

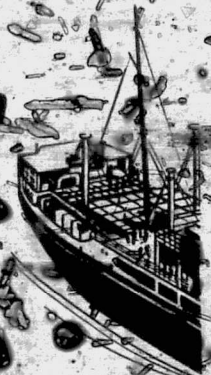
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 13

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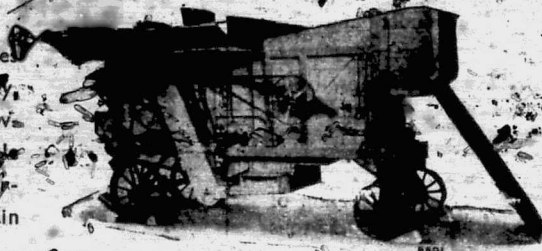
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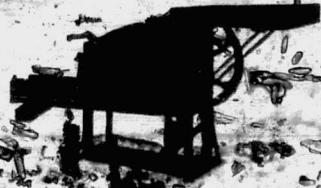
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Johnson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1959 Vol. 9 (New Series) No. 1505 6d. Weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRETENSIONS of some people are prodigious. Among the confident proclaimers of their own omniscience about Africa, not many outdo Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and Mr. Leslie Hale, M.P., chairman and treasurer respectively of the British Centre of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism. They paid a very brief visit to Kenya not long ago, and Mr. Brockway had also spent a short time in East Africa on an earlier occasion. By virtue of their offices, they are responsible for the annual report of the Congress, and presumably they wrote, amended, or at least endorsed its references to Kenya. If their knowledge is scanty, their conceit is overwhelming. Consider the claim that "if our warning had been sufficiently noted, the present bloody crisis could have been avoided." Fatuity could scarcely go farther.

Are there any other two Members of Parliament who imagine (a) that they are pre-eminently equipped to prescribe policy for Kenya, and, (b) that adoption of their pet theories would have placated the little group of violent Kikuyu who were so determined to seize power for themselves that they did not shrink from using mud, iron, witchcraft, and all the other attributes of savagery, including torture, mutilation, and the murder of men, women and children? The wicked men who organized "the present bloody crisis" did so deliberately, not with any idea of ameliorating the lot of Africans in general, but with the intention of establishing themselves as dictators. What they would have done with the authority which they craved can be readily seen from what happened. They would have created a controlled, ruthless tyrannical and social democracy for

which Mr. Brockway, Mr. Hale, and their cohorts so glibly vote. The ordinary African peasant would have been given, not the vaunted values of the ballot-box, but the alternative of being ordered or of being left out of the way.

The recklessness of the Brockway-Hale combination is demonstrated once more by this annual report, the first two names on which are theirs. It proclaims that the Kenya African Union "lost nothing in the 'Moral Stature' of Kenya African Union" moral stature proscription by the Government of Kenya, and proceeds with a statement which deserves citation at some length. "Whenever leaders have been arrested, new ones have emerged to replace them, and one cannot but honour the justified way in which the K.A.U. personnel have behaved throughout the stormy events. Many of the arrested leaders are known to us personally, and our respect for them has not lessened because of the charges that have been brought against them. When Jomo Kenyatta and other leading officers of the Union were charged under the emergency regulations, immediate provision for their legal defence was made. One of the accused, Atieno Okello, former general secretary of the K.A.U., was in Britain little more than a year ago in connection with the Kenya land petition. All who met him were impressed by his quiet sincerity, tolerance, and horror of violence in any or thought. One is obliged to consider the seriousness of an accusation by one's personal knowledge of the accused. That is the comment of this egregious Congress, published, be it noted, in the Kenyatta appeal was still *obscure*. It is striking that two Members of Parliament should assert that the "moral stature" of the

Kenya Africa Union is, by implication, more reliable than the considerations which caused the authorities to ban the union and seize its documents. The truth is that the Government of Kenya exercised remarkable patience and took action against the union only when there was clear proof of its complicity in the insurrection which has brought death, perhaps to two thousand Africans in Kenya, not to mention other losses.

These immodest Socialist busybodies have persuaded themselves that they can provide a programme of immediate practical measures to resolve the crisis in Kenya.

Crisis Solving Department. Here, they will supply anything on demand. Let no one think that Mr. Brockway and Mr. Hale, with help, if any, from their fellow members of this British Centre, lack the perspicacity to produce offhand an answer to every question which troubles Kenya. If there be docters among our readers, they may comfort themselves (or may perversely decline to comfort themselves) with the assurance that in this impending exercise the two parliamentarians will take into consultation no less an authority than Mr. Joseph Murumbi, acting general secretary of the K.A.U., "who comes to Britain from a successful visit to India" — where, according to Press reports, he delivered himself of statements which could only appeal to extremists to the Brockway-Hale school. Under the crystal gazing of Messrs. Brockway, Hale, and Murumbi Kenya's difficulties should fade. Why did it occur to nobody that the Secretary of State and his officials, the Governor of Kenya and his heavy top-hammer of senior colleagues, the generals and their largely increased forces might all take long leave and deputise their jobs to the Brockway-Hale trust?

All Africa apparently, not merely Kenya, will be reaping the fruits of the wisdom of these theorists for the London and Paris Centres of this precious Congress have commissions to work

"Complete Report on the Inquiry into the Africa" Promised — the whole problem of Africa.

The Governments of all the Africa territories and many of the bodies, including well-staffed research institutes, though they have spent decades on these matters, are still far from

understanding "the whole problem of Africa"; but perish the thought that that should deter these pale-faced buccaners from promising "a complete report on the political, social and economic needs of the continent," for presentation to a Pan-African Conference to be held in Africa. The Socialists, in fact, have made African appointments when they were in power, but not even they suspected that on their own left wing in the House of Commons they had two, doubtless the only two, men capable of setting everything right. How? By a miracle, of course.

The first item in a five-point programme is "the setting up of a time-table for the institution of democratic self-government in Africa." That is indicative of the whole approach. The Democratic aim is the rapidest possible Thermometer transference of political power in Africa to the people living in Africa within a system of universal suffrage — with the promise that "in such a democratic order there would be the best protection of the rights of minorities." By a trifling oversight the nature of that "protection" is not described. Can it be that these pacifist planners would send the station recruited from, say, the Uganda African Congress and the Federation of Partnerships of Uganda Farmers (two of their affiliated organizations) to depose some recalcitrant Muganda of the future if he refused "fullest protection of the rights of minorities"? Perhaps not, for "it is only in a climate of genuine democracy that racial minorities can have a sense of personal safety and protection of their particular interests." A thermometer registering the democratic temperature ought evidently to be added to the standard equipment of all public offices. It might conceivably indicate that the climatologists of "genuine democracy" were themselves in a fevered state, but a motion of no confidence should correct any such evidence.

Uganda Legislative Council

IT HAS JUST BEEN ANNOUNCED that membership of the Uganda Legislature will be increased next year from 32 to 56. The proportion of representatives will remain unchanged. Of the 28 members on the non-official side 14 will be Africans, seven Asians, and seven Europeans. Among Government supporters will be 12 Government nominated members who will be free to speak and vote on any matter not regarded by Government as a matter of confidence. Full details will be given next week.

Notes By The Way

Reserve for Emergencies

KENYA MUST HAVE adequate storage of cereals as a reserve for emergencies. Experts have estimated that accommodation for a minimum of 50,000 tons should be provided, since the country's present consumption is about 10,000 tons a month. The desirability of such a precautionary measure has been accepted for years by the Government and the non-official political and commercial leaders, but nothing has been done because high priority has always been given to other plans for expenditure. If there had been proper provision for storage Kenya would not be buying maize from the Union of South Africa now, but until quite recently the Colony was exporting grain overseas and to Uganda. The African population is increasing rapidly, so even if there is a fall in the rate of change from maize to wheat, a part of a section of the African population, particularly those in or near towns, the demand for maize in the foreseeable future may be expected to rise, not fall. To hold a substantial reserve stock would be no more than prudent.

Should There Be A Subsidy?

THE PRICE OF MAIZE, the staple foodstuff of most Africans in the territories, is now so high (something approaching £3 a bag, or about 10 times the normal pre-war figure) that it has become one of the major causes of discontent. The ordinary African worker in, say, Nairobi, or Dar es Salaam who draws only the minimum wage stipulated for such towns, or even something beyond that minimum, must run into debt if at present costs he buys other necessities and as much maize for a wife, one child, and himself as they would normally eat. Many a well-intentioned African is consequently impatient and understandable, especially as this state of affairs has lasted for years, despite the recommendations of the Ibbotson and Vincent commissions. There has been talk in plenty but no effective action. Is this now a case for a subsidy in order to reduce the price to a reasonable level? Even those who dislike the principle of subsidies might well consider that course better in such circumstances than a rise in African wages comparable with the greatly enhanced cost of maize to those Africans who have to buy the grain or meal to feed themselves. The number of those who feel the pinch must not be exaggerated, for many thousands receive rations in kind from their employers; but those who are worst hit are the town-dwellers, among whom political agitators are recruited.

Social Research

WORKING and doubting is much good work, has been done by the East African Institute of Social Research since it was established in 1950 on a site provided by Makerere College, Uganda. A report now issued, the first for the period, indicates the range of study, but it is not a satisfying document for the general reader, who wanting to know something about the results achieved, is given little more than a catalogue. Take, for instance, the work among Kikuyu women by Dr. Jeanne Fisher, who appears not to speak the tribal language and must therefore have been under a great initial and continuing handicap. She has made preliminary reports on child development, education, costs of living, and general husbandry, is writing two more on "Culture and Land Tenure" and plans a monograph on "Changing Kikuyu Society". The inquiries have lasted two years in what has since proved to be a hot and dry period, but there is no reference to that

dangerous movement about which much might have been learned had the system. That kind of knowledge would have been far more valuable to the community than the present output.

Dull Report

NINE MONTHS were given to the study of race relations in industry in Jinja (selected as an area of rapid change), but nothing whatever is said about the results, except that the man who undertook the research has been awarded the London Ph.D. More gratifying to the taxpayer who paid for the work would be an epitome of its findings, and a scheme has been financed by a grant of £109,450 from the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund for a period of five years, there have been supplementary contributions from various sources of nearly £30,000, and the local Governments have met travelling expenses and cost-of-living allowances. The staff list shows that Dr. Audrey I. Richards, the director, has had the assistance of 11 anthropologists and sociologists, and of four linguists, one geographer, two psychologists, and two administrative assistants. All may be admirable in their own spheres, but this dull report gives no proof of their competence. Much of it merely recapitulates established facts.

No News of Results

SOCIAL RESEARCHERS ought surely to possess two essential qualifications beyond technical competence: (1) more than normal ability to make friends with people, since only by winning their confidence can their research be done successfully, and (2) the capacity to write interestingly about the work and its results. This second quality is lamentably lacking. Good work—and it is fair to repeat that much good work may have been done—ought not to be obscured by such unfortunate treatment. Results of what matter—but that is precisely what this report refrains from giving. In case after case there is merely a list of data being assembled. Before another report is written or whole and contents might be discussed with Mr. Horace White, the able Director of Information in Uganda.

What Research Workers Forget

ALL THE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS ought to recognize that public confidence is not gained, or public willingness to spend money stimulated, by very infrequent and indefinite statements about their work. These institutions cost large sums annually, but they make scarcely any attempt to win and hold the sympathy and support without which they are bound to find their budgets heavily cut when there is a serious fall in tax revenues. Their public relations, in short, are almost non-existent. Yet most of them, perhaps all, have news which, if competently and regularly given to the public, would engage its interest and faith.

Sharp Reduction in Coffee Drinking

WHEN COFFEE PRICES rose sharply last year, the demand in the United Kingdom fell sharply, especially as it had been artificially stimulated by rationing, which has been discontinued. A report in the trade now tells me that the present rate of coffee consumption in this country is not more than 1 lb. per head per annum, which is about half the average, but much below the average in the 1950-51 years. Higher charges in restaurants have caused many people to turn from coffee to tea. The same trend in domestic sales is reported.

Sir Gilbert Rennie Confident in Promise of Federation

Europeans Will Meet Co-Operative Africans More than Halfway

IT IS HOPED TO HOLD THE FIRST ELECTIONS to the Federal Assembly in December this year or in January next year and since it will not be for any person to be a member of both the Federal Assembly and of this [Northern Rhodesian] Council the Order in Council have been amended so as to provide that the life of this Council shall be extended for a further nine months, namely until April 15, 1954, unless it is sooner dissolved.

This extension will obviate the need for any by-elections that would otherwise be necessary if any members of the legislative Council were elected to the Federal Assembly. This extension is a special *ad hoc* modification designed to fit with the federal election arrangements.

The present estimate of the European maize crop is 600,000 bags from approximately 100,000 acres. Deliveries of maize to the Maize Control Board by the railway are estimated at about 200,000 bags from the eastern area, and a further 60,000 bags are expected from the Eastern Province. The tobacco crop is estimated at 7,750,000 lb. from the western area and at 3,250,000 lb. from the eastern area.

The eastern crop was of a far better quality than last year, and it is being marketed in good conditions. Although the prices for maize have not been so good as at first, the prices for sugar so far very much better than the low average price of 20/7d. a lb. realized for the eastern crop last year at Fort Jameson. More attention has been paid to quality, and there has been a marked improvement in presentation of the crop on the auction floors.

Timber Concession

It is hoped shortly to call for applications for a big timber concession in part of the Copperbelt. The concession lies partly in Crown land and partly in Native reserve and special regulations have recently received the approval of the Secretary of State. When the concession reaches its full stage of development, it is hoped that 100 million cubic feet of mining timber will be produced every year. This would otherwise have to be imported at an annual cost of over £1 million, and will give a very substantial revenue to the Native authority concerned.

The Government proposes to introduce during the Budget meeting of the Council this year a Bill to authorize establishment of a Territorial Force.

I welcome the recent statement of the Imperial Commissioner of the Rhodesia University that for admission, education, attainments and good character alone will be taken into consideration. I am sure that the project will be able to carry rapidly. Progress with the building programme of the European Education Department is not being made with the rate of increase in the population and the demand for secondary education. This is causing a considerable concern, and we are doing all we can to speed up the programme.

It has been decided to implement in full, as from the beginning of the school year in the African Education Ordinance of 1951. It will now be possible to bring the new administrative machinery into operation in time for the local educational authorities to take over the full control of education in the Territory from 1954. It was, unfortunately, not yet been possible

*Bert, extracts from the address of Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, given on the 12th July 1953, before the Territory's Legislative Council.

to institute the unified African Teachers Service owing to difficulties which have arisen over the preparation of a suitable scheme for pensions and terminal benefits.

The Central African Airways Corporation is engaged to advise the Government on the purchase of aircraft to be used by Central African Airways and future expansion.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the approaches made by the mining companies to employees' organizations in the mining industry with a view to a technical discussion on the subject of the advancement of Africans in the industry. Although this is primarily a matter for discussion within the industry, the question of revised means by which the African employees can be trained in accordance with their capabilities to deal with the problems facing the Territory. A satisfactory solution will remove one of the chief obstacles to improved race relations.

Mineral Resources

Since a report was made to Council last March about the finding of the mineral pyrochlore in the Isoka district, the most significant development has been the discovery that the Nkombova Hill carbonatite occurrence contains not only pyrochlore but promising concentrations of apatite. Examination of the material indicates that this deposit could be a useful source of phosphates as well as a source of columbite. It is hoped that an economic assessment of the results of the sampling from Nkombova Hill will be available next month.

In the Northern Valley work is still being carried out by the Geological Survey Department to prove or disprove the existence of commercially workable coal in the coal-bearing localities of Bondo and Nyanaba, protecting their coal fields by shaft-sinking and driving. At Bondo, which is some what inaccessible at present, but Nyanaba is only four and a half miles from the Kawambwa. Shaft-sinking efforts are being made to determine if the coal intersects by shaft-sinking is sufficient in extent and quality to be used as low-grade fuel suitable for limited commercial uses such as brick making and for domestic purposes. One seam one foot thick has been intersected and is hoped to penetrate a lower seam, about three feet thick, not more than 100 feet down the shaft. The assessment of this six-foot seam has been completed.

The Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority, which was established in May under the chairmanship of the Secretary, has held its first meeting and its first task is to select the site necessary for implementation of the Kafue project. This is a complicated matter which the Government itself has given and is giving a great deal of attention. A memorandum recently prepared sets out the merits of the project and the attitude of this Government towards it. It stresses the enormous benefits which would accrue to the Territory and also Southern Rhodesia if this source of cheap hydro-electric power could be made available at an early date to meet the rapidly increasing demands of industry and other local requirements in both countries.

Communications and Housing

The construction of a new telephone line between Lusaka and Salisbury is now nearly completed as far as Salisbury, where it has joined the Southern Rhodesia line and it is hoped that the whole line will shortly be open to the public. The completion of this line comes at a fortunate moment and will greatly improve communications between our neighbour.

A committee to inquire into the question of African and European housing in Lusaka has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, M.C., and has set to work.

The building of the Territorial Mental Hospital is a matter of great urgency. I have requested that work on the plans should have been begun before the start of the architectural work caused delay. For the same reason it has not yet been possible to complete the plans for the new Livingstone Hospital. I hope that the Development Authority will be able to overcome these difficulties very soon. Consulting architects have been engaged for the new Kiwe Hospital and work on the plans has already begun.

The last time I addressed this Council I made reference to certain incidents in the Kawambwa and Fort Rosebery districts and to the conduct of certain trials in the in the incidents in the Fort Rosebery district was being investigated. It is now possible to report that the investigation is proceeding and it is necessary to withdraw my recognition of the facts in that district. I also

Financial Aspects of Kenya's Agricultural Development

Mr. L. G. Troup's Proposal for Financing £55m. Scheme

THE 1963 TARGET involves an infiltration of some £55m. spread over 10 years. Approximately two-thirds will be required for the development of fixed assets, which is a national asset, as of the balance in expendable working capital. Expenditure on development will necessarily precede the increased gross revenue shown in the 10-year target. This development is taking place in a period of high costs of most necessities, and is occasioned by a major change of farming system, which further increases the period of lag in obtaining an economic return to the farmer.

Capital should be forthcoming from outside Kenya provided there is a return to normality and encouragement is given to such investment in the Colony by the various known means. It would appear more than probable that the purchase of land and the establishment of the laundries and other system might be introduced with advantage to all concerned. In the majority of cases, however, comparative small sums are likely to be introduced by intending settlers. Money will also be forthcoming to the agricultural industry from sources within the Colony.

Abatement of Income Tax

The most immediately available source of assistance to the individual can be found in the acceleration of abatement of income tax in respect of approved development of fixed assets on the farm. In the case of every build-up of assessment of income tax the item of expenditure in question is abated over a varying time in many cases a long period of years eventually at the rate of 100%.

In order to allow the settler to plough back profit to the maximum extent possible during the 10-year period, it is suggested that the following amount of capital expenditure should be abated at the rate of 100% and should in fact be regarded as annual items of expenditure: supply and/or distribution of water, soil conservation, glass and effective drainage, erection of fence, erection of dips, construction of hoes for employes, or the occupier (within the limits of a reasonable maximum), construction of farm buildings, initial clearing of virgin land.

There should be an option enabling the occupier to spread such expenditure over periods up to 10 years in cases where this would be advantageous. Precedents for such a procedure occur in practically all rapidly developing countries at present, for example, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the United Kingdom.

Loan Capital

Long Term Loans.—The Kenya Bank, through the Law Bank imposes a maximum of £50,000 in respect of any one holding, and loans up to this amount, and subject to the normal safeguards, are granted. State loans are in fact mortgages and the grantee has freedom of action in expenditure of the advance.

Recommendations subject to the dual safeguard and the introduction of the recommendations and valuation by the officers of the Revenue Department, and the results should be reviewed. At the same time loans should be made available.

Being the Appendix of extracts from the report by Mr. L. G. Troup in his inquiry into the general economy of Kenya, the highlights of Kenya published in the Government Printer Nairobi at 1953. Appendices to the report contain articles on (a) groups, the establishment of tax, (b) stock, (c) pig production, and (d) farm planning.

The specific purpose of a unification of available long-term development is to be used (e.g., buildings, water supply, drainage, soil conservation, fencing, and dips), and suitable administrative machinery should be introduced to ensure this.

Interest on long-term loans have been in operation for the last few years, and are primarily used for live stock. It is recommended that the responsibility should be based solely on the need of the farm for production purposes, their loans are for live stock and dead stock, a period of 10 years should be sufficient as a maximum for repayment. Applications should be made proposals for the consideration of the production committee, and the loans will take the form of settlement for purchases or expenditure, and may be of the nature of chattel mortgages.

It is generally the repayment of the short-term loan will be secured as a first charge on the sale of the produce through the marketing board or co-operative societies.

A scheme of loans from public moneys is to provide credit at low rates of interest in order to increase agricultural production in a rapidly developing country. I do not propose making detailed suggestions as to interest rates, except that nearly the three types of loans should be on a comparable basis.

I make recommendations regarding the future field activity of the production committees. It would be of considerable advantage if consideration of all forms of public loan could be carried out by one and the same organization, and so judged entirely on the basis of increased production for the fulfilment of the target.

Farming Community Would Respond

With regard to increased capital required by the agricultural industry, it would appear sound if the most could be obtained from either outside sources or from the adjustment of abatement of fixed equipment rather than from loans. I am convinced that the response of the farming community would follow such action, and that the necessary funds for much of the one-to-day working capital on the farms would be found out of profits.

In putting forward recommendations of a variation of the rates of abatement of income tax, one or two other considerations appear relevant.

(1) The effect of a relatively high tax and for taxation is frequently most seriously felt, by the more progressive type of new settler, who in the great majority of cases is short of, and can only accumulate capital out of profits in the first year or so of growing cash crops in order to find the means whereby he can later develop into mixed farming. Development of a type of savings is sound—individually and national.

(2) Taxation is a deterrent to development in farming, out of proportion to the actual sum of money involved. This is certainly true at the present time in the U.K., and is possibly due to the uncertain nature of farming and its dependence on such uncontrollable factors as seasons, the incidence of disease, etc. What is more serious is that the more intensive the farming system, and therefore the capital involved, the greater the disaster, which may come from a variety of uncontrollable factors. The natural result is that farmers become inclined to reduce the risk by conducting the production of their farms on more extensive lines.

In the Kenya highlands all the land apart from a negligible acreage of woodland is the property of the Crown, and the occupiers of the land. The State should therefore be given encouragement to improve the capital value of Crown property.

If fulfilment of the 10-year target is envisaged, then the decade will constitute a period of major development, and it would appear to allow for the maximum abatement suggested for a period of 10 years from the introduction, with exceptions to allow slow down to occupiers, benefit by the initial period of 10 years.

The financing of farming is stated with farming in the past, and increased capital required by the improved farms.

in the aggregate is inevitable. The development of water supplies under theegis of the Water Resources Authority, for example, will require financial support. There will be a similar need for the development of enterprises such as the project of a cotton factory, grain storage, activities of the Settlement Boards, etc.; but in all these cases it may be presumed that interest will be paid and refund made in due course.

Property Tax

In order to the recommendation concerning income tax the following additional recommendations:

(1) That a property tax of a similar type to that of schedule A in the U.K. should be levied, based on the estimated net value of the property on the basis of assessment might be 5% of the capital value, less statutory charges, maintenance, and approved development proposed earnings.

(2) That the present option of the farmer to be assessed on a cash basis only (excluding opening and closing valuations in the case of profit and loss account, should be discontinued. No doubt reasonable arrangements would be made in the case of taxpayers at present working on this basis. In the U.K. for taxation purposes, and commonly known as the fixed herd basis, should be introduced.

(3) That in the case of private companies engaged in farming the present arbitrary percentage of 10% of profit for assessment of tax should be continued, and the assessment made in accordance with the facts of the case.

In regard to recommendation (1) I propose that the owner/occupier should be assessed either on the property tax or the profit shown in the profit and loss account, whichever is the greater, subject to the provision that property tax shall be regarded as the greater only if a savings account for the four years of profit and loss account together with that of the year of assessment was less than the amount arising from the property tax (abatement for development expenditure being also a legitimate item of expenditure in the profit and loss account).

The owner of any farm property who is not an occupier should be automatically assessed if he or she could produce revenue from an occupier who consistently operated his farm at a loss, whether as a result of a sale or no production from it, or, in the case of a hobby farmer.

Property tax will, of course, involve valuation, but I understand that all property will be required to be valued shortly for rating purposes (even though the houses only are assessed for rating purposes), and presumably the duplication of work need be involved.

The maintenance of a satisfactory price level is essential to any plan of expansion. The system of guaranteed prices, collectively negotiated each year, should ensure a fair price-level for the main commodities.

Kenya Could Face World Competition

Rice guarantees apart, I have attempted to show that, in the case of live stock and live-stock products, the Kenya farmer should be able to face world competition, and that the position should be equally favourable for grains when yields have been increased as a result of a balanced system of farming.

The draft Agricultural Bill proposes the continuance of the Board of Agriculture and associated agricultural committees as an integral part of the future organization. Both in the U.K. and Kenya such committees were created during the war to effect maximum food production, and have done remarkable work. Their success in the past depends entirely on their being given an effective job to perform. The programme of 10 years of intensive development outlined in this report will need real effort, and I can imagine that they could be more effective than those of the local committees.

The committees should be made to feel that they are responsible for trying to ensure that every farm is being planned to develop maximum economic production. Consideration should be given to local factors. The farm survey, has proved in the U.K. to be the basis of such work, and each farm survey should be carried out by one or two members together with a technical officer. The completion of a farm survey might take a year or so, but a start could be made on farms known to be below standard from a planning standpoint.

Influence could be exerted only by means of advice (except in extreme cases), but it might be considered advisable to arrange that any applications for loans and abatements of tax should be initially recommended by the committees, being sound developments from the production standpoint of the farmer and the farm.

In this way the proper influence could be exerted, and members of the committees might well feel that they were making a valuable contribution to the development of the country, an sound basis it should be comparatively simple matter to adapt the survey forms suited to Kenya conditions. Some of those in use in the U.K. would serve as a guide.

The Board of Agriculture should continue to operate that section of the guaranteed minimum return scheme which provides compensation to the farmer for loss of crop through specific acts of God. Such a scheme might be based on the farmer's annual return, and a title purpose would seem to be served by the issue of orders limited to scheduled crops. If orders to any farmer are deemed necessary, it would appear to be at least equally important to include, for example, the sowing of land to leys and the keeping of live stock.

The European Agricultural Community will become an increasing importance in the future, not only immigration and settlement. Already there is a waiting list of applicants for farms.

The expansion of the organization and possible granting of a measure of independence as a quasi-independent corporation or commission might be worth consideration. This would permit the issue of shares and subscription of capital from private sources.

There would appear to be advantage in dealing with the Land Bank on a similar line, and in the creation of an organization such as the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation in London.

The suggestion that the loans should be subject to the primary recommendation of the Agricultural Committees is intended to ensure that public money is used for sound development in the light of the overall picture. It is not intended that such action should curb the present independence of the committees of the Land Bank, but provide valuable co-operation in reaching the main objectives.

Marketing Organizations

Marketing organizations may take the form either of statutory boards or cooperative societies. It will be realized that the increased production of a higher volume of the goods will be sold outside Kenya. This fact will emphasize the need of quality products, and will also motivate exploration of the best markets.

In regard to grain, the present system of storage is expensive, and the wastes on farms is serious. It is appreciated that the introduction of bulk handling (which avoids the use of bags) and storage is initially expensive, and that it may have to be introduced gradually in this season; but there can be no doubt that it is economic in the long run.

Continued on page 1604

E.A.F.R.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO FARCE has paper been in Britain since 1949, that the problem of the specialist newspaper publisher has been to meet urgent demands for copies, and those with private aims. Circulation campaigns have been impossible. Now the position seems likely to ease, East Africa and Rhodesia, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues. Satisfied readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it regularly, but are not yet subscribers? That would help them and the cause for which we stand, and add to our power to serve those causes. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central Africa. East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E.A.F.R.

More Terrorist Incidents in Kenya

Indian Killed in Nairobi

DURING THE PAST WEEK IN KENYA 63 terrorists have been killed by security forces, 19 wounded and 45 captured. Arrests, mainly by the police, numbered 222. Government casualties comprised nine killed, three wounded, and nine missing. Security forces carried out 55 operations, while the terrorists initiated 23 incidents. Thefts of cattle continue on a large scale from both European and African farmers, more than 300 head having been seized from Kikuyu villages in the Fort Hall area.

There have also been further thefts of firearms and ammunition. In many cases Kikuyu servants have been implicated.

On Saturday afternoon a young Indian employed by Customs Department, Mr. Tajpal Sharma, was shot in the residential area of Nairobi. He died in hospital. An African was shot dead on the same day while sitting in a motor car.

Ninety reports of robbery with violence in Nairobi were received last month, and there have been further cases since. Among the victims have been petrol station attendants, on night duty shopkeepers and bus conductors, as well as pedestrians.

Man-Power Policy

Last week several alterations in the man-power policy were announced by Government. The need for more police has been agreed, and men from the United Kingdom and elsewhere are to be recruited on short-term contracts without delay.

The period during which new immigrants will be free from man-power direction after their arrival has been extended from six months to 18 months. The release of some men serving with the police reserve is under consideration. It is estimated that there are 500 Europeans on full-time duty and another 500 on part-time service.

General Erskine said in Nairobi that there was scope for the use of more troops, but the most urgent need was for more police. There were at present too many military units engaged on police work. He was sure that men of the Colony wanted to take their full share, and they were doing so in the Kenya Regiment and the police reserve. To bring British troops to relieve local men of their proper contribution would, not be right.

Civil War

He emphasized that civil war existed between the hard core of Mau Mau and that of the resistors, but he doubted if this were understood outside the Colony. He warned waverers against trying to play the double game, and urged them to give the loyalists every support. It would be a long struggle, but the result was not in doubt.

He estimated that there were 10 or 12 gangs of terrorists, each of about 250 or 300 Kikuyu, of whom 50 were hard core, 100 or more supporters, and the rest food carriers.

He pointed out that lightly wounded terrorists had every chance of getting away in the thick forest, and this partly accounted for the low number of wounded who were captured. Gangs were getting food too easily. Control would have to be tightened.

He warned Europeans that they must not depend upon Kikuyu servants in making their personal security arrangements.

The Tanganyika Government has banned the entry of any Kikuyu into the Territory. There have been unconfirmed reports of infiltration from Kenya.

Chief Chryostom, a Kenya African, who was once a schoolmaster at the Tumutumu mission and during the war was sergeant-major in the Pioneer Corps, is reported to have had great success in identifying Mau Mau suspects, discovering the worst characters, and cleansing Kikuyu who wished to be free from their former oaths. Some 1,600 Africans have been cleansed in this manner.

Mr. E. Mathu has paid tribute to the consideration and courtesy shown by members of the security forces employed on the recently organized search for Mau Mau adherents and criminals in Nairobi.

B.O.A.C. expects delivery of 12 Comet II's later this year. The corporation now has seven Comet I's in operation. Deliveries of the new Bristol Britannia 300 will start at the end of 1954. These two aircraft will gradually replace the present Argonauts, Hermes, and Consul.

Defence Problems of Central Africa

New Command May Be Formed

DEFENCE PROBLEMS ARISING from Central African Federation are this week being discussed in Salisbury. The creation of a new Command will be considered. Since East Africa is closely affected, and Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are within the responsibility of that command, a team of military experts from the headquarters has gone to Salisbury for the conference.

The future of the two Nyasaland battalions of the King's African Rifles and of The Northern Rhodesia Regiment are among the subjects to be discussed with the Rhodesian authorities. Representing the War Office is Brigadier R. C. M. King, Deputy Director of Military Operations, who before going to Rhodesia inspected the area and examined the situation in the Mau Mau areas of Kenya.

The Times comments:

"This week the planners begin in earnest to decide the shape and function of the new Central African military command. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will maintain, like Canada, a close and valuable liaison with the Service Ministries in London, but its northern territories can hardly continue to be part of a United Kingdom army command. The General Erskine's East Africa and Southern Africa Land Forces, through a sub-command in Nairobi, as from 1947 until last June.

The task being tackled now in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is administrative rather than operational, but it will need to be done with an eye to foul weather. It will give widespread satisfaction if the land commander under Lord Llewellyn (who is designated Commander-in-Chief as well as Governor-General of the Federation) comes, as well he may, from the Rhodesian forces. He will be responsible to the Federal Government, and not to London.

The King's African Rifles

"The Salisbury conference will have to decide on the future status of the two Nyasaland battalions of the King's African Rifles, at present under War Office control and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, whose European officers and N.C.O.s are seconded from the British Army. It should be possible to find a formula which preserves the present units with their traditions, names, and personnel intact. One must not be too logical in these affairs. The Federation will want to gear its defences to local security now and to expansion in time of war. Southern Rhodesia already requires young Europeans in the towns to serve with the territorial forces for four years; Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland do not. Here again the Government will have to weigh logic against tradition.

To those who love tidiness the Central African Command (if that is to be its title) will be open to one obvious criticism. It removes another step farther any prospect of a command organization for Africa as a whole. Is it militarily sound that this wealthy and vulnerable continent, with immense reserves of man-power, should be chopped up into so many commands? Are the arrangements for co-ordinating plans among the South African Minister of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief in the Canal Zone, and General Erskine in Nairobi (to name only three men in key positions) as effective as they could be? Is not West Africa too much isolated?

Most channels of communication still pass to-day through London. Ought they, instead, to pass to some central supreme commander in Africa, some second General Gruenther who would weave Belgians, Portuguese, and French, as well as Africans and British, into his protective web?

It sounds sensible—in theory. The trouble about an all-Africa Command (even if politically practicable, which it is not) is that so long as the main threat comes from outside its boundaries there is not much real community of interest in narrow defensive measures, between Salisbury or Lagos, on the one hand, and Ismailia on the other.

The territories along the Mediterranean seaboard have become essential partners in North Atlantic defence, in terms of sea and air power. They defend Africa with one eye on Beirut and the other on Prague. Once this phase has passed—and it can hardly last indefinitely—the logical case for an all-Africa Command will be stronger. It can lead to a saving of man-power and money, but its urgency will have diminished.

Kenya plans to build 400 new health centres for Africans.

Conference on African History

Protection of Ancient Sites

PROFESSOR C. H. PHILLIPS, head of the Department of History, School of Oriental and African Studies, recently presided over a conference in London on African history. The following statement is issued.

The conference was impressed by evidence that the study of African history, which is of such fundamental importance to African education, could be reconstructed by the operation of historians and archaeologists. This implies the adequate preservation of ancient historical sites, monuments and documents, and the development of museums and public record offices.

The conference was concerned to find evidence that despite the progress made in recent years by several Governments, the rate of destruction seems to be steadily increasing, while insufficient steps are being taken to arrest deterioration. The conference felt that there was need for the expert and effective revision of existing ordinances for the preservation of sites and other monuments and that local authorities should have provision for the guarding and protection of monuments, and for the zoning, both for excavation and for the export of antiquities.

Ultimately the development of a country depends upon the form of its antiquities. The preservation of antiquities is therefore a matter of national importance. Only the best conditions necessary for the adequate conservation of sites and antiquities for planned fields should be made. The publication of results.

Record Offices

Of equal urgency is the creation or improvement of record offices, underqualified archivists, whose duties should include the supervision of provincial and district records, the assembling of other documents, and the provision of facilities for study. Until this is done, no definite history of the European connexion with Africa or of the African peoples can be attempted.

As an immediate step, it is desirable to establish a School of History and Archaeology in East Africa organized on the analogy of the British School of Archaeology at Athens and Ankara.

... school for students. The Kenya Government had agreed that the Kenya Government had agreed that Fort Jesus at Mombasa available for the study of the coastal area. The conference expressed the hope that periodical meetings of the school should be held at the School of Oriental Studies at three or four yearly intervals.

Among the delegates were: Dr. Olga Bonne, Belgian Congo; Christopher Cox, Colonial Office; Dr. L. W. M. ... Clyde Mitchell, Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, Northern Rhodesia; Dr. R. A. Oliver, lecturer in the local history of East Africa; Dr. M. Saleem, Khartoum; Dr. A. N. Tucker, professor of East African Languages; Dr. K. Wachsman, curator of the Uganda Museum; and Messrs. G. Freeman-Crenville, Tanganyika; H. Ganu, Northern Rhodesia; M. Goldsmith, Prince of ... Hamilton, lecturer in the history of Eastern Africa; G. W. A. Huntingford, lecturer in East African languages and culture; E. C. ... Khartoum; H. W. A. Swanzy, Royal African Society, and A. B. ... Khartoum.

Major Salah Salim in Khartoum

Major Salah Salim, Minister of National Guidance in Egypt, who arrived in Khartoum on Saturday, has discussed with Sudanese political leaders the suggestion that the Sudanese should unite to support one list of nominees in the elections, and that should this be impossible, a coalition should be formed for the transitional period. Though there appeared to be little support for the former proposal, the latter seemed more acceptable. Major Salah Salim returned to Cairo on Tuesday.



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PERSONALIA

SIR EDWARD THOMAS LEWIS-GRIFFIN are outward bound in the Sudan.

MR. FREDERICK CRAWFORD has been appointed Member for Local Government in Nyanjika.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR has resigned from the board of Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL JOHN EDON has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Training), Air Ministry Group Command. SIR LEWIS QUINN, who had visited East Africa more than once, and who died recently, left £41,564.

MR. R. E. C. RUSSELL has been elected president of the Uganda Law Society, and Mr. B. K. S. VEREE vice-president.

The term of office of SIR EDWARD TWING as Governor of Nyanjika has been extended until June 17, 1956.

MR. W. J. SMENDERS, previously managing director, has been elected chairman of the African Mercantile Company, Ltd.

THE GENERAL (TEMPORARY GENERAL) SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, has been gazetted General.

MR. JACK RAYMOND FORREST is acting headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, while MR. FLETCHER is on leave.

MR. B. APATEL, M.L.C., has resigned from the Emergency Council of Kenya. His place is taken by MR. B. MADAN, M.L.C.

MR. EVEREY BARING, Governor of Kenya, will leave Nairobi by air for Bulawayo on Sunday to visit the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition.

MR. T. V. STRINGER, of the Directorate of Colonial Survey, will arrive in Tanganyika on September 1 for a stay of 10 days, after which he will visit Kenya.

SIR EDWARD CHARLES BENTHAL has been reappointed to the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University.

MR. GORDON DEETER, Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles, has been appointed to the Government, pending the arrival of the new Governor.

SIR JOHN WOLLIDGE, Director General of Colonial Audit, will leave London by air on August 11 for a visit of inspection to the Seychelles and East Africa. He will return about November 28.

LORD LLEWELIN has presented with a cheque by the Dorset Association when he relinquished the chairmanship of the Dorset County Sessions on his appointment as Governor General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, has assumed the chairmanship of the Central Housing Board of the Colony. He follows Mr. R. J. C. HOWES, Secretary for Health, Lands, and Local Government.

MR. JUSTIN WATSON is president of a special committee appointed by the Executive Council in the Sudan to inquire into the extent to which rents have increased since rent restriction was lifted, and to make recommendations in connexion with protection of tenants while allowing a fair return to landlords.

MR. W. F. STEPHENS has given Rs. 10,000 to establish a prize fund for students at the two secondary schools in the Seychelles. The prize will be given for all-round ability, points being allotted to academic prowess, sports character and popularity. One feature of the competition will be an essay on some aspect of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MESSRS. C. W. HAYWARD, Commissioner for Customs, East Africa High Commission, DR. P. B. ROBINSON, Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, MR. J. V. LEWIS, Director of Marketing and Supply in Nyasaland, and C. L. BERG, Director of Hydrological Survey, C. R. C. DONALD, Deputy Financial Secretary, and J. K. WATSON, Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda.

MR. F. A. BRIGGS, a puisne judge in the Federation of Malaya, who has been appointed to the additional post of Justice of Appeal, East African Court of Appeal, was born in Preston 51 years ago, and was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford. He practised as an advocate and solicitor in Malaya from 1928 until 1947, except for the war years when he served with the R.A.F., attaining the rank of acting wing commander and being mentioned in despatches. Entering the Colonial Legal Service in Malaya in 1947, he became a puisne judge two years later.

Obituary

MR. ROBERT GLEN, who has died in this country at the age of 87, had a varied and successful life as a metallurgical engineer, and started his career in Southern Rhodesia, where for a time he was manager of the Cam and Motor mine.

MR. CHARLES JOSEPH SEADE, who has died in Nanyuki at the age of 83, worked with the Sudan Public Works Department for many years.

MRS. ELEANOR MARY WRIGHT, widow of the late Warren S. Wright, has died in Dublin. Both had lived for many years in East Africa.

LADY HARRIS, wife of Sir Douglas Gordon Harris, has died suddenly in Nanyuki, Kenya.



GOLD FLAKE

Kenya Africans Visit U.K. British Council's Programme

SEVEN AFRICANS FROM KENYA, all engaged in local administration, have just returned to that Colony after a tour of Britain, under the auspices of the British Council. Their programme showed them agricultural and local government methods.

They spent a fortnight in the Yorkshire seaside town of Withernsea, staying with private families, and after watching the Coronation procession in London they visited factories in Manchester, schools, and small courts of justice in Edinburgh, and agricultural and forestry areas near Aberdeen. Their last week was spent in London.

The members of the group were: MR. PAUL MBOYA, B.E.M., secretary to the South Nyanza African district council, and until recently a member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

MRS. MBOYA, former president of the Karachuonyo Women's League (the first organization of its kind in South Nyanza).

CHIEF DAVID KAINDE, chief of the Mbooni location; Machakos district (which won the 1952 competition shield for 1952).

PRESIDENT MULAMA, a brother of the late Paramount Chief Mumia. Believed to be 80 years of age, he is president of the African court of appeal in Kakamega.

MR. JOEL OMINO, B.E.M., secretary of the Central Nyanza African district council, and a member of the Kisumu Municipal Board, the Regional Education Board, and the Advisory Council on African education. He will remain in the United Kingdom as a British Council bursar, studying local government.

CHIEF DAUDI KANDIE, chief of the Sacho location, Baringo district.

CHIEF NATHANIEL MBELE, chief of Taveta, Teita Hills, and managing director of the Kenya African Trading and Development Co. His father, the late Rev. J. N. Mbele, was the first Kenya African to visit Britain (in 1895). Before the war Chief Mbele worked as an air-direction-finding operator in Nairobi.

MR. GIDEON MPOKE, a Masai, primary schools supervisor, Narok district.

MR. JEREMIAH PEKOLI EPEGE, representative at the Coronation of the Kenya Tea Growers' Association. A labour superintendent on the African Highlands Co.'s estates, Kericho, with 23 years' service.

Bursaries for Commonwealth Scientists

A BURSARIES SCHEME for Commonwealth scientists is to be initiated jointly by the Royal Society and the Nuffield Foundation. It is stressed that the bursaries aim not so much at obtaining the answer to a particular scientific question as to improving the recipient's powers to extend the bounds of knowledge. During a five-year experimental period, the Nuffield Foundation will give £5,000 annually; this will be devoted to bursaries to scientists wishing to go to a Commonwealth country either from the United Kingdom or another Commonwealth territory. The Royal Society's initial contribution will be £2,500. It is hoped that funds may be forthcoming from other sources. A bursary will not provide a salary as such, but will cover travel and maintenance costs for periods ranging from two to 12 months. A recognized research authority must sponsor each applicant. Sir Edward Salisbury, F.R.S., is chairman of a joint committee set up to administer the scheme. Initial applications will be considered at six-monthly intervals, beginning next year. Application forms are obtainable from the Assistant Secretary, Royal Society, Piccadilly, W.1.

The *Hunting Group Review*, published by the Hunting Group of Companies, has been awarded a certificate of merit in the U.S. contest for house magazines. Its editor is Prince Yureka Ginzine and its Art Editor Mr. John Demison-Hunt. Only one other British magazine won a similar award.

East African Literature Bureau Providing Books for Africans

BY THE END OF LAST YEAR the East African Literature Bureau, which was established in 1948, had sold 366,613 volumes of 154 titles published by the Eagle Press (its own publishing imprint) and nearly 300,000 volumes of 127 titles published by commercial houses to which the bureau had given help.

In the five years the bureau has published 189,750 volumes on health subjects, representing 21% of the whole output, and sold 61,679. Next came general education, with 186,184 volumes, equivalent to 20% of the total, and sales of 95,538; followed by agricultural and veterinary volumes, 159,800, 17%, and 61,066; civics, 140,150, 15%, and 55,299; fiction and poetry, 93,330, 10%, and 31,770; tribal lore, customs and traditions, 80,000, 9%, and 37,000; history, 49,739, 6%, and 21,638; and biography, 18,000, 2%, and 6,453.

Forty-one per cent of the total output, or 277,069 volumes, were in Swahili; 17%, or 160,600 books, in other Kenya vernaculars; 13%, or 120,100, in Luganda; 12%, or 106,431 in English; 9%, or 81,379, in Uganda vernaculars other than Luganda; and the balance of 8%, or 69,970 volumes, in English and an East African language.

By the end of the year 39 library centres were operating in Kenya, 19 of them in African locations and social centres, eight in African schools, six in specialized training establishments, and five in other institutions, departments or clubs. About 15,000 books were issued from the centres.

Postal Library Service

A postal library services for Africans was also started, and the results exceeded all expectations. More than 500 Africans from all parts of the territory joined, each depositing 10s. Book issues increased from 147 in January to 1,196 in December, and during the year 7,814 books were sent by post to readers. The book stock is about 13,500 volumes.

Library centres had been started in Uganda before the Literature Bureau took over the work. By the end of the year 50 centres were operating, and 14,952 books had been issued during the year.

Tanganyika had 28 libraries operating by the close of the period, with 2,150 readers; they had borrowed 9,158 books.

The annual report emphasizes, in its references to its magazine *Tazama*, that "it is essential to the development of a sound publishing industry in East Africa for Africans to be educated into reading for pleasure during their leisure." It notes that Africans "are not yet prepared in large numbers to pay money for reading material for entertainment or of an instructive type that is not associated with some systematic educational work."

The bureau has offices in Nairobi, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam, and an advisory council.

The other members are: Kenya: Mr. T. G. Askwith, the Rev. Father Barrett, the Rev. W. Scott Dickson, Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, and Mr. Ali Ahmed Jahadmy; Uganda: Mr. B. Greenslade, Mr. G. A. R. Savage, Brother Stephano, the Rev. B. Sturdy, and Mr. J. V. Wild; Tanganyika: Mr. H. Ginner, Mr. C. A. L. Richards, Mr. Erasto Mbwana, and Archdeacon R. Banks; Zanzibar: Mr. B. Babu.

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East African Railways and Harbours

General Manager's Survey of the Year's Working

THE CONTINUED HIGH RATE OF DEVELOPMENT of the East African territories is indicated by the record figures of tonnage and ton-mileage achieved by East African Railways during the year and underlines the important part played by the transport system in this development. The volume of goods traffic handled in terms of net ton-mileage exceeded by 8.7% the record established in 1951, whilst the total tonnage of import and export cargoes dealt with at the ports was greater by 7.9% than the 1951 record tonnages.

This increased volume of traffic in conjunction with the new railway tariff introduced towards the end of 1951 had a beneficial effect on gross revenue which passed all previous records and reached a total of £15,727,903, 17.3% higher than the 1951 figure. Rises in the cost of labour and materials, together with increased contributions to the renewals funds, caused a rise in gross expenditure of 18.5% from £10,478,824 to £12,417,268. None the less, net earnings of £3,310,635 were still 12.9% higher than in 1951, and after 1952 had been deducted to cover interest and sinking fund charges, a surplus of £2,352,773 was available for appropriation. This sum compares with £2,030,584 appropriated the previous year.

Loans and Delayed Deliveries

As in preceding years the management was gravely handicapped in its efforts to increase capacity to keep pace with the rate of territorial development by the twin difficulties of loan authorization and the long time-lag between the placing of orders and the delivery of all types of equipment. These difficulties are not confined to East Africa. They are being experienced in greater or lesser degree by railways administrations the world over.

The policy of making substantial appropriations as available to the betterment funds in order to supplement loan funds, inadequate in themselves, since all the present requirements of a rapidly expanding system was continued. The 1952 contributions of £1,450,000 brought the total appropriations to the betterment funds in the five years since the amalgamation to £5,700,000.

During the year, the upward trend in the prices of rolling stock and equipment of all kinds continued. Substantial special contributions had been made to the renewals fund in preceding years to assist in making good the shortfall created by steeply rising costs of replacements. It became necessary to alter yet once more the basis on which normal contributions are made in order to maintain the fund in a sound and healthy condition. Contributions to the fund had been assessed on the pre-war value of the assets plus 70%. The basis of replacement was raised by another 45% to 115% with effect from January 1, 1952. This had the effect of increasing the normal contribution to the renewals fund from £1,073,555 in 1951 to £1,352,343. In addition, a further special contribution of £69,610 to overcome the shortfall in the fund due to increased replacement costs was made.

Contributions to reserve and other accounts amounted to £159,500 of which £130,000 was appropriated to the Rates Stabilization Fund. A second instalment of £41,305 was paid to the Tanganyika Government to meet a liability contracted by the previous administration. There remained to be carried forward to 1953 an unallocated balance of £288,067, as compared with £155,709 brought forward from 1951.

As mentioned in last year's report, authority was obtained during 1952 to raise the administration loan ceiling by a further £22½m. bringing the total additional loan funds authorized in the five years since the amalgamation to the substantial sum of £59½m. Large though this figure is, it still remains inadequate to finance the administration

Being extracts from the report of Mr. A. Dalton, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, for 1952.

requirements, even after allowance has been made for the considerable use of betterment funds. Continually rising costs have rendered inadequate the provision in the loan schedules for many major works. A recent review of harbour capital works in 1952 will require some £31 to £4m. more than the amount shown in the loan schedule, whilst it may be expected that a similar review now in progress will reveal a parallel state of affairs in the railway capital works programme.

Limit of Capital Expansion

So far as can be foreseen at the time of writing this report, the figure of £59½m. represents the limit of capital expansion for some years to come. Under the impact of rising costs, the Administration has perforce to reduce the scope of its development programme by postponing certain works so that the funds earmarked for them can be reallocated to meet the increased costs of more urgent projects. Nor is it yet clear from what sources the loan funds already authorized will be obtained. A third instalment of the £23m. loan amounting to £7,135,000 was raised on the London market in September, making the total money so far raised £17½m. This leaves £41½m. still to be found.

During the year visits were paid to East Africa by missions from two international organizations with a view to establishing the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration (amongst others) as a suitable body in which to invest funds. The first to arrive was from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the members of which visited various parts of the system and had discussions with the Commissioner for Transport and the general manager. They were supplied with copious statistics and information. Later in the year, a mission from the Mutual Security Agency visited Nairobi. Similar discussions were held and similar information was provided. At the time of writing, the outcome of these negotiations is not known.

It might here be mentioned that the aggregate cost of servicing nearly £60m. of loan money will place an onerous burden on the transport users of East Africa even if the whole amount were obtained on the more favourable terms which could be secured from the London market. If part of the amount is obtained from the International Bank or from the Mutual Security Agency, the burden will be heavy still, for these organizations insist on total capital redemption over the period of the loan. It is probable, therefore, that, as forecast in last year's report, an increase in the rates which the administration charges for its various services will be necessary in the near future.

Loyalty of African Staff

The latter part of the year was unfortunately overshadowed in Kenya by political unrest and by acts of violence which led to the declaration of a State of Emergency on October 21, 1952. Up to the close of the year under review, however, this did not have any great effect on the administration, whose African staff stood firm. Passenger traffic declined slightly, the number of passenger journeys (over the whole system) falling by 2% to 6,433,886. The movement of Kikuyu on a large scale had not yet begun, nor were there any substantial calls on the administration's manpower during this period. The main emphasis on the Kenya-Uganda section during the year was on moving traffic from the port of Mombasa and the tonnage cleared up-country exceeded by 9.7% the record figure achieved in 1951. Although there was at times a surplus of railway capacity based at the port, the increase in the tonnage moved from Mombasa and on the Kenya-Uganda section as a whole was achieved only with some considerable difficulty. Resources were at times strained to near breaking-point, and a considerable accumulation of traffic built up. As mentioned in a later paragraph of this survey, trouble continued to be experienced with broken axles. A further 16 derailments resulted from this cause, each of which seriously interfered with traffic movement and blocked the line for periods of up to 16 hours. The transport capacity thus lost amounted in the aggregate to a considerable tonnage which could not, of course, be regained.

During the year 251 units of new goods rolling stock were placed in service on the Kenya-Uganda section; 18 new 29 class 2-8-2 main line locomotives were also received together with three second-hand light axle Garratt locomotives from Burma. Unfortunately the additional capacity made available by these engines was largely counterbalanced by the decreased availability of the older locomotives in service, most of which are now in urgent need of replacement, and during the last six months of the year it was possible to run only 4% more train miles than in the corresponding period in 1951.

A welcome addition to passenger-carrying capacity, was provided by the arrival of 12 new coaches, the balance of an order of 13, intended to cater for second-class traffic. As mentioned in last year's report, these coaches were temporarily placed in service as first-class vehicles. Their arrival made possible an increased upper class train service to Uganda which, with certain improvements to the third-class services to Kampala and Kisumu, was a feature of a new working time-table introduced in March for the Kenya-Uganda section and the Tanga Line.

The tonnage of cotton railed for export from Uganda during 1952 was the highest in any year since 1938. With the completion of the oil fuel conversion programme on the Kenya-Uganda section, which has now eliminated the risk of fire, it has been decided that in future the Uganda cotton crop will be moved in open as well as in covered wagons whenever operating conditions make this course desirable. It may be mentioned that a new variety of seed has been introduced in Uganda which is expected to produce a considerable increase in the yield of cotton.

No Serious Congestion at Dar es Salaam

Despite the fact that the volume of cargo dealt with during the year, amounting to 766,449 tons, was 17.7% higher than the tonnage handled in 1951 (at the time considered to be the very most that this lighterage port could achieve) no serious congestion was experienced at Dar es Salaam. Towards the end of the year there developed a serious accumulation of cargo awaiting railings to the coast and it became necessary to impose certain restrictions on this type of cargo but the backlog was cleared within a few months and the restrictions were lifted.

Cargo (Indirect Routing) Regulations referred to under Tanga Port operations applied also to Dar es Salaam, and effectively prevented port working from being embarrassed by the diversion of cargo from Mombasa.

The volume of cargo dealt with at Tanga in 1952—268,194 tons—exceeded the 1951 total by 13.0% and was the highest achieved in the history of the port. It was only by intensive working that the port was kept in a reasonably fluid condition. When the phasing scheme was brought into operation at Mombasa there was grave danger of the port becoming seriously congested for a number of importers in Kenya and Uganda who normally received their goods through Mombasa, endeavoured to evade the phasing scheme by diverting shipments via Tanga. There was no margin of capacity either in the port or over the Tanga Line, and so even a small

increase in the tonnage of imports might have had serious consequences. Timely measures were taken and by the Cargo (Indirect Routing) Regulations, 1952, it was provided that goods, not normally routed by Tanga would only be railed provided capacity was available after all goods properly using the port had been dispatched. In the meantime, severe penalty storage charges would be imposed. This measure had the desired effect and the tonnage of imports diverted from Mombasa dwindled to a trickle.

The lighterage wharf at Tanga—it is exactly the same length as it was in German times—has reached the limit of its capacity and work is about to begin on a major extension of port facilities. This is described in a later photograph of this survey.

On the Tanganyika Central Line the tonnage of public goods traffic increased by no less than 14% over the previous year, and in spite of a record cotton crop and an exceptional produce season, the movement of export commodities was carried out speedily and was completed earlier than ever before. One of the main reasons for these excellent results was a substantial improvement in operating efficiency. Thus (steam) locomotive availability progressively improved throughout the year from 67.78% in February to 81.66% in November while the number of miles run per wagon per day was advanced from 50.77 in 1951 to no less than 57.35 in the year under review. Indeed, practically all the statistics which provide a yardstick of operating efficiency showed a gratifying improvement.

(To be continued.)

Cotton Export Team

THE BRITISH COTTON EXPORT TEAM, which has completed a three-week tour of East Africa, stated that there was abundant good will for British goods. Increasing discrimination in favour of goods of higher quality was in evidence in Uganda and Tanganyika. Much useful information was obtained about the types and qualities of goods required and likely to be needed in the future. The problem of the backlog of goods awaiting shipment to Kenya owing to insufficient port facilities at Mombasa had been satisfactorily settled. Import licensing, especially in regard to Japan and Czechoslovakia, was also discussed.

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Kenya Legislative Council Re-Employment of Kikuyu

IN A RECENT DEBATE in the Kenya Legislative Council Mr. S. V. Cooke pressed the Government to formulate and disclose their policy on the re-employment of Kikuyu to the Highlands for employment.

He believed that 50,000 Kikuyu had left the Rift Valley Province during what he described as the panic. The settlers had been deprived of efficient labourers, and were not allowed to re-engage them. He adhered to his view that the majority of Kikuyu were decent people. Many Europeans were willing to re-employ them and hundreds of the Kikuyu, not thousands, wished to be re-employed. As it was they were wandering about the country, overcrowding the reserve, and becoming an acute embarrassment to the provincial administrations.

It was a fact, however, that many of the Kikuyu were percolating back and were being employed by certain farmers who did not report the engagements.

He asked what action had been taken when the Africans, who had been in the four months' imprisonment for re-employment, were photographed were released. It was not surprising that those who had to wait in Nairobi for days to get employment cards got into mischief. If it were possible to compel Africans to be photographed, surely they could be compelled to accept employment offered by Government on urgent works.

Action in North Kenya

Brigadier Hendrick in North Kenya, he pointed out, had encouraged Kikuyu to return to farms after severe soeening, and so far the plan was working well.

Mr. L. R. Maconochie Welwood said that he had intended to support the motion, but had to challenge some of the remarks of the last speaker, who believed that the majority of Kikuyu were decent people.

"Earlier in this emergency I was of the same opinion but I have had cause to change it," he declared. "At that time I believed that this movement was confined to a minority of the tribe. There can be no doubt now that Mau Mau is an enormous movement, amounting to a mass rebellion."

Question of Timing

He agreed that a policy should be formulated with regard to the re-employment of Kikuyu, but not for immediate implementation. The Government had acted in co-operation with the overwhelming majority of Europeans in the Rift Valley. No individual farmer had the right to re-engage Kikuyu and risk the lives of his neighbours. It was true that there was a drift back, but he hoped that Europeans who employed returning Kikuyu would be rigorously punished.

Mr. Welwood still moved an amendment. The Government be asked to formulate and disclose its policy with regard to the admission and employment of Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu to the Highlands after the fullest consultation with the local government bodies concerned.

He emphasized that this disagreement with Mr. Cooke was that of timing, and not of principle. There should be a plan, but it ought not to be implemented now.

Mr. Welwood moved the amendment.

Mr. Blundell said that the experience in screening had shown that the roots of Mau Mau went deeper than had been suspected, and it was doubtful if there were any European farm areas where there was not a strong Mau Mau cell.

Mr. Gikonyo congratulated Mr. Cooke on his motion, and said that Government must find alternative accommodation and employment for those who were not wanted back in the Rift Valley.

Government Accepts Motion

The Member for African Affairs accepted the motion and the amendment. The Government had already stated their policy, which was dictated by security reasons of the moment. Officials were not thinking at percolation, but the movement of persons was difficult to control.

There might have been mistakes in the issue of passes by subordinate officers, but stringent instructions had been given.

Screening teams had unmasked a state of affairs of which Government was but dimly aware. The infiltration of otherwise peaceful labour had been very marked, and where, as a result of the screening teams, the heavy hand of intimidation had been removed there had been an immediate lightening and cheerfulness among the labourers.

At question time Mr. Blundell asked the Chief Secretary if the disparity between the numbers of terrorists killed and captured was not largely due to the fact that there was no record of the captured as they were handed over to the police and disappeared. Ordinary police cases.

Replying, the Chief Secretary said that there was a great deal in what Mr. Blundell suggested. It was a fact that captures were handed over to the police.

Book Review in Brief

Sabon's Commercial Directory.—The new and enlarged edition of Sabon's Directory and Handbook for Uganda for 1953-54, which is published at 25s., contains up-to-date information on the territory, the company register, finance, freights, customs, agriculture, commerce, industry, communications, tourist travel, and articles on subjects connected with the Protectorate. The original edition issued six years ago had nearly 100 pages less than the

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Domestic of Colonial Companies Rear Headquarters in United Kingdom

Mr. C. J. M. P. LORT, M.P., vice-chairman of the East and Central African Board, in a letter to *The Times*, writes:

Attention has been drawn to the existing conflict between the interests of United Kingdom commerce, shipping, insurance and Government revenue on the one hand and the efficient management of companies operating in the Colonial territories on the other. Mr. Lyttelton, in his speech in the House of Commons on July 16, said that the Chancellor and he both recognized that the efficiency and proper control of the latter required the existence of local boards with directors who could keep in close touch with managements on the spot. This was a strong reason why companies operating in the Colonies should be registered locally rather than in the United Kingdom.

Such a development will mean some initial loss to the United Kingdom revenue, but what is more serious, it will lead to the gradual loosening of long-established connections with industrial equipment, insurance, and shipping companies. The attention has already been drawn by the Royal Commission on Taxation and Profits to the handicaps faced by United Kingdom companies operating in the Colonies in consequence of the diversion of their investments. Resources which should be available for development are diverted to meet the needs of United Kingdom revenue. If this level of taxation is too high for industry here it is simply crippling for industries undertaking development in the hazardous conditions of most Colonial territories.

The Chancellor indicated during the committee stage of the Finance Bill that he might be in a position to give special help to Colonial enterprise in a forthcoming Budget. While this would be welcome the real problem is how to be satisfied until the level of industrial taxation as a whole in the country is reduced. In any case this will not meet entirely Mr. Lyttelton's point, which was concerned more with an administrative than the financial problems of Colonial enterprise. I have no doubt that companies will continue to migrate overseas whatever may be our future fiscal policy. Surely the right answer is that they should be encouraged to maintain what the Army would call a 'rear headquarters' here so that their links with the United Kingdom commercial world, which are equally valuable to them as ours, are fully maintained."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika will meet in Dar es Salaam on October 1.

A conference of East African Financial Secretaries will meet in Nairobi on September 4.

A gift of £633 2s. 6d. has been sent to the Westminster Abbey Appeal Fund by the people of Tanganyika.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Liverpool from September 2 to 9.

An international conference on the treatment of offenders will meet in Dar es Salaam on August 24 under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara.

The appeal of J. W. Kiwanuka, editor of the *Uganda Post*, against his conviction for sedition has been dismissed. The sentence of 15 months imprisonment with hard labour was changed to a fine of £150 on representations by the Solicitor-General that the accused had expressed contrition and was not likely to offend again.

Places available for the newly-arrived Colonial students at introduction courses arranged by the British Council to help them to adapt themselves to life in this country almost doubled in number this year.

From August 10 and September 28 there will be 14 residential courses accommodating 280 students at Kiira College Hall, Camberwell. Applications have been received from persons from the Somaliland Protectorate, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Uganda.

The exhibition of plans for a multi-racial settlement in Kenya drawn up by Mr. R. Hughes, a young architectural student who was brought up in the Colony, has been transferred from the Overseas League in London to the Art Gallery of the Imperial Institute, where it will remain on view until the end of this month. The scheme was produced by Mr. Hughes as a thesis for the Architectural Association in London. He is the son of the late H. Hughes, who served with the African Engineers during the war and played an important part in the African resettlement schemes at Mau Mau and elsewhere in the Colony.

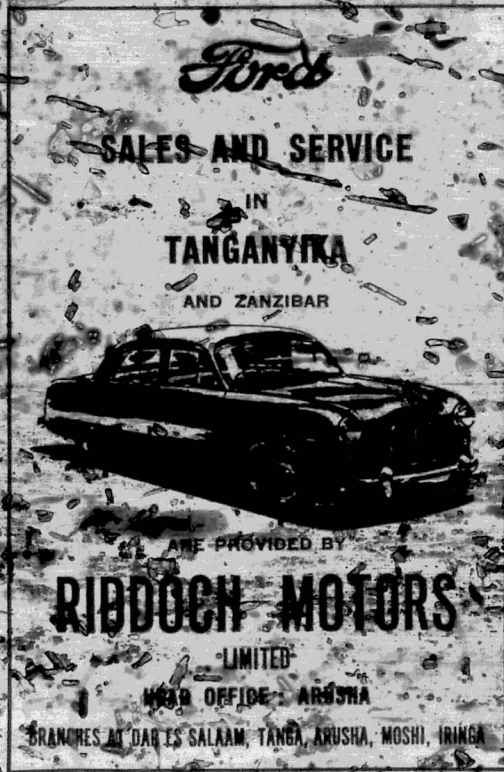
East Africa and India

"THE OUTBURST OF ROLL-FEELING against India by the white settlers of East Africa is to be regretted and may cause trouble," wrote the *Manchester Guardian*.

"It was set off by Mr. Nehru's remarks about African nationalism during his recent visit to London, but it has been boiling for some time. Mr. Nehru's observations were accepted here as a sensitive onlooker's warnings of coming war; he is, of course, the champion of nationalism in the Colonies, and the direction of his sympathies is taken for granted.

"In Africa the response to his remarks was different. Mr. Michael Blundell, speaking to the Rhodesia National Affairs Association, said that India had set itself to organize African opinion against the Europeans. This, he said, was the beginning of Indian imperialism, which was bent on driving the white man out of Africa. Many Englishmen in Kenya have convinced themselves that India is behind the Mau Mau. In East Africa there are now about four times as many Indian settlers as white settlers: one of the first issues in the Central African Federation will be whether Indian immigration should be restricted before the Indians gain there the same footing as the Kenyan whites.

"The outburst of roll-feelings of the settlers and the sympathizers here is a bitter counter-blast to the roll-feelings of the white man in India, which almost escape notice here. For example, the Indian press has been full of angry comment on some remarks by Lord Winterton, who criticized Mr. Nehru's intervention in the middle of the excitement. It might be supposed that Lord Winterton's statement had been a national event of great importance. The Indian Press is still turning at Dr. Malaviya's offer to Mr. Menzies in dealing with race problems. The incident is regarded as a 'set-back' to this incident. But each one of these incidents is a little worse."



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Of Commercial Concern

The revised estimates of the gross revenue of the Sudan Railway total £E8,950,000 and operating expenses £E6,000,000, respectively £E1,451,500 and £E57,000 above the budget provision. For 1953-54 the respective estimates for revenue and expenditure are £E8,081,000 and £E6,429,000, and the capital expenditure programme £E3,066,349.

At last week's auction in London 1,576 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2 1/2d. or 1lb. compared with 4,326 packages averaging 3s. 3 3/4d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 5 1/2d. per lb. for two consignments from Nyasaland.

British Straddle Carrier Co., Ltd., is the style of a new subsidiary formed by Pest Control, Ltd., with an initial capital of £100. The new concern will make the "Timber Wolf" straddle carrier.

East African sisal production for the first five months of this year amounted to 75,773 tons, compared with 76,565 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

It is estimated that 511,000 acres of cotton were planted in Uganda up to the end of June this year, against 272,639 acres in the corresponding period of 1952.

Contracts have been accepted in the Seychelles for 1,500 tons of copra at £76 1s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. This is approximately one quarter of the island's production. In an effort to help African co-operatives in Kenya to become financially sound, taxes have been waived for a period of nine years from the 1952 tax year.

East African Railways and Harbours Administration have reduced the free period for the storage of copra in Mombasa to five days.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., approved the one-for-four scrip issue at a meeting last week.

Dividend

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. Final 32 1/2% making 40% (60%) for the year. Profit after charging depreciation and taxation was £147,525 (£30,091).

Sisal Output for July

- Centraline Sisal Estates, Ltd.—195 tons of sisal and tow from Pangave and Kingolwira Estates.
- Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—78 1/2 tons of fibre, making 2 1/4% for four months.
- Bina and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,000 tons of fibre compared with 1,270 tons in July, 1952.
- Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—101 tons of fibre, making 6 1/2% for seven months.
- East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—220 tons of fibre.

Co-Operation in Uganda

Africans in Senior Posts

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, told the inaugural meeting of the Uganda Co-operative Development Council in Kampala that though the need for such a body was not clear to everyone, those who favoured the idea believed that people could learn to do business only by actually doing it. There were, he said, 22 senior vacancies in the service and more than a hundred vacancies for assistants which were gradually being filled in the Department of Co-operation. He could not understand the attitude of societies which remained outside the registered co-operative movement, especially that of the Federation of African Farmers. After long discussion that body had agreed months ago to let their groups join separately, but none had done so. He announced that for two of the three ginneries leased to Africans the necessary one-third of the purchase price had been paid, and he was confident that the deposit would be raised for the one remaining.

Mr. Troup's Proposals

continued from page 1593)

run. The provision of adequate farm storage may be worth exploring, to reduce to some extent the requirements of central stores.

The magnitude of the storage problem may be found to justify the formation of a Grain Corporation (public utility) under retention by the Government, as is the case in certain Commonwealth countries.

There are only some 4,000 settlers in the highlands, and a large number of local and other organizations. The purchase of farmers' requirements is mainly in the hands of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., and the sale of commodities is, of course, in the hands of a series of co-operatives of marketing boards.

There is, however, ample scope for one farmers' organization to interest itself in the general welfare of the region. For example, there is an immediate need for action regarding the supply and price of the farmers' requirements, such as machinery. The Kenya National Farmers' Union will succeed if it can convince the majority of the farmers that it can produce benefits which merit their support.

There can be few countries of the size of Kenya with so many agricultural organizations—voluntary, semi-official, and official—and these would appear to be overlapping in certain cases, with an overworking of the willing horse.

The possibility of the purchase of estates and creation of the landlord and tenant system will necessitate the equivalent of the Agricultural Holdings Act in the U.K. Indeed, the flow of capital might well be encouraged by the creation of such legislation, and I suggest that the question merits early consideration.

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New Uganda Coffee Legislation

Memorandum to the Governor

A JOINT MEMORANDUM on the proposed reorganization of the coffee industry has been submitted to the Governor by the Uganda Planters' Association and the Uganda Non-African Coffee Marketing Board.

Emphasizing that the signatories have no desire to oppose nor to amend any feature of the reorganization which is related to participation by Africans in the coffee industry or the return to the African producer, attention is drawn to the comparative net returns to African and non-African producers respectively in terms of the letter by Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon published last week.

The memorandum concludes:

Proposed Estate Owners Marketing Committee. The present Uganda Non-African Coffee Marketing Board was introduced at the desire of non-African producers for a specific purpose, i.e., the implementation of the Ministry of Food contract. At the fourth annual general meeting of the board, held on October 24, 1951, a resolution was approved to the effect that the non-Native producers of Uganda wished the board to continue in its present form for a further period of five years, whether or not the Ministry of Food, with the Ministry of Agriculture, should result of a report by a sub-committee of the producers which inter alia recommended the following conditions which would apply to the extension of a Non-African Marketing Board:

(a) **Arabica Coffee:** That the present arrangements continue subject to any necessary revisions that may be required.

(b) **Robusta Coffee:** That there be complete freedom of sale.

(c) In the event there being no contract with the Ministry of Food, the terms of which are different from that at present in force, the sub-committee should favour the setting up of a producers' marketing organization. In their view it should be open to the producer to set this marketing organization or to join an existing one.

Under the present Non-African Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance, estate owners' coffee is sold through the board.

The new legislation proposes that estate owners' coffee is to be sold to the board.

We admit that such estate-grown coffee, produced and processed as a result of the investment of large capital sums, should be marketed directly by the owner of such estate. The producer should so elect, and that he should not be forced to dispose of his production against his wish by compulsory legislation to a board to be nominated and not, as is the case at present, elected by producers who have their capital investment at stake.

Amendments Recommended

We submit that the following amendments should be made to the proposed legislation:

(a) Clause 3 (1) (a), for "to handle", the words "to handle and market if it sees fit" should be substituted.

(b) All board representatives of estate owners should be elected by estate owners themselves.

(c) For the purpose of handling and marketing if it sees fit coffee produced and processed on estates, the Estate Owners Marketing Committee of the board should be the board itself, and not subject to over-alls actions of the complete board.

(d) Individual Estate owners should be entitled by law to make any private treaty, only registering such sales with the Estate Owners Marketing Committee.

We submit that in this memorandum we have revealed inequalities and injustices to estate owners resulting from the proposed taxation scheme. Estate owners have invested capital in machinery and factory facilities for the production of high-grade coffee. We respectfully submit that those clauses in these Bills which cause injustices to estate owners should be withdrawn and referred back to a select committee, or perhaps to a commission of inquiry.

Export taxes in Tanganyika on hides and skins are now as follows: cattle hides and calf skins, ground or suspension dried, 9.45s.; cattle hides and calf skins, wet salted, 2.05s.; goat skins, ground or suspension dried, 29.45s.; and sheep skins, ground and suspension dried, 4.45s. per 100 lb. and *pro rata* for every part thereof, in each case.



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Company Reports**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines****New Production, Sales and Profits Records****Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Statement**

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED, will be held on August 26 at NKANA, Northern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:

"The results for the year ended March 31, 1953, show that new records have again been achieved by your company in the fields of production, sales and profits, and in consequence it has been possible, after providing for dividends amounting to 15s. per unit of stock, to maintain the policy of financing internally the company's capital expenditure programme. To this end there has been set aside part of the year's profits to general reserve of an amount of £1,000,000 from which a further sum has been temporarily provided by the retention of an increased balance of unappropriated profits.

Power Supply

Questions of power supply continue to receive the closest consideration from your board. The thermal power generating stations at the four big copper mines were interconnected during August, 1952, thereby ensuring the greatest possible safety from breakdown. Ownership of the interconnection system and other assets of the Northern Rhodesian Power Corporation is being acquired by Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation Limited, a company which has recently been formed in Northern Rhodesia and in which your company has a 25% interest.

This new corporation will also take over responsibility for the importation of hydro-electric power from the Belgian Congo which we hope will be available early in 1957, and has recently concluded an agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Washington for a loan of up to £8 million.

This money will be used to finance extensions to the existing power supply system as well as to meet certain expenditure in connexion with the import of power from the Congo.

Kafue and Kariba Gorge Schemes

As to the long-term policy, it is confidently expected that active development of the hydro-electric scheme within Northern Rhodesia, on the Kafue River, will be begun at an early date, following the recent setting up of the Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority. A further and larger scale project in Southern Rhodesia, known as the Kariba Gorge Scheme, is receiving the active attention of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Since the close of the financial year considerable interest has been centred on the copper price, which has dropped some £20 or £30 per ton since March. The Ministry of Materials has decided that the supply position is such that trading in this metal can once again return to the free market. The London Metal Exchange will in consequence reopen for dealings in copper on August 5.

Given adequate coal supplies and freedom from industrial disputes, it is expected that production for the current year will be further increased with the commissioning of the remainder of our third shaft extensions and in this connexion members will be interested to know that the board has under consideration extending the present mining methods to include open pit working for which our consulting engineers advise us, a section of the company's property is

eminently suitable, and which would achieve a better long term balance in the supply of ore.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the head office, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, or from the transfer offices at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, and 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.**Mr. H. H. Robinson's Statement**

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MESSRS. SMITH, MACKENZIE AND COMPANY LIMITED, was held at the registered office of the company, Kilindini Road, Mombasa, on August 8.

Mr. H. H. ROBINSON, chairman of the company, presided.

The following is a summary to members:—

"In presenting the first accounts to be prepared since Smith, Mackenzie and Company Limited, became a public company, I am pleased to report that the trading profit for the year ended September 30, 1952, amounted to £179,895, which, I think you will agree, is satisfactory.

"Depreciation, including, as is customary, the entire cost of new furniture and fittings, motor vehicles, etc., and the purchase of land, has absorbed the sum of £1,203 and the amount provided for East African income tax on the profit of the year. The effect of these and the other items shown in the profit and loss account is to leave available the sum of £95,307.

"In view of the increase in the company's trading activities and in the light of prevailing conditions in East Africa, it has been deemed prudent to provide a further £25,000 for doubtful debts, which brings the provision for this contingency up to £75,000.

Dividend Equalization Reserve

"Your directors have also considered it expedient to create by the transfer from profits of £40,000 a dividend equalization reserve which might be used to cushion the effect of any recession in trading.

"The board have recommended the maintenance of the ordinary dividend at the rate of 10% per annum by the payment of a final dividend for the year of 6%, less income tax. In accordance with the terms of the prospectus issued in September last, the holders of "B" ordinary shares do not participate in these dividends.

"During the year under review the issued share capital of the company was increased by an issue of 25,000 £1 "A" ordinary shares, being a bonus of one share for every four held by the "A" ordinary shareholders; and by the creation and issue to the public of 250,000 "B" ordinary shares of 10s. each at 15s. per share. This latter issue was heavily over-subscribed.

"The increase in stocks and debtors shown in the balance sheet largely reflects the continued expansion and development of the company's business and accounts for the increased use of banking facilities.

The Future

"Turning to the current year I have to report that we, in common with similar concerns in East Africa, have been the effect of the prevailing unsettled conditions, and it cannot be expected that our profits will be maintained at the high level achieved in the year under review. However, you may be sure that every effort is being made to mitigate the effect of these adverse conditions upon your company's profitability as far as possible.

"With the opening recently of a branch at Mwanza, your company now has 12 branches throughout British East Africa.

Since the last annual general meeting we have

learnt with deep regret of the death of Mr. J. W. P. Cadell. Mr. Cadell was well known to many of you; he gave many years of valuable service to this company in East Africa, on whose board he was serving when he left us to take up an appointment with our London correspondents. His loss will, I know, be sorely felt and his death mourned by his wide circle of colleagues and friends in London and East Africa.

On September 30 last Mr. R. V. Stone retired from the board of your company. He has given the company and its predecessors long and valuable service since he first joined us in 1926, and I know it will be your desire that I should offer him warm wishes for many years of health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

Of our staff in Kenya six have been released for full-time duty in the troubled areas and the majority of the other assistants are engaged in part-time Kenya Police Reserve and Home Guard duties. "I am sure you would wish to join me in paying tribute to the whole of our staff, who have successfully carried on and maintained the company's business in difficult circumstances."

Mining

Copperbell Africans Strike Ballot Nchanga Result Expected To-day

THE RESULT of a STRIKE BALLOT held by African mineworkers at Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia, may be made known to-day. A strike was originally due to be launched on Monday, but was postponed when a ballot was proposed.

The dispute arose following the trial of Robinson Puta, a vice-president of the African Mineworkers' Union, who was imprisoned for threatening violence to non-union members. He was recently released. Prosecution witnesses at his trial included Mr. R. G. Gabbas, the Native personnel manager at Nchanga Consolidated, and five Africans working at the mine.

The Nchanga branch of the union demanded the dismissal of these men, but the company refused to consider such action. Last week the dispute spread to the Roan Antelope mine, where the dismissal of a Native police constable was demanded, and to the Nkana, where the union branch called for dismissal of eight African mineworkers and for the transfer of W. G. Scrivener, the African personnel manager, and well known as a former European representative of Native interests in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

In each case the management rejected such demands. The Nchanga union branch thereupon notified the company that a strike would begin on Monday morning. Informed by the Northern Rhodesian Government, such action did not come within the protection of the territory's labour legislation, the union then announced that they would hold a ballot. The Government refused to supervise such a ballot, pointing out that it would not, as the union implied, bring the threatened strike within the legal framework.

Representatives of the union and of the Chamber of Mines met in Kitwe last Saturday, under the chairmanship of Mr.

C. E. Cousins, Government Commissioner for Labour and Mines. The employers' delegates reiterated their refusal to enter into talks concerning demands for dismissals or transfers. These matters, they asserted, were outside the terms of agreement between the unions and the companies.

The ballot at Nchanga began on Monday morning ballot boxes and numbered discs being drawn from the district commissioner's office at Chingola. Mr. Cousins said on the same day that it was the first strike ballot conducted in the territory without Government assistance. Some 4,000 Africans could vote, and he thought that the ballot would last for three days.

"Strike Unconstitutional"

Work has continued normally at Nchanga, where the management issued a statement to all Native employees which included the following: "The management considers that such a strike would be unconstitutional and, therefore, this is to advise the employees that in the event of a strike the mine will continue to work. Those who fail to turn up to work will be regarded as having broken their contracts of employment and will be liable to be discharged."

At Roan Antelope and Nkana, there have been no further developments, although the threat of strike action has not been withdrawn. At these two mines the companies have made statements reserving the right to take any necessary action in the event of the remaining major copper mine, Mufulira, a request for the dismissal of one employee has been received by the management, together with a wage demand for certain Native grades.

Observers suggest that the action at the copper mines may have been concerted by the various union branches, and that they are, in effect, initiating a demand for a "closed shop." An important factor in the present situation is thought to be the election of the union's executive officers, due towards the end of this month. Election of the more militant candidates might depend upon the success or failure of strike action now.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Large Increase in Profit

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £5,293,776 for taxation, earned a net profit of £8,748,527 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £6,255,600 in the previous year. General reserve receives £3,100,000 and dividends totalling 15s. per share require £5,250,000, leaving a balance of £508,541 to be carried forward against £110,116 brought in.

The issued capital is £7m. in shares of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £2,571,624, revenue reserves at £8,258,641, and current liabilities at £1,815,952. Fixed assets are valued at £2,440,572, realisable development at £1,081,486, stores at £2,759,936, advances to subsidiaries at £443,963, and current assets at £3,879,837, including £6,565,560 in cash.

One mined during the year amounted to 2,037,664 short tons (1,529,580 in 1951-52), ore milled to 1,984,400 (1,512,900) tons, and 28,302 (30,963) tons of blister copper and 65,015 (37,853) tons of electrolytic copper were produced. Sales consisted of 26,263 (36,718) tons of blister copper, 63,840 (40,159) tons of electrolytic copper, and 47 (2,622) tons of concentrates.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs. D. O. Beekingham, R. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall Clarke, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, H. Rissik, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Roberts. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Bull.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on August 26, and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Company Progress Reports

Isikon.—At the Dalny mine in July, 1,240 tons of ore were treated for 1,547 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,150. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 2,300 tons, 556 oz., and £1,044; and for the Bayhorse mine 1,147 tons, 242 oz., and £549.

Motop.—In the June quarter 7,254 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 64,200 tons of ore. The working profit was £3,320, compared with £3,466 in the previous quarter.

Wankie Colliery.—228,895 tons of coal and 12,428 tons of coke were sold in July against 208,266 and 12,029 tons respectively in June.

Kenton.—4,400 oz. gold were produced in July from 79,000 tons milled at the Gelta mine.

Copper Prices

WHEN DEALINGS IN COPPER were resumed at the London Metal Exchange last week more than 3,000 tons were sold on the first day, mainly on an American account. Prices fell from the last Government selling price of £32.50 per ton, delivered to £21 for cash metal and £19 for three months' delivery. By the end of the week values had risen to £22.50 and £20.50, respectively. The latest quotations are £20 and £20.10.

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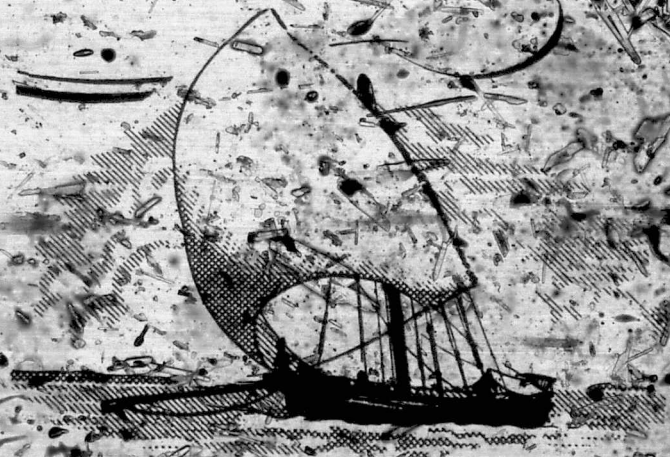


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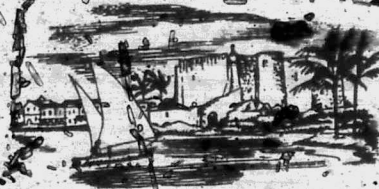
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Founder and Editor:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WORD IS WELL IN the appointment of Lord Llewellyn as the first Governor, General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the New Leader of the Confederates, which office he was awarded the rank of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. So far as we are aware, there has not been one word of public criticism in this country or Africa of his nomination to a post which calls for the highest qualities of mind and heart, but there have been many tributes to him, not least from former political opponents in the House of Commons, who have gone out of their way to express their conviction that Her Majesty's present advisers have chosen the right man for an exceptionally onerous task. It may therefore be said that the new State starts under auspicious augury, especially as the two most influential Rhodesians in its first Ministry will be Sir Godfrey Higgins, and Sir Roy Welensky, than whom Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have no more clear-sighted, liberal-minded and courageous public leaders. Lord Llewellyn will quickly assess their character and capacity, and they will as promptly receive his ability, modesty and personality.

Sincerity should be an essential requirement in the appointment of high office in the Federation, for many of the critics of the plan, European and African, have denounced as a pretence the argument of its advocates that racial partnership was best for the federal scheme. The harm done by that reiterated accusation in the United Kingdom—made largely for purely political purposes—is now to be continued and extended in Central Africa by the new Confederate Party.

Created by men who unsuccessfully sought to persuade Southern Rhodesians to reject the scheme for federation, that party aims at capturing power in the State which it failed to come to birth. It is obvious, therefore, that the so-called Confederates belong to the Federation. Indeed, the only real plank in their platform, that of racial intolerance, is the worst possible prescription for the three territories concerned. It is consequently to be hoped that men of good will in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will lose no time in manifesting their opposition to so dangerous a philosophy. The objections of their ideas will not leave the Confederate Party leaders, without support, for they can count on the help of the dealers and farmers, and they will doubtless enlist fear as a means of attracting the weaklings into their camp. To underestimate the potentialities for harm of this movement would be inexcusable. The Federal Party would do well to accept the challenge, garner its full force against it, and seek to prevent any Confederate representative from gaining a seat in the Federal Chamber, lest it be used to propagate that doctrine of racial animosity which is the antithesis of sound policy for Central Africa. If the Confederates had their way they would introduce north of the Limpopo that *apartheid* which threatens calamity in the Union of South Africa and which the federation aims to exclude from Central Africa.

In its first Government-General the new Federation has an experienced adviser whose career testifies to his sincerity. In that way, so to politics, it was equally so in his private life. For the past fifteen years, for instance, he has been the warden at the Church of St. Michael, Hemsworth, the parishioners of which presented him with a Prayer Book.

Before he left England, and was characteristic of Lord Llewellyn that after the ceremony he should have shaken hands with every member of the congregation. The spirit to which such an incident gave expression will serve the Federation well, proving to Europeans and Africans alike that the Queen's representative is determined to deal with all men as in the sight of

God. There could be no greater example that the public at large, and that it will be emulated by the Ministry, is not to be doubted. The frank and open of Rhodesians and Nyasalanders will also be called to fair dealing and high-mindedness in all their affairs, a challenge to which they will respond.

Notes By The Way

Uganda's New Legislature

CONSIDERABLE attention has been given in the Legislative Council to the proposed changes in the LEGISLATURE OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which publishes in this issue details of the changes which are to come into force at the beginning of next year—on the initiative of the Governor, not in consequence of pressure from the Europeans, Africans or Asians, but with the general approval of the political representatives of all three races. The number of African representatives will be raised from eight to 14, all of whom will be indirectly elected by constituencies, and in order to maintain the present balance between the communities, the number of Europeans and Asians will be increased from four to seven in each case. Moreover, there will be representatives of the public, doubtless of all three races, in a new category of nominated cross-benchers.

African M.L.Cs.

SIR ANDREW COHEN'S proposals must mean that he is satisfied that Uganda can now produce a considerable number of Africans capable of sitting in the Legislature with credit to themselves and to the advantage of the Protectorate, and the endorsement of his plan by the European and Asian leaders presumably means that they share this opinion. It is to be hoped that that confidence will quickly justify itself, for there is real need for proof that Africans can satisfactorily represent their own people in political affairs. The record in East and Central Africa has been disappointing hitherto. Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have had a few Africans in their Legislatures, but only a few who may be said to have warranted their nomination, but it would not be a harsh judgment to say that Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are at present without an African member whose record would stand scrutiny by the standards of judgment which are normally applied to Europeans.

Land in Kenya

DR. REASON DICTATE, as Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, has written in the journal of the body, that the Government of Kenya should re-examine from European settlers in the Highlands "some of the land alienated to them of which they make no use (which is considerable) and lease it to members of all races, including Africans." When Her Majesty recently appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the land problem in East Africa, the terms of reference made it quite clear that the alienation of European lands would not fall within their province. It might therefore be suggested that the date of reference would be for the Government of Kenya to award the report of the Royal Commission in the latter part of next year. Mr. Greenidge himself has to admit that the Mott-Slater Commission

after spending a year examining the question and hundreds of witnesses, including nearly 500 Africans, did not recommend the courts, which have not done so. Few people are likely to prefer his *ex parte* pronouncement to the judicial findings of a judge and his reasons therefor.

Settlements

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KENYA has been such a chapter of blunders extending over decades, in the opinion of Mr. Greenidge, that he finds it difficult to suggest remedies; but his next sentence mitigates that judgment by recording, in justice to those who originated white settlement, that "the blunder was made in ignorance of the effect it would have. The mistake made was the assumption that only lands in actual cultivation were in African occupation. It was not until later that Europeans learned that the African system of shifting cultivation requires large areas of land to maintain even the low standard of life they had, and that the land in their possession was therefore far more than that in their actual occupation. But the blunder has been made, and it would be impossible now to reverse the position, eject the European settlers and restore the Highlands to the Africans. Kenya Europeans are now in the third generation. The only root they have in Kenya, and it would be an injustice to them to eject them from Kenya, especially after their parents or grandparents were encouraged to go there." That much fairer assessment ought to be better understood by white settlement's persistent critics.

Read His Way To Success

"YOU SHOULD SEE HIS LIBRARY," said a friend the other day when talking about an exceptionally well-known East African, who is recognized to be the outstanding farmer in his area, and is regarded by some other settlers as the most shrewd and far-sighted in the whole country. Strange to say it is, this most successful man, with whom land husbandry has been a passion, knew nothing whatever about agriculture when he first acquired his farm, but, being a well-read, widely travelled, most practical and methodical person, he set himself to find the right books for his purpose, studied them with the greatest care, and adapted the lessons thus learnt to local circumstances. The practice which guided his first steps has been continued, and the result is that he has created from virgin land a large and prosperous model farm, the merits of which I have had the opportunity to hear discussed at a London lunch table twice within a few weeks. As to his identity, that he was once a journalist.

Good News

SOME EXCELLENT NEWS will probably come from Uganda within the next week or two, news which will be very welcome to both Uganda and Kenya.

Drastic Changes in Legislative Council of Uganda

Imperial Government Accepts Sir Andrew Cohen's Proposals

ON JANUARY 1 NEXT the Legislative Council of Uganda will be entirely changed.

There are now 16 official members and the same number of non-officials, eight Africans, four Europeans and four Asians. The intention is to have on the Government side of the House eight *ex officio* and 20 nominated members and on the other side 28 representative members. The Governor will remain President, with an original and a casting vote. The reasons for these proposals are given at length in a dispatch from the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent on March 15 and published in Uganda last week. The Governor wrote *inter alia*:

Present Position

The Uganda Legislative Council consists of 16 official members with an original and a casting vote, and 16 unofficial members, eight Africans, four Europeans and four Asians, the numbers were settled in 1950 on the recommendation of my predecessor. Discussions with my senior official advisers and the leading unofficial members of the Legislative Council have been of great value to me in preparing my recommendations, and, although responsibility for the recommendations which follow remains, I believe that if you approve them they will be found generally acceptable throughout the country.

Uganda has been notable for the close and good relations between officials and unofficials on the Legislative Council, for the harmony between the representative of the different races, for the expedition with which business has been transacted, and for the capacity of the Government and unofficial sides of the Council to reach broad agreement on difficult and potentially controversial measures. Much business is settled by discussion in the Standing Finance and Economic Committee, the Estimates Committee, and select Committees set up to consider particular measures.

In July, 1952, the unofficial membership of the Executive Council was substantially increased, since then six of the leading unofficials, two of them Europeans, two Asians and two Africans, have taken part with my senior official advisers in the formation of policy on all important matters. This system of close co-operation between the senior officials and unofficials and the tradition of harmony in which it has always been worked, was built up by my predecessor, Sir John Hall, and I think that the country is indebted to him for it.

Tribute to Non-Official

The credit for the present happy state of affairs is also due to the officials and unofficials who have given so much of their time and energy to make the Council work successfully. In particular, I should like to pay tribute to the European and Asian unofficial members who with their African colleagues have done much to assist the less experienced unofficial members of the Council. The Unofficial Members' Organization has worked excellently and contributed greatly to the smoothness of the proceedings in the Legislative Council.

It is obviously most important not to let the happy state of affairs and political development cannot take place without some growing pains and some compromise does not necessarily mean getting the best results. Some loss of dispatch in the

conduct of business is inevitable as political institutions are built up. I believe that there is an immediate need for a substantial increase in the size of the Legislative Council, but I see no need to change its character and I would be opposed to any change in the present either in the balance between the Government and unofficial sides of the Council or in the balance between the different groups on the unofficial side.

I believe that there is a weakness in the composition of the Legislative Council at present in that, although it is representative, it is not sufficiently widely representative. The proposals which I shall make in this dispatch are designed to remedy this defect.

3. Nominating Europeans and Asians

The European and Asian unofficial members of the Council are at present chosen by the Governor in his absolute discretion, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. My consultation which may take place at the choice of an extremely limited number. Because of the very small number of seats available it has been necessary to appoint the most experienced men only and it has been impossible to take sufficient account of the geographical distribution of the population. I have lived and worked in Kampala and Jinja.

Hitherto the European and Asian unofficial members have not been linked with areas of the country or with groups of constituents, and as a result Government members have agreed with the leading unofficials have sometimes been misunderstood and objected to by members of the general public; members of the public, not feeling that they have particular members representing them, have made little or no attempt to discuss their difficulties or doubts with members of the Council. To remedy this, can be put right by a better information service, but an information service is not an effective substitute for the contact between a Legislative Councillor and his constituents.

It is this contact which is needed among the Europeans and Asians as well as among the Africans, and it is for this reason that an increase in the numbers of European and Asian members is required and at the same time the establishment of a link even if it is quite a loose one, between these unofficials and the different towns and areas of the country.

For the African unofficial members the problem is different because the people to be represented are so very much larger in number. At present the representation is spread evenly between the four provinces, all the members being nominated by the Governor. The names of the two members from Buganda are chosen by I.H. the Kabaka, because in 1950 the Great Lukiko was unwilling to put forward candidates. The two members from the north, the two from the east, and one of the members from the West are selected by the Governor from panels of names put up by the provincial councils. The Batikwa of the three Agreement States in the eastern Province take the second western seat in rotation.

No Popular Choice in Buganda

The defects in the African representation from Buganda are that, as the result of the attitude of the Great Lukiko, there is no element of popular choice in the selection of the names put forward and that the two members are not associated in any way with particular areas of Buganda. Outside Buganda there is the same defect, so that the provincial basis of representation is completely unreal. Apart from the existence of provincial commissioners and provincial technical officers there are no special ties between, e.g. Kioga and Bunyoro in the West, Lango and West Nile in the North, Busoga and Teso in the East, except that each of these forms part of the Protectorate. The links between them are in fact, provincial rather than a provincial level.

The provincial councils have no functions except as electoral colleges for the Legislative Council, and it is generally agreed that, as soon as we can devise an alternative system of appointing African members to the Legislative Council, the provincial councils in the Northern, Eastern, and Western Provinces should be abolished. Busoga has refused to take part in the Eastern Province Provincial Council and therefore has no influence on the Legislative Council. To remedy this and to represent the Eastern Province and the Northern Province under the existing arrangements it is suggested that

one of the defects is that in order to give each province a turn, the number of members has to be limited to two or

which means that the members have far too short a time in which to learn the intricacies of Legislative Council business. Moreover, since the provincial councils mean nothing to the people, the best names may not be put forward. Complaints are sometimes made that the Ugandan African members contribute little to the debates of the Legislative Council; this is in my opinion to some extent due to the system itself.

If the representation were on a district rather than a provincial basis outside Buganda, representatives could be appointed for a longer period than two years and would thus have an opportunity of learning their work properly. Able representatives would be likely to be chosen, since it is the district which is the natural unit of public life everywhere outside Buganda; here tribal loyalty and cohesion is strong and the district councils are already much valued by the people and the source of local pride.

There are thus strong reasons for district representation of Africans on the Legislative Council, with suitable modification for Buganda, so as to secure broader representation and more effective members. The Secretary for African Affairs and the provincial commissioners are strongly in favour of this and I have been asked by Africans for this arrangement more than once during my tours. But looking at the matter from the point of view of the long-term development of the Protectorate there is no stronger reason still.

Need for Unitary Development

The Protectorate Government has recently stressed unity with your full support, that the Protectorate should be a unitary form of government. Unitary development lines covering the whole country, with the component parts of the country developing within it according to their own special characteristics and where they exist according to the Government. The Protectorate is too small to grow into separate governments, even if they were federated together. The different parts of the country have or do not have the resources, to develop, even in federation with each other, the administrative and political organs which modern government requires. This can only be done by a central government of the country as a whole. With no part of the country dominating any other part, and working together for the good of the Protectorate and the progress of its people.

It follows clearly from this that we need to take every possible step to encourage the people of this country to feel that the Protectorate Government and the Legislative Council are not something alien to them, but part of their national life.

We are engaged in building up an efficient and representative system of local government in accordance with the White Paper on African Local Government published in February, 1952, and the report on the same subject by Mr. Claude Walker. With the agreement of the Government your full approval we are embarking on steps for strengthening the machinery of the Buganda Government, by leaving its responsibilities and giving the people of Buganda a greater part in the management of their affairs. It is the intention of the White Paper to build up a system of local government in Buganda under the Government in broad accordance with Mr. Walker's recommendations.

These advances in local government must be accompanied by the development of central political institutions. Because the central institutions cannot operate healthily without a sound and lively system of local government, so local government cannot flourish and progress unless the people of a country have a due share in the central political institutions. In this twofold process of development, the link between the district and the centre will be of supreme importance, and it is for this reason that it is so necessary to our whole policy that the district rather than the province should be the unit of representation for Africans on the Legislative Council.

Linking African M.L.C.s. with Districts

Members representing districts would not only be able to put forward the views and needs of those districts in the Council; they would equally spread information about the work of the Council in the districts. Hence district representation of Africans is an essential part of the plan which I put forward.

Some people in the country would advocate a more rapid advance than I am proposing. Section of opinion would no doubt favour the immediate placing of the unofficial side of the Legislative Council in a majority of direct elections of all unofficial members. In my opinion this country is not ready for these things, and I am satisfied that they are only desired by a small minority and that the great majority of public opinion would not favour them.

While I am anxious to increase the number of unofficial members substantially, I do not favour giving the unofficial side of the Council a majority over the Government supporters. Admittedly, the placing of the unofficial side of the Council in a majority has traditionally been a step forward in political

advancement in Colonial territories, but it is at least arguable on the basis of the recent experience that such a step would not be in the interests of a country like Uganda.

Here in Uganda it is of the first importance, as most of our leading public men would agree, that the Government should be in a position to act vigorously and to give a firm and bold lead to public opinion. I doubt whether that object would be furthered by placing the unofficial side of the Legislative Council in a majority, and I think that a far more fruitful line of advance is likely to be the gradually increasing participation of representatives of the unofficial side of government. (A step towards this direction was taken last year when the unofficial members of the Executive Council were substantially increased, so that there is now full participation by the leading unofficials in the formation of policy.)

Proposal for Cross-Benchers

I believe that the next step forward can be taken by introducing on the unofficial side of the Legislative Council a cross-bench of members drawn from unofficial or only partly official sources who would be free to speak and vote as they liked except on any issue treated by the Government as a matter of confidence. Such a step would strengthen the position of the Government by broadening the basis of its support, and I should regard this, together with a certain increase on the unofficial side, as a most fruitful way of bringing more people into the Legislative Council than the placing of the unofficial side of the Council in a majority over the Government supporters.

As regards direct elections, I am sure that the country is not ready for it. I do not mean to say by this that no form of election has suited to Africans; experience both in Uganda and elsewhere in Africa has shown that under proper conditions it can work successfully. Indirect election is already widely used and we intend that the majority of the district councils shall in future be elected either directly or indirectly. But in Africa at present elections are far more likely to be successful if the bodies to which candidates are to be chosen are not too remote from the people.

Direct election to the Legislative Council would not in my opinion and that of my advisers work satisfactorily at present. Our intention is that the African members should be selected for nomination by the Government of the district councils, which will themselves be largely elected bodies.

The Europeans, with some exceptions, and the Asians are, I believe, generally opposed to direct election, the Europeans being on the one side of their community and the Asians through fear of communal disharmony if election were introduced. These points have much substance, and I can see no ground for introducing direct election either for Europeans or for Asians, although I am anxious that the European and Asian members should as far as possible be associated with different towns or areas and that they should be appointed after suitable consultation.

Create Non-Official Representation

What I am proposing, therefore, is an increase of 12 members on the unofficial side, with the retention of the present proportions between the races; and a corresponding increase on the Government side, achieved in part by the creation of a cross-bench of members drawn from unofficial or only partly official sources, members who would be free to speak and vote as they liked except on any issue treated by the Government as a matter of confidence.

I am satisfied that such an increase in the membership of the Legislative Council is necessary to provide scope for a wider geographical representation of Europeans and Asians, to secure district representation for Africans, and to make the most of our existing political education of all sections of the community.

Such changes, if made, would, in my view, lay the foundations for the gradual development of a more representative and less artificial system; would provide a link on the African side between the Legislative Council and the districts, thus fitting in with the reforms which we propose to make in local government for Africans; and would greatly help in the process of building up the conception of a united Uganda.

I accordingly put forward the following recommendations for the reform of the Legislative Council:

(d) Instead of having 16 official members and 16 unofficials there should be eight *ex officio* members and 20 nominated members on the Government side and 28 representative

(Continued on page 1634)

Rail, Road, and Port Problems in East Africa

Mr. Dalton on Public's Failure to Appreciate Obstacles

THE ARRIVAL, mainly during the second half of the year, of six new 26-ton 2-6-2 main line locomotives from the United Kingdom and of two second-hand Garratt locomotives from Burma constituted an important addition to the Central Line locomotive fleet in the form of modern and reliable motive power, and, with the increased operating efficiency, enabled an increase of 22.22% to be achieved in the ton-mileage worked in the second half of the year.

The results achieved on the Tanga Line were in many respects better than those of 1951. There were increases of 18.65% in loaded wagon journeys and 18.69% in the miles run per wagon. Nevertheless the capacity of this line is inadequate to meet the traffic demands made upon it. Some improvements in haulage capacity resulted during the year from the transfer of three light-axle Garratt locomotives from the Kenya-Uganda section to the Tanga line. These engines achieved good results in what would be expected to take full advantage of their hauling capacity until water supplies have been radically improved and expanded, oil fuel storage and supply points installed, crossing loops extended, heavy grades eliminated, communications greatly improved, additional quarters built to accommodate extra staff, and the whole line ballasted.

The track is composed of 100 miles of 45-lb. British material and 144 miles of 40-lb. old German track. This is far too light for the weight of traffic now falling to be dealt with, and re-laying in 60-lb. track will be necessary within the next five years. Various works are already in hand, and the conversion of the Tanga Line rolling stock to the Westinghouse brake system is being pushed forward as quickly as possible. This will effect a radical improvement in the operating position by allowing interchangeability with Kenya-Uganda rolling stock.

The Tanganyika Road Services were again handicapped to meet the demands made upon them, and a severe handicap was imposed by the continued delay in the delivery of new saloon vehicles which, until the fleet is being re-equipped. The volume of public goods traffic carried rose from 37,261 tons in 1951 to 45,839 tons in 1952 and this was only achieved by hiring vehicles on a large scale.

Road conditions remained poor, giving rise to excessive maintenance and repair costs and, in some cases, the use of smaller and less economical vehicles on certain routes. Until a substantial improvement is effected in the road surfaces it will not be possible for the administration to provide an adequate, reliable and economic service or rates calculated to stimulate increased production.

All branches of the administration's transport services were fully taxed throughout the year and the marine services were no exception. They had to cope with a record tonnage of 321,000 tons, an increase of some 10% over 1951. Some congestion occurred at the ports of Mwanza and Bukoba at the south end of Lake Victoria, affecting the turn-out of lighters. The basing of the tug PERCY ANDERSON at Mwanza had a favourable effect on operations.

On Lake Tanganyika the only unit in service for over 11 months was the tug LEMMA. In December, the tug TEMBA, formerly the German tug ROSEN, which was scuttled off the Matagarassi River in 1941 and subsequently salvaged, returned to service after being in dock for 12 months for modernization and re-equipping with modern oil-fired boilers. The passenger accommodation was remodelled and a large keel fitted which has improved her stability out of all recognition. As now equipped the LEMMA should be capable of maintaining the Lake Tanganyika service for many years to come.

Substantial alterations were made in the basis on which

Being further extracts from the 1952 report on East African Railways and Harbours Administration, by Mr. A. Dalton, lately general manager.

import wharfage charges are raised at Tanganyika ports. Hitherto at these ports a flat rate of 14s. per ton was raised. Whilst goods imported through Mombasa had been charged at a fixed value of 2s. per ton, plus a handling charge of 2s. per ton. It had become apparent that the charges in Tanganyika were the lowest in the order of 1900 and that the increase in the Mombasa tariff permitted an annual surplus of about £70,000 to be earned, enabling substantial contributions to be made to the Harbours Betterment Fund. It was decided to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the necessity to increase the earnings from the Tanganyika ports to place import wharfage charges at an East African ports on a uniform basis, and the basis in force in Kenya was adopted with certain modifications. As from October 1, 1952, charges were raised at 15s. per ton on the duty-free value of the goods.

Ventilating Criticism

During the latter half of 1952 an increasing volume of criticism was being aimed at the administration services in Tanganyika. To permit of the criticism being adequately ventilated, it was decided to hold a special joint meeting of Transport Advisory Council and its railways and harbours sub-committees at East of Salaam in 1952. Interested parties were invited to submit representations on the administration's services. Written memoranda were submitted and oral presentations were also heard. After having considered all the evidence together with the memoranda submitted by the management, council was satisfied that the Transport Administration had done its utmost to meet the present transport demands in Tanganyika and with the advice of Transport Advisory Council had also taken such steps as were possible within the limits of finance and supply to provide for the future demands of Tanganyika.

It became apparent in the course of the hearing that while there was no failure on the part of the administration in its efforts to cater for the periodically rapid increase in the volume of traffic during a period of acute financial stringency and of continuous and frustrating delays in the delivery of rolling stock and equipment of all kinds, the public was insufficiently aware of the facts and of the magnitude of the problems facing the administration. The very considerable efforts which had been made to surmount these difficulties were also unknown to the public. Transport Advisory Council recommended that the management should employ the services of a competent firm of public relations advisers to advise on the steps to be taken to improve the manner in which it put its case to the public, and this was done. It is hoped that in the future the public will be able to have a better understanding of the problems facing East Africa's largest industrial undertaking and the manner in which they are being tackled.

Of the two main problems confronting the management, the shortage of capital funds has been mentioned in successive annual reports. Of equal importance are the inordinate delays in the delivery of rolling stock, equipment and material from the United Kingdom. In many cases the delivery periods quoted by the manufacturers are not excessive, but in the event prove to be utterly unreliable. Delivery dates are set back again and again.

A case in point is the high-class coaches which have been on order for nearly five years and which have still not arrived in East Africa. A preliminary order for 16 for the Kenya-Uganda section was placed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in November, 1947. Three more were ordered for the Tanganyika section early the following year. No delivery date was then quoted, but in May, 1949, it was indicated that the coaches might be in East Africa by the end of 1950. In April, 1950, they were definitely promised for delivery in August, 1951, but in April, 1951, the Crown Agents informed the management that delivery had not been set back to March, 1952. This date stood for some 18 months, when the Crown Agents advised that the manufacturers could no longer adhere to it, and that the delivery date would again be set back, this time to August, 1953. There can be no confidence that even this date will be adhered to.

In the meantime there is a severe shortage of upper class coaching stock. Numerous other examples could be quoted. Wherever in this report reference is made to two steam shunting locomotives which arrived in Kilindini in December, they were the first of an order for 18 which was placed in February, 1952, with a contract date for delivery quoted as June-August, 1951. In the event, this date was set back no fewer than five times, even then, the first two locomotives

arrived several months after the latest promised delivery date. The administration has suffered similarly and consequently the Public Works Service, with the others, for third-class coaches for the Tanganyika section, tank barrels for oil-tank wagons, and for the stacking grounds at the heavy breakdown sheds for clearing the line in the event of an accident, and a host of other items. The position is such that the administration is forced to consider very seriously the placing of orders outside the United Kingdom in countries where delivery can be offered within a reasonable time. Locomotives are in order in France, tank barrels in South Africa, and steel plate for the new deep-water berths at Mombasa and for locomotive repair purposes in Japan. The difficulties confronting United Kingdom manufacturers in the post-war period are well known to the management; they are perhaps not so well known to the general body of transport users. Nonetheless, the administration's experience confirms Sir Norman Kipping's recent remark that owing to delays in the execution of orders placed British industry is rapidly earning a reputation throughout the world for not keeping promises.

For Products

Difficulties have also been experienced from post-war products in another direction. Reference has already been made in last year's report to the serious effect on traffic working of derailments caused by fractures of relatively new axles. These derailments continued in the year under review with dire results to train operation and serious losses of equipment. Pre-war axle designs and specifications have not failed. Failures have also been experienced in the ball frames of certain locomotives, resulting in the loss of considerable haulage (and workshop) capacity. The locomotives affected were all delivered in the post-war period. No similar trouble was experienced with the pre-war engines of similar design with similar frames.

Kenya Housing

NEARLY 900 QUARTERS for Africans, varying from simple dwellings in the provinces to multi-storey flats in urban areas, were completed by the Public Works Department in Kenya last year, providing accommodation for some 3,750 persons. In Nairobi a large housing estate of 600 homes accommodating 2,500 people was completed at the rate of eight houses per week. Careful costing of the various types of building was kept. The most successful was a single semi-detached single storey pattern, the material for which were furnished by the department. The cost was £350 per house including roads, drainage, estate layout and tree planting. The cheapest form of building worked out at 9s. per super foot, and the highest 16s. per super foot, comparing favourably with costs in South Africa and other territories. In Nairobi more than 7,700 bed spaces for Africans will be provided by the African housing programme of the City Council's two-year plan. Already 1,664 have been completed in the first six months, and a further 1,860 are scheduled to be finished at the end of this year. Forty acres of land have been reserved for employers who wish to build accommodation for their labour, and 700 plots have been made available for Natives who wish to construct their own homes.

Territorial for N. Rhodesia

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia was foreshadowed in the speech of the Governor, Sir Albert Kenyon, when he opened the Legislative Council. The question of establishing a territorial force has been raised in the Council on numerous occasions. The Government proposes to introduce during the present session a bill to authorize the establishment of such a force.

Conference on rural economic development in Oloshana is being held this week and next at the Open College, Cambridge.

Mr. Blundell on India's Attitude Large Scale European Immigration Vital

LARGE SCALE EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION into Africa was urgently necessary, in view of Indian interest in the continent. This view was expressed in Southern Rhodesia recently by Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of Kenya's elected members. He was addressing the Rhodesia National Affairs Association in Salisbury.

The fact that India was, he said, trying to organize African opinion indicated a besting of Indian opinion against Africa. The continent should be populated with Europeans.

Mr. Blundell said that Mau Mau that had taken its present form in Kenya about five years ago. The Government had been warned, but had failed to appreciate the full implications. Had it not been for those Kikuyu who were brave and loyal, the destruction of Mau Mau would have been impossible without far more serious fighting. There had last winter been a definite danger of the movement spreading to Uganda, the Congo, and even to the Rhodesian border.

That this had not come about was the credit of Kenya Europeans; it had been averted by resolute action and moderation. To have gone out on commando, as some advocated, shooting anything in sight, would have provoked a black and white conflict. Instead, the situation had become a straightforward struggle between those for and against the Government.

Mr. Blundell added that danger to life and property in the European areas had now been largely removed, although in Kikuyu country it remained necessary to take precautions. The imagination of some young Kikuyu had been gripped by the element of African nationalism in Mau Mau, to which was added the general malaise sweeping through the continent.

Uneasy African

The Native was being ushered into the 20th century, and he was uneasy. He had not entirely made up his mind whether he wants to be in our world. He is clinging to the Western thought, and is without the ability to be carried into the Western way of life.

Mr. Blundell described a certain European element in Kenya as the "bash'em and bash'em boys." They liked to pick up an empty farm of discipline. But no amount of the strong hand attitude would solve this problem, where the African was like a man invited into the room containing no chair for him to sit on.

There is no hope for the African as an African in the modern world. He is a slow, inefficient creature, and has need of the guidance of the European if he is to benefit from Western civilization.

Mr. Blundell believed that unless the term "partnership," in much use to-day, was defined, it would have no meaning. Partnership demanded common standards, common responsibility, and common integrity. He suggested that the European had not been as sympathetic in the past towards the African as he should have been.

Readjustment Ahead

A PERIOD OF READJUSTMENT faced Northern Rhodesia, and might lead to get things into better perspective, said Sir Roy Jenkins in the Legislative Council recently. Given with a drop in base metal prices, Northern Rhodesia could compete in world markets and had nothing to fear. He added that the competition of a free metal market would not mean a change in Government policy in supplying base metal under copper requirements. He did not believe that a depression was likely to come to the territory but the Government must look at its expenditure. Building costs were particularly high; a Government house with three bedrooms, not particularly luxurious, cost about £1,000, excluding services and the cost of the sand. The economic rent would be over £40 a month, and few many people could afford such a fantastic rate.

Mau Mau Hideout Found Latest News from Kenya

A LARGE MAU MAU HIDEOUT has been discovered by the 4th Bn. The King's African Rifles in the Fort Hall forest area, where heavy casualties were inflicted on the terrorists. Consisting of some 60 huts and capable of accommodating 500 persons, the hideout was divided into four sections. The leaders occupied one, the other members of the gang another, while a kitchen and a hospital with a cemetery completed the camp.

Incidents continue in several of the disturbed areas. A shop in the Embu district has been burned down, and attacks have been made on the market there. One loyal African was killed during an attack on a European farm near Nairobi, and another murdered in Nairobi. The recently arrived Black Watch have already been in patrol action, killing one terrorist and wounding two.

Police Recruitment in Britain

The Kenya Government is recruiting in the United Kingdom for service as assistant police inspectors in the regular Kenya police. 450 are to be recruited in the ages of 20 and 35.

Recruits will be engaged by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on two-year contracts, extendable by mutual agreement, and may be considered for permanent posts in the Kenya Police. Salaries will be in the scale of £767 to £1,092 a year.

A motion demanding the use of methods of punishment other than collective punishment has been approved by the African members of the Kenya Legislature for submission to the next session. They declared that excessive use has been made of collective punishment in the Colony, and that it has completely disrupted African economy, alienating the sympathies of law-abiding Africans.

Fines totalling £835 have been imposed on a European firm of gunsmiths and sports outfitters on charges of failing to account for a deficiency in the stock of firearms in their warehouse. For the prosecution it was stated that some of the firearms which had reached Mau Mau terrorists, one having been used in an attempt to murder a European in Nairobi, and another in an attack on a military post in the Nakuru district.

In all, it was alleged, 33 firearms had been stolen, of which eight had been recovered by the police. Colonel P. A. Moracombe, Director of Kikuyu and Embu Guards, has issued a comprehensive guide to officers in charge of guard units.

Proposal to Release Jomo Kenyatta

Suggestions that Jomo Kenyatta and his associates should be released on condition that they agreed to use their considerable political influence to help end the emergency, have appeared in the Press. Colonel E. S. Grogan is understood to head a group which believes that this proposal should be adopted.

In a letter to the *Observer*, Diwan Chaman Lall, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, and formerly Indian Ambassador to Turkey, wrote, inter alia:

"I have sent out to Kenya by various Indian bodies to help Mr. Kenyatta to help Mr. Kenyatta. I suggested that the African leaders should be released, a *habeas corpus* granted, and the Kenyatta and his colleagues should be allowed to return to the country and tell the people to observe peace."

"My experience of African leaders in Kenya emboldens me to say that if Kenyatta is released along with his associates, they will be able to bring peace to the country within a very short while. The proposals advanced by me while I was in Kenya have now been communicated to the Colonial Office through the usual diplomatic channels.

"The only course is the path of justice and conciliation, and we should have the assurance of Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues that they will not fail to play their part."

More Intensive Farming Needed Contribution to Lower Living Costs

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN FARMERS could help to reduce living costs by more intensive farming, said Mr. Robertson when he opened the 10th annual congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

Such a responsibility was, he believed, imposed upon farmers by the system of guaranteed prices. Increased yields and lower production costs were essential. Recent droughts had made Rhodesia a very water-minded, and the thousands of small conservation dams were a pleasing feature of the countryside, but there had not to date been any marked realization of the need to develop large-scale irrigation schemes.

"Any country that proceeds in the belief that it can continue indefinitely to import its food supplies is building on insecure foundations, as the hungry mouths in the world are increasing at an alarming rate annually and agricultural production lags behind. We have the potential both in our highveld and lowveld areas under irrigation, and the need is urgent for us to solve the inherent problems.

Mr. Robertson believed that the time was now ripe for the subdivision of the large farms in the higher rainfall areas into smaller units, which could be more intensively farmed, and he believed that was automatically coming about by the rise in the value and the capital cost of

Despite Northern Rhodesian copper and Southern Rhodesian base metals, Mr. Robertson had no doubt that it was agriculture which would constitute the backbone of the Federation's economy. For that reason, a great responsibility rested upon farmers.

In conservation work, Southern Rhodesia was now a model for the other countries of the Federation. Unprotected arable land on a farm was a rare exception. In fact, the Colony had progressed so far in this respect that it could look forward to the stage when yields would be increased by the general adoption of proper conservation farming.

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**THE FOOD
FOR GROWING CHILDREN**

Southern Rhodesia's New Leader United Party Chooses Mr. Garfield Todd

SIR R. V. REGINALD GARFIELD TODD, M.P., aged 45, who was born in New Zealand, has been elected leader of the United Party of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Sir Godfrey Huggins, whom he is expected to follow as Prime Minister of the Colony when Sir Godfrey becomes Prime Minister of the new Federal State.

After five years in the brick and pottery trade, Mr. Todd entered Glen Leigh Theological College, graduated from Otago University, and was ordained in 1931. Three years later he went to Southern Rhodesia as superintendent of Dadaya Mission, and he still continues to hold that position of an honorary capacity.

He was elected to Parliament by Insiza constituency in 1946 and two years later re-elected for the new district of Shabani (which includes Insiza). He farms at Hokenuf Ranch.

Mrs. Todd is headmistress of "Dadaya boarding school for Africans."

Sir Godfrey's Plan

In his speech of resignation, Sir Godfrey urged his party to refuse concessions to extremists. "A liberal and progressive Native policy had made Southern Rhodesia racially a happy country. But if the Confederate Party won a footing in the first Federal Party, we will be condemned to that intense racial hatred which prevents countries from advancing and doing their duty."

"The United Party should not make concessions or promises in order to catch Confederate votes. If so, they would find themselves in the same position as South Africa's United Party to-day."

"To introduce national racial politics into this country will be the end of Southern Rhodesia and the end of our founder's dream," warned Sir Godfrey. "If the Confederate Party stands for the federal election, all other parties should combine to fight them."

Africans in Southern Rhodesia had "not done too badly since they emerged from the stone age 50 years ago. They will continue to go on in this way if you continue with your policy, and that is what I believe it is your duty to do."

"I believe you will continue to be landlords and, while providing areas for each race to develop their own social life, you will not attempt to keep back the African who earns advancement when working in your area. It is absolutely certain that if you produce a sense of frustration in the minds of the majority—quite apart from the moral sense—it will lead eventually to the elimination of the European in Africa."

Sir Godfrey's remarks clearly envisaged that the United Party would, in the new political climate of federation, change its name.

Political Background to Federation

THE NDELA CORRESPONDENT of *The Times*abled an interesting dispatch a few days ago about political developments in Central Africa.

Having pointed out that the three political leaders of the new Federal Party are Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Roy Welensky, and Sir Malcolm Barrow, that the new Confederate Party has lately extended its organizing drive to Northern Rhodesia, and that Northern Rhodesia's new Progressive Party is led by Dr. Alexander Smith of Lusaka, with Mr. W. M. Comrie and Captain A. J. Smith, of Kitwe, as deputies, he writes:

"The Federal Party's chief assets in Northern Rhodesia are the personal prestige of Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky, together with the important votes from the victory of the pro-federalists over African opposition in Northern

Rhodesia and at the Southern Rhodesian referendum on federation where the opponents were exclusively European. Offsetting these assets slightly is the fact that there is a vague feeling in Northern Rhodesia that the Federal Party is predominantly Southern Rhodesian in make-up and outlook."

"Finally, the Federal Party can rely on the support of moderate and conservative elements, largely British, in the background who accept the party's recent tentative efforts to define what it means by racial partnership—a situation which says in effect that the two races prefer a natural segregation not based on rigid laws, that the European will remain the senior partner in any racial partnership at least in the foreseeable future, and that the two races are assimilable into European economic life should it be based on equal terms within the limits of customary social segregation by, as it were, mutual consent."

Progressive Party's Policy

"The Progressive Party appeals to smaller numbers than either of the other two, but has a bold leadership, and is generally accepted as having an honest policy on racial questions, in the sense that it alone openly accepts the implications of its policy, and does not what might loosely be called an English Liberal way. The party programme states that partnership means—in however long a time—the eventual acceptance of the African on equal terms, a recognition which many liberally inclined persons in the Federal Party hesitate to make. The party's leader, Dr. Alexander Smith, is well known throughout the country. A medical man, a barrister, and part-time farmer, he is also editor of a bi-weekly newspaper published in Lusaka, in which he conducts lively polemics (which are sometimes unorthodox, always commanding attention) in favour of the Progressive Party, suffers the handicap of having been for years identified with a somewhat bitterly critical personal campaign in which Sir Roy Welensky has been a more or less permanent target. The Progressive Party's support would probably be fairly considerable in Lusaka, where a largely British Civil Service population combines with Dr. Scott's personal following to give the party votes. Elsewhere the party strength will be small."

"On the Copperbelt Mr. Comrie's influence among European copperminers is somewhat curtailed by the fact that he originally entered the country some six years ago as a Colonial Civil servant charged with the task—by a Labour Colonial Secretary—of advising on the organizing of African trade unions. It is also hardly to be challenged that a vote for the Progressive Party will have a net effect one lost to the Federal Party."

"The Confederate Party's greatest handicap in Northern Rhodesia is a total lack of personalities in its leadership. Its only well-known figure, Mr. J. H. Duddy Young, may carry the votes of all Southern Rhodesians who voted with him against federation in the referendum, but in Northern Rhodesia his somewhat rancorous view of Northern Rhodesia as a 'backwash' not worth federating with, is hard to overcome."

"The Confederate Party's chief asset is a boldly uncompromising stand on racial issues which, however regrettable it may seem to many, is probably not far from the deep-rooted and often unexpressed wish of a great many, perhaps even most—Europeans in Central Africa, namely a segregation of the races so arranged as to permit Africans to work within a Europeanized social and economic order, while living alongside that order rather than within it."

Disunion Situation

"It is fairly plain that Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Godfrey Huggins expect that politics in the federation would start with a universal acceptance of the principle of racial partnership—albeit undefined—because partnership forms part of the preamble to the federal constitution, and might thus have seemed likely to stay outside the political field. All this has been totally changed by the Confederate Party's appeal for votes on a policy of no racial partnership. The resulting situation is as interesting as it is disturbing."

"While there is little doubt that the present Confederate Party approach is dishonest in that it seeks election as a Federal Government on what might be called an anti-federal policy, it needs to be remembered that Southern Rhodesia as a self-governing Colony cannot be bound by Britain or anyone else how it shall limit its political horizons."

"It is probable that the Federal Party may expect to be returned, but that the Confederate Party will have strong representation in the Federal Parliament and may well capture one or more seats on the Copperbelt where its programme strikes responsive chords in many hearts and not all of them South African. What is more, the Copperbelt labour situation and a possible worsening of racial relations, added to a fall in copper prices following the drop in the price of copper, will tend to bias the present overwhelming personal

superiority of Sir Roy Welensky over his potential opponents. An instinctive recognition of these factors, and his in questions now exercising many Northern Rhodesian minds, can give an answer. The question is: When would happen if the first Federal Government is a Confederated Party Government elected on a programme which specifically and categorically rejects the principle of racial partnership which figures prominently in the basic conceptions from which federation in Central Africa was born.

Lord Hewellin leaves for Salisbury

LORD HEWELLIN, Governor-General Designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be sworn-in at the PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA, on his appointment. He is due in Salisbury on September 1st.

Lord Hewellin is accompanied by two secretaries, Major Peter Hodgkins and Captain Bernard. In Salisbury the offices at present occupied by the Southern Rhodesian Governor, Sir John Kennedy, who will retire in November, and the Prime Minister, will be taken over by the Governor-General and the Federal Prime Minister. Milton Building, one of the Southern Rhodesian Government's latest buildings, will be placed at the disposal of the new Federal Government.

To aid the temporary Ministers in making preparations for the first Federal elections, at the end of this year, embryo departments are in course of preparation, including the Cabinet Office, Treasury, Internal Affairs, External Affairs, and Attorney-General's office. One of the initial decisions of the first Federal Assembly, which will meet early in January, will be to settle the site of the Federal capital. Until this is settled, no new buildings specifically for the Federal Administration can be started.

The first Federal Government *Gazette* will be published on the day of Lord Hewellin's arrival in Salisbury, and will thereafter be issued (technically) on Fridays.

For official purposes a coat-of-arms incorporating those of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be used until a Federal coat-of-arms is officially adopted.

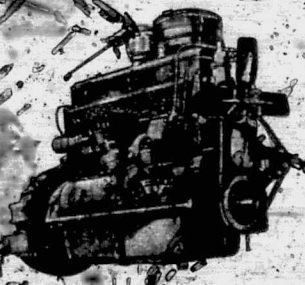
Col. S. Gore-Browne on Major Problem

COLONEL STEWART GORE-BROWNE has written to the *Manchester Guardian* on the "major problem" in Central Africa, of "restoring the confidence which Africans once had in Europeans but which the events of the past year or so have, rightly or wrongly, almost completely destroyed."

"It is strange how this seems to be ignored not only by politicians and publicists but by officials and administrators who ought to know better. What is to be done about it? If things are left as they are the danger is not, as you have already pointed out, Africans' opposition in the shape of insurrection or even open revolt, but a breakdown on a large scale. What we have to fear is ever-increasing tension and racial suspicion to an extent which would nullify all the economic progress promised by the pioneers of federation."

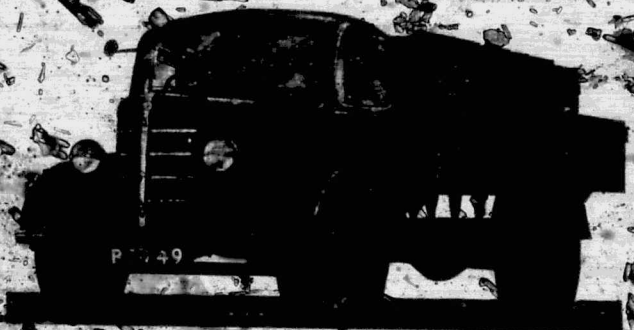
"Well, what is to be done about it? Words certainly will not hold water, there has been too much said already. The inter-racial unity to which you refer is a good long way off, and may not turn out to be quite what is expected. But I should like to suggest one thing which has not, I think, been mentioned elsewhere, and that is for the conference which is to be held next month in London to consider constitutional advance for Northern Rhodesia to consider dropping the insistence on British citizenship as a qualification for the franchise. It is not clear why the right to vote on several British-protected territories (as in several other Colonies) who possess the other qualifications laid down in the electoral law.

"The same thing could happen in Nyasaland, which at present has no franchise. If Africans can gradually be convinced that it is sensible as well as the constitutional path for them to follow is to make use of the powers put into their hands by the common voters' roll, racial tension might be reduced and the way towards genuine partnership, that nebulous but desirable ideal, appreciably smoothed."



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PERSONALIA

MR. M. P. BYERS is Acting Senior Commissioner in Uganda.

MR. and MRS. I. SOMEN, of Nairobi, have arrived in London after spending several weeks on the Continent.

SIR MILLS THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., has been elected president of the National Advertising Benevolent Society.

LORD MANSFORTH has left Kenya by air for Europe. He will be in England for a few days in the latter part of September.

MR. and MRS. F. JOELSON and Miss JOY JOELSON returned to England last Friday from Madeira in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. L. S. AMERY has left to revisit South Africa and Rhodesia. He expects to be back in London about the middle of next month.

HERR HANS FRICKE has been provisionally recognized as German Consul-General in Salisbury, with jurisdiction including Northern Rhodesia.

MR. F. WARDE, who has just returned to Uganda has been appointed manager of the Inja branch of the Uganda Co. (A), Ltd., motor division.

CAPTAIN I. H. MORTEN, R.N., representative in England of the tobacco growers of Southern Rhodesia, has returned to London from a visit to the Colony.

COMMANDER THE HON. R. P. LONSDALE, R.N. (Retd.) chaplain in Eldoret, Kenya, and MISS KATHLEEN MURPHY DEAL were married in Sussex a few days ago.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA and MRS. LEWEY are homeward bound in the CITY OF EXETER. During his absence from the Protectorate, SIR WALTER HARRAGIN will act for him.

MR. C. B. BISSET, Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika, is visiting Moshi in connexion with the Sheffield University expedition to Kilimanjaro, and inspecting various mineral deposits in the Pare-Lushoto area.

MR. PAUL RYKENS will remain a member of the boards of Unilever Ltd. and Unilever N.V., and chairman of the latter company, after reaching retirement age towards the end of this year, but his services will be on a part-time basis only.

LIEUTENANT V. B. MITCHELL, R.N., elder son of Mrs. W. C. Mitchell and stepson of Mr. W. C. Mitchell, of Kaele, Kenya, and MISS GILLIAN MARY LAWRIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lawrie, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

LORD LLEWELLYN sailed last Thursday in the PRETORIA CASTLE to take up his duties as Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Among the passengers in the ship are SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, LADY MARY ALEXANDER, MR. B. R. COHEN, MR. and MRS. W. F. STUBBS, and MR. and MRS. GORDON BROWN.

SIR MICHAEL BARRINGTON-WARD, a member of the Railway Executive since its inception, and formerly divisional general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, who will retire on October 1, is a brother of the former editor of the *Times* who died during a voyage round Africa while his ship was in Bar es Salaam, where he lies buried.

Three Sudanese, EL FIGANI ABDEL RAHMAN, of the editorial staff of *El Nil*, ABDULLA KAGAB, editor of *El Sahara*, IZZEDIN MUSTAFA, managing director of a Khartoum company, and MANSOUR EBRENDI, ABDEL RAHMAN, assistant Press officer of the Sudan Government, have arrived in this country for a tour arranged by the Central Office of Information. Their itinerary will include visits to a Lancashire cotton mill and the liner CITY OF MARY. They will also ride in the river cabin of the underground train.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, SIR ROY WELENSKY, MR. G. F. BECKETT, and African representatives are due in England about September 7 for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on constitutional questions.

MR. RAY LETCHER, of Endeless, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Kenya Legislative Council caused by the retirement of MAJOR ALBERT KEYSER as representative of the Trans-Nzoia constituency. Mr. Letcher saw service during the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, first with the 4th South African Horse Artillery, then in the R.A.F.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, who has been appointed chairman of the British Transport Commission, is a son of the late Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff 1915-3. After serving in the First World War, Sir Brian came from the Army in 1933, and two years later became managing director of Decca South Africa, Ltd., during the 1930s. He was in the Union Defence Force, with which he went to Kenya. From there he served on the staff of East Africa Command before going to successive appointments in the Western Desert, Italy and Germany, where he became Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief in 1947, and three years later was appointed Commander-in-Chief Middle East Land Forces. He has now been released from the post of Adjutant-General which he assumed last March.

Obituary

Mr. Harry Posselt

MR. HARRY POSSELT, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 90, was one of the Colony's most colourful pioneers. His discovery of the "Zimbabwe" — a curious pitted in soapstone, whose design is now part of the Southern Rhodesian coat of arms — was of world international interest.

It was a book written by Cliff Mauch on the newly discovered Zimbabwe ruins which first lured Mr. Posselt and his elder brother Willie from their native Natal. In 1887 they crossed the Limpopo by ox-wagon, but tsetse forced them back. A year later, however, they were in Mashonaland. From Zimbabwe they brought back relics to show President Kruger of Cecil Rhodes; some were bought by the latter for £100. The soapstone bird, their most celebrated find, amounted a long slender monolith.

Encounters with suspicious or hostile Africans were common to the brothers during this period prior to the pioneer column's entry. Harry Posselt joined the latter, and when a more tranquil situation prevailed he opened a trading store near Selingwe. With four others he formed the "Ancient Ruins" Company; its object was to excavate neighbouring hills. Gold beads and bangles and a few pieces of smelted gold were discovered. Mr. Posselt once had hopes that the pegging of his farm could include the Zimbabwe ruins; he envisaged the vicinity of the temple as a cattle kraal.

Apart from Rhodes, Mr. Posselt knew Dr. Jameson and Colenso and well. At Rhodes's request he secured wild game which was later sent to the pen at Groot Schuur. He was with Rhodes on the morning of the massacre of Allan Wilson's band on the Shangani River came through.

Mr. Posselt finally settled on a farm at Ellisburg, near Fort Victoria, allotted to him by Dr. Jameson. Until shortly before his death he was managing the 2,000 acres with the help of his wife. His son, Herbert, was manager of Centenary City, the area of prefabricated bungalows specially built to house visitors to the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo, and Mr. Posselt's visit to the exhibition was among his last activities.

Obituary (continued)

Mrs. Harriet Ladbury

MRS. HARRIET LADBURY, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 102, was the wife of the Rev. H. B. Ladbury, at one time secretary of the Church Missionary Society's mission in Uganda. Mr. and Mrs. Ladbury went to the East Africa in 1903 and worked there for 37 years before returning to Naivasha, Kenya. Mrs. Ladbury was 53 when she first went to East Africa, against medical advice. At that time her determination to accompany her husband was considered most unwise.

DR. KENNETH RODGER, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 53, reached Southern Rhodesia in 1935 as superintendent of the Ingusheni Mental Hospital. Largely through his efforts the Bulawayo Nervous Disorders Hospital was started. In World War I Dr. Rodger, who was born in Bothwell, Scotland, served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and, after transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, was shot down, wounded, and captured.

MRS. BETTE CARLAD, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 63, was well known during the war as an able nurse in Rhodesia in an army hospital. She lived near her home at Stamford Northants. So attached did she become to those men from the Colony that five years ago she decided to emigrate there with her husband and two children. His took up farming near Salisbury.

MR. W. C. D. ROBERTSON, who has died in Umtata, aged 76, was a chemist who emigrated from Edinburgh in 1926. He was a Past Master of the Umtata Lodge of Freemasons, and a founder of the lodge in Nkana, where he lived for some time.

MR. S. SAMUEL, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, established Salisbury's fire brigade as a separate department of the municipality just before the last war; it had till then been run by the British South Africa Police.

MR. SIDNEY JARMAN, an 1894 Rhodesian pioneer who was presented to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and to Prince Margaret in Gwelo during the recent Royal tour, has died in that town, aged 88.

MR. HAROLD JOHN SCALES, who has died in this country at the age of 81, was a director of McDonald's Scales and Co. Ltd., a company of whose board is son is now a member.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR HENRY COX, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Lynton, Devon, at the age of 73, served with the Sudan Government from 1913-1915.

MISS KATHERINE FLEMING, founder in 1911 of the Girls' High School in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Cape Town, aged 83.

Land Tenure Proposals

CONVERSION OF LAND TENURE to the freehold system is urged in a memorandum sent to the Colonial Secretary by the elected members of Northern Rhodesia. It is signed by Sir Roy Welensky (non-official chairman), Mr. G. B. Beckett (Member for Natural Resources), and Mr. G. F. M. Van Eeden. For several years European in the territory have expressed suggestions that the conversion (only in areas set aside for European settlement) should be brought about, but discussion about Government grants of land to the Northern Rhodesian Government rejected the proposal, contending that speculation might be encouraged by a premature granting of freehold tenure. It is understood that the non-officials now suggest that at least 10 years must elapse and a specified amount of development be undertaken before a leaseholder could seek conversion to freehold. It is felt that this will encourage settlement and higher farming standards, without impinging in any way upon Native land rights.

Letter to the Editor

Hatred and Friendship

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, In reply to the letter from Mr. F. M. Stokes, we know that some Africans visiting this country for education do return with a hatred of the inconsiderate treatment which they may have received here. We can, however, assure Mr. Stokes that many, we believe the majority, return with real appreciation of their welcome, and make permanent friends here. Our Council was formed 30 years ago to facilitate the formation of these friendships, and we are always glad to supply information about our work to anyone who is interested.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE COLE,
Secretary, East and West Friendship Council.

Kenya To Import Grain

KENYA WILL IMPORT 132,000 bags of grain from America and 198,000 bags from South Africa to meet the Colony's requirements until the new crop is harvested. Consumption of grain stocks doubled in the second quarter of this year, chiefly owing to a famine relief in Nyanza and to the high prices ruling in the adjoining countries. In East Africa and Tanganyika the controlled price is 560/- against 500/- per bag in Kenya, such price is to be retained for the imported grain, the difference being mainly supplied from maize control balance. An import of 17,000 tons of wheat has also been authorized.

All letters posted in Nairobi during Bible Week were overvalued: Kenya Bible Week.

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African M.L.C. in N. Rhodesia

Do They Side with Mr. Nkumbula?

AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS in Northern Rhodesia have been accused of deliberate misrepresentation by SIR ROY WELSKY, leader of the non-officials. Speaking in the Legislative Council, he suggested that the Government would sooner or later be forced to do something about people who make false statements on Government policy and activities. He did not advocate restriction of speech or freedom of justice, fairness and "a very tolerant approach to African matters. African leaders believed that tolerance meant work. However, they and their people would live to regret it.

He asked whether the two African members of the Legislative Council, who were also members of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, subscribed to the views expressed by Mr. Nkumbula, president of that body.

Voice of Moscow

An article by Mr. Nkumbula which had been published in a West African newspaper had been a desperate attempt to make African opinion known to the Queen, to "land on the white settlers, and to the African's state servitude." In a highly civilized country such statements would be dismissed as obvious claptrap and nonsense; it was the voice of Moscow speaking, and if the two African M.L.Cs. believed it, the Council "would have to take the position."

The wildest statements were made at meetings of the African representative and Provincial Councils, yet there was nobody to say "you are talking nonsense."

Mr. J. S. MOFFAT, one of the European representatives for African interests, described Sir Roy Welensky's speech as "a most significant development." On every occasion on which he (Mr. Moffat) or the Rev. E. C. Nightingale had thought it necessary to raise controversial matters, they had been urged by the European-elected members not to do so. Now Sir Roy had raised a controversial question, and the elected members seemed to approve.

The suggestion that African M.L.Cs. should define their views on Mr. Nkumbula's statement seemed an eminently reasonable request. "To me it creates rather a useful precedent, in case it might in the future be necessary to require any other non-official to clarify his views on any point."

Mr. Moffat strongly disapproved of any suggestions for a passive resistance campaign by Africans, for that would be a profound error of tactics on the part of the African people.

Indian Immigrants Refused Transit

FORTY-TWO PERSONS FROM INDIA were recently refused transit by the Portuguese authorities when they stated that they wished to go to Northern Rhodesia via Beira. The incident was the subject of an official statement in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by Mr. W. M. McCall, Acting Attorney-General, who explained that representations had been made to Northern Rhodesia by the Indian High Commissioner in Nairobi, who had asked that the Portuguese authorities be instructed to permit passage of the Indian immigrants. Guarantees had simultaneously been offered by the Indian community in Lusaka. These were passed on to Portuguese East Africa, but transit facilities were refused.

L.S.D.

TEASER CAMPAIGN as everyone knows is the advertising world's equivalent of a ploy in Africa (except perhaps in the Sultan) and Rhodesians have recently been treated to such announcements in the advertisement columns of their papers that "L.S.D. is coming." It is proved to be the League of Safe Drivers. It is public-spirited men who had been involved in an accident rate in the Colony.

10-mile cycle marathon race was recently held in Lusaka.

West Coast Port Action Urged

Advantages of Tiger Bay

A FURTHER PLEA for action to obtain a west coast port has been made by the Federation of Rhodesian Industries.

They have passed a resolution urging the Federal Government to take steps to ensure provision of territory in South West Africa and Angola where a new port and railway line could be built. Mr. C. J. Bowden, executive manager of the Federation, has successfully secured some of the negotiations between the Portuguese and British Government over Lake Namibia which negotiations for land in Angola and the latter's also Portuguese territory.

The new Central African Federation would be the only country in the world under one administration which was without a seaport. Mr. A. M. Close, of Marandellas, a Rhodesian surveyor, has presented figures showing the favourable position of Tiger Bay for merchant shipping. Through Tiger Bay the land and sea route to Southampton from a convenient point just south of the Victoria Falls would be 5,275 miles long.

Shorter Route

This compares with the route (8,228), Lourenco Marques (8,020), and Cape Town (7,317) miles. The figures are based on the round-the-Cape route on the assumption that the Suez Canal will become progressively more unsafe for British shipping. The gradient on the proposed railway route, which is far lower than on any other of the proposed routes, as is the maximum altitude.

Other points put forward in favour of the Tiger Bay proposal are: (a) it would bring Rhodesia nearer vital dollar markets; (b) it would be convenient for Warlike coal exports, as these become increasingly available when hydro-electric schemes are in operation; (c) no device such as an international corridor would be needed; (d) a port at Tiger Bay could be more easily defended in time of war than could African ports; (e) surveyors regard the site as admirably suited to its proposed purposes.

S. Rhodesian Controls Eased

THE RECENT RELAXATION of controls in Northern Rhodesia has been the subject of comment by the Colony's Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. W. A. E. Wiggerton. He said that the Government had two objectives: to allow industry to buy its raw materials from the cheapest source of supply, and to remove, as far as possible, one artificial factor contributing towards the high cost of living. This would be done by easing restrictions applying to certain essential goods known to be available more cheaply from non-sterling than sterling sources. The corollary was that industry should be able to reduce costs and, to some degree, selling prices. In estimating the extent of relaxation possible, the Government had to maintain a margin of safety. The sterling area must keep its overall surplus on dollar account as large as possible. Along with other countries in the sterling area, Southern Rhodesia had to do all that it could to strengthen the central reserve. Total expenditure would accordingly be kept under constant review. Mr. Wiggerton said that the three main contributory factors of the improved balance of payments, permitting the easing of controls, has been the Colony's high level of non-sterling exports, increased receipts of non-sterling capital (including dollar capital from loans), and the comparatively low level of foreign currency expenditure in the past year.

The return of 10,000 Africans enlisted nearly two years ago in the Canal zone and due to be repatriated in October this year and August, 1954, will be replaced by about 1,000 a month. They will be replaced by newly enlisted members of the East African Pioneer Corps, of which 6,500 will be recruited in Uganda.

Duties of Colonial Governors Job's Patience and Sense of Timing

THE COURSE of a colony leading to the Colonial Governors. *The Times* wrote on Monday:

It was left to the Governors of the 1940s to pursue the long-term implications of indirect rule by handing away some of the power at the centre. Elected provinces and chiefdoms began to appear in the 1940s and representative Ministers in the executive. Lord Johnston in Jamaica and Nigeria, Sir Philip Mitchell in Kenya, Sir Alan Burns in the Gold Coast were the early devisers of 'transitional' constitutions. They were all men of an earlier dispensation, wielding exceptional personal authority, but trying to shape the Colonial system so that it would be more in line with the spirit of the age.

Probably neither they nor anyone else fully realized just how hard these transitional constitutions would be to work or what a heavy legacy they were passing on to their successors, the present generation of Colonial Governors. Transitional constitutions involve awkward separations of power and responsibility, and give impetus to racial rivalries, personal ambitions for power, and sentiments of national prestige. In few cases has it been possible to hold the 1946 type of transitional constitutions which the initiators of these constitutions had envisaged.

Economic Knowledge

A Colonial Governor's duty must be to exercise his administrative ability as high an order as his predecessor, coupled with a familiarity with economics which was denied to him. He must continue to have a thorough knowledge of Native law and customs at the district level, but in addition must possess a certain flair which enables him to handle politicians of all kinds in the central government. It is his needs above all things the patience of Job and a sense of timing.

He must possess the powers of leadership which enable him to hold the loyalty of his Civil Service to any one measures of which they may disapprove, the need for which threaten their careers. He is like a batsman perpetually at wicket-keeper in and out, against a succession of fast and tricky bowlers. He must possess the nerves and physique to sustain long hours of work together with perpetual

alliances against a crisis and all this in the most trying climates. And, besides, go wrong he may be required to direct a military campaign. It is great tribute to the Colonial Governor that they have so often been able to produce so many men with these qualities, considering that when they were recruited, it was never foreseen that they would require them."

Kariba or Kariba

WAITING FOR THE KAFUE GORGE hydro-electric scheme should be put in hand without waiting for the major Kariba scheme is now under discussion in Lusaka. Government representatives from the two Rhodesias have before their reports on progress in the road to the Kariba Gorge required for testing purposes.

The latter, strongly favoured by Northern Rhodesia, would probably cost £28m compared with £75m for Kariba. Since the latter figure was, however, the estimate made in 1954, it is likely to require considerable revision. Some power would probably be forthcoming from Kariba three or four years more rapidly than in the case of Kariba. It was in February last that the Northern Rhodesian Legislature approved the Kafue scheme and authorized the Government to start work as soon as possible. The Economic Secretary, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, at that time stressed the urgency of the need for power and his speaking on the project before waiting for federation. A few weeks ago it was announced that, in the absence of assured supply of power, the Copperbelt mining companies had borrowed a £2,400,000 loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank, for the purpose of increasing the capacity of their thermal power stations and of importing power from the Belgian Congo.

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Tuberculosis in Central Africa

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has published a booklet on the disease in the Commonwealth.

In Northern Rhodesia it states, *inter alia*: "In 1950 a tuberculin survey was carried out on apparently healthy members of the African population residing on the line of rail and in the more remote districts. The results showed clearly that the main source of the spread of the disease is to be found in the new urban and industrial towns situated in the line of rail area, whilst an extra-territorial source does exist in industrial areas in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa which have been attracting labour from Northern Rhodesia for many years.

Some 80% of those apparently healthy persons over 30 years of age who were tested in the line-of-rail areas were tuberculin-positive, indicating that the African has some degree of resistance to the disease, and that he can be infected with the tubercle bacillus and not develop active disease.

Vaccination with B.C.G. has been recommended for school children and infants in the line-of-rail areas (and attention to extend this). Treatment of active cases of tuberculosis has been started, though only a limited number of beds are available. Two special treatment centres are planned to come into operation in the immediate future, one on the Copperbelt and one in Lusaka; both will have fully-equipped chest wards providing 50 beds for Africans, and, in close working association therewith, a sanatorium-cum-village settlement capable of accommodating 200 patients. In addition, tuberculosis wards for Africans and European will be established in the main Government hospitals.

In Nyasaland a small investigation was made in 1951 in the Domasi development area, 20 miles from Zomba. The results obtained from Mantoux testing of a random 10% of that population showed the following rates of tuberculin-positives: up to one year, 10%; from one to five years, 19%; from five to 10 years, 33%; and over 18 years, 70%.

Nyasaland has no specific institution for the treatment of tuberculous patients and no specialist tuberculosis officer, but a member of the Medical Department is receiving training.

E.A.A.R.O.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization for 1952 contains a full record of the wide variety of activities undertaken. Three new sections were opened during the year as part of the long-term research programme, forest entomology, soil microbiology, and soil physics. The clove research scheme having worked out the cause and control of die-back, and carried out basic research into the fungal origin of "sudden death" disease as far as the problem permits, was terminated, and a technological scheme evolved to provide information as to whether or not control measures are practicable. In a tribute to the work of Dr. Nutman and his team, the report says that, considering the negative results of previous investigations into clove diseases and the baffling and intractable nature of the problems at the time the clove research scheme started, the measure of achievement was the more striking.

Most native labour requirements in Northern Rhodesia were met, according to the 1952 report of the Labour and Mines Department, but there was a great shortage of good domestic servants owing to higher wages paid in industry. Work as shop assistants and deliverymen was still popular, and native clerical vacancies were easily filled, although the education standard required is rising. The report adds that African artisans or drivers could almost pick their employers. Among farmers there was still a shortage of labour, and employers in rural areas generally had more difficulties than those in towns.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A street in Nairobi is to be named after its first citizen, Sergeant Ellis, R.M., who arrived in 1907.

The first mobile health unit to operate in the Nyasa Province of Kenya has completed its first month's work. It is staffed by three Africans, a grade II medical assistant, a dresser and a driver.

Floods have done extensive damage in the Sudan. At Gell the water broke through the main bankment and damage assessed at £200,000 was done to house property. Seven hundred houses were destroyed or damaged at Kosti, where 202 millimetres of rain fell in five hours. Other centres which suffered were Merowe, Tokar and Dongola.

Tenders have already been submitted for houses and other buildings at "Centenary City," which was specially built to accommodate visitors to the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Malaya. The latter closes on August 29. One thousand prefabricated steel and hardboard houses (12 ft. x 11 ft.) are for sale with 500 asbestos-cement and 250 prefabricated timber and plaster board bungalows. Other housing units of asbestos and cement could house 800 Africans.

Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, has told the Legislative Council that the British Government has agreed to discuss the issue of East African federation at the present time, saying that he made this statement on the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Before any move in this direction was made, he added, public opinion would be fully consulted. Sir Andrew was referring to a speech made by Mr. Lytton at the East African dinner in London last month.



State Aid for Local Industries

Rhodesian Business Men's Concern

Objections against discriminate Government aid to local industries has been expressed at the annual congress of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, in Bulawayo.

A resolution was passed urging the Southern Rhodesian Government to beware of encouraging inefficient production and of forcing prices above world levels. Government assistance, it added, should be confined to industries with reasonable prospects of contributing to the essential national economy. Since Rhodesia looked to other countries for capital, undue protection might seriously affect trade with such countries.

Another resolution, passed unanimously, called upon the new Federal Government to abrogate the Congo Basin Treaties, which were alleged to be outmoded and irrelevant.

Criticisms of British car manufacturers were voiced during the passage of a resolution asking for release of dollar exchange to import U.S. passenger cars. British makers, said speakers, had failed to accept the challenge to provide an "austere" car for African conditions. Many current British models were found in Africa before they had completed 20,000 miles.

Hydro-Electric Plans

Mr. W. A. B. Winter, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, told the congress that agreement had been reached between the two Rhodesias to finance the Kafue hydro-electric scheme from sources outside those normally available to the Federal Government. The scheme would be completed between 1952 and 1959, and the Northern Rhodesian Government would then give full backing to the larger and more costly Kariba Gorge project.

Mr. Winter was replying to a resolution (defeated) that the Government be urged to limit expenditure on the Kariba scheme. Cheap power, he said, the cost of thermal power must tend to rise as the railways faced heavy capital expenditure necessitated by heavier coal traffic. Quite apart from hydro-electric plans, expanding the territories' thermal generating plant would probably cost nearly £50m. in the next 10 or 12 years.

North Charterland Exploration

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1937) LTD. incurred a consolidated loss of £19,820 in the calendar year 1952, compared with a profit of £22,340 in the previous year. Income tax absorbs £4,794, and £16,000 is brought from general reserve. The carry-forward is £19,199, against £27,752 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £51,131 in shares of 1s. Capital reserve stands at £22,077; revenue reserves at £49,109, and current liabilities at £54,109. Fixed assets are valued at £57,530, investment in a subsidiary at £20,037, and current assets at £98,859, including £3,793 in cash. In Nyasaland profit amounted to £13,024, but the losses in Northern and Southern Rhodesia respectively were £24,774 and £2,924, while general expenses amounted to £5,146.

Only three tobacco sales were conducted by the company during the year, and 4,228,847 lb. of tobacco were sold for an average of 20.93d. per lb. The company's estates produced 187,28 lb. of leaf, compared with 252,891 lb. in the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. J. H. Mitchell (chairman, alternate, B. I. Breach), H. N. Clackworthy (alternate, E. K. Jenkinson), Bailey Southwell, H. Tevis (alternate, C. Boyd White), B. S. Walker (alternate, D. W. Moss), and Major General Sir S. S. Spalding. The London office consists of Messrs. G. H. Brown and R. I. C. Neves.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on September 30.

Three senior Africans have been appointed to executive posts in large telegraphic offices in Tanganyika. They have between them a total of 21 years' experience.

Consolidated Sisal Estate

THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA LTD. after providing £255,730 for taxations, earned a profit of £147,525 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £309,091 in the previous year. A sum of £5,873 has been brought in from the reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements and depreciation on stores. General reserve reaches £90,000, and excess profits reserve £10,000. Dividends totalling 40% require £34,531, leaving a carry-forward of £18,157, against £19,310 brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000, capital reserve stands at £23,055, revenue reserves at £838,413, and current liabilities at £315,702. Fixed assets are valued at £706,246, and current assets at £725,924, including £490,583 in cash.

Production of fibre for the year ended March 31 last, compared with 6,440 in the previous year. The company has 3,857 acres of mature and 1,114 acres of immature sisal.

The directors are Messrs. N. C. S. Bosanquet (chairman), T. E. Barine, J. J. De Mackie, and J. N. McNeill. The secretaries are Francis Peck and Co., Ltd.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 16.

Benguela Railway Company's Report

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA (BENGUELA RAILWAY CO. LTD.) report that receipts for the calendar year 1952 were 320,970,162 escudos, compared with 525,503,171 in the previous year. The increase of \$69,466,991 was composed of \$1,394,937 from passenger receipts, \$66,815,758 from goods traffic, and \$1,056,296 from sundries. Working expenses at \$159,032,542 and renewals fund at \$20,125,000 showed a combined increase of \$32,176,188. The report includes a table of working receipts and expenses from 1930 onwards.

Directors of the company, and Lieut.-Colonel A. de M. Mochado, Government commissioner, Com-Commander A. de M. Mochado is managing director, Dr. M. A. Fernandes assistant managing director, E. C. dos Reis (vice-president) and Colonel A. M. de Magalhaes, Government directors, and Count Lavradio director manager of the London committee, which comprises Sir Ulick Alexander, Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Fallett, and Messrs. G. C. Hutchinson, D. da Silva Lane, and J. B. G. Faylor.

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Mining

Copperbelt Strike Position Uncertain

UNCERTAINTY still surrounds the strike situation on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. Last week's ballot by African mineworkers at Nchanga resulted in an overwhelming vote for a strike—4,000 against three. This was followed by a mass meeting of Africans at Roan Antelope, where 3,000 out of 4,000 were said to favour striking. No action was, however, taken over the week-end, and on Monday Mr. C. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labour and Mines, had informal talks with African union officials. The latter announced that their decision about striking would not be made public until they had discussed it with Mr. Cousins.

A meeting between union representatives and the companies is understood to have been proposed by the former, but the general managers of the companies have asked to see the proposed agenda for such a meeting before coming to a decision.

The original disputes concerned demands by the union for dismissal of certain African mineworkers and for the transfer of European labour officers. There have since been suggestions that the union hopes to bring into discussion the broader questions of Native advancement in the industry.

The president of the European Mineworkers' Union, Mr. B. P. Barker, stated that his members were considering the African threat to their jobs. He issued a resolution affirming that the disputes were not based on legitimate trade union principles. This was taken to indicate that European mineworkers are ready to continue working the mines if Africans begin a strike. The Nchanga branch of the European union has already announced its readiness to do this.

One of the African mine policemen whose dismissal the union has been demanding is Sergeant M'bindi. After days of being a witch-doctor, by Mr. Alfred Chambeshi, chairman of the Roan Antelope branch of the African mineworkers' union and deputy to Mr. J. C. Katikangu, president of the full union. To accuse a person of witchcraft is a criminal offence in the territory, and police authorities are understood to be investigating the matter.

Training Schemes Improve Race Relations

THE ACTIVE TRAINING scheme of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, although still young, has improved race relations underground, increased the efficiency of the trained men, and decreased the accident report, says the 1952 report of the territory's Labour and Mines Department. Of 150 Africans who passed through the recruits' training school at Nkasa after the middle of the year, only one man lost all time on account of accidents. The companies' training within industry scheme for Europeans also made good progress.

Asbestos Sales Sag

DIFFICULTIES in disposal of asbestos fibre are causing concern among Belingwe producers according to reports from Southern Rhodesia. Among reasons attributed to the decline in sales during the last two months are (i) grading has not in many cases been uniform; (ii) excessive handling by middlemen; (iii) lower world demand; (iv) marketing elsewhere of cheaper fibres; (v) inefficient contact with consumers. An official selling organization is advocated by some Belingwe producers.

Congo Power for Copperbelt

A CONTRACT FOR SALE of bulk electric power from the Belgian Congo to the Rhodesian Congo Border Power Corporation, to serve the Copperbelt, has been approved in Brussels by the Belgian Colonial Council. Plans for this supply were first disclosed some weeks ago, but power will not be available until 1957, when the new power station of Linton Mine at Haut-Katanga is ready.

Smokie Colliery

RESOLUTION for an increase in the share capital of Smokie Colliery Co. Ltd., to £6m. by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of 10s. each was passed at an extraordinary general meeting held in Salisbury, Rhodesia, last week.

S. Rhodesia's Record Output

THE output from Southern Rhodesia for the first half of this year was worth nearly £10m., a record total representing an increase of nearly £1.5m. over the comparable period of 1952.

Mining Personnel

Mr. G. D. Torgg has been appointed as an personnel manager of Mafikeng Copper Mines, Ltd., one of the plusvalued firms. H. H. FELLY, who has retired after 17 years' service in that capacity.

Company Progress Reports

Termination.—1,200 oz. gold were recovered in July at the Letaba mine and 7,800 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £2,384, compared with £3,130 in June. The corresponding figures for the Mafikeng mine are 1,800 tons, £5,208, and £9,850; and for the Archibald mine 854 oz., 3,043 tons, £3,323, and £5,529.

Rezende.—1,050 oz. gold were recovered in July from 7,500 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £733, against £2,205 in June.

London & Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.—800 tons of ore were treated in July for 1,000 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,567.

Cam & Motor.—24,000 tons of ore were treated in July for 7,086 oz. gold, and a working profit of £44,000, against £39,647 in June.

Globe & Phoenix.—A working profit of £22,490 was earned in July by the recovery of 3,432 oz. gold from 6,000 tons of ore.

Motapa.—18,400 tons of ore were crushed in July for 2,256 oz. gold. The working profit was £1,072 (£1,050 in June).

Rhodesian Steel Recession

SALES by R.I.S.C.O.M. have fallen sharply, according to Mr. N. R. Bertram, Southern Rhodesia's Secretary of Trade and Industrial Development, who added that representations had been made to the Government by Commission officials. A full report was being prepared for the Cabinet. Mr. Bertram said that the fall began in the last quarter of last year, due largely to a glut of steel on the market and overstocking by local merchants. There were signs that the market was not recovering, but it was still far from normal.

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines

MR. W. H. BEWAN, liquidator of Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., announces the payment to shareholders of a further 3d. per share. Final realization is unlikely to be completed for some time owing to reclamation work taking longer than expected and to a glut of mining machinery and equipment on the Southern Rhodesian market. A general meeting was held in London last week to receive the liquidator's report.

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Uganda Legislature Changes

(Continued from page 1618)

members on the unofficial side. The Governor should remain as President with an original and a casting vote; it is the general view of the leading unofficials that this arrangement should be retained at present.

(b) The *ex officio* members would be the nine official members of the Executive Council less the Resident in Buganda and the Commissioner for Special Duty, although the Resident would remain on the official side of the Legislative Council. I am not anxious to make him an *ex officio* member in case it should be found desirable at a later stage to free him and the provincial Commissioners from membership of the Council. The Director of Education would also continue as an *ex officio* member of the Legislative Council as at present.

(c) Of the 20 nominated members at least 10 would be officials, and these 10 would be likely to consist of the Labour Commissioner, the Land Officer, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Commissioner for Commerce, the Resident, and the three provincial commissioners, all of whom are members at present, together with the Solicitor-General and a Deputy Financial Secretary, whose presence would be helpful, particularly on committees.

Governor's Reserved Powers

(d) Included among the Government supporters there would be a cross-bench of non-officials, and would be free to speak and vote as they liked except on any issue treated by the Government as a matter of confidence. These members would be asked to agree before accepting nomination that they would support Government policy in the Legislative Council when requested by the Governor so to do; but in order to make the position of the Government in the Legislative Council quite secure constitutionally, the Governor would be granted reserved legislative powers. The cross-bench might include one or more of the chairmen of statutory boards, and in addition it would include leading and respected members of the public whom the Governor would nominate subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

(e) The unofficial side of the Council would consist of 14 Africans, seven Europeans, and seven Asians, instead of eight Africans, four Europeans, and four Asians. Of the 14 African members three would be drawn from Buganda and the remaining 11 from each of the districts outside Buganda (except Karamoja, which is not, I consider, yet ready for representation). It will be necessary to have separate members for Bugishu and Bukedi, each of which has a district council.

(f) The European and Asian representative members would be recommended by the Governor for appointment, after such consultation as might be appropriate. As far as possible each of the members would be associated with a particular town or area, and an attempt would be made to appoint members from some of the areas outside Kampala and Jinja.

(g) The 14 African members would continue formally to be recommended by the Governor for appointment; in practice outside Buganda they would be elected by the district councils by strict ballot, the Governor however retaining the right to refuse to nominate the person elected for substantial cause and to call for another election. In practice I would hope that such situations would be avoided by suitable consultation beforehand between the district council and the district commissioner.

Selection in Buganda

(h) For Buganda the most obvious method of securing public participation in the election of members would be for the Great Lukiko to make the selection, the names then being submitted to the Kabaka and the Governor. But when this method was proposed in 1950 the Great Lukiko was not prepared to agree to it, and the names of members from Buganda are put forward by the Kabaka. The arrangement now to be adopted must depend to a large extent on the present attitude of public opinion and of the Great Lukiko. Should there be wide support among the public for the method of selection by the Great Lukiko, and should the Great Lukiko itself now be prepared to accept this, I should favour this method. If not, the present method would have to continue. In any case I think it important that one of the three members from Buganda should be chosen from one of the western sazas, preferably Buddu; I do not think that there would be any difficulty about this.

(i) All members of the Legislative Council would be required to speak English fluently, as at present.

(j) The life of each Legislative Council would be four years, and all the members, representative as well as nominated on the cross-bench, would be appointed for that period.

It is not possible to expect the African members to work

full-time as at present as schoolmasters, local government employees, etc., while doing their work as Legislative Councillors. It is particularly important that the African members representing districts should be in a position to spend much time seeing the people in all parts of their areas, learning their views and needs and explaining the activities of the Legislative Council to them.

"It may be argued that this would lead to the risk of creating a class of professional politicians. I do not think that this is a real danger; but in any case if the Legislative Council is to be of value throughout the country such an arrangement seems to be unavoidable. I have ascertained from the leading unofficials that there does not exist a general desire for the payment of members, but it is generally agreed that the Government should have a special provision to pay to the employing authority of any African member the necessary sum to enable that authority to appoint a substitute for the four-year period. This would free the member for his duties on the Legislative Council while not entirely dissociating him from his ordinary work and while preserving the continuity of his employment.

"I have discussed with the leading unofficial members the most appropriate time for bringing the new Legislative Council into being, should you approve my proposals. We are generally agreed to be brought into being on January 1, 1954. It is intended to change the financial year throughout East Africa to the year from July 1 to June 30 and to bring this change into force next year. A budget for six months will therefore have to be taken at the end of this year and this can conveniently be done by the existing Council. If the new Council starts its work in January, 1954, it will be able to gain some experience before it has to consider the budget for 1954-55.

"Since the period of appointment of a number of the unofficial members comes to an end on March 31, I propose that the term of office of all the present members should be extended until December 31."

Secretary of State's Confidence

Mr. Lyttelton approved the proposals in a dispatch dated June 30.

He described the plan as "valuable, constructive, and well suited to present conditions in the Protectorate," and expressed confidence that the innovation of a cross-bench would prove wholly justified.

Sir Andrew Cohen said in the Legislature a few days ago:—

"I have referred to the Government side and the representative side of the new Council instead of the official side and the unofficial side. Changes of name are often of importance, and I have long disliked the term 'unofficial,' and still more the term 'non-official.' Both words are ugly; both are negative.

"Do honourable members regard it as suitable that three such leading figures as Mr. Maini, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Kulubya should be linked together by such a negative phrase? Surely we can do better for them than that, and surely there can be no more appropriate common description of them than 'representative.' They are representative of their own communities and of the country as a whole; and let no one say that because they are not elected they are not representative."

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Of Commercial Concern

A decision on plans for the Simons-Kame railway would be expected by the new Federal Government this year, said Sir Roy Welensky at Simons last week. The Bulawayo-Wankia and Bulawayo-Gwelo lines would in the next year or five years reach their capacity limit, necessitating either doubling both these tracks or undertaking the Simons-Kame line, which would require three or four years. The latter short cut would bring the copper-belt 400 miles nearer the sea and would ease the transport of material to the Kariba hydro-electric site.

Rhodesian industrialists had completely lost confidence in the ideals of the Customs Union Agreement with South Africa, said Mr. G. A. D. Roberts, President of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, recently. The Union had bypassed many of its most important objects, which had aimed at a free flow of trade on a basis of fair and unsubsidized competition. "We view with the greatest concern the Union Government's complete failure to implement one important article of the agreement—the definition of manufacture." The agreement is due to expire next year.

Cheap power, irrigation and industrial facilities were essential in Central Africa before U.S. capital on a large scale could be attracted. This viewpoint was expressed last week in Southern Rhodesia by Mr. William H. Hall, President Eisenhower's special representative at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition. Without such fundamental attractions, he stressed, U.S. investors could see opportunities in Canada and other places far nearer home.

The two new coffee ordinances, which passed their first and second readings in the Uganda Legislative Council last week, have been referred to an informal committee of the Council.

The Rhodesian Wattle Company is expected to offer its first product in 1956. The expansion programme of this company, a subsidiary of the Rhodesian Timber and Railways Co. Ltd., covers 100,000 acres. Great tram loads have been imported to deal with the white grubs which cause havoc among young wattle trees.

The first brown paper to be manufactured in Southern Rhodesia recently came through the rollers at the new factory of Rhodesian Tissue Paper Industries Ltd., at Norton near Salisbury. It is a 50 lb. weight paper of the standard 24 in. x 36 in. size. Other types, both of which also soon be manufactured.

Uganda Properties, Ltd., has placed an order of 510,000 shares of guaranteed first mortgage debenture stock 1968-83, guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest, premium and sinking fund by the Uganda Co., Ltd. The directors are Major-General Sir Buckley, Chairman, Mr. D. A. J. Buxton and Mr. P. F. Eckersley.

At least 100,000 'cigarettes' in London 3,351 packages of African tobacco were sold for an average price of 2.57d. per lb. compared with 1,576 packages averaging 3s. 2.91d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 5s. 7d. per lb. for an assignment from Nigeria.

Part investment in Southern Rhodesia since the war was £40m. In the last two years alone the figure was £40m. In addition, net capital of more than £53m. has been imported by the Colony's Government (including Rhodesia Railways).

Improvement in supplies has made possible deconcentration in Northern Rhodesia of the distribution of certain types of iron and steel ingots from Southern Rhodesia and the Union.



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Capital

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