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Thursday, August 1952

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EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor
J. Uolton

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT AFRICAN AGITATORS but courageous African Christians have led the way in Kenya in opposing the dangerous Mau Mau Society, a terrorist organization which aims to drive all Europeans out of the country. Owing to the intimidation practised by Mau Mau, its operations cannot be accurately assessed, but they are clearly contrary to the public weal. In the first place, they are a danger to Africans, who are being subjected to comparisons detrimental to them and to Kenya. The immediate policy of Mau Mau is to spread a sense of insecurity by means of a wave of crime which does not stop at murder and freely extends to house-breaking and physical violence. This evil movement is the creation and instrument of a small group of fanatics who visualize themselves as the masters of Kenya if by organizing unrest they can terminate the white man's efforts for the country's advancement. The objective, in short, is to adapt to East Africa the manoeuvres which undid the great work of the Dutch in Indonesia, caused immense trouble in Malaya, and (though in this case somewhat differently) within a few years changed the Gold Coast from one of the happiest of British Colonies to a territory dominated by African political bosses.

The authorities in Kenya do not send the Kenya Regiment through the African heart of Mau Mau without abundant cause, or apply the curfew in Kenya plain without any justification. In doing this, they are not only maintaining the effect of the Mau Mau Secret Society, but are also doing so in the hope of bringing to justice the Mau Mau leaders, who, wherever they are, have used other men as screens and because they will stop at

nothing to avoid identification, may continue to evade retribution. That likelihood will be diminished if African opinion can be really aroused against these malefactors, and it is a hopeful sign that within the last few days large numbers of Africans have condemned Mau Mau and pledged themselves to work against it. They should be given all the support, moral and material, which can be supplied from any quarters, official or non-official, for nothing could be better than the defeat by loyal Africans themselves of a Society dangerous to all Kenya.

Those who assume that the nomination of Africans to a Legislative Council automatically makes such men leaders of their people should consider what happened in Kenya when the Legislative Council was recently debated. European speakers carefully avoided coupling Africans in general with the evildoers among them, and differentiated between the mass of friendly Africans and the minority of agitators and criminals, thus preparing the way for the African members to support a plea for appropriate Government action. Yet not one African member accepted his responsibility. The root of the trouble is that a few ambitious and determined African extremists have convinced themselves that the Imperial Government is losing its sense of purpose in Africa, and can be frightened out by agitation. The best way to expose their misconception is by firmness—no manifestation of which would be Central African federation. The early achievement of that desirable development would serve notice on all the demagogues everywhere that British intentions have not weakened, and that this country will faithfully fulfil her tasks in Africa.

Notes By The Way

Political Advance of Africans

AN INTERESTING MESSAGE TO EUROPEANS IN Central Africa has been published by the *Observer* on this occasion in a telegram from Lutime. It is the Copperbelt town. Mr. Hugh Latimer telegraphed Saturday. "In Conversation with European settlers, even in responsible positions, suggests that the Africans' worst fears are justified. None was prepared to contemplate any further political advance for Africans at any time in the future." Almost all readers of the long dispatch containing that passage will have taken to mean that Mr. Latimer had had many talks with European members in responsible positions and found them prepared to accept the principle of further political advance by Africans to "acquire ability and experience."

Road Not Blocked

THOUGH IT MAY BE OPENED to natural interpretation of the above passage—which it was immediately after the statement that "the president of the Rhodesian African Congress, Mr. Kumbula, rejected a lively meeting that a black Government is best for blacks"—it is certainly not a reliable estimate of the position for the most prominent and responsible European spokesmen in Northern Rhodesia have seen it out of number that a political advance of the Africans must depend solely upon the competence of the suggestions that the Federation is blocked. It is a dead-end road, the federal scheme itself which provides not only for Africans from each of the three territories to sit in the Federal Parliament, but has apart from the present chairman there shall be equal numbers of Europeans and Africans in the African Affairs.

Will Mr. Latimer Surprise Names?

WHAT THE EUROPEANS has no less than 300 officials sent in a ceaseless endeavour of certain people in this country to secure the appointment of Africans to public positions which they are denouncing as incapable of filling with credit by themselves and the country. Objection to the spurious preferment of Africans is surely reasonable, but the attitude has become amenable whatever to the illegal refusal of the "white community" to contemplate "any further political advance for Africans at any time." I shall be surprised if Mr. Latimer could give the name of even one of the possible European leader in Northern Rhodesia who is of this opinion, and I am sure that he cannot supply an impressive list of them.

Income Tax

A NOBLE AFRICAN MEMBER of the Legislative Council of Bechuanaland, Mr. S. W. Kulubya, protested strongly on that occasion the other day against the suggestion that non-official members at the time had come, if it must come, for Africans to be made liable to pay income tax. He gave no explanation of his opposition. What reasonable argument can there be for excluding Africans with incomes from making an equitable contribution to the public purse? Southern Rhodesia has no racial discrimination in such matters, and the road transport contractors, for instance, who make a profit of £100 a month or more (as many do) are assessed on his earnings without regard to the colour of his skin. Some Africans in Uganda have, far larger incomes than any Africans in Rhodesia, and I can only imagine that it would be unfair of the Ugandan Government to introduce a Bill to remove the exemp-

tion which would allow them to enjoy, for example,

Wives and Children

EVEN IF THAT WERE DONE all of them the Africans who would be brought for the first time into the official cognizance of the Income tax authorities would be at a great relative advantage in comparison with Europeans in that of the same annual incomes for their wives and children, namely less than those of the white man and their legal heirs in respect of children's allowances would normally be far higher. There was a case in Southern Rhodesia of an African successfully suing to get in respect of 29 children but in that case the taxpayer of whatever colour can be allowed a rebate for each wife only, and the same Colony wonder, in which an African who may legally marry several wives is entitled to include all of them in calculating his income for tax purposes.

Unworthy Accusations

MR. BERTSAND RUSSELL, who recently reached his 75th birthday, writes in his new book, "The Impact of the Race of Society" that "Africans had to be taught in the early days of cotton manufacturing that auditing is wicked, this was done very cheaply by missionaries. So absurd a statement is worth noting only because some people pay much attention to Mr. Russell, who, if his allegations were a fair sample of his guidance, would have been regarded as a very unsafe criterion. Can he produce the third evidence that any British missionary anywhere in the world was influenced in the slightest degree in his considerations of the effect on the cashmere textile industry when he advocated a measure to which the cotton could be in the interests of the natives? That is to say the early missionaries set themselves to persuade Africans to abandon ivory and I do not believe that any of them thought in terms of trade at all. Mr. Russell has not only slandered a large body of devoted men and women, but has also charged cotton manufacturers with using missionaries for their own commercial purposes. That again I consider unwarranted and unworthy."

Slight Spot of Safari

MR. ALASTAIR GORDON, author of "A Slight Spot of Safari," had, I hear, arranged to sail round the world from the windjammer just before the outbreak of war in 1938, which, however, brought him to the fore to the barracks square with the Scots Guards, whom he served in the Western Desert, Italy, and North West Africa. On demobilization (as a captain) he studied for a year and carried a few students. Then, having the idea of earning a living by hunting, he found himself faring as well. His adventures and other aspects of life in the Colony were a member of the Royal Company of Archers, a nephew of the present Marquess of Aberdeen.

Ventilation

I LIKE THE STORY now current of the Northern Rhodesia according to which Mr. Chumukulu, the Chief Minister, has arranged for the main ventilation plant in the compound to be closed and said that he could no longer continue his work. Asked why he explained that the parliament had been ordered all his people to leave the country to do with ventilation. The leaders of the party have not had in mind that should perhaps be added that ventilation is pronounced "education" by many people.

Disaffected Africans Threaten Law and Order in Kenya Government Act Against Irresponsible Native Agitator

PREVENTION has been taken by the Government of Kenya of the lawless "disorderly" attempts by African agitators to create unrest in the Colony.

Officers and men of the Kenya Police who are in camp at Ngong' drive through the African localities in Nairobi with bayonets fixed to rifles and iron bars at the ready in order to demonstrate the action available in support of law and order and to reassure the population of the Colony.

Night courts, sitting at Nairobi from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. at other weeks, and from 8 p.m. until midnight on Saturdays, have been arranged as a temporary means of dispensing justice swiftly, and a special change room has been established at the law courts.

All members of 99% of all ranks in the Kenya police, including 16 Europeans and 4 Asians, has been announced by the Government owing to the serious crime wave. Most of the personnel will be recruited locally.

Owing to "reasonable apprehension that unlawful assemblies and organized intimidation by threats of violence will take place in the Nyeri and Nanyuki areas," the Government has ordered a curfew in the Nyeri district from 6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and in the Nanyuki district from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. This curfew was extended to Fort Hall on Saturdays.

Irresponsible Rumors

On Saturday the Government of Kenya has issued a statement in which it says serious have been made in recent months by certain African political leaders claiming that nothing would satisfy the African people of Kenya except an "self-government and the eviction of other races from the Colony, statements which have caused grave misapprehensions among the communities of all races. Irresponsible rumors have also been circulating freely.

The Government therefore reminds the citizens of the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government, which has in no way changed as a result of the change of Government in the United Kingdom.

Having quoted a note issued by Ministers which make it clear that any form of self-government must include equal provision for all the main communities which have made their home in East Africa, and that there must be a true partnership among all races, the *communiqué* ends:

"These statements leave no room for doubt about what the policy of Her Majesty's Government is. Certain irresponsible African politicians, however, have recently sought to attack and undermine the policy by resorting to methods of political agitation which cannot but be harmful to the orderly progress and development of the Colony.

As a result of this irresponsible attitude there has been evidence of growing unrest and disregard for law and order. The Government cannot and will not tolerate a continuance of this state of affairs, and will use every means at its disposal to enforce respect for law, so that all responsible citizens of all races may be able to carry on their business without fear. There are many calls upon members of all communities to co-operate in this task."

The crime wave from which many districts have suffered is believed to be largely organized by the proscribed Mau Mau, a virulent anti-European secret society, which is exercising increasing intimidation.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled at the beginning of this week from Nairobi:

"Members of the Mau Mau are sometimes recruited by offering many sentences have been imposed on Mau Mau agitators and organizers who have confessed their belief in the Mau Mau cause.

This morning a recruiting party to attend a so-called social gathering in Nairobi, during the oath at the point of a bayonet fixed to the rifle. It is a fact that Kikuyu who cannot come into the area as a result of the consequences of the Mau Mau movement.

"There is widespread rumors in the campaign against the Mau Mau, whose activities have been directed against the African sections of the Administration, the minor chiefs and headmen in Nairobi, Mombasa, and other European strongholds.

"Cases have occurred in which Mau Mau members have entered the only door of a Kikuyu mud hut and then set fire to the hut, the result being the burning of occupants to death. The Mau Mau movement has led to the imposition of a curfew in recently in the Kikuyu in a part of the Nyeri district.

Kikuyu Population Terrified

The population is so much terrified that many members of the society, mostly of European property have been confined to sitting fire to the homes on the parts of the Colony.

The curfew which has been imposed in three Kikuyu districts—Fort Hall, Nyeri, and Nanyuki—is intended to prevent the movement of arson gangs at night.

The police have now an armoured car squadron in the area.

On Friday last, Kikuyu Christians, Protestants and Roman Catholics, from Kiambu, Baringo, Nairobi, the Rift Valley and other areas, met in Kiambu and pledged themselves to the authorities in their action against Mau Mau, which was led by delegates to denounce and denounce Africans, particularly the Kikuyu.

The following six-point resolution was adopted:

- (1) We will not join any secret or violent organization to the end that we may be able to get any of us by all men and women of good will co-operating to work together for their just rights.
- (2) As true Christians, and members of God's family we will have nothing to do with or co-operate with Mau Mau because its teachings are contrary to Christian teachings and our customs.
- (3) We are against it because it is against the Government which maintains the law and order in the country and thus our safety and happiness.
- (4) We oppose Mau Mau because it is retarding the progress of Africans and also demoralizing them. It is also retarding the general progress of the country.
- (5) We will exclude its followers from our churches and our schools and we will exclude its followers from our schools and our children from our schools, lest they infect the others.
- (6) We do not join Mau Mau at all. If the Government does not give in stamping out the organization we will be prepared to fight the Mau Mau adherents, even if it is with "push-knives".

Debate in Legislative Council

Recently when the Legislative Council debated the Mau Mau in the Colony, the Member for Law and Order said that the African police had a high standard of conduct.

A sergeant and an African constable who tried to arrest two suspected persons were held, shot, and several officers, with the result that the sergeant fell unconscious. After warning the crowd, the African constable fired his revolver and stood his ground for 15 minutes against a gathering of several hundred persons until relieved by a police patrol. That was an isolated instance.

A special squad had dealt with 4,161 "spies" during the last six months. Their task would be simplified if better means of detection could be used, but this has not been applied, and the pass system was under review.

Receivers of stolen property should, he agreed, be deported when possible, and instruments had been issued to every Crown Counsel in a view of the persons convicted were deported.

The maximum penalty for carrying was seven years, but

Artificial Rain in East Africa Official Report on Experiments

EAST AFRICAN WILDLIFE SERVICE.—The most interesting account of the work of the East African Meteorological Department, undertaken by Mr. J. H. Davies, the Director, and published in a department by the Elder Press, Nairobi at 2s., is a description of an experiment which rejected a view of Cecil Rhodes that the first sign of civilization in any part of Africa is the installation of a rain gauge; the author explains the methods employed, the fuses of the devices, the arrangements and the participation of all races in the work. Farmers in the territory will probably learn by the notes in the artificial rain-making experiment, which, unless it becomes a Government service, may add further complications to modern agriculture.

A small cloud of hydrogen gas had been ignited with an electric rod as was intended to fuse and attach to a hydrogen-filled balloon. The hydrogen bomb, as it were, exploded, we were told to explode somewhere near the freezing level, by first measuring its upper limits. It was possible to release the balloons so that they entered a selected cloud. Experiments with other charged balloons in the ground had been carried out on about six different days, but we were told of the results of these experiments. A detailed examination showed that in some of these cases the clouds had proved not built high enough for the tops to be sufficiently solid for the iodide to be effective, and no results could be obtained. On a few days, however, good conditions were observed, as beneficial, and the examination of the experiments of these days that interest centred. The examination showed that on five days it is probable that the experiments were successful in stimulating the rain which occurred. On 10 other days rain occurred, but for various technical reasons it was difficult to assess whether the experiments had played a part, and the results of these days must be regarded as inconclusive. On the remaining five days the experiments did not appear to have played a part in producing such rain as did fall. In fact, on some of these days there is evidence that the generation of silver iodide in itself was too great that some

cloud was overseeded. It is possible that the amount of rain may have been reduced, or that some of the significant amount may have been lost from the ground, as in the future experiments. These experiments, it is said, will continue with the success, but which depends more on the results of the experiments, which can be seen in the summary of the work of the Department in the next issue of the "East African Wildlife Service" journal.

Radio Listeners in S. Rhodesia

INTERESTING FIGURES concerning African radio listeners in Southern Rhodesia at the time of the Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka are revealed in that unit's latest report, which is on the basis of copies received from the registered radio-wireless owners who by no means cover all wireless listeners.

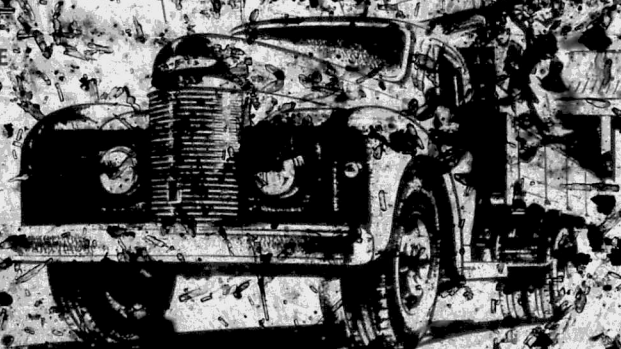
The number of listeners in Southern Rhodesia is only five compared with about 30 in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The weekly listening figure to Radio Lusaka in Southern Rhodesia is about 100, the peak point being Sunday evening when considerable numbers congregate around the set for broadcasts on Sunday morning listening to the regular news.

The most popular time in hours is 11.30 and 12.30 only. The biggest public between 10 (when the station opens) and 11.30 is very small indeed. Various reasons for this are given by the wireless owners. The majority say that they attend church services at a time when others remark that Sunday morning is a good time for doing "hair" (The African evidently has a great deal in concentrating on "hair" and wireless at the same time).

At the request of the Agricultural Department in Southern Rhodesia, particular emphasis was laid in the questionnaires on reaction to agricultural broadcasts. Generally there was a favourable reply to the question whether the listener had friends tuned in to the twice-weekly agricultural broadcasts from Lusaka.

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Development in Uganda

Education in Askari

The Ministry of Education in Uganda has been actively engaged in various projects aimed at improving the quality of education. One of the key initiatives is the expansion of primary and secondary schools, particularly in rural areas. The government has also focused on teacher training and the development of educational materials. In Askari, the local education committee has been instrumental in identifying the needs of the community and coordinating with the government to address them. This includes the construction of new classrooms and the provision of textbooks. The committee has also organized workshops for parents and teachers to discuss ways to support their children's learning. The overall goal is to ensure that every child in Askari has access to a quality education that prepares them for the future.

The Ministry of Education has also been working on improving the quality of teacher education. This involves providing ongoing training and professional development opportunities for teachers. In Askari, the local education committee has been instrumental in identifying the needs of the community and coordinating with the government to address them. This includes the construction of new classrooms and the provision of textbooks. The committee has also organized workshops for parents and teachers to discuss ways to support their children's learning. The overall goal is to ensure that every child in Askari has access to a quality education that prepares them for the future.

Work of Miss Onyiah
The work of Miss Onyiah has been a significant contribution to the development of education in Askari. She has been instrumental in organizing various educational activities and providing support to the local education committee. Her efforts have helped to improve the quality of education and ensure that every child in Askari has access to a quality education that prepares them for the future.

Adult Literacy Campaign
The adult literacy campaign has been a major success story in Askari. It has helped to improve the literacy skills of many adults, enabling them to read and write. This has had a positive impact on their lives, particularly in terms of their ability to access and understand information. The campaign has also helped to raise awareness of the importance of education and has encouraged more people to enroll in schools.

Films for Africa
The use of films in education has been a valuable tool in Askari. Films have been used to teach various subjects, including history, geography, and science. This has helped to make learning more engaging and effective. The films have also been used to raise awareness of social issues and to promote positive values. The use of films in education has been a major success story in Askari.

The literacy primer made home learning possible, and the Ministry of Education has been instrumental in providing the necessary support and resources. This includes the construction of new classrooms and the provision of textbooks. The committee has also organized workshops for parents and teachers to discuss ways to support their children's learning. The overall goal is to ensure that every child in Askari has access to a quality education that prepares them for the future.

Kenya Labour Report

PROVIDING BETTER HOUSING FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The Ministry of Labour in Kenya has been actively engaged in various projects aimed at improving the living conditions of industrial workers. One of the key initiatives is the construction of new housing units, particularly in urban areas. The government has also focused on providing social services and improving the overall quality of life for workers. In Kenya, the local labour union has been instrumental in identifying the needs of the community and coordinating with the government to address them. This includes the construction of new housing units and the provision of social services. The union has also organized workshops for workers to discuss ways to improve their living conditions. The overall goal is to ensure that every worker in Kenya has access to a quality living environment that prepares them for the future.

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Registered Factories
The registration of factories has been a major success story in Kenya. It has helped to improve the safety and health conditions of workers in these facilities. The government has also focused on providing social services and improving the overall quality of life for workers. In Kenya, the local labour union has been instrumental in identifying the needs of the community and coordinating with the government to address them. This includes the construction of new housing units and the provision of social services. The union has also organized workshops for workers to discuss ways to improve their living conditions. The overall goal is to ensure that every worker in Kenya has access to a quality living environment that prepares them for the future.

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Makerere College Closed Students Strike After Protests

THE AUTHORITIES OF MAKERERE COLLEGE, the University College of East Africa, closed the college on Wednesday last week and sent all the undergraduates home. They stated that this would be notified later when the students return next term.

The reasons for this action are officially listed as follows:

The undergraduates have normally and normally presented to the authorities about their food and other matters, but the principal said he was prepared to continue discussing the matter as long as they continued to make suggestions that had no practical effect.

Protests and Mass Meetings

It is said that certain students organized a series of protests and mass meetings, culminating in a decision to boycott the college from meals and lectures and to set up a strike system to prevent students who wished to attend the college from doing so.

At a meeting of all undergraduates on the evening of August 19, it was informed them of the serious nature of the situation and pointed out that no college or other institution could function if all its members respected the institution.

The students regarded the ample provision made for them through their own elected officials and the absence of these regulations, and had voted the principal to resign, but by attempting to forcibly impose their views on those who did not share them, he instructed them to return to their studies the following morning.

The mass meetings and the college will therefore be closed at the end of the current term.

The principal, Dr. Bernhard Hansen, sent each student the following letter:

In view of the fact that the majority of undergraduates have not responded to invitations given to last night's meeting to return to lectures from which to cease boycotting those who choose to attend the dining hall, I must close the college.

The undergraduates may return on Wednesday and Friday afternoon (August 20) with a special train, and signed by the principal. Application to remain on campus must be made through the door and will be accepted only in very exceptional circumstances.

Each undergraduate will have to post a letter informing the authorities whether or not he will be returning to the college.

Students Outside Principal's House

Students gathered outside Mr. de Bussche's house and several leaders stated that they had sent down the students outside that they must leave.

Later the principal said that if he heard that the number sent down would be very small, the dining hall would be made available again, but there was not enough food in the tea room for the students' ration.

The student authorities have agreed to make the college authorities provide the students with a wholly adequate supply of food.

Now the student protesters had to turn target strike protest against the staff and had petitioned the principal to deal with the matter. When a work stoppage had been called, the students' complaints received through the student council and the students who met on August 17, they decided to strike the college on all days and all subjects, sub-committees, and the conditions there. The student from Kenya and one from Tanganyika has been sent on for transferring college regulations to the staff.

The principal stated that repeated presentations had been made by the staff, and that the food provided was in accordance with the quality and the composition. They demanded a European diet.

Greater Political Power for Non-Office Mr. Alan Crawley's Views

TO FIND A PROMINENT SOCIALIST publicly advocating greater political power for European settlers in Kenya is unusual, but that was done by Mr. Alan Crawley, a former Labour M.P. and Under-Secretary of State for Africa, in a recent broadcast discussion with Mr. C. J. M. Apport, M.P.

Mr. Crawley said: "I think that even without the present system the Governor of Kenya and those discussing Kenya as the prototype of the others could do a good deal to appoint members of the legislature to the offices of Financial Secretary and Attorney-General, and take those persons, who are now civil servants, but also Ministers, and civil servants."

Mr. Apport, a Conservative, suggested that the African who was recently appointed a member of the Executive Council should be made responsible for certain interests that are particularly African, such as the development of African local government, whereupon Mr. Crawley added that the African might also take responsibility for African development. He continued:

Beginning of Responsibility

It is very important that the elected members of whatever race and nationality in Kenya should be the European should take on the chief responsibility and responsible government, and the necessary responsibility for unpleasant financial decisions to Cecil should be that is really the beginning of responsibility.

While the communities in Kenya work out an electoral system which will allow proper representation to the other communities, they could not, the less get their members fully responsible for all the chief offices under the Governor, who would retain his real powers.

Mr. Apport interposed: "There have been two parties to elements continuation and expansion of the selected system to the Executive Government and extension of the elective principle to local government, particularly where the African is concerned."

He emphasized that responsibility for working out the next phase lies in Africa. "If Kenya can provide that leadership, and I think it can, there is a great future, and it will make a great contribution to a major political problem."

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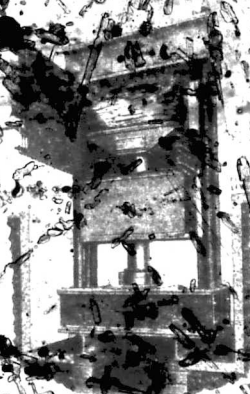
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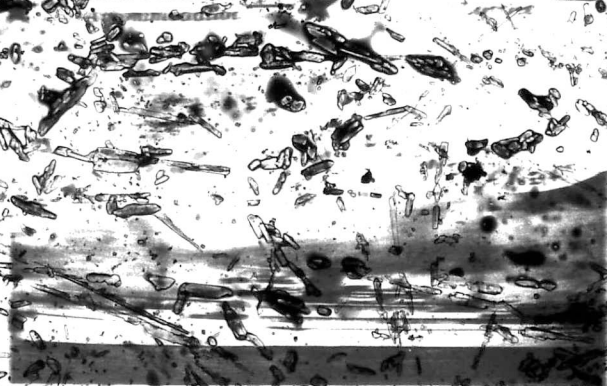
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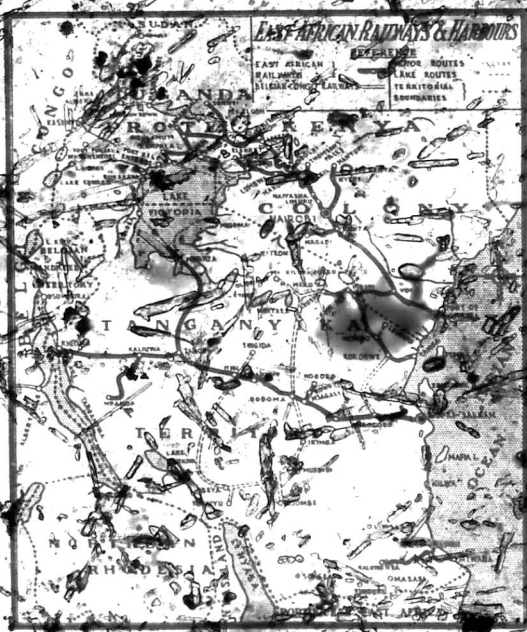
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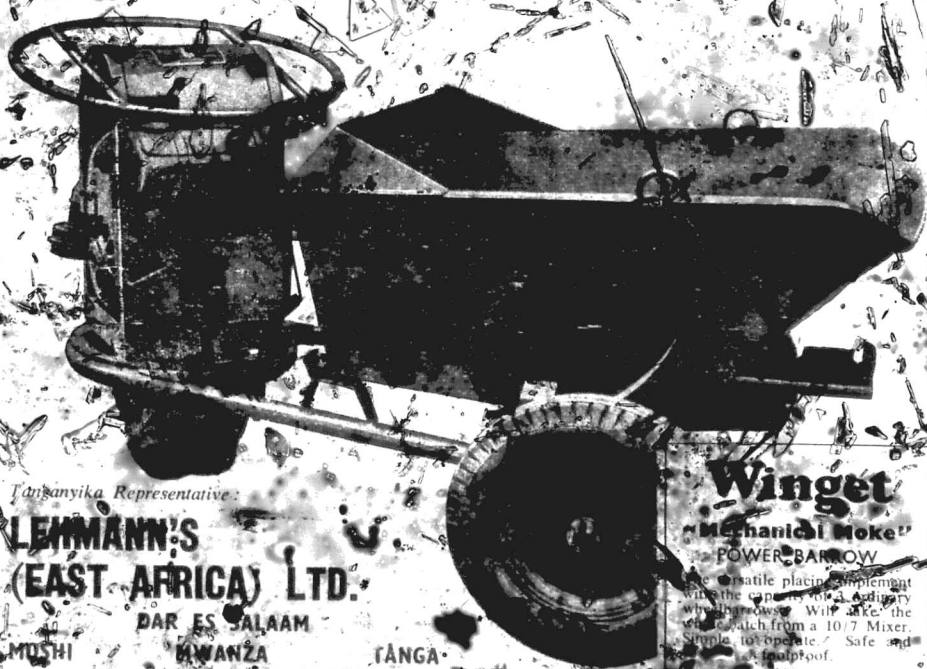
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dupes of a little coterie of men who control themselves positions of power analogous to those now held by Africans in the Gold Coast where conditions differ fundamentally.

Recently the presence of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress declared that the only satisfactory government would be one administered by black people. That would inevitably mean black domination, which terrorism would spread rapidly among the people, from whom a few careerists

would batten. That possibility is now beginning to occur to the more enlightened men of moderate opinion whom the agents of the extremists will therefore be concentrated. Their machinations, now officially exposed, should be ruthlessly repressed. In Kenya unfortunately, similar tactics are being followed by the Mau Mau secret society, the aim of which is to drive all Europeans out of the country. There also is need for law and order must be promptly and firmly re-established.

Notes By The Way

Curfew

THE CURFEW order by the Government of Kenya in some of the most populous districts of the Kikuyu country, owing to reasonable apprehension that unless further steps and drastic intimidation by threats of violence will take place, is not, whether as successful as it ought to be, and there is evidently scope for more effective steps to enforce strict obedience to a measure which has been deemed essential in the public interest. Though a small police force cannot find enough men for vigilance work in the localities in which movement out of doors between dark and dawn has been proscribed, the position could be improved if it were made quite clear to the chiefs and headmen that a certain punishment would promptly follow any breach of the curfew in the areas for which they are responsible. That warning, supported by adequate intelligence measures, could check the laxity which is now the chief cause of failure.

Was the Chief Intimidated?

THE EXCELLENT SOURCE I have just heard the details of one deliberate breach of the curfew, and the authorities must have knowledge of other cases. In a part of the Kikuyu Province in which Africans are forbidden to leave their houses after midnight a number of tribesmen, some at least of whom are strongly suspected of Mau Mau activities, openly announced one day that they would disregard the Government order and hold a meeting in the open that night. News of that intention reached a police post about sundown and European and African police were sent out by car at once. Reaching the scene undetected, they made numerous arrests, including the men who appeared to be most prominent in the illegal gathering, and were about to leave with their prisoners when a headman appeared and protested at their removal, alleging that he had no authority for the meeting to be held, and that no offence had therefore been committed by those who were being detained.

Strictest Control Needed

IF SUCH EXCUSES WERE ACCEPTED, nothing could be easier than for the agitating element in the community to intimidate the chiefs that they would have their consent, if not in advance, then in retrospect, if any exceptions to obedience to the curfew are to be recognized, it should be under the strictest conditions and for very special reasons. One obvious occasion, in such cases, would be to insist that any permissible meetings should be subject to the grant of a written licence by the local authority, and that a copy of this licence must be delivered by messengers to the nearest

administrative or police post at least 24 hours before the start of the gathering. That would enable European official either to countermand the licence for the gathering or to arrange for the presence of a police officer observers. The purpose of the curfew is to hinder the operations of Africans known to be engaged in criminal activities, and nothing can be gained by studying their convenience or looking for holes of which they and their dupes may take advantage.

Make Congress Nonsense

THE PRESIDENT of the so-called Uganda National Congress, Mr. Eke Musazi, presided when that body adopted a motion that "it is high time African deputy directors got appointed to the various Government departments." Whether he intended to frighten or not, he must accept the chief responsibility, and if such a concept does one thing it is to establish his irresponsibility. The notion of "jobs for the boys" has potent influence among educated, semi-educated, and inexperienced Africans, an inordinately high proportion of whom cover the ranks which they are completely incapable of filling satisfactorily.

Poor Examples

A FEW AFRICANS IN UGANDA, very few so far, have acquitted themselves creditably in appointments in which they have to meet able Europeans and Asians on an equal footing. Of some I have heard high praise; but I doubt whether there is one who could discharge efficiently the normal duties of the deputy director of even a small department of the Government, and it is certainly safe to assert that the omnibus claim of the Congress is wholly unrealistic. The African Congresses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have become sponging grounds for the absurd ideas and enbrided language of trifling achievements or none. Their presidents, Messrs. Nkumbui and Chinyama, have set so many poor examples that it will be hoped Mr. Musazi will seek to emulate them.

Noted By B.O.A.C.

IT IS BEING SAID IN FILET SHEET that Sir Miles Thomas, who is president of the Advertising Association as well as chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, "got the bird" recently as a result of his own actions. The story is that he asked a B.O.A.C. pilot to bring him back in a mean parrot, whose first words to his new master are alleged to have been "More pay for air crew". So you a tubercle as Sir Miles Thomas would certainly appreciate a titbit of that unusual quality.

Widespread Intimidation of Africans by Congress Leaders

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs on his Tour of Central Africa

INTIMIDATION IS BEING WIDELY USED in Rhodesia and Nyasaland to prevent Africans who do not oppose federation by any means, and in favour of the federal scheme from making their views known, and physical violence has been used in some cases and threatened in many others.

Mr. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, made the above statement at a Press conference in London on Friday. He had returned on the previous day from his visit to Central Africa, accompanied by Mr. Peter Smithers, M.P., his Parliamentary private secretary, Mr. J. E. Morrison, head of the Central African division of the Colonial Office, and Mr. A. Campbell, his private secretary for exactly a month at the present time. 2,400 miles in Northern Rhodesia, 1,700 in Nyasaland, and 900 in Southern Rhodesia.

Federation Not Being Rushed

The Minister attended a formal meeting, lasting an average of two hours, and addressed the African Congresses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and African civil servants in both territories, and met chiefs, villagers, mixed groups, European farmers, miners and business men and Colonials. He also attended other public meetings and private gatherings, luncheons and parties and gave broadcast talks and addresses. Press representatives were present.

In his statement and in reply to questions Mr. Hopkinson said, *inter alia*:

"Central African federation is not being rushed. It has been under active consideration for two years and under the present Government for 2½ years. The present scheme was introduced by the late Labour Government, and Mr. Attlee has gone out of his way during his recent visit to Central Africa to make it clear that he cannot see any question of the subject being used as a political football to use his own term, by the political parties in this country. It is in no sense a party matter. Exactly the same attitude has been taken in Southern Rhodesia, where there are federalists among the Opposition and anti-federalists on the Government side."

Lesson of the Zebra

"In the Livingstone Game Park I came to close quarters with an over-friendly zebra, and that gave me a novel angle on the black and white problem. In the zebra neither the white nor the black stripes dominate, but it is a healthy animal, and the stripes are not uniform in any animal, and they vary from one to another."

The two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are handicapped now by customs and other barriers, and by each undertaking research and other services which could be much better and more cheaply done inter-territorially. That is even more obviously true in respect of defence, currency, aviation, broadcasting, and a whole range of other subjects. Yet in some fields, notably land, agriculture, labour law, and trade unionism, we must continue to leave matters to the territorial Governments.

The great need is to create a new bastion of British power in Africa, while fully safeguarding Africans. We can do that, and give them a broader sphere in which to work so that they become less parochial.

No question is more difficult than that of a racial society. Some countries, like Brazil, have solved the problem. The Union of South Africa has its own methods with which this country does not agree and does not wish to add to."

"In Central Africa we have a field in which to carry out a greater, but expensive, and worthwhile federation is the proper background against which to make our move. At such opportunities as I had Africans in the territories are multi-racial. European settlers have contributed greatly to their development and welfare and to the raising of African standards of living, and they are there to stay. So are the Asians."

Most Africans Know Nothing about Federation

The governor, in his report on the Africans' knowledge and care nothing about federation. I have repeatedly put the figure at 90%, but that is a mere guess; it might well be 99% in Northern Rhodesia, though probably less than that in Nyasaland. I have repeated this about a dozen times I am sure, and I have already had the Colonial Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia say to me, "Now, now, now, now, I have had questions on this means in meetings, in shops, or in the streets, and sometimes one or two people will know just a little bit about federation, but practically never anyone who has any voice to put. The great majority have heard nothing about it at all. It is that was the experience of many other territories."

Just before I began my tour of the provincial Commissioner received a letter from a lawyer who had spent 40 years in Africa and was intensely against federation. He wrote that he had questioned 203 Africans, of whom two only knew anything at all about the federal scheme. One of those told him that the Government had introduced federation and that Africans ought to thank them for their good deeds. Dozens of others told me that they were not opposed to federation, but they were afraid to say so. In Lilongwe I was told by a few Africans that we had a scheme for federation, but they do not know why; if we said this or that they do not know why."

False Claim by Congress

"The Congress claim that African opinion is solely against federation is untrue. African opinion on the subject hardly exists, save a small number of school, educated Africans who are strongly opposed to the plan, and led by the Congress party in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"When I met Congress representatives in both territories they said they would not discuss the matter, but we had long talks on the details of the scheme nevertheless, and, except in one or two quite minor matters, the arguments used had nothing to do with federation. They were based on thoughts of the possibility of getting something like a Gold Coast constitution, which they emerged from the spirit of nationalism, and federation had never been mentioned, they would have been expressed in some other form, such as the industrial colour bar."

"I met leading Congress leaders from Africans, and during the lighter moments of the party I wrote the first to see a joke and laugh to the point I was told that federation was no good because two people could not be allowed to ride on one bicycle. I, on another occasion, the objection was that federation would involve a rear light on a bicycle, presumably because one has to be turned in Southern Rhodesia to-day."

Two Voices

"When I met the Northern Rhodesia Congress in Lusaka their president, Nkumbula, used exactly the arguments which I had heard everywhere else up to that time, and he emphasized that there was no intention by Congress to impose African domination."

"I have read the text of a speech which he had made in Lusaka and in the text which he had said elsewhere in different circumstances. The Best Government for the black people, obviously meant for, married and run by the black people, obviously do not accept Welensky's or Huggins' Governments. They are to me foreign, and foreign they shall remain. He regards it as Welensky as a folk of humble education and a continuance in terms of the worst kind of racial discrimination."

"Nkumbula says things which he cannot substantiate and on one occasion I was made a statement which he contradicts on another. He is a moderate line with me, but not with Mr. Attlee, who pulled him up very sharply, and I must say that the attitude of Mr. Attlee has been very clear and helpful. Nkumbula told him, what was quite untrue of course, that he had been sent from Kenya to intimidate Africans."

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...have to...regarding jobs...and agreeing that...pay much lower...means of getting...prospects of...than Europeans...

...Perhaps...drafting of...by...made by Africans...

Nyasaland and the Problem of Surplus in Isolation

Nyasaland has almost always...and it cannot...with low standards...which goes with poverty...permanent poverty...capital and bringing the territories...

Many Africans in Nyasaland...genuine, but unjustified...Rhodesian policy...the land system...settling down...the responsibility of the...Federal Parliament...

Nyasaland makes...instance, as filled by...in the Rhodesias...employment and promotion for Africans...

The Asians, who are...the Europeans in Nyasaland...Special arrangements are made...development and their present inability to play a normal part...

African Misconception and Inexperience

I found that many Africans...scheme would be dropped...administrative officers had exactly the same...The territories are Protectorates, and the essence of that position is that the responsibility for decision rests upon Her Majesty's Government in this country...

Many of them also...should remain under the protection of the Sovereign until they were granted self-government...Nyasaland is absolutely in the...original Treaty of 1892 between...grandfather of the present Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations...Neither in nor any other...containing a word suggesting self-government...

met at the...half a dozen Africans...Legislative Council...shrewd, intelligent, educated Africans doing good jobs in industry, but certainly not more than half a dozen who could contribute to the work of government...I do not think that experience has shown that...who have so far...contributed much of practical...interests...African...has been criticized...Africans and Europeans...Subject to minor changes...I think...happy medium...and that it will do the good work it is intended to achieve...

In southern Rhodesia...from a small minority of Africans...with...understand the matter...Indeed, of that I have no doubt.

Some Europeans...as the...to black domination of the...The only...Parliament must...work...in...and...and there...that movement...break-down...attitude of approach...increasing...indulgence on both sides...

Terrorism at Work

Mr. Hopkinson continued...after...was brought to my notice...of such cases...people told me...and they...Some...to other members of my...and...I can, of course...to the...Opposition...When one district commissioner asked an African...in a case of intimidation, the reply...They intend to harm him or perhaps kill him...

One chief said to me in...I was...intimidation, do you think that...very bad case which is now...investigation...in Lusaka...A chief, who had been a member of Congress...member of the delegation to London...and an anti-federationist expressed himself in favour of some aspects of federation after he had met me...He was a traitor to African opinion and Congress, which has been taking a...of the chiefs, ordered him to attend a Congress meeting...

He saw Mr. Adcock...went to...at the house of one of the Congress leaders...arrangements had been...an accommodation...had just...put down...doors...day he went to...after a couple of hours...outside...Three together...in his...and...knocked down and...of the men who...He...and...admitted to...intimidation...

Congress Members Involved in Intimidation

Asked...there was evidence...opposition...was...Congress...Congress...he had...Congress...opposition...directed by...Northern...is...directed by...two Europeans living in the country...Intimidation is widespread...I do not say that it is organized by a...of Congress...but I know...and administrative and political...know that certain members of the Congress party are involved...One tremendously effective means of intimidation upon the African mind is the threat of witchcraft and...is being used...Not...did...spokesman deny...the charge of intimidation, always turning the question by the accusation of intimidation from the other side, but none of their claims had any substance...

One case...was alleged that a district commissioner had ordered all his...to sign...White Paper as evidence of their...I...had...appended was that...the Africans...wanted each of them...to...and...went to...before...of the...man...This was...that...happened...intimidation...

All Officials Favor Federation Now

Not...official...had met...the Minister of State, had now...doubt that the right...was to proceed with...Perhaps one...official...in 20 in Northern Rhodesia...had doubts about...some...but all were...convinced...that...should now be introduced...because there would...be...terrible...effects upon...relations...In Nyasaland...there had...officials...had...doubts about...the plan...there was...one who did not now agree upon the importance of...one...

...he was quite satisfied...that an...campaign of...intimidation...Africans would be...conducted in...in...Mr. Hopkinson answered...the...intimidation...

He did not agree that there could be...advantage...in delay which, on the contrary, would do great...at...was possible to...submit...White Paper...plan...by a High Commission...similar...that introduced in East Africa...Whereas that did...in...in three territories...at a similar stage of...it would be...used...in Central Africa because...Southern Rhodesia was at the most...

developed in Nyassaland, compared with the central organization which would be under a central African administration. It would be better if the commission under the leadership of the minister of home affairs could be set up as a great department of the government, and I hope that the opposition will not be able to debunk this African view and the central organization.

If the move for federation were to fail, the result for the remainder of Southern Rhodesia would be one of our greatest misfortunes. It would mean that we would have all three major elements of our capital and a tendency for people from Southern Rhodesia to look elsewhere for their development.
[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Members Visit to the Rhodesias

Candid Comment on African Representation

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE VISIT to the Central Africa Federation by the African leaders of the opposition have now reached London. A report in the Star Trade Journal, dated 27th February, with a memorandum which states that the visit was viewed with suspicion because it had been made in order to an invitation from the British Government.

Having received no such information, it is not true, for instance, that the Government had always been drawn from the most reactionary of British elements.

The President of the Rhodesia African Congress, Mr. Lawrence Katlunga, said in the Star: "We are doing exactly the things to which we have said we would not do." He insisted that his statement in London was a memorandum.

It suggests that Mr. Attlee, having obtained information in favour of the settlers, could easily start the minority pro-African section in our party and declared that the African Affairs Board would be sabotaged by Governors. He said that the Federal Assembly had that day followed a historical path never before followed by progressive Commonwealth States.

The vice-president of the congress, Mr. (Robert) Ruthe, quoted the examples of alleged racial discrimination in the Rhodesias because, he said, the President of the United States had been told that the Rhodesian Government had been set up to oppress the Federation.

Mr. Attlee's speech in the House of Commons on 16th February, in which he said that the British Parliament would deal with the African problem without prejudice, having regard to the social, general and local interests of the Rhodesias, had secured an endorsement of the wealth of the Rhodesian communities in Africa, the commonwealth.

Labour Party Accepts Federation

When meeting the sub-committee of the United Africa Association, Mr. Attlee said that the Labour Party had accepted the principle of federation, it was a question of working it out and agreeing to the details of the draft scheme.

African opinion had to be considered, that the educated minority would be the strongest basis for federation and that a good deal of the fear was allied to dislike of the change at all.

Since European, African and Asian lived in the same country, the problem had to be worked out on a basis of common interests. The new political parties in the Commonwealth in Central Africa differed from those in Western Africa, where there was a predominant African element. There could be no question of federation being used as a political football by the Parliamentary parties in Britain; it was not the kind of issue which would appeal to the electorate.

Mr. and Mrs. Attlee had presided at a formal dinner with members of the local branch of the Rhodesia African Congress.

They took tea with the mayor and members of the Rhodesia Town Council. After dinner, they were guests of the Rhodesia African Congress at the Victoria Harbour. Mr. Attlee was introduced to the members of the Chamber of Mines, lunched with the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the members of the Rhodesia African Congress and the Rhodesia African Congress Staff Association.

Mr. Attlee was accompanied by Mrs. Bennett, the Secretary of the Rhodesia African Congress.

Mr. Godwin Lewanika Joins Federation

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, founder and former president of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, made proposals for the general scheme, suggesting that if a British Government eventually sought a larger and stronger African State in Africa, the best plan would be to purchase the whole of East Africa. He would support such a scheme because he felt it a future for all races without serious domestic tribal and racial issues.

He said that the best representation in the Rhodesias was the original suggestion of the Minister of African Affairs, and the creation of an inter-territorial migration board, which leaving immigration decisions entirely to territorial negotiators.

Mr. Lewanika was in principle in favour of a good thing, since the bulk of the territory had been settled by a skilled labour force, in the majority of whom farmers without skills, owing to the traditional rights of the coloured classes, had no alternative. Federation, he said, might be a good thing for all races.

Mr. Lewanika and Mrs. Attlee visited the Rhodesia African Congress school at Chiwaramba, the Mseketa primary school, and the tobacco auction sales in progress. He visited the Rhodesia Agricultural Association, and visited the Rhodesia school for Coloured persons at Kadoma.

Mr. Lewanika said that the Rhodesian Government would hold a secret ballot on the African Federation, and that the Rhodesian Government would have to take into account the fears of the Natives to whom the Government would be repaid that extensive preparation would be made for such a ballot; that people must understand what it was all about; and that in such ballots people often seemed to be "against" everything because they wanted change.

Representatives of the Coloured community had the point made to Mr. Lewanika that their situation had been clearly defined under federation, which they would be entitled to participate in.

At another meeting it was stated that Government was black-listing Africans in Fort Jameson who opposed federation, and he had mentioned. The provincial commissioner reported that the Government had plain evidence that the African Federation would mean a serious career, and was therefore desirable for the Rhodesias. He had occurred in the Rhodesias. "We would support it if you get it."

Mr. Lewanika said that the Rhodesian Government would be the best basis for federation and that a good deal of the fear was allied to dislike of the change at all.

The Rhodesian Government reported that Mr. Nkomo, president of the African Congress, had been elected to the Rhodesian House of Assembly. He had spoken at the Rhodesian House of Assembly on the previous night. He said that the Rhodesian Government would be the best basis for federation and that a good deal of the fear was allied to dislike of the change at all. He said that the Rhodesian Government would be the best basis for federation and that a good deal of the fear was allied to dislike of the change at all.

The Progress and Problems of the African Railways and Harbours

General Manager's Report Replies to Tanganyika Critics

THE AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS report earned for 1951 a total of £11,327,579 for the operating year. Ordinary working expenditure was £7,676,332, representing 68.7% of earnings. Renewals and 76.9% including renewals. Contributions to the renewals fund amounted to £1,073,506. Interest and sinking fund required £901,740, leaving a surplus for the year of £2,030,584 and a balance carried forward of £2,272,197. A special contribution to the renewals fund accounted for £469,610. The reserve received £119,500 and the betterment fund £1,425,000. The carry-forward is £155,709, against £242,213 brought in. Expenditure on capital account to the end of 1951 was £48,907,121, of which £24,873,315 is free interest—£1,500,000 from Parliamentary grants in 1950-51 and £1,902,033 in 1951-52; £21,373,315 from Parliamentary grants under the Uganda Railway Acts of 1896 and 1923; £7,646,449 from other sources, revenue and non-interest-bearing; £6,663,528 from loans redeemed from revenue; £4,892,400 from German assets, and £2,646,210 from grants.

Railway earnings were £10,685,738 (£9,326,752) of which £8,493,349 (£7,036,957) were for goods, £1,250,809 (£1,057,324) for passengers, and £93,580 (£72,471) for water transport services. A total of 7,275,086 (7,207,045.552) freight ton miles were moved during the year, increasing 1,323,465,336 of public traffic. Average receipts from public traffic were 5.32 (4.9) cents of a shilling per freight ton mile.

The main items of working expenditure were £2,234,674 (£2,174,000) for locomotive running, £1,306,500 for maintenance of tracks and rolling stock, £1,244,710 (£990,125) for fuel, £1,036,780 (£801,882) for maintenance of road works.

Total passenger journeys rose from 5,933,313 (5,657,794) of which 2,212,000 (2,068,017) were third class, 1,912,799 (1,927,991) second class, and 22,087 (23,986) first class, although in the last-mentioned, there was a decrease from 1,585,931 to 1,597,692. Freight tonnage increased from 1,057,167 to 3,263,787. Public air-mile tonnage rose 1,097,534 (6,402,184). Catering services on the railways and lake steamer services were £2,270,000 but had a surplus of £4,499,000.

Anxiety about Capital Funds

The following are extracts from the report: "General Manager Mr. A. Dalton... being the very substantial increase was caused by the heavy expenditure on capital funds. The deterioration in the financial position and the steeply rising costs of all materials and equipment resulted in a reduction in the amount of equipment received against any expenditure on capital funds became exhausted. It is not only that the expected, and financial provision which had appeared ample when requirements were first assessed, proved to be insufficient."

"Orders for locomotives and rolling stock now with manufacturers comprise a main line locomotive and 300 hunting locomotives to the value of £8.5m, 51 upper and third-class coaches, a fleet of 168 units of rolling stock at £8.1m."

"During 1951 the work performed by the railways in terms of ton miles worked, the number of freight ton-miles system handled, and the number of passengers carried, was higher than in 1949, and had exceeded since 1950 by a wide margin the rapid expansion of traffic which the East African railways have been called upon to carry in the interim. The total tonnage hauled between 1939 and 1951 was £1,000 million, compared with an increase during the same period of £1,000 million on the Southern African Railways. The passenger traffic also broke all previous records and the increase between 1939 and 1951 has been spectacular. The

work is being carried out with 100% efficiency in the South African system."

"During the past year the war period, when services of ships had nearly doubled the rate of imports into Tanganyika, the highest figure reached was 1,122,222 tons in 1951. In 1950 the comparable figure was 1,122,222 tons, and in 1949 it had reached 1,122,222 tons."

"Traffic during the first 100 Kenya roads section showed an increase at a high rate... moving up-country from the port was greater by 13% than in the first 100 miles. The record achievement reached after years of increasing strains."

Adverse Weather Conditions

The increased traffic was moved despite the fact that in the first half of the year weather conditions were the most severe recorded in the region. In parts there were over 30 days of rain delay to traffic on the railways owing to flooding, washways, earth slips, and accidents directly due to weather. The railway was able to operate for only one day in every two days for the first half of June, but over 700 miles of track over the Nairobi-Nakuru section of 100 miles were subject to speed restrictions of 10 m.p.h. or less.

The movement of traffic over the Central Tanganyika line in the second half of the year was the best of the year. The locomotive performance, owing largely to the number of second-hand locomotives employed, and the economy was maintained under control in the second half of the year, and increasing damages were handled. The heavy tonnage so far advanced passed through to the second half of the year, and the locomotive performance also accounted for the high tonnage operation on the Tanga line.

In spite of these difficulties, the average freight tonnage per year over the Tanganyika line was higher than in any previous year, and in the first month which were hauled to the coast, increased to 16.7m in 1951.

The year has shown slight improvement in the road services of the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika following the arrival of the first rate of substantial orders which had been placed for the C.K. for vehicles. The services were, however, still inadequate and the garage facilities were still inadequate, necessitating improvement on a large scale. Hiring of vehicles was also a response to the fact that vehicles were placed in service. The services which had been provided by the Government were limited to 1000 miles from Johannesburg. The air bodies were limited to 1000 miles back to Tanganyika, a round trip of 4,000 miles before being replaced.

Commissioner's Statement

The Commissioner for Transport, Mr. Reginald Robinson, in his report...

"The administration is just meeting the demands for transport that the high level of share transport capacity. In the present world state of the world, no other major demand is being met in its own right, and it is in the foreseeable future that it was in 1949, and it is just necessary to meet the demand. The delivery of transport equipment required to meet current demands has been no more than 10% of the total demand. The East African railway systems has been aching at very low levels. The amalgamation has been completed, there will be no shortage of stock. The aim is to provide a reasonably efficient public transport service in a reasonably short time. The East African railways are still in the process of the developments of East Africa. The need is to have the East African Railways and Harbours able to pay their part. All the other countries are still in the process of the job."

Criticism Listed as Answered

The General Manager has also issued a rebuttal to some of the more serious criticisms recently made in Tanganyika.

Beginning with the admission that "the services provided leave much to be desired," Mr. Dalton claims that "the best has been done that human energy and ingenuity could provide within the limits of the conditions under which the Tanganyika system was taken over, and the limited facilities, financial, physical, and material, which have obtained since that date and which are still largely government actions."

He recalls Mr. A. L. Rowlands' presidential address to the English Association in 1948, discussing the temperance and one day. He reflects on the long far a much of them of every kind to be done. The too much carrying, denigrating criticisms which follow, are good whatever. Rowlands' motto drama, "Justice quite unkind," is a good motto for the day.

Critics of the "Tanganyika Railway" were submitted by the Chief of Commerce in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanganyika Railway Society, the Tanganyika Railway Association, the Tanganyika Railway Board, and the Dar-es-Salaam Merchants' Chamber. All the texts are quoted, together with the written replies of the management. Nearly 30 pages are devoted to a detailed survey of the phenomenal expansion of the Railway and Harbour Services in Tanganyika, the present and future plans, and the findings of the Transport Advisory Council on the "Tanganyika Railway".

Normal Post-War Traffic

Because of Tanganyika's wars were not involved in a serious war-time situation, and was therefore not hit by the increase of home stock and the increase in traffic. It was placed to cope with the abnormal post-war traffic in 1945 and between 1947 and 1951. Goods traffic rose by 66% in the class passenger by 64% and upper-class passenger traffic by 60%. The ton-mile output, regarded as the most effective yard-stick of railway output and efficiency, increased by more than 78% in the four years since the Tanganyika Railway and Har-

Services were amalgamated with those of Uganda and the East African Railways and Harbours. The ton-mile output given for new lines totalling £50m and further ton-mile output of £6m, has been spent on car-marked for spending from Government and other funds. £22m of the total has been spent in Tanganyika. The increase in the service has been due, it is estimated, to the expansion of the main line and to the expansion of the service. The expansion of the service has been due, it is estimated, to the expansion of the main line and to the expansion of the service.

Factors are mentioned which have led to the expansion of the service. The expansion of the service has been due, it is estimated, to the expansion of the main line and to the expansion of the service. The expansion of the service has been due, it is estimated, to the expansion of the main line and to the expansion of the service.

The report of the document contains the statement that in all cases those who are most ready to complain of lack of power on the part of the local supervisory staff are the first to write direct to headquarters. The report also states that within the power of local officers to do so.

How Groups Study of Coloured People in Britain

—Mr. Anthony Molowan's Report

AN OBJECTIVE STUDY of the position of coloured people in Great Britain was made by the Bow Group, who have published a report entitled "Mr. Anthony Molowan (Ed.) from 200 Queen's Grove, London N 7 8B".

The investigators, a group of young naive graduates under the supervision of Mr. James Kemlin, have undertaken a useful piece of research, and their findings contain much of interest and value.

There are now at least 40,000 coloured people at work in the United Kingdom (but the London area of two counties has been reported to have housed nearly half the country).

From the report we take the following passages:

Of 11,000 coloured students, 5,000 come from the British Colonies. About 800 are studying nursing, 800 medicine, 400 law, 470 engineering, 300 art, 200 sciences, 150 leather training, 120 dentistry, 70 agriculture, and 80 veterinary surgery.

A common problem presents a serious problem.

But not all the faults are on the side of landlords. One student welfare officer complained that on a number of occasions coloured students had not kept appointments with landlords which he had made for them. (He put a note in my case file as a form of extreme politeness. He says of a particular landlord: "The student has been brought up to think it is bad manners to contradict a lady. He will go and see her, but it just does nothing more about it.")

Disputes are settled

"Often, too, a coloured student signifies the sort of dispute with his landlord that any student might have. In another example of colour prejudice, in the framework of a case, some students seem prepared to go to any lengths to make the offending landlord suffer. They refuse to pay rent, make her go to a solicitor, and pay the rent the very last moment."

In general, the coloured student fits well into the ordinary round of student life. English students mix easily and willingly with him. The friction is sometimes made that the English student has no objection to working with a coloured person but thinks twice

before sharing lodgings with him. The evidence is that is small. Sometimes an English student will prefer to be in lodgings with other English rather than with coloured students, but the same way he will prefer to be in English rather than European students. He will feel more at home, less called upon to break down barriers, a scholar, but understandable attitude. There is, of course, a certain amount of genuine colour prejudice among students, but all indications are that there is proportionately less than in other sections of society.

Reluctance to Enter Collegiate Life

Some educational institutions make the coming of coloured students a matter of difficulty to enter college life. They work hard but will not join clubs and societies and take part in recreational activities. Undoubtedly, the coloured student is, by his user, but it cannot be forgotten that for him it is not always a matter of choice. More often than not he works to a definite schedule and a definite budget, and feels that he does not risk the time and the money on these extra activities.

A stronger complaint made by some colleges is that coloured students will not interest themselves in English affairs. A Union debate on the Colonies will and their part in the world (often with a high level of ability), but on subjects which touch them less personally their attendance is conspicuous.

The student union is a great attraction to the coloured student because it offers him a means of self-expression. That is why he is not and proceeds before the student union and sometimes to make it the forum for discussion of other matters of interest. In time his fellow English students are sympathetic to a person who has been only in pressing his own problems and trying to secure a proportion. Then when he comes along with a head of a group, a grievance, he is often ill-treated and feels odd and out.

The coloured student's greatest complaint is the lack of interest in English affairs. Indeed, the danger that would be to be that some concern with coloured problems is being given to the English students, and in that way having coloured students of an excellent

opportunities of mixing socially with their British fellows. It has been said, with some justice, that coloured bar candidates prefer to conduct their affairs through this union which they can control rather than through their links of Court into which they have to fit.

The student unions, however, can be friendly insofar as they leave the weekend unemployed for their coloured students. This is a large extent of voluntary bodies such as the East and West Friendship Council, which have their books in many cases of the quality. These clearly move, and there are a considerable number of English universities with thousands of students and English coloured students into their houses and the visits have been a conspicuous success. Some of these families have been known to say that as a result they have lost an aspect of colour prejudice in them.

Much can be done for the coloured student's weekend by churches and social clubs. It is not enough for them to say that they are a colour bar, a polite welcome is needed along with opportunities for meeting and mixing with their people.

Mr. Jones, the coloured student, wants a place where he can meet together with his own people. The people among whom it must be remembered he normally intends to spend the rest of his life. Coloured students are to be seen in their own clubs in Birmingham, one comes across the team of Clubs in Oxford, a West African society, both flourishing. Leagues are formed for the coloured students in the United Kingdom from a particular part of the Empire, for example, the West African Students' Union and the West Indian Students' Union, and these are of great value in sending a coloured student abroad to study in his own country. The Colonial Office (Their strength and activity were reduced by the pressure they brought on the Colonial Office when a dispute over economic aid broke out at Harare in the middle of 1965).

Need for Recreational facilities

The great need for all the time is a premises of any kind. Here the Government and the local authorities are somewhat lacking. Makaya and East African Club have been in the field in providing Makaya Hall and East African House. It must be hoped that the Colonial Government will follow their example and open up where their students can meet fellow students, entertain friends, and feel at home.

At the moment these students must place their reliance on the British Council. There is a social centre at Hags Crescent and in addition the council has a main centre at 3 Hanover Street, London, where there are about 100 members, a quarter of them coloured, and smaller centres in some provincial cities.

Where so many races and peoples are concerned, it is almost impossible to generalize about performance at studies. However, the view is held by a number of teachers and student welfare officers that the Chinese, particularly the Chinese, make the best students in industry and Africa are said to have wonderful verbal memory. There is also a resulting tendency when answering questions to write down page of a text-book. Certainly in the past examinations the examiners appear to have taken note of this and to have provided accordingly.

Coloured students have the disadvantage of being extremely hard workers. The fact that many of them have been rejected at examination failures has surprised students in this country. Language difficulties are largely responsible for this, but educational institutions have sometimes erred on the side of being too accepting of coloured students whose educational qualifications are of the minimum required. This is due to a kindness to the student. It brings disappointment and often bitterness.

A man goes back to his Colonial area a success or a failure. He is not a success because of a political bias. He cannot even be persuaded to go back, even a little more money and some back to England to finish his course. Oh no, he says, "once we go back we are rejected." Sometimes a tribute is passed to a young student who has without having passed his examinations, his conduct is so good as almost faultless.

So many who have failed at studies go on to hang on trying desperately again and finally manage to find themselves into other occupations. These are the sort of people who fall into the wrong hands, political and otherwise.

However, the signs are that educational institutions are becoming a little more careful about how the student is treated. They want student with the necessary means to get through courses, sufficient education to be able to enter the middle class, to pass their examinations, and to be able to obtain their diploma. In the past there have been many who have been

sent to all degrees of students; thus acquire a certain status while occupying themselves in other ways.

In the view, the fullest advice should be available to prospective students in the Colonies on the means and the educational qualifications which they will require in order to pass their examinations in the United Kingdom. And if they should be warned against setting out at all until they have decided on their course of study and been accepted by some educational institution.

In the future it may be possible for the Colonial Office to carry out the first part of a similar course of action in his Colony that says that a policy, and a course of action, to 'do over' the contract of the year will be made. It has an immense impression on the national examinations and subject taken. The time and the growing need of a national examination and university colleges will contribute a great deal to their future.

Colour Bar Bill

Racial prejudice is deep and complex and it is possible only to suggest various courses of action which may contribute to its reduction. Is legislation an answer? A year and a half ago Mr. Sorensen and some other Labour M.P.s presented what they called the Colour Bar Bill. (The private member's Bill was to have had its second reading on April 6, 1965, but on the day in question the time allocated for the second reading of the Bill being reached, and in fact it received no second reading.)

This made it a summary of the bill, after months of employment of a hard struggle, and a long time to exercise or cause to be exercised. The bill was for the purpose of the Bill to prohibit any person from exercising racial discrimination where he provides any services or facilities of privilege to any person on account of the race or colour of that person.

The main objection to the bill was that there would be great difficulty in proving that a hotel manager's reason for refusing accommodation for a coloured man was his colour. But from the point of view of the coloured man it is difficult to see a Bill of this sort in our view no less so. It is difficult to see a Bill of this sort in our view no less so. It is difficult to see a Bill of this sort in our view no less so. It is difficult to see a Bill of this sort in our view no less so.

Trade Unions

A coloured man joins his trade union because he is not a Communist, but he could do so if he were a Communist. He is not a Communist because he could do so if he were a Communist. He is not a Communist because he could do so if he were a Communist. He is not a Communist because he could do so if he were a Communist.

Coloured people became interested in Communism because Communists are interested in them. It is sometimes said that coloured persons, arriving in this country are met at the docks by Communists but the same is not true. However, no unions have put them in the way of Communists and Communism has the effect of these ideas on coloured workers and trade unions must not be exaggerated. Few, for example, become Communist Party members. But they find sympathy, a fellow feeling of social injustice, and a sense of absence of colour bar. These things count for a great deal.

Usually the coloured person in Britain does not align himself to one of our political parties. If he does he probably joins the Socialist Party. It is the Labour politician who has been only too ready to criticize our Colonial record and to call for the liquidation of the British Empire. It is the Labour Party which gives most appearance of interest in social problems. Above all it is Labour members like Mr. Sorensen and Mr. Driffling whom he finds it easiest to approach and whom, when he receives the greatest amount of help, he can turn to for his approval. And Mr. Sorensen is not the coloured

...of the East. I wonder if perhaps Labour's ... there has been so much ... that it has ... Many ... the ... power of the Labour ... with ... sense of ... following ... Hence the danger that they ... still further to the left for ...

AS COMRADES we will support the unity of Empire. Yet in that very Empire we face suspicion and mistrust. One of the most important tasks which the Conservative Party faces is the breaking-down of that suspicion and mistrust. It will not be done by pretty speeches. As a party we must make our appeal to the electorate at home, but to Colonials our policy for the Colonies. And we must make clear that it is our policy to lead each Colony to a gradual self-government.

Partnership An Absolute Necessity Only Alternative To Bitter Struggle

PARTNERSHIP OF THE RACES IN Central Africa is an absolute necessity, said Mr. Roy Welensky a fortnight ago when addressing the National Affairs Association in Southern Rhodesia at a meeting in Bulawayo. He said that the only way to achieve partnership was co-operation.

Central Africa is a bitter struggle for the sake of race and the other. Any section dominated by a more civilized sector, for the sake of the more civilized, Mr. Welensky continued.

Partnership offers a chance to prevent a clash on a basis of race. We must produce some form of understanding by which the races can live side by side in harmony.

However small the part which the black man plays at first, let him understand that, as his capabilities are shown, he will be allowed to participate. I am not afraid of the African. If we have equal opportunity, our white people can hold their own in any country in the world.

Mutual Surrender To Federal Parliament

Under federation Southern Rhodesia would surrender certain powers to a central parliament, Government, but the Federal Parliament, which H.M. Government of the U.K. would appoint, would be supreme. He believed that the surrender made by the United Kingdom would be the greater.

Mentioning the same Southern Rhodesians regarded Northern Rhodesia as the "Black North". Mr. Welensky recalled that there were more Europeans in Northern Rhodesia today than there were in Southern Rhodesia when that Colony was granted self-government in 1923.

Northern Rhodesia's revenue, at times more than £24m. is now approximately that of Southern Rhodesia, and it was estimated that the revenue in Northern Rhodesia would be nearly £30m. next year, and at least £25m. in 1954. Southern Rhodesia's revenue at the time of self-government was merely £1m.

Northern Rhodesia, moreover, had an extremely favourable visible trade balance, running at an annual rate of £7m., while imports totalled only £one—a position far more favourable than that of Southern Rhodesia. Its public debt was merely £8m., compared with a national debt of £11m. in Southern Rhodesia.

Expressing great confidence in the future of copper in Northern Rhodesia, one of the world's richest producers for the metal, Mr. Welensky said that three new mines would soon be established.

East Africa is not flying up and there is no real tendency to westerly conceptions. This may be seen with proof of increasing desiccation in some districts. The global nevertheless is the explanation is, I believe, that the desiccation is secondary or tertiary, owing to land misuse, usually consequent on over-cultivation, deforestation and over-population. —Mr. Ivan R. Dale, of the Uganda Forestry Department, in an article in the East African Agricultural Journal.

The Old Chief Prayed For Mr. Peter Abrahams

...IN MADRAS. In the B.H.C. ... Mr. Peter Abrahams ... He said, *inter alia*, "Land and the human bar are the root of all growing bitterness in the African continent. Kenya today ...

...for operation in the ... than in ... South Africa, but it is not sufficient enough for those at the receiving end not to be and be tortured by it. In the Civil Service an African or Asian doing the job as a European would get only three-fifths of the European's pay, while a European woman would get four-fifths.

Norby. Amongst the ... those ideas European, Asian and African notions. Whites have explained the reason for this to me, the various racial groups have different personal habits, and in there are no signs all white would become barbarically filthy and unusable Europeans. Even accepting the argument of different personal habits, what of the African or Asian whose habits are European?

European officials all agreed that the colour bar had free African bitterness and that something would have to be done about it. Many said the colour bar must go. When I asked when ... were silent and others talked in terms of 25, 50 and even 100 years.

Hard Working Settlers

...settlers were for ... and things as could be ... anything out of us or ... of them, the ... there were ... the ... with ... and happy evening. One ... had come out in 1919 and he had to struggle very hard to make his farm a going concern. The other had gone out in earlier days. They were not the hard working ... but simple hard-working men ... other side them.

It was, however, who ... about their Africans, of whom I watched them ... there Africans that I sensed a very subtle ... of personality. He talked down to them, Africans were patronizingly ignorant about what he called the "laziness" and lack of initiative and ...

...master race ... in the ... of segregation and entrenching ... of the whites ... call for co-operation from the blacks. They talk about partnership. African officials have complained to me about this uncooperative attitude of the black leaders.

I would be as bitter as Kenyatta and the other leaders of the Kenya African Union against the ... white attitude that the only co-operation possible is on their terms. It is tacit assumption that my position must always be that of social, political, and economic inferiority. Like them, I would say "white partnership is a fraud."

The line given to the ... was "The Old Chief's Prayer" because it ... with a prayer ... by the ex-chief Koinange, ... of the Kikuyu, in the God of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of our fathers, after Mr. Jomo Kenyatta had sprinkled ... ready on the ...

The prayer was a plea that the God who had ... the tribal ... a beautiful land would not ... it to be taken away by those ... "Keep us under your ... and guard us from our enemies." The prayer ... and ... for our land, for our land, and the blood of our ...

...TO OBLITERATE THE COLONIAL ... imposed from London ... to grant ... Northern Rhodesia ... at ... the surest way of driving the ... back ... partnership to ... acceptance ... One of the most urgent ... the ... to ... Europeans ... African ... become a reality, and is, indeed, the only alternative to ... racial wars. —Mr. ...



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA



GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround distinctive exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a searching expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted all the gold from the river sands by a process involving a sort of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced, in less than seventy years, nearly 400 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,260,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



BARCLAYS BANK
 (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE, 54, COMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



Letters to the Editor

Mr. John Hatch on His Pamphlet
His Reply to Our Criticisms

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—I do not challenge your right to turn my paper into a propaganda organ for the cause of Central African federation, to applaud all who support this measure, and to revile all who oppose it. I do suggest however, that the kind of emotionalism to which you attached your pamphlet has done more to harm your cause than to help it on the national basis of your country.

It is impossible in a letter to answer more than a few of your attacks, for if I were to attempt to reply to them all I have no doubt that you would refuse to print a letter on grounds of lack of space. I therefore confine myself to the issue of the principle on which you base these attacks.

I suggest that your whole criticism of my pamphlet is based entirely on "sneer" tactics, and that you do not openly challenge my own attempt to use a single fact used by me in my pamphlet to bring your own four pages sufficed *Tribune* to a pamphlet. The word "suffice" is significant. It suggests that *Tribune* could have used more pages, but did not consider any greater length necessary. The suggestion is ludicrous, but it is your offensive, not obviously on matters of finance, that I desire to limit the number of pages of my pamphlet. At the last election Winston Churchill wrote the Manifesto of the Conservative Party in six pages, price 3d. Would you have suggested then that six pages were "Churchill" for a pamphlet, and that you have used a headline "An About Face by Churchill" in your pages sufficed *Tribune* to a pamphlet.

You next accuse me of partiality in selecting facts in my pamphlet of infidelity from slim acquaintance with African "problems" and the complaint that Socialists have special powers of penetrating the veil, yet you carrying no evidence to support your accusations.

What fact have I selected that can be said to distort the picture? Where have you shown that a fact has been used where a contrary fact would disprove a deduction? I have made no claim of infidelity in any of my writings, but I would suggest that whenever you deal with African questions you invariably take up a position of such infidelity.

I strongly suspect that you sympathize in this case, is that you cannot at last me, and I have accused all other opponents of federation, as having no personal knowledge of Africa. Indeed, you know perfectly well that I have a great deal more knowledge than many of the supporters of federation whom you so frequently quote. It would appear that to your paper, a person has only to express such support to become immediately a reliable authority, a need hardly say that there is no title of suggestion in this pamphlet that Socialists have any dealings with the devil.

Space forbids further comment, but your readers can easily judge from a reading of the pamphlet alongside your criticisms, I suggest that this type of emotionalism based upon the most superficial of facts, your paper no good and demonstrates that you are in the public of offering any comments on the points I have made.

In your criticism you have stated "serious" of your own without the slightest attempt to substantiate them. There is a great difference between fact and opinion. My pamphlet was naturally almost wholly confined to a statement of opinion supported by actual evidence.

What evidence have you for the assertion that "emotionalism" has been used on "wide scale" so that some of the Africans reject Congress and leadership and would not object to a federal scheme which

is based on safeguarding the interests, as the White man, of an immense majority of the population in which White and African are confused, even in a critical article, you might apparently continue to plug your own unproven and unpopulante support for federation, which has made your paper each year by reading over the last few months. Are these quotations from one of the your wishful thoughts when you have repeated often enough, will be accepted by you?

In any case, if you really believe in the principles of federation and honestly think that it would bring racial justice, and if you so markedly ignore my own suggestion in this connexion, is that the federal franchise should be based upon non-racial educational and cultural bonds, or the some communal presentation of "illiterate people"? Would the acceptance of that policy not prove your sincerity in holding that federation is based upon racial lines. For all "coloured" finances, this would be a means of the white monopoly of power.

In your paper is really sincere in its presentation, suggest that instead of reviling anyone who is critical of federation had uncritically lauding anyone who supports it, you should arrange for both sides to state their views side by side in your columns, and pray your own faith in the power of the federation arguments.

Yours faithfully,

Undershaft of Glasgow, J. HATCH

Our Reply

The claim that our criticism of August 1962 did not attempt to improve a single fact used by Mr. Hatch can be tested, and anyone who cares to read the issue. It was in the *Tribune* pamphlet entitled, "The Intelligent Socialist's Guide to Africa," compiled by Mr. Hatch that emotionalism was so evident. In writing one word "suffice" we had no intention of suggesting what our correspondent assumes we were surprised that any publisher should attempt to provide a "guide to Africa" in 4 pages.

It is astonishing to be accused of not supporting our comments with evidence, for we have done in one paragraph after another. But Mr. Hatch is an inveterate controversialist. Take his assumption; that you know nothing in this case is that you cannot accuse me, as you have accused all other opponents of federation, of having no personal knowledge of Africa. From his writing we had not concluded that he had extensive knowledge of Africa, but if he cares to tell us exactly how long he has spent in each territory between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia, inclusive, we will gladly publish the information. Secondly, it is fantastic to assert that we have accused other opponents of federation of having no personal knowledge of Africa. When, for instance, have we committed the obvious absurdity in regard to Messrs. Kumbula, Nyumama, Banda, Stoeck, Czech Jones, and James Griffiths (to mention six men in four distinct categories)? And will Mr. Hatch list the many supporters of federation whom we "quote frequently" but who have no personal knowledge of Africa, can he?

The charge that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is incapable of countering the arguments of the anti-federalists can mean only that the writer has not regularly read this paper, the files of which prove that at one time or another we have exposed the untruthfulness of almost every argument used by opponents of the plan.

We have particularly attacked Mr. Hatch for asserting that "integration has been used on a wide scale" by Africans in Northern Rhodesia, and that "some responsible Africans reject Congress membership" and would not object to a federal scheme which adequately safeguarded native interests, "as stated in the White Paper proposals." Does he not know that Mr. Elton Henson has repeatedly testified in this sense in public meetings in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in recent weeks, that a similar statement has been publicly made by the President in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and with access to the facts, given at the last party of Sir for the Colonies have similar information in the House of Commons just before the recess? There is much other evidence available, and we believe that this pamphlet is as more and more Africans recognize the untruthfulness of the Congress leaders.

What does Mr. Hatch understand by "seemingly support for federation" in the case of a paper which has pleaded for closer union in Central Africa for fully a quarter of a century? Perhaps none of the public has now actively concerned with the matter had made even one prominent reference in it when the journal first dealt with the subject. In such circumstances it is strange that it is charged with "seemingly support" when we submit to the "seemingly support" of our own

**Time to Think Out Economic Policy
Industrialists in Uganda and Security**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND Rhodesia
Sirs—Your comment on the article of Moment on the economic policy of Uganda is a contribution to the compulsory re-examination of the means, exaggerated the feelings of security which exist in the minds of those who have invested capital in the industry.

One must hope that there will be a more thoughtful policy organization in the future. The whole handling of the industry has been a disaster. No one has been allowed to plan, and the pressure has been put on the industry to come to terms with the Government and to have security of their investments. It is not others who have invested money in the industry of Uganda.

The intervention by Government in all spheres of business was inevitable during the war, but there seems little indication that they mean to relax their hold on the industry. It is not a change of Government at home which appears to have influenced anything of what has hitherto been done to the industry.

If the politicians would state that they are looking to Africa to provide the great field of development within the Commonwealth, they would understand what they are taking

on their own. It is not an undependable policy of Government which is the cause of the industry's failure. It is the industry itself which has failed. It is not the Government which has failed. It is the industry which has failed. It is not the Government which has failed. It is the industry which has failed. It is not the Government which has failed. It is the industry which has failed.

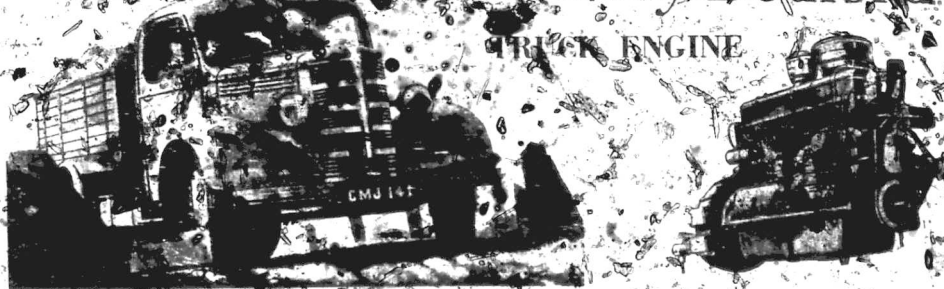
Towards Trade Unionism

GOVERNMENT action of African workers in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia following the growth of a native population has been the subject of a report published in the 1951 report of the Industrial Commission, as a result of development in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which are held to be unworkable in the Colony because of the migratory nature of the Colonial Labour, and because of the unwillingness of the employers to accept the responsibility of trade unionism. The average period of employment of a worker in the Colony is only 18 months, and until such time as the industry is stabilized it would be unworkable to have a trade union in the Colony. The Commission is committed, on the lines of the White Paper, to the establishment of a trade union in the Colony.

Grand Council

The report that it is not possible to accept any idea accepted in the Colony. I hope that in the case of the Grand Council of the United Kingdom and the Colonial Trade Union Officers which I have proposed in the Colonial Trade Union will start in the period from 1955 to 1960. It is not possible to accept any idea accepted in the Colony.

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Lower Running Costs... in the new
Extra Duty Bedford
TRUCK ENGINE**



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Sold and serviced throughout East Africa.
Motor Maintenance Branches in Mombasa, Nakuru,
Eldoret, Kisumu, Kericho, Garissa, Malindi,
Tanga, Irithi, and Port Moresby.

Refinements usually associated with this engine are built into the new class design. Being built to the new Extra Duty Bedford standard, the Extra Duty engine is a precision built engine, built for hard work and built to endure. Power output increased to 40 hp at 1,800 r.p.m.

Obituary

Lieut. Col. Edward Barry, C.B., O.B.E.

Tribute to the Government

THE GOVERNMENT of the late Lieut. Col. Edward Barry, C.B., O.B.E., and his wife, Mrs. Chatter, two former Governors of the Protectorate, were Edward Barry, C.B., O.B.E., and his wife, Mrs. Chatter, two former Governors of the Protectorate, were

... authority, but perhaps it is the sympathy which he gave to the people of the Protectorate whom he dealt with. ...

Sir William Lead Memorial Building

New H.Q. for Tanzanika Sis. Growers

THE NEW MEMORIAL BUILDING erected as the new headquarters for the Tanzanika Sis. Growers Association in industry, to one of the leading figures of the industry, has been completed.

Sir Edward Williams said that when the building was erected and once the work was done, he was impressed with the quality of the building, its personality, and his own memories of the work done in the office of the Protectorate and in the Ministry of the Government, the industry of the Protectorate, and the development of the industry of the Protectorate.

Mr. Abdullah Karmjee paid tribute to the industry and statesmanship of the man whose memory was perpetuated by the building. He said Mr. Karmjee created a League of Nations for the industry of the Protectorate.

Mr. Hitchcock's Tribute

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK said he knew Sir William Lead longer than anyone in the Protectorate. He had known him for 30 years ago before he originally came out to the Protectorate. He had known him for 30 years ago before he originally came out to the Protectorate.

... SEYMOUR BOWEN WATSON, M.C., who died last week in London at the age of 72, had been a director of the British Employers' Confederation since 1927. He was a member of the International Organization of Industrial Employers, British employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1932 and 1936-39, and 1947 and an employers' representative on the Colonial Labor Advisory Committee in 1947 and 1950.

MAJOR A. D. WHITE, D.S.O., who has died in Torun in Poland, Kenya from Australia in 1950, served with the East African Mounted Rifles before joining the Australian Light Horse. He was a prominent cattle owner and was concerned with the Stock and Cattle Conference, which later merged with the National Farmers' Union.

MR. PETER JENKIN, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 75, served for over 30 years in the Native Affairs Department. He was the author of "The Black Man's Place in South Africa" and "The Colour Bar". Born in Copenhagen, he went to South Africa as a youth and arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1922.

MISS CHRISTINA MARSHALL, who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1927 from New Zealand under the exchange scheme, has died in Gatzema. For many years she was on the staff of the Correspondence School.

CANON HARRY BOWERS, O.B.E., who has died in Dorchester at the age of 76, was a former headmaster of the St. Andrew's School and Dean and Chancellor of the Cathedral in Salisbury in 1939.

MR. J. H. BOWERS, O.B.E., who has died in Bulawayo, aged 76, arrived in Salisbury in 1922.

An African girl, Susan M. M. M., who passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination with 70 per cent, including five distinctions, was mentioned by Sir Godfrey Higgins in a recent address. In company with her brother, she is now taking degree course at the Harare University of the South Africa. She was a pupil at the Government secondary school for 10 years in Goromonzi of 37 entrants in her year, 30 passed, three gaining nine credits each.

Sisal production in 1952 in Uganda, Kenya and Uganda totalled 410,000 tons compared with 315,000 tons for 1950. Of this increase, Kenya and Uganda were responsible for 42,287 tons, compared with 112,233 tons.

The total tonnage includes about 40,500 tons of Native growth sisal. Production of Native growth sisal for 1952 is not likely to reach that of 1950 and it is expected that this will be a steady declining source of tonnage.

The price at the beginning of 1952 was £200 per ton for Basis No. 1, and later in the year reached a figure of £245. This latter increase was, however, of short duration, and prices fell to as low as £212 10s. It is stated during the first two months of the year and closed at £217 per ton.

The glutted world supply of sisal for 1952 indicated that the supply will more than meet normal consumption for the year, while the price is likely to fall in the price of the market for commodities. The most probable 1952 sisal price is expected to be £210 per ton.

The export tax of 10% on sisal is payable in Kenya and Uganda. The Government of Kenya has had formerly obtained from the Government of Uganda a concession to follow a similar lead and a tax of 8% is imposed on the Kenyan production for 1952.

Freight Charges

There has been a number of freight changes during the year. For Europe, rates have increased by 25% for the first 100 tons, and for the U.S.A. rose from £10 in March to £24 at the end of September, when there was a further increase.

Difficulties will continue to be experienced both in Kenya and Tanganyika on the shortage of coal to the coast, and it is expected that these difficulties will not be fully overcome until the new East African Railways are completed their full programme of extension of service.

Tanganyika has been in terms of high grade coal suffered a set-back in the latter part of the year in unseasoned rains, followed immediately by intense sun heat, which is believed to have caused damage to standing crops in the form of sun-scald. The effect of this is to lower the grade, with the result that the grades No. 1 and No. 3 long will be likely to increase on the 1951 percentage, while the percentage of No. 2 will decline in the same proportion.

The industry in the southern Province suffered in 1952 from the usual drought and Kilwa was hit by a heavy storm which did not bring a cyclone, which between the two, did a lot of damage to the crops and damaged the plants.

A number of plants were affected, and in each instance of the damage suffered at 1947, the European growers' houses and sheds in some cases collapsed, while in trees were blown off a single root, and in the case of the Labour Department in the European section, the damage sustained although the growth of the plants this year.

The damage was done in a large proportion of the sisal, and the industry will probably be at least two years. The Government will have more representations to the Government with a view to their remitting the export tax on sisal for a period of one year.

Shortage of Local Sugar

Sugar - Despite the good rains experienced this year throughout the territories crop results were again disappointing. This has been largely due to difficulty in securing efficient labour, which continues to be a major problem in the sugar industry.

In fact, all in consequence of a substantial gap between production and local consumption requirements for the current year, estimated at 100,000 and 100,000 tons. Most of the deficit is to be covered by supplies of Mauritius raw and British refined sugar under arrangements with the British Ministry of Food. The price of refined sugar in Mauritius will supply for 100,000 tons and for 100,000 tons will be shipped by the U.K.

The prices of sugar in the territories and the effect of the new arrangements will be in the territories of the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will be met earlier in the year in consideration of the fact that East Africa is dependent on outside supplies. Certain steps had already been taken in Kenya with a view to the production of New and improved varieties of sugar cane introduced and are undergoing trials, which are being carried out in the Commonwealth Sugar Experiment Station of December.

The Commonwealth Sugar Experiment Station of December has been extended to the year 1959. It may be successively extended to a further year. East Africa has an overall quota of 100,000 tons.

BUSINESS

ON PLEASURE

Travelling in East Africa no longer demands the complex arrangements, broad time margins and seasonal considerations of the erstwhile "Safari".

Fast, frequent and comfortable air services are now available to the business man and pleasure seeker within the territories, and provides a quick, easy link with Johannesburg, East and the Union of South Africa.

OVER 100 SERVICES EVERY WEEK COVERING 39,000 MILES

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

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Chief Justice on 'Dishonest Document'

Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke Sharply Criticized

A JUDGMENT recently pronounced by the Supreme Court of the Seychelles by the Chief Justice, M. D. J. von, in the case of P. D. de Speville, contains most serious statements about the former Governor, Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke. The following is quoted from the judgment.

"This has been a very unpleasant trial for here a best Government department was charged with criminal offences in relation to his department. The result of the articles alleged to have been received by the accused is not great but he was at the time in the P.W.D. and he used an employee of the P.W.D. to carry out the offence.

"What is far more serious is the method of Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke in dealing with similar matters some time ago. The charges were then cleared away and the Government property and the improper use of Government labour and materials. This is described by Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke in his letter (exhib. 9) as 'negligence not amounting to criminal negligence'.

"Slimy Dishonest Document"

"Now when the complaints were lodged against this man de Speville, it is clear that Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke had already recommended de Speville for the post of superintendent of public works in the Seychelles."

"Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke then arranged with an informal confidential committee of inquiry should investigate those charges and he appointed Charles Evariste Collet and Mr. Stephenson to deal with them. The conclusions are contained in the then Governor's letter of February 28 (letter read). This is a slimy dishonest document, especially when it is read in the letter of March 7, 1948 (letter read).

"Was this man being rewarded for his negligence and was he really expected to be a shining example to his staff? It would be also interesting to know whether the charges made out at that time and the result of the informal confidential committee of inquiry were made known to the Secretary of State before his approval of the appointment was obtained.

"Accused has now pleaded guilty to an offence under Section 29 of the Penal Code, and he was well advised to do so."

"The accused was fined 500 rupees and ordered to pay 200 rupees towards the cost of the prosecution, or three months' imprisonment in default."

Severe Reprimand Followed by Congratulations

The letter of the former Governor, Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, of February 28, 1948, which the Chief Justice described as "a slimy, dishonest document," was addressed to Mr. de Speville, described as superintendent of public works, in the following terms:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have considered the report compiled by the Acting Attorney-General on certain matters connected with your work brought to the notice of the Government."

"The report indicates serious negligence not amounting to criminal negligence on your part with regard to Government stores and services which is charged against Government works and so on."

"It is my painful duty, therefore, to administer a severe reprimand and warning that a very high standard of conduct and work will be required of you in future."

"I shall be glad to receive your written assurance that there will be no recurrence of this lapse and that you do everything in your power to maintain the highest possible standard of integrity and efficiency in duty so that you will serve as a shining example to all Government employees in the future."

The letter of March 4, 1948, written by the Secretary of the Government, read:

"I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State has approved your appointment to the substantive post of superintendent of public works in the Colony, with effect from January 1, 1948 and at a salary of 1,500 rupees per annum. I am led to have the highest commendations for your promotion."

Correcting the Record

Death about a Rhodesian Case

THE DEATH OF a white woman in the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury, in the case known as *Clouston*, has recently made headlines in Rhodesian and a broadcast that "in Southern Rhodesia 14 different cases were caused by an urban African leading a non-African life."

The facts, says Mr. Clouston, that the ordinary rural African requires only a registration certificate, the ordinary urban African a permit, and that the ordinary urban African requires that certificate and the pass, which is designed to aid the farmer. Consequently an extensive class of educated and responsible Africans is exempted from the pass and permit laws.

The lesser conditions which employed juvenile must have a registration certificate. The ordinary African requires no pass, unless he wishes to visit or seek work in a town.

The African entering an urban centre requires either a pass or a permit to pass to the town. The African obtaining employment in his pass or permit work is paid by a working permit.

From this working pass, which is also known as a working certificate or a contract, it would be difficult to have when needed a permit to be issued for a period of not more than 90 days, and to limit an urban African to one job, and to limit the number of Africans ordinarily resident in the town to 25. There is also a limit on the number of permits which can be issued from a town of 100 and 100 of public utility or to have stock bought. There must be at least 100 permits informally issued to employers in the town and 100 permits issued rather than the other way round.

The Question of the Present Position

Mr. Clouston's obvious aim of this question, present position in Southern Rhodesia is a matter which is a matter of the following kind: The Government must be able to earn the money which it needs to run its administration. It must receive a share of the proceeds of the mining industry, and the proceeds of the Government service, 35% of the proceeds of the daily wages of the workers, and 15% of the proceeds of the sale of the land. If accommodation is not provided, allowance is made for it to an amount not exceeding 10% a month. In addition to the wages, there is a 10% allowance of 33s. a month fuel allowance, 10s. a month payable when these conditions are not supplied.

Skills of the workers earn much more than the following figures. The following figures are taken from the *Industry* series of eight booklets which the Government of Southern Rhodesia is publishing to show what has been and is being done for the African wage work. The figures are: (1) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (2) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (3) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (4) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (5) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (6) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (7) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (8) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (9) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (10) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (11) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (12) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (13) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (14) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (15) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (16) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (17) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (18) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (19) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (20) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (21) 15s. to £17 10s. (£8 10s.); (22) 15s. to £17 10s. 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Applicable Progress in Trade Unionism Awaiting Labour Commission Report

THE PROSPECT FOR ACHIEVING SUBSTANTIAL TRADE UNION PROGRESS, particularly in the fields of engineering, trades, remains unaltered. Mr. I. A. Shaw, Acting-Labour Commissioner for the Territory, in his report for 1960:

"The prevalent disinclination of the indigenous inhabitants to turn out regularly for employment in their own areas, especially that which involves hard manual labour, still forced employers in industrial areas in some cases to engage labour from distant parts of the Territory."

Under the somewhat optimistic heading of *Growth of Trade Unionism*, Mr. Shaw:

"The Dockworkers' and Stevedores' Union went out of existence on June 1, owing mainly to the fact that its executive placed itself before service to its members. This organization had at one time accumulated £3,250 in funds, which was being spent on a building to be used as an office and for recreational purposes. Access to these funds seemed to impair the integrity of the paid officers of the union, and a stage was reached at which it was impossible for Africans to gain employment in the docks industry without first having paid toll to one or other of the union's officers."

Strike Ends Union

Against the advice of the Labour Department, strike action was taken on February 1, which resulted in the disintegration of the Union. Steps were taken to safeguard what remained of the funds by applying to the High Court for an order to place the recoverable monies in the care of the Public Trustee. £1,200 were recovered and handed over for safe keeping.

"The Registration certificate of the Amalgamated Motor Drivers and Commercial Road Transport Workers' Union was cancelled on August 1. This union had been in existence for a period of two years, during which time it was only able to obtain the support of a very small percentage of African road

transport workers. The membership ultimately dwindled to about 100, the bulk of the balance of the membership of the union being cancelled on the basis of the Commission's report. The Commission and the District Commissioner requested that the registration certificate be cancelled. It is not clear how far this will thus be seen that progress in trade unionism in the Territory has been negligible. Advice, however, is always available to those persons who seek to organize the workers into trade unions."

S. Rhodesia Native Education

SOME OF THE PROSPECTS for expenditure on African education will be judged in the recommendations of the Kerr Report, which have been tabled in the Colony's Parliament by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. F. B. Fletcher. He accepted the proposals would add £363,000 to the estimated expenditure of £221,000 for the current year. The inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Kerr, formerly principal of Fort Hare University in the Union, was appointed a year ago.

It was recommended that teachers' salary increases, parity between government and mission teaching services, increased teacher training facilities, improved facilities for industrial education, increase in the Inspectorate, maintenance of a head office staff adequate for the expanding administrative and supervisory duties, and provision of more schools in urban areas should be precedence with equal urgency over all other items.

Southern Sudanese Legislators

THE NEW MEMBERS of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, of that have just taken the contingent of southern members, mostly non-educated, Christian and English speaking, made their mark in Khartoum, holding their own on all issues concerning the South, and winning the respect of their northern colleagues. They found them reasonably co-operative, and worked amicably in the *Spiritator*.

Get some of these men no more than 100 miles from their Native districts, and you would be taken when they said "The Government has ordered special leave to attend its sessions and returning on adjournment from national matters to local administration. A little time ago one of them, at a remote district near the frontiers of the Belgian Congo sitting behind a small desk in shorts and white canvas shoes. He rose deferentially with a "Good morning, sir" when the district commissioner entered his office, very much the subordinate official. In a few days he was due to fly to Khartoum to express his views on the new constitution for self-government in debate with Ministers and Secretaries. Being one of the very few educated people in his country, he was needed both as a clerk and a legislator.

"A pleasant story is told of another of these southern legislators of the Sudan. He started his life as a house-boy in the service of a district commissioner, who had recognized his exceptional ability and sent him to a mission school. Last year, visiting England as a member of the Legislative Assembly, he was invited to stay with his old employer, the D.C. who no longer had he arrived than he took off his coat and sat down with undiminished skill to his old chores, insisting on giving the full and complete rest while he was in the house."

Education in Gujarati will cease in Ismaili schools in East Africa. It is to be an English-speaking staff can be engaged. English will be the first language, and one African language will be compulsory. French will also be taught.

CROSSLEY



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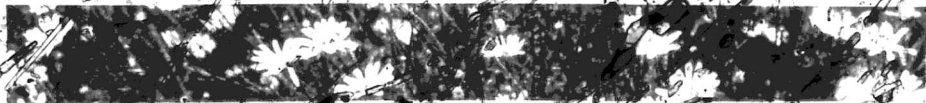
DEADLY DASY

The daisy-like Pyrethrum *P. rose* certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies is the marketing throughout the world of all exports of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Kenya Farmers' Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

MITCHELL COTTS

& Company Limited

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2



NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

...being considered as possible farm worker ...

The annual conference of the ... Electoral Commission ...

The British film ... Where the Centures Fly ... is now being shown in New York ...

The two battalions of The King's African Rifles ... killed 10 terrorists and wounded 12 last month ...

Damages estimated at £30,000 was caused last month by a fire which burnt the ... of a warehouse of the National Building Co. ... in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia ...

The Cornish Stags of Southern Rhodesia opened an appeal last week for the victims of the recent floods in Devon and Somerset ...

The 10000 living in Southern Rhodesia has almost doubled since September, 1938 ...

Many African members of the B.S.A. Police have returned to Southern Rhodesia after 10 weeks' duty in Bechuanaland owing to the tribal disturbances ...

Memorial to J. H. Hofmeyr

A £125,000 appeal for a memorial to the late J. H. Hofmeyr has been launched in South Africa by Mr. Justice A. van der Spies ...



BENEATH the eastern ... of this great continent lies ... the brightest gems ... Africa's treasure ...

For descriptive literature please write to the Association ...

EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, P.O. Box ...

...completely new ... denominations were on ... Rhodesia ...

...brochure which ... by the ... of Belgie ...

Conspiracy Charge

Two Asians, ... have been sentenced to ... each with lead ... for conspiring ...

...charges with ... of the ... with tribal clashes in ...

The Stratostructure ... of B.O.A.C. ... 61 Common ... London ...

The first fully completed and furnished prefabricated bungalow of the new ... city ...

Views on Federation

(Continued from page 182)

...and a ... Press conference in London on Monday ...

...Mr. Wellesley was asked ... he did not consider ...

...of life and ... the ... and that he certainly ...

HIGH SPEED STEEL

FIFTH BROWN
SPECIAL LEAD
HIGH SPEED STEEL

by
FIFTH
BROWN

Commercial Concern

The financial results of Mowlem & Co., Ltd., as given in his annual review to the shareholders, suggest a 50% increase in the slow-moving Construction Co. of East Africa, which has been unable to fulfil certain large-scale contract commitments during 1951. The directors' explanations for their settlement are complete, four of which have considerable effect on profit and loss account, and which are liable to cover contingencies which could affect the company's future operations.

Building contracts, which during the year were valued in excess of £1,000,000, have not been completed, and the directors have decided to defer near £400,000 of building in the year, and it is likely to reduce private building to £200,000, or thereabouts. Controlling share in the capital of Messrs. Hatcher, Henson, and Co., Ltd., the main transport concern in Northern Rhodesia, has lately been acquired by the Government. The total share of loan capital is more than £600,000, and the company, South Africa Company, has a reputation for high quality. Following representations from the Government, the Merchants' Association, the Government has succeeded in obtaining margins and a reduction in price on goods whose products are sugar, imported rice, maize meal, and other cereals and products. In other commodities, there has been a release of price control.

Rise in Retail Prices

Having been steady through the first half of the year, East African fibre quoted at £93 per ton, and retail prices rose sharply on the second half. Quotations for forward shipment were £100 to the U.K. and £110 to the Continent, with No. 2 18 low and best quality too at £135 per ton.

Messrs. L. F. Tournear, owners of one of the world's largest earth-moving equipment, has returned to the United States, via Liberia, after a visit to Southern Rhodesia, where he discussed the possible purchase of the country's mill.

The new pipeline from the Zambezi to the Wankie Colliery will cost at a rate of 10 to 15m. gallons daily, there are more than 30 miles of large diameter piping, low and high level pumping stations, and these provide a section capable of handling 750,000 gallons.

The new minerals and oils berth at the port of Beitbridge is expected to come into operation this month for the discharge of tankers. Loading of ore cargoes may begin in the first half.

Japanese export of coal both during the first half of this year are about 25% below the total for January, June, 1951.

There was recently a two-day strike of African workers at the factory near Dande, Salaam, in Tanganyika Province.

The price in Northern Rhodesia, new 50c bag of beans, a bag of cost of the cost of the

Dividend

Uganda Company, interim 7% on the £445,600 net assets capital in respect of the year ended August 31, 1951, the previous year a total of 21% less tax was distributed comprising 12% on £225,750 and a final 9% on the higher £219,850. Messrs. Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., interim 7% (9%) on £1,000,000, making 20% on the year ended June 30, on a larger profit of £268,688 (£182,221) after taxation of £80,414 (£44,300).

African Waste Corporation, interim 7% on £240,121, after a net asset profit of £140,092.

East African Investment Co., Ltd., interim 7% on £74,209 (£35,551).

Africa Commercial Enterprises, Ltd., interim 7% on £16,067 (£12,571).

Mahindra & Co., Ltd., interim 7% on £20,000 (£15,000).

North East Africa Co., Ltd., interim 7% on £250,000 (£190,000).

Hubert & Co., Ltd., interim 7% on £100,000 (£75,000).

East African Co., Ltd., interim 7% on £100,000 (£75,000).

Transfer of Companies from U.K.

Two General Consents

SECTION 468 INCOME TAX ACT, 1952, makes it unlawful without the consent of the Treasury for a company which is resident in the United Kingdom to transfer its business abroad in whole or in part or to permit certain transactions in shares or debentures of overseas subsidiary companies.

The Treasury has announced the fulfilment of the two general consents. It will not in future be necessary for companies to make application for the consent of the Treasury under Section 468, Income Tax Act, 1952, in respect of the following classes of transactions.

A transaction falling within paragraph (a) of section (1) of Section 468 of the Income Tax Act, 1952, where the body corporate which is not resident in the United Kingdom was incorporated after September 30, 1948 for the purpose of carrying on a trade, business, or industrial activity in the Commonwealth territory or in any other area of the Commonwealth territory.

Industrial activities include any productive, extractive or manufacturing industry, any fishing, agriculture, fisheries or aquaculture, or husbandry.

A transaction falling within paragraph (b) of Section 468 of the Income Tax Act, 1952, which consists of the outright sale of a business or part of a business to a person not resident in the United Kingdom, provided that—

- (a) the sale is for a consideration paid in cash;
- (b) the consideration for the sale does not exceed £50,000;
- (c) the buyer is not a body corporate for which persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom have control;
- (d) the buyer has no interest in the business of the seller, and the seller has no interest in the business of the buyer;
- (e) the sale is not a sale of a partnership, or any other person, transaction, or arrangement whereby the business (or the whole of a business) which is sold or any interest in that business (or part of a business) may be diverted to the seller or to any person who has an interest in the business of the seller.

High Commission Loans

THE BALANCE OF APPROXIMATELY £1.5m. being raised by the East African High Commission for the management of the East African High Commission. It takes the form of an advance of £1m. to the existing High Commission 31% stock £268,700. It has been placed privately at this time, and the balance of £1.5m. has been subscribed in Africa on the same terms. The balance of the new advance of £1.5m. will be changed at the end of the day.

This advertisement is issued for the purpose of giving information to the public with respect to the Stock of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and to call responsibility for the accuracy of the information given. The application form will be made to the Chief Accountant, Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal and to apply for the Stock.

Her Majesty's Treasury has been advised by the East Africa High Commission that the proceeds of the above Stock will be applied to the Borrowing (Control and Guarantee) Act 1952.

East Africa High Commission 3½% Stock, 1968/70 Issue of £2,750,000

Interest payable 1st March and 1st September

A full six months' interest will be paid on 1st March, 1953

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF
KENYA, TANGANYIKA AND UGANDA

THIS STOCK, which will be in addition to and identical with the £3,000,000 East Africa High Commission 3½% Stock, 1968/70 already issued and quoted in The Stock Exchange Official List, is being issued by the East Africa High Commission for the Colonies under the authority of the East Africa High Commission Act (No. 10 of 1952) and No. 1 of 1950. The proceeds of the loan will be applied towards the final year's capital expenditure by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, which is administered by the East Africa High Commission. This expenditure is for the provision of the telephone and telegraph services and the purchase of Post Offices, telegraph exchanges and buildings for staff housing and other purposes.

The East Africa High Commission being complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, trustees have been appointed to invest in this stock subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trust Deed Act, 1920.

The stock now being issued amounts to £2,750,000, of which £1,000,000 has been placed in the United Kingdom at a price of £80.00 per cent. for payments of £20 per cent. on the 2nd September, 1952, and £10.00 per cent. on or before the 25th September, 1952. £1,500,000 has been taken up by the Local Agents on the same terms on behalf of Colonial Government Funds and the balance of £250,000 stock is being offered on the same terms for public subscription in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Subscription of this amount has been guaranteed.

The sinking fund contributions in respect of the £2,750,000 stock now being issued will be at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum and will be made retroactively as from 1st March, 1952.

Letters of Allotment will be issued in the first instance in respect of the stock, and must be surrendered on payment of the amount of 80.00 per cent. due on the 25th September, 1952, in order that registration may be effected in the books of the stock. Registered Stock Certificates will be issued in due course.

A register for local holdings will be kept at Nairobi by the Chief Accountant, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, and stock will be transferable from the local register to the London register and vice-versa. Stamp duty on transfers in the local register will be paid by the East Africa High Commission. Interest of holdings in the local register will be paid by the local Accounts.

The Posts and Telecommunications Fund of the East Africa High Commission and the revenues of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon or of any matter relating thereto (Act of Parliament, V.C. Ch. 59, Sec. 19).

Messrs Mullens & Co, 23 Moorgate, E.C.
and The Stock Exchange, London
Messrs J. A. Scrimgeour, 16 George Street, E.C.
and The Stock Exchange, London

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies
7, Millbank, London, S.W.
2nd September, 1952

Mining

**A. Rhodesian Geological Survey
Can Low-grade Coal be Used?**

RE-EXAMINATION AND REVISIONS of many areas formerly covered by exploration companies, respecting parties not to be regarded as essential, has indeed inevitable.

This comment is made in the first annual report (that for 1951) of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Geological Survey, which adds: "This remark is made in no derogatory sense in so far as the work of the earlier geologists is concerned, which at least had the merit of disclosing the geological and mineralogical potentialities of large parts of the country, and in specific cases of leading to the working of the deposits which are at the present time the mainstay of the country's economy."

The Geological Survey was initiated in July 1919, through the Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £67,000 until 1956, and the new Department of Geological Survey was created at the end of last year.

Concession Companies' Work

The report points out that, between 1923 and 1950, the concession companies prospected and mapped an area of about 156,000 square miles, leaving an unmapped balance of 13,000 square miles, including the whole of Barotseland, an increasing number of samples from prospectors and others, for identification and further examination will be received after the middle of the year.

Of coal investigations in the mid-Zambezi area, the report says that there is little ground for optimism regarding the prospect of finding coal seams of workable quality (in extent). Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that there is spread over a wide area of the Zambezi Valley (as against other areas, notably the Luabulo, Luasashi and Lumwaga valleys), a vast amount of coal of rather low grade. It is contended, therefore, that it is the treatment for adopting an altogether broader view of many plans for coal investigation in this territory, and that every effort should be directed not so much towards proving whether or not coal of commercially workable grade does or does not exist, but in the latter case, of ascertaining whether each low-grade coal axis is open to coal, could be worked in any quantity, having regard to its geographical and topographical position, accessibility, etc.

**Tanzania Gold Mining Syndicate
Is Shares To Be Written Down to 1/2d.**

TANZANIA GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., lost £67,116 in the year ended April 30 last, compared with a loss of £52,700 in the previous year. The debit balance carried forward to the current year's investments standing in the books at £29,235 has a market value of only £7,700. Unadjusted investments appear as £500, and cash as £1,000. The loss for the year arose principally from winding off the holding in the Tanzania Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., amounting to £47,186, and to a loss of £19,450 from the liquidation of Pakanusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd.

The directors are Captain A. H. Moring (chairman) and Messrs. W. M. K. (Patrick) H. A. (James) and J. A. (John) Water.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held at London in September 11, at which one special and two ordinary resolutions will be discussed. The proposals are: (1) to write off £47,186, including the debit of profit and loss account and £20,800 forming part of the deficiency in the aggregate value of the company's quoted securities; (2) to reduce the company's paid-up capital from £250,000 (divided into 250,000 shares of 1s. each) to £125,000 (divided into 250,000 shares of 1/2d. each); (3) to consolidate the 2m. share of 1/2d. into 250,000 shares of 1s. each; (4) to increase the capital to 250,000 shares of 1s. each; (5) to increase the capital to 250,000 shares of 1s. each.

Tanganyika Concessions

THE TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS (United Kingdom) Shareholders Committee is continuing the effort on their behalf for the re-election of Mrs. Maurice Hely-Blutington as chairman of the company. Seeking to provide a chair-

The Mid Lead Mine Larning Down

THE MINING OF PROSPAN MINERAL, the Broken Hill (the Northern Rhodesia) has become steadily smaller in output since the mine was first produced since the year of 1930. The output of the mine has fallen from the figure of 95,000 tons in 1930 to a low of 10,000 tons in 1950. The mine is now being worked by the Broken Hill Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and the output is expected to be 10,000 tons in 1951.

Oil from Coal

WITH OTHER countries, the oil industry in Rhodesia Development Corporation is being set up. The Corporation is making use of the oil from coal in the Wankie colliery, Southern Rhodesia. Nitrogenous fertilizers and tar might be by-products.

Price of Gold

MR. JOHN SNYDER, Secretary of the Rhodesia Development Corporation, says that the price of gold in Rhodesia has remained unchanged since the end of the year, but is expected to rise to £35 (£110) in 1951.

Leonora Corporation

MR. F. A. BOSEFFI has been appointed to the board of Leonora Corporation, Ltd. from which CAPTAIN A. H. Moring and MR. J. A. Water have resigned.

Wankie's Record

OVER 250,000 tons of coal were loaded into the Wankie Colliery in July, the highest monthly tonnage since the company began operations 4 years ago.

Bechuanaland Exploration

BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., announced a dividend of 5% for the year ended March 31, against 4% last year. The net profit was £25,557 (£18,244).

Mining Personalities

MR. A. H. Moring, Chairman of the Rhodesia Development Corporation, Australian and South African Exploration Co., Ltd., in the case of CAPTAIN A. H. Moring.



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INSURANCE, SECRETARIAL
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DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO,
and MWANZA**

Reynolds and Gibson
40, Exchange Street, East

Company Reports

Nyasaland Railways Limited

Increased Traffic in Year of Steady Progress

Successful Partnership between Public and Private

Mr. W. M. Codrington's Report

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS LIMITED, will be held in the afternoon at City Wall House, 129-30, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, Chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the balance sheet accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955, a statement in the following terms:

In June, 1952, the period of the appointment of Sir Eric Anson as one of the representatives of the Government on the board came to an end and I had like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of his services during the short time he was with us. To replace him we welcome the new appointment of Mr. Nyasaland Government, Mr. F. J. Brown and his wife, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Receipts and Expenditure

During 1955 our operating receipts were £583,594, compared with £473,499 in 1950, an increase of over 23%.

The steady annual increase in tonnage carried by the railway continued; 226,671 tons were carried in the year under review, compared with 208,394 tons in 1950, and gross earnings, from all sources, rose from £375,000 to £446,000. The number of passenger carriages was 285,266, a decrease of nearly 7,000, or 1% due to a falling off in the number of African passengers. Receipts from passenger traffic however, were more than maintained by fare increases introduced at the beginning of the year, and rose from £26,367 to £74,289.

Expenditure, on the other hand, also continued to rise, and amounted to £458,240, compared with £400,027 in 1950. The ratio of expenditure to receipts, however, was lower at 78.52%, compared with 84% in the previous year.

High Cost of Replacement

In the revenue account you will see that the provision for renewals this year is £77,273, compared with last year's figure of £63,822. As our new rolling stock and other equipment is purchased at present at high prices, is brought into service, so that the provision grows year by year, as it is on historical cost, it is just whenever possible make some provision for the increase in cost of replacing the value of our assets, and at the very much lower prices which obtained in the war. For this purpose we are glad to note that it has been possible this year to provide the sum of £27,385, as against last year's provision of £3,757.

We have also placed the sum of £16,516 to tax equalization reserve. This corresponds to the tax relief by way of interest allowances and ensures that future years will pay their proper share of taxation liability. The provision for taxation on current profits, £47,334, consists, as in previous years, purely on

railway, and on the operation of double taxation relief on United Kingdom income tax is available on profits.

I am glad to be able to report that all legal formalities have now been completed, the installation of all classes of the new preference stocks, viz. the 3% 1955 and 4% 1956, has been effected, and as you will see in our balance sheet, the £1,000,000 issued to the Crown, vests in the Company, and the balance of the Nyasaland Government's £1,000,000 new consolidated income debentures.

Additional Finance

In addition to the dividend received from our subsidiary company, the Central African Railway, £121,000, the earnings of the Zambezi Railway, £120,000, the Approach amounted to £31,297, and £9,100 respectively, after paying the interest on the first preference stock, the sum of £63,244, representing interest on the new 5% consolidated income debenture stock, which is equivalent to a payment of 2%.

The bulk of the money represented by these consolidated debentures was lent to the company by the Government some 20 years ago to assist in the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and Northern Extension. Neither of these works, so essential to the progress of Nyasaland, could have been financed on their commercial merits and represented one of the most considerable developmental schemes financed by the Government in the period between the two wars.

Management on Commercial Lines

It would have been easy to buy out the then existing private owners of the railway, and entrust the execution, and subsequent administration of these improvements either to the Government of Nyasaland, or to some specially created Government-controlled corporation after the manner which has become so fashionable in recent years. The alternative deliberately chosen was to utilize our company, under a suitable safety net, as the vehicle or agency, through which public money should be directed to the realization of these schemes, so that the railway route which they created might subsequently be managed in commercial lines.

In spite of the difficulties caused by the last war, and of enormously increased costs, only partly offset by increased rates, this money is now earning 2%, and thanks partly to the thorough care with which it created Nyasaland's economic activity has very greatly increased. The results of our earnings enabled us four years ago to raise a new million on these terms at a cost to the taxpayer of £1,000,000 in Government payments to the line. This is surely a very good success can be claimed for a partnership between public and private investment under commercial management.

The rebuilding of our locomotive, carriage and wagon workshops at Limbe is a task which is not made easy by having to carry out the work on the site of the existing workshop. Progress has been made during the financial period, but considerable work of re-organization, which are being successfully undertaken, is hoped that all shops will be finished by the early part of 1954 and in line to cope with the overhauls of our new locomotives, which are becoming due.

Our first maize mill, as I reported last year, is now in operation, and we have very good results of its working. The additional silos ordered for the Nyasaland Government in order to double the storage capacity were also completed.

The new station at Port Gerald was opened for traffic at the end of the year and is now a worthy point of entry into the Protectorate.

Engineers' Fine Achievement

In Limbe more permanent houses for our European and Asian staffs were completed, and water supplies were improved. Our African estate at Mphahlele, the last of the 500 houses has now been built, and we have started work on the construction of a further 50. The building of a school for the children of our African employees has also been started.

Washways caused less damage than usual during 1952 but the heavy rainfall which fell in February of this year interrupted communications by wrecking the Limpopo bridge, one mile from the terminus of the Northern section. As soon as the floods subsided, arrangements were made for building a temporary bridge, which was completed and reopened this short section of line to traffic within a month, surely a fine achievement.

The delivery of our two diesel railcars has been further delayed, and we shall probably not be able to ship those until the middle of 1953. Our new motor passenger coaches have arrived in Limbe and are being prepared for service. As revenue-earners we look forward to good results from them.

Orders for More Rolling-Stock

Our decision of rolling-stock to serve the trade and commerce of Nyasaland, within the limits set by prudent finance, is constantly under consideration by the Board. We have thought it wise, therefore, during the course of the year, to place orders for a further 50 covered bogie wagons and five tank cars, which we hope will be delivered during the first half of next year.

The 1951 maize crop exceeded all expectations, and, after meeting local requirements and setting aside a reserve stock, there remained some 20,000 tons of maize available for export, which was sold to Southern Rhodesia and carried on the railways. Of the country's other two main export crops, tea and tobacco, we carried increased tonnage in both cases, the tonnages exceeded the previous records.

Lake Service

Development of the Lake Service has continued, our new vessel, Hesta II, sailed on her maiden voyage in June, 1951, and is now making regular fortnightly trips round the lake. This service meets a long felt need on the shore communities, and the ship shows very signs of being a popular and worthy vessel. It must, however, be pointed out that the provision of our Lake Service, of which nearly £2,000 of capital has been expended, must be regarded as a long-term development project, which cannot be expected to become remunerative for some years to come.

The revenue from the service rose from £19,557 in 1951 to £21,000 during the year under review, but this increase was more than offset by an increase in the operating charges of £18,000. The net result

and other wasting assets amounted to £33,557, which also included the loss of interest on our capital.

The future of this service depends on the location of production in the district, and in our view it is unreasonable to expect the railway to bear the heavy loss entailed in providing and maintaining unremunerative services required for the maintenance of the development of the Protectorate. Recommendations to this effect have been made to the Government.

The navigational lights which we are now erecting on the lake on behalf of the Nyasaland Government will, we hope, be completed this year. The installation of the wireless equipment at the various lake ports, during which unforeseen technical difficulties were encountered, will shortly be completed.

Work on the floating dock continued and this useful adjunct to the Lake Service, when completed later in the year, will considerably speed up the annual visits of our vessels.

Economies in Operation

In general the programme of re-equipment and modernization which was planned after the war, though not yet completed, has already reached the stage at which we are deriving considerable benefits, in terms of operating economies, from the money we have invested. For instance the average weight of our goods trains has again risen, and there has again been a slight rise in the percentage of gross tonnage of miles.

It is only by the increased operating efficiency of the new locomotives and other plant that we have been able to absorb some of the costs of constantly rising costs of labour and material. At the same time we can see that our operating costs are also rising progressively, a vision which is not at all dispelling. It is interesting to recall that during the year we moved about three and a half times the tonnage of traffic which we carried in 1939.

Steady Rise in Tonnage

In recent years, as you will see from the statistics at the end of this report, there has been a fairly steady rise in the tonnage of the principal agricultural exports, with the significant exception of cotton, which has failed to respond to the stimulus of higher prices. We naturally hope that economic activity in Nyasaland will continue to increase, but a certain hesitation in commodity prices, and the fact that last year there was still an unfavourable trade balance of some £800,000, seem to indicate that, after a period of active capital investment and high consumption, we may be entering on a period of consolidation rather than accelerated progress. Meanwhile, since the end of the year under review, traffics have, on the whole, been well maintained, and our receipts show a modest increase.

A further step towards the closer economic and political association between the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, was taken when a conference was held in London in April and May of this year and attended by the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Solicitor and Secretary from the three countries concerned. The draft federal scheme was given in details at which we were all present in London in June.

Private Returns

All the achievements and endeavours of the year have referred would of course have been impossible without the loyal service and hard work of the staffs of African and European employees. Each staff will wish to join me in extending our warmest thanks to the principal manager, Mr. G. J. ...

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited

Latest Increase in Goods and Passenger Traffic

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED have the pleasure of presenting to you their annual report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 1951, together with the following statement of the results of the company's operations during that year:

The revenue account shows an increase in the aggregate of the Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia operating receipts for the year ended 31st December 1951, amounting to £38,750 compared with £35,780 in the corresponding year. The expenditure account shows a provision for depreciation of £1,350,000, which is the largest item in the account. The provision for depreciation is based on the original cost of the assets less their estimated residual value. The provision for depreciation is based on the original cost of the assets less their estimated residual value. The provision for depreciation is based on the original cost of the assets less their estimated residual value.

Interest on the company's bonds is available but is not earned to the extent of £1,500,000, and accordingly £597,000 is payable by the Government. The amount of interest on those bonds is the subject of the recommendations of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. The amount of interest on those bonds is the subject of the recommendations of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

Tax Relief. At the last meeting of the very High Commission in Salisbury, the Government decided to grant relief from the Inland Revenue on the expenditure incurred by the company in the year 1951-52. The amount of the relief is £14,675, which the Government has agreed to set aside for the year 1951-52. The amount of the relief is £14,675, which the Government has agreed to set aside for the year 1951-52.

As I indicated last year, this has enabled us to place the required sum of £16,500 in tax equalization reserve corresponding to the abnormal tax relief by way of annual allowances on new equipment into service. At the same time, some provision can be made for the increased cost of replacing assets acquired many years ago at very much lower prices than those ruling today. We have therefore placed the sum of £16,500 to reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets. Both the above mentioned amounts are provisions relating to the year 1951.

Goods Tonnage Up 16. The figures show with the provision for the year, under which you will see that the general provision at

the end of the year shows a total increase of 16 per cent. The increase in the total tonnage of goods transported during the year is due to an increase in the volume of traffic on the Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia lines.

The volume of goods traffic on the Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia lines during the year ended 31st December 1951 was 1,242,000 tons, compared with 1,070,000 tons in the corresponding year. The increase in the volume of goods traffic is due to an increase in the volume of traffic on the Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia lines.

The volume of passenger traffic during the year ended 31st December 1951 was 1,024,886 passengers, compared with 980,000 passengers in the corresponding year. The increase in the volume of passenger traffic is due to an increase in the volume of traffic on the Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia lines.

Operating Costs. The increase in the operating costs of the company during the year ended 31st December 1951 is due to an increase in the volume of traffic on the Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia lines. The operating costs are £1,350,000, compared with £1,200,000 in the corresponding year.

Additions to Rolling Stock. The question of rolling stock requirements to ensure adequate handling of traffic is always under consideration. We hope very shortly to take delivery of the two additional G class locomotives which were ordered last year, and also two first-class passenger coaches. In addition, orders have been placed for a further 10 open wagons, delivery of which has been promised during the first half of next year. These additional wagons are required chiefly to carry the rising output of coal from the Moatize mine.

The actual turnover of one of the wagons usually in our country is an important factor in assessing the wagon requirements. Quite obviously, with the present high cost of rolling stock, we cannot afford to have a poor turnover, nor can we allow wagons to be used as warehouses.

Further progress has been made with the improvements to our track, and work on the erection of staff houses and the new hospital at Ithanyanga is being pushed ahead.

Precautions during floods. As a result of exceptionally heavy rain in February of this year, the levels of the Zambezi River rose to

is being further extended to the end of the year 1915. The same section of the line which is in the vicinity of the south bank and river was constantly patrolled and a precautionary mine on the section was restricted to the hours of daylight.

To facilitate clearance of increased through traffic between Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, we are operating with the Caminho de Ferro de Beira in the provision of additional sidings at Dondo Junction so that trans-shipment of goods can be marshalled so that goods may avoid the haul into the Beira, and thence back again to Dondo, a saving of 200 miles.

The tonnage handled at the port of Beira during 1951—2,355,872 tons—sets a fresh record and is an increase of 21% over the previous year. Although in the early part of the current year the port was temporarily congested, the tonnages handled in the first four months show an increase of nearly 4% compared with the same period of 1951. The handling of traffic in the port is being further expedited by the completion of the new mineral and oil wharf extensions. Two more deep-water berths are to be constructed in the near future.

Line with Southern Rhodesia

Another major project being undertaken by the Portuguese authorities in the Colony is the construction of a railway linking Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques. We understand that tenders have been invited for the construction of the first section of this line from Gungu to Rajour on the Southern Rhodesia border.

Under the terms of our concession we were granted

large blocks of land along our line. Beyond the railway stations the land is held in fee simple by the Government and is being offered to us by the Companhia de Mocimboa, a subsidiary of the Portuguese Government, and eventually, in December 1951, the Portuguese State agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration. The arbitration proceedings proper began in May 1952 and have just ended.

Tribunal's Award

The award of the Tribunal decides that the Portuguese State is under obligation to relinquish the land blocks and that the title to the Port of Lourenço Marques and the railway shall remain in the other party. The company to which the title of its rights over the lands is subject to a final and explicit approval of the Portuguese Government.

Angelo Barreto, as one of the representatives of the Portuguese Government, on his behalf, announced on June 11, 1952, and a week later to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by him to replace him, the Portuguese Government awarded the title of the lands to the M.C.A. in 1951, and we extend a warm welcome.

Our relations with Government and the Portuguese Government continue to be of the most cordial and harmonious and we are happy to receive the consideration and courteous treatment which are usual the duties of the Finance section.

We wish also to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by our General Manager, Mr. Short, and by Mr. Short and Mr. Short and their staff in Africa and elsewhere.



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Annual consumption 11 million units
Capital £ 570,000

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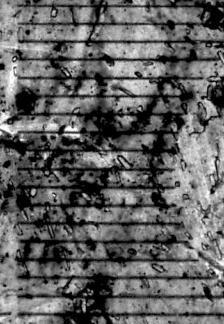
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