1,433,000 are carried forward by parent companies, and £10,668,000 is retained by subsidiaries. The total capital employed is £377,870,000.

The report states that political disturbances in Kenya had no noticeable effect on the business, and the last two months of the year, and that sales for 1952 were the highest for the previous year. Net profits were maintained in spite of a fall in profit margins and a rise in expenses.

The company's produce business in East Africa is developing well on a broader basis, hides and skins have for long been an important element in the business, but recently purchases of castor seed, sunflower seed, cotton seed and coffee have been gaining importance. In 1952 the volume of produce purchased increased, trading profits rose, and, owing to the low rate of price control, the margin improved.

The United Africa Company provided 20% of the turnover compared with 18% in the previous year.

The directors of Unilever, Ltd., are Sir George G. Heathcote (chairman), Sir Herbert Davis, and Mr. P. R. Rogers (vice-chairmen), Messrs. M. G. De Baat, James P. Van Den Bergh, S. J. Van Den Berg, C. H. Clarke, G. J. Cole, W. A. Faure, J. H. Hansard, H. Harlog, J. E. Heyworth, R. H. Heyworth, R. J. Huffam, R. G. Jurgens, A. M. Knox, F. D. Morrell, P. Campbell, A. E. J. Simon Thomas, A. H. Smith and F. J. Tappin. Messrs. H. Ballantyne and L. V. Fildes, the managing director and Viscount Leverhulme are advisory directors, and the secretary is Mr. H. Saunders.

The annual general meeting of Unilever, Ltd., will be held in London on June 10.

### De Beers Industrial Corporation

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD., a concern with interests in East and Central Africa, earned a profit of £742,158 in 1952. A sum of £20,200 was provided for taxation, £3,000 for dividends on the preference shares, and a dividend of 2s. per share on the ordinary shares required, leaving £548,851 to be carried forward, against £381,893 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1m. in 5% cumulative preference shares and £5m. in ordinary shares. Both of the share premium account stands at £50,000, loan from an associated company at £846,646, holding company and fellow subsidiary £2,399,000, and current liabilities at £504,055. Investments are valued £10,527,445, loans with interest £179,192, and current assets at £469,533.

The corporation has a 50% interest in the share capital of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., which has financial interests in African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia) and (East Africa) Ltd. During the year work continued on the production of bi factory of the East African subsidiary for the production of insecticides, disinfectants, etc.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), alternate, Mr. D. McHardy, and Messrs. P. M. Anderson (alternate), Y. P. Stratton, E. J. Farre, S. R. Fleischer (alternate), P. S. Hammond, R. B. Hagart (alternate), C. H. Bark, G. J. McL. W. H. A. Lawrence (alternate), H. H. Anderson, H. P. Oppenheimer (alternate), H. H. Taylor, and K. Richardson (alternate), H. P. Roome. The London committee consists of Messrs. W. E. Groves (alternate), R. V. Pritchard, and A. C. Wilson (alternate), F. C. Squire.

The ninth annual general meeting will be held in Kimberley on June 10.

### Robey and Company

MESSRS. ROBEY AND CO. LTD., after providing £27,000 for taxation, earned a net profit of £34,574 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £30,507 in the previous year. Preference dividends of 5% require £1,584, and 2 1/2% on the ordinary shares £10,252, leaving £37,505 to be carried forward, against £37,922 brought in. Fixed assets are valued at £206,239 and current assets at £496,275, against current liabilities of £231,000.

The directors are Messrs. W. T. Bell (chairman), F. W. Bell, E. C. Dunkerton, G. W. Mole, C. B. Perry, and Lord Semphill. The secretary is Mr. A. J. Brown. The 37th annual general meeting was held in Lincoln on May 22.



**IMPORTS**

**BUILDING EQUIPMENT  
& MATERIALS, HARDWARE**

**TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDINGS) LTD.**  
P.O. Box 410 · Market House · Nairobi

*Subsidiary Company Offices:*  
**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,  
MUNJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOPOGORO,**

*and*  
**W.K. Johnston**  
Reynolds and Co.,  
30, Exchange Street East,  
LONDON, E.C. 2.



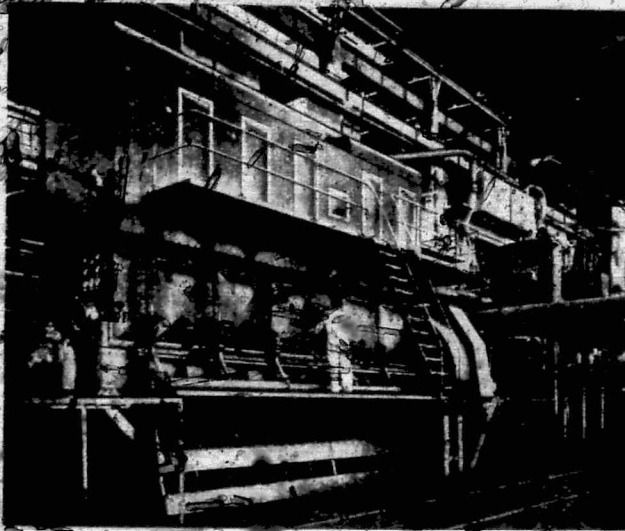
**Kill  
cockroaches**

Use 'Gammexane' Smoke Generators for the eradication of the roach pest quickly and simply.

**GAMMEXANE**

**SMOKE GENERATORS No. 22**

Representatives throughout East Africa:  
**African Explosives & Chemical  
Industries (East Africa) Limited,**  
P.O. Box 5480, Nairobi.



**H&W**

**industrial  
OIL ENGINES**

2-STROKE OPPOSED-PISTON ENGINES  
UP TO 4,800 B.H.P.

4-STROKE ENGINES WITH OR WITHOUT  
PRESSURE INJECTION AS DIESEL OR FOUL OIL  
ENGINES UP TO 1,850 B.H.P.

H & W 2-cycle Opposed-Piston Engine Alternator Set  
2270kW on test bed. One of two sets for the Dar-es-  
Salaam & District Electricity Supply Co., East Africa.  
(Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., Consultants)

All can be supplied as complete power units  
with H & W Alternators or D.C. Generators.



**HARLAND & WOLFF**

LIMITED

Enquiries: Queen's Island, Belfast

London Office: 9, Whitehall, S.W. 1

GLASGOW

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

SOUTHAMPTON

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF *Of Commercial Concern*

The Italian Trusteeship Administration in Somalia has appointed the first Somali assistant district commissioner.

From June 30 to July 4 there will be a conference of Entebbe of Directors of Medical Services from the East and Central Africa Dependencies.

The Government of the Seychelles has a scheme by which portions of Government estates may be leased as 10-acre farms to approved tenants.

Mr. Peter Evans, who recently appealed against an expulsions order issued by the Government of Tanganyika, has been ordered to leave the Territory as soon as possible.

A party of 135 Ethiopians, bound under their sheikh recently crossed the Fungus frontier of Sudan, after a difference with the Ethiopian authorities about payment of taxes.

Mr. Frederick Crawford, Governor of the Seychelles, said in Mombasa a few days ago that a new amphibious air service between Kenya and the Seychelles would soon be started.

### King George VI's Plans

Uganda's national newspaper reports that late King George VI is to take the form of playing fields at district headquarters throughout the country and the improvement of existing sports grounds.

The Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa will accept relevant memoranda from the public until the end of June only. Communications should be sent to the Colonial Office.

A 30-foot launch, MARY JANE, was found 800 miles from the African coast by an Italian tanker with only two survivors of the 10 persons on board when the vessel left the Seychelles. She had been missing for 72 days.

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret are in Rhodesia next month, they will travel in coaches of the Royal train which they used during their visit of 1947 to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Charles E. Coffey, a former Acting Attorney-General in the Seychelles, who was convicted on two charges of income tax evasion and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 6,000 or six months imprisonment on each count, was released after 13 days on payment of the first instalment of the fine.

Local courts in Tanganyika (previously known as Native Courts) numbered 756 in 1952 and tried 125,237 cases (65,293 criminal and 59,944 civil). In the criminal cases 91,489 persons were convicted. Convictions per 1000 inhabitants ranged from 3.72 in the Masai country to 43.5 on Mafia Island.

Mr. R. L. Wills, chairman of the National General Export Merchants' Group of the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow, said at the annual meeting last Thursday that foreign competitors, many of them still unhampered by restriction programmes, were fighting harder than ever for the markets to which the United Kingdom exported her marketables. There may therefore be a tightening up of arrangements, most of all psychologically, that bring of prime importance when competitors were going flat out after business.

Northern Rhodesia's external trade last year reached a total of £11,490,212, compared with £10,172,007 in 1951. Exports jumped to £8,729,814 from £6,294,444, and imports were up from £3,377,063 to £4,760,398. The total value of the external trade has thus more than doubled in three years, the 1948 total being £5,547,994. Copper accounted for about 90% of last year's export.

Tobacco from Northern Rhodesia's Eastern Province is this year being sold at the Salisbury auctions for the first time, but a spokesman last week-end described the prices realized as "very unsatisfactory." The average price was, he said, about 15d. a lb. less than that for Southern Rhodesian leaf, and in some cases less than 10s. a lb. for that from the Northern Rhodesian low-fall farms.

### German Africa Line

The German-Africa Line has resumed its service to East Africa with the sailing from Hamburg of the freighter KAMERUN for ports between Port Sudan and Beira. There are to be monthly sailings, maintained by vessels of between 6,500 and 8,500 tons, with speeds of 14 to 15½ knots and accommodation for 12 passengers.

At last week's auctions in London 6,378 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.47d. per lb., compared with 7,046 packages, averaging 3s. 3.62d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 6.1d. per lb. for two lots from Nyassaland.

The claims of Livingstone as capital of the Central African Federation have been urged by Mr. H. J. Millar.

### Dividends

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.—Final 15%, less tax on the doubled capital, making, with the interim of 10% already paid, a dividend for the year equal to 20%, less tax, on a basis increased against an equivalent of 17½% less tax, for the previous year. Group net profit was £3,175,000 (£2,331,000) and taxation £1,888,000 (£1,442,000).

W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd.—Final 8% (7½%) on the ordinary and A ordinary, making 10% for the year.

Pest Control, Ltd.—Nil (the same). Consolidated trading profit £337,353 (£282,100).

Harland & Wolff, Ltd.—7% (the same).

### R.I.S.C.O.M.

A PROFIT of £189,456 was made in 1952 by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, before charging interest payable to the Government. In 1951 there was a loss of £19,771. Iron ore mined in 1952 totalled 181,844 tons (161,608) and limestone 80,909 (76,951). Pig iron production was 43,249 tons, an average daily output of 148 tons compared with 97 tons in 1951. Pursuing its policy of increasing production to reduce costs, the commission has prepared a modified scheme which includes construction of a second blast furnace and of an open hearth furnace. It should result in a finished steel output of 65,000 tons annually.

- \* SISAL & SUGAR CANE CABLE
- \* MINING WIREGONS OF ALL TYPES
- \* RAILS, SLEWERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- \* STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALEIGH HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
London: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.      ABB 7120

Tanganyika: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam  
Kenya: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi  
Rhodesia: Willsons (Rhodesia) Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndolo

**Mining**

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development**

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., after providing £96,063 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,791,364 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £3,609,436 in the previous year. Capital reserve receives £500,000, and dividends totalling 100 shares, less tax, require £1,300,000, leaving £377,364 to be carried forward against £386,345 brought in.

The issued capital of £2,000,000, stock of 20 million shares, reserves stand at £2,136,218, revenue reserves at £877,709, and current liabilities at £1,316,672. Fixed assets are valued at £6,176,219, and current assets at £3,525,394.

Production for the year was 23,890 long tons of zinc, 12,600 tons of lead, and 83 tons of fused vanadic oxide, compared with 22,590, 23,970, and 163 tons respectively in 1951.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall, Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore and Colonel Sir Lewis Robins. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Hall.

The 43rd annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 12. Facts from the chairman's address appear on another page.

**Southern Van Rijn Reef**

SOUTHERN VAN RIJN REEF GOLD MINING CO. LTD., a company with a 5% interest in Hippo Tongue Ltd., which has claims in the Sabi Valley in Southern Rhodesia, had an excess of £18,851 in expenditures over its receipts in 1952, compared with £3,088 in the previous year. Excess of £12,386 is carried forward, leaving £21,238 brought in.

The issued capital is £410,000 in shares of 4s. Revenue reserves stand at £1,244, and current liabilities at £13,925. Quoted investments appear at £323,218 (market value £613,187), unquoted shares at £58,333, mineral rights, etc., at £52,358, and current assets at £1,657, including £282 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. Scott (chairman), J. C. McIntyre, S. W. Roper, H. N. Hart, R. J. Sater, General Sir Pierre van Wyck, and Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand. Messrs. C. P. Linsell, A. H. Johnstone, E. A. Wakely-Smith, A. D. Williams, J. S. Hallam, and Major-General H. S. Wakefield.

The 37th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 4.

**New Saza Mines Report**

NEW SAZA MINES, LTD., after providing £8,000 for taxation, earned a net profit of £33,041 in the year ended September 30 last. The directors recommend that this balance be carried forward to the next account. The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. Reserve for amortization stands at £240,837, sundry creditors at £23,030, and surplus account at £98,031. Mining properties, buildings, plant, etc., are valued at £229,730, and aditure at Safaris mine at £22,286, stores and

£776,000 in transit at £31,081, and cash £1,776,000. During the year 72,978, 69,952 tons of ore were treated for an average cost of 47.44s. (43.74s.) per ton. Ore reserves are estimated at 2,582,229 tons averaging 360 dwt. The directors are Messrs. J. Fraser Brown (chairman), J. H. Sampson, A. D. Goodliffe, W. I. Gagh (alternate), A. D. Goodliffe, and Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Stratton (alternate).

J. H. Sampson is the 15th annual general meeting will be held in Chunya, Lusitanyika, on June 12.

**Bushtick Liquidation**

THAT BUSHICK MINES, LTD., should not be liquidated, but should acquire new interests under a new board has been urged in a circular sent by Mr. A. A. Barber from Johannesburg to the shareholders to support the proposal. The meeting will be held on May 29 in Bulawayo, when the liquidation proposal will be submitted.

**Company Progress Report**

FALCON—In the March quarter 4,406 oz. gold were recovered at the Dalry mine from 36,670 tons of ore treated, for a working profit of £6,613. The corresponding figures for the Sunnys mine were 1,812 oz., 6,800 tons, and £5,056; and for the May Horse mine 640 oz., 2,600 tons, and £1,522.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust**

THE HEADQUARTERS of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group will be transferred from London to Lusaka on July 1, when the chairman, Mr. J. L. Prain, and several of his colleagues on the board will be up to their residences in Northern Rhodesia.

**Mining Dividend**

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOBATED CO., LTD.—£100 (the same) for 1952. Profit after tax of £22,844 was £22,344 (£22,946).



**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**

ASSOCIATED WITH

**TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

1922	1938	1952
Undertakings operated	2	11
Number of Consumers	1,904	11,092
Annual consumption	11 million units	214 million units
Capital	£70,000	£845,000
Annual consumption	11 million units	162 million units
Capital	£70,000	£6,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Harbidge Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 91. Telegrams: "Electric". Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitumo, Kisumu, Kisumu, Kisumu. System: A.C. 240/240 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 52. Telegrams: "Tanga". Hydro-Electric Stations: Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 240/240 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 11. Telegrams: "Darisco". Branches: Mchik, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilgoma, Eledi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 240/240 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE: 24, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 204. Tel. add: KNOFLAB, LONDON.

## Company Report

### The Rhodesia Broken Hill

#### Development Company, Limited

#### Sir Ernest Oppenheimer on the Year's Results

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on June 12 in Nakona, Northern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement of the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, dated April 1953, circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952.

Members will recall that I emphasized that the results of that year's operations, which established new records, were not likely to be repeated in 1952. This has proved to be the case as the operating profit for last year, at £2,800,000, is approximately half that earned in the previous year.

This decrease is due to the fall in selling prices of metals produced. Production and costs were satisfactory throughout the year. The net profit after taxation amounted to £1,000,000. £500,000 has been appropriated to capital reserves.

#### Financial Policy

This appropriation is made in pursuance of the board's policy to finance capital commitments primarily out of profits. The £500,000 is intended firstly to provide funds for the enhanced cost of the new lead plant and, secondly, will be utilized for further capital expenditure to be incurred in the current year.

In addition to the proved ore reserves at December 31, 1952, it is estimated that 290,000 short tons of recoverable sulphide ore and 160,000 short tons of recoverable oxide ore have been indicated below the 100 ft level in No. 5-6 orebody; the previous figure was 238,000 short tons and related only to sulphide ores.

#### Basic Wages Raised

A strike took place on the Copperbelt in October-November, 1952, in support of a demand by the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union for an increase in wages of 2s. 8d. per shift, or 80s. per ticket of 30 shifts. This strike did not extend to Broken Hill, but since the company's policy is to pay its African employees the same basic wages as those on the Copperbelt, they have received the benefit of pay increases ranging from 35s. to 50s. per ticket awarded at the arbitration proceedings which followed the strike, and additionally they now get extra pay for Sunday work and for afternoon and night shifts.

#### Rhoadgio Group Bill

An extraordinary general meeting was held on January 28, 1953, to approve the presentation to the United Kingdom Parliament of the Rhoadgio Group Bill, which may well be enacted by the time this statement is in the members' hands. If the Bill is passed this company together with Rhodesian Anglo American Limited, and its allied copper companies, will become incorporated in Northern Rhodesia, thus finalizing the move from the United Kingdom, which took place at the end of 1950. It is expected that re-registration will be effected early in 1954. Thereupon the company's principal share register will be maintained at Kitwe, but the company proposes, for the convenience of members, to set up branch registers in London and Johannesburg in substitution for the principal and branch registers now maintained there.

In conclusion I consider that the past year's result has been satisfactory and regard the company's future prospects with confidence.

## Standard Bank Commercial Report

### Kenya Rains Disappointing

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA write in a commercial report on conditions in East Africa:

**Kenya (Continued)**—There is little change to report in bazaar conditions, the reluctance of up-country traders to carry stocks of bullion is persistent. Money remains very tight, with a consequent dullness reflected in the local stock and share market. Most commercial reports, however, that commitments are being regularly met, and there appears to be sufficient ready cash available to take up stocks of short supply goods.

"The rains normal at this season have not been forthcoming, and the few showers reported from most districts have done little to relieve a situation that is daily becoming more serious. Ploughing has been held up in some areas, and stock farmers throughout the country are continuing to suffer from decreased milk yields through lack of suitable pastures. In view of the poor harvest arrangements are in hand for the import of grain from overseas to guard against the possibility of famine.

The cotton crop has not had a further rise in prices is apparent, partly due to the limited supplies on offer.

**Uganda**—Bazaar trade is normal, but a slight slackening of business in some lines is noticeable with the end of the cotton buying season. Stocks held are adequate for present requirements. Building activity continues, although no new large constructional ventures are reported.

Picking of the cotton crop has now practically finished, and of the total estimated yield of 220,000 bales some 300,000 bales have already been sold by auction.

Rain has fallen in most districts recently, and the planting of food crops has begun.

**Tanganyika**—A slight increase in activity in the bazaar is noted in certain quarters, but on the whole business remains dull. A shortage of ready money is apparent, but credit facilities are being met without difficulty.

All areas report rain, but it is feared that it has come too late to avert serious food shortages throughout the Territory. Late planting of crops is, however, being encouraged.

Specialists  
for  
Design & Construction  
of  
Small Ships

Successors Ltd  
**ALDOUS**

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA  
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel: Brightlingsea 123

Grams: 9110way, Brightlingsea

# Building Materials



Consult our experienced Organisation at the following Branches:

MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, KAMPALA, NAIROBI, TANGA, MPALE, KISUMU, ZANZIBAR, BUKOBA, MIKINDANI, LINDI.

for all your requirements in Hardware, Building Materials, etc.

THE  
**AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**  
ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,  
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

# EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

Commissioner,  
African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
Telephone: WHItchall 570123  
Telegrams: Eamsters, Rand, London. Cables: Eamsters, London

# Lebanese

## THE TANGANYIKA MACHINERY EXPERTS



# Lebanese

# LOBITO

## THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copper

Saves 2,000 miles in transit from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Bills of Lading Issued

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY:

Benguela Railway Company, Rhodes House, 95, Greenham St., LONDON, E.C.2.	General Traffic Agents, Leopold Walford Shipping, Ltd., 48-50 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.3.
--	--

THE NAME



THE MASTERPIECE IN OILS

MEANS

**MOTOR OILS & GREASES**  
**AVIATION OILS**  
**INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS**

AND

**THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD**

FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL CASTROL PRODUCTS

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 1 (Tel: 2407/8) JINJA: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 311) MBALE: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 15)  
 London Agents:  
 THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 13 ROOD LANE, LONDON, E.C.3. (TEL: MANSION HOUSE 6345/6)

**UGANDA**

**LYKES LINES**



REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE  
 FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN  
 PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND  
 VICE VERSA.

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
Leslie Lykes	loaded	mid/late May
Frank Lykes	loaded	late May mid June
s.s. Charles Lykes	late May	early/mid June
s.s. Louise Lykes	early/mid June	
s.s. Mayo Lykes	late June	early/mid July
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	mid July	
s.s. Verma Lykes	late July	early/mid August

If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN,  
 LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LEWIS & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.

THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.  
 SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

TO COMBAT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS—  
 FOR PROTECTION & DECORATION  
 EMPLOY



AGENTS—  
 SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.,  
 DAR ES SALAAM - KAMPALA  
 MOMBASA - NAIROBI  
 ZANZIBAR

MANUFACTURED BY  
 THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.,  
 111 GILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1