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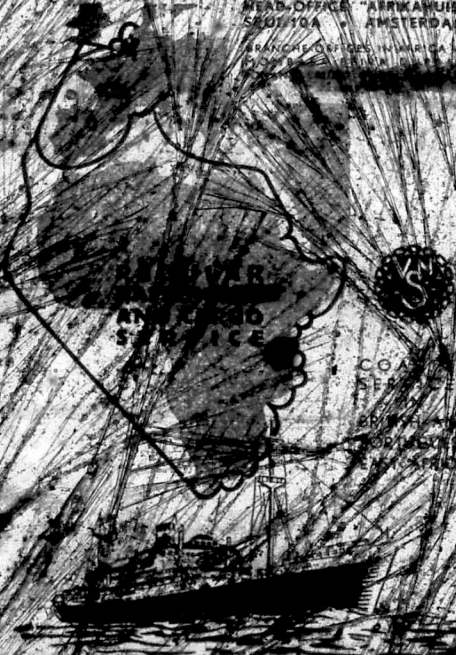
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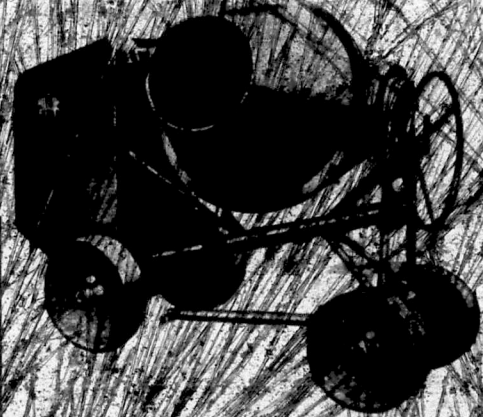
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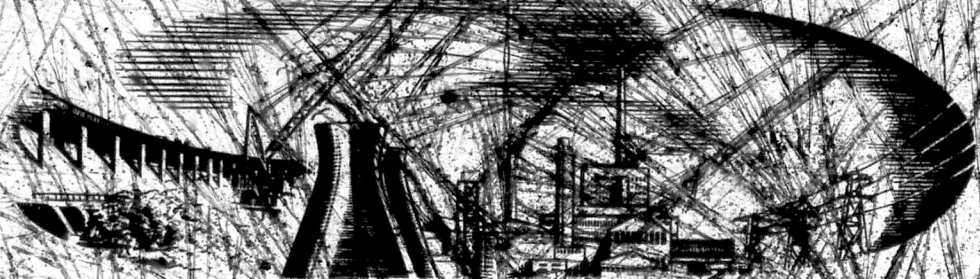
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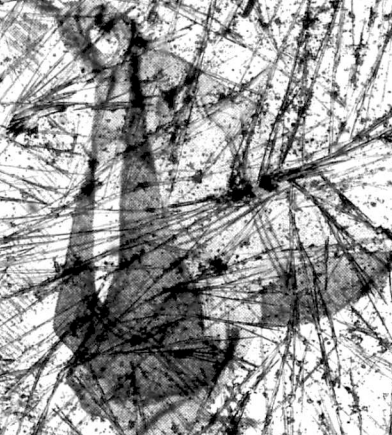
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1963, No. 1612, Price 30, yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Uganda's Baganda Extreme Outlets Great Lukiko of the Kingdom United Members' Struggle to the Legislative Council of the Protectorate

...the decision taken at the Congress. Wins four new seats in Baganda Out of Five Seats. ... when discussing the constitutional change within the crown province and within the central Government on the whole protectorate. Probably not, but what was started during the last few years by the British, it such a pattern never there was, or there was, such design, there must have been a great influence of ... towards the two chambers.

Guliko had to submit to the Kachro ... the year immediately before there was no one on the ... serious with the Baganda ... legislative ... When a few days ... colonial college of Baganda ... responsibility of ... ending of five ... for the Legislative Council ... members ... Congress leaders ... Lukiko had wanted to ... our dignity ... to question of the political ... Baganda having been taken by surprise for Congress ... been campaigning ... of ... in connection with ...

It aspired to ... the ... Chief Minister, ... takes ... to ... other ... within it, and ... its ... the ...

Unhappy Outlook for Uganda if Legislature ...

... one member ... are ... as the ... Government ... their ... responsible ...

... or have ... advocated in their ... relative quiet in the ... with ... agogues ... ignore ... to be the ... of the many short ... concerned ... and ...

... other ... Africa ... actively ... will ... of ... ever ... their ... and ... in ...

This report ... Add Khobe ...

Beer Life

He was one of FIVE MEMBERS of the Federal Council of Censurers of the Kenya Beer and Federal Party, chairman E. Brown, and a director of Charles F. Taylor Ltd., and a syndicate representative of East London and Anderson & Co. Ltd. He sat on the Maize Control Board throughout the 1952-53 season and he was a member of the Beer Control Board.

Kenya Welensky Warns British Manufacturers

Slow Deliveries Causing Loss of Productivity and Transport Delays

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS who have placed valuable orders in Great Britain for machinery, equipment, and quicker delivery, rather than the slow and competitive prices, said Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when he addressed a well-attended conference of British manufacturers in Morija.

Kenya Railways, he said, had placed orders for 200 railway wagons and the next two years would require 400 more. The Government had recently placed orders for the same number of motor trucks for Africa.

He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them.

Some of the 1,400 vehicles of the South African Railways were delivered and they have a time much longer than the British goods. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them.

The delay had grown worse in the last year or two and many factories were beginning to feel that delivery dates given by British firms would not be honoured. Other countries, including Germany, had offered to supply locomotives at comparable prices much more quickly and to accept penalty clauses for late shipment. Orders for the 200 railway wagons and 400 motor trucks for locomotives had been worth about £2m. and those for rolling stock about £3m.

General production in the Federation had increased by 20% in the last three years and the general rate of development was phenomenal, so that the most vigorous effort must be made to improve the transport facilities. The urgency was evident from the fact that some power stations in main cities had recently had supplies of coal for no more than two and a half days. Some were 600 miles or more from the colliery, and a slight breakdown would therefore have deprived the cities of electricity.

In such circumstances the Government was clearly bound to place orders in other countries if British delivery dates were unsatisfactory, however deep their

sympathy for the British manufacturer. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them.

... I have no desire to bring any of matters in the name of the United Kingdom, continued Sir Roy Welensky, "but there is growing concern in this country about slow deliveries from the Old Country, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade people that we should not go elsewhere to make goods which we cannot get from our own country. The diesel electric locomotives which we have had on order here were promised by completion of delivery by the end of next year, but now that it will certainly be the second or third year of next year."

In reply to questions Sir Roy Welensky said that the rolling stock was being built in the United Kingdom and he would be very glad to see the British manufacturers' goods in the country. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them.

The fact that the progress of the country was evident from the fact that the total national income had risen from £207m. in 1952 to £275m. in 1953 and to £300m. in 1954, and that the country was every indication that the country was making progress.

The Federation was a healthy State, economically and in every prospect of succeeding peacefully with its policy of partnership for solution of the problems of a multi-racial society. Such problems were not the product of prejudice arising from poverty but from prejudices based on colour, and many of the difficulties were likely to disappear when the economic standards of the country were raised. A main objective must therefore be to increase the earning capacity of the people, that is to say, the annual income per head had to be raised from £15 compared with £102 in the Union of South Africa, which showed the need to concentrate on industrial development.

British-African Advancement

When asked about African advancement in the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Roy Welensky replied that industrial development was a matter for the African people and that as a Federal Minister he would not be able to say anything. He said that the initiative of the Rhodesian business group had brought the Copperbelt problem closer to solution. He felt confident that a solution would soon be achieved but that the best policy was to leave it to the people of the area to conduct their discussions. The Anglo-American group of companies had also shown a strong interest in a solution of the problem, which, he repeated, was not basically one of colour, so much as one of locality.

Asked by Mr. Malvern, the Prime Minister, what he regarded as a objection from the Trades Union Congress of the Rhodesian trade union about the primarily industrial matter, but the Federation Government could certainly not show disinterest in the matter if the Federation Government were the throes of depression. The Federation Government was much concerned and anxious for a settlement of the problem, which would certainly be a relief to the country.

Asked whether the Government was prepared to take the Kariba Gorge, which was a major project in the country, into consideration, Sir Roy Welensky said that such a project was very necessary in the past few months. He said that the Government was anxious to purchase more machinery and equipment, but the quantities of British goods were so small that it was difficult to get them.

Sir John Welensky, who has come to England on this occasion at the invitation of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, went to Karmborough on Tuesday to see the air display and in the evening broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. Tomorrow he is to visit the Birmingham works of Metropolitan-Camden Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd.

His other engagements include meetings with Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Thomas Lloyd and Mr. W. Gosell Barnes, Mr. Dodds-Parker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, Sir Clifford Easton, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Saville

Garner, and Mr. G. H. Baxter, the boards of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nyasaland Railway, and the Boyer Peacock Company, and the chairman of the Stock Exchange, Sir John Braithwaite. On Monday he will lunch at the Press Club.

On Tuesday next he will fly to France for a week's visit as the guest of the French Government to see railway and hydro-electric installations.

When he returns he will be the guest at luncheon at H.M. Government and at dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

He will leave London Airport for Rhodesia on the morning of Friday, September 9.

Making Town Life More Attractive to Africans

Finding Scope for African Courage, Ability and Initiative

AFRICANS HAVE COME TO WORK in the towns in increasing numbers over the last 40 years, but very few of them have become permanent town dwellers. The main reasons for this have been (a) that they have not been able to transfer their homes to the towns owing to the high standards of building and sanitation which are imposed, and (b) that the local wages are too low for the majority of Africans to house, feed, and clothe their families in the towns.

Most of the towns grew slowly from the beginning of the century until 1930, but the numbers of people in them have increased rapidly since

1930. The European section is likely to continue to grow, but small in proportion to the other races.

Africans are as yet an unstable element in the towns. The Asian population is not only firmly established but increasing rapidly.

The main problem has been that of the provision of adequate urban housing, and this has been

restricted in the areas which have been built for homes, shops, and factories. There will probably be a further extension of town boundaries to contain the Asian population, but there has also been a tendency to restrict the number of Africans obtaining employment in the towns.

This has tended to produce a concentration of Africans in the overcrowded residential areas, and the resulting conditions which

Life of Africans

The main reason for the failure to provide Africans with an adequate town life is the number of Africans who have moved to the towns and increased rapidly since the war, and a failure to provide

adequate housing for the urban African population. The main reason for this is the failure to provide adequate housing for the urban African population.

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non-African population has grown, the land has been divided into leasehold plots. In order to make this possible large numbers of Africans, who were either in possession of temporary licences to occupy plots or who were merely squatting, have been pushed gradually outside the town boundaries.

On the outskirts of most towns in East Africa Africans hold their land under customary tenure, although custom has been greatly modified and plots tend to be bought and sold. They have, however, no security of title, and this has prevented them from fully developing their holdings.

When the areas of the towns have been extended they have been evicted on payment of compensation. As the Africans have removed here often

the most enterprising and practically conscious, their eviction has given rise to feelings of dissatisfaction and insecurity, even among large numbers of people not personally affected. It is significant that where Africans have acquired their land, as in Bulawayo, they not only develop it to a considerable extent themselves, but are prepared to lease both the land and the buildings on it to non-Africans.

There is considerable shortage of housing for Africans and Asians in the town and townships in the larger towns throughout East Africa. Where large numbers of houses owned by Africans have been removed in the process of re-developing urban areas, only a relatively small number of those who have lost their homes have been rehoused. Nor has sufficient housing been provided to keep pace with the increase in the population. There has been an almost universal neglect to build houses at the standard of construction and town by-law towns to building regulations.

It is clear, however, that the resources of the territories are insufficient to house in this way all those whose housing is inadequate, and the considerable expenditure involved will in any case be justified by the present state of the territories' economies. The limited amount of accommodation provided by the authorities is therefore improved, and the majority of the African population live in houses built by themselves either inside or outside the official boundaries of the town.

The systems of administration in the predominantly African parts of the towns are unsatisfactory. As they are not permanent residences, the majority of the Africans who work in the towns are in the towns which they work in, and they have no permanent residence in the towns.

The main reason for this is the failure to provide adequate housing for the urban African population. The main reason for this is the failure to provide adequate housing for the urban African population.

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Being further extracts from the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission.

crowding are the principal material causes of these conditions. Poverty can be overcome only as the whole economy of East Africa expands. At present the resources of the territories are insufficient to allow of the raising of wages to a level which would enable the majority of Africans to support their families in the towns or to pay economic rents for regular standard housing. The process of settling down permanently in urban areas will take place only slowly among the majority of Africans.

Some of the causes of unsatisfactory conditions are not merely physical but are the result of the momentous changes which are taking place in African society. Africans who have broken away from tribal life often find that they cannot become members of modern society and that the road to wealth and positions of prestige is barred. This produces a feeling of frustration and also of antagonism to the society which excludes them.

In the towns Africans are confronted with a new way of life in which they find isolated individuals who must provide for their own material, mental, and emotional needs. In many towns the facilities for doing so are lacking, which leads to the resort to drunkenness and crime by those who, fresh from life in a community which exercises considerable control over their thoughts and actions of its members, are almost entirely lacking in these resources of mind and character which would give them the capacity to develop interests during leisure. Where, however, opportunities have been provided for the satisfaction of all the needs of the individual, morale is noticeably high. Moreover, where there is an outlet for African initiative there has been, as a result, a considerable development of African enterprise.

Restrictions Which Should Be Removed

The enterprise of non-Africans is needed to expand the range of trade into areas which have little touched by modern economic forces. At the same time opportunity should be given to Africans to learn from them to compete with them. We recommend that the restrictions which have been placed on the acquisition of sites by non-Africans in the rural areas and which impede the growth of towns should be removed and that the administration of the minor townships and trading centres should be on an anti-racial basis and at the same time be integrated with that of the countryside.

In order to improve the unsatisfactory conditions which exist in many towns and to ensure that there is healthy urban development in the future, a clear overall policy is needed which takes into account all the factors which affect urban growth, such as population increases, land tenure, and administration. It is essential that this policy should embrace the needs of the actual and potential urban areas. We recommend that the East African Governments should, as a matter of urgency, make a careful assessment of the problems which arise in the urban areas of their territories and frame policies accordingly.

There is a need for a system of land tenure which gives Africans who live inside and outside the towns full security in developing their holdings. This is essential if Africans are to settle down as members of the whole urban community. As land inside the towns is likely to prove insufficient for the needs of non-African and especially Indian expansion, they should be enabled to acquire land over the whole urban area in which the present restrictions imposed on its acquisition do not apply.

We recommend that Africans should be given clear and reasonable titles to their lands as follows: (a) As the greater part of the land inside the present town boundaries is in public ownership, they should be enabled to obtain leases, whose length is determined according to the building zone and (b) in the peripheral areas where after due investigation it appears that their claims amount to freehold, they should be granted freehold titles.

In order to provide space for non-African expansion, we recommend that non-Africans should be allowed to obtain leases of land outside the present town boundaries whose occupation is at present restricted by law to Africans. We further recommend that the long-term aim should be to remove all restrictions on the transfer of such land between members of the different races.

Even under the present laws of planning it is costly thousands of building constructions it is possible to provide houses for only a small proportion of those who need them. Considerable relaxation of constructional standards is necessary. We recommend that the urban areas should be divided into a number of zones and that building standards in the lowest zones should be virtually unregulated.

The aim should be to raise the general level of housing throughout the whole urban area. All possible means should be employed to achieve this, and Africans especially should be encouraged to invest in the building of houses.

We recommend that both in order to further the settlement of permanent African populations in the towns and to counteract the present shortage of accommodation, every encouragement should be given to Africans to own their own homes, and that Governments should give them technical advice and assistance to this end. We also recommend that employers should set up housing committees to study the housing problems of their workers and to see them to improve their houses by similar measures.

Administrative Problems

Unsatisfactory conditions arise wherever the standard of housing is poor, administrative control is maintained. A system of administration is needed which furthers two apparently conflicting aims: encouraging the development of towns by all members of all races living on an equal footing and at the same time taking of barriers between them, and at the same time providing for the special needs of peoples who have no experience of town life.

Owing to the special administrative problems which arise in the towns, we recommend that an officer of sufficient standing should be appointed in each territory to study them and to assist and advise the Minister in framing and implementing policies in the light of the Government's urban policy. We recommend that separate administrative units should be set up in the predominantly African areas which should be linked to the existing urban authorities in ways which accord with local conditions.

The sharing of the financial responsibilities between the Governments and the local authorities in unsatisfactory and neglected areas of the predominantly African areas. A system is needed which gives the units as much responsibility as possible for their own finances, in order to encourage a responsibility among their inhabitants for a fair contribution from the rates towards the services which they receive. The units should be given a clear responsibility for their own services and should administer them on budgets which Government supervision of certain services concerned with public health and order must be established and maintained in the interests of the whole urban population. Apart from the revenue which they secure from local sources, the units should be given grants of amounts fixed for a specified number of years by the Government in order to ensure that essential services are provided.

New Attitude to Towns Required

The towns are the centres of social and intellectual life, of economic enterprise, and of political activity. It is essential to break down the barriers which prevent Africans from full participation in the life of the towns. The African must come to regard the towns as places which fully provide him with an outlet for his courage, ability, and initiative. The measures which have been proposed, if carried out with sufficient will and energy, will, we believe, radically remove the undesirable conditions which at present exist and make sound urban development possible for the future.

Difficulties of African Clergy

OUR AFRICAN CLERGY are often said to lack imagination and, although very faithful in their duties, to provide us with a few new ideas. In so far as this is true, it is not surprising for their life is an isolated one. At home a priest acquires new ideas by talking with his fellow priests, by visiting other parishes, and by reading books and journals. In the remote parishes, the lack of opportunity to combine to meet and discuss their problems is very lonely. If we had a few more of these spare, we certainly could do a great deal for the Africans of these parishes, by lending them books and suggestions for study. The Rt. Rev. A. E. Steadling, Bishop of South-West Tanganyika, in his annual report on his diocese.

Principal's Comments on Rhodesia University College

Dr. Walter Adams Hopes for Some Students from Europe

DR. WALTER ADAMS, principal-designate of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport on Saturday for Salisbury to attend the first meeting of the council of the university, called for September 13 and 14. In November, when the interim appointment of Professor Rollo ends, he will enter upon his duties as principal.

Before leaving London he told the Press that the university would start from scratch on a lovely site of 500 acres in one of the best parts of Salisbury, ideally placed and shaped for a university campus, with a very good plan. A further 1,000 acres had been offered for a teaching and experimental farm within about 10 minutes' journey and 250 acres for the needs of the medical school near one of the large hospitals. Facilities in the botanical gardens had also been promised.

Special tribute ought, Dr. Adams said, be paid to Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, O.C., chairman of the inaugural board, who, inspired by Mr. Kapnek's promise of a first donation of £20,000, had brought the conception to life and convinced public opinion of the need for a Rhodesian university. It had been a superb achievement, almost single-handed, until now there was a broad basis of public understanding and support.

£50,000 Endowment

The Round Table movement, for instance, had undertaken to raise £50,000 to endow a chair of race relations, and they were confident that they would get the money. Equally significant was the way in which public appeals in Central Africa were being sustained, when he was recently in Bulawayo he had met 26 citizens, each representing a different trade or industry, and kissed them all. Now he had heard that Wankie's queen, having raised most money, was to be the university. Bulawayo had subscribed almost £20,000 by that single effort. Such was the ground swell of support.

Until the first students were admitted in March, 1957, the 10 members of the staff already appointed would be occupied in designing their laboratories, procuring their equipment and libraries, getting to know the country, and helping local educationists with summer schools, special classes, research, and in other ways. Thanks to a Carnegie grant, there were funds for an institute of education.

Pleased with Professors

"I am very pleased with the men we have recruited," Dr. Adams continued. "Dr. Boughey was engaged in research in the Sudan for many years, and has built up the botany department at the University College of the Gold Coast. Dr. Edney, though born in the United Kingdom, went to Rhodesia as a boy, took his degree at Rhodes University, South Africa, and was on the staff of Makerere College, Uganda, before going to the University of Birmingham. Dr. Davis is a Canadian, with experience at London University. Dr. Mackenzie was born in Rhodesia, came to London, went to Hong Kong, was captured and interned by the Japanese, and after serving Melbourne University, Australia, joined the staff of the University of Natal.

Dr. J. C. Mitchell, our Professor of African Studies, formerly director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in Northern Rhodesia, has an unsurpassed knowledge of his subject. Dr. Rousseau, a South African, has worked on the staff at Cape Town and Fort Hare, and worked for U.S.C.O. in Iraq. Dr. Fletcher is a Canadian. Our librarian, Mr. Clarke, has spent a year in the United States.

All these professors are in their late thirties or early forties, with 10 to 15 years of university experience each, and young enough to tackle the problems of starting new departments. The superb Central African Archives are awaiting for use by a school of history, and the Central African Statistical Services, the best in Africa, will be of great advantage to our economists.

"Our students will get the full degree of London University at first the general three-subject degree, but in about five years I hope we can go to one-subject special degrees. In 10 years, when we have given proof of equality, we should be able to start Rhodesian degrees. We must have first-class standards.

"It is written in our charter, and in our hearts, that the college shall be open to all races, without any discrimination or any quota system. European and African students working together and under the discipline of study will learn more, start on that basis of partnership which will be of immense importance to the Federation.

Political Aspects

Within 10 years some hundreds of young men will have lived and worked together for three or four years, and their attitude to each other will be different from what it would have been if they had been segregated. The political implication will be very great, not only in the Federation, but over a wider field.

"It is impossible to foresee the racial proportions. I expect a majority of Europeans, for that is indicated by the school situation. That will be a good thing, both because Africans will trust the college on that basis, and because Europeans might not wish to join what looked like a predominantly African college. In principle, we shall be prepared to take students from outside the Federation.

"It would be very encouraging if some came from Europe. I should like to see post-graduate students and undergraduates, who would benefit by having more individual teaching than they could expect here; but, of course, we must give first place to well-qualified local applicants, Europeans, Africans, or Asians.

Two Thousand Students Eventually

"We might begin with as few as 30, but I hope that we shall start with about 70. Our initial plan is for a unit of about 400, and ultimately we shall hope to go to 2,000. I hope that a very high proportion of the students, and all the Africans, will live in the halls of residence.

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom has given us a capital grant of £1m., but we need about £2m. Of the gap between the two figures about £300,000 has been collected in different ways or promised. The inclusive fee, including tuition and residential charges, will be about £120—a sub-economic annual grant of £150,000. That should just about see us, but by the fifth year we may need £250,000.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established by Royal Charter on February 11 last, and Her Majesty the Queen Mother has consented to be the first president.

The staff appointments made so far, in addition to that of Dr. Adams, are:

Professor of Botany, A. S. ... Professor of Botany, Gold Coast, formerly teacher in the Gold Coast University of London; Professor of Chemistry, University of London; formerly senior lecturer in the Department of Zoology, University of Sheffield; Professor of Zoology, E. B. Bailey, D. B. ... formerly teacher in entomology, University of Birmingham; Professor of Agriculture, A. G. Davis, M.Sc., formerly reader in agronomy, Ave College, University of London; Professor of English, N. B. Mackenzie, M.A., Ph.D., formerly senior lecturer, University of Natal; Professor of African

Studies, C. Mitchell, D.Phil., formerly director of Rhodes Livingstone Institute.
 Professor of Education, H. J. Rousseau, D.Litt., formerly Professor of Education, Fort Hare College; Professor of Education, B. A. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., formerly Professor of Education, University of Bristol; librarian, D. A. Clarke, M.A., formerly deputy librarian, University of Leeds.

Dr. Adams, who was born in Brighton in 1906, has been secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies since 1946, and also secretary of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee. He was educated in Brighton and at University College, London, to the history department of which he was appointed after graduating with first-class honours in 1927.

Six years later he became secretary of the Academic Assistance Council which, under the presidency of Lord Rutherford, helped to rescue and rehabilitate more than 2,000 scholars and scientists who had been displaced from Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal because of their race, religion or political opinions. In 1937-38 he organized a survey of the refugee problem for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Then he became secretary of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

From 1941 to 1945 he was with the Foreign Office, as deputy head of the British Political Warfare Mission in Washington in 1941-44, and then as deputy director-general of the Political Intelligence Department.

He was secretary of the Carr-Saunders Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, whose report supporting local efforts to establish a Rhodesian university, produced the plan which has now been adopted. He had previously travelled extensively in Africa, the West Indies, and the Far East as secretary of the Inter-University Council.

Dame Lillian Penson, of London University, and Dr. Cook, principal of the University of Exeter, will also fly to Salisbury in order to attend the first meeting of the university council next week.

Members of the Council

The council of the university in its new form consists of two *ex officio* members, Her Majesty the Queen Mother, the President, and the principal.

The Governor-General of the Federation has appointed Sir Edgar Whitehead, Mr. M. M. Hove, M.P., and Mr. R. M. Taylor, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Mpeche, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. E. Fynn, the Governor of Namaland, the Rev. A. B. Dove, M.P., the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, L. M. N. Hudson, O.C. M.P., the City Council of Salisbury, Mr. J. E. S. Mell, the Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. A. G. Easton, the Municipal Association of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. M. Cleveland, M.P., the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, Dr. J. W. Cook, principal of the University College of the South West, Exeter, and the University of London, Dame Lillian Penson.

Further appointments remain to be made. They will include the vice-principal to be elected by the Academic Board when constituted, six members of that board to be elected by the council, and two persons to be elected by persons, bodies or partnerships, voluntary associations and societies designated by the council.

Sudanese Military Mission

A SUDANESE MILITARY MISSION, consisting of Major-General Ibrahim Abboud, Deputy Raid of the Sudan Defence Force, Colonel Ahmed Magdoub El Bahary, Colonel Mohammed Nasr Osman, and Lieutenant Colonel Omer El Hag Mousa, arrived in London on Saturday for a visit of 75 days. Their purpose is to see armaments, munition factories, and military reports, and to obtain information regarding many types of modern weapons and vehicles. They have already visited India, Pakistan, France, and Belgium, and on their return to Khartoum are to make recommendations to the Sudanese Government in regard to the purchase of arms. A representative of the War Office met the visitors at London Airport, and among others whom they will meet are the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Director of Weapons and Development at the War Office, and the Controller of Munitions at the Ministry of Supply. A Government reception in their honour was held on Monday at Lancaster House.

Colonial Students and Communism

Peeping Behind the Iron Curtain

COMMUNISM receives few mentions in the I.E.P. study of "Colonial Students in Britain" which was reviewed in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The first reference is as follows:—
 "An African from Kenya said: 'One can understand the fear of the Colonial Office that Africans may contact Communists in London, but sending them away from London will not prevent their getting in touch with Communists. The students should be given the liberty to make up their own minds, which they will do anyway.'

In the section on politics there is this passage:—
 "It is frequently alleged that the Communist Party systematically meets new arrivals at the docks or railway stations, or evidences in support of this allegation was produced by this inquiry. This is not to deny that the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations approached the students later on. Most colleges have some left-wing political society. Moreover, there are other important groups, like the International Union of Students which has its headquarters in Prague; the Bureau of Students Fighting against Colonialism meet under its auspices.

World Youth Festivals

"I.U.S. publishes a journal and issues much literature, it organizes the biennial World Youth Festivals, which take place in the capitals of Communist countries, and many other activities for youth — conferences, games, etc. Student organizations in Britain are in varying relationships with I.U.S.

Colonial students do indeed welcome invitations to visit Communist countries, but attend the World Youth Festival, and West Africans, for example, are sent drummers and dancers and athletes to take part in them. Such interest should not be taken as certain evidence of political conviction. It is no matter of surprise that while studying in Europe students should be curious about what goes on behind the Iron Curtain.

The Conservative and Labour Parties are anxious to welcome to every Colonial student when he arrives. They try to get students to get in touch with their respective student unions at their colleges. They also award scholarships to summer schools, arrange occasional meetings with Members of Parliament, and organize small parties to which some Colonial students are always invited. These resources in money and staff are limited, and both parties say that they would do much more if they could afford to.

Future Constitutional Changes Importance of Agreement

MR. A. GAVRI, Independent M.L.C. for Midlands, recently introduced a motion asking the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council to resolve that no change in the present constitution should be effected unless the alterations contemplated were first published and made known to the people in the form of definite proposals, and then approved by a referendum of all those on the electoral register.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. A. T. Williams, replied that there could be no further changes during the life of the present Council. When the matter was previously discussed the Colonial Secretary had expressed the hope that the Government, with its due course submitted to the constituencies, Mr. Williams said that in his view such recommendations should have the agreement of both European and African members of the Council.

As to a referendum, the Chief Secretary pointed out that the voters of Northern Rhodesia had very good representation in the House in more personal representation of the world. Members were capable of representing the people of the world, and there should be no referendum. It would detract from the authority of the Legislature.

The motion was lost by 15 votes to two.

Little News from the Sudan Mutiny Showed Need for Air Force

SAVED LIMAM EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, told journalists in Khartoum on Monday that the Sudan needed an air force, and that he had sent a Government representative to London at the beginning of this week to buy civil and military aircraft. He added that 19 Sudanese were already undergoing training as pilots.

The need for an air force, he said, had been obvious during the early stages of the mutiny in Equatoria, when more transport and military aeroplanes would have been most useful.

While declining to give information about the operations against the rebels in the south on the ground that it would be militarily inexpedient to do so, the Prime Minister strongly attacked Khartoum newspapers for publishing inaccurate news. He quoted Tom leading articles which had criticized the Government for its handling of the mutiny.

The Government, said Mr. Azhari, had no wish to conduct a scolding campaign, but to apply the law fairly and justly. He described the trouble as a mutiny, not a difference between north and south, and declared that southern hatred of Northerners had been much exaggerated. Some people in Equatoria with personal and political ambitions had incited the mutiny for their own ends, and the whole of the south must not be judged by the conduct of a few hundred mutineers and some civilian agitators.

Expectations in Khartoum that most of the mutineers in the Southern Sudan, and particularly those of the Equatoria Corps in the Torit area, would surrender early last week were doomed to disappointment, and Press messages announcing that some companies had obeyed the order of the Governor-General to surrender, had been proved unreliable.

Opposition to Surrender

On Sunday of last week Second Lieut. Iqilya, a Southerner, who went from Torit to Juba to receive the surrender terms, said that some of the mutineers had been opposed to his journey. He returned to Torit, knowing that a strong column of the Sudan Defence Force was to follow. On arrival on the Tuesday it found only two officers and a few other ranks, all the rest (said to be about 300) having dispersed into the surrounding country.

It was officially announced next day that a few mutineers had surrendered and that most of the rebels had fled to neighbouring villages, and that 15 Northerners were known to have been killed in Torit, several other officers of the S.D.F. and the other employees of the Ministry of Education.

The protection of Roman Catholic missions in the district were some 20 other Northerners, including women and children. But Iqilya, the mutineer spokesman, is a Roman Catholic.

It became known that some of the rebels had set up posts within 200 miles of Juba, the provincial capital, and that many Southerners have thrown away their uniforms and gone back to tribal life.

Other parties are operating in the western area of the Equatoria Province, in which police and prison wardens have also rebelled against the north.

The strong force assembled near Juba under the command of Major-General Ahmed Pasha Mohamed, C-in-C. of the Sudan Defence Force. The main body is operating on the eastern stretch of Equatoria, but patrolling has been undertaken to the west towards the border with French Equatorial Africa. Some troops have been disposed as to try to intercept rebel scouting to small islands of Ethiopia.

Mr. W. H. T. Luke, who had flown south as personal representative of Sir Knox Hume, the Governor-General, accompanied the column sent to Torit.

The latest information is that some of the men who mutinied in Torit have returned and given themselves up, the total of surrenders being now two officers and 47

Tribute to the good intentions of many of the Northern Sudanese officials posted to the southern provinces was paid in *The Times* on Saturday in an article by a recent visitor.

Having trekked for a month in parts of Equatoria and the Upper Nile, he came to the conclusion that the Northerners were showing a keen sense of responsibility, a real devotion to the interests of the primitive peoples of the area, and an imaginative approach to the great problems of agricultural, economic, and social progress. The correspondent wrote:

"Much of the trouble is due to the promises made to all and sundry in 1951, when Major Salah Salem and his friends started the area in the cause of Sudanese independence. As an incentive to voting for the National Unionist Party, their preaching union with Egypt, the wild assurances were given of rich personal benefits to accrue when the British had been driven out."

From Dresser to Director

A humble medical dresser in Torit who has been promoted, in front of witnesses, that he will be appointed Director of Medical Services, Equatoria, when the British go, will remember this whatever else he forgets, and now he has to blame somebody because the promise has not come true. There are hundreds of such cases.

Various neutral observers warned newspaper correspondents in the major's suite that this sort of propaganda was dangerous, but they had their orders. They preferred to publish photographs of Salah Salem swinging from a tree top (by the side of an unphotographed road), with captions suggesting that British maladministration and neglect made this Tarzan-like progress the only way of moving about in the Southern Sudan.

The general sense of disillusionment lingering in the south from the days of 1953's golden promises has been sedulously inflamed during the last four months by well-financed Southern Parliamentarians, who have ignored the missionaries of the gospel of hatred for the uneducated north and of the advantage of federation with the South and distant Egypt.

We used to watch one of the Government Whips at the Nuba Hotel preach his communion to his Prime Minister and assure his Southern friends that Sudanese independence would mean loss of jobs for them.

Mr. H. B. Afder wrote:

"It came as a shock to read of the administration of Equatoria both in the times of the British and since Sudanization as 'adimentary'. This may have been true up to the early 1920s, but since then a very great deal has been done to settle the country and introduce an orderly and co-ordinated system of administration.

"To begin with, this depended almost entirely on the influence and example of the British district commissioners, who, however, did all they could in progressive stages to introduce indirect rule adapted to local conditions. Native courts were started in 1922, and by the time the British administrators left the foundations of local government by councils had been laid in all districts. The last military patrol was in 1930, and since then there had been a very admirable absence of any trouble until the present."

Advancement and Administration

Against this peaceful background in the Southern Sudan considerable material advance was made in the shape of good roads and well-built towns. Economic advance was fostered in all ways possible, particularly in the imaginative Zande scheme at Nzara, which now seems to be in jeopardy.

"It is a common point of criticism that the administration did too little in training Southern administrators and officials, but the truth is that there was insufficient time. The south had to be run on a shoe-string budget right up to the period after the war, any money available for education was needed in the north, which alone produced the

"If the system of the north is not rudimentary, it is the influence of those who were trained in the north, which existed between the north and the south, which of young Northerners sent to the south to fill the shoes of their predecessors as responsible to events occurred too rapidly both for them and the south. Even if they have failed temporarily, the foundations of the administration which the British gave the south will remain as a foundation for future progress."

New Constitution for Bunyoro Divided into Districts Now in Buganda

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR BUNYORO, the smallest of the Native Kingdoms in Uganda, with a population of about 200,000, was signed in Hoima last Saturday by the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, and the Omukama, Sir Fido Ojafamba Winyi IV. Rukirabasajja Agutamba, Omukama of Bunyoro-Kitara. The new agreement replaces that of 1937.

Early last year the Omukama and two other Native rulers in the Western Province asked that Sir Keith Hancock, who was examining the constitutional position in Buganda, must undertake similar investigation in their areas. Now an agreement acceptable to His Majesty's Government and to the ruler and Council (the Kakwato) of Bunyoro has been reached.

At the ceremonial signing the Omukama, who was recently knighted after 30 years in office, thanked Her Majesty for that honour and the Government for approving the new agreement, but he was asked for the return to Bunyoro of the counties in the Mubende District which were transferred to Buganda more than 60 years ago in consideration of the help given by the Bunyoro to the British in action against the Banyoro. The Governor replied that he could not say, as all his predecessors had done, that the request could not be granted. Outside the Council hall were 500 Banyoro men, some demanding the return of Mubende.

Among the witnesses to the agreement was the bare-headed Bishop Balya, an African Bishop of the Anglican Church, and the vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Kampala. At a commemorative service next day the Governor read the first lesson, the Omukama the second, and Bishop Balya preached.

Sudanese Refugees in Uganda Special Meeting of the Legislature

THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES entering Uganda from the Southern Sudan was debated at a special meeting of the Legislative Council last week.

Mr. G. B. Cartland said that the refugees included 30 or 40 Europeans and Americans, several thousand from the border, and a few Northern Sudanese. He said that the troops who had surrendered themselves and their arms. The problem was not considerable as yet, but it might suddenly increase, and then the country might be faced with insuperable difficulties if proper provision had not been made. Some of the non-Africans who had crossed the border had already left. Some of the Northern Sudanese had, at their own request, been sent to Khartoum.

Folonel W. H. Gordon suggested that some of the refugees might help to solve labour problems in connexion with Uganda's development programme.

Major A. S. Din was opposed to any refugees settling permanently in Uganda, and thought that a sooner Uganda got rid of them the better. He hoped that they would be forced to return to their own country.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Cartland assumed that most of the refugees would want to return to their homes, but if some of them did not, the Government would have to consider the problem, and would approach it in the most humane way possible.

The school in Gulu in which 100 Southern Sudanese troops who crossed the border, are being held has been declared a refugee camp.

Rhodesian Visitors

Recent arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Rhodesias include: DR. R. B. BAIRD, DR. B. J. F. BARLOW, MR. P. O. BRICKLEHURST, MR. & MRS. CRAIGIE, MR. D. C. F. HOLLAND, MR. & MRS. A. J. HOPE, MR. & MRS. D. E. H. HOPFREYS, BRIGADIER S. A. H. HULLFORD, MR. R. D. JAMES, MR. & MRS. J. MACDONALD, MR. R. McLEOD, MR. J. R. C. MATTHEWS, MR. FR. P. PATTIGREW, MR. L. G. PRICE, MR. Y. K. J. RICHARDS, LIEUT. COLONEL & MRS. A. T. G. STUBBERT, and MR. E. S. WALLMAN.

New Ministers in Buganda No Prominent Party Officials Selected

MR. MIKAERI KINTU, Katikiro-designate of Buganda, has this week announced the names of his five ministerial colleagues, his recommendations having been approved by the Governor. The new Buganda Ministry consists of Mr. Kintu himself, and:

Mr. A. Ota, Omulamuzi (Chief Justice), county chief of Mawogola, and a Roman Catholic. It being traditional for a Roman Catholic to be appointed to this office, he started life as a telephone operator and was later a junior judge at Mengo.

Mr. Blasio Kavuma, Omuwamika (Treasurer), a county chief and a Protestant, who was a member of the delegation sent to London to press for the return of the Kabaka.

Mr. A. K. Sempa, Minister for Education, who has been secretary to the Great Lukiko, and was formerly a teacher, having received part of his education in the Gold Coast; Mr. Kasimu Male, Minister of Health, who is senior doctor of the Katikiro and the first Muslim to hold a senior ministerial office in the kingdom and was at one time a teacher; and Mr. D. M. Mukubira, Minister for Natural Resources, who is the only Buganda non-official to be appointed. He is a shopkeeper, who in 1935 founded the first co-operative society in Buganda.

Until the return of the Kabaka in the middle of next month the Ministers will hold acting rank.

Not one of the prominent party officials was elected to the final list of 18 from which the Katikiro made his selection. The unsuccessful candidates were: Messrs. Joseph Musoke, L. Kamusanje, L. Bassade, J. Kasajja, I. Lufya, M. Mugawaza, Y. Kabuze, B. Dungu, A. S. Lubwama, S. Bazongere, E. Muhira, Y. Lule, M. Musoke, K. Spire, M. Semuenger, M. W. Kiyankwa, Dr. S. K. Kywalyanga, Dr. E. Kaliba, and F. M. K. Muwazi.

Congress Leaders Elected to Legislature

Four members of the Uganda National Congress and a Roman Catholic priest, all of them Baganda, have this week been elected to the Legislative Council of Uganda by the Buganda electoral college, which consisted of 60 members.

Mr. A. K. Kronte, a lawyer, received 48 votes; Mr. Ignatius K. Muwazi, president-general of the National Congress, 47; Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, secretary-general of the Congress, 13 votes; Dr. B. N. Kanunka, treasurer of the Congress, 12 votes; and the Rev. R. Wasagazi, editor of the Roman Catholic *Mumbo*, 22 votes.

Among those defeated were Mr. J. W. Kiyankwa, Mr. E. M. Kamulira, and Mr. Y. K. Lule.

The success of the Congress leaders is to be attributed primarily to the fact that educated Baganda in general have concentrated their attention upon the Lukiko and the ministers in that kingdom, and encouraged the view among the Baganda that a seat in the Lukiko was to be preferred to one in the Legislature.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

"You see what the Government has done for you — better schools, better agriculture, better houses. Foolish people tell you that the Government and the chiefs are no good. They lie. Ask them: 'What have you done for the people? Tell me, what have you done?' You get a very good answer. You get a very good answer in a calabash. — Mr. ... addressing Africans when opening the seventh annual agricultural show at Katete.

Smaller Forces in Kenya Two British Battalions to Leave

TWO BRITISH BATTALIONS, the 1st Bn. the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 1st Bn. the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 39th Corps Engineer Regiment, the headquarters of the 39th Brigade are to be withdrawn from Kenya by the end of the year, and the 4th (Uganda) Bn. the King's African Rifles has already been transferred to the Uganda-Sudan frontier.

The War Office stated last Thursday when making the announcement.

"The emergency situation in Kenya has continued to improve over the last eight months. The security forces of the police and administration are now strong enough in every respect to resume responsibility for the restoration of law and order in all districts, except in the prohibited areas, without any assistance from the Army, except in special cases. This responsibility they have in fact already resumed, and the task of the Army and the R.A.F. is mainly that of action against the terrorists in the prohibited areas, which are for the greater part in the forests of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya.

"Because of this situation the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, with the concurrence of the Kenya War Council, has been able to recommend a reduction in the forces of the Army and the R.A.F. in Kenya. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have approved this recommendation. Some reductions have already taken place. The R.A.F. Lincoln bomber squadron left in July, and the 4th Bn. K.A.R. have returned to Uganda. Further reductions including two British battalions will take place over the next four months.

Military Leaders' Views

Major-General G. D. G. Heyman, Chief of Staff, emphasized in Nairobi that the decision was based on a military appreciation of the situation and had not been influenced by a need to send troops elsewhere.

Lieut. General Lambury, the C.-in-C., was on safari, but he had left a written statement to say—

"The fight against Mau Mau is still in operation, calling for by one and all of us, however confident that the military forces remaining in Kenya, together with the police and the administration, will be adequate for this task and will maintain the steady reduction in terrorist strength and activity which continues week by week. Nobody in the Army, or anywhere else in Kenya, wants it to be thought that the emergency is over, or that these reductions are part of a major run-down."

What was now required, he explained, was not large numbers of troops in the forest operations, but small, highly-trained patrols to seek out terrorists, and for some time the emphasis had been on the training and organization of such patrols.

There will still be three British battalions in Kenya—the Rifle Brigade, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry—and five K.A.R. battalions.

Presumably the Leicestershire Regiment, which was shortly to have gone to Kenya from the Sudan, will not now be sent to East Africa.

Mau Mau Losses

Losses sustained by Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya since the beginning of the Kikuyu rebellion were officially announced in Nairobi a few days ago as 9,514 killed, 1,907 captured, and 1,895 surrendered. From January 1 to August 27 of this year the terrorists lost 1,857 killed, 774 captured, and 1,154 surrendered.

An Army spokesman described the gangs as completely disorganized, and said that closer administration of the tribal areas had resulted in a complete change of attitude among the Kikuyu, co-operation on whose part had enormously increased in the past three months. Now the gangs were finding it almost impossible to carry out oath-taking ceremonies, and they were consequently unable to replace their losses. Their difficulties had been increased by the large-scale operations in the forests and by the more effective denial of food supplies from European and tribal areas.

In the week ended on Saturday last 49 terrorists were killed, nine captured, and 100 suspects detained. One African member

of the security forces was killed.

There were 22 surrenders during the week, raising the total from the beginning of the emergency to 1,917.

The Ministry of Local Government, Health and Housing has provided £4,500 for the conversion of the former police station at Dagoretti in the Kiambu Reserve into a reception centre for Kikuyu children in need of care. The Christian Council will contribute £8,000 for staff charges and the Kiambu African District Council £15,000 for recurrent costs, both over a two-year period. The centre will at first accommodate 100 children, but the ultimate capacity will be 300.

Kenya Police Inspectors Goaled Magistrate's Scathing Comments

ANTHONY PETER FULLER and Oronde Dominick Waters, two police inspectors in Kenya, were each sentenced last week to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour after having pleaded guilty to charges of causing grievous bodily harm to an African prisoner, Kamau Kishima, who died in custody.

A fine of £25 or two months' hard labour was imposed on Chief Inspector Geoffrey Philip Coppen, who pleaded guilty to causing actual bodily harm to the deceased. William Robert Bosch, a former district officer, pleading guilty to the same charge, was fined £10 or one month.

Mr. A. W. Harrison, the magistrate, emphasized that District Officer Fuller had given his opinion that the injuries sustained by Kamau and the exposure to which he had been subjected were the most probable cause of death.

No effort, he continued, had been spared to extort an admission of guilt. Kamau had been flogged, kicked, handcuffed with his hands between his legs and fastened behind his neck, made to eat earth, pushed into a river, denied food for a period, and left out at least two nights tied to a pole in a shed without walls and wearing merely

out the cold. No medical aid was sought for him, although he was no longer able to stand a day or two before his death, but was he brought before a magistrate or given any sort of trial. The deceased had died without admitting his guilt and might have been innocent.

Intolerable Conduct

Of Waters and Fuller he said: "Such conduct is intolerable from police officers who should respect law, set an example to others, and protect the public."

Three district officers who were *ex-officio* magistrates had been involved to a greater or lesser degree. Bosch had taken part in the beating regardless of his responsibilities as a magistrate, and appeared not to care whether Kamau received any trial or not. Another district officer had admitted giving false information to the C.I.D. during the inquiries into the death of the African.

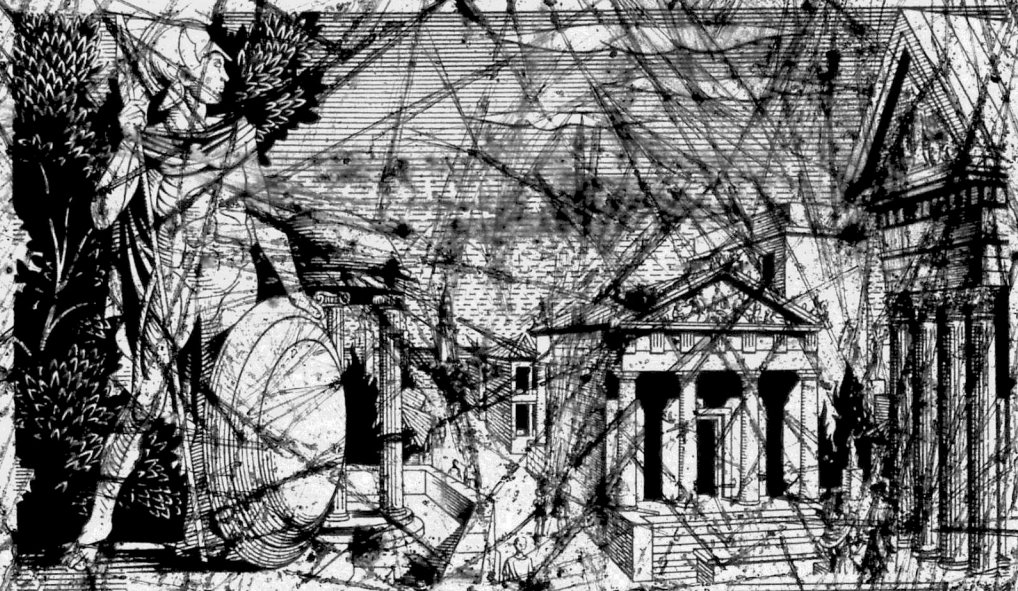
Mr. Harrison continued:

"In respect of these magistrates there is evidence that they or some of them, attempted to mislead and tried to hinder the police investigations and generally disregarded their responsibility. One obvious reason for this is the combination of executive and judicial powers in the same officer, resulting in an unwillingness or inability to exercise the latter properly since he may find himself in a position of judge, either of his own cause or of one with which he is closely concerned.

"Such incidents are apt to occur in the absence of a complete severance of executive and judicial functions in accordance with British traditions, which have not as yet been completely achieved in the Colonies, even in this age of specialization. These occurrences may be largely manifestations of an inferior and inefficient system."

Somaliland Protectorate Budget

EXPENDITURE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALILAND Protectorate for the year 1954-55 was £3,003,400, the revenue £1,000,000, and the deficit £2,003,400 more than the sum collected. The deficit was made good by H.M. Government. Expenditure is divided into four parts: ordinary (£919,327), extraordinary (£170,862), Colonial Development and Welfare (£96,169), and Army works service (£10,648). Ordinary expenditure included £25,000 towards the cost of locust operations. Revision of salaries cost £36,000.



ALEXANDRIA: More than three centuries before Christ Alexander the Great marked out, near the old Egyptian town of Rhakotis, the foundations of the city which was to prove his most enduring memorial. Originally, he conceived it as a naval base to support his army in his Persian campaign, but he also wished to create a meeting-place for East and West, and a trading centre for all the Mediterranean.

The great conqueror left his embryo city to fight and overthrow the Persians and never returned to it alive; and though his body was brought back to Egypt with great pomp the actual place of his burial remains unknown. The later story of Alexandria is studded with the names of some of the most important personalities even to cross the stage of history from India to Europe. Famous commanders have sought to possess it. The crown prince of Persia and his wife were slain in the city in 330 B.C.

It was the seat of the Ptolemaic dynasty, and under Ptolemy II it made good its claim to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

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Death of Cecil Rhodes

... appeal ... EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA ... already counted ... Africa, a large ... remembrance ... Rhodes, from persons with special sources of ... of any others who ... of Mr. Rhodes, or manu- ... has not yet been ... if any such ... address ... I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, ELTON

Technical ... been ... Africa ... South ...

Breaker of Faith with Southerners

British Withdrawal Too Sudden

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA ... your issue of August 25 you addressed ... 'Last Days in the Southern ...' ... this ... a ...

grapes ... the ... in ... of ...

Nairobi's Commercial

A similar poster about Kenya gives prominence to ... of the commercial area of Nairobi, the Muslim ... a bulldozer clearing ... on ... Nairobi College ... the description of Kenya is in these words: ... area of East Africa ... rapidly increasing as a result of measles and other ... and present ... farming ... the ...

... result ... as a ... vacuum ... completely unprepared and unreason ... as to the ... nature of the ... changes ... to take place ... what amounted to a ... Northern ... look place to fill the gap left by the British ... this accentuated the fears of the ... that they ... completely submerged ... Northern ... which they ...

Owen Falls

Largely self-sufficing is a ... which covers a ... of the University of ... Owen Falls hydro electric power station ... is an ... Kaniemi ... school for Africans ... of a ... African ... of Agriculture ... station ...

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA ... in the S.S. DRAKMAR ... London last Thursday ...

... panel in the middle of the poster reads: ... (lands of 21,981 square miles) ... the Nile and ... Mountains of the Moon ... where there is ... land ... cotton ...

... Enrolments of civil servants in Southern Rhodesia ... 28% of our total expenditure ... Mr. J. ...

Importance of Local Government

Lord Lloyd's Address to Cambridge Conference

LORD LLOYD, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the first meeting last week of the Conference on the Development of Local Government in the Colonies, which was held in Queen's College, Cambridge. It had been convened by the Royal Institute of Public Administration, Sir John Wood, formerly Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Government, president.

"To lead colonial territories towards self-government had been the admirable objective of successive British Governments," said Lord Lloyd. He continued (in part):

The Ultimate Goal

"In their enthusiasm for the ultimate goal, people are apt to forget the other developments which are the essential prerequisites of any broad political advance. One of these prerequisites is obviously economic progress. Another is educational and technical progress. Another, and by no means the least important, is the development of effective administrative practice and efficient organization of administration."

Local government is the administrative foundation of our whole system; and to create a central government without an efficient system of local government is like erecting a great building without a proper foundation."

In this country local government is an agency in which those who are ultimately to play a part in the larger sphere of national affairs can gain their early experience. Many Members of Parliament have at one time or another been members of some local authority.

Indeed, the Local Government Committee has become a veritable preparatory school for the House of Commons.

"We all have to learn our trade in life and to realize that people in local authority territories can gain their experience in local government just as they would do with national problems; the difference will be that in territories where these same people are not involved in national politics. If any territory is to be prepared for national government, it cannot afford to neglect its administrative foundation."

The members of this audience are a heterogeneous group of officials and men of letters, and local government officials doubt whether the public school in the national sense is the best judge of administrative practice. The politician, perhaps fearful of his chances of survival, may be impatient of practices which seem to him arbitrary and over-meticulous. The official may do so in the absence of direction.

Subject for Study

Not all men are equally political and of equal ability to make a completely reliable judgement regarding the benefits and nature of administrative careers. Public administration is becoming more and more a subject of specialisation and of independent research, and the results of this study and recommendations from the academic world. Many universities have recognized this by producing an diploma in public administration.

Best of all, however, for getting the job done is the right way and at the same time the cooperation of the political officials who are taking some responsibility for the political policy which the authority will carry out. This was granted to Her Majesty the present Government of the United Kingdom in 1947, when a provision of the Government of India Act, 1947, permitted the Government of India to have administrative control in some of the Indian States in India, the Government of India to have administrative control in some of the Indian States in India, the Government of India to have administrative control in some of the Indian States in India.

The same provision of the Government of India Act, 1947, permitted the Government of India to have administrative control in some of the Indian States in India, the Government of India to have administrative control in some of the Indian States in India, the Government of India to have administrative control in some of the Indian States in India.

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PERSONALIA

MR. DAVID COLE arrived in London last week by air from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. V. T. JOYE, Federal M.P. for Mufurira, Northern Rhodesia, is in London.

MRS. H. F. I. ELIOT has been appointed Clerk to the Council of Tanganyika.

ADMIRAL SIR ARCHIBALD DAY is due in Central Africa shortly to begin a hydrographic survey of Lake Nyasa.

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has just arrived in London from North America.

MR. C. M. TAYLOR, of Kenya, is on holiday in Devonshire. He will return to East Africa at the end of next month.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, Public Relations Officer in London for the Government of Kenya, will shortly revisit the Colony.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, B.T., deputy chairman of the Clan Line, arrived back last Thursday in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. R. L. PRAIN has arrived in England from Southern Rhodesia, having spent a short time in Switzerland on the way.

MR. P. J. B. WIMPUISH, general manager of Central African Airways Corporation, will fly back to Salisbury from London next Monday.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., having spent a fortnight in the Gold Coast, left at the beginning of this week for Kenya on his way to Madagascar.

MR. A. MARSHALL has been re-elected chairman of the Cadet-marks Society of Nyasaland. Messrs. J. McNAEIE and D. C. DICK are the vice-chairmen.

MR. R. MASON, Deputy Director of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and MRS. H. McARTHUR, of Limbe, and MR. A. B. GLENN, of Blantyre, have arrived from Nyasaland.

MR. MAYERN, Prime Minister of the Federation, is in London in mid-October for a visit of about six weeks to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

MR. G. M. PAINE, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd., is due in London in mid-October for a very short business visit.

SIR LESLIE BRUCE, Lord Mayor of London in 1951-52, and at one time a member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board, has received £10,257.

A paragraph in last week's issue misspelt the name of MR. GEORGE G. KELLIE, who served in 1945 after 22 years' service in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Somaliland.

MR. C. H. HARTWELL, Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Uganda, in succession to MR. COLIN H. THORNELEY, who is to go to British Honduras as Governor.

Provisional recognition has been accorded to SIGNOR GIOVANNI BARONE as Consul-General for Italy in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. JACK ENSOLL, who is home on leave from Kenya, broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on his impressions of London and Devonshire, his native county.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD arrived back in London at the beginning of the week from their visit to the Far East of about six weeks.

MR. F. H. J. DAHL, travelling commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, is due in Mombasa from the Seychelles on September 17, and after visiting scout troops throughout Kenya, will leave for Uganda about October 10.

GROUP-CAPTAIN E. R. BRIDGES, M.I.C., will fly back to Kenya in a few days.

PRINCE ABDOREZZA PAHLAVI, brother of the Shah of Persia, is due to arrive in Kenya on September 10, accompanied by his wife, Princess Feroz, her sister, and her brother-in-law. The party wish to collect specimens for the Prince's private museum.

MRS. L. GLAZIER, MR. B. GLAZIER, MR. C. I. JACOBS, MR. J. A. STERLING, and MR. L. G. PAINE have been appointed directors of Nyasaland and Exploration Co. Ltd., from the board of which LORD GIFFORD and Messrs. P. WARNER, W. G. FOSSICK, C. HOCKLEY, P. BRACKFIELD, A. J. WATSON, and J. RENNIE have resigned.

A meeting of about 150 of his constituents adopted last week a motion expressing utter and complete confidence in MR. P. F. BROOKER, M.P., who has been much criticized for declining to set out in accordance with a request of the Nyasaland divisional executive of the Federal Party to abstain from voting on the Federal budget.

MR. C. J. HATTY, Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, left London Airport on Tuesday for Geneva for talks with Swiss bankers and industrialists. Then, after discussions in Milan, Turin, and Rome with Italians who are interested in the prospects of establishing industries in the Federation, he will fly back to Salisbury.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE, formerly Governor of British Guiana, who has been appointed Second Crown Agent in London in the place of SIR GEORGE BERESFORD STOOKE, who has resigned, was assistant treasurer in Northern Rhodesia from 1928 to 1935. Sir George held posts in Kenya, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia.

SIR NEWHAM ARTHUR WORLE, who has been appointed president of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, of which he has been vice-president since 1951, joined the Colonial Service in 1914 in Malaya and was called to the Bar in 1931. He was interned during the Japanese occupation. He follows SIR BAROLLY INHILL, who has retired.

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD, M.I.C., has been elected president of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland and MR. L. A. LITTLE, vice-president. The retiring president, MR. F. T. BREKRETON, M.P., did not stand for re-election. Other members of the committee are Messrs. G. SPICER, D. G. ANSELL, D. TURQUAND YOUNG, S. G. WILLIAMS, J. E. BISHOP, and H. BLEASDALE (secretary-treasurer).

MR. R. S. SANDER has been appointed chairman and MR. MUSA AMALEMBA, deputy chairman of the African Housing Committee of Nairobi City Council. MR. E. T. JONES and MRS. NEDHAM-CLARKE have been appointed chairman and deputy chairman of the Joint Police Consultative Committee, and MR. E. S. WILSON has been appointed chairman of the Municipal Superannuation-Fund Management Committee.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include: MESSRS. R. PHILPOT, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; R. M. M. KING, Solicitor-General, Nyasaland; DR. R. E. BARRETT, Deputy Director of Medical Services; R. C. SANGSTER, Chief Conservator of Forest; and C. E. TILLEY, Member for Finance and Economics, Tanganyika. M. J. BUSSELL, Director of African Housing; T. E. G. LEWIS, mining geologist; and A. R. MITCHELL, Director of Agriculture, Kenya, and J. M. STOW, Director of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia.

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Obituary

Sir Dougal Malcolm
President of the Chartered Company

SIR DOUGAL ORME MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., president of the British South African ("Chartered") Company since 1937 and a director for 42 years, died at his London home last week in his 79th year.

Born in Pollack, Cornwall, the son of the late William Rolle Malcolm of Walton Manor, Epsom, sometime senior partner of Coutts's Bank, and Georgina, daughter of the late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, M.P., and sister of the fourth Duke of Wellington, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, where he obtained first class honours in Classical Moderations and *Thesis in History*. He was also a member of the "All Souls" with which he was to spend in close fellowship the last years of his life. Only quite recently he spent weekends at All Souls whenever possible, and at the time of his death he was a senior fellow and Lord Maltraville, or master of the traditional Mallard Society, in which office his predecessor had been Arthur Clouston.

On leaving the university Malcolm joined the staff of the Colonial Office and acted as private secretary to Lord Milner during his visit to England in 1897, which occasioned the Prime Minister, A. J. Balfour, pressed Milner to succeed Joseph Chamberlain as Secretary of State for the Colonies, because Milner was convinced he could do better work in South Africa, he declined, another offer was to Alfred Lyttelton, Master of Lord Cairns, later Secretary of State, and Oliver Lyttelton.

In 1905 Malcolm went to South Africa as private secretary to Lord Curzon, the High Commissioner. He was never to lose close touch with the famous "Milner" department, helping in the drafting of the "Selbourn" Memorandum which recommended the union of the four provinces and played a considerable part in the negotiations leading to union. Lord Selbourn's term of office expired Malcolm went to Canada as private secretary to Lord Grey, the Governor-General. Afterwards he was transferred to the Treasury and appointed secretary of the Dominions Road Commission.

Appointed Jameson to Rhodesia

At the end of 1902 he retired from the Civil Service in order to become a director of the Chartered Company, which at that time was wholly responsible for the administration of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. He accompanied Sir John Jameson (D. Jim) on a visit to Rhodesia in 1915, which is memorable because the first proposals for amalgamation of the two territories were then made. Southern Rhodesian opinion was, however, strongly opposed to the idea, because scarcely any economic development had taken place north of the Zambezi, even the skeleton administration provided by the B.S.A. Company in Northern Rhodesia was costing about £100,000 a year, and the small but vigorous European population south of this river saw no reason to saddle their country with such a liability. And it was only after Malcolm's return, though he warmly supported the idea, that Jameson, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which was at last achieved seven years after Jameson's first endeavour.

Jameson it was who persuaded the younger man to leave Whitehall for the City. For a time he withdrew from politics in South Africa, but he was to devote himself to the affairs of the Chartered Company and De Beers, he invited Malcolm to join the executive committee of directors.

Malcolm's contribution to the success of the B.S.A. Company was immense, for he was a shrewd judge of men, affairs and prospects, he had easy access to the best sources of information, he had an exceptional memory, and he was both cautious and tenacious. When he heard men denounce "colonialism" and declare that British capitalists had unfairly exploited African territories, he never lost the opportunity of pointing out that Chartered shareholders had received no dividends from the reorganisation of the company in 1889 until 1912, when Southern Rhodesia was granted responsible government, since that, of course, the company had made no special profits.

On the death of Sir John Jameson in 1937, Sir John Lamb, then Chairman, was unanimously elected to succeed him, but he preferred to let the office entrusted to a younger man. There could certainly not have been a better president than Malcolm, who so far surpassed the knowledge of the problems facing what had become an investment company with vast interests in the Rhodesian transport system, the copper and other base metal mines of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the extensive landholdings in both countries, and in Northern Nyasaland, in the great copper mines of Masoa, and in many manufacturing concerns, as well as in mines and other industries in the West Indies. At the time the company disposed of its major interests in the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia, and in its bulk of landholdings in both, after a tough fight with Sir Roy Welensky and the other European members of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, he negotiated an agreement with the Government of the territories, by which certain valuable land grants were made in 1938.

Rhodes's Three Companies

Malcolm was justly proud of the fact that he had come from Cecil Rhodes himself, no other man could claim such a claimant, he was a director of Rhodes's three companies—the Chartered Company, De Beers, and Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. He was also a director of many other companies, including the Imperial Bank of South Africa, Rhodesian Railways Trust Ltd. (chairman), New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., Murchison Copper Mines Ltd., Gwanga Consolidated Complex Mines Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd., Anglo American Copper Mines Ltd., Rhodesian Copper Refineries Ltd., Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation Ltd. (chairman), Beira Works Ltd., Port of Beira Development Ltd., South-West Africa Company Ltd. (chairman), and others. He was not the man to accept any such appointment and give less than his best to it.

He had long been a vice-president of the Royal Society, he was vice-chairman of the Council of governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science, he was honorary treasurer of the British Country Holiday Fund, and he was the first president of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, formed last year. For many years he had been a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, he was on the council of the British Overseas Mining Association, and until a couple of years ago he was chairman of the executive committee in Great Britain of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association. He was chairman from 1926 to 1928 of the Committee on Education and Industry, appointed jointly by the President of the United Kingdom and the Member of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia.

He was a director of the Rhodesian Africa Company, Ltd., Ltd., Ltd., Ltd., Ltd., Ltd. He had been closely associated with the group responsible for the formation and publication of the *Round Table*, and had played a keen interest in those

opinion and newspapers which seemed to him to be performing a genuine public service. He insisted on high standards in everything with which he was associated, and if he was fastidious it was for that reason. He was courteous and urbane, friendly and scholarly.

In 1910 he married Dora Clark, daughter of the late Hon. John Stogard. She died in 1920, and three years later he married Lady Evelyn Farquhar, daughter of the fifth Earl of Donoughmore, and widow of Colonel Francis Farquhar. She survives him.

Writings of An Old Friend

A friend who had been in close association with Sir Donald Malcolm during most of the last 40 years has written for *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*.

Painstaking and thorough in his examination of the material and background of any problems for which he had to find a solution, Sir Donald Malcolm's ready and ready mind would never permit him to make an argument which could not be supported by the facts, and his conclusions were consequently always sound from that point of view. If they were sometimes acceptable in some respects where they concerned the probable reactions of others, that might be because he was ever inclined to assume that the processes of minds of those others were as inexorably logical as his own.

The manner in which he would assemble his facts and the construction and choice of words which he would use in the statement of his conclusions were ever a delight to the reader, as well as a matter for admiration and emulation to him. He was unacquainted as an example to his colleagues and assistants in the drafting of letters and statements of record. Apart from syntax, of which he was a master, each word had to be the right word; no clichés or other vague phrases could be admitted.

In another and more man all this might have been regarded merely as attributes of pedagogism, but in his case, behind and informing it all, was a wide and ranging mind, the capacity to divest a problem of its bare essentials, and to apply to its consideration the clear store of knowledge and good judgement derived from history and literature, with which his mind was so generously equipped.

The great benefits which have been derived by the British South Africa Company from the application of his talents and unique personality to its affairs are abundantly recorded in the annals of the company. As friend and companion, he was gentle, sympathetic, and an unflinching resource in difficult days. Many indeed will miss him.

The funeral was at Walton-on-the-Hill, London. A memorial service will be arranged.

Mr. Thomas Randall Swift

MR. THOMAS RANDALL SWIFT, who has died in hospital in Nyeri, Kenya, at the age of about 80, arrived in East Africa in 1904 with his friend Ernest Rutherford and took up an area of some 4,000 acres of land. In 1907 they started the first sisal plantation in the country then known as the East Africa Protectorate.

"Swift," as he was known to many Kenyans for half a century, was widely admired and respected by Europeans and Africans, for he had high standards in all things. He was one of the early non-official members of the Legislative Council.

In his "Kenya Chronicles," Lord Cranworth describes the two partners as remarkable young sailors, owners in the trust and best sense, who had left snug jobs at home backed up what little capital they could and lived rough on their farm at Pandanus, while they experimented with various crops, their sole relaxation being the pursuit of lions and buffaloes. Lord Cranworth, his brother-in-law, the late Mervyn Ridley, Mr. Donald McM-Smith, and two other friends bought ad-

joining land, registered Sisal, Ltd., and drew heavily on this experience of their neighbours, and kinder neighbours, no one ever had.

Mr. Swift served in Italy and the Middle East during the 1914-18 war with the Norfolk Yeomanry, and on returning to Kenya began farming on his own account, first at Makindu and then at Mwingi, a being compulsorily evacuated from that property last year by Government order on account of its proximity to Mau Mau terrorist raids. He had been a director of Swither, Rutherford & Co., Ltd., until 1948.

For many years he was one of Kenya's best horsemen. He was still playing polo to the age of 70, he won the jumping championship of the Colony at Mwingi from 1925 to 1947, he was master of the Gwathi Fox-hounds at Mwingi and then for another two years joint master.

Not many of the 1904 pioneers are still alive, and none of them was more affectionately regarded than this devoted Kenyan.

Mr. William Muter Leggate

MR. WILLIAM MUTER LEGGATE, C.M.G., who died last week at his home in Glasgow at the age of 70, spent 37 years in Southern Rhodesia, and was for many years an M.P. and Minister.

Born in Lanarkshire, he was educated at Edinburgh University, on leaving which he enlisted for service during the South African War. At the end of the war he became a clerk in the Island Revenue Department in Edinburgh. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1910, farmed not far from Salisbury, and in 1919 was elected president of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union.

He represented Salisbury District in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly from 1922 to 1932, and then in the Stanley constituency from 1930 to 1935. He was Minister of Agriculture and Lands in an first responsible government in 1923-25; and then in two years Colonial Secretary (Minister of Internal Affairs). During the last war he was chairman of the Food Production Commission and of the Dehydrated Committee.

As Colonial Secretary he had been responsible for European and African education, subjects which engaged his particular interest, and on which he, who had a reputation for parsimony, did not begrudge expenditure. He helped to put education on the excellent basis which has become the envy of some other African territories.

After he had been a checked leader of the Rhodesian Party he became a member of the Oxford Group, and was during a visit to the Union of South Africa. In his first 10 years as a Cabinet Minister, though I was responsible for some awful measures, I was left with a sense of inefficiency, because though ready to do God's work, I was not absolutely willing to do it. When I was prepared to do what God asked I became a very ordinary person and learnt for the first time to love the people in my own house, the Africans on my own farm, my neighbours, and my country. The Oxford Group made me ineffective in political life for the first time.

After his return to the United Kingdom in 1947 he married Dr. Ellen B. Orr, M.B., of Glasgow.

Dr. J. J. CHESTER, a noted oculist, died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, on the 27th of August. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and spent his early years in Europe and in Rhodesia. In 1917 he joined the Revue Dredging Co., Ltd. Later that year he was transferred to the London and Rhodesian Mines and Coal Co., leaving in 1920 to join Sir Digby Burnet in partnership as consulting mining engineer.

Place of Asians in Nyasaland Representation in Legislative Council

IN THE NYASALAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in Monday European and African, non-official members made clear that they do not want Asian representation in the Legislature.

Mr. Saker, the Asian non-official member, protested that his ordinance providing for election of non-Africans to the Council excluded all but British subjects from the right to vote. He also criticized the exclusion from the franchise of women who are parties to polygamous marriages, thus depriving Muhammadan and Hindu wives. He wanted the franchise extended to British-protected persons.

Mr. H. K. Gondwe and Mr. S. M. Muwamba, African members, replied that Africans did not want Asians to have any part in the political life of the country. "Africans want only the ruling race, the Europeans, to share in the rule of Nyasaland," said Mr. Muwamba, adding, "We want to adopt Western ways of civilization. We do not wish Nyasaland to become like East Africa."

Mr. M. Blackwood, European non-official member, considered British citizenship an essential qualification for the franchise. He said, "In the time coming for a free vote for all in Nyasaland, I hope that the Government will still keep a check on alienage, so that the Government does not become dominated by foreigners. Our duty is to maintain the British way of life."

Resettlement of Nyasaland Africans Points From the Annual Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF NYASALAND for 1954 has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 5s. 6d. A 156-page document with many pictures and the usual reports of the affairs of the Protectorate. Many interesting passages are the following:

The number of African workers absent from the Protectorate in 1954 was some 160,000. Of these 100,000 were estimated to be in Southern Rhodesia, 42,000 in the Union of South Africa and 10,000 in Northern Rhodesia. The number of identity certificates issued for travel abroad was 42,381, compared with 32,797 in 1953. This substantial increase is thought to have been largely due to the constantly expanding economy of the more highly industrialized countries of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, which are prepared to pay high wages to attract the labour.

Thus the problem presented by the migration of numbers of able-bodied men from the Protectorate and the consequent diminution of the pick of the territory's manpower and disruption of family and tribal life at home in no way diminished during 1954.

Higher Wages Abroad

In an effort to counteract the attraction of higher wages abroad and to obtain an adequate supply of labour for their needs, local employers are paying increasing attention to improved incentives for their labour. These usually take the form of better housing, the provision of free medical facilities for employees, recreational facilities, bonuses, free regular attendance, and in many cases wages higher than the legal minimum.

The master farmer scheme, which is expected to evolve a superior class of individual farmer, will not only improve the living standards of living from the land, but will also be an example that generally has been achieved. From the start of its first trial year, the scheme progress has been such that farmers are encouraged to follow certain prescribed conditions of good farming, including the combination of holdings for conservation, the adoption of a mixed rotation incorporating fallows, the proper use of stock, and correct crop cultivation. The number of prospective master farmers

new stands at 200, and it is expected that numbers applying for consideration will increase progressively over the year.

Further progress was made with the scheme for the resettlement of African population and acquired by Government. Over 30,000 acres of land have already been cleared in the Southern Province for settlement. This land has been divided into two categories, the first, on which there is an immediate settlement of industrial and commercial enterprises, the second, a small area unsuitable to any appreciable increase in settlement, and the third, some 20,000 acres of the whole which lands itself to increased agricultural production and the reception of considerable numbers of new owners. Irrigation and communication are provided.

In Chingale, where the most concentrated resettling programme took place in 1954, 260 white built-up bungalows, the number built was 238,000 settlement on East Magoero was restricted until September when it was too late for new families to move in. As in 1953, the main development expenditure was on the rubber system in Chingale and Magoero. The policy of concentrating agricultural land has been to concentrate holdings in the most possible in accommodation areas in order to release the maximum possible area of land for agricultural use. The number of families on these lands increased from 27,000 at the end of 1953 to 25,000 by the end of 1954.

Information Services

In July, 1954, the information services were reorganized following the establishment of the Federal Information Department in Salisbury. From that date, European information, tourism and photography became the responsibility of a Federal Information Office, stationed in Zomba. The remaining functions of the former Department of Public Relations were then taken over by the Nyasaland Information Service. The distribution of films for Africans is undertaken by the Nyasaland Information Service, which operates two mobile cinema units, one stationed at its headquarters in Zomba and the other in the Northern Province. The most popular films are those produced by the Central African Film Unit. Production of *Mwanga*, the Government vernacular newspaper, continued and circulation remained at 7,500; it is estimated that each issue is read by at least five readers. The weekly information bulletin, published by the Information Service in Zomba and introduced in 1953, broadened the basis of its circulation and new stands at 6,000 weekly.



M.R.A. in the Kikuyu Reserve Leadership of the Waruhiu Family

THE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT WORLD MISSION, recruited from 26 countries, returned to Caux, Switzerland, last week after travelling 30,000 miles and visiting 18 States in three months. Its number varied from 180 to 250.

At Githunguri, a mission station in the Kiambu District of Kenya, they were welcomed by some 7,000 Kikuyu who crowded the grassy hillside, some having travelled 100 miles at the invitation of Chief Simon Waruhiu, Chief Ngugi, and other local leaders. The M.R.A. international choir sang special songs in Kikuyu.

Mr. Harry Thuku, now a well-known and successful Kikuyu farmer, who for some years was deported from the tribal reserve on account of his political extremism, said: "We have never had a day like this in Kiambu District before. We have seen that the work of M.R.A. in Kenya is good and is bringing peace. No time is more suitable than this for you to come and help us change." Mr. David Waruhiu, a brother of the chief, said: "Nothing like this has happened in the history of Kenya."

Miss Mary Waruhiu was one of the members of the world mission. A wreath was laid on the grave of Senior Chief Waruhiu, her father, who was killed by Mau Mau.

At a crowded meeting in the Kaloleni Hall, Nairobi, that afternoon, Mr. David Waruhiu said: "Men and women all round the world are accepting Moral Re-Armament as the basis for their lives. Now is the time for us here in Kenya to accept the challenge and live it ourselves. We want to see M.R.A. accepted as the policy of this Government, and we Africans can give the lead."

Atomic Energy and the Rhodesias

Atomic energy in a form practical for Central Africa was not as near, as enthusiastic scientists meeting in Geneva would have Rhodesians believe, said Dr. H. Olivier, the representative of the joint consulting engineers for the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, when he addressed Salisbury Rotarians.

Though atomic energy would offset the rising cost of coal and other fuels, nothing could compare with a hydro-electric scheme, one advantage of which was that it was self-sufficient. The commissioning of the Kariba station would mark the beginning of a new era in the Federation.

During the construction period almost every section of the community would be affected, he said. Cement, oil, meat, vegetables, milk, films, books, cigarettes, and many other commodities would be required to keep a township of 10,000 contented over a period of five years. Some of the skilled men imported to perform vital tasks would remain as immigrants to sink their roots in the Federation, which would be the better for it.

Potential of the Zambezi

It must also be borne in mind, Dr. Olivier added, that the scheme is extensible. No reliable estimates have ever been prepared to fix knowledge of the total potential of the Zambezi valley, including tributaries, but it cannot be much less than 50,000 kilowatts excluding the Victoria Falls for aesthetic reasons.

The arch dam, some 400 ft high at the Kariba Gorge, would create a lake of more than 100,000 acres, which would be the largest man-made reservoir in the world. The Owen Falls Dam was the largest man-operated reservoir with its surface area the same as that of Scotland.

In one year, Dr. Olivier said, the evaporation of water from the surface of the new lake at Kariba will be more than 5,000 times the weight of the arch dam. In the first instance Kariba will be a power project. One day it will also be a multi-purpose project, since the water after the turbines have extracted the energy will be available for power for irrigation and navigation.

African Labour in Uganda £24m. Paid in Salaries and Wages

SALARIES AND WAGES paid to Ugandans rose from £22m. in 1953 to £24m. in the following year, according to the annual report of the Labour Department (Government Printer, Entebbe, 3s.). The number of Africans employed by concerns with more than five workers increased by about 4,000, and on September 30, 1954, stood at 224,782. By that date, most of the cotton ginneries had finished for the year and only 7,753 men were employed, whereas at the height of the season 21,988 Africans, 724 non-Africans, and 234 African women had been employed.

During 1954 some 67,000 persons entered Uganda along the labour routes leading from Tanganyika and Rwanda, of whom 62% came from Ruanda, 17% from Tanganyika, and 1% from the Belgian Congo. There was also a useful flow of labour from the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

Thirty-two permits to recruit a total of 17,580 men were issued during the year, and on those permits 17,414 men were recruited, 4,400 fewer than in the previous year.

Importance of Management

The report emphasizes that experiments have proved that intelligent handling of labour is just as important as the handling of material in a factory or a crop on a farm, and that while proper supervision is important, proper management of labour and good conditions of service are equally necessary.

No new trade unions were registered during the year, but the only registered employers' organization, the Uganda Federation of Employers, had been cancelled, as it had ceased to exist.

A number of man-days lost through strikes fell by almost 50% in 1954, though six more strikes were reported. No strike lasted more than four days. Accidents involving a worker being off duty for five days or more numbered 1,933 with 65 fatalities, against 2,169 with 77 deaths in 1953.

Medical facilities provided by employers varied from a drug cupboard to hospitals, largest of which had 100 beds; the total beds provided in this way was about 600, which showed the high bed ratio to the population involved of about 12 per thousand. Five estate or more hospitals employed full-time doctors, one hospital having three. Twelve other units were supervised by visiting doctors once or twice a week.

Assistance to Uganda Traders

MR. M. A. MAYBURY, Commissioner for Commerce in Uganda, reviews in his annual report the measures taken to assist African shopkeepers in the past year. Last year practical instruction was given in simple accounting, stock recording, wholesale buying, display and salesmanship. Booklets played a large part in the campaign; "Keeping Shop," dealing with elementary principles of trading practice, became a best seller.

Model shops were displayed by the department at 18 county shows, and this year each province will have its own model shop. A shop-keeping competition in Buganda evoked great enthusiasm.

The report outlines a scheme for training local authorities of women shopkeepers, so that suppliers could be approached for goods and services for shopkeepers. The scheme was initiated by a Government nominee in each province.

In a comment on changes in trade during the past 50 years, the report states that whereas formerly the demand was chiefly for novelties, beads, and gaily dyed clothes, the more important items are now associated with iron, bicycles, and motor cars.

Growth of Postal Business

Rapid Development of Parcel Post

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954 of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration was published in Nairobi last Thursday. It records considerable increase in postal and telephone traffic. There was an operating profit of £564,433, compared with £350,997, in 1953, and after meeting loan charges of nearly £339,000 there was a net revenue surplus of £263,410.

While Mr. R. E. German, the Postmaster-General, does not consider the financial results unsatisfactory, bearing in mind the cost of implementing the recommendations of the Lidbury Salaries Commission, he writes that the only solution to the financial problems of his administration will be the continued growth of business, particularly telephone business.

The report states:—

"A feature of the past few years has been the increasing extent to which importers in Kenya and Uganda in particular have been using the parcel post service to obtain goods from the United Kingdom. During 1954 the number of parcels to Uganda from the U.K. increased by 42% and is now nearly three times as great as in 1951. In Kenya the increase was 26% and the total number is now almost twice the number in 1951.

"Special efforts had to be made to avoid delays in handling this traffic, and with the co-operation of the Customs Department the service now being rendered to the public, which had been seriously criticized earlier in 1954, has been much improved.

New Issues

The operating profit on the postal service increased to the record figure of £470,163, or 28.12% of the income. It was inflated by the issue of a complete set of new stamps which brought in about £80,000.

During the year 99,526,196 letters, postcards, and printed papers were handled, an increase of rather more than 3%. Registered and insured items accounted for an increase of 23.7%, 4% of the total mail traffic. There was an increase of 23.7% in the number of parcels handled; they numbered 1,448,596. The number sent abroad fell by 31%, but the number received increased 35.5%. Inland parcels increased by 17%.

Of more than 30m. articles (excluding parcels) intended for delivery in East Africa, it was estimated that approximately 15% (4.2m. items) were incompletely addressed and a further 10% (3.8m. items) were either incorrectly addressed or the address was obscure.

The report contains some 60 pages of statistical tables.

Probation in Tanganyika

THE PROBATION SERVICE continued to operate successfully in Tanganyika and, what is just as important, to justify itself in the eyes of the local people in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Kisarawe and Morogoro, the four places where the service operates as yet. A new ordinance is being prepared to extend the service to local African courts. An experiment of another kind—and one which has proved surprisingly successful—was the application of the probation system to tax defaulters. On the face of it one might think that such offenders would be entirely unsuitable for placing on probation, but in practice the experiment has worked out as follows: out of the 36 defaulters in respect of whom probation orders were made in Dar es Salaam, 30 were in regular employment at the end of the year, most of them for the first time in their lives; one had broken the terms of his probation order and been imprisoned; two had absconded; two were out of work; and one was in hospital. Arrears of tax totalling 980s. had been collected from them. Annual report of the Social Development Department of Tanganyika, 1954.

Labour Position in Tanganyika

Employment Still "An Abnormal Interlude"

FEWER AMERICANS were in paid employment in Tanganyika Territory in 1954 than in 1953. According to the annual report of the Labour Department, 439,094 were in such employment at the end of August; or 1.6% fewer than on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Adult males employed numbered 354,057 (361,853), women 20,654 (22,191), and young persons 26,002 (26,589), the remainder being unclassified. There were 7,895 (7,524) employers, of whom 3,951 had staffs of more than five, this figure excluding employers of domestic servants, which class of worker was not included in the enumeration, but was separately estimated by the Statistical Department of the East Africa High Commission to aggregate approximately 30,000.

Migration

To the end of November 4,434 Africans from Tanganyika had been engaged by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and 734 by the Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Association. Others sought work in Zanzibar and Uganda. This emigration is probably more than counter-balanced by the influx of adult male Africans from other territories who work in Tanganyika; analysis showed 34,082 such immigrants.

"Most Africans," the report comments, "look upon employment as a quiet and abnormal interlude in their lives. All have access to land and the majority depend upon its cultivation for their living; those who do other work usually return to the land after comparatively short periods away.

"Consequently there is little need at present for any contributory social insurance scheme, and there is no likelihood of any necessity arising until there arises a substantial number of people who regard employment as their normal mode of existence and are consequently divorced from the land itself. Even now most Africans who work regularly have additional security for their old age in the pension, gratuity, or provident fund schemes run by Government or private employers."



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Main Street (opposite the harbour)

KAMPALA

Shimanki Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

MOBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

NAIROBI

Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Green Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA a representative is at Salisbury.

In RHODESIA the Association is represented by African Airways, 200, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

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Damages Against Conservation Service Negligent Performance of Statutory Duties

DAMAGES OF £2,916 against the Soil Conservation Service of the Government of Kenya have been awarded in the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice W. H. Kariuki in a suit brought by Mrs. M. J. Holmes, owner of a farm in the Ol Kalou District.

The Soil Conservation Service had claimed some £950 for work carried out on the farm, and Mrs. Holmes counter-claimed on the ground that it had not been done in a proper and workmanlike manner with the result that there had been serious general damage and loss of crops.

She denied that her consent to the work had been asked, saying that officials had arrived on the farm, ordered certain measures to be undertaken, and threatened the compulsory closure of some fields if it were not done.

The court ruled that there had been a total exercise of statutory powers, negligent performance of statutory duties, lack of care and thought in carrying out planning, insufficient supervision, and that there had been total lack of any final inspection.

The farmer's records showed a very heavy drop in the average yield of wheat per acre from the introduction of the terracing work. The error was not to be inspected until the numerous defects in the anti-erosion works were remedied, and damages were therefore awarded.

African Farmers

THE 3,678 FARMS OCCUPIED BY Africans in the five purchase areas of Southern Rhodesia average about 207 acres and new farms about 170 acres.

Some 500 a year have been acquired. Each farm is farmed by a man and his wife with one or several head of cattle. Some see the farm contain 500 acres or more of usable land being cultivated with the greatest enthusiasm for scientific methods, crop rotation and so forth. They herd cattle, produce milk, substantial supplies for market. Loans to such farmers to date total £5,581, of which £3,000 has been repaid. The amount paid to the Government for the land is somewhat like £30 per acre, but these farms are selling on the open market at figures up to £2 per acre. — Mr. N. H. C. Holderness, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

Public Spirit of the Kamba

MR. J. D. PENNINGTON, District Commissioner for the Machakos district of Kenya, has told the Machakos district council that 50,000 acres would also have been set aside by the Kamba tribe for the planting of forests. He says that he knew of no other case of a tribe and individuals giving up so much of their land to have a plan laid out for the benefit of their children. He thanked those who had left their huts, gardens and fields to find fresh land at Makueni or elsewhere, giving up what they had for the personal benefit of their one thing to give an communal land, but something different to give for a homestead, none but the Kamba, he thought, would have done it on the present scale.

Kenya: Abandoned Farms

THE PRESENT REPORTS OF THE Kenyan Forestry Department state that in 1952 there were 2,500 abandoned farms in the European areas. In 1962 there were 5,000. The Asians are not included in the report but the report is responsible for such a large number of abandoned farms. The area includes 170 abandoned farms of upwards of 200 acres each. Another point in the report is the assertion that the area under grazing could carry double the present head of stock.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 7th session met to dinner with a band.

Additional information: French Colonial Hospital in Nairobi, Kenya, £22,000.

More than 2,000 people were killed in Lake Kloga, Uganda, in the last half of this year.

Insurance charges are now accepted for transmission by air mail within Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

"Mwanga," a weekly newspaper, owned by the A.O. Association in Tanzania, after being banned for a year has resumed publication.

Nairobi City Council has decided to make a donation of £100 to the East African Office in London in recognition of its services to the municipality.

An Johannesburg woman who had been named for the suppression of Communism in South Africa, was named a position for Southern Rhodesia to assist her in the same cause.

Malaria in Rhodesia

There were only five deaths out of the 648 cases of malaria among Europeans admitted to hospital in Northern Rhodesia in 1954. Four black-skin fever cases are recovered.

Tanganyika District water courts in each district under the district commissioner, instead of the territorial water court, with a permanent judge, registrar and headquarters in Arusha, which was dissolved last year.

£11,000 has been raised by the Suk African District Council in Kenya by the late Captain Gladys Hawkins, district commissioner there from 1930 to 1937, for a hall for the construction of a new classroom, black and teacher's house and a playground school and a hall.

Crime in Tanganyika

Crime increased considerably in Tanganyika Territory in 1954. The latest report of the prisons department showing admissions to prisons at 37,754 compared with 32,950 in 1953. The daily average number of prisoners in detention increased 15% and 10% commuted 12%. The total number represented an average of 4,238 per thousand of the population.

Two roads of access are to be built to the site of the Zambesi Hydro-electric project at Simba Gorge, one from Nakuru, on the main road from Nairobi to Lusaka, along the Southern Rhodesian border, the other and the better from Harare, on the Southern Rhodesian bank. The proposal is that the French hydro-electric expert, that the Zambesi railway should be extended from Simba to the Zambesi, a total of about 44 miles to be adopted.

Margaret Wrong Medal

Mr. M. B. NSIMBI, of Kampala, has been awarded the Margaret Wrong silver medal offered last year for a published book in an East African language. His work "Maggumbuzi," which in Luganda, was published in 1952 by the East African Literature Bureau, Nairobi. Mr. Nsimbi emigrated to this country for a year's study in a British university. The Margaret Wrong medal is being offered this year for a published work by an African author in a West African language and next year for one in a Central African language.

Corking the Shire

A PLEA by the Federal Government to get the cork in the bottle of the Shire Valley scheme was made recently by Mr. H. P. Blackwood, a Visaland M.P. in the House of Commons. He said: "It has been known for a long time, and the cost of corking the bottle compared with the rest of the scheme is insignificant. If the bottle is corked now, Nyasaland will undoubtedly be in your debt for ever. Unless it can be corked in the very near future it will be doubtful if it can be effectively corked for many years to come."

Mr. Maryn Cowie's Lecture Tour

MR. MARYN COWIE, director of the Royal National Park of Kenya, is to undertake a lecture tour in this country under the auspices of the Fauna Preservation Society. He is booked to speak and show a slide film at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on October 29, and between November 1 and 17 he will show the film and speak in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Newcastle, Bristol, Bradford, Norwich and Cardiff. Visits may also be paid to other towns.

Wild Life Museum

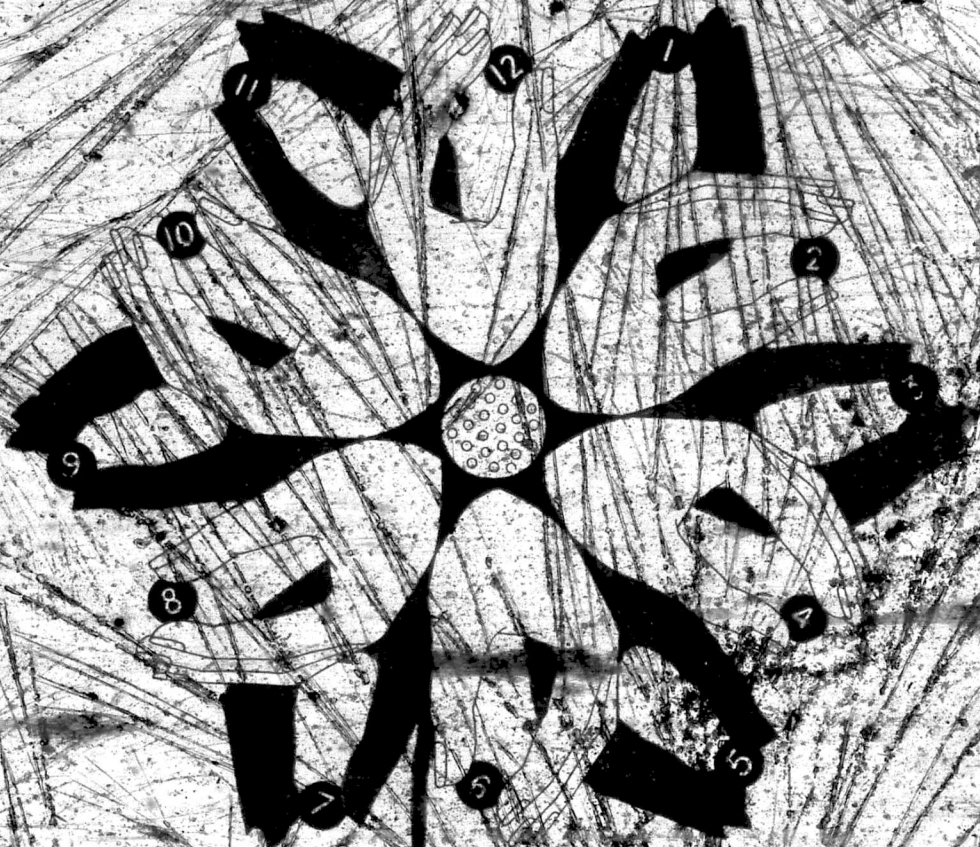
A SMALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY in the new headquarters of the Uganda Game and Fisheries Department at Entebbe is nearing completion. It will include game trophies, instruments used by game poachers, Captain C. R. S. Pittman's collection of insects and a large display of butterfly flies caught and mounted by Mr. J. R. Owen, an assistant game warden who went to Uganda from the Sudan only a year ago. There will be no admission for local and foreign fish and a reference library.

Federal Party

LORD MALVERN has been re-elected president of the Federal Party of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Malcolm Barrow deny presidency and Mr. F. P. Cochrane chairman. Mr. M. W. Mills and Mr. B. G. Abrahams are the deputy chairman and Mr. J. W. Swan honorary general secretary and honorary treasurer.

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Co-operatives in Uganda

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES were started in Uganda last year, bringing the total to 1,036. They had a turnover of more than £42m. during the year, an increase of £14m. These figures are given in the annual report of the Department of Co-operative Development, which states that cotton, coffee, maize, tobacco, and groundnuts were the main commodities so marketed. Considerable assistance from the department is still required in managerial and accountancy work and one of the main needs is the creation of a bureaucracy within the movement. The output of co-operative cotton ginneries in the 1953-54 season was 2,000 bales, about 6% of the Protectorate's output. Kakonge ginery, owned by the Bugisu Union, earned a premium of more than £1,000 for the high quality of its lint. In Bunyoro co-operative societies marketed more than 300,000 lb. of cured tobacco.

Forestry Courses

SPECIAL UNITED KINGDOM TRAINING for members of the Northern Rhodesia Forestry Department has been provided for in the 1955-56 estimates. Two post-graduate courses for forest officers at the Imperial Forestry Institute and the Forest Products Research Laboratory will cost £900. Two Assistant Conservators will be sent overseas for short leave courses at the Institute at a cost of £180. A further £1,450 can be spent in training fees for European foresters at the Forestry Commission School.

C.M.E.D.

THE GENERAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT of Southern Rhodesia has total assets slightly exceeding £5m. The Minister of the Treasury said recently about £3m. being in fixed assets, motor vehicles, cycles, and trailers have an aggregate value of £2m. and earth-moving and other equipment a value of £12m. The approximate subscribed capital is £4m. The loss for the 15 months to June last was £260,000 after allowing £150,645 for interest on capital.

New Petrol Company

OMNIUM FRANCOIS DE PETROLES has registered the Ozo East African Petroleum Co., Ltd., with the object of establishing a chain of stations throughout East Africa for the sale of petrol and diesel oil under the brand-name Ozo. A base depot is to be built in Mombasa and smaller depots elsewhere. The filling and service stations will be built and operated direct by the company, which hopes to begin supply to the public early in 1957.

Of Commercial Concern

Latest estimates of Uganda's cotton crop last season put the total at just under 500,000 bales, worth nearly £16m. The coffee crop has yielded 53,000 tons, about 20,000 tons more than the previous record of 1951. Latest figures show that the Coffee Industry Board had already sold 50,000 tons for £18.5m. from which general revenue benefited by £2.18m, but £44m. will need to be drawn from the Coffee Price Assistance Funds.

Nyasaland Oil Industries, Ltd. has been registered in the Protectorate with a capital of £80,000 to establish and operate at Chiromo a mill for the crushing of cotton seed. The African Export Corporation, Ltd. has subscribed 51% and the Government of Nyasaland the balance of the share capital.

At last week's auctions in London 8,340 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.16d. per lb. compared with 7,553 packages averaging 3s. 6.49d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 7s. 10d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Scrap Issue

Messrs. R. Hudson, Ltd. have proposed an increase in the nominal capital of the company from £100,000 to £120,000 by the creation of 1m. new A shares of 3s. A free scrip issue to be made of one A share for every four ordinary shares held.

The South and South East African Conference Lines have given notice of an overall 10% increase in freight rates from Beira to Europe as from September 1.

Sisal Outputs for August

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 225 tons of fibre from Mangawe and Khandwira estates, making 435 tons for two months, against 430 tons for the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 143 tons of fibre, making 1,125 tons for eight months, against 734 tons for the same period of 1954.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 535 tons of fibre, making 2,885 tons for five months.

Tobacco Sales Extended

THE SALISBURY AUCTIONS of fine-cured tobacco, due to end tomorrow, have been extended to September 14. It is now certain that the crop will exceed by about 5m. lb. the official estimate of 114m. lb. Already the total sold in 25 weeks has been 114,486,028 lb., for an average of 41.39d. per lb.

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Nyasaland's Reduced Tobacco Crop Need to Extend Acreage

NYASALAND'S TOBACCO SEASON has been disappointing, sales on the Limbe auction floors being more than 10m. lb. short of the 1954 total. Average prices, however, were higher.

Of the 22,742,723 lb. of leaf sold, 14,743,618 lb. were fire-cured, 3,659,904 lb. flue-cured, 2,221,353 lb. sun-cured, and 7,015,848 lb. Burley. Comparative figures for 1954 were: 23,598,853 lb. of fire-cured, 2,305,603 lb. of flue-cured, 3,298,679 lb. of sun-cured, and 1,949,375 lb. of Burley, giving a total of 33,457,570 lb.

The average price of flue-cured this season worked out at 27.42d. per lb., compared with 25.45d. last year. Fire-cured at an average of 18.33d. showed a sharp advance on last year's 13.56d., and sun-cured at 20.83d. was well up on the 16.45d. average for 1954. In the case of Burley, however, there was a drop to 26.97d. from 27.13d.

Buyers Unable to Meet Requirements

Buyers were not able to meet their full requirements which amounted to approximately 224m. lb. of fire-cured, 7m. lb. of flue-cured, 4m. lb. of sun-cured and 9m. lb. of Burley. The Burley crop, a record at 2m. lbs, was alone sufficient to fulfil orders.

Mr. W. D. Lewis, president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, has described the season as disappointing because quantity was far short of the trade needs and there was too high a proportion of nondescript leaf. It was, he said, essential to open new areas for the production of fire-cured tobacco.

Mr. E. Williams, Acting Director of Agriculture, commented that the crop, though smaller, had been much better cured.

Kenya Power Company's Issue

PARTICULARS of a £7m. issue of 5½% preference shares by the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., appear on other pages. The issue is to integrate the bulk supply of electricity from the Owen Falls with that generated by the existing hydro-electric stations of the East Africa Power & Lighting Company at Tana and Nantui, those assets are being acquired by the Power Company for £3,600,000, leaving the balance of the issue to meet the cost of the transmission line from Uganda and other charges. The C.D.C. has subscribed for £3m. or almost half the issue. The subscription lists will open and close in London and Nairobi next Tuesday.

B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION made an operating profit for 1954-55 of £1,362,180, or an £261,687 after paying interest on capital. In the previous year the comparable figures had been £2,012,792 and £1,065,396, but the past year was, in the words of the chairman, Sir Miles Thomas, "bedevilled" by the withdrawal of the Comets "disaster" which cost B.O.A.C. between £5m. and £8m.

Nevertheless, the total capacity provided by the airline fell by only 2.6% and its overall load factor only from 65.5% to 63.7%. The corporation carried 291,136 passengers, compared with 304,980 in the previous year.

Nyasaland Railways Report Record Net Profit Last Year

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., reports a record net profit for the year ended December 31, 1954.

Operating receipts amounted to £855,861 (against £507,729 in the previous year), working expenses totalled £481,580 (£609,040), leaving a balance of £204,281 (£141,689). Interest and dividends produced £192,623. Payments of interest on the company's debenture stocks required £217,451, taxation amounted to £37,343, reserves for replacement of fixed assets and accidents have been increased by £82,047, and a maiden dividend of 2½% will require £21,563, leaving £22,981 to be carried forward, compared with £863 in 1953.

Total tonnage carried during the year was 372,169 tons. Ten years ago it was only 7,700 tons, and in 1950 the total had reached 208,394 tons, compared with 1951, 216,772 in 1952 and 330,475 in the following year.

The number of passengers carried was 339,421, compared with 350,000 in 1953. Working expenses which include provision for renewals, amounted to 26.2% of the gross receipts or 1.5% less than in the previous year.

The issued share capital is £2,742,000 in ordinary shares of 1s. and there are debentures for £1,750,000. Current liabilities total £274,040, provisions applicable to the year end amount due to a subsidiary £333,940.

The railway from Port Herald to Kamukoko's equipment stands in the balance sheet at £477,000 and Loke Service craft and equipment at £400,000. Investments by the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., a subsidiary, amount to £24,150. Investments in the associated Zambia Railway S.C. Co. Ltd., £2,000,000, trade investments to £5,000, and current assets to £1,016,281, including cash of £17,587.

Mr. W. M. Codrington is the chairman and managing director, and his colleagues on the board are Mr. C. J. Howard, starting in 1954, and Mr. L. Curry.

The 24th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 22.

Trans-Zambia Railway Company

TRANS-ZAMBIA RAILWAYS, LTD., reports that in the year ended December 31, 1954, gross receipts amounted to £772,696, compared with £675,765 in the previous year, and working expenses to £565,498 (£524,767), leaving net receipts of £207,198 (£153,998). Working expenses amounted to 73.19% of the gross receipts, compared with 77.21% in the previous year.

The total tonnage carried was 562,789 tons, compared with 517,106 during the previous year. The main items, with the previous year's figures in brackets, were: general merchandise, 63,358 tons (46,581); sheep's piles and timber, 76,229 tons (87,283); tobacco, 16,771 tons (16,382); petrol, paraffin and oils, 17,838 tons (23,901); cement, 19,430 tons (14,827); tea, 9,205 tons (7,153); maize, 49,461 tons (38,452); fertilizer, 8,378 tons (6,581); sugar, 7,718 tons (14,098); public coal, 49,465 tons (67,744); cotton seed, 10,949 tons (8,638); salt, 6,358 tons (4,209); cotton lint, 1,428 tons (12,969); molasses, 1,000 tons (2,800); limestone, 2,335 tons (3,424); and groundnuts, 8,747 tons (3,866).

Shares and Reserves

The issued share capital is £600,000 in ordinary shares of 1s. and loan capital appears at £2,888,648. Capital reserves total £93,745, revenue reserves £444,654, provision £445,791, and current liabilities £297,664.

The railway from Beira to the Zambezi with rolling stock, new fleet, and the Southern Approach to the Zambezi Bridge, are covered by assets totalling £5,075,066. A note in the balance sheet states that the only present liability is £100,000 in 2018 debentures, the interest on which is paid in instalments at any time. Dividend on the debentures is £100,000.

The directors are Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. C. Mel. Carey, Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. J. B. Corrao, Dr. Silva de Lourenço, Mr. Elphinstone, Sir James Irvine and General J. A. Monteiro Do Amaral.

The 15th annual meeting will be held in London on September 26.

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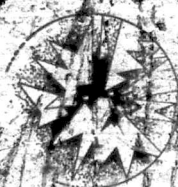
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MINING

M.P.'s. Sharp Criticism of Rezende Board Allegations of Tragic Inefficiency

DR. WALTER ALEXANDER, M.P. for the Eastern constituency of Southern Rhodesia, recently made a strong attack in Parliament on the directors of Rezende Mines, Ltd. He said:

"The case of the Rezende mine is tragic. Discovered in 1888, before the coming of the pioneers, it has produced continuously for over 50 years. For some unaccountable reason it has been the policy of the directors to decay the mine. In 1925 it was given out that Rezende had only three more years to go. In 1929 another public announcement was made to the effect that Rezende had 18 months to go.

But in the early 1930s, when this country went off the gold standard and the price of gold rose, a boom set in in the Penhalonga Valley. Not only did Rezende go ahead, but mines already closed down, like the Penhalongas, the Liverpool, and the Old West, came back into production. The new prosperity lasted for a number of years.

For many years it had been known by people on the spot that the mine has not been run efficiently. The managers had no authority, they were merely figureheads. The mining policy was dictated by telephonic instructions from an office in Salisbury. The result was that bad mining practices crept in, and, to make matters worse, much of the machinery was out of date and little better than junk. Low-grade ore that had been used in the old days for stoppings filling had been sent to the mill when the price of gold rose, and nothing had been put back in its place. No wonder the mine became like a one-way comb and falls of rock were frequent.

Squandering Shareholders' Money

When the mine closed down some of the new area in the far west section was well advanced according to miners who were working on the spot, development was completed, but no stoping had been done on the 19th, 20th and 21st levels. Below the 21st level an internal D shaft was sunk. This went down in feet to the 22nd level horizon.

On the lowest level drives were put in east and west for distances on either side of 30 feet, exposing reef, nine feet wide assaying 17 dwt. Development work was then stopped in order to recondition this internal D shaft, but very soon afterwards, without any warning, the mine closed down. Two fatal accidents within two days were given as an excuse.

The ore from Rezende was trammed three-quarters of a mile to the circular shaft, whence it was hauled 2,000 feet to the surface. Thereafter it was transported back again by aerial ropeway another three-quarters of a mile to the Old West mill. This aerial ropeway, which cost £50,000 to install, was only in commission six weeks when the mine closed. That is surely an indication that the decision to close down was taken on the spur of the moment and without due thought. Otherwise it is difficult to reconcile this squandering of £50,000 of the shareholders' money.

A great deal of unseemly haste was shown in the final days of this national tragedy. Starting motors were removed from the pumps and the mine flooded systematically level by level. The main shaft was stripped and a start was made on dismantling on the surface before any information was given to the shareholders that the mine had closed down. It seemed as though everything was done to ensure that never again would the mine be opened.

No mine should be closed down when there are thousands of tons of payable ore in sight. The Minister of Mines, Lands and Surveys should insist that every mine about to close should give at least three months' warning to the Government, and a full inspection should be made by the Government mining engineers. Furthermore, Government mining engineers should be encouraged to carry out what is their right, namely to go down at any time to see what is happening underground. It is most important, particularly in the larger mines, for those inspectors to see that orthodox methods of mining are carried out.

We want to protect the lives of our mines in the interests of our country's economy, and if it is necessary for the Minister to introduce further legislation in order to tighten things up, I am sure he will get the wholehearted support of this House.

R.S.T. Copper Price

LAST WEEKEND the Rhodesian Selection Trust group increased its fixed price for copper by £35 a ton to £360, and substituted for the previous arrangement that there should be no change for at least 30 days the condition that there might be a revision at 24 hours' notice.

Rhodesian Development Corporation

RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. reports increased profits for the past year at £312,323 (compared with £287,023). Taxation requires £114,217 (£88,360), a 6d. dividend on the ordinary shares will absorb £71,000, and £106,500 is added to the reserve.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE, LTD. reports a 100% increase in profits from £33,124 to £33,026 for the year ended June 30 last, after payment of tax of £19,481 (£16,536). The dividend is to be increased from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per 15s. share, or from 10% to 11%.

Progress Reports for August

Wankie Colliery — 283,888 tons of coal and 17,247 tons of coke were sold, compared with 270,593 tons and 13,478 tons respectively in July.

Cam and Motor — 24,000 tons of ore were treated for 7,690 oz. gold and a working profit of £40,705.

Progress Report for June Quarter

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development. At the Ajamasi mine 84,371 loads were treated for 3,088 carats. The estimated revenue, less royalty and realization charges, was £22,600, against working costs of £18,803.

Mining Personalia

MR. R. B. GREAVES, M.A.S.T.M.M., manager of Phoenix Prices Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and recently elected president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, is in England for about another fortnight.

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Application is being made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the debenture stock.

The subscription lists will open in Nairobi and in London at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 13, 1955, and will close on the same day.

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Incorporated in Kenya Colony under the Companies Ordinance
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SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized		Issued and fully paid
£100	in shares of Shs. 2/- each	£100

The company has no debentures or mortgages or other loan capital outstanding but has loans outstanding amounting at August 31, 1955, to £60,000 which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue.

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS OF AN ISSUE OF

£7,500,000 5% debenture stock, 1975-85 at £101 per cent

(of the above issue Colonial Development Corporation has agreed to subscribe for £3,500,000 stock on the terms mentioned in the prospectus)

	(In Kenya)	(In United Kingdom)
	Shs.	£ s d
In cash		
On application	250	12 10 0
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On October 18, 1955	500	25 0 0
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	Shs. 2,020	101 0 0

Applications must be for £100 stock or multiples thereof.

A minimum of £1,000,000 nominal amount of the stock will be made available to meet applications received by the Company in East Africa. Stock allotted in Kenya will be placed on the register of the company in Nairobi; stock allotted in the United Kingdom will be placed on the London register. No address outside the United Kingdom will be accepted for registration on the London Register. The Trust Deed will make provision for transfer under certain conditions from one register to the other.

Principal, premium and interest will be payable in sterling of the United Kingdom but stockholders on the register in Nairobi will receive payment in Kenya currency of an amount equal to the sterling liability at the rate of exchange current at the date of payment. The currency of Kenya is linked to and on a parity with sterling.

1. The debenture stock Trust Deed will provide (*inter alia*) that

(a) The stock will be secured by a first legal charge on the Tana and Wanji hydro-electric generating stations and on the Totoro-Nairobi transmission line, and a first floating charge over the remainder of the undertaking and assets of the company present and future.

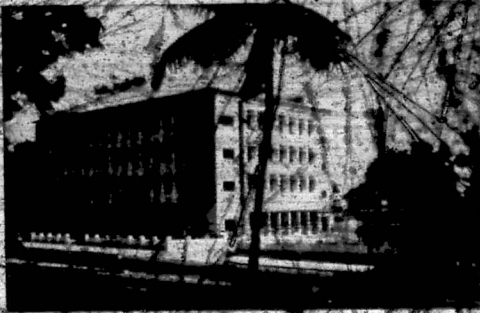
(b) Interest will be payable on March 31 and September 30, the first payment to be made on March 31, 1956, at the rate of 2% (less income tax) per £100 stock.

(c) There will be a cumulative sinking fund commencing in the year 1956 and calculated to redeem a minimum of 96% of the stock by September 30, 1985. When the stock matures for repayment at £101 per cent, plus accrued interest, the company has the option to redeem the whole of the stock for the time being outstanding on or before September 30, 1980, at £105 per cent; thereafter and on or before September 30, 1984, at £102 1/2 per cent; and thereafter at £101 per cent.

(d) Subject to the conditions set out in the prospectus, the company may make further issues of debenture stock and may create further charges, ranking *pari passu* in point of security with the stock.

2. The Kenya Power Company Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Kenya on February 1, 1954, as a private company jointly by The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited ("the East African company") and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, and was converted into a public company on July 27, 1955. The business of the company is to purchase electricity in bulk to generate and operate hydro-electric generating stations in the Nairobi area and to supply electricity in bulk. The company has been granted bulk supply licence number 2 dated June 8, 1955, for 50 years by the Government of Kenya to supply electricity to the company who are the authorities in other areas in Western Kenya.

Arrangements have been made for the supply of electricity to be taken by means of a 132 kV transmission line from Uganda to Nairobi, a distance of about 250 miles. The construction of this line is expected to be completed by December 31, 1957. In order to give effect to this arrangement, the company has entered into a contract with the Uganda Electricity Board ("The Kenya-Uganda Agreement") to take a supply of electricity in bulk.



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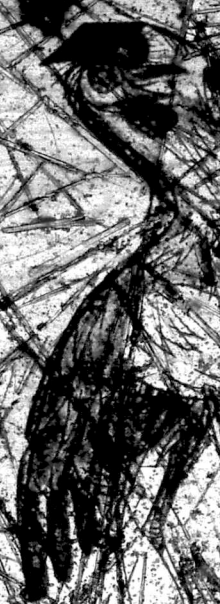
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