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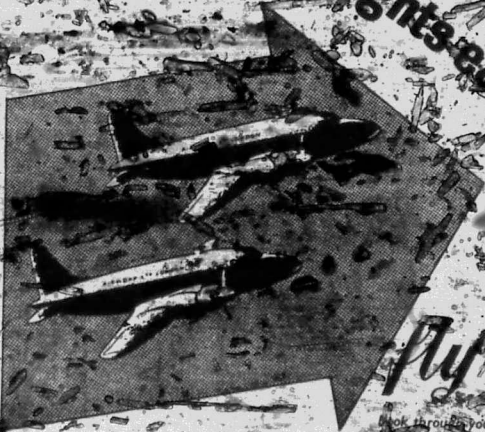
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Founder and Editor  
F. J. YEASON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS THE SOBER TRUTH, not hyperbole, that there is more anxiety about the political health of Kenya to-day in informed and influential circles in Africa and Great Britain than at any period since the non-official members of the Legislature, misled by Lord Delamère when his health was failing, rejected the opportunity of the Colony's leadership in an East African federation which was hers for the taking at the time of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Closer Union.

Two aspects of the present dangerous situation were the subject of last week's leading article, in which the need for realistic, precise, and far-sighted policy was emphasized. The first need is to sweep away current misconceptions. In that the Press has perhaps a special duty, for it is rare for politicians to be perfectly candid with an electorate, often because they feel that the public requires much more persuasion before it will accept certain conclusions. On the other hand, the readiness of the public for new measures in new circumstances may be misjudged by political leaders, especially those who have been so short a time in public life as some of Kenya's present spokesmen. They may likewise fail to realize that a leader's best chance to establish himself immediately upon his election, and that waiting to get more firmly in the saddle merely provides time for the growth of opposing forces, which flourish in the absence of recognizable, acceptable, and firm leadership.

Since Kenya's general election last year there has been a spate of speeches, but no long-range policy. Anyone

in the Colony can test that criticism by asking himself of those whom he has elected to the Legislative Council what he and they regard as Kenya's destiny, and if there is clear evidence that the goal is being kept steadily in view and progress made towards it. The unhappy fact, in our opinion, is that there is no policy worth the name. Fluency is no substitute for policy. The real speaker may be an admirable opportunist. British political history has had striking examples (some of whom became Prime Ministers) but to separate time and a country's needs, decisions, leadership along a clearly defined road. This is a crucial period for Kenya, which Kiprotich's leadership could rise to new heights or by bad leadership undermine itself within the country and without that white settlement, the centre in the economic structure, would weaken. Under the threat of Mau Mau the morale of the white settler community, women no less than men, has been admirable, as was expected by all who love their fibre; but a more searching challenge will come when the fighting ceases. It is folly to assume that the hideousness of the past year can then be dismissed as a bad dream, and that life may be resumed on the pre-war basis. Nostalgia of that kind ought to be regarded wherever it may appear, for it does great disservice.

Violence, whether of war or insurrection, fundamentally changes the outlook of men, and what might have been done in the past will do no good now.

Because we have held this belief for years, we argued in these columns in the latter part of the war—now nearly a decade

ago—that one of the most important steps which the East and Central African territories could take would be to select some of their best fighting leaders, white and black, and set them to work as partners in the great peace-time tasks, including a co-operative attack on indifferent farming, poor animal husbandry, bad hygiene, insanitary housing, and the other hindrances to progress and prosperity. An official or non-official leader could be persuaded to seize the opportunity (except in Uganda belatedly and on too restricted a scale). Looking back now, even cynics might admit that such a plan, properly implemented, would have made an immense difference, not least by robbing subversive elements of their plea that nothing, or nothing much, was being done, or would be done for African advancement, and that talk of inter-racial partnership was insincere. The proposal was, however, of most importance to Kenya, but Kenya has a sorry record for rejecting magnificent opportunities.

Consider some of her major blunders. Easily the worst was the refusal to accept East African federation until Kenya had attained self-government (which any realist knew even then would be never in the sense in which the ambition was nursed by some of the settler spokesmen). Next came the stubborn refusal to accept the sub-division of the estates in the Highlands into manageable economic units in order to increase the number of working land-owning farmers, so strengthening the weaker communities and Kenya as a whole, and weakening the covetousness of those who, like the Kikuyu, especially, who were led to feel that they had a moral claim to unproductive land in European ownership. Kenya's indifference to the creation in Uganda of an East African institute of higher education to serve all the territories, meant that Makerere College started on these modest lines (an would have been possible, with the result that large numbers of young Africans who would have been better educated in Africa were sent to England, from which very few of them returned as holders of the British way of life. An apparently small piece of obtuseness has exacted heavy payment. After the war came absorption with local concerns, predominantly those of the Highlands, when the sensible course would have been to weave the closest bonds with Uganda and Tanganyika. And if European non-official leaders had had

courage and foresight during the war, they would have pressed their Governor, a weak barrister, who was also chairman of the Governors' Conference, to bring a loose union had been effected with the neighbouring Dependencies, and would have accepted the better prosecution of the war, and later thankfully for the benefits derived.

But why continue the catalogue? These are not cases of hindsight. The bound volumes of this journal prove that in all these matters we repeatedly criticised Kenya's heedlessness. These examples are a pertinent reminder of some of the losses caused by that blunders. Kenya has paid very costly, but Kenya has had a long run of economic good fortune that the price has not exceeded her capacity. Now, however, she cannot avoid her last chance, so what can she, as white settlement is once again, she must either make the right decision now or forgo the hope of development of the Highlands to their full capacity, which would greatly benefit East Africa and earn her the reputation of inter-territorial states. It is now or never. It is to be those who have procrastinated and because they cannot see their way clearly ought to take counsel with the elder statesmen and other experienced men of sound judgment in their midst. When a draft plan has been evolved, it should be privately discussed with responsible and representative opinion in Uganda and Tanganyika, so that the views of those territories may be considered in shaping the final document. In that way alone can Kenya make sure her policy is satisfactory in its East African setting, and cannot otherwise be right for Kenya. The Colony has been overcome by events. The mark of statesmanship is to control events, and by that quality of leadership Kenya's leaders must soon be assessed.

### Statements Worth Noting

"One sixth of Uganda's income has been earmarked for education."—Mr. C. E. Patel, M.L.A.  
 "The Kikuyu have brooded all their trouble upon themselves by their complete intransigence and their refusal to listen to anyone except their own agitators."—Mr. E. R. Macpherson, M.P., Kenya.  
 "I have travelled extensively in 10 African countries in the past few years, and found Southern Rhodesia to be the happiest, most normal country in that troubled continent, offering hope of a good life to all men, white and black alike."—Mr. D. Taylor, writing in *Everybody's Weekly*.

# Notes By The Way

## Groundnuts Abandoned

THERE IS GOOD NEWS in the Urambo area operation of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika Territory—where, if my information is correct (as I believe it to be), the attempt to grow groundnuts has now been entirely abandoned. A dozen or more crops are being tried, but not the one on which such optimistic hopes were built. Tobacco is the most promising experiment, the average virginian showing yields comparable with those of Southern Rhodesia. More land is being put under tillage, and there is every reason to expect that the leaf will find a market in East Africa at satisfactory prices. Some of it is already of very good quality.

## Good Land from Urambo

IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE of Tanganyika there are about four million acres of uninhabited or sparsely inhabited land very similar to that under tillage at Urambo, and even most of it has a thick dense population. It is believed that the fly could be eradicated to make great areas available for settlement by Europeans and Africans alike, areas in which there is now reason to feel confident that tobacco, maize, groundnuts, various varieties of beans, cassava, and rice (in the valleys) can be profitably produced if the right methods of fertilization and crop protection are followed. Several fibre crops are also under trial at Urambo (and in the Nachingwea area of the Southern Province). Six years of experimentation on the field scale have led, through many expensive errors, to a feeling of optimism which is something quite new in my experience of the O.F.C. since its great crash. There is even talk of experimenting with date palms, oil palms, coconuts, and papayas (for papayas). A number of West African, Indian, and other tropical varieties of millets, pigeon peas, and simsim are also said to be showing promise.

## Bright Prospects for Tobacco

Presently, in short, has given way to considerable optimism. At one time the O.F.C. intended to put more than 750,000 acres under cultivation in the Urambo region; about 65,000 acres have been cleared of bush, but only a little more than one sixth under tillage. That, however, has sufficed for adequate schemes which are now held to have shown conclusively that rosette disease of groundnuts is so serious that the crop is not worth growing, even for local food purposes, until the disease can be overcome by the use of resistant varieties or by other means. The rainfall is very variable, and partial crop failures must therefore be expected from time to time. Heavy expenditure on bush clearing gave disappointing results, but shallow weeding at the bottom of slopes, dug generally through anti-heaps, have been successful. The natural grazing is capable of improvement, good leg-grasses can be grown, and discriminative clearing of the bush by experts on the basis of the fly problem is believed to eliminate tsetse in a few years and make it possible to establish ranching and perhaps dairying. At the moment, however, the brightest prospects are for tobacco grown under close European supervision. I know some experienced planters in the past couple of years who have been at Urambo in the past couple of years and induce a number of Europeans to start tobacco growing on their own account in parts of the territory which have practically no African population.

## Voice of Kenya

DISCUSSING the construction of the new airport at Embakasi, eight miles from Nairobi, have appeared recently in the press and in official advertisements. Towards the end of May there was an announcement that the work was to be carried out by the Public Works Department of Kenya, which in some factories where required, and the plant costing about £200,000 was being ordered. Stress was laid on the use of convict labour, particularly for the removal of the overburden of black cotton soil. On June 27 the Public Works Department invited contractors by advertisement to tender for this preliminary work. Three days later the *Official Gazette* announced that the Government had decided to do the work by direct administration, and simultaneously advertisements appeared for 30 civil and mechanical engineers, surveyors, architects, and electrical erectors, and 100 fitters, welders, and other tradesmen, that there had been confusion in the P.W.D.'s intention.

## Engine Building

MORE IMPORTANT is the question whether they should seek to recruit a large staff of technicians to carry out the work themselves. Such departments have not been designed to carry out major civil engineering projects, and it seems most unlikely that the right staff can be recruited on the short-term basis proposed and be welded into an efficient organization capable of undertaking the work economically. Since few really capable engineers will be attracted by stop-gap employment, this method carries the heavy risk of entrusting good or third-rate technicians with responsibilities beyond their experience, with the probability of large waste of public funds.

## Use of Mau Mau Prisoners

THE POINT about the use of convict labour (evidently Mau Mau prisoners) remains. If that was the main reason for the decision to do the work by direct labour, why should the initial contract be put out to tender? Removal of the overburden is surely precisely what could best be undertaken departmentally. If the work is done by contract it could easily be stipulated that the contractor should employ whatever prison labour the Government might wish. There are in East Africa a number of experienced engineering and contracting concerns with organizations specially suited for such work as this. Why, then, should the P.W.D. insist on an unusual method of their normal establishment in order to undertake the work themselves? The employment of prisoners is not an adequate reason for a decision which would certainly not lead to efficient or economic handling of a complex task.

## Leadership

LORD MONTAGU asked pertinently in the House of Lords the other day: "Is it or is it not possible for a multi-racial community whose component parts differ not only in colour but in the mode of culture and civilization, in natural and acquired capacity, in traditions and custom, to be bound amicably together in a community which accepts the leadership of those best qualified to lead, who is content to work together for its objects and for the benefits of the best interests of the community working slowly towards an equal partnership?" The attitude of mind indicated by that question contrasts fundamentally and healthily with that of the theorists and sentimentalists who compare

Governments have not defined partnership with legal authority and that the Africans, who are only just beginning to provide a few, a very few, men with qualifications for junior partnership, are not given immediate control of the firm. One manifest need is of leadership by those best qualified to lead. Another is of a gradual increase in general competence, including of course that of Africans themselves, who must work for their advancement, not expect it to be bestowed as a political bonus.

**Theatre Royal**

How do we know that the Theatre Royal in the Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition grounds in Bulawayo is as large as London's Festival Hall on the South Bank of the Thames? asked a Southern Rhodesian visitor the other day. "I did not." Nor was I aware that one tenth of the 3,000 seats are being regularly allocated to non-Europeans.

**Lethargic**

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Department of the Chief of Tanganyika Territory for 1951, reports that it has not been published, at least 15 months too late.

Such procrastination is a common feature of many departments, which must be abandoned, at least if they do not recognize that the public imagination has no patience to any organization which cannot produce an annual report with reasonable promptitude. The two members of all the Legislative Councils might well refuse to vote public funds for the printing of these documents if they are not ready in the months of the end of the period to which they refer. Until such strong measures are taken, they will apparently be a constant source of this kind of nuisance.

**Unusually Stupid**

THANKS, LARGELY, to felicitously stupid speeches in the House of Commons by Mr. James Griffiths and the Hon. the Member for the Central African territories now standing at the threshold of federation, Mr. E. V. Bovill has written in the *East African Broadsheet*, which is published quarterly by his companies, "The two were selected from that centre as the heading for the paragraph seem as good a pair as I have read for some time. To recapitulate admirably the antics of Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Pagdatic while a matter of the greatest gravity for British Africa has been under discussion."

**Central African Federation Is Set in Motion**

**Both Houses Pass Motion Approving Order in Council**

"I BELIEVE THAT TO-DAY MARKS A MILESTONE in Africa's history," said Mr. Lyttelton in the Commons on Monday, when he introduced the motion approving the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council.

The Order finally sets the Federation in motion. The Colonial Secretary said that because of the interim Federal Administration would probably be in operation by September 1, January 1, 1963, is the approximate date for the first meeting of the new Assembly.

"I have faith," said Mr. Lyttelton, "that the spirit which has animated our race in the past will continue to animate us in the future. To-day marks the moment when we have the chance of building these countries up into political maturity, into economic prosperity and into human welfare, and of building a society which respects and cherishes men of any race who can play their part in the march of human progress."

The Opposition divided against the motion after Mr. James Griffiths had said that the Order in Council represented in substance the scheme which they had found unsatisfactory in several respects. But several Labour members abstained and the motion was passed by 288 to 242 votes, a Government majority of 46.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the motion was passed.

**Federal Constitution**

The Colonial Secretary said that the Government had fully carried out its promise that the Statutory Instrument would faithfully reflect the federal scheme. On four matters Africans were entitled to reassurance. The first was the preservation of the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The effective way of doing this was by so constructing the federal constitution that these territories remained separate and distinct political entities independent of the Federation within their respective spheres, and continuing under the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary and subject to the authority of Her Majesty in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

Mr. Lyttelton can assure the House, the Federal Constitu-

tion will not do. I do not believe in the clearest terms that it will not be allowed to interfere with the constitutional position of either of these territories, or, for that matter, of Southern Rhodesia."

The effective method of preventing amalgamation except in certain circumstances was to ensure that the Federal Constitution did not give Her Majesty's Government, and in certain circumstances Parliament, had the last word on constitutional amendments. The present and future Government would be under an obligation to amend the Constitution unless satisfied that a fundamental matter of the people concerned were in favour of it.

**Political Advancement of Africans**

On the political advancement of Africans, Mr. Lyttelton said that he would repeat often enough what he has said many times before, that the Federal Constitution gave the Federal Government no power either to retard or to accelerate the political advancement of Africans in any of the constituent territories, no power to interfere with the territorial Governments on this matter.

"For example, in six weeks time we shall be discussing alterations to the Northern Rhodesian constitution. These discussions will be held on whether it being necessary to obtain any agreement from the Federal Government. The latter will then only be consulted by the Government, but the same will apply when the constitution is being revised. It would be only sensible that their views should be sought, but their concurrence is not necessary for anything we may decide."

The fourth matter, land, must be directly mentioned. Here again we have fulfilled the undertakings about the inviolate character of African land. The Federal Government will not have power to acquire land for public purposes, but it will be so far as it could not, for example, acquire any village or a power line or research station, but this power is to be specifically limited. It can be exercised only subject to the existing powers in Council and subject to other legislative matters in African land of all the three territories. Land so acquired may be used for European settlement.

Mr. Lyttelton declared the Colonial Secretary for the four

majority upon which Africans are apprehensive have been so successfully dealt with in the constitution and our promises had been fulfilled at every point.

There had been some mistaken criticisms recently about the judiciary proposals. It was said that these abolished the right to ask for appeal to the Privy Council in the United Kingdom. That was not so. A litigant first must exhaust his remedies there; if after an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court he was not satisfied, it would be open to him to go to the Privy Council.

As to other affairs, the Federal Legislature's powers were concerned only with such external relations as might from time to time be entrusted to them by Her Majesty's Government. They were also entrusted with the carrying out of existing treaties, negotiations and agreements with other countries or organizations. This power was subject to any limitations it excluded relations between the United Kingdom and any of the territories and the Federal Legislature could not make any treaty or enter into an international agreement relating to the territories without first obtaining the consent of the Federation did not have the power to declare war.

**Initiation of Interim Provisions**

It was the Government's intention to submit an Order to Her Majesty, the first Privy Council after the Affirmative Order, probably about August 1. Simultaneously, Ministers would present to Her Majesty's further Order to the Council, naming an appointed date for the coming into force of the provisions. The necessary arrangements for the appointment of the Governor-General would be made. This would enable the interim measures, probably by September 1, the Governor-General would, at that point, by proclamation, set a date for the permanent provisions of the constitution to come into force. Shortly after this the first Federal elections would be held, and Mr. Lyttelton believed that the Federal Assembly would meet for the first time about January 1, 1954.

I must remind Africans, he added, particularly in the northern territories, that if they attach too much weight to the words and deeds of Her Majesty's Government when they are spoken or written to-day, they have now, for many of the unwritten safeguards with which we have exercised our power written into the constitution.

"It has always seemed to me paradoxical to attach an unbounded confidence in the unwritten word of Her Majesty's Government, but to be so suspicious of all, if it were the will of the majority of the House, impose all kinds of conditions on the terms on which we would differentiate against the Government. It is essential to maintain such unshakable confidence in the Government's intentions and to be so suspicious of its intentions, whatever those intentions are, to the prejudice of those powers which are inherent in the Government when they have been written into the constitution.

"Although this constitution marks, as I said, a definite advancement for Africans, it cannot by law assure partnership between the races. We cannot by law ensure that there is no racial discrimination. Indeed, the facts of to-day are that there are not enough Africans fitted for these responsibilities. It is their duty to make more responsibility than they are being asked to take under the constitution. But I affirm again that it will be their duty, if they are fit, or all worked to it at that time.

**Training Leaders**

The first task after the Federation comes into being, is by education, to create leaders for Native opinion of sufficient numbers for the Africans to be suitably represented. There are instruments by which this can be done - by education, by primary and secondary education, and higher education in a university.

"Even if that university were exclusively African, it would be a long way towards achieving our first objective, but I see the reason why it would be necessary to do two things at once, to create a class of Africans with the equivalent of some university degrees, and also to secure that while they are gaining these degrees they will have a multi-racial university, and that the two main races concerned should work closely together during the formative period of their education.

Mr. Lyttelton said there was a crying need for creating a class of craftsmen and artisans among Africans. Perhaps we had overdone the education of doctors and lawyers. We must pay more attention to training surveyors, electrical engineers, civil engineers, etc.

Bound up with this matter is, of course, the promotion of a modern type of co-operative. I think it is hardly necessary to say that the progress of the science of industry in the country, have to be based on the view that it is impossible to have a modern economy on the basis of modern law without a large and active union movement. I have seen none of the co-operative experience which has not reaffirmed

in my view. Wherever we can avoid it, it is most undesirable for the Government or for any other machinery to interfere in the arrangements between the employed and their employers on wages and working conditions.

But this is, in many of these territories, still only a goal. In many of them the trade union movement is in its infancy. The leaders are inexperienced and the membership often insufficient to represent the body of the industry. Employers, too, have not yet fully realized their own interest in a system of co-operative action. It is not in itself not organized, but so far as the Government can use its influence to assist the Federation is just coming into being, it will be to promote sound organizations both of workers and employers. It is necessary, too, in some cases to have wages controlled and negotiating machinery other than that based on voluntary bargaining if the practical needs of the workers are to be organized. I regard these as interim measures whilst we are advancing towards, I hope, a clearly stated objective.

Essentially, I cannot stand on the subject of co-operative societies. It may be that some non-union members who are particularly interested in co-operative societies patch the holes of their tool-bags. If they do, I think this is a very constructive fault and in my experience progress has been made by optimism, or, if I may say so, by a better thinking than by pessimism and by thoughts that see only the dangers and neglect the benefits.

"I think it is quite clear that in many of these territories, and in the three of which we are thinking particularly, capital formation and the demand of working capital will be slower particularly in capital formation among Africans. Just as the joint stock company in the early days of our industrial history replaced the family man and the individual workman, and thereby brought in the "big" and "at first, the ineffective savings of the people and the hoarding of capital, so may we expect that the co-operative movement, by means of a more service by bringing the gap between the savings of the present cultivator or producer and his needs at a time when he cannot, from his own funds, provide the necessary capital for the improvement of his land and for buying, growing and harvesting his crops, either by hand tools or at a later stage, by mechanical means.

It should be the position of co-operative societies in distribution be neglected and our thoughts be turned only to producer societies. In distribution, both in grading and marketing, and above all in efficient bulk selling, the producer will gain by having co-operative societies.

**Law and Racial Harmony**

That leads me to say a few words about racial discrimination. There is no law which can be passed which can compel harmony in racial relations. There are many things that can be done, and have been done, in this instrument to secure in the constitutional and legal field that this discrimination will move to part either of Government or of the law, but they cannot regulate personal relations - if I may use the term - between one race and another, nor between one person and another. Nor has the Mother of Parliaments in many centuries of experience yet been able to frame a law which will ensure that a man and his wife live in amity and affection all the days of their life.

But we are here dealing with a practical dilemma which cannot be eliminated by emotion, however much we may admire and, indeed, share the emotion. The first horn of the dilemma is this: "Once imagine that the rôle of the European is to remain permanently dominant, for example, suppressing in advance any African representation; then one of the first principles of democracy, government by consent, would at least be voided and might be destroyed."

On the other hand, the other horn of the dilemma is that if Africans are now to have the representation in the Legislature and in the Executive to which, under a modern system of democracy and franchise and in a fully mature society, their numbers can be shown to entitle them, then European influence would be destroyed, and the progress which has been so marked during the last 50 years would be arrested.

It is not only the flow of capital into these countries of which I am thinking. I am also thinking of the intrusion and expansion of our ideas of law and order, of the equality of all before the law; it is the banishment of superstition and witchcraft and its replacement by what the Bible calls charity.

... their faith and hope. Swamp the European mind with the time and space that will be the bridge across which alone can pass the ideas of our own civilization into that continent.

... that there is nothing in our record which should lead any non-member to suppose that, in the exercise of these powers and of these functions in this Federation, the humanity and experience of the British race will be put to the test and the institutions into the pages of history will be written by the hands of the Central Africa.

... of the three institutions of the world, one finds that they often draw from the example and practice of this country and of the Home. The race that invented Magna Carta and established Parliamentary institutions after the Revolution of 1689 is not one which is likely to reverse the trend which it has manifested all over the world. Surely we are not now trying to form governments, constitutions, and laws upon systems which have always been tried and found to be sound.

Protection for Backward Races

... There are other reasons, and we must acknowledge them - perhaps we must sometimes deplore them - for certain discriminations between the races. Some of the races are so much more backward have to be protected - for cases we expect that those whose civilization has long well readily accord a spontaneous equality to those who are beginning to learn from the first lessons of an ordered and civilized life.

... Only harm is done by regarding our aspirations for no discrimination between the races as a right at the present moment or by suggesting that there is some magic formula by which one of the great problems of these countries can be solved in the twinkling of an eye.

... But if the present discrimination which we may in some respects be inevitably believed to be an integral part of European thought regarding the Africans, then the chances of building a multi-racial society will indeed be small, and the essay upon which we are now starting to build such a society will fall in ruins as we carry our heads about the heads of those whom we are trying to lead towards democratic institutions.

... But I have faith that the spirit which has animated one race in the past will continue to animate it in the Federation. I believe that this day marks a milestone in African history. It marks a moment when we have a chance of building these countries up into political maturity, into economic prosperity and into human tolerance, and of founding a society which respects and cherishes men of any race who can play their part in the march of human progress.

... Extracts from other speeches in both Houses will appear next week.

Leprosy in East Africa

... The estimates that there are 26,000 cases of leprosy in East Africa, says the East African territorial leprosy specialist's report for 1952. The incidence is believed to be 3.6 per 1,000 in Zanzibar, 5.5 in Pemba, 40.2 in Kenya, 17.8 in Uganda, and 13.1 in Tanganyika. The highest incidences are found in populations bordering lakes and rivers, and the lowest in the highlands. Some 7,900 cases are cared for in 18 leprosy hospitals in Uganda; there is one native authority institution started in 1951 by Dr. Murray Short at Mutan for some 200 patients. The other Uganda institutions, namely, Kumi, Buluba, Nyenga, Lake Bunyoni, and Arua are mission leprosariums subsidized in part by Government. In Kenya there are two Government institutions, with barely 300 patients between them; a new leprosarium under Government auspices is being built at Itesio for about 500 patients, and 100 to 50 patient leprosariums exist in missions at Chogoria and Mumutum. In Tanganyika the Government has leprosariums at Makeni, Chazi, and Dar es Salaam, and there are others under missions in Zanzibar and Pemba. In the Government leprosarium for about 50 patients

Stern Warning to African Teachers

Cases of Disloyal Conduct in Rhodesia

... CASES OF AFRICAN TEACHERS acting unprofessionally and irresponsibly in Northern Rhodesia are being anxiously watched by the Government, who might force a more drastic attitude against such elements, said Mr. A. Cottrell, Director of African Education, who has recently addressed an African teachers' conference in Bulimbana. Government has a strong reason to take action against teachers' views were incompatible with safety and good government and the protection of children from immoral, disloyal and subversive influences.

... in the past was comparatively simple, said Mr. Cottrell. "Our aim generally was to produce good teachers and tribal men equipped by education to lead a better life themselves and to assist others to do so in accordance with the well-ordered and carefully-guarded way of tribal life. To do this the tribes' life is changing rapidly and you have no solid foundations on which to build.

... Christian and democratic way of life, when its basis is correctly followed, has proved itself to be a good one in many parts of the world. We believe that by helping Africans to adopt in the same way, with such modifications for their own needs, we shall be assisting them to take their proper place in the world. That is their right, and is recognized as such by all right-thinking men and women.

... there is no short-cut for you if you want to attain this place for yourselves in the world. There is a long and difficult road ahead before you can learn to live in accordance with the Christian and democratic way of life - but this seems to me to be the safest road for you.

... Many foundations of tribal life are crumbling. You must find a way to build on new foundations. Africans are fortunate because more and more Europeans living amongst you recognize their duty to put into practical operation the policy of partnership. One of the things that impressed me most at last year's Bulimbana Conference was the attitude of Africans from the West Coast, who had the Missions and Colonial Office should send more European teachers to show them their way of life and help their progress.

Habit of Opposing Government

... From my own observations I am certain that the average African teacher is unable to separate his life into different compartments, as many European teachers are able to do. The African is keen on politics, he is unable to resist the temptation to express his views strongly when teaching a class, especially when as often happens, pupils ask him leading questions to draw him out. If his views are in sound pupils receive unsound knowledge and acquire from him the habit of opposing the Government.

... How can we have a happy and progressive country if the future citizens are influenced against co-operation or if they believe that educated people should make difficulties and behave rudely and badly towards the servants of the Government? The Government cannot be responsible for the private opinions of our teachers, provided they do not affect their efficiency. But teachers hold positions of special responsibility, since their opinions on essential moral and political matters are to a great extent of public interest.

... Some teachers, unfortunately, are making it very easy for us to hold rightly to our convictions that it is right that teachers should be allowed considerable freedom to participate actively in public life. Some have moved themselves to be far from sound leaders of thought. Lack of intelligence, ignorance, and plain stupidity are sometimes the reasons for this, and may be forgiven, but they should not be continued.

... Others have not had the sense to see that they were being used as tools and dupes by people intent on making trouble. They must suffer the consequences of their disloyal acts. Finally, there are those who set out, fully aware of what they are doing, to use their positions to make mischief. These cannot be allowed to remain in the teaching profession.

... I leave it to your good sense to work out your own solutions to this problem. If a teaching service as a professional body does not insist on enforcing amongst all its members a high code of professional conduct, it will let its own people and the country down.

... The Government will not be prepared to pay the salaries of disloyal people who oppose its laws and plans for promoting progress. Still less will it be prepared to pay them to corrupt the coming generation. It is up to you to safeguard your own interests by insisting on the observance of a strict disciplinary code amongst the members of your profession.

### Elderly European Murdered - Terrorist Activities in Kenya

MR. JAMES MACDOUGALL, a 73-year-old European was slashed to death by terrorists in Kenya last week while sitting in his house four miles from Nyeri. Mr. MacDougall, who was crippled with arthritis, was the first European resident in Nyeri township to which he went after serving in the South African war. A gang of nine Africans, thought to be part of a larger gang, entered the house at night. The alarm was given by an African labourer who ran to a neighbouring farm. Security forces with tractor dogs went in pursuit and eight arrests were made.

Three African schools, two belonging to missions and one to the district education board, were bombed by terrorists during the weekend and one teacher murdered. Gantiu, a Kikuyu village, Kikuyu guard posts in the Fort Hall area, where police have captured 100 terrorists in the past few days. More than 40 head of cattle have been stolen from a farm in Mweiga from which Harvard planes take off for bombing attacks.

General Erskine's second operation in the south Nyeri district, which finished a few days ago, accounted for some 80 terrorists, described as being part of the hard core of Mau Mau, killed and captured in about equal proportions.

#### African Cook's Loyalty

An African cook on a European farm in Nyeri was badly hacked by terrorists, who warned him that they would return and kill him if three days if he did not take the oath. Instead he sent information to the security forces.

An attack by 100 terrorists was repulsed by two European police reserve officers and 10 African police on the southern slopes of Mount Kenya.

During the week ended July 23 Mau Mau casualties are estimated at 73 killed, 19 wounded, 19 captured and 24 arrested. One Kikuyu woman who was captured by a patrol said that she and one man were the sole survivors in an encampment of 30 persons which was bombed by the R.A.F.

In a statement in the Legislature, Mr. S. Potter, the Chief Secretary, said that though the operations had been successful, the military campaign was not nearly over. Enemies in deep forest were not easy to deal with, and another was the traitor who, while behaving peacefully, turned robber and murderer without warning.

Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, has called for more troops and police to accelerate the end of the emergency. "There were certain Government commitments he alleged, that did not enjoy local confidence, and it was the duty of the Chief Secretary to make the necessary changes. It was inevitable that the additional tasks and responsibility would prove too great for some officials."

#### Bad Record of Kikuyu

He was introducing a motion subsequently accepted by Government, that more attention should be paid to some aspects of the emergency. He traced the reluctance of Kikuyu to accept the rule of law and the British way of life, except in their own area, to 1916, and said that the challenge by the 1952 to impose its will on all other peoples in the Colony had been actively or passively sustained since that time.

He was in doubt as to whether the present force was sufficient for the execution of General Erskine's plans, and pressed for an expansion of the police. He asked how long ordinary citizens of all communities could continue to forsake their homes and work to carry out police duties. Men of the Kenya Regiment had already served for a year, and many had also done six months' basic training. They now had to serve for a period the end of which they could not foresee. Unless the Europeans could produce a system which would convince the Africans that the western way of life was worth living, there would be serious problems for 50 years.

Mr. Blundell's Member for Nyeri, agreed that the emergency was greatly affecting the livelihood of many men, and especially in the technical departments, but said that the emergency lasted the longer the Government could not get the civilian support. A reduction in the number of Europeans who could be retained in the security forces was inevitable, and was the result of the Asian campaign

were known, the possibility of its acceptance for Asians would be considered.

The Attorney-General assured the Council that all the suggestions which had been made would be considered by Government in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. J. M. Nazareth, a Nairobi advocate, has been appointed to the post of judge in the High Court to deal with cases under the emergency. The first African to be appointed a judge in the Colony, Mr. Nazareth, who was born in Kenya, is an ex-president of the East African National Union.

The District Commissioner, Nairobi, in a message to Africans has said that the majority in the city appreciated that the reason for the extensive searches carried out by the police with Army support in Pumwani and Shauri Moyo areas is to arrest those who have been murdering people in the locations. Though he said that these searches caused some inconvenience, he said that many of the shootings had occurred in daylight and were seen by a large number of persons, but none had come forward as witnesses. "I must make it quite clear," he continued, "that Government is determined to stop these murders, and it is the duty of everyone to assist by giving information to the police to help them to catch the culprits. If the present measures are not successful it will be necessary to use more severe methods which will cause great inconvenience and perhaps financial loss to many Africans, so it is in the interest of each one of you that order should be maintained as soon as possible, and I ask for your

### Kenya Women Decorated

MESDAMES KITTY ANNA HESSELBERGER and RHODA RAYNES-SIMSON, who repulsed an attack by terrorists on their isolated farm house in Kenya at the beginning of this year, have been awarded the M.B.E. The citation says, *inter alia*, that they showed not only great determination and courage in repelling the offensive against this savage gang, but also a great and much needed example of alertness and preparedness to the people of all races of the Colony. Their gallant action gave much heart to the community, and they both showed complete unconcern for their own safety in order of the defence of the Colony.

### Are Your Folk At Home In Touch With Your Life?

PROBABLY not for you, if you cannot fully describe the circumstances in which you live. That can be done only by a reliable newspaper which they will find readable.

Some readers in Africa—but not nearly enough—subscribe for copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* to be sent to their parents in Great Britain or elsewhere, to their children undergoing education or training or to friends. The gift is always much appreciated.

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*East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.





# Need for Imperial Preference

## Mr. Niall Macpherson's Address

MR. NIALL MACPHERSON, M.P., Chairman of the British Commonwealth Products Organization, in his address at the annual general meeting in London last week, said, *inter alia*—

"The outlook for primary producers is changing as a result of the tendency for a seller's market to be replaced by a buyers market. The gradual restoration of consumer choice is shifting the emphasis back to quality. It would be shifted, to quality. In some cases it is necessary to secure and maintain a favourable balance of payments in this country has worked to the detriment of some of our primary producers. In others, it has helped to foster the growth of output, and has given producers an opportunity to ignore quality and methods of production and handling.

"The struggle to maintain a favourable balance of payments is not likely to become less acute in conditions of growing international competition in which our exports have to contend. Nor is it likely to maintain an over-all sterling surplus. It is clear, moreover, that the dollar shortage will not be readily overcome, and that until sufficient reserves have been built up and a more stable balance of trade attained, the free convertibility of currencies will remain a serious aspiration.

"In such circumstances it is evident that a measure of discrimination in favour of Commonwealth primary products, whether by quota or preference or both, is highly desirable. Even when the declared objective of H.M. Government to restore the free flow of trade over as wide an area as possible has been attained, there will still be products which are so important to the economy of producing territories in the Commonwealth that preference is for them essential. The less important quotas become, the larger will preference loom in importance.

### Reduced Value of Preferences

"The fact that the decline in the purchasing power of money has whittled down the real value of preferences makes it all the more important that this country should regain its freedom over a certain area at least from the restrictions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. I cannot

press a time when there will not be a need for Imperial Preference. The problem is to ensure that specific needs of specific products are clearly explained to Governments of this country at the appropriate times, that more than one and borne in mind by them in the framing of policy. The policy adopted at the Conference in Commonwealth. Prime Minister's investment in the Commonwealth which, as a result of the dollars is one which will have the fullest support of our members. It follows that the output resulting from such investment should be carefully nurtured and sustained so that it may in due course become competitive in quality and price to the markets of the world.

Mention of preference leads naturally to the work that this organization has done since the war in combating the attacks launched from across the Atlantic, which were beaten off with minimum loss of time and losses at Geneva in 1947 and at subsequent meetings. Perhaps our most striking achievement in this direction was the conversion of the Labour Government to an appreciation of the vital importance of retaining existing preferences, as was manifest at the Torquay C.A.P.F. conference in 1950.

## tribute to Sir Godfrey Huggins

COMING upon the 70th birthday of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, *The Rhodesian* writes: "His young in spirit, young in looks, and young in energy. No Prime Minister moves about more, deals more directly with the people, is more receptive to new ideas, or readier to deal with the problems which follow one another so rapidly in these perplexing times. Yet he is well on the way to creating a new record in continuous service in the high office which he has held since 1932, six years beyond the vote of the people. *The Bulawayo Chronicle* writes: "We believe that Sir Godfrey will be able to lead the partnership of the two races in double harness in a manner which has proved beyond the ability of administration elsewhere, and it is in this belief that federation must succeed or fail as a whole."

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# PERSONALIA

MR. THOMAS FITCHIE PENNY has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

MR. STACEY APAMS, vice-president of the Standard Company in Paris, has recently visited Ethiopia.

MR. S. V. PATEL, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa, has been transferred to Australia.

SIR WALTER HARDING, now retired, is acting as Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia whilst Mr. A. W. LEWIS is on leave.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London held a reception last week on the anniversary of the birthday of Emperor Haile Selassie.

MR. E. F. HROVCOEK returned to London last week from North and Central America, and will leave by air for London this week.

ON their way back from Rhodesia the GREEN MOUNTAIN and PRINCESS MARGARET planted trees in the grounds of Government House in Entebbe.

MR. RICHARD ALLITON, younger son of the late Lady Allerton, has been engaged to MARGARET, daughter of the late Lord Allerton.

Three new Ethiopian Bishops have been consecrated at ADDIS ABABA for the Afar, Amhara and Galla Provinces. ABUNA MARKOS, Abuna GOSFAS and ABUNA SAWAJOS for Galla Goffa.

MR. B. R. K. S. VERJEE is the first member of the India community in East Africa to be appointed a first-class magistrate. He now occupies that position in Uganda.

MR. J. D. MELBOISH has just completed 40 years of dental practice in Nairobi. To mark the occasion he was presented with a silver salver by the East African Dental Association.

DR. ARTHUR T. D. WHITFIELD has left this country on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Medical Service after 17 years in Nyasaland. Later he has been stationed in Dadza, where Mrs. WHITFIELD and he will settle later in the year.

MESSRS. D. K. LUBOGO, D. BAKABULINDI, and Y. S. KABAM, three Africans, have been appointed public prosecutors in Uganda. The first named was recently called to the Bar in London.

MR. F. A. LOYD, of the Colonial Civil Service in Kenya, has been awarded a Commonwealth Fund fellowship, tenable for one year at a university in the United States, for the special study of soil conservation.

M. FILIPOVIC, Financial Counsellor to the National Bank of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia, has recently visited Khartoum with a trade mission to explore possibilities of a trade agreement with the Sudan.

THE QUEEN has granted the request of the Nairobi Government Asian Schools Committee that the Asian Boys' High School be known as the Duke of Gloucester School, and the Asian Girls' School as the Duchess of Gloucester School.

MR. J. H. HAWKURY, Commissioner for Commerce in Uganda, has given a sundowner party in Kampala when the chief guests were the members of the cotton textiles delegation, led by the HON. A. D. CAMPBELL, during their stay in the territory.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mr. F. S. JOELSON, who will be absent from London until the middle of August, asks that correspondence, requiring his personal attention should be deferred meanwhile. Other matter for editorial attention, if addressed to The Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, to him by name, will receive prompt attention.

MESSRS. E. C. S. DAWE and A. H. MILLS have been appointed Director of Veterinary Services and Chief Veterinary Research Officer, respectively in Tanganyika.

MR. W. H. CLOSE, a new-comer to Kenya, has won both the Rift Valley golf championship and the subsidiary competition, played on handicap, at the Gilga Country Club.

MR. J. C. ARMICHAEL, ABUNA HICHAJ, ABUNA DEL MONEM and MEKKI ERIF ABBA have been appointed to the Sudan Gezira Board, to which MOHAMED ERIF AWAD NIMBA has been appointed in the vacancy created by the resignation of MR. G. H. BACON.

MR. CHARLES KEMP, who has been appointed Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the United States of America, went to East Africa as Assistant Trade Commissioner in 1920. At one time he acted as Commissioner of the East African Office in London.

MR. E. T. WALSORTH, one of the members of the Cold Storage Commission in Southern Rhodesia, who joined it as a technical adviser at its inception in 1938, has retired as general manager. He designed the Fort Victoria works, and the abattoir and cold storage works at Harare.

MR. P. WACHSMANN, curator of the Uganda Museum at Kampala, and director of the African music research scheme, will lecture at a special meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, next Thursday at 5.30 p.m. His subject will be Musicology in Uganda.

MR. C. M. RAIT has been elected chairman of the Amalgamated Tobacco Corporation, Ltd., succeeding LORD LLEWELLYN, whose resignation, consequent upon his impending appointment as the first Governor-General of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has already been announced.

MR. M. A. HOOKER will propose a motion that the House welcome Parliament's decision to inaugurate the scheme for the federation of the Colonial territories in Central Africa, at a meeting of the University House Debating Club, Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green, London, E.2, to-morrow evening at 8 p.m. Mr. FENNER BROOKMAN, M.P., will oppose.

MR. G. MCCALL, since 1950 Assistant Director (Projects) in the Sudan Agricultural Department, who has been appointed to follow MR. G. H. BACON as Director, joined the department in 1938, and spent nearly nine years in the south, being concerned with the development of the land scheme. He was appointed senior inspector of agriculture in the Blue Nile Province in 1949. Educated at Trinity College, Glenamoy, and Glasgow University, he took his B.Sc. (Agriculture) at the West of Scotland Agricultural College.

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. V. C. GAIR, Premier of Queensland, were the principal guests at a luncheon given in London last week by the British Commonwealth Producers' Association. Among those present were VISCOUNT BRUCE, DR. GEYER, High Commissioner in London for South Africa, SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, SIR PERCIVAL LUSCHING, SIR THOMAS LEON, Permanent Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, MR. NIALL MACGIBERTSON, M.P., chairman of the organization, LORD MILVERTON, SIR HILTON POYNTON, SIR PHILIPPE RAFFRAY, deputy chairman of the organization, and MESSRS. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., G. BALDWIN, M.P., chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, P. B. BROUGHTON, secretary of the organization, A. D. DE BIE, PARKER, M.P., G. H. LEPPER, B. F. MACDONA, H. E. SAYERS, and R. K. WINTER.

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**Obituary**

**Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel C. H. Kilkelly**

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES RANDOLPH KILKELLY, C.M.G., M.V.O., 75, who has died in Nakuru at the age of 93, had led a long and busy life in many years. Educated at Downside Military College, Dublin, and Vienna Allgemeine Krankenhaus, he had a distinguished academic career, and served on the Duke of Connaught's personal staff in India, in the Egyptian campaign of 1898; in the South African War, and in the 1914-18 war. He leaves a widow and a daughter, Mrs. H. B. Barclay, who also lives in Nakuru. His two sons were killed in action in Germany.

LIEUT.-COLONEL VIVIAN MICHAEL VASSALLO, who has died at his home in Nakuru at the age of 62, entered the Colonial Medical Service in 1914, but joined the R.A.M.C. in the same year to serve in the First World War in Egypt and the Dardanelles. He was mentioned in dispatches. After demobilization he was posted to Uganda until 1925 when he was transferred to Zanzibar, where he remained until his retirement in 1939. For the whole of this period he was medical adviser to the Sultan. Leaving the R.A.M.C. at the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, he served in the Middle East and took part in the Syrian campaign being released in 1949. Shortly he was honorary secretary of the East African Pensioners' Association. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

MIR NEYMOUR ARGENT SANDFORD LESLIE, C.M.G., D.L., who has died in Antutu, Northern Rhodesia, in his 52nd year, joined the Colonial Administration in Nigeria in 1925, transferring to Tanganyika as Financial Secretary 19 years later. Appointed an official member of the East African Central Assembly by the Government of Tanganyika in 1952, he acted as Chief Secretary in the same year. When the Government departments were reorganized he became Member for Finance, Trade and Economics. He had been deputy lieutenant of the County of Antrim since 1946. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

CAPTAIN ERIC GUY BOHUN DE MOWBRAY, D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.), who has died suddenly in Liverpool, was born 58 years ago in Ceylon. He served in the Royal Navy throughout both World Wars, though he had retired from the Service in 1925 to become a tea planter in Ceylon and later in Nyasaland. In 1935 he joined Robinson Bros and Co. in this country. A director of several tea companies, including Sayama Tea Estates Co., Ltd., and Cholo Highlands Co., Ltd., in Nyasaland, he had written articles for the Press on the manufacture of tea. He leaves a widow and two sons.

CAPTAIN BASIL RAY, a former commodore of the Union-Castle Line, who has died in Bourne Mouth at the age of 74, joined as a junior officer in 1905, and retired owing to ill-health in 1941. Among the mail ships which he commanded were the *EDINBURGH CASTLE*, the *WINDSOR CASTLE*, and the *WINCHESTER CASTLE*.

ANTHONY CLEVELL BATON, a European boy of 11 years, has been killed by a crocodile while paddling in the Mzima Springs in the Tsavo Royal National Park, Kenya. He had passed a notice warning the public of danger from crocodiles and hippopotami in the pool.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. F. A. HOBBS, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who took part in military operations in Somaliland in 1903, has died at the age of 75. When he joined the Army in 1931 he was brigadier in charge of administration in the Western Command.

**Tributes to the K.A.R.**

WARM TRIBUTES have been paid to the 3rd Bn. The King's African Rifles on completion of its duty in Malaya. In a letter greeting that he could see the battalion before it left, General Sir Gerard Temple wrote the following tribute:

"The battalion has had a truly remarkable record of success. I realize that this is largely due to the very fine men whom you have under your command, but this does not in any way detract from the credit that is due to you and your officers. Kenya can surely be proud of what you all have done to contribute towards fighting the Communist terrorists in Malaya."

"I send you my warmest and heartiest congratulations on the way that you have won the hearts of the people, and on the manner in which you have won your battles against the enemy. I would be glad if you would arrange for this letter to be read out to the members of the battalion before they leave Singapore."

The Governor of Malaya, Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Stockwell, said in a letter that he can safely say that in the time that they have been here the battalion's record is second to none. They have endeared themselves to the people, and they have not only set about their business of killing bandits most successfully.

**New Governors of Imperial Institute**

THE NEW BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Imperial Institute in London follows:

- Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Viscount HUBSON
- Vice-Chairman: Sir GILBERT WILLIAMS (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education)
- Members: MR. R. BELON (chief education officer, Surrey); MR. H. BLACK (past chairman, Trades Union Congress); SIR KENNETH CLARK (chairman, Arts Council of Great Britain); MR. E. K. FEATHERSTONE (Commissioner for Nigeria); MISS MARY C. GLASGOW (examiner, British Board of Film Censors); MR. DONALD WOOD (secretary, National Union of Teachers); MR. S. JOELSON (editor, EAST AFRICA AND HODENSA); MRS W. J. KESWICK (deputy governor, Hudson Bay Company, and deputy chairman, Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.); MR. F. LEACH (Commissioner for the East Coast); MR. A. G. MATTHEWS (Commissioner for African Affairs); SIR UDEN PAJA (Governor, Malaya); and SIR JEREMY RAY (vice-chairman, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and chairman, Commonwealth Trust, Ltd.).

Other members will be appointed by the Governments of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.

**Mr. Justice Hayes Resigns**

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME HIGH COURT have met to discuss the situation arising from the publication of a letter dealing with the position of British civil servants in the Sudan in view of the constitutional development, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on April 27 over the name of Mr. Justice Hayes, judge of the High Court of Gordofan. The letter stated that self-government implied a change in the conditions under which British civil servants were employed. The judges were satisfied that the letter in question was based upon a private note from Mr. Justice Hayes to a relative unconnected with the Sudan. With the greatest regret, Mr. Justice Hayes decided that in view of the grave impropriety of such a letter appearing in the Press under the name of a High Court judge, and after hearing the opinions of his brother judges, that it would be in the best interests of the judiciary for him to resign.

# Governor Defends Uganda's New Coffee Policy

## Agriculture Will Still Be Major Industry in the Foreseeable Future

SIR ANDREW COHEN, GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, received the territory's agriculturists at the annual luncheon of the Uganda Planters' Association in Kampala last week. Mr. L. J. Jarvis, president of the association, in his address had attacked the new Coffee Bill, saying that "apart from saddling producers with a mass of paper and giving employment to a host of officials, the bill served no useful purpose whatever."

Sir Andrew said, *inter alia*:—"I am fully appreciative of the very great importance of this country and to East Africa as a whole of food production, especially at this particular moment. I think it is fair to say that the Department of Agriculture has always given food production a high priority. Production of cash crops and the doing so as regards food production has been through a difficult time as regards food production and it is by no means over yet. We have had tight conditions in a number of years of the Protectorate, and we have had excessive prices for various types of goods, but I think that we have managed ourselves lucky that we have come through these years successfully. However, the Government through the Agriculture Department has been taking most energetic steps to ensure that there is a maximum planning of food. I have taken a very humble part myself in these efforts at various parts of the country which I have visited recently. We are congratulating ourselves also that in the past year we are in for a record crop of maize. The present marketable surplus of maize for this year for the Protectorate is now estimated to be somewhere between 500,000 and 600,000 bags. This, if it goes appreciably above 500,000, will be a record for the Protectorate since the highest ever recorded up to now is 520,000. During the war in a year when food production was being hampered definitely at the expense of production of cotton and other cash crops. Last year the marketable surplus was somewhere a little less than 300,000 bags. This is something which I think to have an important effect on the general situation."

### Need for Better Farming Methods

As regards the future, the Agriculture Department and Government generally are realizing fully the extreme importance of agriculture in this country, and food production in particular. These things may be so obvious that I think that they are scarcely worth saying. None the less, I think it is necessary to say and repeat at every possible opportunity that agriculture is, and will continue to be, as long as we foresee, the major industry of this country and must be treated as such in Government policy and in the efforts of all who are concerned with the economic development of this country. It is a fundamental need of more fertile, better soil conditions and better organization of existing land all vital for this country.

As far as plantation agriculture is concerned, this depends on your efforts with such assistance as Government can give you. As far as the peasants are concerned, these things depend on the leadership of chiefs and councils which I and all concerned in Government are constantly encouraged to do also on the continuous work of all levels of the Agriculture Department in the field. This is one of the most important things we are called upon to do in the field. I myself would place the major emphasis on extension work. This is a thing in which the African agricultural officer can play a very large part indeed, and the extent to which we can spread our efforts sufficiently into every corner of the country, which should be spread, will depend on the extent to which we can recruit and rely upon these officers.

"We are taking active steps to expand the supply of trained African agricultural officers. We are fortunate in having here, now as head of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Herbert College, Mr. Frank Wilson, who has had long experience of agriculture in Africa. The three Governments in East Africa have agreed that the Government must be expanded, and they are prepared to put out substantial sums of money for this purpose. We have already bought the land on which these people who are being trained by Makerere are getting down to the earth."

It is not, however, only at the level that we have got to work. We have got to consider the agricultural training of African farmers. The Director of Agriculture has put forward proposals to those who control the African Development Fund for agricultural institutes, some in the long grass country, some in short grass country, and eight district agricultural institutes at a lower level. These, we hope, will produce farmers with better training and more knowledge,

and will be of a similar interest to this association, produce Africans who can do very useful jobs as farm estates and plantations.

Shorter courses for a greater number of better people such as chiefs, farmers and so on, will also be continued and expanded. We regard all these things as top priority in our work for the development of agriculture. For several years have been hampered by lack of agricultural staff recruited from overseas. Four new staff will be recruited, but have just been appointed and we have to get four more next year. I am particularly interested naturally to-day focused our interest on coffee, which is the most important that we should get for the main cash crop of this country. The economy of the coffee acreage planted to the end of June was under 200,000 acres as compared to 225,000 last year, 252,000 this year before, and 330,000 one year before that. The acreages are up and it is particularly satisfactory that, in spite of the competition of coffee and maize, the figure for Burundi is 102,000, against the last year, 81,000 the year before, and 100,000 the year before that. These figures are important from the point of view of the economy of the country. I hope that they will be kept up."

### Nationalization and the Coffee Scheme

Referring to suggestions of partial nationalization in the new coffee policy, Sir Andrew said:

"I see no element of nationalization whatsoever in this scheme or in this Bill. I have never posed as an advocate of nationalization as such, because I am strictly neutral in these political matters, but I think that I can certainly explain what nationalization is."

"Nationalization, as I understand it, means the acquisition by Government of the public funds of an industry or business, either by a private firm or by the State. I do not think that we can show me any principle in this sort of any section of the industry of the *ad hoc* committee, part of the original proposal by the Government for the marketing of coffee, but the statutory provisions for the marketing of coffee which they did in this case) amount to nationalization as I understand something which I can only describe as an attempt to alter the English language. To use the term nationalization when it does not apply is to mislead the public practice of putting up a barrier to the knock-knock game. I am sure that you would like to hear the view that this plan is not a departure from the old plan in any major question of principle. It is the business of Government to try to do as little as possible. Bureaucrats can be, and can assume, all from long experience that bureaucrats can be as flexible as needed, they have to be in order to avoid being broken heads. But in the meantime, encouraging to the Government attempt to be in the field, when they have made major concessions, they are in response to the Government at all has been made. I can assure you that it will not be deterred by the half-heartedness of the Government course."

### Change of Principle

In the first place I do not understand why it should be said that there is no major change in principle when the original proposal that producers should contribute to a stabilization fund has been removed entirely from the new scheme. This is not a point of detail. If it were it could creep in again without being noticed, but I do not think that could happen if anyone tried to make it creep in again.

More important, I do not understand why it should be said that there is no major change in principle when under the old scheme there was to be one single marketing board or committee which would market all forms of coffee and under the new scheme there is to be one for peasant coffee and the other to deal with estate coffee. That seems to be a major change of principle, whatever one may say of its merits. An extract from paragraph 14 of the *ad hoc* committee's report reads: "We were unable to reach unanimity on this question, but the majority has decided that estate owners, including African estate owners, should be allowed to sell their coffee on the market as it is sold to-day through the Uganda Non-African Coffee Marketing Board."

That is what the Bill which has been published purports to do. It is not always easy to understand the Government, but I can assure you that in fact it is the intention of this Bill. Attention has been called to certain differences, for example, that there is to be a statutory non-African coffee marketing board of elected members and that under the new proposals to be adopted there would be an estate owners' marketing committee, to which members would be nominated.

after consultation with the industry. Apparently it is suggested that there is some major change of principle here but I am sure you that this is of the case, and it is the intention that this consultation with the industry should be the final one. There is no intention of forcing members unwelcome to the industry on to this committee.

Look at clause 3 (4) of the Bill. That clause says that for the purpose of marketing estate coffee this committee shall be the board, i.e. the estate marketing committee. In other words, it is not simply a committee of the board which is to be put under the board to market the estate coffee. This is the board for the purpose of marketing estate coffee. This is intended to carry out the committee's recommendations, that the new marketing committee should operate broadly in the same way as the present one, and I can assure you that as far as Government understands the matter that is the intention. You yourselves, and I welcome this, have indicated your willingness to agree to the principle of principle, namely that African estate owners may opt into this side of the industry under certain conditions which are laid down.

**Non-African Marketing Board**

It has also been suggested that the committee intended to examine the non-African marketing board under the authority of the Ministry of Food, but I am told that in October, 1952, the following resolutions were passed unanimously by the board: That the non-Native coffee producers of Uganda wish a board, non-native coffee marketing board to function as a marketing organization after June 30, 1952, for a further period, whether or not there be a contract with the Ministry of Food, and request the present board, together with Messrs. J. P. P. Singh and Ghemoussein Pirbhajee, to submit recommendations regarding the formation of a new coffee marketing board at a further meeting of non-native producers." I am not sure that there is so much between us.

Another criticism which has been made is that it is wrong to place the whole industry under the umbrella of a single coffee industry board. I disagree entirely with that, and I am quite satisfied myself that it is in the interests of the industry as a whole that there should be a single board not for marketing but for the general welfare and development of the industry where all interests can come together. I think that this is an extremely important thing, and it would be difficult for anyone concerned in the coffee industry to

claim that it is better to have one board instead of two boards where all concerned can come together for certain general purposes.

**No Official Staff Policy**

There are suggestions that an official view must always prevail. Now this is not the case that there was any official view, and I am sure that the committee will always carry on in the same way as before. I am told that opinions varied. Different groups of people grouped themselves together at different places, and also told that it was not the officials who took the toughest line about non-African interests in coffee, and certainly where there was a minority in favour of one board for marketing instead of two the majority was in favour of one board.

There is no question here of an official view of the committee. I am sure that I must say this occasionally a Government should give a lead and must come forward firmly with its own views. There is always a tendency to want Government to take a strong line about other people's interests but no line of a weak line about one's own interests. Governments unfortunately cannot do this. I have been arguing about this coffee industry ever since I came to this country, and indeed the argument started at any rate in the official world, some time before I came. It is not in the interests of the country that these arguments should continue indefinitely. These matters have been most fully discussed in the evidence given to the committee and the evidence given has been on the one original scheme. The evidence has been very carefully examined. We are now at the point where a decision has to be taken, and Government has put forward its views. The Bill will be debated by the Legislative Council.

I also suggest in all seriousness that very considerable and extremely important lessons have been made to the industry as a whole, and vigorously pressed on behalf of the African side of the industry, and I am not prepared to say that for one moment that any changes have been made in the new scheme. That is just not true. The new scheme has been made. It may not be very good, but it is different in a number of extremely important respects from the old scheme, and some of these changes are made purely to meet the views of those who are present in the association.

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# Tanganyika Legislative Council Local Councils and African Chiefs

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL was referred to a select committee in the Tanganyika Legislative Council in support for this action had been given by both European and African non-official members.

The Member for Local Government said that the underlying principle of the Bill was that of inter-racial co-operation, a policy to which the Government strongly adhered. Nowhere in the whole Bill of 81 pages was there a mention of race.

BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCUPHAM congratulated the legal draftsman on this point, adding that in the multi-racial State which was growing up in Tanganyika it was most important that they should cease to think of matters of public interest as European, African and Africans, but merely as Tanganyikans.

He believed that every instrument made under the Bill should be accepted by the Legislative Council and should accept the provisions of the Bill. He doubted the possibility of the native and chiefly Native authorities in local councils in any part of the country in the present state of development. And the chief administrative officer as Native authority must remain for a considerable time the only authority in the relations between one African and another tribal authority, and that function could not be exercised by any shape or form of local council. It was necessary to examine the provisions of the Bill to make certain that there was nothing in them which might cause local people to desert the local council. He proposed that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

### Continuing Influence of Chiefs

CHIEF KIDAWA supported the last speaker, saying, *inter alia*: "The position of Native authorities as created by this Bill is very important and I should like to make it clear that for some time to come the African chiefs will continue to have quite a lot of influence and power amongst their own peoples, but that equal rights should be given to themselves to realize their own aims and to protect themselves to

changing conditions. They must be allowed to have the power which they will always enjoy, that highly privileged position that they have had in the past.

CHIEF H. MSABIA LUGUSHA hoped that the councils would normally include chiefs as well as other representatives of the people. He desired that the councils would act as a bridge of communication between the indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

He opposed the provision which provided for the immediate withdrawal of the powers of the Native authority in any area where the local council had been established. In the early stages of development the councils could be largely experimental, and it would be unwise to assume that they would be successful in the outset.

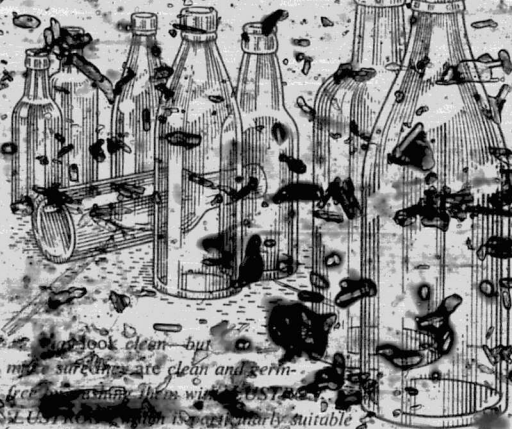
He urged that much publicity should be given to the Bill and that the indigenous people especially should be given the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with it before it was passed into law. He supported Brigadier Scupham's amendment.

The select committee will consist of the Member for Legal Affairs, the Member for Local Government, Chief KIDAWA, Makwaia, Adam Sapi, and Msabha Kumbha, and Messrs. I. C. W. Bayly, R. W. R. Miller, and V. M. Nazerali. The African Chiefs Bill is being referred to the same committee.

### Kenya Kongonis

THE ENGLISH TOUR of the Kenya Kongonis cricket team ended on Sunday with a drawn game against the Colonial Office Cricket Club at Purley. Losing the first two Kongonis were put in to bat and scored 173 runs, to which the Colonial Office replied with 177 for six wickets. For the Kongonis Gaye took three wickets for 20, and Ferguson two for 16. Three days later the Kongonis beat the Standard Bank team at Beckenham by six runs, the respective scores being 9 and 4. Walter took five wickets for 12 and Gaye for 25.

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Parliament

Maize Meal Not To Be Subsidized

Commons Questions and Answers

THE PRICE OF MAIZE MEAL is not to be subsidized by the Kenya Government. This was announced in the House of Commons last night by Mr. LYTTLETON, answering a question by Mr. LITTLE HALL (Lab.).

The Colonial Secretary said the price of maize has remained steady since August last. The relationship of wages to cost of living is a point of current concern to the Kenya Government. In addition to the standing machinery whereby minimum wages in the towns are fixed from time to time by the Governor-General, on the advisory board containing African representatives, the problem of African wages is under present consideration. Several other questions on Kenya maize have been asked in the House.

MR. LITTLE HALL asked what recent action had been taken or was planned to develop Commonwealth economic co-operation, to remove import restrictions, and in the preparation of a long-term understanding for the provision of capital equipment.

MR. J. FOSTER: There has in recent years been close and continuous co-operation in economic matters between all Governments of the Commonwealth. The communiqué at the end of the recent Prime Minister meeting records that particular attention was paid to the need of stimulating economic development, to expanding exports, and consistency with the maintenance of adequate reserves, to removing progressive restrictions on trade overseas with an area as possible and generally within the Commonwealth and the world.

His Majesty's Government recognize the contribution which United Kingdom industry is making to the economic development of the Commonwealth, and it is their policy to encourage this. The hon. member will be aware of the formation of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company and of the offer by the United Kingdom Government to make sterling available for lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to projects designed to improve the living standards of the people of the Commonwealth.

Treatment of Yaws

MR. HALE (Lab.) asked the estimated number of persons in the British Colonies suffering from yaws; what was the estimated cost of treatment per head; how many persons were in receipt of treatment; and what steps would be taken to provide more treatment.

MR. LYTTLETON: These statistics are not available for disposal, but I am sending the hon. member a copy of a report which contains much information about the incidence and treatment of yaws in a number of colonial territories. It is compiled strictly according to methods and place of recording, and no simple estimate can be given. If the disease is receiving full attention in a Colonial Territory, an example being a two-year control campaign shortly to be started in Nigeria in collaboration with W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F.

MR. J. PLUMMER (Lab.) asked the area of Kenya crops had been removed or destroyed by the seizure of food supplies by Mau Mau gangs; what compensation had been given to the producers; and what steps had been taken to maintain the food supplies of those normally dependent upon those crops.

MR. LYTTLETON: Only palm-tops have been removed or destroyed, and that only in certain areas on the border of the prohibited forest areas of the Aberdare Range. Crops have been harvested under military supervision, and the proceeds have been set aside for

compensation of those of the owners who are not in the prohibited areas. The security forces have been ordered to be kept in readiness when challenged, and the forest is being patrolled. Many had been arrested, and the Government are now trying to determine the extent of the damage. There are three categories of areas: (a) areas where it is prohibited to enter without special permits; (b) areas where anyone can enter and search; (c) areas where it is necessary to use force to prevent persons resisting arrest or trying to escape.

The majority of administrative districts in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces, together with a portion of certain forest areas, and a number of military installations, prisons and power stations are in the categories I have mentioned. Up to April 25, 364 persons had been killed in certain of these areas.

Arms Captured from Mau Mau

MR. EDELMAN asked the number of guns, rifles and other firearms captured from the Mau Mau since April 1, 1953, or the nearest convenient date.

MR. LYTTLETON: 113 firearms were captured between April 1 and July 11.

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what arrangements were being made concerning the costs of the defence of the recent trial at Kapthurin, rendered void owing to a geographical error in the Government of Kenya.

An appeal has been lodged by the Crown against the decision of the Kenya Supreme Court, and I have no statement to make on this matter.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary when elections would take place in the Sudan, and if he would make a statement on the withdrawal of the Egyptian representative. The Sudan Electoral Commission completed the first part of its preparations last month, and arrangements are being made for elections to be held in the autumn as soon as possible after the rains. The Egyptian member of the Electoral Commission withdrew from one of its meetings because he disagreed with an action which the chairman and the majority of the Commission proposed to take. One of the three Sudanese members—a supporter of the National Unionist Party—also withdrew at the same time.



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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council re-assembled in Lusaka on Saturday.

An inter-racial Business Men's Club has been started in Kampala under the auspices of the F.W.C.A. It is non-residential.

Mr. John Whyatt, Attorney-General in Kenya, has filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa against the decision of the Kenya Supreme Court quashing the convictions and sentences on Jomo Kenyatta and five other suspects at Kapenguria.

The first 45 miles of the Western Uganda Extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the section from Kampala to Mbarara, will be opened on August 1. There are two stations, at Bajjale and Kawololo, 10 and 15 miles respectively from Kampala.

## Egyptian Celebrations

General Noub, welcoming his guests at the celebrations for the first anniversary of the Army movement against the Farouk, said that one achievement for which the regime thought it deserved much credit was the agreement that solved the long-standing problem of the Sudan. Just as Egypt valued her own liberty, she recognized that the Sudanese valued theirs.

An exhibition, described as the Maragua development plan, an attempt to define in physical terms on an actual site in Kikuyuland how Kenya's different races could live in harmony as an urban community within an economic region with hope for their common future, opened at the Over-Seas League, Over-Seas House, St. James, London, S.W.1, last Tuesday and will remain open until Saturday noon.

Mr. Jacob Epstein has been appointed successor of the late General Smuts, which was the subject of a humble address to The Queen by the House of Commons on July 3. Mr. Epstein's appointment has been unanimously recommended by a committee consisting of Lord Harlech (Chairman), Lord Methuen, Mr. C. R. Aspley, M.P., Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., Kenneth Clark and Sir Percy Thomas, and the Minister of Works to advise him on arrangements for the memorial.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., in a letter to Mr. Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labour Party, suggests that a commission of inquiry should be sent to Kenya by the national executive to inquire into the conduct of the campaign against terrorists in the Colony. A motion has been tabled in the House of Commons by Mr. Brockway and some other Labour M.P.s drawing attention to the high proportion of killed compared with wounded and prisoners in actions between security forces and suspected terrorists, saying that an all-party deputation should be sent to the Colony.

# Sound Advice to Sudanese Sir L. Chicks Farewell Speech

SIR LOUIS CHICKS, Financial Secretary in the Sudan, said at a farewell party given in his honour by the Sudanese members of the department:—

"The political developments of recent years has been accompanied by steady, though not spectacular, economic development. Some say that more could and should have been done earlier. They forget that bricks cannot be made without straw.

"I do not think the Government's revenue was really so low, import duties brought in only £E 300,000—which is only one-tenth of the amount which will be collected this year from imports of tobacco and alcohol alone.

"In 1939 total revenue was still no more than £E 5m. In the financial year just ended the comparable figure, including local government revenues was £E 33m.

"The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year 1954-55 amounted to £E 10m., comparing with surpluses totalling £E 43m. for the two and a half years covered by the 1950-51 and 1951-52 financial periods.

"Revenue, therefore, could not provide adequate expansion in development in the years before the war, but it was not then considered prudent to add to the foreign debt already incurred to finance the construction of the Schena Dam, the Gezira scheme, and railway extensions.

"We now look on the Gezira scheme as an assured success, but in the first half of the thirties, when yields fell alarmingly in addition to prices being very low, the scheme's success was very much in doubt, and that naturally engendered a cautious attitude towards entering into further commitments. It is unrealistic and unfair to measure what was achieved in the past against what is possible to do.

"The boom in commodities prices caused by Korea gave our country a small surplus, but it is probable the present economic expansion about the world will resort to both sides.

## Speed of Advance

"Some think we are not going fast enough, others, myself included, think we have pushed ahead too fast, especially in trying to meet the widespread demand for expanded and improved Government services. We are finding, as other countries have found, that there is so quick and easy way of raising the national income and raising living standards, that we must build from the bottom, and that is a slow and gradual process.

"The new Sudanese Government will almost certainly be faced with insistent demands for more schools, more hospitals, a larger Sudan Defence Force, and more of this and that. It is understandable that such demands should be made; but the change of Government is not of itself sufficient to the hard fact that the money will not be immediately available to meet all the demands, and that even if it were, the staff for further rapid expansion would not be found immediately. They must be educated and trained, and that takes time.

"I have faith that the Sudan will grow from strength to strength and that the living standards of its people will steadily rise. Foreign capital will be needed, and will be forthcoming if the lenders are convinced of a fair deal. It will be attracted the more readily if it has assurance that it will be allowed to go on as well as come in. It will be discouraged by laws motivated by a narrow nationalism; but the Sudanese are too sensible and too tolerant to allow that to happen.

"Foreign technicians will be needed too. Above all, the service must be strong and efficient. Experts on themselves cannot each do much, unless there is an efficient administrative machine to give effect to their ideas. Many of those here will attain positions of power and influence. I am sure that they will see to it that the Civil Service is not strong, efficient, and free from politics.

Sir Louis, who was born in Buenos Aires 49 years ago, was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and London University. After serving abroad with a firm of accountants and later taking charge of the accounts in Colombia for the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., he joined the Sudan service in 1930.

State lottery ticket sales in Southern Rhodesia since their inauguration in 1935 have now passed the £100,000 mark. Of prize money of over £70,000, £5,000 has gone to South Africa, £1,200 to Southern Rhodesia, and £64,139 elsewhere.

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**Increase in Profit**

The tobacco outlook in Southern Rhodesia is changing radically, said Dr. Ford Stinson, the Commercial Director of Tobacco Research in a recent address. With the model now accounting for more than one-third of the Colony's exports, the price of tobacco had soared to five or six times the level of 40 years ago. Wage and ration costs had soared. No longer could expanding markets be filled by the simple process of engaging more labour and clearing more land. The need was for higher quality, a reduction in unit cost of output, and higher yield per acre.

Circulars and application forms have now been posted to preference and ordinary shareholders of Baylors Woodrow Ltd. in connection with the issue of £500,000 5½% unsecured preference shares at 98, applicable for the local issue being required, also to apply for 50,000 5½% preference shares at 7s. 6d., on the basis of 10 shares to the £100 stock.

At last week's auctions in London 4,226 African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.90d. per lb., compared with 5,733 packages averaging 3s. 3.2d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 6.4d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

The London Coffee Exchange, replacing the old building which was destroyed in an air raid in 1941, was reopened by the Minister of Food, Major Lloyd George, last Monday.

**Dividend**

Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd. 5% (the same) for the year ended May 31 last. Profit was £3,748 after tax of £3,387.

MESSRS. SMITH, MACKENZIE AND CO., LTD., after presenting £3,000 for East Africa, earned a profit of £95,307 in the year ended May 31, 1957, compared with £71,730 in the previous year. A sum of £40,000 is to be used to equalize the reserve, and £25,000 for doubtful debts. Interest on preference shares remains at £50, and dividends totaling 10% on the A ordinary shares £24,375, leaving £22,424 to be carried forward, against £21,742 brought in. The issued capital consists of £140,000 in cumulative preference shares of £1, £32,000 in A ordinary shares of £1, and £62,500 in B ordinary shares of 10s. (5s. per share). Revenue reserves stand at £72,812, revenue reserves are £11,000, and general liabilities at £1,155,314. Fixed assets are valued at £29,402, and current assets at £1,651,348, including £189,308 in cash.

The directors are Mr. R. Robinson (Chairman and managing director), Mr. J. Burt, Mr. Douglas MacGillivray (who is also secretary), R. W. Morton, James W. Morton, D. C. Hodgson, and the Earl of Inchcape. The 10th annual ordinary general meeting will be held in Mombasa on August 8.

**Incomes Estates**

THREE proposals for winding up Incomes Estates, Ltd. have been made by the directors to the preference shareholders receive 22s. per £1 share and the preferred ordinary shareholders 26s. per £1 share; the preference shareholders receive 20s. per £1 share (their strict entitlement) and the preferred ordinary shareholders 26s. per £1 share, and to give the shareholders receive only their strict entitlement, the preference and preferred ordinary shareholders receive only 20s. per £1 share in the winding-up. Should none of these proposals prove acceptable, the company will continue in being and the directors will carry on its business with a view to the interests of the members generally, at least until 1957, when the final instalment of the purchase money in respect of the Portuguese properties (about £800,000) becomes due. A meeting to consider these proposals will be held in London on August 15.



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Mining

Labour Problems of the Copperbelt  
Impressions of Mr. Katlungu

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the Financial Times who was recently in Northern Rhodesia has emphasized that "ridiculous anomalies" arise from the agreement between the mining companies and the European workers' trade union by which the members of the union were reserved for the future.

Because of this, progress was not made in uniform progress when the bargain was concluded during the war, the carpenter, for instance, at the Bulawayo and Nkana mines, made no more than 10 shillings a month, while those of Nkana and Nchanaga are Europeans.

The resistance to dilution with "cheap" labour is what has made union anywhere would demand, says the writer, but the companies have so far failed to impress upon their African employees that there are reasons other than manual skill for the preference given to Europeans, especially their qualities of leadership, initiative and powers of supervision, which are so rarely possessed by Africans as yet. He rather more than 30,000 employees in the mining industry, fewer than 6,500 are Europeans, but the ratio of black to white is now seven to one, whereas in 1939 it was nearly nine to one.

Having emphasized the benefits which African workers have derived since their trade union (the African Mine Workers' Union) was established in 1947, their cash wages having been more than doubled in that time, the correspondent writes:

African Mine Workers' Union

"My interview with Mr. Lawrence Katlungu, general president of the A.M.W.U., and the general secretary, Mr. Matthews Nkoloma, was disturbing. We met in their office at the Wusikili African township, adjoining the Nkana mine. On the shelves behind them were scores of very new-looking books about trade unionism, but the underlying feeling strongly through every remark they made was pure racialism. They were anxious to impress me with the democratic procedure they had adopted at all their meetings. Mr. Katlungu kept referring to the general public, and it appeared that the opinions of wives, children and friends carried just as much weight in union meetings as those of fully paid-up members.

"Mr. Katlungu went further. Despite his many years' residence in the industrial townships of the Copperbelt, he insisted that he was still a rural African and accepted guidance from Chief Chiumukula, whose scant contact with the civilized world hardly qualifies him to advise a trade union leader. "My general impression was that Mr. Katlungu was a moderate, anxious to do the right thing, but his persuasion and not looking for trouble in his own camp. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that he had an imperfect appreciation of the major issues and an almost total disregard for the realities of the situation. He talked more with his blood than with his brain, and in a country where the Government's policy is to encourage the inter-racial partnership this was hardly a healthy portend."

Oil Survey

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY in the Sudan is engaged in a geophysical survey of the coastal plain to ascertain whether further search for oil in the area is justified. The preliminary survey is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

Rhodesia as Uranium Producer

Professor McIntyre's Forecast

RHODESIA might become the world's foremost uranium producers. This forecast was made by Professor A. E. H. Bleksley, of the Witwatersrand Faculty of Applied Mathematics, when he read a paper at the Bulawayo congress of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science.

The most important sources in the world of this fuel might well prove to be the ancient granites, such as the great mass of the Matopos, which is estimated to contain a quantity of uranium equivalent to about four tons of coal.

Combined with the enormous coal resources of the Wankie field and the water power of the Zambesi, added Professor Bleksley's estimate would make possible a great industrial western area in Southern Rhodesia Development of a great chemical industry.

With unlimited power for pumping, it becomes possible to use the water from the great rivers of Central Africa to irrigate vast tracts of what are at present waste tracts of land, and thus convert Africa into one of the world's great food producing areas.

"The world's best known deposits of uranium are far from inexhaustible, he said. For instance, atomic energy was unlikely to be supplied much longer from the deposits in the Belgian Congo, Canada, and Witwatersrand. When that happened, the widely scattered sources of uranium of low concentration must be tapped. The main problem would be to find a perfect method of extraction from ores. Once that has been solved, the wealth of ancient granite could be won.

Mining Personalities

MR. S. L. TALBOT has been elected chairman of the Northern Rhodesian local section of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. R. W. HILLMAN is vice-chairman and F. D. L. NORTON is honorary secretary. The other members of the committee are Messrs H. L. JELLYMAN, H. N. HARRISON, A. J. HAYNES (all large), and Mr. G. J. WANS, ASSOCIATE MEMBER, has been appointed senior technical assistant to the consulting metallurgist of Rhinoceros Mines Ltd, King, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. A. FAWCETT, M.A., M.M., Chief Inspector of Mines in Northern Rhodesia, has retired from the Colonial Service. Mr. G. FINLAYSON, ASSOCIATE MEMBER, is manager of Kenya Kyanite, Ltd.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first five months of this year were valued at £1,272,342, compared with £92,467 for the corresponding period of the previous year. May exports were valued at £78,257.

Coal and Iron in Tanganyika

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT is participating with the C.D.C. in two companies formed to explore coal and iron deposits in the vicinity of Lake Nyasa.

Nickel Vanadium Receipts

THE COUNCIL of the London Stock Exchange have ordered the quotation of 1,132,000 shares of 3s. each in Steel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd.

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Company Report

# The British Central Africa Company Limited

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Donald C. Brook

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED was held yesterday in London.

Mr. Donald C. Brook, F.S.A., the Chairman, presided.

The following is his statement to the members:

During the latter part of the financial year to September 30, 1952, there was a considerable drop in the price of tea, and, having regard to the effect of this on the industry generally, we consider ourselves fortunate in submitting accounts which show a profit of £56,996, only £7,965 less than the previous year.

**10% Dividend and 5% Bonus**

The profit on estates, plantations, etc., as shown in the profit and loss account is £66,752, and compares with the corresponding figure in the previous year of £103,069. Dividends and interest amount to £13,887, against the figure last year of £14,729, and members will see the dividend from the subsidiary company is maintained. After deducting London administration, expenditure, directors' fees and depreciation totalling £24,694, the balance carried down is £56,996, to which had to be added profit on land and sales £2,749, making an amount available of £59,745.

As profits tax and income tax require a provision of £22,000 for the year, as compared with £52,662 last year, and an adjustment of £5,548. As the estimated deficiency of the B.C.A. Company more than absorbs the estimated liability of our sisal subsidiary company, we should not be liable to excess profits levy this year. Whether or not we shall get through the remaining part of the tax year, the liability is difficult to say, your board, however, is hopeful the tax has now been repealed.

The surplus then remaining is £42,445, out of which we consider it prudent to allocate £20,000 to contingencies account and from the balance we recommend to members a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 5%, requiring £21,450. This leaves £1,047, which, added to the amount of £1,386 brought forward from the last account, gives us £30,433 to carry forward to next year.

**Balance Sheet Accounts**

The balance sheet calls for a little analysis in view of the approaching completion of expenditure on the Chisunga factory. African estates stand at £18,609, from which is deducted the suspense account representing land acquired by Government amounting to £10,326. Since the close of the year we have been informed that the survey has been completed, and that the areas originally computed according to our maps and plans at 165,482 acres have been found, on a survey actually contain 180,964 acres. Compensation for the additional acreage has been agreed at £8,677, which has been paid and has been transferred to capital reserve account, making the balance on that account £10,695.

Fixed plant, machinery, etc., amount to £130,000 compared with £196,525 last year, an increase of £107,567, which includes £79,933 expended on the Chisunga factory, £12,478 for housing, £8,515

spent on general machinery, and £2,710 on transport. Depreciation £14,593 provided during the year makes the total amount written off £99,814 at the date of the accounts. The stores expenditure at £14,065 compares with £93,062 last year, an expenditure of £20,807 during the year, which includes £5,980 for nurseries.

**Chisunga Factory**

Current assets total £276,703, against £341,488 in the previous year, a net decrease of £34,785. Cash at £143,306 last year has decreased by £121,606 to £21,700 at the end of the year under review, due mainly to expenditure on the Chisunga factory. Stores and produce which now total £145,859 have increased by £56,544 from £90,316 previously, and sundry debtors have increased by £30,277. Whilst we make every endeavour to maintain our stores at a minimum and to dispose of our produce as quickly as possible, it is clear that with increasing output and shop expenses more finance will be permanently locked up in these items in future.

On the other side of the account, provisions and current liabilities amount to £154,170, as compared with £84,037 last year. Temporary borrowing of £30,000, at interest, from the subsidiary company was repaid on December 30, 1952. Future taxation has been estimated at £17,000, against £46,500 last year, and, as may be expected, shows a reduction following the fall in our profits.

**Principal Crops**

The issued capital, together with reserves and revenue reserves, last year amounted to £449,404, which compares with £380,128 at the close of the year under review. It will be noted the reserve for contingencies now amounts to £62,500 after taking in the allocation of £20,000 to which I have referred above.

The return of our principal crops, together with comparative figures for previous years, is as follows:

Year ended	1952	1951	1950
September 30			
Tobacco	180,879 lb.	272,563 lb.	239,243 lb.
Soya	635 tons	557 tons	730 tons
Sunflower	17 tons	697 tons	500 tons
Tea	1,252,028 lb.	1,128,644 lb.	822,106 lb.
Tung	432,979 lb.	201,754 lb.	217,290 lb.

Tobacco still remains an unsatisfactory feature of our activities. You will recollect I told you last year we estimated a crop of 190,000 lb., which you will see from the above table proved to be 180,879 lb. The planting, cultivation, harvesting, curing, and grading of the crop required an outlay of approximately £16,000, on which we made a loss of some £700, without taking into account interest on the money invested.

**Tobacco Export Tax**

The tobacco export tax at 2d. per lb. is still regarded as the most hazardous crop and on the output quoted amounted to £2,507. I make no apology for continuing to protest against the gross inequity of this impost, especially as it appears the Government of Nyasaland continues obstinately to turn a deaf ear to the most convincing representations made on behalf of the growers. The Government has not realized the inequity

of the tax in the case of tea, on which the duty was suspended in November, 1952, but no similar relief has been given to the tobacco growers.

The tobacco crop for the current year is estimated at approximately 250,000 lb., a considerably increased yield in better quality, and we should see some return on our efforts. We are dissatisfied even with the best we have obtained in the past and consider that radical improvements in cultivation and processing are necessary and we believe are possible. Dr. G. R. Harter, Ph.D., our visiting agent and scientific adviser, has been investigating the matter for the board, and, in conjunction with the general manager, has made suggestions for experiments which will be carried out next season under his supervision. Dr. Harter's advice and reports on the scientific aspects of our tea and other activities have been most helpful. The board and the management are most grateful to him.

The crop results were satisfactory during the year under review, except for one estate where the seed was inferior. The outlook for the current year is promising, as harvesting is carried out under very dry conditions and the crop is safely under cover.

Sunflower is still in the experimental stage, and it will take a year or so more to determine whether conditions for the crop are sufficiently favourable to plant in quantities on our estates.

**Development**

Our tea development has now reached an interesting stage as new areas are coming into production. The following table shows some details of the tea estates.

Estate	Present Area in Acres	Average Area in Acres	Area Planted in 1952	Area Planted in 1953	Yield per acre	
					Plucked in Bearing year to Sept. 30 1952	Plucked in Bearing year to Sept. 30 1953
Chisunga	705	567	40	40	625	1,497 lb.
Mindali	581	581			510	702 lb.
Imbani	420					338 lb.
Mpani	280		118		85	606 lb.
Mpezo	200		20	30		
	2,386	1,813	173	70	1,110	987 lb.

Two acres only of new tea were planted during the year under review, but the work was done in six other various areas planted in recent years. It will be seen from the last two rows of the table that the yield at Chisunga and Mindali is responding to the application of larger quantities of fertilizer and also that initial plucking has started on the Imbani and Mpani estates. You will also observe that since the close of the year we have planted 70 acres of new tea. The weather has been propitious in these areas, and the new tea and supplies are doing well.

Our nurseries contain just over 3,000,000 plants, and we have a very optimistic assumption that only 50% will become successful plants. We estimate to have sufficient stumps in the planting seasons of 1954-55 and 1955-56 to plant some 500 acres of clearings with due allowance for supplying.

**Tea Factories**

The new Chisunga tea factory, which is being equipped in stages, began to manufacture on January 7, 1953, and has since been in satisfactory operation. It is now adequate to make 1,000,000 lb. of tea, and with further machinery for which space is available, the factory will be able to produce 2,000,000 lb. of tea leaf comes forward from the new areas.

The Mindali tea factory, which for the past four years has been overworked, will be shut down in July and August or perhaps during the year under review.

This factory manufactured 1,250,278 lb. of tea. Of this, some 535,000 lb. was made in the months of December, January, and February, tea working does not conduce to the production of the best tea, and our new factory has helped considerably in this respect during the current year.

The tea made in the current year up to the end of May, 1953, was 1,271,944 lb., compared with 1,050,344 lb. in the corresponding eight months to May, 1952. It would seem we can anticipate a total outturn somewhere between 1.5 and 1.5 million lb. which to date is being sold at reasonable prices.

**Exceptionally Good Tung Season**

The tung season was an exceptionally good one as is reflected in the increase in yield from 201,734 lb. to 432,979 lb. but quantities of Chinese tung oil have been put on the world market and depressed the price.

As far as the prospects for the current year are concerned, the financial position in the early months has caused some anxiety, but the some improvement in the price of tung, the better tea we were able to make in the past season because of the new factory, combined with better results for our product at the tobacco auctions has rectified the position. Accordingly, we believe we shall have a reasonable good year provided the impact of political unrest does not disrupt the good relations we have previously had with our labour force.

**Visit to Estates**

I visited the estates and properties in Nyasaland in September, 1952, when I had consultations with Dr. Harter and the general manager on a number of matters, particularly the future completion of the Chisunga factory in order to deal with the peak crop in December and January 1953. I paid a further visit in the spring of this year and found the tea estates, with the exception of Mpani, in excellent condition and the Chisunga factory working well. The deputy chairman, Mr. V. L. Gury, is at present in Central Africa, and I am glad to say will be visiting the estates this month.

In conclusion, I would, on behalf of the board and myself, express our thanks to the executive staff and employees in Nyasaland, headed by our general manager, Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, for the excellent services during the year and to our secretary, Mr. L. B. Armstrong, and his staff in London. All have given of their best to contribute to the results for the year now placed before you.

The report and accounts were accepted and the retiring director, Mr. Donald C. Brook, was re-elected.

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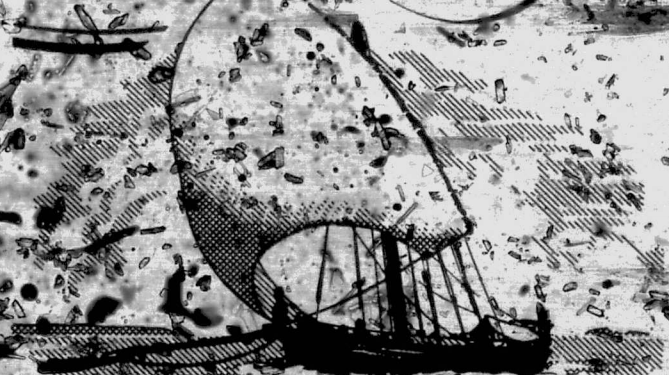
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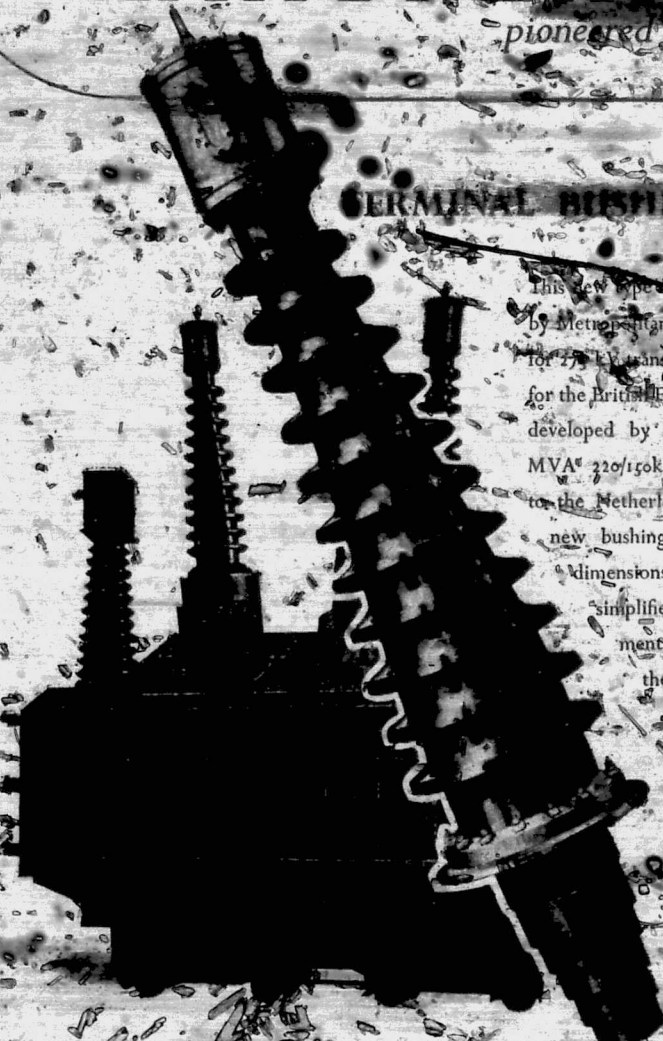
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1959

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**PUBLIC SPIRIT** will require to be promptly and strongly nourished in Central Africa if those territories are to provide themselves with representation of the right calibre in the new

**Heavier Demands For Public Service.** Federal Assembly and their own Legislatures.

The case of Northern Rhodesia, strikingly illustrates the position which will shortly arise, because it is an open secret in that Protectorate that at least two of the present European non-official members of the Legislative Council, Colonel Wilson and Mr. Miller, are unlikely to be candidates in either the federal or territorial elections. We understand that both have definitely decided to retire from public life—and that at a time when the number of Europeans on the non-official side of the Chamber is about to be raised. There are now ten elected Europeans in the House, and it may be assumed that in the constitutional discussions with the Secretary of State which are to be resumed in September the demand will be for a minimum of twelve (simultaneously with an increase on the African side). The probability, then, is that within a few months Northern Rhodesia will have to find twenty Europeans who are able and ready to devote a substantial part of their time to the responsibilities of government, eight for the Federal Assembly and twelve for the local Legislature. Since two of the present ten who sit in the Chamber in Lusaka will not seek re-election, twelve new men must be quickly found.

Are Northern Rhodesians seriously considering this matter now? To obtain a dozen new members for the two Chambers will

mean persuading considerably more than that number to face

**Builders Needed, Not Propagandists.** the sacrifices inseparable from public work,

for in the territorial elections, at any rate, there ought to be contests in almost every constituency, if not in all. At this formative stage of the Federation, however, there need be no disquietude at the unopposed return of candidates, provided the best men available are nominated. The task of the first Assembly will be to aid the Federal Cabinet in giving practical effect, stage by stage, to the objectives which have been accepted by the Government of the United Kingdom, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland. In other words, the problems will be those of securing administrative efficiency. To import party differences into that work of construction would be superfluous and unfortunate. The need is for builders, not wreckers, for constructive critics, not destructive propagandists.

A minor objection voiced in some quarters to the plan for federation was that the three territories could not man four Legislatures without seriously diluting the present quality.

**Manning Four Legislatures.** That pessimistic assumption has never appealed to us, for it rests on the mani-

festly erroneous belief that all the most capable men are already bearing parliamentary burdens, whereas in fact many exceptionally competent Rhodesians have declined to take an active part in political life. Now that the greater responsibilities are to be entrusted to a Central Ministry, which

will have the opportunity of shaping the pattern of progress for all three States, many men whose private careers testify to their ability may be willing for the first time to enter the electoral lists. Their friends should certainly press the best men and women to enter Federal or State politics (the honourable task of managing public affairs), for the times call for the active participation of

the most able, balanced, conscientious, and far-sighted persons, and the wider their background the better for the Legislatures and Central Africa. Though the immediate problem is Rhodesia, the need is similar in East Africa, where, moreover, the possible field of recruitment is much smaller, and dependent for its enlargement upon the establishment and success of new industries.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Amery's Autobiography

PUBLIC LIFE is a never-ending adventure which requires determination, endurance, judgment of what lies ahead, and skill in dealing with each problem as you come to it, and Aristotle would certainly have included the service of the community in the front rank of excellences. That is the judgment of Mr. L. S. Amery, who is confident from his own exceptionally long, varied, and valuable experience that appreciable results can be achieved in a legislative body even by an unknown young man, "provided he knows what he wants done and is well content that the actual doing and the credit should rest with others." How few are there in any country possessed by that sense of service! It has always been a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Amery.

### Eagerly Active at Eighty

IN THE PAST 30 YEARS I have been brought into contact with hundreds of well-known public men, members of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, and the Legislatures of the other Central and East African Dependencies, and without hesitation I record that so far as I can judge no other member of any of those bodies has, after attaining great political prominence by his own qualities, been so willing to work hard, often entirely behind the scenes, for any Imperial cause with which he sympathized and which it was within his power to aid. An elder statesman to his 80th year might have said, for instance, while this campaign against Central African federation was recently being waged in this country: "I believe in federation, and will write a letter or two in support of it, but I am far too busy in other directions to give much time to the matter." Not so Mr. Amery. As soon as he was invited to become a vice-president of the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, he accepted; and when the chairman, Lord Alverstone, died for some weeks he took over his duties, and at a critical period, brought into play not only his great experience and wise judgment, but that eager activity at which his friends are proud.

### Gay Cavalier

THE ZEST AND ZING of which his whole career has provided innumerable proofs shine through the first volume of his autobiography, "My Political Life" (Hutchinson, 21s.). I can think of no book published recently which I would recommend more cordially to any man in or interested in public life in any part of the Empire. It is all a personal story told with unobtrusive modesty, and most refreshingly unpretentious detachment. "My heroes remain heroes and my villains remain villains," Mr. Amery writes in his introduction. "That does not mean that

the author would never change his mind, but that he has had to do so on major matters because he was astoundedly prescient in his first judgments of men and movements. His deepest attachment has been to the Imperial cause, and it is wholly in character that to gay a cavalier should bequeath "my sword to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage."

### Man of Many Parts

OF DEVONSHIRE FARMING STOCK, descended from a nobleman who came over with William the Conqueror, Mr. Amery made his way by his own qualities. At Harrow he edited the school magazine; on leaving Oxford he rejected other openings in order to become a journalist, and for many years, in the columns of *The Times* in particular, he campaigned for what he believed to be right for the Empire, notably for Imperial preference, the reform of an army which had been so badly handled in South Africa, and for the cause of Northern Ireland in 1920-13. He could have been editor of the *Observer* or of *The Times* had he wished, but journalism was his preparation for Parliament. He made opportunities of travelling widely in the Empire, and no one could have come better equipped than he to the offices of Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and Secretary of State for India. Then, as ever, he kept the common touch, and set himself to achieve whatever could be done.

### Servant of Africa

VACILLATORS AND PROCRASTINATORS (two of the banes of public life) were always his *bêtes noires*. How could they understand a man of his parts, his acumen, his restless energy, which made him learn more languages than he confesses (including Russian, Serbian, and Sanskrit) and kept him a skilled mountaineer for half a century. While others (including the leaders of his party) wobbled, he campaigned, while they sought the limelight he was content to be the anonymous pamphleteer for unpopular causes or their assiduous dischargers from provincial platforms. It was the cause that mattered, and that burning sense of the rightness of the Imperial cause shines through this arresting book. All who read it will eagerly await the succeeding volumes. The second, I understand, will appear in the autumn; like the first, it will doubtless deprive me of sleep, but that is a small price for such pleasure. East and Central Africa have had no more consistent friend in high political circles in this country in the past 30 years.

### South African Journal

MR. AMERY'S notes on Rhodesia analyzes an increase in both cross-tillage and mixed crop farms (clud-

ing those devoted to planting crops) from the present estimated level of £8.7m. to £28.2m. annually 10 years hence would involve expenditure over that period of £55m. It would entail increases of European immigration, for this is laid on the importance of constant European supervision; "it is rare," Mr. Troup writes, "to find Africans who are prepared to accept and maintain responsibility for any length of time." He emphasizes the need for a sense of security in the future of the European Highlands for a determined effort by Kenya's present farmers to develop their holdings to the economic maximum, and for a "full sense of duty towards their land and the country." Mr. Troup advocates a property tax on undeveloped or underdeveloped land, a measure which has been advocated by a few settlers for at least 20 years, but has never received much support in the Colony.

### No Publicity for Irrevocable Publicity

IN ALL ITS CAMPAIGNS for increased European settlement, Kenya has perhaps never received more valuable support and encouragement—seeing that it comes from an entirely independent and expert source—than that contained in Mr. L. H. Troup's report on the agricultural economy of the Highlands. Mr. Troup, who has paid two recent visits to the Colony, totalling seven months, is a successful farmer in England and bursar of Lord Wardsworth Agricultural College in Hampshire, and has had much experience as a member of Government bodies dealing with agriculture. When therefore he advocates "a more arduous and concerted effort to create a positive interest in Kenya," and points out that "active contact with the agricultural colleges, universities, farm institutes, county agricultural

committees, and farming organizations [in the United Kingdom] would result in considerable interest among the young men in the early thirties," his views carry exceptional weight. The fact that so important a report has been written by a man whose name has not appeared in this paper, as far as I have discovered, not even been mentioned elsewhere in the British press—for the very good reason that copies have not been made available, I have still not been able to obtain a copy from the usual sources, but have borrowed one from a Kenya friend. Such is Kenya's continuing failure to use her opportunities of good publicity.

### Economic Planning Board

SOME CHANGES in the personnel of the Economic Planning Board caused me to examine its membership. It has 11 full-time official members, two representing the Treasury, one from the economic section of the Cabinet Office, and one senior official each from the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Materials, and the Ministry of Colonies. There is no representative of the Colonial Office. Only one member, so far as I am aware, has had any particular experience of East African affairs, namely, Sir Frank Lee, who had much to do with the Tanganyika groundnut scheme while he was at the Ministry of Food. There are six non-official members, three nominated by the Trades Union Council and three by employers' organizations. I do not recall that any of the six has ever visited any part of East or Central Africa. From these facts it would seem unlikely that actual and prospective developments in rapidly developing territories of great importance to British industry and commerce receive much attention.

## Lords Debate Colonial Development Corporation Report

### Capital Losses on Abandoned Schemes To Be Written Off

THE LATEST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Colonial Development Corporation was debated last week in the House of Lords.

The Colonial Under-Secretary, the EARL OF MUNSTER, announced that the Government was now prepared to permit the C.D.C. to "write off" capital losses on schemes fully abandoned. Legislation would probably be introduced early next session.

LORD WINSTER (Lab.) said that although no criticism or neglect or lack of energy could attach to Lord Reith and his colleagues, grave misgivings existed about the Colonial Development Corporation. Up to March 31, 1953, it had invested some £4.5m. in Colonial industries, but the accumulated deficiency had risen to £12m. If such losses continued they could only lead to disaster for the Corporation.

He doubted if there had ever been on the board two out of the 16 directors with Colonial experience, although the Act laid down that experience should be available "from directors who had obtained their experience in Colonial territories." Since August, 1949, there had not been an agriculturist on the board, although many projects were bound to be agricultural in character.

The 57 projects in the report employed some 19,000 workers, of whom only four per 1,000 were trade unionists. Only 12 projects had joint machinery for discussion of labour and welfare problems.

Lord Winster saw little in the argument that State enterprise had been the cause of the Colonial development. There had been many State enterprises, a large tannery in Nigeria, various mining enterprises in East Africa, a large bamboo project in Trinidad, coconuts and cassava schemes in British

Honduras, mining, sawmills and damming projects in British Guiana, and many other examples. But in the case of successful State enterprises, as with the Cameroons Development Corporation was a brilliant example—men with long Colonial experience had been on the board.

He criticized the scale and nature of the reports on the 57 projects. Far more information was needed about them. Under its constitution the Corporation could not write off its losses. Lord Winster felt that it should not have to use its successful projects to finance the unsuccessful, to repay interest and repay its losses. He believed that the Government were now waiving the interest, but felt that the Corporation should be allowed to write off the losses themselves.

### Motto of "Safety First"

Lord Lytton's ruling, that the C.D.C. should "go into enterprises and incur great risks, but always where there is a *prima facie* possibility of making a profit," seemed rather like having the best of both worlds. "Safety first" now appeared to be the motto. Many Colonial projects must inevitably be risky, and Lord Winster felt nearer the original idea when he said: "The Corporation should be able to finance projects of great value but unlikely to be profitable; such investments should be recorded separately, or other than a profit basis."

The Corporation was intended to pioneer, not merely to invest money against good security. It must tackle things which for various reasons private enterprise was unwilling to tackle. It must initiate pilot schemes, provide technical assistance and training in areas where it might not otherwise be provided. Many of these needs were incompatible with insistence on always showing a profit.

The C.D.C. had in the beginning spread its wings too far afield, instead of concentrating on a solid nucleus. Time and energy had since been absorbed mainly by clearing-up. But this period would come to an end, and we must look to the future. It might be that an inquiry would be useful, to establish what administrative methods could be improved, but the Corporation should, certainly be given a longer term in order to show what it could do.

Capital investment in the Colonies was merely £2 per head in 1949. Lord Reith said: "The whole future of the sterling group depends upon quick and extensive development of our African resources." This corporation could forward that essential task.

**Lord Balfour of Burgh (Cons.)** complained of the "create language of the C.D.C. reports, the omission of verbs and articles, sometimes of pronouns. He suggested that a message might be sent to the board: "Advise cease next year attempted expression ceaseless efficiency typified clipped sentences."

He was glad to see that Lord Reith had accepted outside interests, and could decentralize his executive responsibilities to his senior executives in order that he might be the fountain of thinking on policy matters. This was not a matter of conscience but of organization.

The C.D.C. was part of the general picture of the civilized world-wide responsibility for raising the standards of backward peoples; in particular, it was part of our Colonial development policy. It was important to confine the enterprises which had an economic aspect of profitability. At the same time, such as the U.N.O. agencies, the Colombo Plan, the C.D. & W. Fund and the Commonwealth Investment Corporation, C.D.C. should not give subsidies for years in the case of projects which could be carried by other agencies.

**Dollar-Saving Enterprises**

He suggested that the Colonial Secretary should direct the C.D.C. to give preference to dollar-saving enterprises. The corporation was an important instrument of our economic planning; it could help to relieve us of our dangerous dependence upon the U.S. economy.

It is no good building new industries in our Colonial Empire if we are unable to find those industries to find markets. The corporation's prospects are inevitably tied up with the question of reserving and preserved markets for British goods in Empire markets. So long as we are tied to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in its present form, the C.D.C. can assist the production of some article in some Colony, but we are unable in this country to give that article a preference over a corresponding article produced in Japan or Germany.

There will be a session of G.A.T.T. in September. I believe that the Colonial Secretary and the Under-Secretary ought to be the assurers of G.A.T.T. if they are going to serve rightly the interests of the C.D.C. You cannot divorce the future of the corporation from the hamstringing position from which Britain is suffering under the present provisions of G.A.T.T. So long as they exist, for just as long we cannot guarantee preferential markets for the production which we have stimulated.

The **EARL OF LISTOWEL (Lab.)** disagreed with Lord Balfour's criticism of the literary nature of the reports. The fact that they differed from ordinary White Papers was something in their favour. But he hoped that the form would be standardized.

The corporation was unable, not through its own fault, to do the work for which it was established by Parliament. Its specific task was to develop the productive resources of the Colonies in the narrow field between the highly profitable and the wholly unremunerative. What had happened was that the C.D.C. was now competing with private enterprise in the profitable field. It is it was able to do little new development work and was in danger of becoming a money-lending agency. At the same time, had some Government review of financial policy in relation to colonial development and the terms of the Government's aid? A more generous financial aid would be desirable.

**Social Development Schemes**

The corporation should be allowed to undertake schemes which were not likely to be profitable, but which were of great social importance, such as agricultural settlement. It could be enabled to do even more useful work in the field of scientific research. There were cases where the corporation had been forced to give up promising projects because it had been unable to afford the cost of this preliminary research work.

**LORD RENNELL (Lab.)** believed that the C.D.C. annual reports could be improved by segregating the financial schedules into a separate document, and having a report of corporation affairs rather in the form of a chairman's extended speech. Whilst exercising brevity, some of the reports' references to the past were unduly brief, and left much to be desired.

Clearly, the corporation had encountered difficulties in getting association with Colonial Governments in various projects. There must be a reason for this, and Lord Rennell believed it simply to be that some projects had not been such as a wise, far-sighted person would invest in them.

The corporation's rate of loss was being up by geometrical progression. He doubted whether a year would show much improvement. He pointed out that £100 millions have been granted by Parliament to this country for projects on which the money is going to be expended in the same way as the annual revenue of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Under the grants are made to meet deficits and the losses of the corporation. Do not let us "lead" ourselves into making the corporation an undertaking which is going either to repay the Government or to produce a profit, if it is not to be based in this way.

**Mistakes of Entering into Management**

The functions of the C.D.C. ought to be to provide funds for other people to use, to associate with Government and enterprises and provide money to help them to do so, not to manage itself. The whole course of the activities of the past years has been precisely that the corporation has tried to go into management. It has embarked on 75 or 80 projects, scattered about all over the world, in all sorts of different fields which no board can possibly be expected to undertake. The alternative is for the corporation as the machinery for finding money to divorce itself from management as far as possible, and leave management either in the hands of local governments or of the commercial enterprises, desirous of being associated with it.

Lord Rennell doubted whether there was yet a clear policy on this matter in the minds of either the C.D.C. or Colonial Governments. A distinction was not made clear between the two categories of investment projects, which might be for the purpose of embarking on that project alone, or on behalf of a third party. For instance, in the case of iron and coal investigations in Tanganyika, he had never heard it suggested that if either of these two projects proved commercially feasible, the corporation should embark on coal or iron development in that territory.

It should therefore not be the C.D.C.'s function to undertake exploratory work and investigations where there were people better qualified than it could get into them, and where everybody else had condemned it, which policy was ready to put up money. Indeed, he did not think that it should embark upon mining at all.

Lord Rennell believed that there should be an inquiry not into the corporation's conduct, but in order to clear up people's minds what the Government really expected it to do. He hoped that such an inquiry would place the emphasis upon the development of communications where Government was unable to foster it, or the development of agriculture by provision of irrigation or water, as in the Sudan, and in the provision of certain quasi-public utility institutions, such as essential hotels.

**Lord Milverton Doubts Value of Inquiry**

**LORD MILVERTON (Nat. Lib.)** doubted if such an inquiry would be useful. Who would be better qualified to offer opinions on the aims and objects of the C.D.C. than the board itself? They had had considerable experience, they knew where the difficulties lay. As for a high-level political inquiry that would plunge the corporation deplorably into the political arena.

He did not see any real analysis of the corporation's performance in the development of the Colonies, and the C.D.C. had to be decided whether he would be satisfied with the present arrangements, or whether it should be established that the Corporation should be replaced by a new Corporation.

He pointed out that the corporation had spent times to the tune of £100 million on the subject of iron and coal in Tanganyika, and had been unable to do more than half a dozen things in some circumstances.

He disagreed with criticisms of Lord Reith's role in the past. It was extremely distressing to see a man in a White Paper, and would be deplorable to suggest that it was any symptom of individuality.

Five or six years ago, a number of people were engaged in a nonsense laboratory of colonial development. They were talking and generally about the great things that were waiting for exploitation. To-day, we have a number of men. The vast field of opportunity is waiting for us.

(Continued on page 157A)

# Further Speeches from Commons Debate on Federation

## Hopes of Scheme's Success as Final Motion is Carried

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES made in the Commons last week on the motion approving the Order in Council for Central African federation are published below. As already reported, the motion was carried by 268 votes to 242.

At the Opposition, MR. JAMES GRIFTHS said that they must continue their protest against the Order because it still contained some of the unsatisfactory features of the debated scheme.

The Government had refused to accept any Opposition amendment. They had often quoted, and misquoted, Mr. Attlee's words: "The aim of the new law of the land is the duty of the Government to make it work to the best of its ability" without adding that immediately afterwards, he had said: "I even at the eleventh hour I urge that it is worthwhile delay so that we may get some tangible proof of a new relationship which will bring the Africans into harmony with the scheme."

### New Relationship

It was now, not next January, when the full scheme came into operation, tangible proof could be offered that in Central Africa there would be a new relationship. It was essential that all the barriers now standing in the way of technical progress and industrial development of Africans should be removed.

The African Affairs Board, weak and inadequate, as a new body, required one instrument by which African interests could be protected. Mr. Griffiths hoped that the Government would make the full use, in the interests of the African people, of the powers which had been granted. He did not mean that the Government should have an easy card to play when they were asked to do anything to express the partnership as something bigger than words.

Mr. Griffiths also called attention to the fact that the Government had not made any attempt to bring about a new relationship in the case of Rhodesia. He thought it would be a good idea to provide for the African people in Rhodesia a similar position to that of the African people in the other territories.

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They stated as democratic as they were. Western civilization had given Africans the chance of rising to a high standard of living and had helped them along the road to high social, cultural and moral standards.

Mrs. WILKINSON (Lab.) said that Mr. Lyttelton had stated that any question of amalgamation would be decided by all the inhabitants of the three territories. Why could not the question of federation have been decided on the same basis? Moreover, if trade unions were not recognized in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, why could they not be recognized in Southern Rhodesia?

### Value of Amalgamation

The Colonial Secretary had read out a list of questions to Africans under the Federal scheme. Did he also remember a Conservative Colonial Secretary saying that the difference between Africans and Europeans, statesmen of the African continent be paragoned to the difference between a paragon and a pig? The Order in Council in 1953 set out a number of measures which would be taken to remove the restrictions which had been placed on the Governor's power to grant honours to Africans. It was hoped that these measures would do much to improve the existing conditions.

MR. JULIAN AMERY (Cons.) congratulated the Government upon having made their minds up on this subject, and they speak to their credit. The Government would depend upon the opinion of the constitution, but he would like to see different views expressed here than in the past to come. There would be a danger of the Government being liberal-minded in their attitude towards the Africans. He would like to see the Government being more liberal-minded in their attitude towards the Africans. He would like to see the Government being more liberal-minded in their attitude towards the Africans.

There was an important question about the position of the African people in the new relationship. It was essential that all the barriers now standing in the way of technical progress and industrial development of Africans should be removed. The Government had not made any attempt to bring about a new relationship in the case of Rhodesia. He thought it would be a good idea to provide for the African people in Rhodesia a similar position to that of the African people in the other territories.

MR. CARMENT (Lab.) said that for the last 100 years he had protested against the concept of federation. He was now protesting for Central Africa. He sincerely hoped that the new relationship would be a success. He sincerely hoped that the new relationship would be a success. He sincerely hoped that the new relationship would be a success.

### Police Problem

MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Lab.) said that the proposals had been discussed in the House. He thought it would be a good idea to provide for the African people in Rhodesia a similar position to that of the African people in the other territories.

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forward and would be one of the death-blows to racial discrimination. "Some speeches during the past 12 months may have been very helpful. Their inference has been that the white African has nothing to look forward to and no hope except through the direct intervention of the United Kingdom assistance. That is a bad thing. It is a slur on our people, who found tribute exterminators, the tyranny of whitecraft and the cruelty of slave completely short-time our people have gained the confidence of the African by their fair dealing and character, and have brought to those territories a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown."

**African Middle Class Essential**

"Whether black Africans' suspicions of white Africans' intentions are justifiable or not will soon be put to the test. I think that the white Africans will stand up to that test. There was never a time when our white African brethren were more in a mood to move towards genuine partnership. That is important, because unless our partners standing in the way of African social and economic advancement are removed the educated African will be a very real and a very dangerous menace to the white race. It is inevitable, as all in Central Africa must realize, that many young and our friends in the white trade unions would be forced to face that fact now."

"I am glad that the Government has gone on with the scheme. No nation can be great without the capacity to greatness. I believe that in partnership with Africans we can create the word in its full sense—we can create a Central Africa a multi-racial society which is an example to the world."

MR. NIALL MACGIBSON (Nat. Lib.) contended that the more we tried to force Europeans in Africa along certain lines of action, the less likely we should be to get the kind of response desired. He had, however, one "misgiving." The constitution left to the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the task of designating one body for the election of special Native representatives. That seemed to come too close to colonial representation, diametrically opposed to communal roll, which should be the aim. He hoped that this aim would be brought forward through the coming conference on political representation in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR FRANK BOSKICH (Lab.) suggested that nothing had yet been done on a large scale to conciliate the fears which Africans are justly entertained with regard to this scheme. Throughout the debates the Opposition had voiced objections to the scheme, and the Order in Council was an almost exact representation of it. On every occasion, Opposition amendments had been met with the answer that the scheme had been negotiated and that nothing could be done. The Order simply put the scheme in a more palatable and understandable format language. Therefore, the Opposition must for the best time go into the lobby to record its disapproval.

MR. G. H. WILSON, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, dealt with Sir L. Ungoed-Thomas's contention that it was wrong to propose that territorial prime, ultimately controlled by the U.K. Government, should have to enforce local laws. But the Federal Government could not go into the territories except at their request.

MR. G. H. WILSON: "I was pointing out that this raises the need for the United Kingdom to be a really effective partner."

MR. G. H. WILSON: "Unless the objection is to federation as a whole, there must be some police, the police must enforce the Federal Government's laws. The territories should have responsibility for law and order. To do this under any system, any alternative is impossible."

**Over Veto Unsuccessful**

As to the power of veto, Mr. Foster hoped and anticipated that the working of the federal constitution would be such that these clashes would not occur. The experience of Southern Rhodesia had shown that negotiation between the parties concerned could avoid a clash.

Only a Speaker could properly decide whether any particular question concerning the Federal Government could or could not be asked in the United Kingdom Parliament, so far as Government responsibility for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was concerned, questions would be answered in the normal way by the Colonial Secretary. As for Federal matters, if the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was affected, presumably questions would be asked.

If legislation had been proposed by the African Affairs Secretary of State, his duty was to examine the proposals given by the Board and consider all the circumstances, and to do his duty. Mr. Foster did not admit that

any Government, Socialist or Conservative, would do otherwise than do its duty according to the constitution. African representation in the northern territories, provision had been made recently for appointment of one native African M.L.C. in Nyasaland. In Northern Rhodesia the principle of extra Native representation had been accepted, and on that basis the constitutional talks would be resumed in September. Mr. Foster was fully aware of the need to the greatest possible advancement of Africans in those territories.

Many Labour amendments had been directly contrary to the white trade union scheme. There had certainly been negotiations since the Easington talks, there had been meetings of officials to deal with the technical wording of the Order in Council.

Federation was a landmark in the administration of the territories and Mr. Foster was glad to see that in the House of Commons the Opposition Leader, Lord Jowett, wished it success. He regretted the Labour decision to divide in this Commons debate, but hoped that the side of the majority would be noted, for he hoped that many Labour members supported federation.

**Sir L. Kennedy Leaves in November**

SIR JOHN KENNEDY will relinquish the post of Governor of Southern Rhodesia in November. He and his family will leave on or about November 16, on the first stage of their journey home to Scotland. Until the new Governor arrives, the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Trevelyan, will be acting Governor. "We have had a very hard time here," said Sir John Kennedy in the Colony, "and it will be a great weench to go. We have grown to love the country, and shall certainly come back to visit Central Africa. We have seen the population doubled, we have seen Federation come about, and have seen the second Royal visit."

**S. Rhodesia's Electoral Areas**

THE DIVISION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA into electoral areas is the aim of the new delimitation commission, which has already started work in the Colony. It is the second subdivision in two years, and is distinct from any plan for delimitation of districts for the federal elections due to take place for the first time in December. The new commission consists of the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Trevelyan, Chairman, Mr. L. M. Mearns, and Mr. F. H. Harrington. The secretary is Mr. R. C. Payne, Chief Registering Officer. At least 20 of the existing 30 constituencies may need revision: their voters range in number from 3,500 (Salisbury District) to only 825 (Wankie), the average being 1,620. The latest figure for registered voters in the Colony is 154,411.

**Italian Settlers in S. Rhodesia**

FOUR ITALIAN PEASANT FAMILIES have arrived in Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, on a new scheme sponsored by the Southern Rhodesian and Italian Governments. Its aim is to discover what farm output can be achieved by Europeans without Native labour. The settlers were specially chosen, and will work one farm owned by Mr. W. J. Field on a salary basis for the first two years. They will live in houses built from bricks made on the farm, each containing three bedrooms, a dining-room, kitchen, and electric lighting.

Only the fringe of the problem of Native blindness in Northern Rhodesia has been touched, said Dr. Monica Fisher, secretary of the Territory's Society for the Blind recently. The territory had at least 2,000 blind Africans, mostly in Barotseland and the Zambezi Valley. Many were congenitally blind, but afflicted children were being created by blind girls even being left in the bush. Many of the causes of blindness were being added, the main causes of the blindness in the territory. She knew of only three European cases.

# Two Prominent Africans Murdered

## Latest News from Kenya

CHIEF JAMES KEIRU was appointed last November after serving as a community development officer in Kenya for several years, and Mr. Jerome Kihori, an African assistant district commissioner of much promise, were ambushed and killed by a terrorist gang in the Fort Hall area of Kenya on Friday. They were travelling in a lorry with five other passengers of whom was wounded. Chief Keiru, who was educated at a mission school, had been active in opposing Mau Mau. Mr. Kihori, after being educated at the Alliance High School and Makerere College, was appointed registrar of the Court of Appeal at Fort Hall and took a leading part in local affairs. He was also a headman in the same district and was killed in action by Mau Mau gang last week.

Two attacks by terrorists against Kikuyu Guards in the Nyeri district were repulsed with heavy losses on Sunday. An abortive attack on the Royal Lodge at Sagana on Friday lasted only 20 minutes.

### Mr. Blundell's Farm Attacked

Step gun and some ammunition were captured when a small gang attacked the farm of Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C. in the Solai district. All the raiders were either killed or captured.

Lieut. Colonel A. A. Asar, commanding the 1st Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers, on leaving Nairobi for England after serving in Kenya from the beginning of the emergency, said that in their 10-months' campaign they had killed 38 terrorists and wounded and captured 355 without suffering a combat casualty. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in a speech of thanks at a parade in Nairobi said:

"Your tour of duty in this Colony will have shown you something of the difficulties and problems which must be faced both by the Government of Kenya and the Ministers at home in endeavours to restore to this beautiful land peace and contentment and prosperity and good will among all men. I sincerely hope that what you have seen will make you sympathetic towards those teaching their hearts and minds for a solution here."

He emphasized that even more formidable problems would beset the Colony in the period of reconstruction when it could tread the path of freedom from fear.

"Then, indeed," he continued, "all races must divest themselves from those attitudes of intolerance and prejudice which breed mistrust and suspicion in man. You have seen for yourselves that there are no barriers in all communities—men capable of great courage, loyalty, and kindness. It is around these that we must build the future."

He concluded: "Kenya will not forget the wearers of the Minden rose, and on behalf of the people and the Government of Kenya I thank you for what you have done to help our country." Mr. Asar, from Tanganyika for services in the Kenya police, received number 21, five of whom are from the Overseas Food Corporation.

Mr. John Githon, an African commander of the Nairobi broadcasting station, has recorded in an article of the Kenya Police Reserve Ad. Winsan, account of a bombing raid on Mau Mau hideouts. It was impressed by the pinpoint accuracy of the bombing.

### Mr. Mathu's Appeal

Mr. M. Mathu, leader of the African non-political members of the Kenya Legislative Council, introduced a motion last Friday. That in the opinion of this Council the Government should leave Africans to form and operate voluntarily a Colony-wide political organization.

African members, he declared, were concerned about the attitude since the proscription of the Kenya African Union. He had emphasized the need for a disinterested, neutral, and non-political organization when a state of emergency was declared. African members were dissatisfied with the Government view that during the emergency no central Colony-wide political organization could be formed. Well-minded persons would go underground if Africans were left without an outlet for their political aspirations, and this would be a double Mau Mau. He considered that it was the duty of the Government in a British Colony to form and operate such an organization.

It was, he said, the duty of Kenya that Africans should

speak with one united voice, and this would ease the burden of Government, as there would be only one body with which they had to deal.

Mr. H. S. Potter, the Chief Secretary, moved an amendment that the time was not opportune, and said that there were other methods by which Africans could express their views.

Mr. Mathu, however, said that the non-official members supported the amendment, but said it would be unwise to stop the free expression of African political opinion. He would ask the Directors' Union about the possibility of advising the Government to start a non-political moderate organization.

Speaking of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce last week the leader of the cotton export team from Lancashire said that they were 125,000 tons of goods awaiting shipment to Mombasa.

A new province has been formed in Kenya to be known as the Rift Valley, consisting of the Kamba districts of Machakos and Sagana and the Masai districts of Kajiado and Narok. Mr. A. S. Sweetman, officer in charge of Masai, is the provincial commissioner, and his headquarters are at Ngong.

### Nairobi's New Status

At the same time the Nairobi district has been taken out of the Central Province and gazetted an extra provincial district, consisting of the city, the peri-urban residential areas of Karen and Kabete, the Nairobi National Park and the Embakasi area. The Limuru and Kiambu areas of the Nairobi district, although geographically within the boundaries of the Rift Valley, have hitherto been administered by the district commissioner Nairobi, have reverted to the D.C. Kiambu. The changes have been made in order that greater concentration may be directed to the Kikuyu and Mau Mau problem.

Owing to a recent shift in operations, pressure on the Rift Valley has eased sufficiently to allow Mr. C. M. Johnston to be released for duty as provincial commissioner, Central Province. Mr. J. H. Hanlon, provincial commissioner of Central Province, is returning to the Coast Province, where he will be able to resume the direction of important developments of which he has special knowledge. Mr. R. E. Wainwright, who has served in Embu and Central Nyanza, and has lately been acting secretary for African Affairs, has become Provincial Commissioner, Rift Valley Province.

District commissioners are now authorized to order a closure for periods of up to 14 months of shops, markets and trading centres in areas where the inhabitants have taken part in terrorist activities.

# Rhodesian Tobacco Controversy

STRONG CRITICISMS OF STATEMENTS on tobacco production made by Mr. J. H. Wroth, president of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union, have been voiced by growers' representatives.

After Mr. Wroth had been reported as saying that Fort Jameson tobacco growers might have to consider switching to dairy farming, Mr. J. S. McClintock, chairman of the North-Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural Association, accused Mr. Wroth of "a direct stab in the back of all the Fort Jameson growers."

"What does the president of the Farmers' Union know about the matter?" he asked. Mr. McClintock pointed out that a favourable report of Fort Jameson lots at the Salisbury auctions said that it compared more favourably with both Southern Rhodesian and Northern Western Rhodesian tobacco. It was well graded, tied and baled.

"I am a man like Mr. Wroth," he said, "I was consulted by the Government on matters of public policy, aware of the impression he creates by slandering another community not only with regard to tobacco but also to the use of land and in the Northern Rhodesian tobacco whole sale trade?" After Mr. McClintock and Mr. Wroth, the latter president of the Central African Press Committee, the head of the newspaper had given a misleading impression of his comments.

"What I intended to convey was the fact that it is obvious more urgent than ever for the Fort Jameson farmers to broaden their farming economy by establishing food producing units on their farms. To the Government should speed up assistance and adopt a more liberal outlook. An instance of their lack of appreciation of the situation is demonstrated by the ridiculous price of maize which has been offered for maize produced by farmers in that area."

"I did not say that Fort Jameson tobacco was of poor quality. What I intended to convey was that it appeared to be a type of tobacco that was unpopular with buyers."

## Federation: Final Lords Debate Motion Accepted Without Division

THE MOTION APPROVING THE ORDER IN COUNCIL for Central African Federation was approved without division by the House of Lords.

After the EARL OF MUNSTER, Colonial Under-Secretary, had introduced the motion the following points were made by speakers in the debate:

LORD LISTWELL (Lab.): Would the European representatives of Native interests be appointed by the Governors "in their discretion" or on advice from the Executive Council? Africans usually had more faith in Governors than in Executive Councils. Secondly, in deciding whether proposals for the unification of Nyasaland were suitable, would the Secretary of State have regard to their fairness to Asians numbering over 400,000? Thirdly, would the two Africans from Southern Rhodesia be elected by their fellow-Africans?

### Qualification for Membership

The EARL OF LUCAN (Lab.): The sentence of its Annex had been changed to a suspended sentence to disqualifications for membership of the Assembly. Even if a suspended sentence was a good method of dealing with criminals and many people qualified to judge doubted it, this proposal—the stigma of imprisonment despite the fact that a suspended sentence was meant to relieve an offender of it.

Did the term "immigrants" include migrants from one of the territories to another? This was extremely important, because if it did not, there was nothing in article 33 to prevent the Federal Government from acquiring compulsorily African land in order to settle Europeans from one territory of the Federation. Lord Lucan asked for a definition of "Federal public service," wherein no one was to be barred by virtue of race, or religion. Would it cover civil aviation, broadcasting, banks, electricity supply?

LORD ALFRINCHAM (Cons.): Great problems were likely to arise over the right to raise questions about Federation in Parliament. In the Commons the Speaker could decide whether such questions were permissible, but this was not the case in the Lords. He therefore humbly suggested, without in any way wishing to curtail peers' rights, that the leaders of the two Houses might consider setting up an *ad hoc* committee to advise members could go to Ministers or consultation before bringing on to the floor of the Lords matters which might be very delicate and controversial.

LORD MACPHERSON thought that the name "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" was an awful mouthful. He suggested "Rhodasaland." As godfathers to this scheme, it was natural that Britain's Parliament should take an interest in its name.

LORD MILVERTON (Nat. Lib.): It was needless to suggest that Africans had more confidence in Governors than in Executive Councils; it depended entirely upon individuals. Africans generally had the deepest respect for Europeans and their judgement. It was unwise to make dogmatic and general statements on such matters.

### Danger of Overloaded Safeguards

To overload a scheme such as this with safeguards was to allow amateur persons lacking experience to deal with questions which they had not the qualifications to decide. He looked forward with the greatest confidence to the success of the Federation. He also looked forward confidently to the time when Opposition members who had criticized it would claim the credit for it in that general satisfaction he hoped humbly he would be able to share.

LORD FARINGDON (Lab.): Where there was a preponderance of power in the hands of a minority in the Colonies it was realistic to provide for adequate representation. There was another axiomatic proposition; that a constitution should concern within itself the needs of change, and machinery which would as power shifted, make alteration easy and peaceful. It was in this context that the scheme gave cause for the greatest anxiety. The common roll was the best method of providing a just and easy change.

LORD NOEL-BUXTON (Lab.): There had been a loss of confidence in us among the coloured Africans. It would be for our sakes to restore that loss, and he hoped they would find on the occasion. We should not assume that the European process of industrialization necessarily suited Africans.

LORD HADEN-GUEST (Lab.): This was a new move towards a land of all Africa's development. It was of the greatest importance that Her Majesty's Government and the people should work in a realistic and constitutional manner. Mr. Lynton had stressed that it was

impossible to build up a healthy modern economy without strong trade unions and co-operatives.

LORD MILVERTON (Lab.): Lord Milverton seemed to take the view that only those with experience of African administration should take part in these debates. But in the Lords some had experience of Africa and some had experience of politics. Lord Milverton was an expert administrator but a political novice; he had returned to England and joined the Labour Party, although it had been said he did not know what Labour's programme was.

Lord Alfrincham's proposal for some sort of committee in the Lords to consider questions of this nature was unlikely to be acceptable to the Opposition. Lord Alfrincham said that the Opposition had tried to be temperate about the scheme, but he was authorized by Lord Jowett to say that Mr. Foster's recent statement in the Commons, referring to Lord Jowett's "approval" of the scheme, went far beyond his exact meaning. It must have made plain that the Labour Party was not to have apprehensions about the scheme. Nevertheless, they hoped that it would succeed, and were pleased that the first Governor-General was to be Lord Llewellyn, a calm, sane, good-hearted man—and a good lawyer.

The EARL OF MUNSTER, Colonial Under-Secretary, could not state categorically whether Lord Alfrincham's proposal would be acceptable to the Government, but it would be considered.

In reply to various questions asked, he said that it would be the responsibility of the two Governors of the northern territories to appoint the European members representing African interests, and they would, if they wished, consult the Executive Council. In exercising this power, they would be responsible to the Colonial Secretary. The Government would have regard to Asians in considering the regulations which the Governor-General was to prepare concerning the franchise.

For the election of African representatives in Southern Rhodesia, the question had first been made in the Press in this country, but the election of these representatives should be by the combined vote of all on the common roll. But even in this system were adopted, it was always intended that the African candidates for these appointments should be selected by an African organization.

The provision relating to a suspended sentence involving disqualification had been included to take into account the fact that Southern Rhodesian law made provision for such suspension. A person convicted of an offence carrying such a sentence suspended provided that he behaved himself for a given period. The scheme therefore laid down that a man could not stand for the Federal Legislature while he was serving a suspended sentence, because at any moment his misbehaviour might make him liable to sentence.

### Native Land Not Jeopardized

The word "immigrants" in the Federal list included all immigrants, African or European, entering the country, but did not include residents from one Federal territory who might wish to become residents of another. New land there was no opportunity for such persons to occupy this land. This was definitely excluded, because land settlement was not a Federal subject. Under another provision of the Federal Government wanted to settle persons from another territory, they would have to go through the whole process laid down in the Order in Council, including the approval of the northern territories of the Governor, and then the Colonial Secretary.

The term "public service" was defined in section 12 (1) of the first part of the Order in Council. It covered only those who were in the service of the Crown.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Simon) doubted whether sufficient importance had been attached to the enormous powers that were vested in the African Affairs Board by article 71. It was not the kind of "differentiating" which should be contrasted with "segregation" but disadvantageous, because a differentiating measure was defined as one which, in certain respects, was disadvantageous.

It was the opinion of the African Affairs Board which was made during the year there had been much controversy about the famous regulation 18B; viz., whether there was any objective test which could prove that the interests of State's opinion was sound, and in the case of Federation, Africans had the tremendous assurance that the African Affairs Board had only to believe that a measure was differentiating, whether or not it proved to be in order to make the safeguard operate.

Lord Hailley's report on Native Administration in Botswana, Bechuanaland and Swaziland has been published by the Stationery Office at 22s. 6d.



### New Colonial Governors Appointed Sir Robert Scott for Mauritius

FIVE COLONIAL OFFICIALS with East or Central African connexions were promoted to Governorships last week.

Mr. William Addis, since 1950 Deputy Commissioner General (Colonial Affairs), South East Asia, who has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles in the place of Sir Frederick Crawford, began his Colonial service in Zanzibar in 1924. Except for a short period between 1936 and 1938 when he was a district commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, he remained in Zanzibar until 1945, when he became Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

Mr. Robert Perceval Armitage, Minister of Finance in the Gold Coast since 1950, who served from 1929 to 1947 in Kenya, where he was at different times secretary to the Member for Natural Resources and Administrative Secretary to the Governor of Cyprus.

Mr. Theodore Ousley Pike, senior provincial commissioner, Tanganyika, to whom The Queen has just awarded the C.M.G., will follow Sir Gerald Rance as Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate. He was appointed to the Tanganyika Administration in 1928, and has spent all his service in the Territory.

Sir Robert Scott, Administrator, East Africa High Commission for the last four years, who has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, became an administrative officer in Uganda 25 years ago. Nine years later he was transferred to Palestine, and in 1947 to the Gold Coast as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Roland Evelyn Turnbull, since 1950 Chief Secretary to the High Commission for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, who has

been promoted Governor of North Borneo, was first appointed to the Colonial Service in 1929. He has served in Malaya, British Honduras, and Cyprus.

### £125,000 Penalty for Tax Evasion Indar Singh GILL Pleads Guilty

INDAR SINGH GILL, a Sikh business man of Jinja, Uganda, and a former railway station master, pleaded guilty at Jinja on July 27, to four charges relating to the evasion of income tax. By an order of court a fixed penalty of £125,000 was imposed. As soon as the case was over Gill paid in cheques for £115,000, and the £10,000 balance was retained by the Crown at the request of the tax authorities.

The offences were compounded and Gill agreed to make full and free disclosure of all taxation irregularities and evasions without limit of date, and to pay all tax found to be due in respect of the assessments made after such disclosure.

Mr. G. B. Slade, Crown Counsel, stated that in addition to the £125,000 penalty the accused would have to pay a very high figure of tax recoverable. The four counts of evasion covered all the irregularities discovered during the audit of the accused's accounts.

In view of the accused's guilt, the Attorney-General agreed with the Commissioner of Income Tax, who was prepared to compound the offences.

The non-Native population of the Belgian Congo (excluding Ruanda-Urundi) at the end of last year was 81,940, according to the official census. The Native population was 11,788,771. Belgians numbered 59,978, Portuguese 3,591, Italians 2,730, Greeks 2,336, British 2,051, French 1,269, Americans 1,139, and Dutch 1,024. There are now over 13,000 Europeans in Leopoldville, the capital, while Elisabethville has 9,735 and Stanleyville 3,925.

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# PERSONALIA

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London has returned for his night's visit to Sweden.

MR. G. L. STONEHAM, ambassador in the Dutch East Indies, arrived in Mombasa on Friday for Mombasa.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW have returned from their visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

MR. F. DEANS, of the Colonial Geographical Surveys, Mineral Resources Division, will visit Tanganyika during this month.

MR. C. F. BIRD, since 1937 Belgian Consul in Kampala, has received *La Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold*.

LADY TWENING, wife of the Governor of Tanganyika, and her son, Mr. W. L. TWENING, are outward bound in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE.

MR. R. S. SHACKEL, a doctor in the Kapenguria tri-territories, has arrived in Uganda, where he intends to practice at the Uganda Bar.

MAJOR and MRS. H. C. GIBSON, who have managed the Speke Hotel, Kampala, since 1931, have left to take charge of the Dar es Salaam Club.

M. A. NAZARALI has been reappointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Executive and Legislative Councils for a further five years.

MR. A. J. H. HALLER, chief Press officer, Colonial Office, is acting Press officer of the Nigerian Constitution Conference which opened in London on Thursday.

MR. FRANK ERNEST OMARI, a teacher in Tanganyika, who won a scholarship open to entrants in trust territories, has left Dar es Salaam to study at Chicago University.

ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL DENNY, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, commanded H.M.S. KENY, when the cruiser led the raid on Vagos in 1941.

MR. H. CONNOLLY, Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, has retired after 29 years' service. He intends to settle in Pirbright, where he has an appointment in the Virus Research Institute.

MESSRS. W. TYRELL and P. H. G. PEGG have been appointed temporary non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council in the absence of MESSRS. E. C. PHILLIPS and F. HINDS.

LORD LLEWELIN had an audience last week with THE QUEEN, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

M. CORNELIUS has been appointed Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, succeeding DE THIBAUT DE BOESINGHE, who is retiring. Mr. Cornelius, who is 43, has held important posts in that territory, and, after helping to draw up the 10-year plan for Congo development, became its Commissioner.

MR. WILLIAM H. BALL, a well-known banker and philanthropist, is this week visiting the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Newark as special representative of the President of the U.S.A. He has held posts with the Mutual Security Agency and the Technical Co-operation Administration, and is president of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra Association.

MR. MICHAEL B. JACOB, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Jacob, of Kampala, is returning to Uganda shortly, after taking his B.Sc. (Veterinary) at the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Born in Uganda, he was a pupil of the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi.

MR. P. J. GRAY, who is in charge of the Government African Girls' School in Dar es Salaam, assisted by two African housewives, is conducting weekly cookery classes for African women in the Arrisvillage Community Centre. The course, lasting 12 weeks, costs 1s.

Among the guests at a recent reception at Drapers' Hall, London, of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor were SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD, SIR KENNETH BIRCHALL, SIR WILLIAM HALCROW, SIR IAN and LADY HILBROM, SIR ERIC and LADY PIRBHAI, SIR PHILIPPE and EADY RAFFRAY, and SIR HAROLD TEMpany.

MR. BAKARI MAITHANI, J.M.A., who has been promoted to the Senior Service in the Tanganyika Administration as co-operative officer, started as a clerk in the Medical Department in 1936, and transferred to the Land and Mines Department for duty with the Co-operative Societies four years later. He came to this country for a course of instruction at the Co-operative College, Stamford Hall, Loughborough, in 1949.

Members of the Joint East and Central African Board gave a luncheon last Thursday at the House of Commons in honour of LORD LLEWELIN. MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., chairman of the board, received the guests, and among those present were LORD HALEY, SIR DOUGAL MACKENZIE, M.A., K. JACKIE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, SIR GIFFREY PETO, COLONEL C. E. PONSBOY, LORD PORTMAN, SIR EDMUND TEBBE, and MESSRS. W. AITKEN, M.P., G. J. M. ALFORD, M.P., F. M. BENNETT, M.P., R. BROADBENT, secretary, J. E. C. A. D. B. B. Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, I. F. CADE, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., H. IZARD, W. E. JENKINS, Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, F. J. LAITING, Uganda Electricity Board, A. L. LE MAITRE, Tanganyika, A. R. L. MELLON, United Africa Co., Ltd., B. E. PETITPIERRE, East African Sections, London, Chamber of Commerce, E. C. PHILLIPS, M.L.A., Tanganyika, J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, B. SAFFERS, C. H. THORPEY, Chief Secretary, Uganda, J. S. H. TRANTER, Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and J. WALLACE, office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

## Obituary

### Mr. F. J. Bagshawe

MR. F. J. BAGSHAWE, C.M.G., M.B.E., who has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 75, began his Colonial service in 1916 as an assistant political officer in the occupied territory of German East Africa, as it then was, and served with the Tanganyika administration from 1916 for 20 years, before retiring to farm near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. From 1928 to 1931 he was Land and Development Commissioner, charged with surveying various parts of the Territory and making recommendations on their suitability for European settlement.

Earlier he had taken part in the Matabele and Mashona campaigns of 1906-07 and the South African War. At different times he had been a member of the Rhodesian Mounted Police and the South African Constabulary, a graduate, a farmer in the Orange Free State, editor of the *Farmer's Weekly* and during the war years commander of the Southern Rhodesia Interim Force. Among his public works were reports on agriculture, land, economics, and ethnology.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

MR. F. S. JOELSON, who will be absent from London until the middle of August, asks that correspondents requiring his personal attention should be deferred meanwhile. Other matter for editorial attention, if addressed to the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, will be dealt with as usual. His name will receive priority attention.

## Letters to the Editor

## Traffic on E. A. Railways Official Tonnages Handled

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—In the issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of July 23, you have published the Statement issued by the East Africa section of the London Chamber of Commerce expressing their disappointment that the volume of traffic, being handled at Mombasa has not increased but had, on the contrary, decreased in comparison with 1951 figures.

I think you will be aware of the difficulties at the port of Mombasa, but until additional facilities in the port come into use and until the railway receives additional locomotives and wagons, these difficulties will continue. It was for these reasons that "phasing" was introduced in 1951.

However, it is not correct to say that the traffic handled has been less than in 1951. For the first six months of 1951, 462,719 bill of lading tons were loaded at the port of Mombasa compared with approximately 470,000 tons for the first six months of 1953. In short, 31,000 tons more general traffic was landed at the port during the first six months of this year compared with 1951.

It is possible the point the Chamber wished to make is that commercial traffic obtaining shipping is less and this is due to the heavy importation of Government sponsored cargo, famine food, and railway track laying material, problems largely outside the control of this administration.

Yours faithfully,

D. D. BARTLETT,

Chief Operating Superintendent,  
East African Railways and Harbours.

Nairobi.

## Victimized By Legalism Reply to Mr. G. N. Sturgeon

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—The Colonial Office has been blamed for many things, but absurdity has rarely been reached by Mr. G. N. Sturgeon when in his letter to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA he blames that Office for the shortcomings (presumably) of some Southern Rhodesian official.

The Migrant Labour Act, to which he seems to object, is a wise measure which ensures that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian Natives, when they seek employment outside their countries, do not leave their dependants to starve, and also that they have a rest-egg to look forward to when they return.

To attempt to apply the conditions laid down in that Act to a boy born in Southern Rhodesia who had never left that country, simply because his father had been born many years ago in one of the Protectorates, reflects little credit on the intelligence displayed in the local office to which he had applied for registration. What surprises me more is that months of delay passed before the error was rectified.

Mr. Sturgeon's remarks concerning conditions in Nyasaland show complete ignorance of the country. For his enlightenment I might mention that our Natives do not require passes to travel about the country, and are therefore free from constant police demands to show them. As to his extraordinary statement that many of them have to emigrate to Portuguese East Africa to find freedom, the reverse is the case, hundreds of Africans from that country have settled here in fact.

Early  
Makwasa,  
Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES

## Commission on Kenya Police

THE POLICE COMMISSION, consisting of Mr. S. J. Baker, Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, and Mr. W. A. Muller, Inspector General of Colonial Police, with Mr. J. L. F. Bust, of the Colonial Office, arrived in Nairobi on Monday. The commission has been assembled to review the organization, administration, and expansion of the Kenya Police Force, together with the scope of its employment and its conditions of service, during the period January 1, 1953, to date; and (2) to make recommendations for the future organization and administration of the Force, and reserves thereof (regard being had to the existing form of the Kenya Police Reserve), and in particular reference to (a) recruitment, (b) training, (c) legislation covering the establishment and employment of the Force, and (d) conditions of service; and in respect of these to have close regard to the investigations at present being carried out by the East African Salaries Commission.

## School for Sudanese

THE HON. CHIEF MINISTER, Governor of Kenya, has opened a new school for children of the Sudanese community at Kibera. The settlement was started in 1906 for retired Sudanese soldiers who had fought for the Army to establish peace among the warring tribes in East Africa at the turn of the century. Among those present at the ceremony was ex-R.S.M. Saleman Ahamed wearing the Omdurman medal. The school, which has accommodation for 200 pupils in six primary classes, was built from a Government grant of £5,000 and £2,000 subscribed from the Army Benevolent Fund. Sir Evelyn paid a warm tribute to the community's loyalty.

Darling  
do give me a  
Churchman's No. 1

CHURCHMAN'S NO. 1 THE QUALITY CIGARETTE

## Parliament

## African Housing in Kenya

## Mr. Lyttelton Gives Details

**MANY DETAILS OF AFRICAN HOUSING SCHEMES** in Kenya were given at question time in the House of Commons last week by the Colonial Secretary, after Mrs. E. Wight (Lab.) had asked what programmes the Kenya Government were sponsoring and on what principles the new housing loan would be allocated.

MR. LYTTELTON: Both Government and the local authorities have their own separate housing schemes. In addition to 900 quarters completed in 1952, Government plans to build 2,310 quarters for a cost of £800,000 to house all its African employees throughout the Colony. Provided funds can be made available the bulk of these should be completed by 1956.

## Capital Plans

"Nairobi City Council has a capital programme of £2m. from 1953-57 which will provide houses for 25,000 people and serviced plots for employers' and owners' building. Details of the programme are as follows:

(i) Houses to be built for rent, for 10,000 persons; 6,500 of these will occupy accommodation in which work has already started; (ii) Houses for rent to employers for 2,500 persons. Housing for 300 of these will have begun by the end of this year; (iii) Permanent owner-built housing, 100 serviced plots available; (iv) Sub-standard building to be erected by Africans for themselves, 500 serviced plots available; (v) Employer-built housing serviced by the Council, 80 acres.

Mombasa has a capital programme from 1953-57 of £250,000, to provide housing for 3,000 or 4,000 people. Buildings under way are: (i) staff housing for 300 persons; and (ii) Changamwe estate, where 135 acres for tenant purchase and owner-built housing are being developed.

Nairobi, with a programme from 1953-57 of £300,400, intends to build housing for 5,000 people. Houses for rent for 1,000 people are already being constructed. Eldoret has a programme of £85,700 over the same period, which should house about 16,000 people. Houses for rent for 152 families are under construction. Kisumu plans to build houses for 400 at a cost of £20,000, at Kitale semi-permanent accommodation for 1,600 persons will be built at a cost of £35,000.

Further surveys of the requirements at each centre, and particularly at Nairobi and Mombasa, are being carried out. The Kenya Government attach great importance to an early solution of the African housing problem, and the Deputy Governor is taking over the general direction of the whole programme.

"To supplement these schemes the Kenya Government are negotiating a loan of £2m. from the Colonial Development Corporation to finance direct Government buildings of African housing under the aegis of the new Central Housing Board, and to lend money to Africans to build their own houses and to employers to build houses for their African labour."

## Mr. Nehru's Statements

MR. PORT (Cons.) asked what representations Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had made to the Government of India regarding recent official public statements by leading Ministers which had led to an increase in the unrest and racial tension existing in Eastern Africa.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am sure that my hon. friends referring to recent speeches by Mr. Nehru, in which occurred certain remarks about Africa in Africa, in Mr. Nehru has been left in no doubt that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom categorically reject these remarks in relation to the territories in Africa for which Her Majesty's Government are responsible, and deplore their possible effects on public opinion."

MR. ALLEN asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of any contribution made to the prevailing conditions of tension and unrest in Kenya by the staff of the Indian Commission's Office in Nairobi; and whether he would make any representations to the Indian Government asking for the withdrawal of the staff responsible.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am aware that there have been a number of complaints from responsible sections of opinion in Kenya of the staff of the Indian Commission's staff, and that they had in some cases effect on the situation in Kenya. My hon. friend may be assured that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would immediately make suitable representations to the Government of India concerning any breach of the instructions regarding the conduct of the Com-

missionaries and his staff, if there were grounds for doing so."

MR. R. PAGE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would take steps to provide that citizens of Kenya charged under the Emergency Regulations were provided with copies of the statements of prosecution, witnesses and other evidence to be adduced against them not less than 48 hours before their trial.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Steps have already been made for persons so charged before the Supreme Court."

MR. PAGE asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would take steps to provide that citizens of Kenya charged under the Emergency Regulations were provided with an opportunity to obtain legal advice prior to their trial and to be legally represented at their trial.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Persons charged under the Emergency Regulations do have an opportunity to obtain legal advice and to be legally represented at their trial. In cases in which the accused is charged with a capital offence the Government assigns and pays for counsel to represent him."

## East African Federation

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary if, in view of the recent expression of strong opposition to federation with Kenya by Africans, Asians, and Europeans in Uganda and Tanganyika, he would make a statement of the Government's intentions.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Her Majesty's Government have no intention of making a statement on this matter."

MR. BRANE (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of frequent instances of heroism and devotion to duty displayed by Kikuyu tribesmen, he was satisfied that adequate and immediate recognition was being given to the individuals concerned.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Kikuyu tribesmen are eligible for the various gallantry awards—the George Cross, George Medal, the various classes of the Order of the British Empire and the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. The British Empire Medal was awarded in Malindi to Chief Muboya Kagumba and Chief Eliud Mungu in recognition of their leadership and fight against the Mau Mau, and other awards are under consideration. The Governor is fully alive to the desirability of substituting such recommendations as quickly as possible after the event."

MR. GEORGE CRADOCK (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he would now review the imprisonment of Chief Kasobola and the imprisonment of others in Bechuanaaland arrested at the same time in order to create a better psychological atmosphere under Rasobola's appointment as Native authority.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "No, sir. These persons, of whom none are chiefs, were found guilty of most serious criminal charges, namely, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and public violence, arising out of grave disorders in which three policemen, unfortunately, lost their lives."

MR. CRADOCK: "Will the Minister continue to keep this case under review? Does he not think that if a little less lenient treatment is meted out we might get a better atmosphere?"

## Improvement in Bechuanaaland

MR. FOSTER: "I do not believe that a better psychological atmosphere would be brought about at this stage by releasing those men, who were guilty of very serious offences."

MR. BERESFORD CRADOCK (Cons.): "Is not it a fact that conditions in Bechuanaaland have much improved since the appointment of Rasobola?"

MR. FOSTER: "Yes, sir, thanks so."

MR. BROCKWAY asked: "Does the Minister remember saying, when the announcement of the new Native Authority was made that it was intended that the administration should be on broad and tolerant lines? Would not one of the first steps towards this be the release of these prisoners?"

MR. FOSTER: "I do not agree. The administration is on broad and tolerant lines, but it would not be an example of such breadth and tolerance to release these men."

MR. GEORGE CRADOCK: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the Minister's reply I shall exercise my prerogative and raise the matter on the Government's soon as possible."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked on what grounds Mr. Manyishi, a district headman at Mahalapye, Mr. Apele, a district headman at Sebinas, Mr. Ramasapo, a district headman at Sefare, and Mr. Kedretswa, a district headman at Palapye, all in Bechuanaaland, had been dismissed.

MR. FOSTER: "These persons are 'not' and were hereditary headmen in the areas mentioned. They were, however, Chief's representatives' in those areas until their dismissal on May 30, 1952, after they had sought demerit by means to which I made reference in my statement of June 10 last year, to make impossible the continuation of

the Government's views to the tribe assembled in Kgoilla. They had exercised no official authority since that date.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked on what grounds Mr. Radipisi, headman of Tonota village, Bechuanaland, had been arrested.

MR. J. FOSTER: Mr. Radipisi of Tonota has not been arrested, nor has any charge been preferred against him.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked on what grounds Mr. L. M. Seretse, of Mahalapye, Bechuanaland, had been arrested.

MR. J. FOSTER: Mr. L. M. Seretse was arrested on a charge of inciting to public violence. This case is still *sub judice*.

MR. J. LUCAS (Cons.) asked the Foreign Secretary if he could give an assurance that the pensions of British subjects employed or formerly employed by the Sudan Government would be safeguarded in any change-over that may take place.

MR. NUTTING: The continued payment of the pensions of servants of the Sudan Government is a responsibility of the Government in the Sudan and its successors. Her Majesty's Government are naturally concerned to see that the constitutional changes which are to take place do not adversely affect the interest of pensioners, though I have no reason to believe that they will.

**Slump Threat**

MR. C. OSBORNE (Mans.) asked the Colonial financial assistance the Colonial Secretary was providing to the Colonial territories that were suffering from the slump in commodity prices as a result of the ending of hostilities in Korea.

MR. LYTLETON: The recent fall in prices has not hit all Colonial territories to the same extent. For example, cocoa and coffee prices have not fallen greatly and such arrangements as the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement have insulated Colonial producers from the effect of the fall in world prices. In many Colonies, too, stabilization funds have been built up, which will help to mitigate the effect of the fall upon the producers themselves. Colonial Governments will naturally draw on their reserves as far as possible before coming to Her Majesty's Government for assistance. It is only where emergency conditions are superimposed, as for example in the Federation of Malaya, that the question arises of immediate assistance by Her Majesty's Government. This is now being considered.

The Central African Air Authority has refused an application by Central African Airways for more capital to buy four-engined airliners. This was considered a matter for the new Federal Government.

**Use of English in Kenya Schools**

A MOTION that the general use of English as a *lingua franca* be actively promoted by all possible means in Kenya has been adopted by the Legislative Council.

Proposing the motion, Mr. C. O. O'NEILL, member for Mombasa, stressed the need for a universal language in business, and he had no doubt that it must be Swahili.

Swahili was inadequate. He believed that too little was being done in schools to stimulate the use of English.

MR. W. W. AWORI, opposing the motion, claimed that Swahili was one of the 10 most widely used languages in the world. English could not be forced on Africans.

**Best Vehicle of Co-Operation**

MR. E. M. MURPHY said that English was an international language, and he doubted if Swahili would get Africans anywhere. He agreed that some Europeans discouraged Africans from speaking English, but thought that there was no better vehicle than the English language for co-operation and understanding.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Deputy Civil Secretary, declared that English should be taught as a second language in primary schools, and used as a medium in intermediate schools. To stultify English-speaking Africans was shameful.

The Director of Education showed that there had been much progress in the use of English recently, and recommended special courses in training centres. It was understood that a new course in English was being prepared by the B.B.C. for the less developed countries. This might be used by the Kenya Information Services.

**Bravery of Loyal Kikuyu**

MR. RONALD SHERBROOKE WALKER has written to *The Times*:

"All friends of Kenya will be glad of the announcement of the honours awarded to the two black Englishwomen who dealt so bravely with the Mau Mau gang which attacked them in their isolated farms some months ago. It is also to be hoped that the Governor will recommend for honours some of the loyal Kikuyu who have shown great moral and physical courage, often in desperate circumstances, in defending their employers and themselves and their families against these barbarous attacks. In many cases it would undoubtedly be a matter of a posthumous award."

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## Great Chance in Africa

### Mr. Lyttleton's Hopes

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION is now well on the way to being accomplished, and I believe it to be one of the milestones on the road to Colonial progress," said the Colonial Secretary in a recent speech at South Shields, Lyne.

"We have there a great chance, in the middle of our century, to build a society in which all races can live and work together, and in which all races can look for a brighter future. We are trustees in these territories, and no amount of talk can ever free us of the responsibilities which we have. Both the great parties believe in federation, and we must try and look to the future and to the greater good of these people, even in the face of some temporary unpopularity."

Mr. Lyttleton said that the climate to which Mau Mau, with its obscene oaths, had penetrated into the Kenya Colony had been realized.

"We have improved out of all knowledge the machinery of government to deal with it. Further improvements will no doubt have to be made, but we have checked this danger, and although I do not think it will be quick, the issue cannot be in doubt. Kenya has some long-term problems; their solution is going to be difficult and call for wide vision and statesmanship. The task now is to free the Colony from fear."

### Sign of Storm and Trouble

"It is idle for me to deny that the whole African scene is one of storm and trouble at the moment." The main reasons, of course, the impact of modern ideas and modern civilization and modern communications upon the dark continent, which is emerging from the darkness which has enveloped it since the dawn of time.

Vast numbers of human beings who inhabit Africa have up to date made no contribution which can be readily remembered to any of the forces of civilization, law and order, art or letters, health or the happiness of the human race. Do not let us forget that Sir Philip Mitchell a little over 40 years ago was working amongst a tribe in East Africa that knew neither the wheel nor the falchion.

## Socialist International on Colonialism

INTRODUCING the British Labour Party's Colonial policy statement at the Socialist International in Stockholm, Mr. James Griffiths said that the upsurge of national consciousness among subject peoples had been one of the most momentous developments of the post-war period. Socialists must work for the replacement of colonialism by democratic independence. But power could not be transferred to a vacuum; democratic institutions to which power could be transferred must first be established.

A partnership between white and black peoples must be sought in all multi-racial communities. Fear was the greatest enemy to be overcome—in white trade unionists and in their high standard of living would be undermined by African workers. The emotional gulf between the peoples of East and West could be bridged by the Socialist International.

Herr W. Eislerler, of Germany, wanted colonial development towards freedom controlled by an international organization rather than by national Governments which were suspect. The Japanese right-wing Socialist considered the differences between Western and Asian socialists were differences of degree and not fundamental.

Mr. Prem Bhasin, an Indian member of the fraternal delegation of the Asian Socialist Conference, declared that the existence of colonialism refuted the claim of a people for inclusion in the free world. Was a country justified in seeking in denying liberty to a people in order to have them free in their self-government? That was the argument that was used in connexion with "liberated"

## Africa Bureau and Federation

### Statement of Disapproval

THE AFRICA BUREAU has issued the following statement:

Now that the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act has been passed through Parliament, the executive of the Africa Bureau reiterates their profound disapproval of the way in which this inequitable constitution has been imposed on these territories, not only without substantial African support, but in the face of genuine and widespread African opposition. The situation thus created demands all the greater vigilance by progressive organizations in Britain to ensure that any African opposition is not made the occasion for abuses of power by the authorities in Central Africa. The British Parliament must exercise to the full the responsibility still remaining to it for protecting and advancing the interests of African people in the territories concerned.

"The work of the Africa Bureau is directed towards the expression of opinion and policy on African questions. Africans themselves will inevitably decide the methods by which they will endeavour to obtain revision of the constitution, and of these methods the executive have not as a body offered advice. They would, however, deplore any violence either on the part of Africans or on the part of the authorities. They will do everything in their power both to ensure that the voices of Africans continue to be heard in Britain and to impress on the British people their vital responsibility towards Africa."

The statement was signed by Lord Hannington, Lady Pakenham, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Mr. J. H. MacCullum Scott, and the Rev. Michael Scott.

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## Quality in Coffee Penalized Uganda Tax System Criticized

LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, general manager of the Uganda Co. Ltd., in a letter to the *Uganda Herald*, writes:

"In the cross-fire of the Uganda Planters' Association luncheon speeches it was surprising that the annual consequences of the proposed coffee taxation scheme were scarcely mentioned.

"A comparison of the net return to the African and non-African producer shows that at 1s. per lb. for Kiboko the African obtains £224 per ton clean coffee equivalent. His cost of production is unlikely to exceed £60. His net return is £164 per ton.

"The non-African, comparable costing is:

At price f.o.b. Mombasa (for f.a.q. unwashed)	£ 90
Less: Expenses to f.o.b.	10
Cost of production	130
Export duty	13
	£ 193
	£ 107
Less income tax currently at 4s.	21
	£ 86

"Thus the African would receive £87 per ton more than the non-African for a comparable grade of coffee.

### Costly Welfare Services

"The non-African cost of production is high by reason of the housing, water supplies, rationing, medical and welfare services, and factory facilities required by law of the estate owner. In a low crop year these fixed overheads might cause cost of production to exceed £220 per ton. The producer would then suffer a total loss and yet pay the full export tax on each ton.

"In return for his better production methods an estate owner may get about £30 per ton extra (itself subject to £6 tax) as a quality premium. Yet still his net return will be more than £40 below that of the African producer of Kiboko.

"We thus see looming the fiscal legislation designed to deter the quality producer. Were he allowed to, he would pay the non-African estate owner to sell his coffee as Kiboko. It will pay him to cut his cost of production to the bone at the expense of quality. This will harm the name of Uganda produce and, worse, such cuts may well be at the expense of conditions provided for African workers employed on estates.

"The usual criticism of Uganda produce is directed at its low quality, and here is new Government legislation designed to drag down quality. How can the wrong be righted?

"We need a tax system which will result in an approximately equal return to producers of equal coffee irrespective of race; we need to put into practice the ad hoc committee's admirable objective stated in paragraph 6 (d) of their report, the creation of incentives for the production of high quality coffee, particularly in the case of *arabica* coffee; and we need to encourage estate owners to care for their workers' men.

"Firstly, if the Uganda Coffee Industry Board is to purchase producers' coffee in Uganda the export duty should be levied on the f.o.b. Uganda value and not the f.o.b. Mombasa price. It is a Uganda export tax, not a Kenya export tax.

"Secondly, for coffee producers who pay income tax, that income tax should be allowed as a deduction from coffee export tax.

### Incentive to Quality

"Thirdly, as a quality incentive export tax should be levied on the extra price realized for quality coffee above the f.a.q. unwashed level. If f.a.q. unwashed is £85 and Type 1 is £30 per ton, then the £30 premium should be a net of export tax.

"Fourthly, expenditure on statutory requirements for the welfare and benefit of employees of a producer should be allowed in full in the year of expenditure as a deduction for export duty purposes. It is our Government's policy to improve living conditions, diet, etc., for African workers. Through its labour and health regulations and inspectors this Government can keep a check on the *bona fides* of such expenditure.

"These four amendments would provide incentives for a better quality coffee and better conditions for workers. I emphasize that these amendments would cause no loss to the African producer. Neither would

it pay non-African traders or planters to buy Africans' coffee and sell it as produce of a non-African estate.

"We should not expect capital and good men to come to Uganda if simultaneously we repel them with deterrent legislation."

## East African Royal Commission

### Statement by Sir Hugh Dow

SIR HUGH DOW, chairman of the East African Royal Commission, has issued the following statement:

"As the Royal Commission approaches its second tour of East Africa I feel it is necessary to make a position clear on a number of matters which have been the subject of comment in the press.

"Firstly on the subject of racial harmony. As one of the four, during my first tour, suggested that any of the territories should be solely in the interests of one section of the population, and it seemed to be generally recognized that the harmonious working of all races was essential to future prosperity.

### Visit in October

"Secondly, the Commission during its first tour made many personal contacts but only little time was available with the numerous written memoranda sent in to it. These memoranda were being studied by the commission in the light of the question of any part of the report having been written as yet, had it been unlikely that the ideas of the Commission will be crystallized until after the second East African visit, which will begin in the middle of October.

"The British Government "has no present intentions" in respect of East African federation, said Mr. Lyttelton in the House of Commons last week, before Parliament went into summer recess. The Colonial Secretary was answering a question by Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.), who had referred to "strong opposition to federation with Kenya by Africans, Asians, and Europeans in Uganda and Tanganyika."

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# Lords Debate C.D.C. Report

(Continued from page 1562)

exploitation is just a mirage. Experience has taught us that it is much narrower and much smaller than ever one would have dreamed from the way in which we all spoke.

We have learned in our expensive school, and the history of the Overseas Food Corporation as well as that of some of the worst disasters of the C.D.C., has shown the danger of assuming that money can do everything. Economic, sociological, facts, climatic possibilities, communications, markets and businesslike management and political stability, and a score of other factors have to be studied and co-ordinated.

## Building Efficient Executive Machine

Much of the advice being tendered to the C.D.C. was what they were already struggling in the midst of a prevailing ignorance, to do. They had cut down inflated headquarters staff, decentralized authority, seeking partnership with Colonial Governments, statutory bodies, and private enterprise. They were building an efficient executive machine which could function without submerging the chairman and board in masses of details.

The latest annual report seemed to have four main points: disengagement from speculative commercial projects and handing over to Government other schemes—e.g., the Gambia rice farm; a reasonable investment in loans under guarantee, to give a steady net income towards covering overheads, investigations, and abortive pilot schemes; finding commercial associates for management, and financial participation in existing schemes; and virtual restriction of schemes to those offering the possibility of association with private enterprise partners and/or with Government or statutory bodies, like development boards.

In working with the latter, the C.D.C. could provide marked advantages—finance, access to London contacts, private enterprise, experience and knowledge. It could also be a mediating force, allaying suspicion of business exploitation, and reassuring commercial interests and safeguarding them from bureaucratic caucherie.

One could not help sympathizing with the board's desire to be allowed to write off "dead" capital, and to segregate projects that were socially valuable, but unlikely to be profitable. It would probably be best to try to maintain, within approved policy limits, the maximum flexibility of operation. There was a case to be made, in Lord Milverton's opinion, for the corporation operating in that no-man's-land lying between profitable enterprise and the development and welfare sphere. There were valuable development schemes which might not result in a loss but would certainly not bring profits; they might be necessary under a strict interpretation of the corporation's terms of reference.

## Under-Secretary's Reply

The EARL OF MUNSTER, COLONIAL UNDER-SECRETARY, said that the Secretary of State believed that the two major conditions which he had laid down last year must still be fulfilled before he could sanction any new project; i.e., that he must have enough information to enable him to judge whether a *prima facie* case had been made out; and that others should be prepared to share in the project.

The greater part of the corporation's losses now being suffered could be attributed to projects begun in earlier days. For 18 months the corporation had concentrated on overhauling organization and weeding out bad schemes; simultaneously keeping all speculative schemes down to a minimum.

The Under-Secretary could not support proposals for an inquiry. There was a close relationship between the Colonial Office and the C.D.C. and it was working to mutual satisfaction. The Secretary was himself responsible to Parliament for the broad general principles of policy which the corporation must follow.

Since inauguration the C.D.C. board had included five individuals with considerable knowledge of Colonial matters; Sir John Hall was still a member. It was true that there was not a cultural expert on the board but it could be argued that the place for experts was on the staff. The corporation had made up a panel of scientific advisers, almost all experts in various branches of agriculture and science.

Regional controllers had been appointed, and were in almost continuous touch with the local Governments in their regions. There was nothing sinister or shady about Professor Lewis's term of office coming to an end. There was no question of his dismissal or resignation. C.D.C. employees were not permitted to become members of trade unions but

there were not among registered unions operating in the territories. As to labour welfare, the corporation was naturally subject to local laws, and co-operated in this matter with local Labour Departments.

The Government was prepared to relieve the C.D.C. of liability from interest in respect of capital advances which could properly be regarded as dead. Since then a further undertaking had been given by the Government intended to introduce legislation to permit the writing off of capital advances in cases which could properly be deemed to have been abandoned. They hoped to introduce this legislation early next session.


The difference between private enterprise and the work of the C.D.C. was not so much in the field of their activities as in the instrument used for developing that field. The Labour Government, introducing the Act, had thought of the C.D.C. as an alternative instrument to private enterprise in developing certain types of development which had previously been the exclusive province of private enterprise. It was therefore hard to see how the corporation could be said to be neglecting its duties. It was, in fact, doing precisely what it had been set up to do.

## Pilot Scheme

As to experiments which might not necessarily make a profit, the Under-Secretary said that a pilot scheme was really a carefully-controlled small-scale experiment with a scheme which looked good and workable on paper. On the other hand, an experiment into the agricultural or industrial potential of a scheme, without any particular scheme in mind, was not a pilot scheme, and it did not seem to him that this sort of venture fell within the corporation's scope.

There were, of course, cases where the finance of the C.D.C. and of a local Government might be complementary. In that connexion, Lord Milverton had, on taking office, suggested to Colonial Governments that they should consider the possibility of making a special effort to finance investigations, with prospects of substantial long-term benefits. He had also asked them to consider possibilities of financing investigations which the C.D.C. itself was unable to undertake without assistance.

The first Roman Catholic Action Congress ever to be held in Africa will meet in Uganda on December 8.



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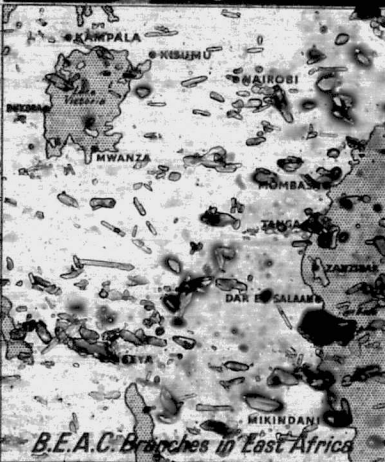
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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,341 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by James Grant Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 12,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Nga," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Loans totalling £62,200 were negotiated last year by the Northern Rhodesian Industrial Loans Board, and guarantees for bank overdrafts of £50,000 were issued. Most of the 1962 money went to Lusaka (£34,000), the largest single item being £14,500 for a tile factory. The board disagrees with suggestions that it be replaced by a Government statutory body, since the volume of work would not justify permanent staff and premises. However, if and when the bulk of the £850,000 placed at the Board's disposal has been issued, the report adds it might become desirable to establish a body comparable with the Land Bank.

Several non-sterling import controls have been relaxed in Southern Rhodesia. Some goods hitherto on the prohibited list will now be under quota, while licences will be granted for others at present under quota. These automatic licences will include many chemicals and pigments, all types of axes and oils, yarns, woollen tweed and furniture ticking for furniture, unmanufactured timber, fertilizers, vehicle spares, plate and sheet glass, and certain varieties of paper. An allocation of £200,000 has been granted for spare parts for commercial vehicles, previously prohibited.

### Farm Sales

In Southern Rhodesia last year 847 farms worth nearly £4m. changed hands at an average price of 44s. 3d. per acre for the 1,835,000 acres involved. In the previous year rather more than 900 sales had been reported for a total of £41m. Agricultural land in the Colony is still selling at about six times the 1959 figure.

Mr. J. Somen, Israeli Consul in Nairobi, has negotiated a final agreement for the sale of goods from Israel to the value of £30,000 to the East African territories during the next six months. Formerly trade was almost entirely confined to purchases by Israel of East African produce.

The Belgian Congo Government is to buy and operate the Congokina co-operative guimpe factory in the Kivu area of the Ruwandaundi.

Uganda's average annual production of sugar during the past three years has been 53,000 tons.

## Lord Swinton in S. Rhodesia

### "Amenity of New Ventures"

Lord Swinton, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, which is now acting as a guest of the Colony's Government, Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that Central African federation was right both economically and socially. Had the British Government hesitated and not acted they would have betrayed their trust for millions of Africans.

"In this centenary year," he added, "the lands that bear Rhodes's name stand on the threshold of new advancement and a new venture of wider opportunity. His aim and desire of assistance and helpness was always a kind of tolerance, co-operation and opportunity for all its people. In this generation you will make that dream come true."

Lord Swinton said that the scheme's safeguards for Africans would be honoured because they were universally accepted. The more honoured they were the less would they be needed.

## Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will follow the annual general meeting in November of Messrs Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., proposals will be discussed for the capitalization of £2,250,000 to be distributed in the form of three B ordinary shares of 5s. each for every one fully paid B share of 10s. In the ordinary course of the company, the capitalization of reserves has been received by the Capital Issue Committee.

## Free Dealings in Copper Resumed

### On London Metal Exchange

AFTER 14 YEARS of Government trading in copper, free dealings were resumed on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. The only non-ferrous metals remaining under official buying and selling controls are cobalt, tin and magnesium.

Government buying ceased on Tuesday, but purchases by the Ministry of Materials will continue to arrive in this country for some months. Total stocks held by the Ministry at home, afloat and overseas, are estimated at 240,000 tons, worth some £50m. at the Ministry's buying price.

It is the intention of the Ministry to sell copper in the first instance in sufficient quantities to fill the distribution system from producers to merchants and consumers, with a limit of 60,000 tons. The remainder will, unless there is an acute market need, be retained, and most of it transferred to the stockpile.

### Price Fall Expected

In a editorial comment the *Financial Times* states:—"The importance of this decision is twofold. In the first place, it should help the Government to minimize the loss in its stocks. In the second it should help to prevent a fall in the price of copper dimensions to those which occurred when the other non-ferrous metals were freed."

That a fall will occur is generally expected. There is an adequate supply of copper in the world and the Chinese surplus which is still piling up potentially overhangs the market. Current world prices are still, on the other hand, influenced by the levels established when the Copper price was still in effect the world price. To-day the lower Continental price is a better guide to real world values.

Yet at the same time, the free market price has moved up during the past few months and is now not so far below the U.K. Government selling price. In addition there is thought to be a considerable pent-up demand in the U.K. and other industries for copper. Demand has fallen extremely low in competition of a lower price during the next month, and this trend has been accentuated by the holiday season. For these reasons there has been less tendency to think in terms of an immediate fall to a price below £200 a ton—a figure frequently mentioned a few months ago.

### Smooth Transition

Cheaper copper can reasonably be expected and, indeed, is needed to replace the metal some of the uses which has been increasing to substitutes during the period when it has been highly priced in relation to other metals. It can be said that the Government has done its best to make sure that the period of transition passes, so far as price movements are concerned, with as few hiccups as can be assured by normal precautions.

The City Editor of *The Times* comments:—

"This country probably stands to gain more than most by the return to freedom in the trade in copper. Copper ranks as a 'dollar commodity', and to the extent that foreign buyers will now be able to buy copper against sterling the restoration of open market dealings in London will make sterling convertible as yet another commodity, thus strengthening its use as an international currency. Naturally it will be some months before the exchange can expect to exert its former influence on world copper prices."

## Mining Personalities

MR. N. LONDAU, M.INST.M.E., has left Stonehaven mine, Kariba, and is now at the Finalist mine, Chakari, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. J. GRAY, SOC.M.INST.M.E., has joined the Geological Survey of the Sudan in Khartoum.

MR. A. T. HUCKIN, M.INST.M.E., is on leave in this country from Tanganyika.

## Company Progress Report

FALCON MINES—50,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine in the June quarter for a 392 oz. gold, the working profit being £8,622, including £275 gold premium in February, March and April output. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 7,370 tons, 1,624 oz. £3,964 and £1,733; and for the Mt. Horse mine 750 tons, 755 oz., £2,745, and £432.

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## Thriving Secondary Industries Rapid Progress in S. Rhodesia

THE GROSS VALUE of Southern Rhodesia's secondary industries is well in sight of £100,000,000, says the 11th report of the Census of Industrial Production for the 1938-1951 period.

In 1951 the industries showed a gross output of nearly £77m., an increase of nearly £15m. in one year. As in the two previous years, the increase was greatest in the building and contracting industry, output rising by £1.8m. to £6.7m. Other industries showing a net output increase of more than £500,000 were electric light and power, metal manufacturing and motor vehicle repairing.

### Salaries and Wages 20% Higher

More than £19m. was paid in salaries and wages in the Colony during 1951, an increase in the year of 20%. The report points out that this indicates a substantial increase in rates of pay, because the total labour force showed, for the first time, a tendency to slow down. The total number employed in secondary industries was 116,543, compared with 113,815 in 1950. The former figure included 17,144 Europeans, 98,440 Africans, and 939 other races.

The cost of fuel and materials absorbed by these industries rose by 28% to £42.5m. in 1951. Average output value per firm was £74,906, and 16% of the firms had gross outputs of under £5,000.

A large, modern rotary kiln is shortly to be erected near Bulawayo for the Premier Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which started production two years ago. With other improvements, the factory will become one of the largest cement producers in Southern Africa. The ultimate annual capacity will be about 260,000 tons.

## Central African University

### Miss Margery Perham's Views

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has written to *The Times* on the proposed formation of a university in Central Africa.

"If such an institution were established upon the basis of full academic freedom, so well tested in this country, and developed as one of the great fraternities of Commonwealth or, indeed, western Universities, it could do more than anything else to diminish the profound doubts held by so many in this country about the federation, the future success of which must be shadowed if these doubts should be retained or increased.

"The formation of a new university gives rise to many problems, some of them highly technical, others demanding long experience. This is especially true of the first years when one false step may start the young institution off in the wrong direction from which it may be difficult or even impossible to return. There can be no doubt that the universities of this country would be most eager to help in the many ways open to them, not in a spirit of patronage, but of equality and friendship.

"So far we have been offered no more than words, but some promise of good intentions. It would take too long, perhaps, to discuss in this letter the many points now at issue, most of which are fully treated in the Carr-Saunders Report. It can only be hoped that they will be handled during the next few months. For these is an urgent question with the greatest possible wisdom and discretion upon both sides.

"Nothing should be allowed to prevent the energy and ambition of a young community, longing to express itself in action, from entering into a fruitful partnership with the great reserve of academic experience and good will in this country, to which must be added the realistic help of imperial finance.

"The university could grow in the academies to come into the place where the sciences which now seem so far apart could meet at the highest level of common thought and understanding, sharing the inheritance of other civilisations and finding expression for their own unique contribution as Central Africans.



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## Company Report

## The Standard Bank of South Africa

## Position of Greater Liquidity

## Proposed Issue of 2,000,000 £1 Shares

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING (BEING THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOR THE YEAR 1953) OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON JULY 29 IN LONDON, SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, C.M.G., K.C.B. (the Chairman), presiding.

The following report is taken from his circulated statement.

"If you will turn to the balance sheet you will observe that the position shows a greater liquidity than last year. This arises from a period of relative stabilization in Southern Africa.

**The Accounts**

"The items cash in hand and cash at call and short notice are up by £12 million, bills discounted (which largely represent Union Government and United Kingdom Government Treasury bills) are up by £17 million, and remittances in transit up by £8 million, so that there is an increase of £37 million in our most liquid assets.

"On the other hand, the items bills of exchange and advances to customers are together £15 million less than they were a year ago and the item investments is down by £5 million, while there is an increase of £17 million under the heading current and deposit accounts, which represents, of course, an equivalent addition to our cash resources.

"The reserve fund now stands at £6 million, as against £5 million at this time last year. The issued capital amounting to £5 million, remains unchanged, but there will be posted to you at the same time as this accounts a circular advising you that the board have decided to issue and offer to shareholders 2,000,000 new £1 shares which will be fully paid up and which will increase the capital from £5 million to £7 million. The premium on the shares will be placed to share premium account and the reserve fund further increased accordingly.

**Profit for the Year**

"From the profit and loss account you will see that after providing for taxation, after making a transfer to the credit of reserve for contingencies, and after making an allocation to the officers' pension fund, the profit amounted to £394,762.

"To the balance of profit £394,762 we add the balance brought forward from last year, £220,372, and thus have a total of £615,134 for disposal. An interim dividend of 9d. per share was paid on January 31 last which, after deduction of tax, amounted to £98,437, and there is therefore a balance now available of £716,697. From this has been appropriated to the premises the same amount as was allocated last year, that is, £200,000—leaving £516,697.

"It is recommended that a dividend of 1s. per share, plus a bonus of 6d. per share, be paid, leaving a balance of £310,447 to be carried forward to next year's accounts. Together with the interim dividend, this final dividend and bonus makes a total distribution of 2s. 3d. per share or 7.14% and represents an increase of 1.3% in the distribution.

"Together with the balance sheet there will be found the accounts of our wholly owned subsidiary, The Standard Bank of South Africa and Development Corporation, Limited. The Corporation has continued to expand

the assistance which it has rendered to customers of the bank in connexion with suitable development projects, and this will be seen from the fact that loans and interest accrued thereon has increased from £730,636 at March 31, 1952, to £1,007,412 at the date of these accounts.

"To do this the corporation has had to raise an overdraft of £750,238 from the bank, which is unduly high in relation to its capital. Accordingly, we are proposing that the capital of the corporation should be increased by £500,000, that shares to that value should be taken up by the bank and that the proceeds should be applied to reducing the corporation's overdraft. The bank's investment in the corporation will thereafter amount to £1,000,000.

**Satisfactory Trading in Kenya**

"The profit of the corporation for the year after making provision for taxation, etc., amounted to £13,056, and this added to the balance of profit brought forward amounts to £400,000, which is carried forward to the next account. Despite the disturbed conditions in Kenya, where many of the corporation's loans have been made, the corporation's trading experience is satisfactory and we are indebted to the local directors in East Africa for the sound advice and assistance they afford in connexion with the affairs of the corporation.

"The remainder of my statement gives a brief summary of economic and trading conditions in the territories in which the bank operates, but before I come to that I would like to remind you that this year Southern Rhodesia is celebrating the Rhodes Centenary and in connexion with these celebrations an important exhibition, representative of all the activities not only of Rhodesia, but of Central Africa generally, is being held at Bulawayo. This bank opened an office in Rhodesia in the year 1893 at the direct request of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and was the first banking institution to operate in that country, so that we are very directly interested in this anniversary.

**Union of South Africa**

"In the Union of South Africa business activity in 1952, while maintained at a high level, showed a comparative stability, in terms of money, at least, as contrasted with the rapid expansion of the previous post-war years.

"Two new features of great importance to the Union's future trade balance, and to its economy generally, made their appearance during the year. These were the first output of gold from the Free State mines and the steps taken to establish the production of uranium.

"That there would be a slackening in the momentum of commercial and industrial activity was not unexpected. The selective policy which the financial institutions were asked to adopt was undoubtedly a contributory factor towards the levelling out of business expansion and acted as a steadying influence on those who, under the influence of the buoyant post-war years, were tempted to over-trade.

**South West Africa**

"In all parts of South West Africa trading has reached satisfactory totals, notwithstanding a contraction in income in certain branches of farming caused

throughout. In many instances sales figures exceeded the results for earlier years by substantial margins, particularly in those centres where trade is being stimulated by the rapid progress of the fishing industry. Trading has benefited also as a result of the expansion that is taking place in the mining industry. The territory continues to achieve a substantial surplus on its external balance of payments.

#### Southern Rhodesia

Trading turnovers reached fairly satisfactory totals, although merchants generally regarded their sales during the year as disappointing. Spending by consumers was careful, staple goods were in constant and expanding demand, but the market for less essential and luxury lines was difficult. Additional rolling stock received during the year has increased the capacity of the railway system, but it is still much overloaded, and a programme of capital expenditure amounting to £27 million has been planned over the next three years.

Manufacturing activities correspond generally with the availability of local resources of raw materials, notably iron ore, asbestos, and limestone, and of agricultural products, principally tobacco and citrus. The development of secondary industries has in recent years attracted much overseas capital and technical skill and their range and capacity have been greatly broadened.

The Colony itself has grown as a market for local manufactures which are also finding outlets in other Central African territories, while certain products, principally textiles and clothing, continue to be exported to the Union. Engineering concerns and manufacturers of metal goods are steadily increasing their output, and there was an expansion in the production of steel by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission last year.

Mineral production showed a substantial increase over the previous year, particularly that of asbestos and chrome ore. There was a small rise in gold output.

#### Northern Rhodesia

Trade benefited last year by the sustained prosperity and expansion of the mining industry, principally as a result of which there were further increases in the population of the territory and the levels of employment and earnings.

Retailers' turnovers consequently rose to levels well above those for earlier years, and their stocks, which in some cases were widely expanded by heavy indenting in 1951, were brought into closer relationship with current trading requirements. Metals accounted for 97% of the total exports and for the substantial favourable balance of trade.

#### Nyasaland

In some respects trading conditions were difficult during the past year notwithstanding that both imports and exports rose in value to new record levels. Demand in the African trade was adversely affected by a contraction in demand resulting from the smaller tobacco crop which was affected by the excessive rain. Current reports indicate the prospect of satisfactory turnovers as the outlook for crops is more favourable than last year. The principal exports are tobacco, tea, cotton, maize, and groundnuts.

#### East African Territories

In the East African territories the beginning of the period under review coincided with indications of deflationary tendencies. There were signs of a fall in the level of business activity, mainly among importers who found themselves overstocked. Kenya perhaps felt the effects more than other territories, due in part to difficulties which caused an uneven flow of goods, and in part to the less buoyant economy of

country. Later a measure of renewed confidence was apparent, but Kenya had then to face the emergency arising from the activities of Mau Mau elements.

There is, however, a feeling that the economy of Kenya has sufficient resilience to recover with reasonable rapidity once the subversive movement has been eradicated. The impact of the misfortune has undoubtedly fallen upon the farming community, but the commercial life of the Colony has also felt the impact. Vigorous and active steps to deal with the immediate situation have recently been announced, and it is to be hoped that they will prove rapidly effective.

#### Tanganyika

Unusually heavy rains fell throughout the early part of 1952 and in certain provinces the grain and rice crops were affected by flooding. Dry weather later in the year reduced crops in most areas, but the production of sisal and the recovery of rubber importers and merchants have suffered to some extent as the result of the steady decline in prices during 1952. The value of exports at £21.7 million was about £2 million lower than the previous year.

#### Uganda

The Uganda Protectorate continues to be the wealthiest of the East African territories, with an impressive favourable trade balance. The economy of the country is still largely based on the cultivation of cotton, but the production and export of coffee is becoming a feature of increasing importance. Despite generally unfavourable weather conditions the estimated cotton crop of 30,000 bales was reached and has been successfully marketed.

In Zanzibar the close crop was poor, but estimates for the forthcoming year are promising.

#### Chairman's Report

"Of general conditions in Southern and Central Africa, where I recently made an extensive though rapid tour, I should say this. Although undoubtedly there are some serious political and social problems in each area, there seemed general confidence that these would not be allowed to impair economic progress. Where I went I was impressed by the widespread development that was noticeable.

"In the Union, apart from the opening up of new gold mines, there was intense activity in general building and industrial construction in all the larger centres. I was told that during the past few years, industry had been expanding at the rate of 25% per annum, and that the value of industrial output now exceeds £1,000 million pounds a year—five times what it was in 1939. This expansion is still going on, and it is perhaps just as well that the tighter conditions prevailing in the capital markets may necessitate some slackening of the pace.

#### Rhodesian Developments

"Similar conditions prevail in the Rhodesias, although in Southern Rhodesia tobacco growing and in Northern Rhodesia mineral production still remain, of course, the most important economic activities.

"Even in East Africa, despite the present anomalies, active development goes on, as evidenced by the proposals coming before our Development Corporation, and in Uganda there are a number of important projects on foot, under the auspices of the Government Corporation.

"In this refreshing climate of vigorous and for the most part healthy expansion, your bank must continue to play its part, and the additional resources arising from the proposed issue of new shares should assist towards this objective."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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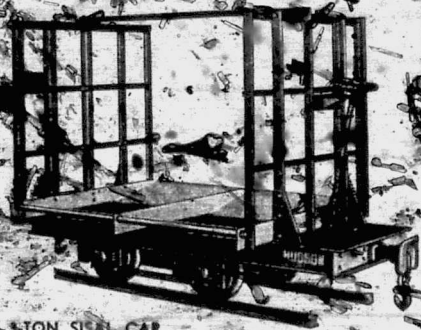
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