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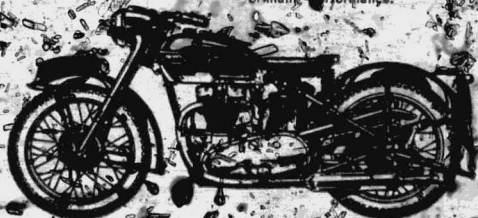
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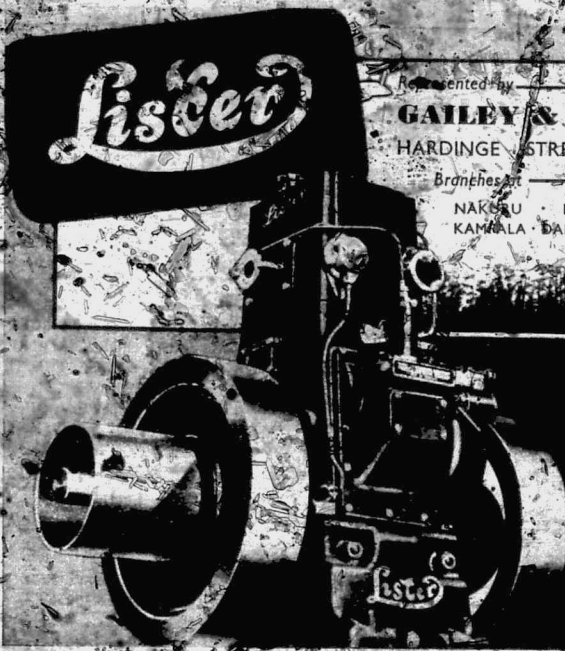
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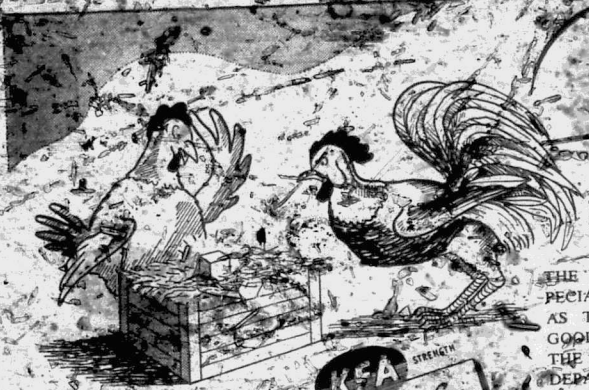
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**HOW GROSSLY AFRICANS ARE BEING MISLED** in Northern Rhodesia is shown yet again by the report in this issue of a recent speech of Mr. Nkumbula, general president of the African National Congress of that territory. Most of his exaggerations need no refutation in these columns, but the agitators in this country for the appointment of more Africans to public office would do well to examine them, and to assess the fitness of such persons for responsibility of any kind. If the speech should shock some of them into a better sense of reality, it will have achieved at least something, if not what the speaker intended. Because Mr. Nkumbula was for some time a student at the London School of Economics, he is regarded by large numbers of Africans in Northern Rhodesia as an educated and therefore reliable leader. There lies the danger.

His speech in Lusaka began with an offensive and deceptive personal attack on the most influential European non-official leader in the country, proceeded to travesty the proposed **Demand for an Unmanned African Affairs Board and Impugn the good faith of the Governor-General** appointed, indicted and makroos, untruthful, and disgraceful criticisms of successive representatives of the Sovereign overseas, and concluded with the assertion that "the best government for the black people is Governments fully manned and run by the black people of Africa."

Mr. Welensky, who was born and educated in Southern Rhodesia, and has spent the whole of his life in the Rhodesias, was denounced as a Pole and a Continent. His fellow Rhodesians have elected him to one office after another

because they have recognized his character and his capacity, and the unworthy sneers of an Nkumbula will have no effect beyond that of exposing the speaker's mentality. Will Mr. James Griffiths, and others who have insisted that federation, though the right policy, must not be introduced without the consent of the so-called African leaders, recognize in the light of this speech that there can be no hope of agreement with such a man as the Congress president? They might reflect that there have been many similar statements of late by Africans in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and England.

If, as is to be presumed, the president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress speaks for that body, it has rejected the basic principle of British policy in East and Central Africa, whether **Hysterical Her Majesty's Government in Fanaticism**, Great Britain is Conservative or Socialist. Offered partnership, the Congress demands a Government fully manned and run by the black people of Africa! Yet it can be safely said that not one African in Northern Rhodesia has yet shown the capacity to manage the smallest township, let alone the whole country. Northern Rhodesia has so produced an African doctor, lawyer, accountant, or engineer. In such circumstances to prate of an administration fully manned by Africans is to carry fanaticism to the extreme of hysteria. But wholly inexperienced Africans, some of them thinking perhaps of the possibility of occupying well-paid jobs with an sounding titles, may nevertheless be beguiled by phrenetic rhapsodies of this kind. A few irresponsible misleaders may do incalculable damage.

Having asserted that "the African Affairs Board will be thwarted and finally com-

pletely sabotaged by the Governor-General and the Federal Assembly," Mr. Nkomula added the heinous allegation. In the Speech Action Committee's Colonial history there has never been a progressive Governor-General, that appointments to such offices have been made from the most reactionary elements of Imperial Rover, and that the Governor's representatives have always treated subject races with contempt. Such misrepresentation is wicked. Since the words refer to the present Governor of Northern Rhodesia, among others, are they not actionable as subversive? None but a fanatical demagogue would by implication charge Sir Gilbert Bennie with breach of his oath to deal justly with all manner of men. As the president of the African Congress has done just that, perhaps the authorities will enable the court to give him elementary instruction in what is not permissible in a decently organized society.

**PROPOSALS** which are highly important intrinsically and on account of their implications have just been made by the Government of Uganda for the reorganization of the country's coffee industry. As will be seen from the details on another page, the intention is to ensure the participation of Africans in the processing side of the industry on extremely favourable terms, indeed on terms so generous that they appear to prejudice substantially and unfairly those non-Africans who have had the initiative to establish the curing works and buleries which have hitherto handled the crop. It is officially estimated that the present crop averages about 27,000 tons annually; but the existing factories are to be allowed to process more than 20,845 tons a year between them, which means that the Government intend to deprive them of almost exactly a quarter of their business at one stroke. The representatives of the curing works are stated to have accepted this decision, but that they have acquiesced under duress is the deduction which may be drawn. Sensing the determination of the authorities, they doubtless felt that the shift to private enterprise was so serious that they would be well advised to come to terms, even stern terms, at an early stage. In our view they would have done better to dispute an intention which seems to us less than fair, for on that account they could have evoked a wide measure of public support.

The Government's case rests on the fact that the total crop was considerably below present figures when the curing works were established. But what sort of an argument is that? The man with sufficient initiative to create a factory at considerable cost certainly did not base his calculations on the assumption that he would never be allowed to process more than 3,000 tons in a season (the figure now accepted as a maximum). He naturally counted on being able to handle, perhaps by successive extensions to his buildings, machinery, and staff, whatever increase in output might come from his neighbourhood, and arbitrarily to deny him the benefit of that expectation on the basis now suggested seems to us to be harsh treatment. There is no indication in the official notice of any recognition that the pioneer venturer has a good moral and economic case to be spared unfair and artificial competition sponsored by the Government, or that investors are bound to be alarmed by such a policy.

The result of the new plan is to offer African individuals, associations, and co-operative societies the opportunity of establishing four new curing works in the Mengo district and one in Masaka. **Should Be Closed.** Much too sweeping a change in all the circumstances? Surely a reasonable start might have been made with, say, two factories in Mengo and one in Masaka. That basis would have avoided such drastic forfeiture by existing interests while giving Africans a general footing in the industry. They are also promised the exclusive right of processing all future production of coffee in the country. Surely provision for satisfactory and economic operation should have been attached, and the stipulation that the work must be done by Africans that should be the criterion in such a matter. As Africans become capable of operating new enterprises, it is right and reasonable that they should have the opportunity. But, as we understand this *Gazette Extraordinary*, there would be nothing to prevent an affluent African or an African co-operative society from producing for export, securing two-thirds of the necessary capital from the Government, and leaving the enterprise wholly in the hands of European or Asian employees. That can surely not be the intention of the Government, which, however, does not bar such a course. It certainly ought to be prohibited in the ordinance.

## Notes By The Way

### Bishop's Blunder

AT LEAST ONE OF THE parish magazines under his influence to make known his opposition to the plan of the Government of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasa and for the federation of the British territories in Central Africa. In the House of Lords, however, was one of the severest critics—not, it was obvious, from a quite a acquaintance with the subject, but presumably because he had indignantly accepted representations made to him in his capacity as a bishop, which it would not be difficult to identify. Now I find that of two and a quarter columns which he has contributed to the African issues of the parish magazines in his office, almost one and a half columns are on the subject of federation.

### Misuse of Parish Magazines

HIS WRITTEN COMMENTS are much more moderately conceived and expressed than were the words which he spoke in debate in the Upper House, but they are nevertheless very much a royal statement, and not only should have involved appropriate inclusion in a diocesan leaflet, but the bishop writes that "far more trouble must be taken, and far more time given in explaining the whole purpose of the association to the Africans, with a view to enlightening not only their understanding but their co-operation. Just that is being done now, and will continue to be done in the next few months, but the readers of the bishop's words, few of whom will be in close touch with Central African affairs, are given no indication that that is so. The bishop might care to know that there are at this moment in this country well-known missionaries, well-known and wide-spread in Central Africa, who are convinced of the advantages of federation from the standpoint of Africans and equally convinced that the safeguards proposed in the White Paper are wholly adequate for their protection.

### Will Mr. Dumpton Explain?

ACCORDING TO MR. C. W. DUMPTON, a former Socialist M.P. for St. Albans, and now of the staff of the Colonial Development Corporation, there is somewhere in East or Central Africa, within five miles of a C.D.C. project, a Government hospital which is "bare of furniture, and completely lacking in facilities for medical or surgical work." He adds that the hospital has to perform serious operations on his own operating table. Mr. Dumpton's statement clearly demands amplification: it implies that there is in the employment of a Government in East or Central Africa, a European medical officer who operates in "complete lack" of the facilities for the discharge of his duties.

### What the Public Should Know

THAT SEEMS TO ME FUNDAMENTAL, as does the allegation that the hospital is "bare of furniture." Whereas many Government hospitals in East Africa are admirably equipped, others are necessarily more modestly supplied, but I have never yet seen or heard of a hospital, even in any of the territories which was "bare of furniture and completely lacking in facilities for medical or surgical work." If any reader reports experience of such a case, I shall be surprised. In the meantime, the plea might be told exactly where its interests are said to be so indifferently served.

### C.D.C. Extravagance

WILL MR. DUMPTON explain his statement? It is made in a signed article in the quarterly magazine of the C.D.C. (still produced with a lavishness which Lord Rains might have objected to), and apparently on the principle of showing the maximum of pictorial display, much of it in colour, with the minimum of hard fact. Readers of the article will not only have been inclined to accept the most inflated statements at face value, but to assume that they describe a condition of affairs which is by no means unique. Yet that was not when I first went to East Africa nearly 40 years ago did I ever see a Government hospital in the condition described by Mr. Dumpton; and not one of the more humble ones in the intervening years from time to time complained of inadequate equipment, owing to lack of funds, or affirmed "complete lack of facilities for medical or surgical work."

### Beer Equals Bread

AN AMUSING STORY of the endeavour of an official in Kenya to claim from the Government a shilling spent on a glass of beer with his lunch on the train when travelling on duty was told by Mr. W. Badley, Secretary to the Treasury, when he recently addressed the Nakuru Rotary Club. The auditor having disallowed the claim, the civil servant was asked to refund the shilling, whereupon he protested strongly, pointing out that the regulations provided for the refund of expenditure on meals taken while on duty, and that the Prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drugs Ordinance of 1930 included every article used by man for food or drink except a glass of water.

### All for A Shilling

IN EGYPT AND BABYLON brewers and bakers had, he explained, been the same people. Bread and beer contained the same ingredients—water, yeast, and a cereal grain. In making bread the fermentation process was arrested by baking the dough at an early stage, the yeast and water being incorporated with the unaltered grain, while in the case of beer the yeast was added to an aqueous infusion of the malted grain, and fermentation permitted to take its course. Whereas in bread the alcohol escapes in the oven, in beer it was retained in the beverage of the consumer. In short, the argument sought to establish that beer was merely liquid bread. Sad to relate, Kenya's Treasury, though it had had an excellent shilling's worth of reading matter, had to insist that the writer of so eloquent a plea must pay for his own liquid bread, not charge it to the taxpayer.

### Procrastination

WHAT IS THE STABLEST ANIMAL in which a veterinarian in Kenya may expect to be able to concern himself? Considering that the annual Report for 1950 of the Veterinary Department of the Colony has only just been published, I am inclined to think that the answer must be the man.

### Muganda Barrister

MR. ANSOLO KADUMEKARA KIRONDE, who has been called to the bar in the Middle Temple, is a grandson of the late Sir Anso Kungwa. Educated at King's College, Budo, Makerere College, Kampala, Adams College, Nala, and the South African Native College, at Fort Hare, Cape Province, Mr. Kironde has taught languages and history at Budo, where he was headmaster for seven years. He expects to return to Uganda from England about the end of the year.

# Work of the High Commission and Central Legislature

Sir Philip Mitchell on Inter-Territorial Co-Operation in East Africa

THE WHOLES OF THE EXECUTIVE STAFF of the headquarters of the East Africa High Commission could go to their offices comfortably in an omnibus," wrote Sir Philip Mitchell, then Governor of Kenya, on May 19 in a dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the work of the East Africa High Commission and the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

That most interesting document has now been published, and from it the following passages are taken.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding concerning the extent of the establishment of each of the principal executive offices at headquarters.

The Administrator of the High Commission has under him an assistant chief secretary, a Defence Secretary, eight executive officers, and 18 clerks; an Economic Secretary with an assistant and two clerks; and a Legal Secretary with an assistant and two clerks. The Commissioner for Transport has an assistant and three clerks; the Finance Member has two executive officers and two clerks; and there is also the Postmaster-General, making a total of 48 persons.

While the Order-in-Council provides that the approval of the High Commission is required for the introduction of any Bill, in practice no Bill is submitted to the High Commission for approval until complete, or a very considerable measure of, agreement has been reached with the territorial Governments on the details provisions of the Bill.

When a Bill is submitted for such approval, each member of the High Commission, in his capacity as a Governor, normally seeks the advice of his territorial advisers as to whether or not he should give such approval; and those officers do not normally advise their Governor to give such approval until they are satisfied that all the details of the Bill are acceptable to their Government. This necessarily means that these officers examine the Bill from the point of view of the interests of their particular Government, and not from an East African point of view.

## Delay in Approving Bills

This procedure inevitably results in considerable delay, and this has the disadvantage that, as the approval of the territorial Government has been sought to the publication of the Bill, whereas this approval is given by its official representatives on the Assembly, are committed to the Bill in the form in which it is introduced. As a consequence of this, it is that the nominated members of the Assembly are placed in the position in which they may well feel under restriction in debate.

It is a fortiori true that whether it would not be more advantageous, both from the point of view of expedition and of encouraging more active and vigorous debate in the Assembly, for the High Commission merely to approve of the general policy of any Bill and leave the detailed provisions implementing that policy to the executive officers of the High Commission.

Such a course would not, of course, preclude close consultation with the territorial Governments, or details, but it would remove the defects inherent in the present procedure, with the result that a Bill, when introduced into the Assembly, could be more freely and vigorously debated and criticized, not only by the non-official members but also by the nominated official members.

The achievement of these four years has demonstrated beyond dispute that important services affecting fundamentally the development of the three East

African territories are most effectively and economically administered by a centralized executive under the supervision and control of a central legislature.

The drawing of lines on maps does not partition the major problems with which East Africa is confronted—such problems as land-use, transportation, food supplies, disease of human beings and animals, and such pests as the locust. It has not been so readily accepted that those same original lines on maps are equally ineffective—except perhaps as obstacles to desirable expansion—in dividing the development of East Africa into sealed compartments.

"Understanding that social and economic advancement in any one of the territories is in the interest of the region as a whole, and, however, steadily gaining ground, and I am convinced that the High Commission organization and Central Assembly have been powerful factors in securing recognition of this. They still have a very important part to play in securing mutual understanding and a common approach to matters of common concern, and it is in the accomplishment of this task that they can probably make their greatest contribution to East Africa.

## Problem of Co-Ordination

For the East African region to progress at the rate which all desire, and on foundations which will guarantee the stability of that progress, it is clear that a large part of development must be on a regional basis, and that the means of co-ordinating economic policy (which must include fiscal policy) should be such as to ensure that development within all these territories is integrated.

These functions could in the circumstances of East Africa at the time be exercised only by the High Commission and Central Assembly, since that was the greatest measure of association for which agreement could be obtained. I believe that if these bodies had not been brought into existence the rate of development would have been incalculably retarded. I am not concerned to argue whether a greater measure of authority vested in these bodies could have achieved more, for it is certain that the powers granted to the High Commission and the Assembly were the most which could have been granted. Indeed, there have not been wanting efforts to prevent these limited powers from being exercised.

There remains one matter on which you may wish for an expression of opinion on the arrangement whereby the Governor of Kenya is official chairman of the High Commission.

The composition of the High Commission by the Governors of the three participating territories, each with an equal voice, has in fact ensured that none of the territories is at a disadvantage in this regard. It made unnecessary, and this is a very great advantage, a precise definition of the limits of authority of the chairman, or indeed any members.

But in order to avoid the appearance of the exercise of authority by one chairman and his colleagues, I made it clear to the principal executive officers from the start that it was imperative that they should regard themselves as vested with ministerial authority, severally for their several responsibilities and jointly for the conduct of the High Commission. It was for me for decision on matters of importance, in the sense in which a Member of the Government of Kenya would refer, would be inappropriate, matters which the principal executive officers could not decide severally or jointly, because of their importance, would clearly be matters for the High Commission. And so it has been done.

## Chairman's Function

Numerous formal and statutory functions are required of the chairman, largely signatures, and I have been happy to assist with advice and suggestions. But the work of the High Commission, legislative and administrative, is discharged by the principal executive officers, and I do not think it makes any difference who is chairman, except that the Governor of Kenya happens to reside in the town which must necessarily be the seat of the executive organs of the High Commission and is therefore conveniently at hand. I am the sole survivor of the original High Commission, but I believe my original colleagues and their successors would agree with the foregoing assessment of the situation.

The late Sir George Sanger as Administrator had the ambitious idea of starting the new system and did it brilliantly and bravely, and with great human understanding and insight. Work has been carried on by his successor, Mr. Robert Scott, up to high standards, but I think of no higher.

On Sir Robert Scott as the Commissioner for Transport, has fallen an especially onerous task in the field of transportation.

finance, administration, and education. He has seriously impaired his health by his ceaseless hours, but his achievements must excite the universal admiration, and indeed a classic example of public service.

Mr. Mundy, the Finance Member, has been responsible for administering the two major revenue-producing departments in East Africa and for many basic economic and administrative activities deriving from them, and has shown throughout the period exceptional qualities and great devotion to the public service.

Mr. German, the Postmaster-General, is a more recent recruit to the High Commission, but has had time to show what results can be achieved by great industry, ability, and power of organization. The Posts and Telecommunications Administration is already vastly improved as well as vastly expanded, but a few years more are needed before the public can expect to reap the full rewards of Mr. German's reorganization and reforms. I have no doubt that East Africa will then possess services equal to the best in comparable conditions anywhere.

These great public servants and their colleagues and subordinates have served each of the regions they have served with such devotion.

"Of the Central Assembly I feel that I must write as an East African, with a sense of deep obligation and gratitude. Under its distinguished speaker, Sir G. Fortchuk, whose fees were so very widely and personally felt throughout East Africa, it made a great beginning, dedicating itself to the service of East Africa.

"Under Sir Guy Phillips, who succeeded Sir Godfrey, it has grown and matured and presents a wholly admirable example of close attention to the public interest, a high standard of debate, and a spirit of toleration and mutual understanding as between territories, far less than the realization of the greatest importance to the future progress and development of the region. It has transacted a great amount of intricate and important public business in an admirable manner, and I venture to close this dispatch with the warmest expression of admiration and appreciation to its members."

(To be continued)

## Demand for "Black Government" in Northern Rhodesia

What Africans Are Being Told by Mr. Harry Nkumbula

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, general president of the African Native Congress of Northern Rhodesia, said recently, when addressing a public meeting in Mampolote township, Lusaka:

"In making observations on the federal scheme I must not be misunderstood. I am not going to make such observations as to provide for amendments or in order to produce a better scheme for a Central African federation. My criticism of the White Paper is directed towards the mentality of the European settlers in Central Africa and a certain section of the British politicians.

"Our opposition to the plan is based on a simple fact—that the Europeans of Central Africa and the present Conservative Government are aiming at a complete domination and exploitation of the black people of Central Africa. In other words, there is a revival of the British and Continental imperialisms.

"The architects of the federal plan are Sir Godfrey Huggins, a modern imperialist, and Roy Welensky, a man of Continental origin who is leading the so-called British people in Northern Rhodesia.

"Mr. Welensky is a role of a humble education. My reading of the European history made one impression on my mind about Poland, and that is that Poland has never been a stable State. The Polish leaders have always achieved one thing—wouble for everybody. Roy Welensky will certainly achieve his very Polish heritage in Central Africa.

"I mean every day I say there will be a far-reaching disaster in Central Africa because of the obtaining British imperialistic outlook and the sustenance and variety of the Continental leadership.

"Mr. Welensky has been able to make large concessions with the British Government in the preamble to the constitution. Section (b) of the preamble states that the state territories are the rightful home of lawful inhabitants thereof, whatever their origin. This, I think, is the greatest gain that Mr. Welensky has made for his fellow Continentals. The provisions of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will if this preamble is to be accepted be opened to all races, of all kinds.

"Who is to make such a decision? It is right and proper that the settlement should be made by the Africans who are the legitimate owners of this country and not by immigrant races, who were peacefully welcomed by the Africans. The British Government must be reminded that such a decision

involves deep moral questions. The British Government has pledged herself to protect these countries for Africans and to prepare the Africans for self-government. Is this the way to protect one?

"Furthermore, this section of the preamble contradicts one of the principal reasons why federation should come about. Among the main objectives of the federal scheme is the Year of Maturity for Africa in Central Africa. Under this section nothing can stop the Africans from taking up settlement in Central Africa when they qualify—and many will—as lawful citizens.

"It is indeed apparent that this section of the preamble was made in order to enlist the support of the Whites and other Continentals who resident in Central Africa, and also to elicit a measure of moral support from the European and Oriental States.

"We are being betrayed by the British Government, and it is in the interest of the white people in this country that their support of the plan is not the danger to us but to their well-being and happiness in this country. This is our country, and we have time and again stated that imposition of this scheme is against the wishes of six million Africans who will like the white people for the white Central Africa.

### "Stooges" on African Affairs Board

After criticizing the proposed Federal Assembly, the speaker continued:

"The African Affairs Board cannot be a safeguard for the Africans' interests, because, in the first place, the members will not be elected by the people whose interest it shall protect. This means that the board shall not be answerable to the Africans. The members will be the Governor-General's stooges.

"It means also that should any one of the members of the board express a different opinion or conduct himself in a manner which does not conform with the wishes of the Governor-General, his membership shall be terminated.

"In the second place, the board shall not be a safeguard for African interests on account of the provision that the organization of the work of the board and the manner in which the board will perform its functions shall be directed by the Governor-General. This board will have to do exactly what the Governor-General shall desire.

"This means that the board's objection to any Bill or differential measure or subordinate law shall be laid on the table of the Federal Assembly only, and not when the Governor-General shall think it fit to do so. This board shall not even be allowed to consult with the Africans other than those Africans who are members of it if the Governor-General shall so desire.

The board shall have for get permission of the Governor-General if the board wishes to consult such organizations as the African National Congress, the African Representative Council, the African Mine-workers' Union, and the African members of the Federal Parliament and other African and non-African organizations.

This Board shall not be able to contact the Secretary of State whatever that Secretary of State may be, it shall not be able to appeal to the International Organizations, such as the United Nations Organization or the International Court of Justice, without the consent of the Governor-General.

"The African Affairs Board will be the Governor-General's instrument for achieving his political aims. It will enable him and the Federal Assembly to carry out their objective of African domination without of with the least possible interference from the six million Africans of Central Africa and the British Government."

The draft Federal scheme sought to have been accompanied by constitutional arrangements for the territorial Governments so as to see whether or not the African populations could get a direct hearing from the British Houses of Parliament.

**Subordinating Federal Safeguards**

No keen student of constitutional evolutions can fail to see that the African Affairs Board will be (inwardly) structured, and finally completely subordinated by the Governor-General and the Federal Assembly.

Who can be led to believe that the Secretary of State will decide against the Bill that has been passed by the Federal Legislature? However different it would mean that measure may be to the interests of Africans?

It could be urged that the Governor-General will be a considerate and progressive individual who would

allow great latitude to the board in order to make its weight of criticism felt by the Federal Assembly and the British Government. But in the whole of Colonial history there has never been a progressive Governor or Governor-General.

Governors and Governor-Generals have always been drawn from most reactionary elements of Imperial Powers, and have treated subject races with contempt. In some cases they had ruthlessly exterminated the indigenous people, for instance, the Red Indians and the Australian Aborigines. In South Africa and Rhodesia attempts are being made to reduce the Africans to the lowest cubs of humanity, but the Governors and Governor-Generals have not yet proved to be considerate to the African interests.

Having referred again to the Federal Assembly, the president of the African National Congress concluded:

**"Black Government for Black People"**

Ladies and gentlemen, I must say one thing that I have always avoided. I cannot help thinking and convincing myself that after my experience in my political life I have come to the conclusion that the best government for the black people is Government fully manned and run by the black people of Africa.

"I shall die a very unhappy man if I shall not see a truly African Government in Central Africa. My children and my grandchildren shall continue with this objective if it cannot be achieved in my lifetime.

I do not accept Welensky's or Huggins' Governments. They are to me foreign, and foreign they shall remain.

The only safeguard of an African is self-government in which the African will play a predominant part in determining the destinies of his fellow men.

[Editorial comment appears under heading of Women.]

**Africans Have Made Federation a Whipping-Boy**

**Minister of State's Conviction at Its Ends of Rhodesian Tour**

FEDERATION HAD BECOME A WHIPPING-BOY among Africans with the realizations of the scheme obscured by irreflexion, said Mrs HARRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, on Monday, as he concluded his official tour of Northern Rhodesia.

He added that he was quite satisfied that 90% of the African population in Northern Rhodesia knew nothing about the federation scheme, and he was equally certain that if federation came, they would not notice any change in their existence, except when the scheme's benefits began to make themselves felt.

"There are certainly many Africans opposed to federation," said Mrs Hopkins, "but there are certainly others who are in favour of it - not perhaps a great number, but that is because they do not understand the issues."

Frightened to Express their individualistic convictions of many Africans who regard the scheme, but are really too frightened to say so in public, she said. "I am certain this is true; I have had cases of individuals quoted to me.

"A number of Africans have genuine fears, but I do not think that these are based on the contents of the federation scheme. I have heard no arguments which have shaken my opinion that federation is a good thing for Central Africa and that the existing interests of Africans will be fully protected.

"The issue of federation has come at a time when the Africans are spontaneously stirred by world events and are anxious to take a further step forward in their progress.

Even if the word 'federation' had never been uttered, I think the same reaction could have arisen. The Africans are anxious for development in political and industrial fields. They feel that when federation came along they might be their opposition."

African ambitions and fears over the entire area have been affected by events in West Africa with the consequence that the federation issue had become a whipping-boy. If the scheme were to break down now, it was very doubtful whether federation would ever come. Eyes, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, would be turned elsewhere.

Mr. Hopkins declared that the British Government of whatever party would maintain the African Affairs Board as a real safeguard for African interests and would ensure that its full functions were carried out.

**Commission's First Reports Next Month**

First reports from the three commissions now investigating the financial, judicial, and Civil Service aspects of federation would be received early next month, and would be made public.

If the bill scheme was approved at the Victoria Falls conference next January, a referendum would take place in Southern Rhodesia. A referendum would also be held in the Native Commission areas of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Hopkins has said that some time next year an enabling bill would be presented to the House of Commons to bring the federal scheme into force.

To the executive committee of the African Congress in East Africa, Mr. Hopkins had earlier expressed his conviction that federation would bring a lasting solution to the problems of a multi-racial society before such problems as race and language. He fully understood the Africans' views, but thought they were unjustified in view of the facts presented. After listening to all the arguments put forward,

was more than ever convinced that the federal scheme was in the best interests of all races, above all the Africans.

The president of Congress, Mr. Harry Nkumbulu, denied that Africans sought a black Government. "We are not preaching black domination," he said, "but in the interests of any nation is the power to shape its own destiny. White domination already existed in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and that situation would be repeated in a Federal Government."

"See the report on another page of this issue in which the same speaker told an African audience that Congress demands a Government 'fully manned and run by the black people.'"

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the British Government rejected any form of domination, either white or black. "You are now profiting by our experience," he said to Africans, "and will get your development much quicker than we did."

An assurance was given by the Minister to a delegation from the Mchira Superior Native Authority that the British Government attached great importance to the assistance given to the chiefs in the work of government. No threat to the power of the chiefs would come from federation.

In Luanshya Mr. Hopkinson met members of the local Management Board, Ratepayers' Association and Chamber of Commerce, and later received representatives of African organizations. One of the latter claimed that Europeans in Northern Rhodesia sought the formation of a Dominion which would lead to the disappearance of Protectorate status.

Mr. Hopkinson repeated that the British Government had made it perfectly clear that Protectorate status would be maintained. Concerning the alleged "forcing through" of federation, the Minister recalled the Secretary of State's recent comment that his task would be to assist in any measure unpopular with a large section of any community which was not to be considered. There was no escape for the Colonial Secretary from discharging his responsibilities of deciding whether measures were beneficial and therefore to be completed, despite opposition.

More African representatives were met in Chipukola and Mubila. Mr. Hopkinson was served memoranda from local branches of African organizations. One Union said that a single British *Moc* would have a "much better chance of resisting the influence of outside influences foreign to the British way of life" and that the Federal Government would have far greater power to restrict undesirable immigration than the Northern Rhodesian Government had at present.

The Minister also asserted that he had met and talked with some Africans during the last few days who were in favour of federation. He emphasized that the British Government was wholly in favour of the Africans.

An African in Bulawayo, who led the delegation to the Minister for Eastern Rhodesia and the proposed development of new copper mines at complex mine ways in which land was being taken away from the Africans, Mr. Hopkinson replied that such development was for the benefit of Africans, that the existing situation concerning land would remain unchanged under federation, and that African land rights would still be under the care of the Northern Rhodesian Government, which was responsible to the Colonial Secretary.

**Further Views on Federation**

Sir Marston Egan, who was Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia from 1939 to 1942, wrote recently in the  *Scotsman* :

"I do not recall any occasion during my service in Northern Rhodesia when measures put forward for improving the African standards of life, through health and education services and the like, were not welcomed and supported by the non-official members, and it should not be overlooked that the idea of partnership between European and African in the future development of the country is an idea propounded by the European non-officials, not one demanded by the Africans."

"When it is remembered that within the lifetime of some of your older readers the slaves of Northern Rhodesia were the frequent victims of slave-raids and inter-tribal forays (from which we freed them), it is not an achievement so which both parties may be well satisfied that their future relationship should be contemplated on a basis of partnership. And in the inevitable contributions which each party makes in education, citizenship, and social resources, is not a joint partnership a handsome offer for the European to make to the African?"

"If federation is to be blocked by political demands for virtual African hegemony, the necessary confidence in the future of the territories, without which capital will not flow, is likely to be seriously damaged. It is hard to see a country for the European to see the African."

"It would have been surprising if the first reaction to the federation scheme on the part of the Africans had not been unfavourable. It is inconceivable that the ordinary Native could understand the issues involved, nor, in a country in which there are over 100 tribal languages, is it possible to know in what terms the question has been put to them."

"The almost solitary initial opposition to Government reforms is an attitude familiar to Colonial Administrators in almost every field of administrative activity, such as the curbing of surplus cattle, the building of latrines, to reduce the incidence of hookworm, the fixation of the maize price, the abandonment of the hideously cruel circumcision ceremonies, the cessation of the practices of near bloodings and ritual murders, and many other matters of varying importance, which the ordinary Native does not understand, and the only method is for the Government to make up its mind whether or not a thing is the right thing to do and to insist in the best interests of the natives to explain its reasons to the Native councils, and then to do it."

**European Traditions of Fair Play**

"What assurance can be given that the general of the Europeans will accept the obligations of partnership when the shoe begins to pinch? What assurance can there be? What assurance has a boy that his parent will honour his obligations to him when times become hard? The best assurance lies in the active promotion of inter-racial confidence. Europeans do not change their characters when they become colonists, nor do their sons (the White Africans) abandon the traditions of fair play in which they have been nurtured."

"It is 10 years since I left Northern Rhodesia, but the heart goes mostly to the south, where I lived and whom I trusted during my service. It is because I believe in their good faith in regard to our relationship with the African that I am confident that the Africans will find federation to be in their own best interests."

Sir Herbert Thompson, writing from the Old Palace, Worcester, to *The Times* on the propriety of using district officers to explain the proposals for Central African federations said :

"Though in 1939 provincial self-government had been successfully established in British India, Dominion status, a franchise, India and Pakistan now voluntarily enjoy, could not be achieved because the princes were still doubtful about their future should they accede to the proposed federation provided in the Government of India Act, 1935. A last resort, were suggested to employ the district officers, who were in contact with the princes, to explain to the princes the probable impact on their lives and welfare of the federal proposals. The question usually asked whether, if the political officer were himself a Hindu, he would accede. Honestly asked for their advice, these officers invariably gave the same reasoned answers, why personally they would accede. The political officers were achieving considerable success in removing doubts, but it was too late. War came and the federation sections of the great Act were put into cold storage, never to emerge in the same form."

"It is fair to suggest that if India had achieved federal self-government before the war, post-war bloodshed and partition might never have occurred. India might have remained a single country, and her oldest forms of self-government, the Native States, might have continued to exist."

And the Rev. Michael Scott, by questioning the propriety of similar action in Africa, has made it possible to recall one of the greatest Imperialist acts of self-agriculture, on the part of an expatriate service, for had these members of the Indian political service been allowed to succeed they would have signed their service deeds, waivered and their employment would have disappeared.

**Professor Harlow Suggests Delay**

Professor Vincent Harlow, writing to *The Times* from Balliol College, Oxford, suggested a delay of five years. He said, *inter alia* :

"Federation would enable the three territories in association to reach a level of economic development which none of them could hope to achieve individually, and a federated central Africa could expect to be able to stand on its own feet in relation to the South African Union. No sensible person would lightly cast aside such desiderata, and yet the hesitancy remains."

"The horns of the dilemma are sharp. Under the federal scheme any increase in the number of Africans in the central legislature would be at the discretion of the European members, who would be tamely initiated would have to be numerically preponderant. The suspicious hostility which might ensue could be tolerated if the three participating Governments were empowered to adjust from time to time

the racial composition of their representation at the centre. It seems unlikely that the Government of Southern Rhodesia would be prepared to accept such a provision. Mr. Mogohe, in his speech to the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, admitted an increasing quota of African members in accordance with the basic principles of British Colonial policy, while the federal legislators retained with little or no modification the initial European preponderance. The prospect of harmonious co-operation within the federal structure would progressively diminish.

On the other hand, many African leaders in the territories are promising their beleaguered followers that if they resist federation in any form, they will very shortly achieve "Gold Coast" constitutions. No doubt the prestige, patronage and power attaching to ministerial rank are glittering prizes, but the situation of Central Africa bears no analogy to that of the Gold Coast. There is no future for a Central Africa entirely dominated either by Africans or by Europeans. If federation were abandoned, there would indeed be frustration and bitterness.

#### Spirit of Partnership

At the same time, any federal system depends for success upon the positive and active good will of all the participants. Much is being said (and sincerely) about partnership between European and African in Central Africa, but the spiritual partnership is a prerequisite of federation. Have the necessary trust and confidence been sufficiently established? If there is doubt on that score we ought to make haste slowly in a system which would be the central nerve of race relations. If the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland were by formal resolutions to accept the principle of federation and declare their intention of bringing a federal system into operation in, say, five years' time, an objective would have been officially stated and an interval provided for essential preparatory work.

During that period much could be done in the way of economic integration and joint economic development, possibly by investing the Central African Council with increasingly wide executive functions. More important still, the interval could be used for promoting a psychological climate favourable to an inter-racial partnership.

New steps would be more influential in that regard than a cessation of the discriminatory practices of the European trades unions in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt and Southern Rhodesia might make a start in lowering the franchise qualifications for Africans.

To abandon federation would involve a secession of a vital responsibility to Europe. It would give rise to serious repercussions throughout the Colonial Empire. The immediate task awaiting Europeans would appear to be one of preparing the ground, so that the federalists who are planted, shall not be withered by the acidity of the soil.

#### Mr. Mathu Wants 20-Year Delay

THE LEADER of the Africans' non-official members in the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. E. W. Mathu, said in Nairobi early this week:

"The British Government should postpone their proposals for Central African federation. The timing is immature and inopportune. In another 20 years, maybe, but not now."

In reply to the question whether the ultimate aim of Africans was a partnership of all races, he said that partnership in business meant equality in the administration of the assets and even of the liabilities, and continued:

"I say that Central African federation is not partnership but domination. Domination is the intrusion of Europeans in Central Africa. If they mean democracy, how can a few minority white groups dominate millions of black people? They know that Africa is rising, and they want to be quick."

"Europeans have been chased out of Asia, the Near East, Egypt and other places, and they say their future is in Africa. I have no objection to their being here, but they have approached the matter from the wrong end. I want a scheme that will satisfy all races because we are all here to stay. I am not suggesting that the Europeans or Asians should go."

Mr. Mathu alleged that as soon as the Europeans achieved federation in Central Africa they would press for federation between Central and East Africa, and finally a linking with the Union of South Africa, "with the Malan policy."

## Increase of Lawlessness in Kenya

### Mr. Michael Blundell Urges Action

"DO NOT MOVE THIS RESOLUTION" as a European. "I move it as a citizen of this country," all regardless of race, are affected by this problem," said MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL in the Kenya Legislative Council when he proposed a motion urging the Government to take measures to deal with the disregard of law and order in the Colony.

Crime was, he declared, a symptom of the morale of a State, and when crime increased it was the morale and mental health that should be studied rather than that reliance should be placed on the police force and other palliatives. The police vote had been enormously increased in the past four years, but little had been done to stop the deterioration of law and order. The will to accept law and order must grow out of the people; it could not be imposed on them.

The causes of the upward trend of crime, especially crimes of violence, were political, social, economic, and administrative.

#### Complacency in Administration

Some people intended to use western views and the western framework in which they had been fostered, to distrust the State. The situation had to be dealt with ruthlessly for the sake of the people of all races. In assessing this problem there was complacency in the Administration which should be removed.

The protagonists of subversive movements in the Colony had the advice and the backing of persons from overseas who were primarily interested in the destruction of the Government. The leaders, not groups of small people, should be rounded up. A subversive organization was like a disease.

The target dates for overturning the Government should be within the next nine months. If it could be reasonably proved that the organization was large, applicable to one group of people, it would advocate the maintenance of a pass system, for which there was the precedent of the action against the *harambee* and the Kapsigis. Government could not continue to fill up the prisons with groups of small people who had been led astray. Collective fines might be needed.

Turning to the social and economic aspects of the problem, Mr. Blundell did not blame the African people for the serious decline in their moral fibre. As guardians of the African, Europeans must accept the responsibility.

Sixty-five per cent. of crimes were committed in and near Nairobi, where a large number of Africans had been congregated and crowded from the soil. Those who were inadequate houses, fed, and clothed, with nowhere to go and herded together. There was the seed-bed for the crime and lack of law and order in the city. Measures using schemes for the poorer people should be undertaken, especially in areas outside the city where gardens and allotments could be provided.

#### Broadcasting Expansion Needed

There should be an expansion of broadcasting. Poorer Africans had nothing to do in the evenings except get interested in subversive movements and crime. Those who had been lucky in the past should have the best in the Native, especially in Nairobi District.

Mr. Blundell emphasized the need for better formal education. He welcomed the Government's entry into betting and gambling. There were some 70 bookmakers in Nairobi, in whose offices one could see Africans every day betting on a board. They had no idea what they were betting on, and it was a significant fact that two out of every five persons arrested for crime had been given a fine, their pockets searched, and they would be going to limbo, but solely to entertain the public.

The present structure built for African was open to a sufficiently high level to help them again to transition to crime. The general wage level was too low. Considering that the basic minimum wage was only 75s. per month, and that Africans could get meat, conscientious employers should be placed in shops, windows, it was a miracle that there was not more crime. But it would be sufficient to raise the African's



which unless his duties on work could be changed. A small amount of early incentives was required.

Control of the criminal had recently been hindered by makers' identification being difficult. Areas might have to be selected in which the police could demand proof of identity. The Commission on the East African Police Force had recommended that the results might be obtained from a slightly smaller force with a higher ratio of Europeans. Some of the older police officers, accustomed in their ideas might be retained. The police still had a long way to go to convince the public that they were friends, not enemies.

Many penalties in ordinances had not been brought in line with the present value of money, and he favoured raising the level at which automatic confirmation of sentences began. The "Spivs and Drunks Ordinance" should be enforced, and receivers should be dealt with "ferociously". If a receiver was not a permanent resident he should on conviction be deported; if he were a permanent resident opportunities for him to repeat the crime should be seriously curtailed.

MR. H. STADE, seconding, asked the Government to consider the preparation of regulations under the emergency Powers Ordinance to provide for the arrest and detention of suspect leaders of subversive organizations, and urged the system of local responsibility, an old-established system among the Asians in the Colony.

If the individual criminal is continued, and not the encouragement of crime around him, political crime, he will not grow here. Therefore, it is fair to blame kith and kin for the political activities of their own families. It is different from colonial times because these are placed on localities. What I am suggesting is that the political mischiefer, instead of being a communal hero, should become a communal nuisance.

**Crime Increase Not Uniform**

THE MEMBER FOR LAW AND ORDER differentiated between ordinary crime and subversive crime. In the first five months of this year ordinary crime had increased by 18% compared with the same period in 1951, but the increase was not uniform throughout the Colony, being concentrated chiefly in Nairobi and Mombasa.

The greatest rise was in crime against property, which was up by 24%, but the comparable figure in Uganda was 28%. In the Coast and Mombasa provinces there were declines of 30% and 20% respectively. Since November last the cost of essential commodities had risen steadily, but it must not be assumed that the wages of the very poor had risen to the same proportion.

Every night 10,000 Asians in Nairobi were homeless and had nowhere to go for the night. "When I have a substantial portion of the population who are workless, penniless, and sometimes homeless, you have a fertile ground in which the seeds of crime can germinate."

Turf accountants in Nairobi had increased from 35 to 62 in six months.

The police force was not strong enough for its work. In 1951 the total strength was 679, against 637 at present, and during that three years the population of Nairobi had increased at a fabulous rate. Factories and warehouses alone had increased by about 30%.

The police were overworked. In Nairobi, in fact, they had on average 30 cases under investigation; in Mombasa the average was 20. In the Metropolitan area of the United Kingdom the figure was 10 at most. There was also difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of the public.

**Biggest Piece of Rural Development**

**Sir Andrew Cohen on Uganda's Progress**

THE "GREATEST PROBLEM" which Uganda will have to face in the next 10 years, said SIR ANDREW COHEN, the Governor, when addressing the annual luncheon of the Uganda Planters' Association, would be that of increasing the production of foods of the right kind. There was, he emphasized, far too much reliance on bananas, sweet potatoes, and cassava, and great need to improve the diet of the people.

Sir Andrew said in the course of his speech:—

"The possibilities in rural development are infinite. Have you looked at Tesoro, one of the very great amounts of development which is going on there in cotton and live stock? Have you looked at our water development programmes in the Central and northern parts of the country and in Buganda? Have you looked at the progress of the control of tsetse in the north, centre, and west of the country?"

**Development of Phenomenal Promise**

This morning I went to the industrial area of this town and saw the new plant which the Uganda Company are planning for the dusting of cotton. I am told that, on a very conservative estimate indeed, the application of this disinfectant to cotton in Buganda alone will bring nearly £500,000 extra to the farmers and to the Government. This is an enormous thing, probably the biggest piece of economic rural development going on in any part of Colonial Africa. Over the next five years this will have a phenomenal effect on our economy.

Stimulation of increased food production is extremely important. Cash crops are bound to discourage people from producing food, with serious results in some cases. There is far too much reliance on bananas, sweet potatoes, and cassava. Cassava is important as a food reserve bearing in mind its nutritive qualities. The Baganda may have to think very hard if they are going to improve their diet. This, I believe, the biggest problem everyone in the country will have to face during the next 10 years.

It seems to me, coming fresh to these problems, that my predecessor and his official and non-official advisers were absolutely right to go hard on mining and industrial development. No country can afford to rely simply on agricultural crops, such as cotton and coffee. We must diversify and strengthen our economy.

You, Mr. President, have said that labour recruiting is a monopoly, sucking away the life blood of a country. I should say that labour recruiting had largely the opposite effect. We are 200,000 people employed as labourers in this country at any one time. Probably at no one time have more than 1/20th, or 10,000, of the people in employment been recruited. Each year 20,000 are recruited, all of them for about six months only.

**Training Skilled Labour Force**

The difficulties come from the natural growth and development of the country, and the natural preference of workers to work for themselves rather than for anyone else. The solution lies, I think, in greatly increased mechanization, and still more than that you should go in to the greatest possible extent over a period of years for skilled, trained, and specialized labour, paying it a good wage and giving it good housing and other conditions, instead of relying to such a large extent on unskilled, untrained, and transient labour, which will inevitably mean inefficiency, and in the end be more expensive to the employer in relation to the amount of work done.

I do not believe that a satisfactory solution of our labour problems will be found while wages bear their present relation to product prices. But if the wage structure is to go up, it can go up only on the basis of reduced, more efficient, and more permanent labour force, so that the economics of the planning industry may not suffer. That is, I believe, the long-term solution, and I shall be glad to meet you very soon to achieve it.

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### Investigation of Sukulu Minerals

#### Important Development in Uganda

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED between Rio-Tinto Co. Ltd., Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., Frobisher, Ltd., and the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., to form a company in Uganda to be known as the Tororo Exploration Co. Ltd. for the purpose of further exploring the Sukulu mineral complex.

This step follows the investigations made over the last two years by the Uganda Government and its consultants. Although satisfaction is felt at the quantities of minerals available, it is considered prudent to form an exploration company to carry out the practical experimental work by the operation of a plant on the difficult ore dressing and separation problems involved.

The Governor has undertaken to grant the company when formed, a special exclusive prospecting licence for pyrochlore, magnetite, apatite, francolite, and zircon.

Should the task of the Exploration Company be concluded satisfactorily, then a mining company will be formed by the same partners to obtain a full mining lease to exploit the minerals on a large scale.

The separate companies and the U.D.C. are individually interested in obtaining the concentrates from the eventual mining company in order themselves to form processing companies to handle the various manufactures or products involved.

#### Government Interest Subsidized by Shares

The four participants have agreed that, in consideration of the valuable research so far completed by Government, they will, when forming the mining company, give Government free shares to cover the cost of the reimbursable work, and the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., will have an option ahead of its partners, to purchase those shares from Government. Computation of this reimbursable work is now in hand.

The new company will, of course, assume full responsibility for all future research expenditure.

Mr. J. G. Simonsen, chairman of the U.D.C., told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

One of the most satisfactory features of the agreement reached is the obvious confidence felt in Uganda by such well-known names in the mining world as Rio-Tinto, Monsanto, and Frobisher groups.

This first step is rightly not spectacular; it is designed to ensure that when the mining company is formed, its separation and ore dressing methods will certainly be those best suited to obtain the maximum value from the minerals involved. I do not think that the formation of processing companies will be delayed until the mining companies established; the research work done by the exploration company will be available to all the partners to enable them to consider their own plans.

#### Iron and Steel Industry in Prospect

In my view, and as has already been expressed by others, the Uganda Development Corporation must exert every effort to establish an iron and steel industry at Tororo. We have the magnetic and we shall have the power. Our consultants, who again visited Uganda at the end of July, are faced with certain problems, and within a few months we should have full and up-to-date reports from them. I hope that soon after that positive decisions can be taken.

The capital involved in a steel undertaking would, of course, be substantial and beyond the capacity of the Corporation alone, but if the project proves attractive, then the finance problems must be overcome. At this early stage of what we all hope will be

development in the Tororo area, a tribute should be paid to Dr. Davies, Mr. Tindall, Mr. Weller, and various consultants overseas for their persistent efforts and confidence in the Sukulu minerals. Their work has justified the companies taking this initial step.

We are fully in support of the mining company reimbursing Government for the most valuable research it has carried out and for the amounts expended in scientific work abroad. Without that work we should not be at the stage we are to-day, and it was quite clearly beyond the normal functions of the Geological Department. This country needs to spend a great deal on research, all of which should pay handsome dividends, both directly and indirectly.

If this industry proves the success that is hoped for, it will be of incalculable benefit to the country and to the African in particular. Not only should the African local governments profit from the eventual royalties, but possibly from shareholding in the U.D.C. which there is provision in the Corporation Ordinance; and, of course, from the wide field of employment offered.

The employment need not be confined to manual work. There should be adequate scope for all who are able to prove their merit and dependability, and the opportunity for many to obtain practical training in industry.

### Rhodesia Development Plan

THE 1952 REPORT of the Northern Rhodesian Development Authority shows that in the first half of the 10-year plan nearly £13m. has been spent. A further £7.4m. will probably be spent this year. The plan was reviewed last year in the light of rising costs, and the estimated total increased from £19m. to £36m. The campaign to render the country self-sufficient in foodstuffs was handicapped in 1951 by one of the worst droughts in recent years. Shortages of labour and certain materials again hampered the building programme, and there was a dearth of builders and contractors. Under the £1m. scheme for local authorities and the £600,000 scheme for African civil servants, 6,431 units of native housing had been completed since 1948, last year's contribution being 4,672. In the rural development programme, priority was given to African agriculture, new farm blocks were demarcated in the Fort Jameson and Serenje peasant farm areas, and few schemes were initiated in the Kasama and Abercorn districts.

### Seychelles Project Abandoned

THE SEYCHELLES FISHERIES PROJECT of the Colonial Development Corporation is to be closed and the vessels and equipment sold. About £270,000 has been spent on this scheme, for which 2,550,000 was sanctioned. About two years ago two motor fishing vessels, the ISLE of ST. ANNE and the ISLE of SILHOUETTE, each of 33 tons, were put into service with the object of catching fish on the outer banks of the Seychelles Group. A scaling establishment was set up on St. Anne Island, and the intention was to market the fish on the East African mainland. Because the vessels proved too costly to run, it was decided long ago to withdraw them and substitute smaller and better manned vessels. Now that modification has been abandoned, the two ships have been taken to Mombasa.

An issue of £2,060,000 of 4½% stock, 1971-78, was offered by the Nyasaland Government in London on Tuesday at the issue price of £98.10s. per cent. and was over-subscribed. Applications up to £300,000 were allotted in full, between £400 and £1,000, the allotment will be £200, and over £2,000 about 25% of the amount applied for.

### Equal Standards of Judgment Measuring the Claims of Africans

LORD MILBURN said in the House of Lords recently:

"Many Africans make impatient claims that they are potentially and in practice the equal of Europeans in every respect. It may be so potentially. I do not know, but the European has at least a longer experience and a great deal more acquired ability.

"I suggest that the time has come to treat and judge the African as an equal, and not to expect a lower standard from him and condemn it when you meet it. We should say to him the old words:

Comes now to test your manhood  
Through all the thankless years  
Cold, clear with dear-bought wisdom,  
The judgment of your peers.

That is what the African requires to-day, the judgment of an equal talking to an equal, just as we should talk to each other and point out each other's faults when they are visible."

### National Income Over £99m.

Southern Rhodesia's national income last year is estimated by the Central African Statistical Office at £99,200,000, an increase of over £7m. compared with 1950. In 1946 the figure was £47,700,000. The number of Europeans employed in the Colony was 51,400, an increase of 5,000, and people working on their own account totalled 8,200. African employers and those working on their own account numbered 9,200, male employees 488,000, and females 12,009, excluding 28,532 native women seasonally employed in agriculture. So a total of 510,000 Africans were gainfully employed in the money economy. Asians gainfully employed last year numbered 3,400.

### Sir Andrew MacTaggart New Chairman of Power Securities

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART, who has been appointed chairman and managing director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd., in the place of Mr. William Shearer, who died recently, was born in 1888 and educated in Kilmarnock and Glasgow. After a four-year pupilship with Warren and Stewart in Glasgow, he joined the Nigerian Railways as an assistant engineer, and served with the Royal Engineers throughout the 1914-18 war, being commissioned in France in 1917.

Two years later he joined Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd., and was responsible for the design and construction of hydro-electric works in Scotland, Italy, India, and East Africa, and for the construction of large irrigation works in Iraq.

Sir Andrew, who was knighted last year, is a director of Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd., Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., Stent Precast Concrete, Ltd., and Metropolitan Construction Co., Ltd. He was president of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors from 1949 to 1951, vice-president of the International Federation of Building and Public Works, and a member of the Council of British Employers' Confederation.

In 1919 he married Miss Marie Louise Peter, daughter of M. Gaston Petit.

Southern Rhodesian tobacco is to be bought by France, in return for agreement to import certain French goods, at present prohibited, limited at first to wines and brandies. The Southern Rhodesian Government is expected to release francs for such purposes up to 15% of the value of tobacco exported to French markets, including Indo-China. Trade discussions will be resumed in November.

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MR. A. BINNS, Chief Education Officer of Tanganyika, has recently investigated educational matters in East Africa. He has been appointed a member of the board of governors of Wesleyan College, the A.S.U.'s representative Sandhurst establishment. GENERAL SIR BERNARD PAGE, Governor of the Royal Hospital Chelsea, and a brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, is another member.

MR. JOHN COVAT, Chief Secretary of Education in Southern Rhodesia since 1948, when he had been removed from control of the Technical Affairs Department, has retired after 30 years' association with education in the Colony. He had been head of the department since 1946. After being lecturer at Glasgow University, he served at the 1945 war with the R.I.A. and the Royal Engineers, and on demobilization took a B.Sc. degree and taught in Glasgow schools for four years. He arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1923, and taught in a school at Plumtree before becoming inspector of schools in the Umali district. From 1940 to 1946 he was headmaster of the Allan Wilson School. He is chairman of the Glasgow University Association of Rhodesia.

## Obituary

### Sir Hesketh Bell

#### First Governor of Uganda

SIR HESKETH BELL, G.C.M.G., who has died in a London nursing home at the age of 87, had had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, of which he wrote in his book "Glimpses of a Governor's Life." Among his other books were "Foreign Systems of Colonial Administration in the Far East" for which he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Empire Society in 1929, "Watches and Fishes," "A Witch's Legacy," "Love in Black," "Obeah," and "Geography of the Gold Coast."

He was an occasional correspondent to a few publications (including EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA), a painter in water colours, an amateur of architecture (having helped to design the Mauritius War Memorial), and a student of world affairs.

Born in the West Indies of partly French stock, he was educated mainly in Brussels and Paris, and entered the Colonial Service in Barbados in 1882. He went to the Gold Coast in 1889 to join the Customs Department, became chief assistant treasurer two years later, and in 1894 was transferred to the Bahamas as receiver-general. There he sat in the Legislative and Executive Council.

Sent by Joseph Chamberlain to Dominica as Administrator, he did so well that when the Protectorate of Uganda was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office in 1905, Bell was appointed Commissioner; he became the first Governor when the title of the post was changed two years later. He was made Governor of the Nigeria in 1909, of the Leeward Islands in 1910, and of Mauritius in 1915, remaining there until his retirement nine years later.

#### Defeated Sleeping Sickness Epidemic

He was in Uganda at the time of the great epidemic of sleeping sickness, which wrought havoc among the African population on the islands of Lake Victoria and along its fringing river banks. His vigorous action contributed greatly to the control of the scourge.

Recognizing that the development of transport was of prime importance for the development, he introduced Indian elephants with the object of discovering whether the African species could be trained to do similar work (as the Belgians had successfully done in the Congo) and before he left the country he introduced the first motor vehicle. He enthusiastically supported the early cotton growing experiments, which were to trans-

form the face and future of the country. For his services there, he was made K.C.M.G.

Speaking French perfectly, he was very much at home in Mauritius, where he was very popular with the community in general, though not for a time with the sugar planters because, with the object of raising a development fund, he had imposed an export duty of 5% on sugar.

His death was unannounced.

### Rev. Arthur Shealy Cripps

THE REV. ARTHUR SHEALY CRIPPS, M.A., who died in hospital in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 83, had spent nearly half a century in the service of Africans.

Born in Totbridge Wells, he was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford (where he received the highest sacred poem prize), and was ordained to a curacy in Icklesham, Sussex, in 1892. After six years as Vicar of Ford End, Essex, he went to Ede, Udorn in 1901 to take charge of Wrenningham Mission for the S.G. Except for a period as chaplain to the forces in East Africa in 1915-16, he remained at Ede, Udorn until 1926 when he returned to this country to become vicar of Ford End once again.

But the call of Africa was too strong, and four years later he went back to minister once again to the Africans of Moshonand. For the past 12 years he had been completely blind, but he had continued his ministrations among a people in whose affections he held a unique place.

A poet of feeling and conviction, the essence of his teaching was distilled in many of his verses, and volumes of which had been published: "Africa, Yesterday and 'L'ra Evangelistica." He had also written a book entitled "Aid Africa for Africans," which was concerned with race relations, on which he felt deeply.

## NAIROBI KENYA COLONY SITES FOR SHOPS, BUSINESS OFFICES, CINEMA, AND RESIDENTIAL FLATS

The Government of Kenya is offering for disposal on 99 years leasehold, fifteen valuable sites on which are to be erected buildings for the above purpose.

The sites form one side of the City Square, which is being developed as the main shopping and business area of the City of Nairobi.

Full particulars as to the purchase price, ground plan and area of each site, and the type of buildings to be erected, may be obtained from

THE COMMISSIONER, EAST AFRICAN DISTRICTS  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Early inquiry is essential as applications are required to reach Nairobi not later than September 6, 1952.

## Obituary (continued)

### Mr. Edwin Mlongoti

#### Outstanding African Broadcaster

MR. EDWIN MLONGOTI, an African announcer of Central African Broadcasting Stations, Lusaka, and editor of *Mutende*, and editor of the *African Leader*, who has died suddenly in Lusaka, had made himself one of the most widely known Africans in his country by his broadcasting and writing. He was only 41, and had hardly missed a day's work since he joined the Government service 22 years ago.

His father was one of the best district messengers to be employed by the Chartered Company at the turn of the century, and Mr. Alexander, an official of the company, took a personal interest in the son and paid for his education at Mazanzion Mission. Mlongoti also became a messenger, worked as a courier on the rail ways, and then went to the Information Department as a translator for *Mutende*, to which he afterwards contributed extensively.

Invalued out of the army in 1942, he started broadcasting from the makeshift studio at Lusaka airport. He arranged programmes, wrote and presented them, and sometimes undertook mechanical operations as well. Particular notice was given to his work during the Royal tour of Rhodesia in 1947, when he broadcast descriptive commentaries in six languages. He was regarded by experts as an almost perfect broadcaster, with an astonishing facility in idiom.

The Broadcasting Officer in Northern Rhodesia said in a radio tribute: "There was a touch of magic about Edwin's broadcasts. His sense of laughter and humour amounted almost to genius; his plays and sketches were in the great tradition of comic art. Above all, he was a wonderful interpreter of the African to the European and of the European to the African. He rendered a great and lasting service to the community."

### Lord Francis Scott

CANON W. SWRIGHT says in the course of a tribute: "When I returned to England from Kenya some years ago I found awaiting me a bulky envelope from Lord Francis Scott, containing letters of introduction to eminent people, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Halifax, and the Duke of Buccleuch. It was the sort of kind a son of which his life was full. In Lord Francis the love of power was dominated by the power of love. He was a great lover of Kenya, of its peoples, and of the Commonwealth. The names of Delamere and Lord Francis Scott will not fade in the history of East Africa."

MRS. DAN TOLMAN, who has died in Marandellas, aged 75, is believed to have been the first European woman to spend her honeymoon at the Victoria Falls. She went there with her husband by ox-wagon in 1897. She conducted a large dairy business until the week of her death.

MR. GEORGE WOODHOUSE, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1895, has died in Salisbury, aged 85. After the South African War he returned to Rhodesia and joined the B.S.A. Police. Later he worked as a blacksmith at the dam and motor mine.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. H. DIVINE, who died recently at the Cape, aged 86, was born in the Union and went with Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland. Joining the B.S.A. Police, he took part in the occupation of Mashonaland in 1890.

COLONEL J. B. D. GILBERT, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 49, joined the staff of East Africa Command in 1905.

## Seychelles Setting A Precedent Cost of Living Allowance To Be Cut

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SEYCHELLES will reduce the present cost of living allowances to members of the Civil Service and make substantial savings next year, said the Governor, Mrs. Frederick Crawford, in the Legislative Council recently. He added that some reduction in living standards was inevitable.

As a result of the lower world prices of copra and cinnamon leaf oil, the two main exports, government expenditure must be cut, and in 1953 some departments would have to manage with 20% less money.

The estimates for 1953 has provided for an excess of recurrent revenue over recurrent expenditure of just over 1m. rupees. Revenue from exports was now expected to drop by 400,000 rupees, and rising costs and new commitments would account for an increase of 262,000 rupees, but in other directions there would be an increase of 461,000 rupees in revenue, so that there was still the comfortable excess of 579,000 rupees in sight.

Government had decided to sell the motor vessel DE QUINCY, saving something like 100,000 rupees a year, and the vessel O PALETTE, and to put the motor yacht JANETTE permanently on the ferry service to Praslin and La Digue.

A committee will examine each department in detail in order to submit recommendations for streamlining the government machine.

To circumvent profiteering in vegetables, a new cash-and-carry scheme was being introduced, by which the Government would pay fair prices to producers and market vegetables on a basis which would not make inordinate profits at the expense of consumers.

The Africa Cup, awarded for rifle shooting, has been won by the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion The King's African Rifles. There were 28 other entries, including the other battalions of the K.A.R., the Nigeria and Gold Coast Regiments, and the Somaliland Scouts.



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# Federation Debate in N. Rhodesia

## Mr. Welensky on African Fears

FURTHER EXTRACTS are reproduced below from the recent debate in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on the Federation White Paper.

Mr. R. P. BUSH, Secretary for Native Affairs, emphasized that every step forward had been opposed by Africans because of their fear of the unknown. Britain's trust would have been betrayed if we withheld the benefits which Africans had opposed. The Secretary for Native Affairs continued:

"In the political field, when the Crown took over from the British South African Company in 1924, there were objections on the part of Africans. In those days Africans were not consulted as they are to-day, but they did not like the change.

"We are quite content as we are," they said, "we know our Government and our district commissioners. Africans then, as now, knew and trusted their administrative officers and did not want to change. They knew as they know now that those officers were friendly and advisers whom they could trust."

"Only the other day I received from a chief a glowing tribute to the district commissioner who left his district after several years. It ended with these words: 'Sometimes he is right and sometimes he is wrong, but where he is wrong he is more right than most of us are when we are right.'"

"When the Colonial Office took over from the British Company the Africans found that their fears were unfounded. The Colonial Office was not so bad after all. There still had the same administrative officers and steady progress, with justice, freedom, and commerce continued as under the company. It will be the same with federation. People will notice very little difference in their everyday lives."

"We cannot stand still. We must move forward. Unity increases strength; in fact, unity is strength. This is the experience in other parts of the world, and it will be the experience here."

"We may be on the eve of federating with Southern Rhodesia, each country retaining its own identity. With communications to the north have improved, I look forward to the day when British States in East Africa will join with the British federation of Central Africa under the British Crown."

### "Beware of False Prophecy"

"There are some who are to be cautioned. A 'between' races in the territory in the hope of personal gain and power. I say beware of such false prophecies and false hopes. Do not let us fall into the hands of the people. Africans should think for themselves and study the proposals now published, framed with great care by those who have brought the country so far in 40 years, including Her Majesty's principal Ministers of all parties, who are satisfied that the proposed scheme will be the best for all the people."

"Faults there may be; gaps and loopholes remain to be filled. It is the duty of all men of good will, and especially those who are called to the high task of representing their fellows, to examine and discuss them carefully with a view to improving them. Those concerned with these two White Papers set about their task with the genuine intention of producing a state of affairs in Central Africa which would be a benefit to all its inhabitants."

"Africans must realize that there is nothing to be gained, possibly everything to be gained by sitting down at a table and discussing this matter."

"Partnering, however inadequate as a name, does describe what has always been the policy in this country. That is a determination to keep a balance as between two populations, two peoples, in different stages of civilization."

"I had hoped that the African members of this Council would have given us constructive criticism, as the two European representatives of African opinion did. I found nothing but assertions, ill-supported assertions, in what they said. It was said that illiterate Africans understood the scheme and opposed it, and I suggest that it would be very difficult to explain the details of this complicated scheme to illiterate Africans."

"Mr. Yimira told us that at a meeting at Government House on February 11 he had asked the Government that it was his intention to bring the resolution of his colleague to attend the London conference. I took a note of the discussion in Government House that day, and that statement does not appear in my notes, as it most certainly would have appeared if it had been made."

"Mr. Yimira: 'It had been ignored, sir,' I said it several times."

Mr. WILLIAMS: "The hon. member did say on several occasions in that meeting that he had no modifications to suggest to the scheme, but I can only repeat that in my notes there is no record of any statement to the effect that they

had made up their minds not to attend the conference in London."

"It behoves all of us to speak and act discreetly throughout all this time. Her Majesty's Government for Northern Rhodesia must continue to rule, and will rule. I say that particularly to-day because I have heard that certain Africans in discussions with representatives of the Government, in discussions with district commissioners, have shown a tendency to question the right of the Government to rule in this country."

"Now, sir, that will not be tolerated. I am a district commissioner and the district commissioner is the servant of the Governor, and I hope that Africans will take note of my words."

"Finally, I wish what His Excellency said in his opening address to this Council on June 23, that His Majesty's Government for the United Kingdom support this scheme, and that it has the support of the Government of Northern Rhodesia."

### Failure to Give the Lead

MR. WELENSKY, winding up the debate, again said that African opposition was partly the result of the failure of the Labour Government in Great Britain to give Africans the lead to which they had always been accustomed.

"One advantage of federation would be the strengthening of ties with the United Kingdom by attracting more immigrants from Great Britain to both the Rhodesias. Another would be that a Federal State could never enter into any form of union with any other State without the consent of the Sovereign."

Mr. SOKOZI had declared that all African men and women in the country were opposed to federation, and would wager that the first 50 African women they met would not even know the meaning of federation. He also declared that representative African bodies would express their opposition to the scheme.

He is certainly not to the White Paper proposals, which he has published only a fortnight earlier.

He has also criticized the allocation of land between Europeans and Africans in Southern Rhodesia, and called it apartheid. He did not seem to object to the same type of apartheid in Northern Rhodesia, which served 93% of the land for Africans.

The representatives of the Government of Northern Rhodesia

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appeared to want the Government by Africans alone. If the two African members of that House fully expressed the African view-point, I should be rejecting paper slip out of hand. To try to deal with Africans in the matter was like running round in a circle.

Did Mr. Sokola understand the realisable has been done by his assertion that Africans wanted officials to defend them against the European minority? No matter concerning African interests had ever come to the House and been rejected by the European elected members; indeed, it was they who proposed the establishment of the African Representative Council. How could one hope for decent race relations if African members described the Government as a bulwark between Europeans and Africans? Mr. Moffat had said, in challenge to the Government, to the British Government to have the courage to do the right thing, and to African leaders, white and black. He objected to delay because that would make more and more trouble for everybody, not reduce the difficulties.

**Domination Demands**

If the statements of their members were to be accepted, the Africans of Northern Rhodesia wanted paramountcy, domination by the African in Central Africa.

Mr. WELLESLEY: "This is not true."

Mr. WELLESLEY: "That is at least something that I am pleased to hear because everything that the African members have said up to now has indicated that they want domination. He took grave exception to the attack made by the African members on the two Africans from Southern Rhodesia who had organized the London conference. They had made an excellent contribution and were a credit to their fellows."

"I know only two Africans in this country who arose in the corridors of those two African gentlemen from Southern Rhodesia," said Mr. Wellesley.

He continued:—

"Recently I tried to make arrangements to talk to African leaders in Broken Hill one night before the meeting was to take place. A meeting was held in the compound under the auspices of a particular African in the town, but African would not be allowed to meet me. There were three Africans who had the courage and were willing to come and discuss this matter of federation with me in spite of the threats and the intimidation offered—I felt that it was wrong in those circumstances that I should expose the three men who were willing to discuss the matter with me. It was wrong to expose them to any unnecessary physical risks, and in those circumstances I said it was best the meeting should be cancelled."

"What is the reason why Africans cannot at times a table and discuss this question with me? Is it that the African leaders are afraid that should do so they would displease the ears of the average normal white man? What is the reason that they will not permit me to go to their homes?"

"This is a dictatorship of a few people who are going to be allowed to discuss a matter, and I am saying that I go of that convinces me more firmly of the fact that the African is not ready for any further political progress. He is determined to stop any African from discussing this subject. The hon. member says: 'Give me the name of the African who wrote that letter.' I certainly will not give him the name. It is not right that I should disclose it to anyone. Already there are Africans in this country who favour federation. I know at least two men who were prepared to support federation; but what will happen if their names are disclosed? Pressure is immediately applied, intimidation is brought about."

**Decision of Governments**

Mr. A. T. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary, denied that federation, if imposed, would be imposed by the European minority; it would be imposed by the Rhodesia's Government and the Government of Northern Rhodesia. "They can have only one test—to do what they believed to be right; and whatever decision was taken would not, he was sure, be taken on racial lines, but in the interests of all the people."

He did not see what more could be done to reassure Africans. Did they imagine that all the Europeans who had brought them such great benefits had suddenly become scheming rascals? They declared that they had hitherto trusted the Government; why then did they now assert that they could not trust the Government's scheme?

Mr. Sokola had said that the duty of British administrators was to defend the Africans against the Europeans. "I have never been conscious that it was my duty to defend Africans against Europeans," continued the Chief Secretary, "nor to defend Europeans against Africans. It has always been my duty to defend Europeans against Africans. It has been my duty to see that justice was done in this country. It has been my duty to see that justice was done between Africans and Europeans, and I have never seen any appeal to the sense of justice of a European in an argument with an African has really failed. If there have been injustices, they have been

thoughtless, and when they have been pointed out they have been put right."

As to proposals for postponement, the Secretary asserted in the federation may not be willing to wait for so long. "If the federal scheme does not go through within a reasonable time it is possible that our southern members will lose their Dominion status, and that it would be difficult to suggest a probably impossible."

MR. WELLESLEY: "I am sure the African recognized that there has been general effort by the leaders of European opinion in this country to meet the African point of view. Can we be sure that the face of what we look for a institution that would be maintained by the leaders of European opinion? In other words, will the conditions for a fair and reasonable scheme of federation ever be so good again?"

"I was very disappointed by the reaction of the African members to the positive approach made by the mover in this debate. Their attitude outside this House—perhaps I should correct that—I am not referring only to the two members here—the attitude of the leaders of African opinion outside the Council so far—it has been disclosed is not only disappointing, but is quite indefensible. I refer, of course, to the alleged prevention of Africans from discussing this matter so important to them with other people who wish to be Europeans."

**New Industries in the Commonwealth**

**Tax Position of U.K. Companies**

BRIEF STATEMENT on the tax position of United Kingdom companies operating in the Colonies was made in the House of Commons before the recess by the Secretary of State, Sir Lyttonn said:—

On May 26 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention to issue a general consent under Section 468 of the United Kingdom Tax Act, 1952, in the case of U.K. companies desiring to set up locally controlled subsidiaries for the purpose of starting new industries in the Commonwealth.

"I should make it clear that the general consent will be limited to new industries, and that in other cases applications under the Section will still be required. The Chancellor said, however, that in considering such applications full weight would be given to the great importance of development in the Colonial territories."

When Mr. J. C. G. (Lab.) said that this appeared to apply only to new industries, a question how old industries would be affected. Mr. Lyttonn replied that out of such applications from older industries, these, only had been referred.

**Sharp Drop in Sisal Prices**

FURTHER SHARP FALLS in sisal prices have occurred and at the end of last week No. 1 East African was quoted in London at £160 per ton, a fall of £14 in five days.

Pressure put upon producers in the Portuguese African territories by their Governments to press sales in dollar markets is generally regarded in the United Kingdom and East Africa as the main cause of the recent recession.

Because sales of bales and unwashed and rope and cord have been slow in coming in the United Kingdom have bought sparingly for some time, and in such circumstances British East African growers and their representatives had refrained from increasing production and the action of the Portuguese, however, had an inevitable and prompt effect on prices generally.

In the first five months of this year Tanganyika production totalled 61,752 tons, more than 10,000 tons above the corresponding figure for 1951 year, but Kenya and Uganda with a total output of 14,826 tons, showed a reduction of almost more than 4,000 tons.

Reference to the price of the commodity is made by Mr. T. H. Birchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, in a statement which appears elsewhere in this issue.

The revised rate of £220 per annum for each pupil from Tanganyika attending Government secondary schools in Kenya has been accepted by the European Education Authority of the Territory. Parents will pay £94 10s. and the balance will be found from the funds of the authority.



## Reorganizing Uganda Coffee Industry Africans to Process All Increased Production

**DRASTIC PROPOSALS** for the reorganization of the coffee industry in Uganda are made in Government Notice 119, dated July 18, which has been published as *Extraordinary*.

Uganda's production of coffee in the 1950-51 season, excluding that from Buganda, was 7,512 tons, of which 29,375 tons were produced by Africans and 4,237 tons by other growers.

The African crop is almost wholly marketed as sun-dried cherry, and the non-African crop is sold partly as pulped and washed coffee and partly as unwashed coffee obtained from the hulling of sun-dried cherry. Governmental policy is to continue to encourage small producers to offer their coffee for sale as sun-dried cherry, but such pulped and washed coffee as African producers may offer will be purchased on the same basis as other coffees of the same quality of satisfactory quality.

### African Curing Works

Apart from curing works on plantations, there are now four such enterprises in the Mengo district and two in the Masaka area. Those which were established when the total crop was considerably less than it is at present, and it is considered that their participation in the processing side of the industry can be met by granting them on average a fixed registered quota of 3,000 tons of clean coffee per annum. This figure has been accepted by the curing works concerned.

There are also five hulling works in Mengo and two in Masaka, which operate on a basis of fixed quota allocated by the Coffee Control. That arrangement is to be continued, except that one hullery which has hitherto had a quota of 1/2 of the total Mengo crop will in future have a fixed annual quota of 10,000 tons of clean coffee.

The total quota for the hulleries will be 2,245 tons, of which 1,645 tons will be assigned to Mengo and 700 to Masaka. All licensed hulleries will have to sell their production to the Coffee Board.

Existing curing and hulling enterprises will thus be eligible to process a total of 20,345 tons of clean coffee annually. Any production above that figure is to be reserved for and restricted to private enterprises.

On the basis of the average output for the last four seasons and making some allowance for the increase in production now taking place, crop production is assessed at 21,000 tons a year, 118,000 from Mengo and 19,000 from the Masaka district. After providing for the quotas above-mentioned, there will remain for African-owned curing works 7,555 tons in Mengo and 2,300 tons in Masaka. It is intended that over the next few years the production in the two districts is to be increased in order to examine the need for new African-owned curing works.

### Government Loans

Registered co-operative societies, individual African producers, and associations of African producers will be eligible to apply for a licence to establish and operate such works. Any successful applicants may obtain from the Government loans up to one-third of the capital cost of building and equipping an approved new factory. For this purpose the minimum annual output of clean coffee from each new curing factory will be 10,000 tons, which means that licences will be granted for two new curing works in Masaka and four in the Mengo area.

A Coffee Industry Board is to replace three existing statutory bodies, namely, the Uganda Coffee Board, which administers the Coffee Control, the Coffee Control Committee (which advises the Coffee Controller), and the Non-African Coffee Marketing Board, concerned solely with the marketing of non-African coffee.

The new board will consist of an independent chairman, six representatives of producers, two representatives of licensed curing works, two non-voting members of the Legislature, the Director of Agriculture, the Minister of Co-operative Societies, and the Medical Society, to the Government.

The board is to fix a common price for equivalent grades of coffee, irrespective of origin, and all producers will therefore be treated equally. It is to restrict the export tax and contribution to the coffee price assistance fund. Export tax is now levied on African-produced coffee, but the intention is that if shall henceforth be paid on all exports.

In the case of non-African producers, says the Govern-

ment notice, this will result in a reduced level of income tax but nevertheless income tax will continue to be payable. To ensure equal treatment as between African and non-African producers it is proposed that differential level of taxation as between African and non-African producers, which would otherwise result in a price advantage for the former, should be absorbed by a production tax equated as far as possible to the increase in income tax payable by non-Africans in respect of their coffee. The Government proposes that this production tax should be levied on all coffee now sold to the Non-African producer, and that no new tax should be paid to the Protectorate Government but to the Buganda Government and African Government.

The African coffee price assistance fund, good at the end of last year at £1,000,000, is said to have increased substantially by the time of the end of this year. The suggestion is that this fund should be used temporarily as a safeguard for the benefit of African producers against any possible sudden fluctuations in the price of a new fund to be built up, and that the balance should be used for projects of direct benefit to Africans, which are not covered by the 10-year development programme of 1952.

Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."

## Rhodesian Tobacco Crop and Prospects U.K. Reduces Dollar Tobacco Imports

**BRITAIN'S IMPORTS** of Southern Rhodesian tobacco are expected to amount to some 600,000 lbs. this year, compared with 57,596,512 lbs. in 1951.

This was stated recently by the President of the Board of Trade, and reports from Salisbury that the Government is of the opinion that the final total may be rather higher than the President's figure, but that British buyers are not expected to reach their original target of 75m. lbs. So far they have purchased nearly 27m. lbs., representing 65% of the 72m. lbs. sold in the first 18 weeks of the Colony's auctions.

While the official export figure was first put at 707.5m. lbs., current unofficial estimates range as low as 100m. lbs. Sales to date have realized £13.2m., and the average price of better more than 4s. per lb.

The President of the Board of Trade made this statement simultaneously with his announcement that dollar tobacco imports would this year be cut by 10% to 102.5m. lbs. Dollar imports in 1952 already total 65m. lbs. Mr. Hornetoff stated later that the dollar allocation for purchases from the 1952 American and Canadian crops would be 23% of the 1951 total.

### British Stocks

Stocks of leaf in Great Britain at the end of May were equivalent to about 36 months' consumption. Stocks of Rhodesian tobacco of all types on hand in London were 7,700,000 lbs. Consumption of leaf in the first four months of this year fell by 5m. to 7m. lbs.

The Rhodesian Tobacco Association is urging growers to aim at an average yield of at least 700 lbs. per acre next year, compared with this year's exceptionally low average of 520 lbs. In this way they are supported by the Tobacco Research Board, which is working under the direction of the Canadian biologist, Dr. W. A. Stinson, to lower costs through higher yields.

A pool for low-grade tobacco has been formed by the North-Western Rhodesian Tobacco Association. It will be operated in Livingstone with the co-operation and assistance of the Tobacco Co-operative Society, Ltd. The association's secretary, Mr. A. E. Charles, said that it was designed to safeguard the prestige of the territory's tobacco industry by preventing very low grade leaf from being offered at auction. It is his presence in large quantities exerted a depressing effect on prices for sun leaf. A classification team will grade and value all tobacco sent to the pool. The Government has made funds available on loan in order that advance payments may be made.

A proposal that the African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia should be enlarged by the addition of a properly elected element, possibly of two members from each province with reasonable salary qualifications, has been made by the Rev. E. C. Nightingale, M.L.C.



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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The first Dinka girl teacher has just appointed to Tonj Girls' School in the Sudan.

A "trial" system for emergency telephone calls to the police has been introduced in Nairobi.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her patronage to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

Heavy rains have washed away parts of the Addis Ababa-Port Sudan railway line. Repairs are expected to take six days.

The Kenia railway bridge is to be raised another two feet in order to safeguard it against recurrence of serious floods.

All teachers in aided mission schools in the Seychelles are now eligible for retirement for pensions from Government funds.

During recent floods in Lusaka, 65 African houses were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Replacement costs will average £100 each.

Nine male Africans have been granted British nationality in Northern Rhodesia, and two further applications are under consideration.

Mr. J. T. Simpson has presented in the Uganda Legislative Council against income tax being levied on cost-of-living allowances granted by Government to its employees.

The Southern Rhodesia Parliament has adjourned until January 6 next, subject to a proposal that it may be recalled after consultation between the Speaker and the Prime Minister.

### East African Tourists

Some 9,900 tourists arrived in Kenya and Tanganyika during the first quarter of this year, against 7,000 in the corresponding period last year. The estimate for the second quarter is about 10,000.

Mr. Edward Giles Johnson has been fined £50 in a Tanganyika court for low and dangerous flying in connexion with an accident in which an African was killed. Compensation of £470 has been paid.

The World Bank delegation after studying a way development in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to examine plans for aiding the territory's development, particularly in respect of transport and hydro-electric schemes.

A pamphlet entitled "East African Future," written by a group of Oxford undergraduates (European, African, and Asian) from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, will be published on September 1 by the Foreign Colonial Bureau. The writers deal with the machinery of government, land, immigration, citizenship, racial and labour questions, education, and general development.

The first book exhibition to be sent by the British Council to Northern Rhodesia and Swaziland, through the Copperbelt and Lusaka, at the autumn. Consisting of more than 1,000 volumes of interest to Europeans and Africans, it will afterwards be shown in Bulawayo, Harare, Zomba, Lilongwe, Mlanje, and Cholo.

Tuition in mechanical engineering subjects is being considered by the Board of Council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, in collaboration with the chief mechanical engineers of the East African Railway and Harbours Administration, pending the opening of the College in 1955. It is noted that the candidate recommended for the post of principal of the college by the appointments panel of the Secretary of States' Advisory Committee on Colonial Education of Africa, Science and Technology will shortly visit East Africa for local interview.

### Mr. Welensky's Proposal

The suggestion that he might be released from Executive Council duties and allowed to concentrate upon the federation campaign has been made by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-officials in Northern Rhodesia. He added that he had not made up his mind about putting forward a definite request, and would abide by his colleagues' decision. The Chief Secretary Mr. A. V. Williams commented: "In the event of Mr. Welensky taking leave of absence, I hope he will be of the benefit of our advice now and when he can. His part in the Government of this country is more than might be apparent from what he said."

A bitter attack on Kenya's Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources was made by Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., at a meeting of European housewives in Nairobi at which a vote of no confidence in the members' attitude to the price of locally produced foodstuffs was passed with only two dissentients. Describing Mr. A. G. H. Bantock as the villain of the piece, Mr. Cooke said: "He is a Colossus with feet of clay. We have to attack those feet with all the weapons in our power. He is in the Government for good. We cannot turn him out." Mr. Norman Harris, M.L.C., who also addressed the meeting, urged the housewives to consider what action they could take.

### Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea

A CONSTITUTION linking Eritrea with Ethiopia was signed by the Emperor Haile Selassie on Monday. The federation plan, which was approved by the United Nations at the end of 1950, provides for an autonomous Eritrean Government with full powers in domestic jurisdiction, but with foreign affairs, currency, and trade reserved for the Federal Government. Eritrea has been under British administration since 1941.

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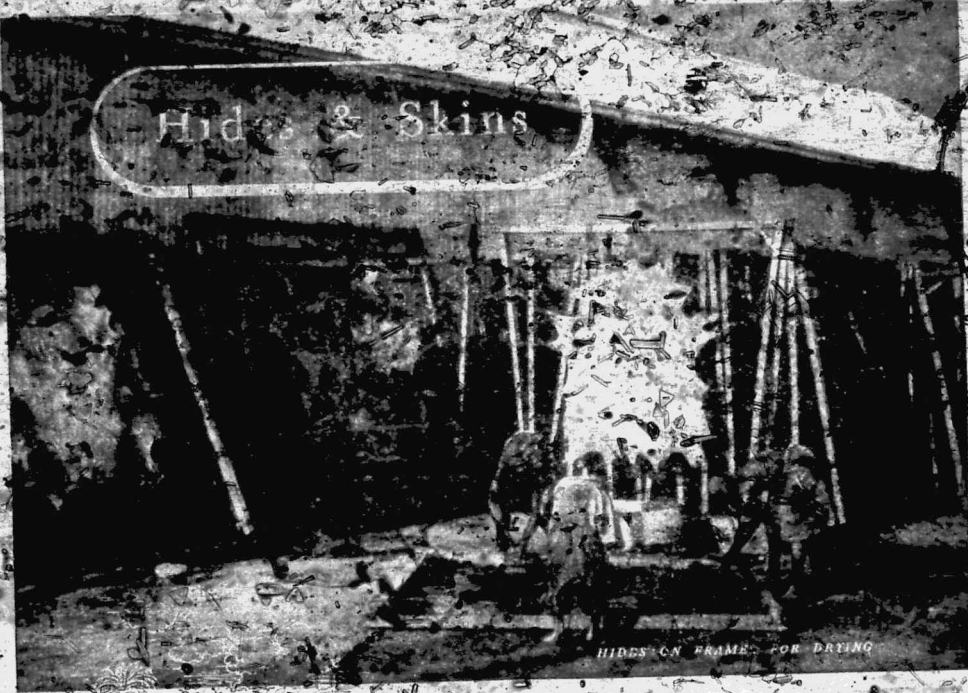
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**Extensive African Welfare Projects**

WANKIE COLLIERIES'S SALEABLE OUTPUT this year is expected to total 2,860,000 tons of coal, 63% more than the 1948 figure, and the projected 1953 output is 3,800,000 tons.

Giving these facts in a recent speech, the company's chairman, Mr. Robert Foot, said that it was hoped by 1955 to reach a production figure of 5m. tons, that would exceed the estimated coal requirements of Central Africa, leaving a possible surplus for export.

Mr. Foot said that his connexion with the oil from an investigation now nearing completion, had convinced him that the project would represent one of Southern Africa's most outstanding industrial developments.

Describing improvements in the housing, health and working conditions of Native employees of the colliery, his chairman said that the labour force now exceeded 8,000, who with their wives and children made a total African community at Wankie of over 17,000. During the next two or three years the company planned to build for Africans more than 2,000 houses of a standard equal to the best in the Rhodesias, a new Native hospital, and a modern clinic in each of the three compounds.

**To Help the Mines**

THE CAPITATION FEE payable to the Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission in respect of Africans recruited for labour in the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia has been raised from £15 to £26, according to Mr. H. M. Clackworthy's statement at the recent annual general meeting of Rezende Mines Ltd.; but, in order to aid the gold mining industry the whole of the increased charge is to be paid from Government funds.

**Tanganyika Concessions**

THE EARL OF SELBORNE and SIR ULICK ALEXANDER have been elected directors of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. Following his appointment, Sir Ulick has resigned from the United Kingdom Stockholders' Committee, which has announced its support for the election of SIR ERNEST PENNHEIMER to the board.

**Progress Reports for July**

Wankie Colliery.—237,983 tons of coal and 11,692 tons of coke were sold.

Rhodesia Electric Ltd.—1,150 long tons of lead and 1,970 zinc were produced.

Wankie.—6,925 oz. of gold were recovered from 65,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £1,038.

Rezende.—Profit, £4,357 (June, £2,502) from 7,300 tons of ore milled. Capital expenditure, £100.

Carm and Motor Gold.—Profit for July, £3,519 (June, £33,534) from 24,000 tons of ore milled. Capital expenditure, £2,567.

Kenton.—2,794 oz. gold were recovered from the 18,000 tons milled. The debenture holders have voted for the lifting of the moratorium until June 30, 1952, and the date of redemption of the 8% redeemable debenture stock and of payment of interest due on becoming due thereon from January 1, 1952.

**Mining Personalia**

MR. R. S. WILSON, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is now a surveyor with Tuck Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia.

MR. AUSTIN SKELL, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has returned to Edingburgh as Assistant Commissioner for Mines.

PROFESSOR J. A. S. RUSSELL, D.Sc., has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for 1952.

MR. G. C. BARKER, M.Sc. (M.M.), now in this country, will return to Kenya in September after attending the International Geological Congress in Algiers.

Applications for membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have been received from Mr. F. H. CHAPMAN of Kimberley, and Mr. J. T. WALTERS, of Solweya, Northern Rhodesia.

**Sukulu Exploration Agreement**

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED on the formation in Uganda of a company known as the Tororo Exploration Co. Ltd. to further explore the Sukulu mineral complex. Further details appear on page 1532.

**Zinc and Tin Lower**

A REDUCTION OF £12 to £118 per ton in the price of zinc was announced by the Ministry of Supply last week. The price of tin fell to £910 per ton, the lowest level since December, but it has since risen to £914 5s. per ton.



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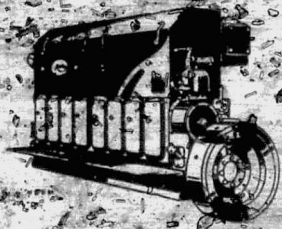


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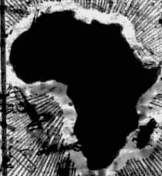
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financially uneconomic for the purpose. Representative African opinion must be founded on wise expenditure, not such recklessness.

The Chamber of Commerce declined to accept this latest manoeuvre of the Government, unanimously resolved to submit a memorandum to the non-official members of the Legislature with the **Opposition** and **Police** a request that they **Appeal to Minister** should interview the **Governor**. The senior non-official member has now reported to the Convention of Associations that some of his colleagues have had a long discussion with Sir Geoffrey Colby, but that "certain matters have still to be discussed." Why should the Nyasaland Government need many months to deal with so simple an issue? What does it expect to gain by persistent procrastination? Does it still not realize that on the occasion the public will not let bygones be bygones? On the contrary, we have reason to believe that if the Governor does not quickly change his attitude he will be formally asked to transmit to the Secretary of State the joint complaint of Nyasaland's responsible non-official organizations. Does the Governor, whose autocratic attitude has been primarily responsible for a state of affairs which ought never to have arisen, want to force the non-official bodies to that extreme action?

\*\*\* \*\*

**UNDER STRONG PRESSURE** from the then Socialist Secretary of State, the Uganda Government decided last year on the policy of compulsory acquisition of cotton ginneries from **High Hopes and** Europeans and Asians **Poor Performance**, in order to transfer them to Africans on extremely generous terms. Europeans and Asians accepted the position only because the authorities were expected to abide strictly by their undertakings, and in the belief that the number of ginneries acquired would increase on a 50:50 basis, fulfilled the prescribed conditions, and, in particular, proved their competence and developed the co-operative movement. One stipulation was that one-third of the purchase price must be provided in advance before any ginery was transferred to Africans. It is highly unsatisfactory to find that the Government has already waived that essential condition, and, on the untenable plea that Africans lack the necessary funds, has undermined its own position by insisting that ginneries may only be compulsorily acquired from others for lease to Africans.

European, Asian, and African non-official members of the Legislative Council have been justifiably critical of this deviation from the agreement. An African, Mr. B. J.

Mukasa declared **Disgraceful Exhibition** that "this affair **Of Maladministration** has been badly handled by the government." Mr. J. E. Simpson expressed concern about "this drift towards State paternalism," accused the authorities of "woeful weakness," and intimated the official suggestion that a third of the purchase price for six or seven ginneries could not have been saved by Africans from the eleven million pounds disbursed among them for this season's crop. Mr. Bird described the Government's handling of the affair as "one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of maladministration," Mr. H. G. J. emphasized that the subterfuge of leasing ginneries would not create that incentive for Africans which purchase had been intended to stimulate. Considering this very bad start in the matter of cotton, the arguments in our last issue for second thoughts over coffee processing are greatly strengthened.

### Education's Challenge to Africans

#### Sir Andrew Cohen's Seven Points

SIX FRUITS OF education were suggested by Sir Andrew Cohen when he spoke recently at King's College, Budo, at which many of the leading Africans in the country have been educated.

Uganda's secondary schools, said the Governor, should first give their pupils knowledge, which pushed back the frontiers of darkness, broadened the outlook, enriched life, and gave a person the benefit of the ideas, inventions, methods of living, and scientific discoveries of other people.

Secondly, pupils must be taught to think clearly and not take their ideas merely from other people or from what they read. Thirdly, they must derive from school life that faith which was essential to human progress, and the power to see over the horizon and move forward with hope to changes and improvements in life.

Fourthly, they must learn tolerance, fifthly, they must and, in the sixth place, the capacity for leadership. Character was perhaps the most important thing which could be developed at school. "Character," said Sir Andrew, "will enable you to bear hardship, withstand misfortune, stick doggedly to whatever you are doing, and use your other qualities to the best advantage. It is like the ballast in a boat."

Leadership was needed in local government, in central politics, in voluntary work, in farming, in the co-operative movement, in business, and in the professions. But not even wise and devoted leadership would bring its full benefits to the country without a seventh quality, the spirit of service.

Mr. Timothy Cobb, the headmaster, a cousin of the Governor, has said that the academic standards of the school compared well enough with those of other institutions in Uganda, but did not tally with those of Kenya schools.

"We accept about six pupils a year to Makerere, but these numbers are no criterion of anything, as Makerere methods of selection are unpredictable."

## Minister of State Learns of Support for Federation

Local Roads Reported All Over the Country by Opponents of the Plan

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in Nyasaland, on Monday (18) this week. Mr. Hopkinson was reported to be confined to bed on account of a rheumatic complaint. He is staying with the Chief Justice of Nyasaland, Sir Peter Jenkins, who is represented by Mrs. Peter Swithers, M.P., Mr. J. S. Murnaghan, and Mr. A. Campbell, his private secretary. He had reached Zomba by air from Fort Johnson on the previous Wednesday and went to government House as usual of the Governor and Lady Colby.

The Minister told representatives of the Nyasaland African Club Service that the only way to prevent the initiation of ideas which they greatly disliked was to form a solid Central African bloc by federation. The president of the Association who replied to the Minister's statement on federation described the African Club Service as a bluff and asked if federation would be proposed.

Mr. Hopkinson answered that the last year must be left with the Government. If that Government had faith with the Africans of Nyasaland for 50 years, they should be their own masters. He said that the Government should be their own masters. He said that the Government should be their own masters. He said that the Government should be their own masters.

Federation would greatly benefit Nyasaland. On Wednesday of last week the party flew to Mzimba headquarters of the Northern Provincial Council. After arriving the Minister met eight African leaders from each of the provinces; all were members of the African Provincial Council and five were chiefs. Mr. Hopkinson told them that H.M. Government was convinced that politically, economically, and socially federation would confer great benefits on Nyasaland; the scheme was designed to protect the rights of Africans in those things which most concerned them, and Nyasaland's status as a Protectorate was specifically ensured.

He was not pressing his efforts to accept or refuse federation, but he urged them to give reasons for any objections. African leaders had so far declined to discuss the White Paper proposals in detail or to give reasons for objection in principle to the Government. Since the responsibility for decision lay with the Secretary of State and the British Government, the Minister wanted to obtain all possible information from all groups within the territories. Mr. Hopkinson emphasized that no provision or promise that Protectorate status would lead to an African self-government existed in any of the treaties made in Nyasaland.

### Treaty Provisions Misrepresented

In the afternoon the Minister had informal discussions with official and non-official European residents. His last meeting ended at 6 p.m. and was followed by a social engagement at Mzimba Club, where he met European residents of the area and Mr. Muvumba, an African member of the Legislative Council.

Next day the Minister's party motored to Livingstone Mission where they lunched with the acting principal of the Overway Institution, Mr. D. Burnett, and Mrs. Burnett. Then followed a two-hour discussion of federation with the full staff of the mission.

In Livingstone on the following day Mr. Hopkinson addressed an African gathering that the 1892 treaty between Britain, Victoria, and Chief Jamba did not contain any promise of self-government by Africans, as was often falsely claimed by African opponents of

federation. The wording of the treaty clearly showed that the British had agreed to accept advice from African representatives.

Before leaving Lusaka he told the executive committee of the African Congress that more than economic advantages were political strength would emerge from federation. It should also bring about a lasting solution of the problem of a multi-racial society because that problem became acute and dangerous. It could be solved only by partnership with all races working together for the development of the territories. The Minister declared that while fully understanding African fears, he thought them unjustified in regard to the safeguards offered. Heaving letters to all groups and opinions expressed, he was more certain than ever that the federal scheme was in the best interests of all races, above all the interests of the Africans.

### Congress Wants Majority Rule

The president of the Congress, Mr. Nkomo, said that it was not the intention of the Africans to form a Government to dominate the white population. He declared that the Africans wanted a Government which would be a partnership of all sections of Southern Rhodesia. He said that the Government which would be formed in the future should be a partnership of all sections of the country. He said that the Government which would be formed in the future should be a partnership of all sections of the country. He said that the Government which would be formed in the future should be a partnership of all sections of the country.

The Minister replied that H.M. Government rejected any form of domination, white or black. Political development did not depend on majority rule. The British people were very long time to attain their present stage of political development.

Mr. Hopkinson added: "You are not asking for our experience, and you will get your development much more quickly than we did." The present stage of the Legislative Council should not remain static. It would constantly change as the political development of the Africans.

### Responsibility of H.M. Government

Replying to a question from Mr. Daulton, a member of the Legislative Council and vice-president of Congress, the Minister said there was no suggestion that the political development of the Africans would take centuries for completion. He said that the United States had taken 100 years to develop a full democracy. He said that the H.M. Government did not consider the present state of affairs in Northern Rhodesia warranted the imposition of such a democratic system. That was the responsibility which the country must work.

Another question was asked about the Government's responsibility for the development of the territories. The Minister said that the Government had a duty to collect all opinions and points of view from Africans, Europeans, and Asians and make every aspect of the matter internal and external. He said that the Government had a duty to collect all opinions and points of view from Africans, Europeans, and Asians and make every aspect of the matter internal and external. He said that the Government had a duty to collect all opinions and points of view from Africans, Europeans, and Asians and make every aspect of the matter internal and external.

Mr. Hopkinson told a delegation from the British Superior Native Authority that H.M. Government attached great importance to the assistance of the Chiefs in the work of Government. He said that the Government would continue to work for the federal scheme, but it would be up to the Chiefs to decide whether they would support the scheme, but it would be up to the Chiefs to decide whether they would support the scheme, but it would be up to the Chiefs to decide whether they would support the scheme.

The delegates made the points which had been made by other African representatives, and the Minister replied.





# Well-known Missionary's Firm Support for Federation

By the Rev. P. H. Ibbotson's Analysis of African Opinion

THE REV. P. H. IBBOTSON, who has been for 30 years and for almost a decade as organizing secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia, has given an important interview on the plan for Central African Federation to the *Milverton Recorder*, by the courtesy of whose editor we are able to publish the following salient excerpts:

"My own opinion, which is the product of years of work in the difficult sphere of race relations, is that the present suggested scheme is a great advance," said Mr. Ibbotson. "I believe that the African safeguards embodied in it are entirely satisfactory and that federation will be of benefit to all races in the three territories because it will ensure the economic development of Central Africa; and this development will in turn raise the African standard of living."

"Then why," asked the interviewer, "do Africans so resolutely oppose the federation?"

## ● African Nationalism Increases

"Because it is exceedingly difficult to change African opinion once it is formed. African nationalism is on the increase, particularly in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Africans are becoming steadily more suspicious of changes or reforms suggested by Europeans."

"In my view, the present draft scheme is not likely to receive careful and unprejudiced study by African leaders because, ever since federation was first discussed in 1939, they have opposed any such action."

"No lead was given to Africans when federation proposals were made, and they were left to formulate their own views. This inevitably aroused African suspicion."

"Here, though, I cannot too strongly taboos the point that it is the urban African leaders who condemn the scheme. The vast majority of Africans in Central Africa know very little about federation and are not interested in it; and the reason for this is not far to seek. It is that very few of them indeed can intelligently assess the advantages and disadvantages of federation."

"I was much struck by an assurance of Lord Milverton in the House of Lords recently on this subject. In reply to the contention of Lord Ammon that African opinion was rising against federation, Lord Milverton discounted the existence of African opinion as such, and those of us who know Central Africa from the inside must admit that there is a good deal of truth in what he said."

"The overwhelming majority of Africans are still semi-primitive in thought and life, even though they may have the outward appearance of more civilized living. And if this federation scheme is going to contribute to their progress—and I believe it will—our duty to them is plain."

## Wishful Thinking vs. Realism

"A number of advanced Africans have registered their opposition to it, true, but it is equally true that some of their detractors have not hesitated to condemn in the strongest terms those who have refused to have anything to do with any scheme of federation."

"In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland opposition springs more from wishful thinking than from a realistic feeling of the facts. Africans in these territories have been deeply injured by the Gold Coast experiment, and the basis of their opposition is the fear that federation will interfere with their hopes of self-government on a similar line."

"Their mistake in this connexion, however, is in overlooking the conditions in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are totally different from those of the Gold Coast, and in not recognizing that African society is multi-racial, and in this respect no less so than the Africans have their rights."

## The Long Road to Full Partnership

"While the only solution to this problem is one of partnership for those Africans who desire equal partnership, most of us overlook the fact that partnership between civilized and uncivilized peoples is impossible."

"The African must be brought further along the road of progress before full partnership is possible. To uplift primitive races is a long and tedious process, and this is the reason why, in the opinion of those of his race who have been in England, do no service to that process. For any factors which these visitors are in a position to give the African are of a negative nature."

"It would be far in excess of a dose of debased thinking to regard a contingent of uneducated Africans, representatives of the best of the racial population of Central Africa, could be seen in English society, with the outward sign of the grimace, suspicion, and contempt which are everything that militates against the rise of civilized, responsible man. And democracy, if it implies anything, implies civilization."

"The African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who came to the London conference this year displayed their mental and moral immaturity by refusing to attend the conference and to participate in any of assurances that their attendance would not commit them to any scheme of federation. In doing so, they made a serious mistake."

"On the other hand, the two African delegates from Southern Rhodesia did not submit their full part in the conference but made a valuable contribution."

"When the African opposition in the southern territory has not a back to stand on in the matter of self-government?" asked the interviewer.

## Human Responsibility to Africans

"If that is all," he replied, "the main concern there is the one of responsibility. In Southern Rhodesia, believe me, there is a realization of the human responsibility of progress. Society and government in Rhodesia are far in advance of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and considerably in advance of the other territories. It is not surprising to take a look at the development of the African in Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"There is a profound African leader, that their progress and the progress of the whole of the race of humanity are being retarded by the race of its weakest members."

"He would be glad to see any scheme which would be of benefit to the African in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and he would be glad to see the African in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and he would be glad to see the African in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and he would be glad to see the African in Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"Furthermore, I believe it is our responsibility to raise the standard of living and to take them with us in a spirit of co-operation and partnership."

"Why he is not in a position to assess where his salvation lies, it is for us to find him along the road unless he is able to see the way for himself. And when that day comes, the distance between African and European will not be that of a mile but of a culture, with its shadows of the ultimate abandonment of domination by a weaker race."

## Mr. R. B. Stokes Favours Federation

MR. R. B. STOKES, M.P. for Warwick and Minister of Works, Minister of Materials and Lord Privy Seal in the late South African Government, said when speaking in London a few days ago that he had returned from his visit to Central Africa, and recognized that the federation of Central Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could be a great blessing to the African people. Some of them had told him that the plan for the federation plan, provided that their Protectorate and Trust Territories were fully regarded.

He said he had no objection against the plan.



...against... of had an axe to grind... must of course be consulted... must rest upon this country... remembered was that our... to the fact that this country had been occupied by the Romans for 400 years.

**Mr. Griffiths Again Advocates Delay**

Mr. James Griffiths, lately Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned in a letter to *The Times* to his accusation that since the Victoria Falls Conference last year, prompt steps were not taken to discuss partnership with Africans. He wrote:

"Unfortunately no immediate steps were taken by the authorities in Central Africa to invite discussions between representatives of the Europeans and Africans on the basis of the offer made by the Africans at the conference. It was not until six months after the end of the conference that the Northern Rhodesia Government issued a joint statement of partnership as a basis for local discussion with reference to 50 of the *communiqués* of the Victoria Falls Conference."

"By that time the whole atmosphere had been changed by the decision to change the date of the adjoining conference without prior consultation with the Africans. He had attended the conference. And as far as I know, the Government has not since then followed up any discussions."

Mr. Griffiths again suggested that federalism should be postponed until discussions on partnership have been held and proved successful, which being that an atmosphere would then be created in which federation could be considered on its merits.

"The strength of the Central African State will depend not on the constitution, but on the way it is worked," said Sir James Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a recent speech.

"Nelson said that the strength of the fleet depends not on its ships but on its men. The ship of State which is at present on the stocks may not be perfect in every

respect, but it is better than a ship which is not built and crewed by worthy men. But I do not think that the British have...

...the... and that, having... and I studied a... how... that the... as... I suppose... of temporal... dismissed... I also suggest... quite common... you have elected... that they are reasonably honest... to do their best.

**Southern Rhodesians Liberal in Outlook**

The people of Southern Rhodesia have become quite liberal in outlook, and I think that the... are not... But we need... entirely new formation... Federal Government... have not before had... in the early stages... should contribute... show by... are... themselves... and that should not be very..."

...L. M. ... Southern... Minister of Agriculture... Federation... in five... political... the... proposals... acceptable... the... should realize... do in... the Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia had been... for years.

...MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of the Northern Rhodesian... told a meeting of Eur-Africans in Salisbury that they must make up their minds whether they wanted representation on a racial basis or preferred to remain on the... (roll)

"I trust you will choose the common... the foundations of the Federal State are laid on a racial basis, the outlook for ever... very bleak indeed. You will

(Continued on page 1322)

**Inter-Territorial Co-Operation in East Africa**

Further Excerpts from Sir Philip Mitchell's Dispatch to Secretary of State

THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM of East Africa is an increase in production which will enable the region to feed its peoples, to establish an ever-rising standard of living for them, and to make its appropriate contribution to the well-being of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Organizations and services... summarize... the research into these matters... six groups: (a) research in relation to health and hygiene, (b) agricultural, forestry, and pest-control research, (c) scientific research, (d) research on desert locusts and the control of, (e) research on tsetse and trypanosomiasis, and (f) industrial research.

**Need for Closer Relations**

It appears to me that there is not as yet a sufficiently close relation between the High Commission and Central Assembly on the one hand and the various advisory bodies on the other, between the day-to-day administration in East Africa and scientific thought in the United Kingdom. Your advisory and advisory bodies are, I know, in constant contact with the various research services here, and nothing but advantage can result from their being more closely associated with the scientists and administrators.

Interterritorial research... and medicine... undertaken by five units or institutes, each separately responsible to the Administrator of the High Commission, on the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene as a coordinating agency. The necessary funds are provided to the Directors of

Medical Services of the East African territories at their annual conference convened by the High Commission to discuss interterritorial research work and to state the needs of their departments. The East African Advisory Committee for Medical Research, which held its first meeting in March 1952, provides further opportunities for review and the formulation of policy. This committee for the first time, secured through its membership a link with the Colonial Medical Research Committee and the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom.

**Astonishing Uncertainty**

To the layman it is astonishing that, whereas malaria has long been endemic in East Africa, and whereas successful anti-malarial campaigns have been carried out in various parts of the world, there should be so much uncertainty as to the most effective means of grappling with the problem in this area. Uncertainty there is, however, and to obtain the basic data necessary before such intensive preventive work within the means of the inter-territories can be launched, an interterritorial special unit, concerned wholly with the study of malaria and other vector-borne diseases, has been set up. The High Commission assumed responsibility for it as from January 1, 1950. Its headquarters are at Amstutz in Tanganyika.

The hope that with the aid of entomology it would be possible to graze cattle on the presence of tsetse fly has not so far been fulfilled. It has been shown that the drug cannot be used on a large scale to protect



# Intelligent Socialists' Guide to Africa All About Everything for Sixpence

THIRTY-ONE PAGES suffice *Trinidad* for a pamphlet on Africa. The Intelligent Socialist's Guide to Africa, compiled by Mr. John Hatch, who visited East-Central and South Africa in 1951 and 1952. If the publisher and the author correctly gauge what Intelligent Socialists want, it is to judge by this pamphlet's partiality in selecting facts, a presumption of infallibility from slight acquaintance with African problems, and the assumption that Socialists have special powers of penetrating the future.

### Peaceful and Premature

The very first paragraph flows to the Gold Coast and Nigeria as "the happiest and most optimistic of the African territories," because the first African Prime Minister in history has been appointed. In three years of rioting and revolt raging in those best acquainted with West Africa prudently suspend judgment on such events and the possibilities of the next few years. *Trinidad* takes caution, and, putting the highest premium on premature optimism, asserts that Labour's attitude to the conflict between black and white in West Africa is admirable. The pamphlet is either unaware of the criticisms of Nkrumah and his colleagues made by the African Opposition in the Gold Coast Legislature or prefer not to offend the intelligence of their Socialist leaders by the evidence that some Africans consider the state of affairs far from admirable.

The second paragraph is equally pontifical about Central Africa, declaring, without qualification, that the Africans do not want federation. Being a lecturer in international affairs for the experimental department of the University of Glasgow, Mr. Hatch should know that the vast majority of Africans have not a glimmer of understanding of what federation would mean, that the small vocal section who oppose it have not attacked long before the proposals were even drafted, that infiltration has been used on a wide scale, and that there is already evidence that some responsible Africans reject Congress membership and would not object to a federal system which inadequately safeguarded Native interests as drafted in the White Paper proposals.

### Electoral Union Misrepresented

Having thus failed to see any evidence to large numbers of people the instructors of intelligent Socialists declare that "it is as clear in Africa as it has already become in the Asian continent" that Communism can offer strong social and economic temptations unless counteracted by greater attractions from the democratic world. In reply it is said, without hesitation, that the manifestation of Communism in Africa are nowhere comparable with those in various parts of Asia.

A page devoted to East Africa merely alleges that the Elected Members of Kenya are striving hard to establish the principle of self-government free of Whitehall. The present writer severely criticized some statements made by the Elected Members, but he does not believe that there is any justification for the charge that that body or any other organization of Europeans anywhere in East Africa stands for self-government free of Whitehall, who ever definition the reader may conceive of "self-government."

In its context, in the pamphlet, the reader would almost inevitably understand the reference to means self-government for the European community only. Not one European member of the Legislative Council could be quoted as entertaining such a notion.

As the reader of cutting free from Whitehall perhaps even now intelligent Socialists may be aware that self-

government which the Communist Party is the declared policy of the Ministry of Labour Government, and of their predecessors in the Labour Coalition.

### Freedom from Whitehall

It would be hard to see the difficulty for a colony or group of colonies to seek self-government and freedom from Whitehall itself. On the contrary, it is what all British imperialist parties regard as the natural result of their policy, and that will assuredly become the aim in East and Central Africa as development proceeds and racial problems work themselves out.

But meantime, no responsible individual, official or non-official of whatever class or colour, contemplates freedom from Whitehall. On the contrary, and in the calculable future there can be no substitute for the link with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The proposals for federation in Central Africa do not weaken in the slightest the powers of Whitehall to protect African interests. Indeed, it would not be difficult to argue that those powers are increased.

Though nobody in Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika wants freedom from Whitehall, nobody wants a reasonable scope for the exercise of responsibility under the supervision of Her Majesty's Government, but without the intrusion at the expense of the interests of the prejudices and preconceived ideas of party politicians in Great Britain, who, though knowing little or nothing of the Africans, so often prescribe with a conviction which is rooted in populism.

### Sincere Investors scorned

That the elected representatives of Labour could seek first-hand knowledge is apparently deemed heretical by the pamphleters, for the two Socialists in the four-man Parliamentary delegation which visited Central Africa last year did not seem to have met William Coldrick and Stanley Evans, who have any knowledge of the African continent, and immediately showed all that their European hosts could, in public, poured scorn upon such an important part of the Labour movement as the Fabian Society, and immediately began to lecture the Africans on the wrongness of South Rhodesia's policy.

There is no hint of a readiness to believe that Mr. Coldrick and Mrs. Evans were convinced by what they saw and heard enough to make them proclaim it new-found truth. Yet that is precisely what happened.

Mrs. Coldrick went to Africa as a Fabian, with the misapprehension about Africa which are general among the members of that society, on the testimony of his own colleagues in the Parliamentary party and the people whom he met in Africa. It is known that he searched searching for facts and declined to take anything for granted. But discovering from the evidence that he had been wrong, he freely acknowledged his own misunderstanding and faithfully discharged his duty in reporting the facts as he found them.

The delegation has done the result; but Mr. Evans, who he gave the satisfaction of knowing that some scores of their fellow members on the Labour benches in the House of Commons now share their views on the need for federation, and their conviction of the admirable services which white settlers and their enterprises have brought to the Africans of Central and East Africa.

Of the strength of his brief visits, Mr. Hatch says that "there is no support of federation movements among Africans." It is all the more surprising that to unite. He adds that "it is clear that the need upon the Africans despite their objections, African States in British Africa can be destroyed and widespread conflict will follow." Presumably he means to suggest serious

forms of armed conflict, not merely conflict of opinion is any event, it is particularly unfortunate that there should be scope for ambiguity in any such reference. "I must come certain passages" which "intelligent Socialists" who have read with approbation so far, may be unlikely to resist. They may gully in, swallowing the knowledge that "the white trade unions in Rhodesia are entirely hostile to the growth of African trade unions" which means, in plainer English, that the trade unionism which Socialists are so anxious to see proliferating in Africa has not yet proved to be the cure-all which they themselves base on the contrast as source of racial bitterness.

**Aid for Reactionaries**

There is an admission that Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky "appear to have personal liberal sympathies" but it is emphasized that they are each responsible to electorates deeply imbued with the ideas of white superiority, and that their defeat over federation might mean that they would be supplanted by reactionary men. Would it not seem reasonable in such circumstances to support liberal influences in order to defeat the forces of reaction? But the whole trend of the pamphlet is to obstruct these liberal leaders and so aid the powers of reaction. A strange way of acting in the interests of the Africans!

One more point must surface—the assumption that Britain has an unhappy Imperialist record in the past, but we now have the opportunity to turn past tragedies into future glories.

The retort must be that no other race can show a story of Empire comparable with our own, one in which there has been so consistent an aim to deal fairly and honestly. There have been blunders on the part of, of course, because man is fallible and no one below his own best standards, but they have been the failures of

the whole world's plan of considered policy, and on innumerable occasions the manifest advantage of individual Empire has been disregarded for moral reasons and in the interests of dependent peoples. Intelligent Socialists will know how to treat this Guide to Africa. The damage will be done among the unintelligent Socialists, who will accept it at its value and make use of it, probably with embossed thanks, to other intelligent Socialists.

**Development in Belgian Congo  
Mutual Security Agency Mission**

THE BELGIAN PUBLIC MINISTER, M. VAN ROY, will shortly visit the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. Simultaneously it has been announced that another Commissioner of the Mutual Security Agency is flying to the Belgian Congo. Although such visits are customarily undertaken in order to check expenditure of M.S.A. grants, some reports have suggested that anxiety is felt by the agency concerning the Congo's 10-year development plans.

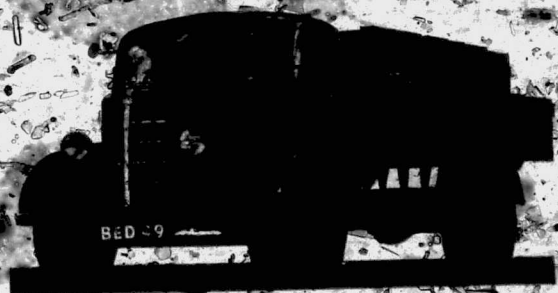
A condition of the \$15.5m. M.S.A. grant was that an additional \$12m. should be found by Belgium within a year. Although considerable funds have been advanced, it is stated that public investment has been disappointing, while the full World Bank loans have not yet been fully drawn. Of £7,10,460, it is estimated, as the figure for public investment in the three year period 1950-52, less than Frs. 3,500m. had been used by March 31 last.

A fundamental cause of the deficiency is said to be labour shortage, and recruitment permits are in future to be granted only if firms can prove that their need is essential and that they cannot undertake the work mechanically. Since Ruanda-Urundi is regarded as overcrowded, movement of labourers from that territory to the Katanga is being considered.



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# PERSONALIA

MAJOR and MRS. H. K. MORGAN are on holiday in Scotland.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS will visit Nyasa and early next month.

MR. and MRS. M. GOODRICH are on holiday in Scotland.

MR. J. B. BARRON has been appointed a director of Millour Beatty & Co., Ltd.

SIR BRUCE LINDSAY OPPENHEIMER have arrived in London by air from South Africa.

MR. and MRS. GERALD SCHIFFER have returned to London from their visit to East Africa.

COMDENT and MRS. MAURICE BURCHER, of Enderbess, Kenya, are visiting the Argentine.

MR. and MRS. LESLIE HORN BEISHA arrived in Uganda last week by air from the Congo.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. SCRAGE has resigned his appointment as Registrar of Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. ROY WELLESKY is due in London at the weekend from Northern Rhodesia. He will leave for Canada on Friday next.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL has been elected president of the Tanganyika European Association, which is moving its headquarters from Arusha to Dar es Salaam.

MR. G. M. BAIN, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is making the trip from Mombasa to Beira and back in the new British India liner UGANDA.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected to visit the Gold Coast and Nigeria early next year as chairman of a Labour Party mission.

MR. J. W. PHILLIPS has resigned from the board of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., and MR. H. M. LEWIS has been appointed a director.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL A. D. WARD, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was Chief of Staff, Middle East, at one period of the recent war.

SULEIMAN KHALIL, Sudanese head kavass at the Royal Netherlands Legation in Cairo, has been awarded the silver medal of Orange Nassau in recognition of 20 years' service.

MRS. C. C. SPENCER, wife of the Financial Secretary of Uganda, is honorary secretary of Lady Coburn's Charities Committee, formed in London to raise funds for deserving causes.

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE has been elected a member of the general purposes committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman of the East African Section of the Chamber.

MICHAEL RAFFLES, Leader of the Opposition, and MRS. ANNE LEA, London at the beginning of the week by air to visit Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They will return at the beginning of next month.

The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Michael's Church, Highgate, London of DR. HUGH HANDEY BIRD, a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Handley Bird, of Nakuru, Uganda, and MISS ANN GOUGH.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, is in East Africa on a routine visit. He served with East Africa Command headquarters in the same during the recent war.

MARSHAL OF THE R.A.F. WISCONSIN FORTES OF HUNGERFORD has been elected chairman of the council of the Royal Air Force Club, Half Trust, London House, 11, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

MR. CHARLES RUDGE, a breeder of Hereford cattle, in this country has won two prize bulls to be bred to Kenya to improve the Colony's beef herds. They are now at the artificial insemination centre in Kabete.

THE RT. REV. HUGH OTTER BARRY, for the past 24 years Bishop of Madras and the Seychelles, has been on a pastoral visit to the latter territory on his way home on leave. He will return for another tour of duty.

MR. J. R. COOK, captain of the Uganda Golf Club, won the Uganda golf championship, in which he was runner-up last year, and, partnered by MRS. M. MACDONALD, also won the King George V Memorial trophy.

THE REV. CECIL WORTHINGTON, Secretary and Editor of the United Council for Missionary Education, has been appointed educational Secretary of the United Society for Christian Literature. He will take over his new duties on September 20.

While SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, is in leave in this country, SIR CHARLES CUMINGS, Legal Secretary, will assume the duties of Acting Governor-General. MR. J. BEATTY, Acting Civil Secretary, will be Acting Governor.

COMDENT ROBERT COLE, secretary general of the Royal Empire Society, is making a short tour of East and Central Africa and is now in Kenya. He was private secretary to Sir Ronald Stear, when he was Governor of Northern Rhodesia from 1946 to 1951.

MR. RUSSELL MAXWELL has retained the Kenya Lawn Tennis Championship in the men's singles at the Club's 1952 Ladies' singles was won by MRS. SYMNER, the ladies' doubles by MRS. BOSWELL and MISS MACKENZIE, and the men's doubles by MESSRS. ROWE and LARSENBERG.

The engagement has been announced between MR. ROGER CURTIS, son of Admiral Sir Alban Curtis, C.B., and the late Mrs. Curtis of Esher, Shropshire, and Miss ELIZABETH HELEN LYON, elder daughter of Mrs. H. A. LYON, of the Isle of Mull, and Mr. FREDERICK M. LYON, of the Seychelles.

MESSESSRS. G. DEBRY and J. DEBRY have been appointed respectively Acting Commissioner for Community Development and Acting Director of Information in Uganda. The Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare has been dissolved and replaced by a Department of Community Development and a Department of Information.

The Hunting group of companies announce that MR. COMMODORE GERALD STANLEY SHAW has been appointed group liaison officer. He joined the R.N.A.S. as a pilot in 1917, and at the time of his recent retirement was Director of Personal Services at the Air Ministry. From 1938 to 1940 Air Commodore Shaw commanded the R.A.F. Station, Nairobi, and in 1942 was Air Officer Administering, H.Q., East Africa.

MR. R. O. STUCKIN, M.B., has been re-elected president of the Rhodesia Party. MR. GEORGE MANRO, succeeds MR. T. P. COCHRAN as chairman, with MR. A. R. W. STAMBLE as vice-chairman, MR. HARRY DICHANICK as treasurer, and MR. GEORGE STOKES as secretary. The new vice-presidents are MESSRS. P. A. WICKHAM, T. P. COCHRAN, C. LEWELLYN DAVIES, G. W. REID and W. FITZPATRICK, and MRS. DAPHNE WILSON.

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### African Nationalists and Christians

#### Spread of Materialism in Africa

CHANGING PATTERNS of the title given to the annual report of the Church Missionary Society. The author is Miss Ruth Alcock, who has served in the Society's African Department. The following passages are taken from the sections on East Africa.

C.M.S. missionaries belong to a line which goes back to the earliest days of white colonisation, and there are 321 of them at work to-day in Uganda, Ruanda, Kenya, and Tanganyika—a total of one-third of the total of the Society's missionary strength.

UGANDA.—The Protectorate is on the threshold of an industrial revolution which is likely to follow in pattern, if not in scale, similar upheavals in African life in the gold-mines of Southern Rhodesia, the Copper-belt of Rhodesia. What part is the Church to play in shaping the pattern of the future? A recent Government report paints a sombre picture of ritual murder, witchcraft, increased venereal disease, and lack of thrift. Missionaries write that it is likely to become more deeply entrenched as the country develops commercially.

...case, no... education. To read is the... for becoming a Christian in some parts of Uganda and... become a Christian is thought to... entitled many to higher social and economic position. But if the young Church is to exert a healthy and dynamic influence on the life of the community, it needs not less but more education, an education based on Christian values.

"The Church in the Upper Nile Diocese celebrated...

its silver jubilee in 1951. Only a year ago Africans from the south were the first to read the Gospel in the northern provinces of Uganda. To-day the Church, assisted by the Government, is responsible for the education of 38,000 school-boys. It has reduced its languages to writing and placed the Bible and the prayer book in the hands of the people. Forty-three African priests and 10 deacons attempt to cover on foot and on mule an area almost as large as England, and an African community of 230,000 out of a population of 2,500,000 is in their care.

#### Open Violence when Gospel is Preached

KENYA.—The city council expects the Nairobi population to double in the next 10 years. A new technical college with provision for 2,500 students will soon serve all the races of Kenya and the neighbouring territories.

Politically Nairobi is the centre of a nationalist movement led by Africans who oppose Christianity which they say is a "dope" to "drain" their senses while the white men steal their lands. There is angry heckling and even open violence when the Gospel is preached in the open air.

"The Ahmadiya movement, a Muslim sect which is attracting educated Africans as well as Indians, has three Indian missionaries based on Nairobi.

It is arguable that potentially Nairobi is a strategic centre for the witness of the Church in Kenya. What impact is the Church making on this multi-racial society of Europeans and Africans as one house in the diocesan synod. A series of all Africa-wide meetings has been held in the capital. A new literary club in Nairobi started by a group of Christians is likely to be the forerunner of bigger experiments.

In Nyanza an inter-racial centre, with accommodation on both shores, is successfully run by the Christian Council. But experiments in welfare work among industrial groups and in the whole field of race relations are a crying need.

Too little attention has been given in the past by Christian missions to the 100,000 Indians of East Africa's towns and villages. Their interest is growing and will be stimulated by the recent visit of the Bishop of Bombay, made possible by a gift from the C.M.S. Third Jubilee Fund.

Two important developments took place in 1951: a new maternity centre. The House of Life, was opened at Kaloleni, and a course for the training of midwives was begun at Maseno.

...KENYA.—Materialism covers the outlook of all races. The Church has hard work to provide a "material" standard of £5 10s for its pastors, whereas some commercial firms are paying as much as £25 a month to their employees.

#### Synod in the Sudan

SUDAN.—In 1951, Bishop Gethin headed representatives of all the Christians in the diocese to meet together for the first time in synod. Twelve Sudanese clergy and five Sudanese laymen from the South joined representatives from the Nuba Mountains and the northern chaplaincies in Khartoum. European and British northern chaplaincies in the Khartoum area and the Sudanese at the by side. For the first time the Sudanese pastors from the south preached to Europeans in Khartoum. The Sudanese northern chaplaincies.

In the Sudan as in East and West Africa, the doors of all schools are still open to Christian teaching, but the initiative is passing from mission to Government. The first school for blind girls was opened last year but not by the mission.

In these days of man-power shortage, additional tasks fall on the shoulders of the missionary educationalist. One is acting as missionary in charge of two stations 90 miles apart, checking the accounts in five parishes, giving an eye to the orders and outgoings, printing press which serves the whole of the Southern Sudan, and serving as chaplain to a European community of 200. It is ridiculous to suppose that one man can do so much, carry this immense load. The terms of reference are of those priorities and cover more and more responsibility to Sudanese. More and more Sudanese are trained to do the heavy lifting.

The Rhodesia should stop dragging its feet in everything at every corner and get on with the job. Professor W. M. Macmillan.

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