

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL. 31

31

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REDUCTION

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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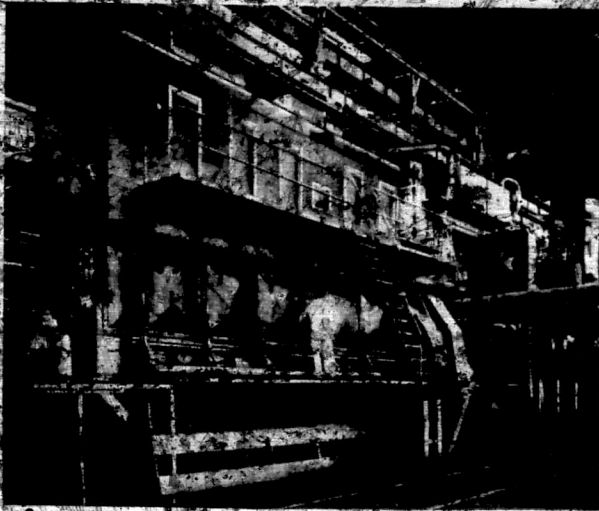
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Company Report**Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited****Large Increase in Tonnage Carried****Chairman Greatly Impressed by the Report****MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S REVIEW**

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at City Wall House, 129-139 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 2, on Thursday, September 23.

Mr. VIVIAN L. Oury, chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, a statement in the following terms:

The Accounts

The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1953, amounted to £675,765, compared with £608,433 in the previous year, whilst expenditures, including provision for renewals, was £521,767, or 77.21% of the gross receipts, compared with £451,523, or 74.21% for the previous year. The net operating surplus was therefore £153,998, compared with £156,910 in the year 1952.

After taking into account interest on investments and providing for taxation on current profits, tax equalization reserve, provision for accidents, and other minor adjustments, and after meeting the service of the 3 1/2% first debenture stock, £32,500 was available for interest on the £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock—equivalent to 1 1/2%.

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £117 was applied to the payment of interest on these bonds, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £79, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Goods Traffic Increased by 29%

Provision for renewals this year amounts to £47,412, compared with the previous year's figure of £41,014. As I pointed out last year, the increase in this provision is a natural corollary to the acquisition of new rolling stock and other equipment at present-day prices, based as this provision is on the original cost and estimated life of the equipment. The sum of £5,846 has also been placed to tax equalization reserve, corresponding to the tax relief by way of initial allowances on new equipment brought into service; this ensures that future years carry their proper share of taxation liability.

"I regret to have to report that, as a result of a collision on our line in March of the current year, three valued members of our staff lost their lives, and heavy damage was caused to rolling stock, including two G class locomotives, one of which was damaged beyond repair. We have decided to make provision in the accounts towards meeting liabilities arising out of accidents, and have accordingly set aside the sum of £23,998 for this purpose.

The tonnage of goods carried during the year was 513,106 tons, compared with 398,164 tons in 1952, an increase of nearly 29%. The chief items of tonnage carried are detailed in paragraph 5 of the directors' report. This welcome increase in goods traffic is reflected in the receipts from that source, which rose from

£482,809 in 1952 to £547,417 in the year under review, an increase of over 13%.

"Although we have been able to record a satisfactory increase in our gross receipts, our working costs have again increased to an even greater extent, with the result that our net operating positions at £153,998 are actually lower than those of the previous year. This trend of higher receipts being more than offset by higher operating costs has prevailed for several years, and it became obvious that it would be necessary for this company to relinquish its position of being probably the cheapest railway in the world which has not increased its rates since the war. Consequently, in November last, an increase in our goods rates was brought into force.

Our increased traffic has also increased the mileage run by our locomotives as reflected in the higher operating costs under the headings of traffic expenses and locomotive and vehicle running expenses, respectively, in the revenue accounts. We also decided to set aside the sum of £10,000 for deferred locomotive repairs.

Orders for Engines and Wagons

"In all but one of the past two years I have been able to tell you of higher tonnages carried by the railways the extent of which may be gathered from the tonnage for the year 1945—176,466 tons—compared with the tonnage for 1953 of 513,106 tons. It therefore became necessary to review our possible future requirements of rolling stock and orders were placed for four further G class locomotives, 55 high-sided open wagons, 23 covered wagons, two cattle wagons, and a tank car. The four locomotives, I am happy to say, are already in service, having been built in Germany, where very advantageous delivery rates were obtainable. We hope to take delivery of the wagons in the latter half of this year. This rolling stock is being financed by the Government of Nyasaland, from whom we are acquiring them through the medium of a hire purchase agreement.

Nyasaland Railways, whose rolling stock is pooled with ours, have also recently put into service five more G class locomotives and will be receiving in the latter part of the year some 27 additional wagons of various types.

Five-Year Development Programme

"In addition, we have put in hand a programme of ancillary works to provide more staff houses, improved station layouts and track running, extra crossing loops, and to augment our always difficult water supplies. To finance these works—the first phase of a five-year programme—the Government of Nyasaland have agreed to make temporary advances to the company up to an amount of £128,000 bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum. The form of security to be issued in exchange for these temporary advances has yet to be agreed.

"The Moatize mine, from which we obtain the greater part of our coal supplies, encountered certain technical difficulties during the year and were unable to supply us with the quantity of coal we required. In order to prevent our stocks from falling to a dangerously low level,

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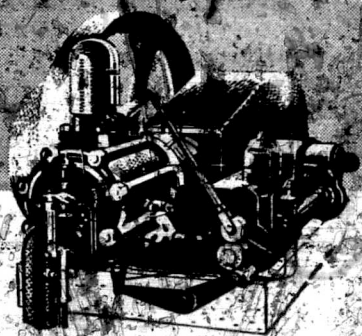
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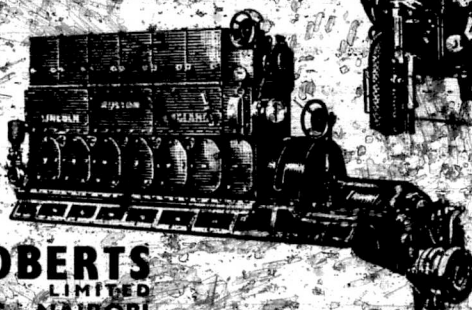
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Founder and Editor

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1954

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Having completed last week its first thirty years of publication, this is an appropriate occasion to assess some of the main achievements of the territories and looking back at the important opportunities missed. We are convinced that the greatest piece of constructive work was the establishment last year of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the basis of inter-racial partnership, and that the worst political blunder has been the failure to bring Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory into a form of closer union suited to their circumstances. Favourable chances were neglected, sometimes by an indifferent Secretary of State, sometimes by small-minded Governors, sometimes by short-sighted settler leaders in Kenya, sometimes by suspicion of them in Uganda and Tanganyika. Time and again the rational step could have been taken, and it would have been taken if the local leadership, official and non-official, had been better. Unfortunately, at no period in the three decades did East Africa produce a leader comparable with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Roy Welensky, or Mr. Garfield Todd, who have given and are giving such able impetus to policy in the Rhodesias.

Because East Africa lacked the driving power of faith and firm purpose, personalized in a man who had earned the confidence of the three races in the three Dependencies, a concept of great promise remained unfulfilled —

East Africa's Worst Political Blunder.

for nobody regards the High Commission as a satisfactory substitute. When a Secretary of State was at last willing to create an inter-territorial instrument, timid politicians in Kenya resisted his wise initiative, and even when they had seen the error of their ways they insisted on dilution of the proposals. Had they been sagacious, they would have asked for the

scheme to be strengthened by the appointment of a full-time High Commissioner with a first-class staff, and concentrated on the best interests of East Africa as a whole to win the trust of South leaders of opinion throughout the area. Controversies which have exacerbated relations between the territories in recent years would then have been avoided or reduced to negligible proportions. What was left undone can, for obvious reasons, not be rectified at present, and the disharmony which is so manifest must be endured meantime.

In the socio-political sphere the gravest shortcoming has been in race relations. There has been good will in abundance and much praiseworthy effort by large numbers of individuals of all callings.

Errors in Race Relationships.

but those who have done most to foster inter-racial contact, confidence, and cooperation are those who are most conscious of what has been left undone. The indisputable facts are that too little was attempted, that properly co-ordinated activity is very recent indeed (and still unsatisfactory in many ways and many places), and that in no department of affairs has so much to be accomplished so quickly if serious difficulties are to be averted. Many of the best Europeans in East and Central Africa have pleaded for many years for attention to these crucial matters, but, doubtless because great complexities were involved, the Governments were sadly slow to act. Assuredly, for the same reason, non-official members of the Legislatures refrained from persistent pressure upon the reluctant administrations. The inevitable consequence was that the good work of many individuals was weakened by the apparent general indifference, which made it easy for a small number of bitter critics of all races to sow the seeds of discord.

This issue begins the 31st Annual Volume of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

They were not always intelligently handled, and some of the well-educated Africans might have been made powerful agents for a policy of sound evolution. Instead, by mismanagement, some of them were allowed to become determined antagonists of that ordered progress in civilization which alone offers their people the promise of fulfilment.

Perhaps an even worse omission was the neglect to educate African women simultaneously with the men. Only now is the full danger of a top-sided educational policy being acutely realized.

Related Education Of African Women It should be emphasized that the fault and folly are attributable as much to African conservatism and obstruction as to European blindness and apathy. That must be said now that African approaches are heard so often, largely because many educated and partly-educated Africans cannot find wives with similar interests or with enough training to understand the modern world. Because it was so long

delayed, an immense task has now to be tackled, and lack of teachers, male and female, is the main present handicap. If many Kikuyu women had had even elementary education, there might have been no Mau Mau movement. If the African women of all the territories had had some schooling, they would have been more receptive to instruction in better agricultural practices and the yields from the land would have been raised. That would have improved the nutrition, the earning power, and the living standards of African families, which would simultaneously have contributed more to the national wealth, and so to expanding social services. Moreover, the greater stability thus created would have tended to check the extremism of the politically-minded minority. High priority is now given in many territories to the education of African women to the limit of their capacity, and it is a development to be welcomed. Next week some of the economic issues will be rapidly reviewed. They are impressive, but the overriding need is to get the psychological foundations rightly laid.

Notes By The Way

Political Truce

A NUMBER OF KENYA FRIENDS have asked my opinion of the proposal for a political truce in the Colony. My first reason for thinking it unrealistic is that I cannot imagine that the Federal Independence Party (whose ideas I consider antediluvian) would agree to cease their propaganda, for if they did they would commit suicide. Secondly, if they and all the other parties, splinter parties, and groups in Kenya did drop public controversy, it would be for two or three months only, for the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa, which is expected to be published in the autumn, could certainly not pass without comment, and, in all probability, volubly so. So the proposal for a truce appears to me to have been made without adequate consideration.

The Case for Publicity

I THINK IT ESPECIALLY UNWISE from the standpoint of liberal-minded men, who, if they do, not set themselves to win the support of others for generous development of the inter-racial partnership which they advocate, will merely leave the field to the reactionaries. The extremists could then make any claims they wished without the risk of retort; and whereas extremism can flourish on private chatter, a common-sense and up-to-date approach to East Africa's problems requires much more than that. Everyone knows that there have been too many recent speeches and resolutions harmful to Kenya, but who can do anything public comment and courageous initiative would do the Colony much good? For instance, the questions put to Kenyans through EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by Mr. Eadey Norris need to be answered from the house-top and answered equally publicly.

Expensive Education

IT COSTS MORE to educate an African at Makerere College, Uganda, than to educate the same man at Oxford or Cambridge University. Tuition and boarding at Makerere now amount to about £700 annually, but the student has been asked to pay only £20, and that sum has been lent to him by his Government if he could not pay it himself or obtain a grant from the local government of his own area. The Government of Uganda has decided, certainly not prematurely, that much more substantial contributions ought to be made by or for the students; and presumably the other African Governments which send pupils to the only inter-territorial college in East Africa will adopt the same principle. For Uganda students the charge is to be raised to £130 annually, except that in the case of medical, veterinary, and agricultural students it will rise to £140 after two years. The charge, however, is one of principle rather than substance, for the Protectorate will for an unspecified period bear two-thirds of the total, which means that only tiny additional contributions will have to be made by the beneficiaries.

Case for Self-Help

IS THE PRINCIPLE RIGHT? Many Africans in Uganda now derive large incomes from growing cotton or coffee, or from trade. Why should they not pay as much as they can afford towards the cost of educating sons or daughters who take higher educational courses? Africans are eager for more and better education for their children, and there is no social service for which they are generally more ready to pay. That willingness ought surely to be encouraged, not diluted by dissemination of the idea that parents, however wealthy, may look to the

authorities, central or local, to carry almost all the burden. That means that the charge is borne by the general taxpayer even if the parents could well afford to meet all costs. There will be few such cases at present, no doubt, but it is not too early to begin to build up among African parents pride in having financed the education of their children.

Please Don't Disturb

WARDS bearing the words "Please Don't Disturb" might be thought in quantities by the Governments of East and Central Africa for distribution to many of their officials who have the duty of rendering annual reports, to many of whom have apparently lost all sense of the value of time. Not until August 25, 1954, did the annual report for 1953 of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station at Msimungu, Tanganyika Territory, reach London. The senior research officer, Mr. F. R. Sanders, is content to put "September 1953" as the date on which he signed it. There is a considerable difference between September 1 and September 30, but what, after all, is a mere month, when three quarters of a year have already been wasted. A document of this kind ought to have been completed well in advance of the period to which it refers. How long it lay about in the Department of Agriculture of the Secretariat before reaching the Government Printer I have no means of knowing, and blame for the loss of almost another year can therefore not be apportioned. The report of the Game Department of Tanganyika for 1953-52 arrived by the same post. It bears neither date nor signature. I suggest once more that all departmental heads should be instructed to render their annual reports within three months of the end of each year, and told that in any case of failure to

observe that timetable a written explanation must be made to the Governor. Then, perhaps, this duty would be performed in a businesslike manner.

African Athletes

THE AFRICAN ATHLETES from Kenya and Uganda who have spent a few days in London on their way back from the British Empire Games in Vancouver are deservedly happy with the results of their participation and most appreciative of the arrangements made for them throughout their journey. One of them, Patrick Eroni, a schoolmaster from Eldoret, took the 100 yd. sprint in the high jump, and won a second prize, a silver medal. I was astonished to be told by Eroni and the captain, Benjamin Nduga, a sprinter, that none of the Uganda team had had any coaching in the modern sense of the term. If on natural aptitude alone they could acquire themselves so creditably, great things may be expected when they and their successors have regular up-to-date coaching, and a coach is, I understand, to be engaged by Uganda's Amateur Athletic Association. One of Kenya's runners, Nyandika Mwaroro, finished fourth in the thrilling three-mile race, in which he led for a considerable distance. Northern Rhodesians won the 100 yd. sprint, silver and bronze medals, and two Southern Rhodesian boxers won silver medals. Why was Tanganyika not represented at the Games?

Next Speaker

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK will, I predict, be the next speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya. He has been a member of that Assembly since 1938, and Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources since 1945.

Recommendations of Kenya Broadcasting Commission

B.B.C. Experts Propose Expenditure of £440,000 within Five Years

THE REPORT of the Kenya Broadcasting Commission, though published by the Government Printer in Kenya (price 2s), has not yet been considered by the Government.

The commissioners were Mr. J. Gwafell Williams, Mr. R. P. W. Cockburn, and Mr. W. A. Roberts, selected at the request of the Government by the B.B.C. from its own staff, and Lieut. Colonel C. V. Merritt, of Thika, who was nominated by the Government. The commissioners began work on April 10 and submitted their report in June.

They recommend the establishment of a Kenya Broadcasting Corporation under a board of governors, three national programmes for English, Asian, and African listeners respectively, regional stations at Mombasa and Kisumu for vernacular broadcasts, and the provision of about £440,000 of capital within the next five years.

Recurrent Costs

It is estimated that the grant-in-aid in the first year of the new service would be £80,000, an increase of £50,000 on the present cost.

The gross recurrent cost of the service proposed is likely to reach £210,000 annually. In the first year the outlay would be £50,000 under capital and £137,000 under recurrent heads, in the second year £100,000 and £50,000 respectively, in the third £150,000 and £115,000, in the fourth £200,000 and £165,000, and later £60,000 and £160,000.

Licences now yield about £28,000 net. The commissioners consider that within a few years it should rise

to £40,000 or £50,000, and that the present income from spot advertising could be increased from £5,000 to £10,000.

They are reasonably confident that in the long run the broadcasting service can be financially self-supporting, but it is bound to be many years before this can be achieved.

They recommend that a broadcasting centre should be built in Nairobi, on a site adjoining the National Theatre, at a cost of about £110,000. The proposed Nairobi national and regional transmitting station, built within four miles of the city, would involve capital expenditure of £113,000, the Kisumu regional transmitting station would cost about £40,000, and that in Mombasa slightly less.

Shortwave Transmission

Shortwave transmission is well adapted to Kenya conditions, despite the variability inherent in shortwave reception, but while starting with shortwave transmission for economic reasons, Kenya should be prepared to proceed steadily towards the increasing use of medium-wave broadcasting.

The recommendations are thus summarized:

"Broadcasting in Kenya should be controlled by a single, independent public corporation, a Kenya Broadcasting Corporation should be set up as soon as may be practicable after the expiry in September, 1956, of the present licence to Cable and Wireless Ltd., to take over existing broadcasting services.

If it is considered that an interim stage of development is desirable, a Kenya Broadcasting Service should be set up under a chairman and board of governors. They would work under the general policy guidance of a Minister who would be answerable for broadcasting to the Legislative Council but

and would not exercise direct control of the day-to-day business of the broadcasting services.

"The chairman and board of governors should be assisted by voluntary advisory bodies representing special interests, such as religion and education. These advisory bodies would be appointed by the chairman and board of governors.

"The executive head of the new organization should be a Director of Broadcasting. The first appointment to this post would be made by the Government, subsequent appointments being made by the board of governors.

"There should be three national programme services for English, Asian, and African listeners respectively, broadcast from Nairobi and audible throughout the territories. These should be supplemented by regional stations at Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa, providing local services to those regional areas using appropriate vernacular languages.

Entertainment and News

"The programmes should contain a balanced output of entertainment and information. Special attention should be paid to the provision of a co-ordinated and effective service of news, to the dissemination of English, to the use and development of local material and talent, and to the role of broadcasting as a means of encouraging mutual understanding and interest between the various sections of the community.

"The technical installations should include three 10kW. shortwave national transmitters in Nairobi, and three 5kW. shortwave regional transmitters for Nairobi, Kisumu, and Mombasa, supplemented by 12 mediumwave transmitters. Light centres should be established at Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa and a receiving station nearby to pick up B.C. programmes for relay purposes, should be installed at Nairobi.

"The present inclusion of spot advertising on a limited basis should continue. Any other forms of commercial broadcasting should not be introduced.

"Wired broadcasting systems should be encouraged. A small royalty on cash loudspeaker should be paid by the operating organization. The operating organization should not originate programmes or announcements except under authority from the broadcasting service.

"The provision of low-priced sets and batteries should be encouraged and the Government should keep the matter closely under review.

"The Government should provide the necessary capital, which is estimated at a total of £440,000 spread over five years or more.

"The broadcasting service should be credited with credits from licences, less an agreed collection charge. Any deficiency between the revenue from licences (plus any other sundry receipts such as spot advertising) and the recurrent cost of that service should be made good by a grant-in-aid from the Government. It is estimated that for the year beginning September, 1956, such a grant-in-aid would be £80,000, representing an increase of some £50,000 over the present cost of broadcasting to the Government.

First British Colonial Radio Service

The report states, *inter alia*—

"It seems to be established that Kenya was the first British Colonial territory to have a regular public wireless broadcasting service. The British East African Broadcasting Company began transmissions in English on August 1, 1928. On September 28, 1931, Imperial and International Communications took over responsibility for Kenya broadcasting under a licence to last for 25 years. That same agreement now continues with their successors, Cable and Wireless; it expires on September 28, 1956.

"Cable and Wireless have concerned themselves only with English, and largely, Asian programmes. During the first few years Government has begun to produce in its own studios and at its own cost programmes for African listeners, these African programmes being radiated on an hourly rental basis by transmitters belonging to Cable and Wireless. The development of studios for the African Information Services programmes has been substantially assisted by funds provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

"The African languages used at present are Kikuyu, Kamba, Luo, and Swahili. At present the programme hours per week in English are 44½ in Indian 29½, and in African 4½.

"The English and Asian Cable and Wireless broadcasts are radiated on two mediumwave channels and two shortwave channels. The African programmes provided by Government are radiated on one mediumwave channel (shared with the Cable and Wireless Asian programme) and on two shortwave channels (one of which is shared with the Asian Cable and Wireless programme). There is also a local low-power shortwave transmitter leased from Cable and Wireless in Mombasa, to radiate programmes produced by the A.E.S.

The two mediumwave transmitters used are of 6kW. and 3kW., the shortwave transmitters normally used are 6kW. All use simple aerials.

"A Forces Broadcasting Service was established in July, 1948, first at Mt. Cannon Road, but later transferred to Nairobi. Its object is primarily to provide Army welfare entertainment for troops in East African Command, but is also listened to by civilians. It broadcasts some 2½ programme hours per week, and is entirely in English but with an African programme of 45 minutes also included three times a week.

"The Commission was not primarily concerned to bear evidence about the present broadcasting system in Kenya. Inevitably, however, opinions were expressed about the present broadcasting services, ignoring the widespread criticism of Indian and African programmes, the following main points were noted:

(1) That the programmes of the Nairobi service for African listeners was variable, and in different weeks at times poor.

(2) That, as regards the main service in Nairobi, which concerned the programmes were popular. It was generally thought that the staff, working within obvious limitations, was providing some lively and entertaining programmes.

(3) That the Asian programmes were inadequate to the needs of a community which constituted the majority of licence holders.

(4) That the programmes of the African Information Services were generally well liked among those listeners who could hear them clearly, and were building up an increasing following.

Views on the Future of Broadcasting

"As to the future of broadcasting, the following is an almost complete chronology of opinions on several significant points:

(1) That broadcasting should not be under direct Government control but under the control of some independent organization, such as a statutory corporation.

(2) That commercial broadcasting on a very large scale was undesirable in Kenya now and at least for some years to come.

(3) That broadcasting could become a powerful force in contributing towards solutions of some of Kenya's problems, particularly that of the limitation of the major groups.

(4) That the first objective of any new broadcasting organization should be to provide a news service which would be under the direct control of the organization itself and not supplied by an outside agency.

(5) That broadcasting could and should help to spread the use of English as the common language. This was emphasized by almost all the African and Asian representatives as well as by many Europeans.

(6) That educational broadcasts for adults as well as school children should form a very important part of the work of the broadcasting organization.

"A large number of those who appeared before the Commission, particularly Europeans and Asians, expressed the view that there should be an East African broadcasting organization to serve the territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, rather than separate organizations for each of the three territories.

"Since the commission's terms of reference covered broadcasting in Kenya only, we do not feel called upon to give an opinion on this matter. We think, however, that in any further consideration of the point the facts should be borne in mind: (1) that broadcasting is already developing separately in the three territories; (2) that even if a central broadcasting organization were contemplated, it would always be necessary for the three territories to have their own systems to provide broadcasts in the vernacular.

Board of Governors

"The chairman of the board of governors should be appointed by the Government. He should not be, we suggest, Government official, a member of the Government, official or non-official, nor a member of the Legislative Council. He should have an office at the headquarters of the broadcasting service, and, without being expected to devote his whole time to the work, he should be available at regular times.

"The first appointment of the chairman should be for a period of, say, three years. Thereafter, the Government might nominate the same, or a new chairman, for further periods of three years. His main duties would be: (1) to keep in touch with the Minister responsible for broadcasting and interpret Government policy to the board of governors, and to the director of the broadcasting service; (2) to preside at meetings of the board.

"The chairman should receive a salary of, say, £1,000 per annum.

"The board of governors should be nominated by the Government, and members would be expected, in the first instance, to remain in office for three years. Thereafter appointments to the board would be for periods of two years. Governors would be eligible for re-nomination, but it is desirable that

arrangements should be made for the staggering of new appointments.

In order that the broadcasting service shall have the benefit of advice and direction from the three major groups of the community, we suggest that for the first period at least the board of governors, if it consisted of eight members, should have six European, two Asian, and two African members. Government officials should not be precluded from nomination to the board, but we suggest that there should not be more than two such officials. We also suggest that members of the board should not be actively engaged in politics.

All members of the board should maintain an interest on programme matters and in the staff as part of its duties, but should be careful not to encroach upon the responsibilities of the director for the day-to-day running of the service and administration of the staff.

Members of the board, except those who may be Government officials, should receive an annual remuneration of say £500 each.

The director of the service should in the first instance be appointed by the Government. At the end of his term of service, or upon his resignation, the new director would be appointed by the board of governors.

We recommend that there should be a General Advisory Council nominated in the first instance by the Government and thereafter annually by the board, and composed of not more than 30 members of the community, all main groups being represented. It should meet twice a year under its own elected chairman, and after each meeting would put forward to the board its comments, criticisms and suggestions.

In addition to the General Advisory Council there should be advisory committees in each of the six main branches for which purposes the board may think advisable. In particular, we recommend the early formation of advisory committees for educational and religious broadcasting.

The members of these committees would be nominated annually by the board and would be selected on the basis of their specialized knowledge of the objects of these branches of broadcasting concerned. The Religious Broadcasting Committee would have a representative of the major religious bodies. On the Educational Broadcasting Committee there should be at least two members of the Education Department.

Commercial and Public Service Broadcasting

There is a clear conflict of interests between commercial broadcasting and what has come to be known as public service broadcasting. Of its nature, the main object of commercial broadcasting must be to provide entertainment for the greatest number of listeners; the objects of public service broadcasting are to provide a balanced programme of entertainment and information while at the same time recognizing responsibility for education in the particular, as well as the general sense, and the interests of the various groups, social, intellectual or political, which make up the community of the nation.

If broadcasting in Kenya is to have entertainment as its principal objective, full-scale sponsored broadcasting, if it were financially successful, could probably achieve this objective. It was, however, the view of the great majority of those who appeared before the commission that broadcasting in Kenya and for many years to come, should be far more than merely provide entertainment, and that it should play its full part in the development of the country. We entirely agree with this view, and we consider that public service broadcasting properly financed could provide a balanced programme of entertainment, information, and education.

We considered carefully a possible compromise between these two forms of broadcasting, namely the organization of broadcasting on commercial lines with a reservation of time on the air for public service broadcasts, and the control of certain services ancillary to the central programme remaining vested in the Government. We think that such a compromise would be unsatisfactory for many reasons.

Apart from the obvious limitations on public service broadcasts, we consider that the integration of all broadcasting within one organization is essential to good broadcasting. And the practical difficulties which would arise from the competition between the commercial and the public service interests for the best listening times would, we have no doubt, lead to an unhealthy if not impossible situation. The commercial organization would clearly suffer financially if it gave up good listening times for such broadcasts while the public service broadcasts would not be effective unless they were given at good listening times.

After considering the matter from every possible aspect, we have come to the conclusion that full-scale sponsored commercial broadcasting would not be in the best interests of Kenya now or during the next few years.

All the Africans and Asians who appeared before the commission were anxious that broadcasting should be used to spread the use of English and to improve the standard

of English among children and adults alike. With this we warmly agree, and we consider that broadcasting could make a real contribution in this direction. As time goes on, more and more listeners in the Asian and African groups will understand English; but for many years to come it seems clear that broadcasting, if it is to be effective, will need to be conducted in several languages.

We recommend that there should be a national service in English, a national service in Hindi/Urdu and Gujarati, with some English national service in Swahili, with some English regional service in Kivu and Kabon (all the above services would originate in Nairobi), regional service at Kisumu in Luo, Lusitanyia, with occasional broadcasts in the neighbouring vernaculars, a regional service at Mombasa in Coast Swahili and African.

News Department Advocated

It is our recommendation that there should be a news department, which would be responsible for the collection of news and the preparation of bulletins, and that the control of the broadcasting organization. We have therefore recommended the formation of a news department, which would assume these responsibilities. A good beginning in this direction has been made by the African Information Services, and the experience now being gained by their news section in the gathering of news and the preparation and translation of bulletins should be invaluable to the new organization. B.B.C. bulletins will, of course, be available for rebroadcasting.

We recommend that broadcasts on controversial matters should be circulated. As far as possible, matters are considered on a balance between the various interests, and would be a national matter. It is our view that it should be the responsibility of the board of governors in consultation with the political organizations involved to designate the periods for election broadcasts.

If broadcasting is to play its full part in the creation of a feeling of unity between the racial groups, it could do so by an interchange of suitable programmes and by the use of speakers or performers from all three racial groups on each of the national services.

Every possible use should be made of local talent in the various fields of broadcasting. In this connexion we suggest that the payment of adequate fees is probably the greatest inducement to recruit and attract talent to improve their standards of performance.

Federal Defence Planning

FURTHER COMMENT on the new defence plans for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Federal Prime Minister.

Emphasis would now be made on internal security, he said, in consequence of three or four in practice the whole of Africa. Nevertheless, the Federation should be prepared to do its part if the Commonwealth were involved in a major war.

His purpose is to be in a position to go to help in the early stages of a war. The second is that we live in a still untamed and rather savage part of the world. For years we never worried about the local problem. I believe there is nothing to worry about in the southern part of the Federation, but owing to activities elsewhere and the general stirring up of a backward people's political consciousness, we have now to put more emphasis on local difficulties.

Sir Godfrey said that for some time the Southern Rhodesian system of territorial training had not been wholly satisfactory, and it was intended to introduce the system approved in Northern Rhodesia at the start of this year. It would not affect Nyasaland, since few Europeans there came within the prescribed age-limits. Residents of Nyasaland would now serve as special constables, and there was provision for extending the territorial training system to the Protectorate.

Existing anomalies in the Forces would be ironed out before the consolidating Bill next year and the Federal Government accepted the obligation to maintain existing titles of regiments, battalions, etc. The Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps would be transferred to the Federal Force on existing pay and conditions. The position concerning Africans would be left until further said Sir Godfrey. It was possible to obtain all the staff volunteers required. The Federal Government would continue with leader and officer training. There would soon be more troop carriers to move police about.

It was expensive to maintain a Defence Force, said Sir Godfrey, but few would not wish that part of the British Empire to be prepared. As to internal security, they did not want to be slow in the uptake, as had happened in Kenya.

Problems of East African Railways and Harbours

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. A. F. Kirby, General Manager

THE PICTURE FOR 1953 is one of drought, poor crops, erratic movements of large quantities of imported grain, the dissipation of transport capacity in the movement of public and railway water supplies in Tanganyika, an unbalanced traffic flow and increased empty haulage, of invasions of locusts and other pillars, and of frustration and strain caused by the delayed deliveries of locomotives and rolling stock, exacerbated by an abnormal spate of railway and lake marine accidents from causes beyond the control of the Administration. This somewhat gloomy picture is against a background of civil disturbance amongst the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes of Kenya which in various ways had a very deleterious effect upon general traffic operation and staff management.

Despite these difficulties, however, goods freight totalled 4,756,793 tons, a slight increase over 1952, and ton miles rose by 41% to a total of 1,439,335,000 ton-miles for the whole continent. The Kenya traffic largely caused a 10% decrease in the number of passengers carried, the total being 5,94,133 for the year. Imports and exports fell slightly from the record tonnage of 1952, and were just under 4m. tons in 1953.

The results of the year's working reflect a high level of industrial and agricultural production, and it is indeed gratifying that the achievement for 1953 was so good in the face of the many serious frustrations. These good results could not have come about except for the courage and optimism of the people of East Africa, and the tenacity of their buoyancy, a buoyancy maintained during a difficult year, an encouraging sign of faith in the future of East Africa.

Revenue and Expenditure

A large proportion of tonnage transported during 1953 was low-rated traffic, notably military supplies and famine relief foodstuffs. In consequence, the overall increase in tonnage was not reflected in a corresponding increase in revenue, which, at £15,454,917, was slightly less than in 1952. But over the same period the costs of labour, material, and equipment rose sharply, and working expenditure at £13,587,947 was 14.7% greater than in 1952. Net revenue was thus considerably less, being only £1,866,950 compared with £1,829,354 in 1952, yet from this lesser amount had to be found higher loan interest and redemption charges.

In the result, the surplus on the year's working was only £600,912, compared with £2,352,773 in 1952. After having provided contributions to standing reserve funds, and after having taken the £288,067 balance from 1952, there was only £680,000 left for the betterment fund for the purpose of development direct from revenue funds without recourse to interest-bearing loan funds. East Africa is still in the early stages of industrial and agricultural exploitation, but the tempo of development is now quickening, and there is in consequence a large unfulfilled demand for more and more transport facilities.

Unless the Administration is able to undertake the financing of some of these additional facilities direct from its current revenues, as it properly should be able to do during years of prosperity, many improvements will be financially impracticable, not only because of the difficulty of raising adequate loan money on the open market, but also because the potential earning capacity of the required facilities, at freight rates, and generally within the economic resources of the country, will be in-

adequate to remunerate heavy continuing capital overheads.

How Costs Have risen

To secure the financial position of the railways, approval was obtained in December, 1953, to raise the rate of railway freight rates by 20% on 1st January, 1954. This increase was very unpopular, and was resented by the East African public. It was generally appreciated that the railway could not continue to operate with its rates at an average of only 15% above pre-war level, while the cost of material and fuel had risen anything from 100% to 600% above pre-war, and it was realized that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration had to buy its materials, obtain its fuel, recruit its labour in the same markets as other business undertakings.

The prevailing increase in railway operating costs are due entirely to the higher price of labour and materials. An example is that a wagon bought today costs four times more than it did before the war, but the wagon provides very little increase in transport capacity, that the wagon which cost a fourth of its price before the war. The wagon purchased at today's price has to earn revenue to remunerate capital four times as high as the same capacity wagon did before the war. In 1929 it cost £13 to buy a wagon tarpaulin, and this could be earned by carrying one ton of class 3 goods 520 miles. Today a tarpaulin costs £35.2s. and the same ton of goods will have to be hauled 1,500 miles to earn the cost of a tarpaulin in gross revenue.

There is also the higher cost of providing services in anticipation of the general traffic expansion. Such services are new stations and more maintenance facilities for new rolling stock which, while required for a growing traffic, are not yet fully remunerative. In many respects the Administration finds itself in a half-way position; it is gearing its organization to expansion and it cannot economically or sensibly stop its expansion programme, nor can it turn backwards. Having for some years past used up its resources and capital equipment almost beyond economic exploitation, the Administration is now well embarked upon a programme of large-scale capital improvement, with all that means in the way of recurrent maintenance costs, and it will be some years before the additional capacity so provided becomes fully utilized.

Aim to Stabilize Freight Rates

It is indeed fortunate that the circumstances in which traffic has developed during the post-war years has enabled the East African Railways and Harbours Administration to keep its rates at a lower level comparatively than ruling costs and prices of labour and materials. Provided costs remain reasonably stable at present levels, and also provided the traffic increase, interrupted during 1953, resumes its previous rate of 5% to 10% per annum, it is hoped to hold the existing relatively low level of rates for some years to come.

The assessment of probable future traffic requirements is, of course, not susceptible of exact statistical analysis, and there must necessarily be a high degree of guesswork. For many years the Administration has built up records and graphical information as a guide to traffic trends, but these can be no more than a measure of probable future trends on the basis of past events.

In a developing country past performance can be no real guide to the future, and that to a large extent, we of the present generation must be the makers of the future. Still now the post-war railway Administration has been in no position to provide itself with research sections. In making its estimations the Transport Administration consults the various Governments and also the several agricultural and industrial authorities, and undertakings regarding their development and production plans and expectations. The information so obtained is eventually reduced to terms of tonnage and then translated into locomotive power and wagon and port capacity. But in

Mr. W. H. Wroth on the Troup Report Factual Even if it Disappoints

OFFICIAL COMMENTS on the Troup report on European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia have been made by Mr. W. H. Wroth, Member for "Agriculture and Natural Resources," Jamsill, a prominent farmer.

The financial figures were, he said, "rather staggering," indicating that to bring a Northern Rhodesian farm into full production cost up to £35,000, compared with £7,500 in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Wroth agreed with Mr. Troup's statement that many post-war settlers attracted only by cheap land and high tobacco prices, had been inexperienced and had now found that their experience elsewhere was inadequate for Northern Rhodesia. For instance, many tobacco-growers from the Union had had no knowledge of curing, and until recently technical assistance for them was lacking.

On the criticism that capital required for post-war settlement had been grossly under-estimated, Mr. Wroth replied that those who had given evidence before the Select Committee of 1944 had based their views on experience of ex-transport methods. No one had imagined that prices would go sky-high.

"But there are a number of farmers up and down the country going well, who started in 1946 or 1947 with the bare minimum of about £3,000. They know how to make their money go to the fullest extent possible, and were content to live in a mud hut until they could build a house. At £7,000 to £8,000 had been insisted upon, many of our best farmers would have been kept out."

In those days, Mr. Wroth added, no more than 15% of prospective farmers had been interviewed, today most of them were screened, and all on the Copperbelt. While it was true that the money required for land has been negligible, it was beginning to charge again, and several farms were changing hands.

The report was inclined to brush aside the labour difficulties in farmers, who must adopt labour-saving devices wherever possible. There was cause for concern but not alarm about the labour situation generally.

Labour-Saving Devices Needed

As to Mr. Troup's estimate of £6m. extra capital required for the 10-year plan, Mr. Wroth said that of the £650,000 required annually the Northern Rhodesian Government already supplied more than £100,000 in subsidies. The extra money needed in outright grants would have to come from the Land Bank. Bank loans obtained privately by farmers now exceeded £250,000 annually.

Northern Rhodesia must have a sound tobacco industry, because in many areas it was the basic crop and helped food production. Pointing out that immigration was now a federal subject, Mr. Wroth said: "I don't mind where the farmers come from, provided they are of the right type; there should be a cross-section from the Rhodesias, South Africa, and Britain."

He agreed that it would be well worth investigating the possibility of a tenant farming scheme, as Mr. Troup recommended. "I only regret that something like this was not going 10 years ago—provided always that the farmers could eventually purchase the land. There must be farmers with land which they do not wish to sell. We hope they will come forward as landlords for tenant farmers. After all, that is the basis of farming in Britain."

Fencing and water supplies were absolute essentials, but they must be careful to see that capital for these items went to farmers who had a knowledge of cattle-handling and could utilize the money properly.

Of the estimate that 20,000 Native or low-grade heifers and 5,000 high-grade dairy heifers were needed to reach the beef and milk target, the Member commented: "The Director of Veterinary Services is to investigate every possible source of supply in South and Central Africa. I have suggested that Southern Rhodesian heifers should be obtained, as has been done in the past, and that we should try to purchase breeding cattle from Native areas, but a good deal of prejudice has to be overcome."

"Only five per cent. of our meat is imported from Bechuanaland, and the country would be in a much sounder position if we could do without that. We could take 8,000 cattle into the country in the next year or two; these would fulfil the farmer requirements."

Mr. Wroth believed that the farming industry generally welcomed the report as a useful basis upon which Northern Rhodesia could build up its agriculture. "It will disappoint the people who hoped for a miracle," Fort Jameson will no doubt be disappointed, but Mr. Troup has been absolutely factual. I am looking into schemes which may prove practical for Fort Jameson, recently suggested that they try to grow tobacco, which is making a good price in Nyasaland, and a certain amount of Turkish.

For the Copperbelt the report suggests establishment of farms of 2,000 acres. I am not sure that Laigra, We must wait for the report of the land-use survey. The report rather overlooks the labour difficulties of the Copperbelt. I would like to see something smaller and more intensive—something that a farmer and two labourers could handle."

Publicizing Kenya Attractive Exhibit at Food Fair

THE COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA has an attractive stand at the British Food Fair at Olympia, London, this week and next. Mr. Ian Maclean, executive officer of the board, has flown home to take charge and make contact with trade buyers.

The purpose of the exhibit is to publicize the good quality of Kenya coffee and the ideal conditions in which it is grown. At one end of the stand, which is a miniature of a coffee estate beneath the slopes of Mount Kenya. At the other end, coffee is being constantly brewed for the public. Between is a pavilion with tables and chairs for visitors, with a painted landscape of the highlands as a background. Altogether the arrangement is bright, effective, and different from the general run of the stands.

An attractive leaflet, with a coloured cover, is being distributed. It deals interestingly with coffee growing and gives a couple of pages to recipes for good coffee and warnings against mistakes commonly made in brewing the beverage. In the pages about growing coffee appear these passages:—

"The coffee tree is an exacting plant. It will not tolerate either very high temperatures or very low ones, and prefers a mean annual temperature of about 70°F. It will not flourish in a district whose rainfall is less than 40 or more than 70 inches in a year. It is happiest in soils of volcanic origin, which must also be deep, rich, and well-drained. In order to prepare the coffee for market, a plentiful, never-failing, and easily accessible water supply is essential."

Ideal Conditions for Coffee

There are not many areas on the earth's surface where all these conditions are fulfilled, and certain districts of Kenya are among the favoured few. Particularly in the country to the north and west of Nairobi, everywhere which the coffee tree delights in is to be found. There the climate is never hotter than an English summer or cooler than the best kind of English spring.

There are broad, gently rounded ridges, sloping not too steeply to deep valleys in which run swift perennial streams, sometimes conveniently containing waterfalls—ideal for the generation of power for coffee factory machinery. The red soil is of great depth and fertility; the slopes ensure good drainage. The rainfall, well distributed, varies from 40 to 50 inches a year. No better conditions for the production of coffee could be imagined, and it is not surprising that here is produced coffee which is among the varieties most prized in the world's markets.

Those who have relations or friends in the Kenya coffee industry may be interested to know the names of the coffee growing districts, and to identify them on the map. Kabete and Kiambu lie so near Nairobi as to be suburban; Ruiru and Kiara are within an hour's morning; Solai and Subukia are eastwards of Nakuru; the Trans-Nzola is a district towards the Uganda border.

Nor must the African-owned coffee areas in Meru, Embu, and Kishi be forgotten. Meru and Embu lie on the slopes of Mount Kenya, where the small-scale cultivation of coffee by African growers is a flourishing and expanding industry in which the processing and marketing is carried on with the help of Government officers, to the great benefit of the Africans concerned.

One side of the stand of Oxo, Ltd., displays Mazoe orange crush from Southern Rhodesia, and another side features the tinned meats of Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., under the trade-name "Beefex."

Land for Africans and European Debate in Northern Rhodesia

LAND ALIENATION FOR AFRICANS has been debated in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, which by 25 votes to 16 rejected a motion put forward by MR. JOHN GAUNT (M.P.), disapproving of alienation to Africans unless an equivalent amount of Native Trust land were transferred to European occupation.

MR. GAUNT said that there was an urgent need to stabilize the African urban population by granting security of land tenure in urban areas. Roughly 90% of the territory was today Native Trust land and reserves. The growth of mining and industry sent large numbers of Africans flocking into urban areas. If they were to become a stabilized population it must be on land surrendered by Europeans, whose living space was a remarkably small proportion of the whole country.

One of the difficulties is what happens in regard to freehold land. It is frequently and rightly argued that the freeholder should be able to dispose of his own property in the manner he thinks best. But if a freeholder wishes to erect a building close to his neighbour's residence, the law if applied to will step in and stop him. By alienating to Africans land from the 5% without compensation from the 95% the future of the inhabitants of the country is endangered. It is therefore very doubtful whether the right of the freeholder must, in the interests of the common good, be interfered with.

MR. H. J. ROBERTS, Member for Health, Lands, and Local Government, denied whether there was such an urgent need to stabilize Africans in urban areas by granting title to land. Some born in towns had to some extent become detribalized, and possibly it was desirable to grant them a stake along the line of rail by leaving a plot where they could build a home.

To encourage permanent settlement of the majority of Africans entering industrial areas would, however, demoralize tribal areas and weaken the chief's authority. Mr. Roberts believed that every effort must be made to encourage development of townships and general amenities in rural areas, thus providing attractions for the returning worker.

Security of Title

If restrictions were to be placed on freehold surely the title was not worth the paper on which it was written. Freehold had been the very basis of human desire and title, and short of making Crown land exclusive to Europeans, Mr. Roberts could not see how Mr. Gaunt's argument could be met, other than to deplore certain wrong uses.

If the motion goes mean that all Crown land must be exclusively reserved for Europeans, then I submit in reverse that all Native land could be reserved exclusively for Africans as a form of partition. Nine-tenths per cent of the territory land would be closed to the Europeans for all time. The present position is that land may be alienated from Native trust to the European if the Government considers it to be in the interests of the whole community.

Native trust land and reserves are still largely unimproved and unpopulated. But the Crown has in the line of rail continually worked for the last quarter of a century, say in 50 years have expended some of the best money we then had to be used with powers to create reserves.

One could reasonably expect that Africans become more organized and migrate to the reserves. As Crown land is moved more and more to Africans, it is hoped that this land will naturally diminish, therefore, it is proposed for future expansion. Native title land around the urban areas should be acquired. The Governor has power to do this. In certain urban areas we shall in the very near future have to acquire Native trust land in the interests of the African people. To provide for the future, but that is an entirely different problem from present legislation to prohibit freeholders from selling to an African unless an equal amount of Native Trust land be handed back.

MR. ROBERTS' views were supported by MR. L. TUCKER (Fed.), and MR. P. MACCOLMSON (Fed.). The Secretary for Native Affairs, MR. W. F. STUBBS said that the Legislature's attitude had been made plain, and would be appreciated by Africans. It had been alleged that federation would mean the grabbing of Native land by Europeans. That Council would, by rejecting Mr. Gaunt's motion, reassure Africans and give them confidence in the Government.

African Politicians in Nyasaland Wholesale Demands of "Leaders"

THE MEETING IN BRANTYRE which was briefly reported last week, was attended by about 300 African delegates from different areas of Nyasaland and some representatives of Nyasaland Africans now living in Southern Rhodesia.

On the following day 90 conferred, primarily to decide whether to send Mr. W. M. Chirwa, M.P., and Mr. G. R. Gumbikano, M.P. to London to press for self-government. It was decided not to take that course, but to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit Nyasaland. Mr. Chirwa, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament, Gold, was also present, and the meeting that Nyasaland African self-government should be for all the races resident in the country, on the basis of population; they demanded a multi-racial Government with a selective franchise so that no race could swamp another.

After the second, smaller meeting a statement in the following terms was issued:

This meeting of the Nyasaland African leaders wish to assure all communities in Central Africa and the world of our desire for peaceful co-operation with all the races.

We call upon the Government to begin the *thangata* system to end as soon as possible, and the reinstatement of expelled chiefs in order to bring about a real and a good government in the country.

This meeting approves the action of the territorial Governments in naming Mr. J. F. Sangala, President-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, and Mr. Harry Mumba, President-general of the Northern Rhodesian Congress, as his secretary-general, Mr. Kamanga from entering Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia respectively.

This meeting endorses the stand and action taken by the Nyasaland Members of Parliament and the Federal Parliament from the northern territories on Indian immigration.

Mass European Immigration Opposed

We are strongly opposed to mass immigration of Europeans in the country; as they would take over jobs held by Africans.

The African people have read with great dismay the statement made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Federal Prime Minister, in the Federal Assembly on Mr. Mamba's motion of equality of treatment of all races. His statement clearly shows that the policy of the Federal Government respects partnership upon which the Federal constitution is based. He affirms the domination of Europeans over the Africans and believes in the perpetual servitude of the African people. In view of this we reiterate our opposition to federation.

The meeting reiterates the claim that there should be 10 African and 10 non-African non-official members in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, that half the members of the Executive Council should be Africans, and that the Civil Service should be Africanized.

On the following day Mr. Chirwa said that when Nyasaland attained self-government, for which the African leaders would continue to press, "we shall consider standing on our own outside the Central African Federation or working for a federation with Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia." He claimed that Southern Rhodesia was imposing "its repressive policies" on its two neighbours.

Stranding of the Ilala II

THE COMMISSION investigating the recent collision of the vessel ILALA II with a submerged rock in Lake Nyasa has found Captain E. H. Faint, the master, not guilty of default. The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hobson, suggested, however, that in view of uncertainty as to the sunken rock's position, the craft might more prudently have been taken to the westerly side of the channel. The inquiry revealed that the existing chart, with a few alterations after World War I, dated from an Admiralty survey of 1897. The commission recommended an early survey of all inshore channels, replotting of leading marks and transits, marking of hidden obstructions with buoys or beacons, and the fitting of larger lake ships with sound-echo recorders.

Two More Mau Mau Leaders Killed 354 Rebel Casualties in August

TWO MORE MAU MAU LEADERS, "Field-Marshal" Olekiso and "General" Kalasinga, were killed by security forces in Kenya last week and, in a total of 96 terrorists killed, 19 wounded, none captured, and 496 suspects detained during the week. The security forces lost one African killed and one European wounded. Seven loyal African civilians were murdered.

Olekiso, half Masai and half Meru by birth, inspired and organized Mau Mau activities in the Rotin division of the Masai Reserve, and is believed to have been second in preference only to Dedan Kimathi since the capture of "General".

During August 354 terrorists were killed, 37 wounded and captured, and 2,190 suspects detained; casualties to the security forces were 26 Africans killed, and 17 Africans, three Europeans and two Asians wounded. One European and 36 African civilians were murdered, and 19 African, one European, and one Asian civilian wounded. Forty-seven precision weapons were recovered during the month, including 19 rifles and 10 revolvers, two Sten guns, six shot guns, and many home-made weapons were also captured.

Of 621 cattle stolen during the month 306 were recovered, but only 39 of the 264 goats taken.

Guards Fired Away and Murdered

Of five Kikuyu guards who left their post near Nairobi, four were later found slashed to death. The fifth, who escaped, said they had been fired at by an African policeman who was killed in an action in the same area during an action in which three terrorists were killed and two wounded and captured.

Led by a Kikuyu tracker, security forces discovered a large and well-armed gang of terrorists and killed six in a running fight. A European police inspector was slightly wounded.

Mrs. G. Snaceer, an English woman living in Nairobi, drove off two Africans who tried to attack her in the street by throwing at them articles in her shopping bag, including a tin and a bag of flour. One of the terrorists pulled the trigger of a pistol aimed at her, but it misfired.

Trade Unionists and Mau Mau

MR. TOM MBOYA, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions, which has a membership of some 55,000 Africans, has criticized the principles on which the emergency tribunals were founded, in that detainees were required to prove their innocence instead of their guilt having to be proved. He believed that the screening and rescreening methods left much to be desired, and said that the rescreening of trade union officials had been ordered. During his recent visit to the United Kingdom he had met some of the top trade union officials, whose attitude had been most sympathetic. He was dissatisfied with the treatment of the families of detainees. Mr. T. M. Stow, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, has replied that trade union officials in Kenya were screened in exactly the same way as other members of the public. Four trade unionists had been released since the priority rescreening of trade union officials had been ordered by the Governor on July 13. When opening the first residential course for African trade union officials, Mr. Stow said the detention of some such officials had been a matter for regret, but the men had brought upon themselves by their association with Mau Mau. Trade unionists must keep their hands clean if their organizations were to flourish in Kenya and their behaviour must be beyond reproach.

During the amnesty period for the licensing of firearms in Kenya 1,502 were produced, of which 796 were refused certificates or handed in without request for certificates, and 706 licensed by the police and retained by the persons producing them. Ammunition produced amounted to 42,741 rounds.

C.P.A. Conference Delegates on Tour Impressed by Kenya Projects

TWENTY-FIVE DELEGATES to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Nairobi, which ended last week, were impressed by the Fort Tudor housing scheme for Africans which they visited during a post-conference tour of the Coast Province.

Mr. S. R. Malcolmson (Northern Rhodesia) said that Rhodesia had nothing like it. Mr. Ashin Henderson (U.K.), a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, thought that the scheme was proof that Kenya had a good future, and Mr. E. R. O. Heath (U.S.) said: "It is one of the best things I have seen in the world. Many people in England have been wondering about it."

The delegates also visited Mombasa African cultural centre, which, surrounded by green lawns, has a theatre and dance floor, library, billiards room, and bar. It was built entirely from the profits of Native beer-halls.

Giving his impressions before leaving Kenya, Mr. James Griffiths (U.K.) spoke of the courage and patience of all communities. "Seeing the growth of Nairobi emboldens me to make one suggestion—don't make Kenya into a one-city country, and up your other towns. We let London grow too big and now we spend millions in redistributing its population."

Mr. A. A. Bullock (Malta) was impressed by the success of the scheme of village "vitalization." "You are wise," he said, "in starting at the bottom with village life and teaching the people how to live together in small communities."

Racial Discrimination Waning

Mr. P. L. Dunbar (Sierra Leone) who had previously commented upon the waning of racial discrimination in Kenya said: "Every return I shall try to extract some of the misinterpretations about Kenya in my country." He had found farmers in Kenya generally more advanced than in West Africa, although the Kikuyu peasant farmers were not as wholehearted as their Kenya counterparts.

A tribute to methods used at the Tanganyika meat-canning factory was paid by Mr. J. F. T. Naidie (South Africa) when delegates visited Dar es Salaam. "I have been in Chicago and the Argentina," he said, "but this is one of the most modern in the world."

Mr. Henderson (U.K.) thought it a great pity that the world lacked information about Tanganyika. The economic development going on was not realized outside. "The multi-racial system practised in Tanganyika is the only ultimate solution in Africa," he suggested. Such a system, however, demanded firm co-operation.

Uganda Power for Nairobi

IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS power from the Owen Falls hydro-electric station in Uganda should be available in Nairobi. Major Charles Taylor, chairman of the East African Power & Light Co., Ltd., told the annual general meeting in Nairobi last Friday. He disclosed that the delivered cost is expected to be approximately that of generating electricity thermally in Nairobi, or perhaps slightly less; but the arrangements made would provide ample supplies and an economical basis of operation until the company's Seven Parks scheme could be started. The company's capital investment in land, buildings, transmission lines, plant and machinery in Kenya now exceeds £7 m., and the group has commitments for additional capital expenditure of rather more than £3 m., while stores on hand are worth upwards of £1 m. Such is the extent of the group's investments in the production of power for industrial and domestic purposes. The full text of Major Taylor's address will be found on other pages.

An anonymous Englishman, an old friend of the Bishop of Mombasa, has given £500 to Salisbury Anglican Cathedral to provide a carillon of bells. The benefactor explained that on his visits to Salisbury he missed the phima calling congregations to Sunday evening service.

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Mr. Mangar on European Parties Attitude to Europeans in Kenya

MR. N. S. MANGAR, president of the Kenya India Congress, referred to the recently formed United Country Party of Kenya and the Federal Independence Party when addressing the Patel Brotherhood in Nairobi. He said:

"I am sure that my community entertains great respect for the wisdom and courage of those who have formed the United Country Party. It is not all that the Indian community would wish it to be.

"In particular, we are unpleasantly conscious of the fact that it is conceived of the European Elected Members' Association, opposing, as it does, multi-racialism in the three vital fields of land, franchise, and education. Yet it is a symbol—the symbol of a brown man struggling to step out of the garb of childish prejudice.

"The U.C.P. may not be as liberal in its outlook and as broad in its vision as to warm the heart of Edmund Burke; but it can at least be said that it sponsors an growing towards liberality of outlook and broader vision. And that is something I do not wish to stand in the way of these men, nor would I like my community to come between them who strive and that which they grope for.

Sympathy and Support

"We must not force their pace. People must advance in the fullness of their time, at their own speed, in their own lights. It is removed from both reason and realism to assume that our European friends of the U.C.P. can plump as fully or as instantly for multi-racialism as we Indians can. We must allow for the fact that their angle of vision differs from ours, and that what seems very rational to us is radical to them.

"I take this opportunity of assuring the United Country Party of our sympathy and support, at least in that limited area of co-operation which they aim after to. Because it is they who have limited this area, it is only they who can extend it. Nothing would make us happier than to see it made all embracing, and I can promise that the measure of co-operation will never fall short of the area of co-operation allowed to us.

"I can promise something else, too. I can promise the very reverse of co-operation and sympathy to the members of the Federal Independence Party. With them, we, the Indians, shall non-co-operate both actively and passively. We shall resist their out-dated, reactionary policies with the last ounce of energy in our veins. We shall fight them from Poles and platforms, and we shall never rest till we have pulled out the image of white domination from their dangerous dreams.

"I have only one warning to sound to my European co-citizens, and I sound it with the solemnity at my command. It is this—if they turn to the Federal Independence Party for their political inspiration, and if they deny the United Country Party the support which we believe it deserves, the Indian community, indeed, I dare say, the entire Asian community, will cut off every link of co-operation with them and arm itself to its constitutional teeth to fight them to the hilt."

One Country

MR. A. B. PATEL, the Indian Minister without Portfolio in Kenya's multi-racial Government, has written in the course of an article in *New Commonwealth*:

"All the people in East Africa should have strong faith in God, loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and loyalty to the territories in which they are living.

"Secondly, every effort should be made, however slow may be the process, to create conditions in which every citizen should feel that this is his country, in which he has an unrestricted opportunity to acquire, by education or otherwise, quality and capacity in accordance with his ability and character; and that no let or hindrance of any sort is placed in his way to rise in the scale of life or in any field of activity to which he is entitled as a result of such quality, ability, capacity, or character.

"Every citizen will then begin to feel that this is his country, his Government, his administration, and that he will receive fair treatment and just opportunity for progress, without any barriers on grounds of race or colour. The alternative is constant conflict.

"At the situation is at present, those Europeans who have made their homes on this continent should be at the forefront of the national struggle for progress, and as the cause of giving their subjects the same political position as the other end, and that the European in West Africa and Sudan, as also likely developments in the rest of the world, to encourage the average African in Kenya to believe, though that no time must be lost in his acquiring political power so that he could himself manage his country's affairs without delay.

"In the rush for this objective, it is likely to remain unimportant in his field of cultural and economic resources essential for his advancement. He is likely to forget that without these essentials he would not be able to maintain political power and influence.

"In between the two extremes, which are equally wrong, is favouring the creation of a community society inspired by the best of civilization, men and woman, and that no headway is possible in this direction unless a common electoral roll with franchise based on education and property qualifications is brought into operation."

Mr. Patel's Courageous Initiative

Under the heading "An Asian Initiative in Kenya the *New Statesman* has written:

"With the Europeans of Kenya desperately divided on the principle of inter-racial co-operation, the initiative of statesmanship has been seized by the Asian leader, Mr. A. B. Patel.

"Two white parties have now been formed. The Federal Independence Party, created openly and honestly, dominated the United Country Party, has proclaimed an inter-racial policy, and is led by Messrs. Blundell and Haselock, members of the new inter-racial Council of Ministers. But the party started off on the wrong foot by excluding non-white African membership. Already it seems to be willing before the attacks of its rival, and has accepted an invitation to a conference to arrange a political truce between Europeans.

"Meanwhile Mr. Patel is the first person to have been bold enough to propose active steps towards the ideal of a Kenyan nationhood free from the consciousness of race. In a recent public speech he created the bold image of Kenya as a laboratory experiment to bring about unity at the apex of diversity at the base."

Nairobi's City Councillors

Mayor's Tribute to Their Quality

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, Mayor of Nairobi, said at a civic luncheon in honour of the delegates attending the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in that city that multi-racial local government had worked so well in Nairobi because there had been no talk about it and because of the ability of the councillors.

When the first Nairobi Township Committee was formed in 1900, there had been two Asian representatives on it and the first Africans had been nominated in 1946. Now the City Council had 19 European, nine Asian and three African members.

Its quality, he claimed, was not surprising in any central or local government within a radius of thousands of miles. In proof he mentioned that 12 different leading professions were represented, and that among the councillors are several contractors, some sound businessmen, and two ladies to keep the council balanced and sensible, all guided by very able senior officers groomed in the best traditions of British local government.

Mr. Alexander added: "This quality recently suffered the tragic loss of an African by the name of Ambrose Oluoi. A few months before his death at the four winds of Mau Mau I had occasion to speak publicly of him as showing the attributes of developing into one of the great men of Kenya."

The mayor suggested the formation of a Commonwealth Local Government Association.

No Salesmanship

"THERE IS A GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS in Uganda but no salesmanship," says a note by the Department of Information on Africans in commerce. There are estimated to be 12,500 African traders in the Protectorate, against 4,500 Asian storekeepers, and £12m. worth of annual retail trade is thought to be divided between them about equally. Two mobile shops and an information bureau are touring the Protectorate.

Dr. Scott Attacks Federal Premier Racial Liberalism Only Skin Deep

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, the Federal Parliament's liberal African member, said that the Federal Premier's liberalism on race matters is only skin deep has been made clear by Dr. Alexander Scott, the Independent member for Lusaka.

Thus, he said, had been shown by Sir Godfrey Huggins in his contemptuous reply to Mr. Danti Yamba's motion on race equality. Dr. Scott criticized the Federal Premier's attitude to what, although loosely phrased and inadequately argued, amounted merely to a protest against the fact that Africans with first and second-class train tickets were denied meals in dining cars, and against discrimination in post offices.

Many members had felt that in such circumstances Africans deserved equal treatment. But apparently Sir Godfrey would have none of it. His speech had been a strange medley of liberal sentiment and denunciation of the pretensions of Africans. Moreover, said Dr. Scott, the Prime Minister had declared that he had never desired the preamble to the Federal constitution, which spoke of the political advancement of all peoples, and was interested only in economic development. He had a sinister statement from a responsible person in the late 1940s to the effect that the preamble was a mere "slogan" which had been accepted only to give credence to the constitution with his own interpretation which suited his

Attitude to African M.P.s

Dr. Scott also criticized the attitude of some European M.P.s during the debate. Whilst the African members were speaking they had sometimes been provocative and even hoarsely derisive. In the face of such gibes and interjections the African M.P.s had shown admirable good nature, but the Europeans had not shown the same spirit when their own speeches were interrupted.

The Government's amendment to Mr. Yamba's motion, asking for improvements for all races, was carried with a large majority after an amendment by the Rev. A. Doug (Nyasaland), to ensure to African concessions on trains and in post offices, had been defeated.

The *Central African Post* commented that the debate gave

the impression "that the way of the African in Federal politics is going to be a good deal harder than it has been of late in Northern Rhodesian politics," and that in the recent discussions of Mr. John Moffat's partnership proposals "we can justly say that this territory's Legislative Council set an example in statesmanship and moderation including moderation in the use of the angry darts of language which the Federal House might well have emulated."

Zimbabwe at Least 1,200 Years Old?

New Test Confirms Chicago Findings

THE ZIMBABWE TEMPLE, estimated to be 1,200 years old, according to radiocarbon tests carried out in London on wood from the excavations.

This confirms similar tests made in Chicago two years ago and Mr. Roger Summers, curator of the Bulawayo National Museum, has described the findings as "the first emphatic pointer to Zimbabwe's age". The tested wood came from beneath the inner walls of the temple; the suggested ages are "between 1,300 (plus or minus 120 years) and 1,520 (with a margin of 92 years)".

Two people who have published reports of careful excavations at Zimbabwe were the late Dr. Randall MacIver, who led there in 1905, and Miss C. C. Caton-Thompson. Her research in 1929 forms the basis of existing knowledge of the ruins. Both suggested that the Bulawayo temple at Allcapp, but agreed that an earlier settlement arose to the known structures was a possibility. Dr. MacIver doubted whether the temple was earlier than the 11th or 12th century, but Miss Caton-Thompson put the earliest date for the whole complex at 1,100 years, and possibly slightly more.

The radiocarbon-testing method relies on the fact that all living matter has a uniform ratio of isotopes with its carbon content. When matter dies, the supply of radioactive carbon ceases, and reverts to stable, inert carbon, thus giving scientists a "atomic clock".

Mr. Summers has pointed out that, if the results of these tests are accepted, the theories of Dr. MacIver and Miss Caton-Thompson need not be regarded as clashing, since the existing temple walls are not necessarily the same age as the wooden lintels discovered four years ago.

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PERSONALIA

THE QUEEN has become Patron of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

Mr. LEIC. CHAMBERLAIN has been appointed a director of the London Trust Ltd.

Mr. MACDONALD WELWOOD has returned from Kenya for a visit of about a month.

Mr. GEORGE FRASER, M.L.C., will leave London Airport on Friday, Tuesday.

Mr. DAVID LESLIE FLETCHER has been appointed honorary French Consul for Northern Rhodesia.

SIR KENNETH A. CROSSLEY has succeeded Mr. J. J. CARTER as chairman of Crossley's Premier Engines, Ltd.

The engagement is announced between SIR ANTHONY STAMER, J.P., of Nairobi, and MISS MARGARET BELTON, of Limuru.

Mr. PHIL. PHILLIPS has arrived in London from Nairobi. Mrs. PHILLIPS has undergone a major operation in a London hospital.

Mr. DOUGLAS BROWN, who has been in Kenya for some weeks as special representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, has left for Nairobi.

Mr. GUYAN W. GRAZEBROOK, who has been in this country for about three months, will leave London airport tomorrow on his return to Nairobi.

LORD LUCAN and Mrs. EIRENE WHITE, M.P., both Socialists, are due in Nyasaland on Sunday. Mrs. White will stay four days and Lord Lucan 10 days.

Mr. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is to attend the session of the United Nations which opens in New York on September 21.

Brigadier R. L. B. LONG has been acting as G.O.C. Central African Forces and Chief of the General Staff during the absence of Major-General S. GARLACK.

SIR THEODORE STANLEY, a former Governor of both Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England. He will be in London until October 2.

SIR FREDERICK STUBBS and Mr. W. BUSH, chairman and general manager of Central African Airways respectively, arrived in London at the beginning of the week.

Canon J. J. COULSON appeared for an out-and-out campaign against colour discrimination when he preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Sunday.

Mr. G. H. STONE, president of the National Arts Council of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. STONE, are on their way back home by sea after a visit to Great Britain.

Mr. J. E. SIMPSON has been appointed a temporary non-official member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly during the absence of Mr. H. R. FRASER.

Major F. W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK and Mr. STANLEY GIBBS are Kenya's representatives on the visit to South Africa of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Mr. T. B. ELLEY, who has joined the board of Messrs. Wm. J. Malcolm & Co. Ltd., was managing director of Messrs. Sinclair, Magay & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, until he retired recently after 32 years in the textile trade in India.

Mr. H. B. HAMILTON, president of Messrs. Mitchell Coats & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., sailed last Thursday for the STRONG CASTLE for Durban, on his way back to Nairobi.

Country and Calling, the autobiography of Sir KENT HAWCOCK, now undertaking a constitutional mission in Buganda, is to be published shortly by Faber and Faber.

Mr. R. P. FLEWMAN, a former Auditor General in the Union of South Africa, has arrived in London. He was chairman of the taxation inquiry committee in Kenya in July 1953.

Mr. MARTIN MORISON, Information Officer for Nyasaland, who is on his way to England on leave, is to become Information Officer in Pretoria for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. R. KENDALL WARD spoke on Sunday B.I.C. regional programme for East Africa of the recent attitude of the United Kingdom Press to East African developments and problems.

Mr. W. E. ARNOLD, formerly public relations officer at Rhodesia House, London, and now in the Federal Information Department, has just ended a two-day tour of the Federation with Mr. R. D. K. HADDON as official photographer.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include Mr. JUSTICE G. C. BLOW, judge Uganda, (prior to retirement); Mr. G. SWANNY, Chief Conservator of Forests, Uganda; and Mr. F. J. WHITE, Director of Town Planning, Tanganyika.

Mr. D. N. PRILE, O.C., chairman of the British Society for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, has arrived in Moscow as chairman of a delegation of British lawyers. He led the defence for Kenyatta and his associates on Mau Mau charges.

Canon G. BRODIE, who is on his way to the Cape with Mrs. BRODIE in the RHODESIA CASTLE, was secretary-treasurer of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia from 1941 to 1945. He first went to the Colony in 1906 as assistant priest at St. John's, Bulawayo.

Canon GONVILLE ABBE FRENCH, RACH, has been appointed Dean of Salisbury and Rector of Salisbury Cathedral parish. He was ordained in Johannesburg just before the last war, held a living in Germany until 1945 and then became Diocesan Secretary of the Transvaal Diocesan Council.

Mr. ARTHUR GAINSON, local managing director of the great Gezira cotton scheme in the Sudan, and a member of the Royal Commission on East Africa, has been appointed a part-time member of the board of the Colonial Development Corporation for the period September 1, 1954, to March 31, 1958.

Mr. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE, who is to revisit East and Central Africa, will be in Dar es Salaam from September 26 to October 3; in Nyasaland from October 3 to 7; in Northern Rhodesia from October 8 to 15; in Southern Rhodesia from October 16 to 20; in Uganda from October 21 to 27, and then in Kenya until November 1.

SIR ROBERT TREGOLD, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, and Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has become patron-in-chief of the Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society, and has spent a few days with schoolboys exploring the little-known Chippinda Pools area near the junction of the Sabi and Sabi rivers.

Three demographers from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are attending the World Population Conference in Rome which ends tomorrow. Mr. E. R. H. SHULL (Director, Central African Statistical Office) presented papers on sample surveys—population characteristics. Dr. H. CLYDE MITCHELL (Director, Rhodes-Livingstone Institute) discussed the collation of birth and death returns among pre-literate peoples; and Mr. C. A. L. MYBURGH (on the staff of the Statistical Office) described methods of assessing net Native reproduction.

SITUATION WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK familiar with African conditions, early thirties, desires African post. Some experience and good driving. Part passage. Box 141, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 40 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

APPOINTMENT AGENCY

EXPERIENCED SIGNAL ENGINEER required by British company owning large modern factory in Tanganyika. Salary will depend on experience but be in region of £900 plus commission on profits. Usual overseas leave terms. Pension scheme. Please write giving full particulars of experience, to Box R. 366, c/o. News, 110 Old Broad Street, E.C.2

Obituaries

Major F. D. Warren

MAJOR FRANK DENNIS (BERRY) WARREN, O.B.E., C.I.E., of Kakaia, Nyasaland, a pioneer who has died in Nyasaland at the age of 59, had done much to develop tobacco-growing in the Ballongwe area.

He was wounded while serving in the German South-West Africa campaign of the 1914-18 war and later commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery. He was again wounded in France, mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the D.C.M. and bar for gallantry on the Western Front. During the 1939-45 war he served for two years in the King's African Rifles.

He had taken a keen interest in public affairs in Nyasaland, particularly in recent years. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1946 to 1949 and he was a member of the Tobacco Legislation Committee, the Forest and Game Reserve Commission, and the Tobacco Delegation to the United Kingdom after 1945, of the Native Tobacco Board from that year until 1947, of the Fiscal Survey Committee and the Tanganyika Delegation of 1947, and he served on the Natural Resources Board and the Central Tobacco Advisory Board.

Major Warren died about three years ago as a result of injuries received in an air crash.

Sir John Kennedy

SIR JOHN MACFARLANE KENNEDY, O.B.E., who has died at the age of 75, was the son of the late Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy.

He was educated at Zurich Polytechnic and Cambridge University, and then entered the family firm of consulting engineers. He was a member, and latterly chairman, of the Electricity Commission of Great Britain from 1934 to 1948, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1935-36, president of the Electric Vehicle Association in 1950, and in 1946 elected a director of the Uganda Electricity Board and appointed its London representative. While spending some months in Uganda he became seriously ill.

COLONEL F. DE SOISSONS, O.B.E., who has died in Southern Rhodesia, where he settled six years ago, was on the staff of Lord Trenchard when he formed the "Independent Air Force" in 1918 to disorganize German communications. Before his R.A.F. service, de Soissons, a Canadian, fought with the Border Regiment, and was wounded at Gallipoli. In 1922 he became a director of Gallaher, Ltd. A keen horseman, and polo-player, he presented several cups for riding competitions in Southern Rhodesia. He was general treasurer of the Rhodesian Red Cross.

MR. KENNETH MACLEAY DONALDSON, who has died in Durban at the age of 90, started the "South African Who's Who" in 1906 and edited the publication for 40 years.

MR. NORMAN RAU of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, was killed in Nyasaland when his car hit a tree. He was returning from a camping holiday with his children.

MR. E. P. HAY, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was Mayor of Gwelo in 1950-51.

MRS. R. R. GRIFFITH, wife of the town clerk of Mambasa, died in a London hospital after an operation.

The housing of 20,000 families, based on a man, a wife, and three children in two rooms, built on the present standards at today's prices, would cost at least £8m., excluding the capital and social services such as schools, hospitals, and welfare centres. Councillor R. S. Alexander, mayor of Nairobi

The First Thirty Years

Messages from Our Readers

OUR ISSUE OF EAST AFRICA contains a brief note that it completed the 30th annual volume. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has since received a number of much appreciated congratulations, from which the following short extracts are taken:

"Congratulations on a notable achievement, and best wishes for even further success."

"Those who know about Africa and its problems will appreciate the value of this journal."

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, from its first issue, has always had the highest opinion of its accuracy, independence, and high standard of investigation. It is the only paper about which I never have any reservations."

"The news that you have completed 30 years made me turn back to your 1,000th issue (than which you have never produced a better special number, I think). Many of the eminent men who then sent you most special messages of congratulation have passed on, but I am sure you will have found a surer that since then."

"I have added a few special messages in good and glowing no-terms, the message I thought best was that which said in part: 'Your candidly constructive criticisms, the honesty of your English, the frequency with which you publish news to be found nowhere else, and the great care you take to avoid errors of any kind.' And I read the very true statement of Sir William Sandhu that 'What EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA says today East Africans (and indeed a far wider circle) will be saying tomorrow.'"

East African Athletes Entertained

Commissioner's Reception in London

THE EAST AFRICA COMMISSIONER IN LONDON gave a reception at East Africa House, 36, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, last Thursday to meet the athletes from Kenya and Uganda who are on their way back home from the British Commonwealth and Empire Games in Vancouver.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and Sir Arthur Puritt, chairman of the British Empire Games Federation, attended to greet the teams.

Among those present were: Mr. P. de V. Allen, Mr. D. A. A. Buxton, Mr. W. H. Billington, Mr. H. Boote, Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. George Brown, M.P., Mr. J. F. L. Bull, Mr. E. C. Carter, Mr. Denham Clarke, Mr. J. C. G. Crane, Mr. E. H. Davis, Mr. W. G. Dawson, Mr. K. S. Duncan, Mr. H. F. Eagleton, Mr. R. P. Ellis, Mr. A. Evans, Mr. J. Ingham, Mr. H. Hall, Sir John Hall, Mr. R. G. Hinkley, Mr. G. W. Hodgson, Mr. J. D. Hopper, Mr. O. P. Jenkins, Mr. F. S. Joelsan, Mr. F. H. Kenilside, Mr. E. H. Morland, Mr. L. Mathias, Mr. B. L. Macdonald, Mr. Charles Mundy, Mr. J. G. H. Maclean, Mr. Ross Norton, Mr. B. E. Pettifer, Mr. J. F. Pridoux, Captain C. A. Pittman, Sir William Rook, Mr. C. C. Spencer, Mr. A. G. Stuart, Mr. H. Griffin-Smith, Mr. H. Sawyer, Mr. A. Trant, Mr. W. S. White, Mr. Kendall Ward, and Miss V. C. Young.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG THE PASSENGERS now onward bound in the RHODESIA CASTLE are the following:—

Beira—Mr. E. K. Claydon, Mr. & Mrs. Harold, Mr. G. Hartley, Mr. R. Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. P. Long, Mr. P. Mowatt, Mr. & Mrs. J. Oliver, and Mr. & Mrs. K. B. Willis.
Dar es Salaam—Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Cocking, and Mr. A. E. Pugh.

Nairobi—Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. A. Comoli, Mr. & Mrs. E. Daan, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. L. German, Mr. & Mrs. W. Jordan, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Swift, Mr. E. Swift, Mr. & Mrs. C. Westlake, and Mr. & Mrs. P. T. Woodhouse.

The annual dinner of the East Africa European Pioneers' Society is to be held in Nairobi on September 24.

Sudanese Government Newspaper

Publicizing Achievements and Plans

IN ORDER TO GIVE the views of the Sudan Government on its current affairs, the *Sudan Weekly News* has been established by the National Guidance Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Its first task is described as that of "publicizing the Sudanese National Government's achievements and its future plans for development and progress in all fields of national endeavour. The second duty is "to try to refute any broad attacks or criticisms against the Sudan, like those recently launched by certain English papers."

Commenting on criticisms of Sudanization which have appeared in the United Kingdom Press, there is a statement that:

"The Sudan National Government will keep the banner of friendship and understanding with peace-loving nations burning for good. It will retain the services of the able and efficient expatriates whom it thinks will not influence the free and neutral atmosphere necessary for self-determination. The more that new lances of resignations refer to unjust inspirations coming from the top in Britain at a set of prices, should they be blame for the simple reason that the specialists and technicians shall be very happy in the Sudan, highly respected and freely treated, especially that their services have voluntarily been rendered by the Sudan Government for their own sake."

The amount of compensation to be paid for officials on the assumption that all terminate their services on July 1 next, is put at £1,500,000. The maximum receivable by any person is £25,000.

Nine residential courses, each of three or four days, have been arranged at King's College Hall, London, for Colonial students arriving in this country to enter universities and colleges. There are also two-day residential courses. The object is to help the students to accustom themselves to life in Great Britain.

The Memoirs of AGA KHAN

with a Foreword by
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

For over half a century His Highness Aga Khan has occupied a unique position in world affairs. Of him it can truly be said that he is one of the few really great men of this century, and his greatness rests upon the foundations of moral authority and of religious and spiritual wisdom.

In this fascinating autobiography, he looks back over a long and eventful life dedicated to the service of his people and to the achievement of his great ideals. He writes of the important and interesting people he has met, of Queen Victoria, with whom he dined, as a youth, and of her great granddaughter Queen Elizabeth, with whom he took tea, sixty years later. He comments on the great events of our times and discusses with compelling authority the religious and social problems of East and West.

This is more than a book of memoirs. It is the testament of a great and good man's faith, and as such it *must* be read by all who wish to profit by his unique experience.

30 pages of illustrations and colour fronts.
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Sudan Government Criticizes Judiciary

ACCUSATIONS of involving itself in political controversy and departing from constitutional principles have been made by the Sudan Government against the Court of Appeal, alleging that the court had assumed the functions of Parliament and tried to "impose on Government responsibilities in a judgement in connection with the March riots in Khartoum." The judgement described the Government as one whose shortcomings were the result of a "series of how to govern and how to rule the land effectively, use of departmental machinery, results of the Government's policy."

The Court acted on its judgement to "order" the statement adds, the judiciary's "claim" the British hands the Government had hoped that the British would introduce the best traditions and sound principles which characterized the judiciary in their own country. The need for this statement was "created" but the Sudan Government could not maintain an entirely passive attitude by the court's condemnation, which had been heard by the public. With due respect to the judiciary, the Government felt compelled to state the charges and duly directed against them.

Sudanization

FIVE SUDANESE have been appointed provincial governors in the Sudan; they are the first Sudanese to hold such position. Eight Sudanese deputy governors, 32 district commissioners, and 22 assistant district commissioners have also been appointed. "Among them are four southerners. In announcing the appointments Ismail el Azhar, the Prime Minister, said: "I wish to point out the enormous responsibilities laid on the shoulders of these administrators at this historic stage. They should prove that they are worthy of our high confidence and capable of fulfilling the great task with efficiency. I am pleased to see that the list contains four southerners, who will be assistant district commissioners. Chances are open to them for further promotions. There is no differentiation between the people of the Sudan, and the list is for all the Sudan without discrimination. All the posts had hitherto been filled by British officials. The posts of Sudan Agent in London and Cairo are also to be occupied by Sudanese."

Self Government

THE RIGHT AND PROPER WAY for Northern Rhodesia to obtain responsible government is "as part of the Federation and to such a degree as is possible within the federal system," that was the substance of a motion moved recently by Mr. John Roberts, leader of the elected members, and accepted by the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. He asked the House to support "the aim of full self-government for the Federation at such time as its people so desire" and H.M. Government assents. Mr. Roberts was opposing a motion by Mr. John Gaunt (Ind.) which urged the immediate grant of self-government to the territory.

Asian Immigration

NO AMENDMENTS to the proposal in the Immigration Bill which virtually prevents Asian immigration can be accepted, the Federal Minister of Home Affairs stated last week. Mr. Greenfield pointed out that the Government took its stand on the provisions accepted at the Imperial Conference of 1919, when self-governing members of the Commonwealth were accorded the right to determine what immigrants they should admit. India was a party to that conference. The Minister added: "We feel that here, in this multi-racial community there is only room in the sphere of immigration for people imbued with the ideals of Western civilization, as well as Africans."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

THE 13th annual conference of the Tanganyika-Sisal Growers' Association is to be held aboard the S.S. Bismarck in East Africa Harbour on Friday, October 8.

An Asian shopkeeper was killed a few days ago at Kusambya, 25 miles from Mwanza, by a gang of six or seven Ugandan Africans. Three were arrested by local villagers.

The Attorney-General, E. C. Cassa, and the Foreign Secretary, Howarth, are to be present when the presence of the Kabaka of Buganda was taken on commission in London last week in connexion with the so-called Lukiko case.

A conference on the water resources of East and Central Africa will open at the Victoria Falls Hotel at the beginning of next week. There will be representatives from all the East and Central African territories, the Sudan, Mozambique, the Union of South Africa, Madagascar, and the United Kingdom.

Sir Douglas Harris was presented by illness from the Sudan to the 25th meeting in Nairobi of the Natural Resources Group of High Commission Services. The gathering was presided by the British High Commissioner, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food, Mr. D. Ridd, Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research in the Colonial Office, and representatives of the organizations for E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research, E.A. Fishery Research, E.A. Veterinary Research, and E.A. Marine Fisheries Research.

Federal Immigrants

Immigrants accepted by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the first half of this year totalled 8,610, compared with 8,565 in the same period last year. European entrants in Southern Rhodesia numbered 5,005, to Northern Rhodesia 4,341, and to Nyasaland 415. The discrepancy between the totals is due to inter-territorial movements. In the six months Nyasaland admitted 207 Asians. The totals of 24 for Southern Rhodesia and 115 for Northern Rhodesia include both Asians and Coloured persons.

The third session of the second assembly of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly opened in Nairobi on Tuesday. The Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 1954, the Crown Agents (Change of Designation) Bill, the Supplementary Appropriation (1954) (East African Railways and Harbours) Bill, the Appropriation (1954-55) (Non-Self-Contained Services) Bill, the Supplementary Appropriation (1953) (East Africa Railways and Telecommunications) Bill, the Royal East African Navy (Amendment) Bill, and the East African Income Tax (Management) (Amendment) Bill fall to be considered.

European and African Farming

"EUROPEAN AND NATIVE FARMING production must go forward hand in hand with the common purpose of broadening and strengthening the economy," said Mr. E. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs, when opening an agricultural show at Mazoe. Africans now produced about 40% of the Colony's food. Europeans held a substantial lead in dairy farming, and a slender lead in pig production, with 74,000 against 11,000 pigs owned by Natives. In cattle, sheep, and goat production, European output was very much higher than African, and Africans grew about 55% of all maize, 95% of small grains, and 25% of groundnuts. Mr. Fletcher said that the time has come to tighten up on production costs and to strengthen African marketing arrangements.

International Transport Workers Resolutions on Colonial Questions

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the International Transport Workers' Federation adopted four resolutions on Colonial questions at its recent meeting in London.

The first declared that the federation "stands for the defence of democracy and freedom and for the emancipation of non-self-governing peoples, and is opposed to colonialism, imperialism, and aggression in all their forms."

The second formulated a series of resolutions which are to be put to the general assembly of the federation in the report of its directors for the year ending 1953 on Colonial questions.

The third demanded representation in appropriate quarters for the establishment in Africa of an agency of the International Labour Office for the supervision and improvement of conditions of work and recommended:

The fourth, the congress appealed to organizations of transport workers to contribute morally and financially towards: (1) the formation and growth of free trade unions of transport workers in under-developed countries, and (2) the co-operation and participation in regional work of a general secretariat of the International Congress of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. Konkola, representing the Southern Rhodesian African Railwaymen's Union, said that he was pleased to hear that he regretted the fact of a section of the African railway workers' conference in Central Africa, and that African railway workers named some among their racial distributors at a general conference. He said that he would be glad to be in union with the African Railwaymen's Union of Southern Rhodesia. The 20,000 African railway workers in the two Rhodesias would be in a strong trade union if educational assistance for the leaders was provided.

An African storekeeper in Nyamwere, in the Central Nyanza district of Nyasa, has spent £1,650 on building a shop.

THE British Scene

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Barclays Bank D.C.O.

For Development Corporation

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by Barclays Bank Ltd.

Notices are being posted to stockholders convening an extraordinary general meeting and classifying shares of the A and B stock and shareholders for September 22. The proposals are: (1) proposals are being submitted for approval of converting the capital reorganization, and (2) proposals for alterations in the name of the bank.

The proposed capital reorganization involves the issue of B shares by converting the existing A stock. It has now been felt that there are objections to having more than one class of shares, as in certain circumstances it can involve somewhat complicated questions as to the respective rights of the different classes of shareholders.

The B shares are of £5 each, of which £2 is paid up. All the B shares are held by Barclays Bank Ltd. and were issued to them, and under their auspices, the bank was formed in 1925 and the A stock is available to the public, and Barclays Bank Ltd. have also a considerable holding of this stock.

Voting Control

The principal objects in issuing the B shares were to take over Barclays Bank Ltd. a financial stake in the new bank which they were instrumental in forming and to provide financial support to the new bank and to arrange for the support provided by Barclays Bank Ltd. they were given voting control in the shares carrying the right to five votes for each share while the A shares of stock had one vote for every 10 shares or £10 of stock.

As the bank has been since its formation in 1925 to build up substantial reserves it is felt that the need for the additional votes represented by the increased liability on the B shares no longer exists, and that it is now appropriate to simplify the capital structure by converting the B shares into A stock, ranking *par passu* in all respects with the existing A stock.

With the agreement of the Board of Barclays Bank Ltd. it has therefore been decided to allow Barclays Bank Ltd. to pay up the balance of £11m. outstanding on the B shares. In doing this it has been necessary to take into consideration the present market value of the stock and the consideration to be given to allow to pay up uncalled amounts on the B shares. Barclays Bank Ltd. have agreed to pay an additional sum of £1,875,000, representing the difference between the nominal value and the market value of £11m. of A stock.

The effect of the arrangement, when completed, will be that the bank will have only one class of share of stock and this, it is felt, should have advantages in future in dealing with any questions which might arise. It will also be possible to drop the designation of A shares or B shares, and to refer to the stock and shares as ordinary stock and shares.

As a result of this operation the bank will be receiving a total payment from Barclays Bank Ltd. of £13,750,000. It is the intention to utilize £3m. of this amount in increasing the Bank's investment in the wholly-owned subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., by subscribing for further capital. This will enable Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd. to retire the £3m. of notes issued

by them to Barclays Bank Ltd. and with capital and reserves totalling £6m., the Development Corporation should then be able to look to other sources for any further capital for expansion which might become necessary to finance the Corporation's expanding business.

The bank is to change its name to Barclays Bank D.C.O.

East Africa's Imports £97 m. United Kingdom Share £50m.

THE 1954 imports of East Africa, valued at £97,718,000, were 5.6% below the corresponding season of £103,684,000. The United Kingdom's share was £2,247,000, South Africa £1,798,000, Italy £1,622,000, and Western Germany £1,556,000. The total derived from the sterling area was £35,381,000. Of the exports, totalling £19,521,000, the sterling area took £9,963,000, including £3,210,000 from the U.K. Western Germany accounted for £1,030,000 and India £1,193,000.

Tanganyika imported £20,145,000 worth of goods from the sterling area, of a total of £3,421,000, of which £1,420,000 came from the U.K., £1,300,000 from India, £2,023,000 from the U.S.A., and £1,891,000 from South Africa. The U.K. took £1,200,000 worth of £30,547,000 worth of goods, including a total of £14,345,000 of exports.

Of the U.K.'s total imports of £54,89,000, the countries supplied £18,463,000, of which the U.K. share was £1,165,000. Great Britain took £8,573,000 of Kenya's exports out of a total of £33,740,000.

Clove Prospects

A MARKET REVIEW by the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar forecasts that the first part (*umkazi*) of the 1954 crop will be one of the smallest on record. It is estimated that only 1,500 frassils will be picked in Zanzibar and 20,000 in Pemba. It is provisionally estimated that 140,000 frassils will be picked in Zanzibar and 190,000 in Pemba, making 5,156 tons, from the second part of the crop (*umali*).

The seasonal year 1953-54 closed with a total crop of 1,281,125 frassils (20,019 tons) having passed through the central market, and the association's godowns in Zanzibar and Pemba, the second highest figure on record. In the year ended June 30 last exports from Zanzibar included 9,799 tons of clove, 6,283 tons of copra, 3,737 tons of coconut oil, 2,607 tons of copra-oil cakes, 83,305lb. of chillies, 217,184 tons of clove oil, 14,297lb. of tobacco, and 5,065lb. of ferris rock.

Preparations are being made for Africans to plant 300 acres of coffee in the North Nyanza area of Kenya next year.

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African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland • **Ridgway Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika**

Trans-Zambesia Railway Report Higher Receipts and Costs

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO. Ltd. report receipts of £1,608,433 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £608,433 in the calendar year 1951 (£437,452,000) from goods traffic and £1,135,138 (£82,726) from passengers. Working expenses amounted to £521,767 (£431,523), leaving a surplus of £88,666 against £156,940. Taxation absorbs £50,844, tax equalization reserve receives £5,846, and £62,998 is provided for accidents and other accounts and due to Government requirements. £911,000 of new Government stock £34,000, and on the 31st December 1952, redemption account £10,227, leaving £22,500 available for interest on the 31st December 1952.

The operating capital is £600,000 and the 31st December 1952, assets stand at £79,129, revenue account at £130,538, loan account at £2,879,233, provisions account at £10,074, and current liabilities at £232,770. Fixed assets are £1,220,445, intangible assets at £1,094,608, and current assets at £26,269, including £64,699 in cash.

The traffic for the year was 31,000 tons compared with 39,100 in the previous year. The chief items are: general merchandise, 24,581 (61,098) tons, wheat, peas and trawler, 8,728 (70,629), tobacco, 6,382 (12,524), petrol, paraffin, and oils, 33,684 (41,402), cement, 1,229 (14,072) ester gases (8,522) (2,000), iron waste, fertilizers, 5,458 (8,226), sugar, 14,094 (25,740), public coal, 60,774 (27,134), lime, 1,000 (2,222), iron and iron goods, 8,622 (2,222), iron, 4,109 (16,114), cotton, 11,509 (4,881), molasses, 2,866 (6,382), timber, 2,222 (2,222), beer, wine and spirits, 2,862 (4,531), and lime, salt and groundnuts, 27,966 (1,229) tons.

The directors are Messrs. Vincent J. Kelly, Chairman, F. L. Brown, C. M. C. Gray, W. M. Cunningham, J. de C. Correa da Silva, the Hon. Mr. W. Elphinstone, Sir James Milne, and General J. A. Monteiro do Amaral. The secretary is Mr. E. A. Short.

The 34th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 22.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the text of the chairman's annual review.

A committee has been appointed in Nyasaland and to consider what provisions should be made for greater security of land tenure for Africans.

Nyasaland Railways Report Increased Traffic Carried

NYASALAND RAILWAYS LTD. report total consolidated receipts for the calendar year 1952 of £1,090,015, compared with £879,036 in the previous year. Goods traffic contributed £464,495 (£365,399) and passenger £143,200 (£121,772). Expenses are £1,135,138 (£827,226), leaving a surplus of £88,666 (£156,940). Taxation net £50,844, interest on debenture stocks £199,197, tax equalization reserve £2,051, reserve for increased cost of replacements £31,501, and reserve for accidents £1,000.

The railway capital of the parent company stands at £2,000,000, and the 31st December 1952, assets of the parent company stand at £1,130,538, loan account at £2,879,233, provisions account at £10,074, and current liabilities at £232,770. Fixed assets appear at £1,220,445, intangible assets at £1,094,608, trade investments at £414,000, and current assets at £26,269, including £64,699 in cash.

The income carried during the year was £30,475 (278,782), and passengers carried 1,000,000 (1,100,000).

The directors are Messrs. W. M. Cunningham, Chairman and Managing Director, F. L. Brown, Mr. J. de C. Correa da Silva, Mr. W. Elphinstone, and General J. A. Monteiro do Amaral. Mr. E. A. Short.

The 33rd annual general meeting will be held in London on September 24.

The text of the chairman's annual review appears on other pages.

Railway Chairmen's Reviews

THEY'RE REPORTS in this issue of the chairmen of Nyasaland Railways Ltd. and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. contain many points of interest. Both reports record traffic and the delivery of new locomotives and wagons. Mr. Cunningham discloses that when new passenger railcars are put into service shortly the time taken by the journey from Beira to Limbe will be halved, and Mr. Gray gives the news that the line from Beira to Dondo is to be opened. Mr. Cunningham reviews the work of Nyasaland Railways since the Zambesi Bridge was built, expresses confidence in the future, partly as a result of the achievement of Federation, and remarks that railways being now a Federal subject, his company's contractual relationships with the Nyasaland Government will presumably be transferred to the Federal Ministry of Transport. Trans-Zambesia Railways has begun a five-year development programme.

Sisal Prices

THE CURRENT MARKET LEADER of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. states that the demand for sisal has been exceptionally slow recently in consequence of the very bad weather prevalent over much of Europe, as a result of which the harvests are three or four weeks later than normal. Spinners can therefore still not estimate their twine sales. For most of August the price of sisal for current shipment was based on £88 per ton for No. 1 quality, c.i.f. U.K., but now there has been a fall to £79 for No. 1 for September-October shipments, with A at £77, 3L at £76, No. 2 at £73, No. 3 at £68, and UC at £69. For December shipment and later the No. 1 price is £85.

Manica Trading Company

THE MANICA TRADING CO., LTD. has now opened an office in Beaufort, Nyasaland, under the management of Mr. Dennis O. Acoland. A branch was recently established in Lourenco Marques, and at an early date the company will begin business in Lusaka. This old-established company has offices in London, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Beira, to handle shipping, forwarding, customs clearing, and travel business. Colonel Cedric Alston recently returned to the United Kingdom from another visit to Central Africa.

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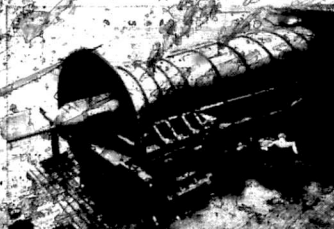
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Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auction in London 1,372 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 10/11.02d per lb. compared with 1,347 packages averaging 4s. 6d. per lb. in the previous weeks. The highest price reached was 5s. 1d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. have decided to change the date of their financial year from September 30 to December 31. The new financial accounts will therefore cover the 12 months to December 31, 1954.

The Joint Marketing Board of Uganda reports the sale of 1,366 bales of BR cotton at an average price of 292.72 cents per lb. fibre on rail, and of 12,000 bales of AR Mwanza (Tanganyika) cotton at an average of 254.72 cents.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. are raising new capital by the issue of 100,000 ordinary £1 shares to shareholders at 30s. per share on a one-for-two basis. Shareholders may apply for excess shares.

Representatives of Central African Airways Corporation signed an agreement in London on Monday with the Colonial Development Corporation for a loan of £2.5m. for the purchase of five Viscount aircraft.

Coal Outputs for August

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—102 tons of fibre, making 734 for eight months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—210 tons of fibre, making 1,80 tons for two months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—622 tons of fibre, making 2,719 tons for five months.

Dividends

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.—Final 7½% making 10% for the year (the same). Gross profit for the year to March 31 last was £1,072,664 (£73,499) before tax of £52,316 (£238,907).

Mabisa Co., Ltd.—Final 10% making 15% for the year to March 31 last (£29,417,111) after tax of £3,336.

New Cement Works for Kenya

Output of 100,000 Tons Annually

THE EAST AFRICAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. has made the following announcement:

The East African Portland Cement Company, Ltd. are to erect a modern cement works at Athi River with an output of 100,000 tons per annum. In addition to raw materials from their own properties at Athi River, the company are being granted a 99-year lease of limestone deposits in the Sultan Hamud area on terms which fully safeguard the rights and interests of the local Masai in matters of rent, royalty, grazing and watering.

It is expected that the works will be in full production for production and sale of 100,000 tons when the construction of the plant in Nairobi will be closed down.

The present share capital of £1,000,000 of the company is held by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers' Group of companies and the new East African cement group of companies will acquire 50% and the remainder will be offered in the first place to the other shareholders. Additional finance for working capital to the extent of £750,000 is being arranged privately.

The two named groups are the leading manufacturers of cement in the United Kingdom and there will be available to the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. the full benefit of their long and wide experience in the production of high quality cement in the U.K. and abroad.

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Enquiries are welcome from Federation residents, and indeed from all who may contemplate breaking new ground in the Rhodesias for residence, business or pleasure. Grindlays Branches will be established in the Federation in the near future.

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AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Company Report**East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited****Steady Rate of Development****Growth of Demand in All Areas****MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR'S SPEECH**

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 3 in Nairobi.

MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, F.R.E.I., M.C., the chairman, who presided, said:

The directors' report, together with the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, have now been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I shall take them as read.

Changes on the Board

Before I deal with the accounts I should like to refer to a change in the constitution of the board. In June last Mr. H. L. Adams was appointed Economic Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, and it therefore was necessary for him to tender his resignation as the Government representative on our board. We would like to place on record our sincere appreciation of his services to the company, which have been of the greatest value to us. His successor on the board is Mr. Vincent A. Maddison, who has been appointed to the position of Secretary for Commerce and Industry to the Government of Kenya vacated by Mr. Adams.

Since the last annual general meeting an extraordinary general meeting of the company was held on July 9 last for the purposes explained in my circular letter of June 9, 1954, which accompanied the notice convening the meeting. All four resolutions submitted were duly passed. The first and second approved an increase in the authorized capital of £23 million to £24 million in order to facilitate the provision of further finance; the third authorized the sale under certain circumstances of certain hydro-electric stations to which I shall refer later; whilst the fourth resolution approved the adoption of new articles of association to accord with the modern practice.

A. Marked Improvement in Returns

When I spoke to you in October last I indicated that the returns at that time were showing a marked improvement. A steady rate of development was being made in all our areas of supply both in Kenya and Tanganyika during the year, and gross sales of electricity rose from 161.9 million units to 188.8 million, i.e. an increase of 16.6%. Gross revenue derived by the group from sales of electricity amounted to £2,019,365, compared with £1,604,969 in 1952. The increase reflected the higher tariffs in force during the second half of the year, as well as increased sales following the beginning of operation of the Wanji Hydro-Electric Development, which afforded us an additional 7,400 kilowatts of hydro-electricity.

Since April, 1954, we have been able to meet our consumers' requirements in full in all areas, and with a large volume of plant being installed or coming

forward, I feel confident that, in the absence of any unforeseeable circumstances, we can meet any demands which may be made upon us.

Large Operating Surplus

Turning now to the company's income account for the year ended December 31, 1953, I am pleased to state that the operating surplus is £580,000, compared with £277,442 in 1952, and the maintenance of the growth of load is indicated by the fact that, at the amount of £580,934, gross operating surplus for the second half of the year is more than double that of the first half. This rate of earnings has been well maintained, indeed improved, in the current year to date.

Dividend and investment income at £141,536 and £44,588 respectively show a considerable improvement over the previous year's figures, and the total available is £767,662, as compared with £504,460 in the previous year. After deducting administration and general expenses, depreciation, and interest on advances from our bankers, the net revenue for the year becomes £422,628, as compared with £289,285 in the 1952 accounts.

Full provision for East African income tax is £351,434. Dividends paid, and proposed amount to £432,578, as compared with £336,650 in the previous year, the increase reflecting the payment of dividend for a full year on the £737,777 ordinary shares issued in 1952. After crediting £45,261 for the interest paid out of capital on four long-term major works, a sum of £120,210 remains to be carried forward to the 1954 accounts, compared with £120,333 brought in.

Balance Sheet Items

Turning now to the balance sheet, you will observe that the share capital and the reserves remained unchanged at the close of the year under review, except for a small balance of the expenses of the 1953 share issue charged to the shareholders' account, which now stands at £1,299,855. Our major current liability is the advance from our bankers, which at the end of the year was £2,425,000, to which I shall refer again. On the other side of the account a new record in capital development in Kenya is shown by the increase in the expenditure on land, buildings, transmission lines, plant and machinery from £5,970,356 to £7,777,340.

The expansion of the Tanganyika preference was at a slightly lower rate than in the previous year, but even so £392,334 was expended on development there. The investments in our subsidiary companies show an increase of £600,000, representing the issue to us at par of shares in the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, in respect of money advanced for capital expenditure. The reduction in the amount of the advances to the subsidiary companies is complementary.

Our stocks of spares, tools, etc., amount to £1,097,939, as compared with £986,267 in the previous year. We had hoped to effect a substantial reduction in this item in the course of the year, but deliveries of long outstanding orders caused a temporary increase in the value of stocks at the time of the accounts. Debtors at £1,034,264 show an increase of £71,435, which is reasonable in view of the greater revenue from sales of electricity, which I have already referred to.

Commitments to Meet Growth of Load

The figures on the accounts indicate the substantial investment necessary to meet the growth of load in the Territory. Capital expenditure not provided for in the accounts is estimated to cost £1,522,256 for the Group. The major works concerned in the Nairobi area are:

- (1) the balance of the 8,000-kW hydro-electric scheme at Tana, which should be in service early in 1955;

the 60,000-volt transmission system now nearly complete;

the 4,320-kW thermal extension at Nairobi;

the 2,500-kW extension of the plant at Mombasa, of which only the start of which will shortly be completed;

Mombasa work has begun on the new 10-mW steam turbine station at Kipevu, estimated to cost £800,000, while sundry housing provision and extensions to the distribution systems in all areas account for the balance.

In Tanganyika, contractual commitments amount to £544,436, the principal item being the 2,500-kW extension to the Tsuruani power station at Dar es Salaam, improvements to the water supply at Pangani Falls, and sundry additions to the various smaller power stations, in addition to provision for mains extension in many areas.

Since the end of the year we have placed on order a further 4,500-kW oil engine plant to supplement our Nairobi supplies at an estimated cost of £350,000, and we have authorized the construction of transmission lines to consolidate our system in the Moshi-Trusha area.

In my last report I indicated our proposals to supplement the Nairobi generating plant position at the beginning of the Seven Forks project.

Bulk Supply from Uganda

I also mentioned the approach made to us by the Uganda Electricity Board and the discussion which has subsequently taken place with the officials of that board. Considerable progress has since been made, and the basis of a satisfactory bulk supply agreement has been reached.

In order to deal with the bulk supply from Uganda and to deliver the supply to our various operating areas in the most economical and technically advantageous manner, we have formed, in conjunction with the Government of Kenya and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, a new company, the Kenya Power Company Limited. The new company has applied for a bulk supply licence, and when this is granted, it will enter into bulk supply agreements with the Uganda Electricity Board and with our company, and will construct a transmission line from Fort Portal to Nairobi, together with such other works as may be necessary.

In order to assist in the better integration of the units generated in our hydro-electric stations, which now supply mainly with the bulk supply from Uganda, and

to improve continuity and quality of the supplies, the new company will, in accordance with the authority given at the extraordinary general meeting which I have already mentioned, purchase our Wanji and Tana stations.

More Economic Basis of Operation

The new company will be financed by the issue of fixed interest-bearing securities, in order to keep the capital charges as low as possible, and electricity will be sold to our company at a price which will be the actual cost of production by the Kenya Power Company Limited. We expect that the cost of the Uganda supply delivered in Nairobi, taking into account the actual cost of the heavy charges of transmission to be met with the free sale to Uganda for the supply, should be similar to or be slightly under the cost of units generated locally in Nairobi. Meantime the preliminary surveys and other essential matters necessary to avoid delay in construction are being carried out and financed equally by your company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited.

Your directors are satisfied that these arrangements will give a more adequate and economical basis of operation during the period which must elapse before the Seven Forks scheme can be started than the only other alternative, consisting of local thermal development. Not only will supplies to Nairobi be ensured, but reserve power in adequate quantity should be available in our other licensed areas in Western Kenya.

Naturally, the proposals I have just discussed have required some alteration in the programme of development for Nairobi which I outlined last year. The steam plant ordered for Nairobi, which would not have been suitable for standby duty, has been allotted to Mombasa, increasing the capacity of the new station there from 2,000 to 10,000 kilowatts. In its place, and to meet the demand arising between now and July, 1957, when Mombasa supplies may become available, 4,500-kW Nairobi oil engine plant has been placed on order for Nairobi.

Subsidiary Companies in Tanganyika

As for our subsidiary companies in Tanganyika, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, a considerable proportion of whose output is taken by the mill industry, has had a satisfactory year. The unfortunate delay in the delivery of the new generating plant during the year precluded any addition to the export power to Mombasa prior to the last quarter of the year, but we obtained a satisfactory increase in domestic demand, which mitigated the previous somewhat one-sided character of the local load. The operating surplus advanced from £14,427 to £149,531, and steady development can be expected. The 5,000-kW addition to the Pangani Falls plant marked the completion of the initial stage of development in the area. Studies are now in hand of various alternative sites for the next major development on the Pangani River.

The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, also had a satisfactory year, and the increase in its operating surplus from £13,640 to £193,048 was due principally to the application of a more realistic tariff structure. Towards the end of the year there were indications of a slackening in the rate of increase due to two bad crop years in the Territory and to a consequent general shortage of funds for private development. This, however, we believe is a temporary phase.

Amalgamation Recommended

I reiterated last year to our policy of amalgamating these two companies, and said that we had agreed with the Government in the appointment of an independent

engineer to assist and advise them. Mr. F. P. Harrison, C.E.E., M.I.E.E., who was appointed, and whose report has been made, was also charged with the duty of reporting on certain general aspects of electricity supply in Tanganyika.

The report recommends the proposed organization, and comments favourably on the technical and operational efficiency of the undertakings. While touching on the report, I would perhaps take this opportunity of saying a word about an aspect of our business which gives your Directors constant and serious concern. From time to time, and particularly in Tanganyika Territory, we are requested to undertake supplies in remote townships and villages which by virtue of the great distances involved cannot be connected with any of our existing developments.

Such supplies require a substantial capital outlay, and whilst appreciating that they will operate for some indefinite period at a loss, at the same time we must be assured they will eventually give a sufficient return to justify the capital invested. It would be improper for us to devote subscribed capital to indefinitely unappreciative developments of this nature, so that, much as we sympathize with the natural desire of the inhabitants of these townships for a supply, your Directors consider that in these areas it must be a matter for consideration and decision by the Government and the Government concerned.

Finance

"I should like now to deal with our policy for financing the bank loan and future commitments, to both of which I referred a little while ago. In the connexion generally, the Board has made provision for the creation of up to £5 million of debenture stock, and principally in line with the bank loan, £3.5 million of 5% convertible debenture stock 1960-65 has been created.

This £3.5 million of debenture stock was underwritten in London by Power Securities Corporation Limited, and offered to the public in the United Kingdom and East Africa on August 19 last at a price of 100%. I am pleased to tell you that the issue was fully subscribed in the United Kingdom, and in bringing into account some £220,000 subscribers in Africa, and our thanks are due to our colleagues on our board in London for making adequate financial and other arrangements for the issue.

So far as future commitments are concerned, we have the balance of the £4.5 million of debenture stock in hand, and this, together with the sale of the Wami and Tana hydro-electric power stations, together with

the Shell's contribution, in line to the Kenya Power Company Limited, when it is financed on a permanent basis, should provide for the outstanding capital commitments which I have already described.

Business Prospects

As to the future prospects, I have already told you that the rate of earnings obtained in the latter half of 1953 has been improved on in the course of the current year. Earnings in Kenya may lead to a certain slackening in the tempo of development in and about Nairobi, although at today's date there has been little or no talk of any new demands for industrial purposes. There is, however, some decline in the completion of new domestic ventures.

None the less, our operations throughout Kenya, Tanganyika are so widely spread and the business affairs of our consumers so diversified that conditions in Kenya should not be likely to cause any appreciable slack in our normal rate of progress, and in consequence we see no reason for delaying projects under discussion or for regarding any already begun.

We have been fortunate in having visits during the year from both Sir Andrew MacLennan and Mr. Donald C. Brock of the London Board, who have been the basis of the greatest help in the planning of our future programme of development, particularly as consideration of engineering problems and financial provisions are of the utmost importance.

We are, as always, indebted to Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, for their advice and work on our expanding construction programme, much of which is being carried out in the immediate areas.

Tribute to Staff

Finally, I wish to pay a tribute on behalf of the directors and myself to the staff of the company for their hard work and co-operation throughout the year. But for this loyal support, we should have found the second year of the emergency much more difficult than it has been. Apart from one isolated attack on staff quarters, fortunately vacant at the time, our properties have so far not been affected, and staff in the troubled areas have proved steadfast and tough under conditions of severe strain.

Whilst some of the Kikuyu members of our staff have been detained under 'Operation Anvil', it is encouraging to know that a large proportion were allowed to remain with us. Replacements for those detained have already been engaged.

The report and accounts were adopted.

MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

- BEHA P.O. Box 114
- SALISBURY P.O. Box 176
- BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
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Company Report**Nyasaland Railways, Limited****Part Played in Communications of The Federation****Developments Since Zambezi Bridge Was Built****Services Unsurpassed by Other African Railways****MR. W. M. COBBINGTON'S STATEMENT**

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, will be held at City Way House, 129-131, Finchley Pavement, London, E.C.2, on Friday, September 10th.

MR. W. M. COBBINGTON, Chairman of the company, has issued to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, a statement from which the following are extracts.

Operating receipts amounted to £570,729, compared with £652,843 in 1952, and again constituted a record. Operating expenditure rose from £547,443 to £609,040, leaving a net operating surplus of £14,689, compared with £105,409 for the year 1952. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 34.13%, which compares favourably with the 1952 figure of 83.33%. The gross operating receipts of the parent company and its subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway, topped the million pound mark for the first time.

Provision for the renewal of our assets amounted to £93,854, compared with last year's figure of £89,041. We have also set aside the sum of £3,501 to the reserve for the increased cost of the replacement of fixed assets compared with £16,283 in the year 1952.

Fortunate Accident Record

Our accident record has been a fortunate one, but we nevertheless feel that with the greatly increased cost of repairs and replacements and the rapid growth of our traffic, we should be wise to make a provision against the untoward event which may occur even on the best regulated railways. The sum of £22,440 has therefore been set aside as a nucleus for an accident reserve.

After providing for interest on the 3½% first debenture stock, we are able to pay £143,493 as interest on the 5% consolidated income debenture stock, which is equivalent to a payment at the rate of 4½%, compared with 2½% for the previous year.

The Federal Income Tax Act which has recently been passed will, as far as we can judge, operate to the advantage of this company and its subsidiary. It is on our interpretation of this Act, together with our improved operating results, that we have been able to increase the payment on the 5% income debenture stock, all of which, as you are aware, is held by the Nyasaland Government.

Largest Annual Increase in Traffic

During the year 330,475 tons of goods were conveyed over the Nyasaland Railway. This is an increase of 18% on the 1952 tonnage of 279,782, and the biggest annual increase that we have known. The total tonnage of goods traffic originating on the Tete Railway and crossing the Zambezi Bridge, which belongs to the subsidiary company, amounted to 388,085 tons, an increase over 1952 of 20%. The increase in the

14% increase in the mileage run by our locomotives is largely accounted for the higher operating costs of the traffic and locomotive departments as a result of the recent account.

Generally, the traffic trends which I noted for 1952 continued during 1953 with one or two exceptions. I would like to congratulate the Nyasaland Government on the success of their strategy for greater agricultural production in the Southern Provinces, and the gratifying record that the increase in tonnage of agricultural produce, which we had expected to expect, materialized. Goods traffic, which in November bore a general rate increase in Nyasaland, earned £5,200 in 1953, compared with £474,629 for 1952, an increase of over 11%. Both the tonnage and revenue from export traffic, with the exception of tea, increased during the year. The tea estate owners, in order to improve the quality of the leaf, first plucked only, thus reducing the tonnage available for export. Tobacco traffic revenue has risen steadily since 1950 and continued to do so in 1953. The total tonnage exported during the year was 20% more than in the previous year. In the expeditious handling of this important traffic our complementary road motor services play a considerable part.

Record Maize Exports

In the earlier part of the year we were able to move all traffic satisfactorily, but towards the end of the year there was more traffic on hand than could be handled comfortably, and shunters were used in the yard of our traffic and locomotive departments as needed to move goods speedily. The main increase was in agricultural produce, and by the middle of the year we had exported 45,208 tons of the 1952-53 maize harvest, a record tonnage. The 1954 maize crop promises to break all previous records, the estimate being about 55,000 tons. Cotton, groundnuts, sun nuts and oil all showed considerable increase in tonnage. But the drop in world prices of tung oil does not encourage production of this commodity.

The number of passengers carried was 350,604, compared with 316,507 in 1952, and the revenue from this source rose from £89,979 to £109,695.

Diesel Rail Cars Will Expedite Journeys

During the year we added to our rolling stock by taking delivery of five new tank cars, and towards the end of the year we started shipment from this country of 30 covered bogie wagons, but it is disappointing to have to report that still further delay has occurred in the delivery of the two diesel passenger rail cars which were originally ordered in November, 1950, and on which I have commented in previous statements. When these rail cars go into service, which cannot now be until towards the end of this year, we shall be able to reduce by about 50% the time taken in travelling between Beira

and Limbe, and provide our passengers with a standard of comfort second to none in Africa.

With the large increases in traffic, it was well that in our Limbe workshops the transfer of machinery from the old to the new machine shop, and the demolition of the old buildings to make way for urgently needed additional buildings, was completed during the year. Our capacity for repairs has developed rapidly, with the result that for the first time for many years we were able to keep pace with repairs which accrued during the year. We have not yet overtaken all the arrears in maintenance work inherited from previous years, but we hope to make considerable progress in this direction in 1956. This happy position is largely due to the foresight of the late Brigadier Storer, who planned these workshops and their development, but who unfortunately did not live to see the success resulting from his efforts. We shall do his best assistance in planning the further extensions which we expect will be necessary in a few years' time.

Development of the Workshops

While old buildings were being demolished and new ones constructed as sites were cleared, it was necessary to carry out the repairs necessary to keep an adequate number of locomotives and vehicles in traffic. Our electricians and mechanical fitters deserve high praise for their success in surmounting the inevitable difficulties of the transition period. Our task of maintaining and repairing valuable locomotive rolling stock and fixed machinery in Africa is not made easier by the difficulties and expense of the recruitment of technical staff able to operate all our various machines and supervise our African labour. The general manager is always mindful of the need for skilled men, and our efforts over the years to foster an African apprenticeship scheme will now be aided by recent legislation governing apprentices, indentured labour, etc.

During the year the track has been further improved. We have in progress a programme for straightening stretches of the Northern Extension, and curves on our hill sections are always receiving attention. Our happy report that this line suffered no major washaways due, no doubt, to the additional flood opening and other improvements executed in recent years.

Lake Nyasa

The Lake Service again showed an operating loss, which, including provision for renewals, amounted to £36,987, compared with £43,849 for 1952. We have, as you know, repeatedly asked the Nyasaland Government to relieve the Railway of the financial burden of maintaining this purely developmental service. We are now informed that this question has become a matter for the Federal Government. It has been the policy of the Nyasaland Government to provide carrying capacity on the Lake in anticipation of future developments, and in furtherance of this policy they have placed orders for a new cargo ship and four barges. We have made it clear that the working and maintenance of these new vessels must be for the account of the Nyasaland Government.

The ferry has proved popular, both to tourists and the number of African passengers, which nearly doubled in the year. Unfortunately, while on a recent voyage, she stranded on an underwater obstruction and suffered considerable damage. She is now in the floating dock undergoing repairs. The floating dock has proved of inestimable benefit ever since it went into service. This accident to the ferry will seriously reduce passenger receipts on the Lake until the repairs are completed, and it has emphasized the urgent need for improving port facilities. The Nyasaland Government has recently commissioned a survey of several of the Lake Ports, and we understand they are also dealing with the question of

providing up-to-date charts of the Lake, which will be of great assistance to navigation.

Increases in Expenditure

Expenditure has again increased during the year, largely due to increases in salaries and wages. The Nyasaland Government introduced a salary and wage increase for Government employees in order to equate their scales to those of Northern Rhodesia, and we had no alternative but to keep in step; the resultant addition to our salaries and wages bill had to be recouped from a general increase in railway rates in Nyasaland.

As you know, capital costs of engine and rolling stock have been steadily increasing since 1952, where-as the national price level has failed to rise to carry a remunerative price for our principal low cost commodities. We are, therefore, making every effort to attract the higher-rated traffics, and to do this we now run an express through goods service from Rhodesia twice weekly, and are negotiating with the connecting railways for a scheme whereby through bookings for passengers, goods, and parcels may be introduced. By making things easier for the traveller and trader we hope to encourage greater use of the railway services.

Our railways are now a Federal matter, and we shall trade within the Federal territory, with considerable effect. The Four-year Federal Government has made for the improvement of communications in Rhodesia, involving extensions to Chilika, Ziffa, and the reconstruction of Salima Airport and the extension of Lilongwe-Fort Jameson Road.

This year we have had visits from His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation and Sir Roy Welby, the Federal Minister of Transport, who have expressed great interest in the railways and the country's possibilities.

Purchases of Locomotives and Rolling Stock

As I reported last year, the Nyasaland Government agreed to finance capital expenditure necessary to enable us to carry the additional agricultural production which it is fostering. We worked out our capital requirements to cover the period 1953-1957, and for the first phase, covering requirements for the years 1953-54, orders for rolling stock worth some £250,000 were placed, and included five G class locomotives. The order for these locomotives was placed with German manufacturers because their delivery date was very much better than could be obtained from British manufacturers. Moreover, they also quoted us a fixed price. Delivery of these locomotives has been very good. Four of the engines were ready before time, and have been in service since June this year. The remaining locomotive has since gone into service. The rolling stock will be paid for under a hire purchase agreement with the Nyasaland Government. Ancillary works, such as housing, stations, crossing loops, etc., necessitated by this additional equipment, costing some £135,000, is being financed by the issue to the Nyasaland Government of £150,000 3 1/2% first debenture stock out of the £400,000 still remaining to be issued.

Since, under Federalism, railways are a Federal subject, we shall doubtless soon receive official intimation that in its contractual relationships with our company, the Nyasaland Government has been replaced by the Federal Ministry of Transport. It seems opportune, therefore, to take stock of the present situation of our company and of the part which it is playing and is likely to play in the communications of the Federation.

Zambezi Bridge

Until 1931 the whole economic development of Nyasaland seemed likely to be throttled by the difficulty

of ensuring transport by barge across the Zambezi of its products. The Protectorate's exports consisted—as, with minor exceptions, they do to this day—of agricultural products, and could not possibly justify on commercial grounds the large capital expenditure involved in the construction of the Zambesi Bridge. A commission, of which the late Brigadier General Hammond—one of our former directors—was chairman, investigated the problem and concluded that public money was provided for the construction of the bridge and the extension of the railway to the Lake; there was a good chance that the resulting expansion in production would eventually make these two investments remunerative, provided that the Government embarked on an active policy of development.

After much consideration the British Government of the day decided that public money should be advanced for the realization of this important project. The fact that, when this had been done, the public money invested in the company and its subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway, would be very much greater than that provided from private sources naturally raised the question whether the railways should be entirely taken over by the Government.

Preference for Private Enterprise

The bridge and the line was in Portuguese territory; the line itself was separated from any other line in British territory by several hundred miles of track running through Portuguese possessions; moreover, at that time there was little enthusiasm for State ownership and management—indeed, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. H. Thomas, himself a railwayman, evinced a decided preference for free enterprise and commercial management. It was, therefore, decided that the railways should remain in private ownership and under commercial management, but that the company should be used as a vehicle, under suitable safeguards, for the investment of Government money in what was admittedly a developmental project unlikely to justify itself financially for many years to come.

This project was one of the few measures of Colonial development sponsored by the British Government between the two wars; and, since it was felt that Parliamentary opinion in those days might not relish largesse to Central Africa at the expense of the British taxpayer, every effort was made by the imposition of a toll on traffic passing over the bridge, and the issue to the Government of 1s. shares, ranking for dividend at 20 times their value, to ensure that shareholders in the company and customers of the railway should, so far as possible, relieve the taxpayer of any financial burden.

Benefits of Flexibility

"The decision that the railway should continue as a private enterprise under commercial management has certainly been justified. The unity, under combined British management, of the whole route to Beira has been preserved. With the co-operation of our Portuguese friends, and of our associated company, the Trans-Zambezia Railway, your company is providing its customers with a service which I am convinced is superior to that furnished by any of the larger systems in Africa. Indeed, it may well be that the relative smallness of our concern, and the flexibility which is inherent in a commercial as compared with a State-owned system, enables our staff to maintain a close contact with our customers and study their individual needs, in a manner quite impossible to a large-scale organization.

"Technically the railway is well equipped. A goodly proportion of its rolling stock is of modern design. Indeed, ours is one of the few railways on which practically

every vehicle is well fitted. Since the opening of the Zambesi Bridge, traffic handled by the railway has increased from 76,000 tons to 385,000 tons per annum. The whole of the considerable expansion of facilities needed to cope with this increase has been financed, either from profits retained in the business, or from the issue on the London market of first debentures, with the exception of craft on Lake Nyasa, and certain additional rolling stock and ancillary works which were necessary during the last two years to meet tonnage estimates to arise, as the result of the new developmental plans of the Government.

"Before long we hope that under Federation an intensification of the economic life of the Protectorate will necessitate the provision of further facilities. We shall have to finance in due measure our own credit. Unfortunately, unlike the United Kingdom, we do not possess practically no rich mineral deposits such as would furnish us with a remunerative bulk traffic. But the increased agricultural production of recent years has naturally enhanced the spending power of all classes of the community. Moreover, the fact that provision has been made in the Federal development plan for proceeding with the great scheme for the stabilization of Lake Nyasa and the irrigation of the Lower Shire Valley inspires a belief not only of increased agricultural production, but also of the establishment of secondary industries which a cheap supply of electricity could make profitable.

"Much, however, depends on the ability of Nyasaland to enhance productivity so that the cost of fishing, salaries and wages may, at least, be covered; other unit costs will rise, and these will be reflected in production costs, with the result that Nyasaland would soon price itself out of the market and reverse the present trend towards a higher standard of living.

Future Viewed with Confidence

"At this moment of transition your company can feel proud of what it has achieved, often under difficult conditions in the past, and can look forward with confidence in its ability to render good service under the more hopeful conditions which we trust await us in the future.

"Early in the year Mr. F. L. Brown paid a visit to Nyasaland at the request of the Governor. Later in the year Mr. Ouse also paid a visit to the railway.

"We also had the advantage of a brief visit to the United Kingdom of Mr. Stevens, our general manager, to discuss the company's affairs. We have recently had further discussions with him while he has been on leave in this country. I am sure I speak for you all when I express the board's appreciation of the great service he and his staff in Africa, as well as Mr. Short and his staff in London, are giving the company."

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Company Report

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Large Increase in Tonnage Carried

Chairman Greatly Impressed by His Inspection

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at City Walk House, 129-139, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, on Thursday, September 23.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, a statement in the following terms:

The Accounts

The revenue accounts in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, show that the operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1953, amounted to £675,765, compared with £608,433 in the previous year. Whilst expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £521,767, or 77.2% of the gross receipts, compared with £451,573, or 74.21% for the previous year. The net operating surplus was therefore £153,998, compared with £156,910 in the year 1952.

After taking into account interest on investments and providing for taxation on current profits, tax equalization reserve, provision for accidents and other minor adjustments, and after meeting the service of the 3½% preference stock, £22,500 was available for interest on the £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock, equivalent to 1½%.

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £5,147 was applied to the payment of interest on these bonds, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £794, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Goods Traffic Increased by 19%

Provision for renewals this year amounts to £19,410, compared with the previous year's figure of £13,014. As I pointed out last year, the increase in this provision is a natural corollary to the acquisition of new rolling stock and other equipment at present-day prices, based as this provision is on the original cost and estimated life of the equipment. The sum of £5,846 has also been placed to tax equalization reserve, corresponding to the tax relief by way of initial allowances on new equipment brought into service; this ensures that future years carry their proper share of taxation liability.

I regret to have to report that as a result of a collision on our line in March of this year, one of three valued members of our fleet (the 100-ton) has been damaged, was caused to rolling stock, including two G class locomotives—one of which was damaged beyond repair. We have decided to make provision in the accounts towards meeting liabilities arising out of accidents, and have accordingly set aside the sum of £23,998 for this purpose.

The tonnage of goods carried during the year was 513,156 tons, compared with 398,464 tons in 1952, an increase of nearly 29%. The chief items of tonnage carried are listed in paragraph 3 of the directors' report. This percentage increase in goods traffic is reflected in the receipts from that source, which rose from

£400,000 in 1952 to £450,000 in 1953, an increase of over 12%.

Although we have been able to record a satisfactory increase in our gross receipts, our working costs have again increased to an even greater extent, with the result that our net operating receipts at £153,998 were slightly lower than those of the previous year. This trend of higher receipts, but more than offset by higher operating costs has prevailed for several years, and it became obvious that it would be necessary for the company to relinquish its position of being one of the most heavily subsidised in the world, which they not increased its rate since the war. Consequently in 1953, a list of 100 new and good assets was brought into force.

Our increased traffic and a 28% increase in the mileage run by our locomotives, reflected in the higher operating costs, under the headings of traffic expenses and locomotive and vehicle running expenses respectively in the revenue account. We also decided to set aside the sum of £10,000 for deferred locomotive repairs.

Orders for Engines and Wagons

In all but one of the post-war years I have been able to tell you of higher tonnages carried by the railways, the extent of which may be gathered from the tonnage for the year 1945—176,468 tons—compared with the tonnage for 1953 of 513,106 tons. It therefore became necessary to review our possible future requirements of rolling stock, and orders were placed for four further G class locomotives, 55 high-sided open wagons, 23 covered vans, six cattle wagons, and a tank car. The four locomotives, I am happy to say, are already in service, having been built in Germany, where very advantageous delivery terms were obtainable. We hope to take delivery of the wagons in the latter half of this year. This rolling stock is being financed by the Government of Nyasaland, from whom we are acquiring them through the medium of a hire purchase agreement.

Nyasaland Railways, whose rolling stock is pooled with ours, have also recently put into service five more G class locomotives and will be receiving in the latter part of the year some 27 additional wagons of various types.

Five Year Development Programme

In addition, we have put in hand a programme of ancillary works to provide more coal houses, improved station layouts and track running, and crossing layouts, and to augment our always difficult water supplies. To finance these works—the first phase of a five-year programme—the Government of Nyasaland have agreed to make temporary advances to the company up to an amount of £128,000 bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum. The form of security to be issued in exchange for these temporary advances was agreed to be

agreed. The main source, from which we obtain the greater part of our coal supplies, encountered certain local difficulties during the year, and we were unable to supply us with the quantity of coal we required. In order to prevent our stocks from falling to a dangerously low level,

we were forced to buy South African coal at very high prices this was an additional factor contributing to our increased locomotive running costs.

The tonnage handled at the port of Beira—2,476,376 metric tons—again constituted a record. Improvements to the port are constantly being carried out by the Portuguese authorities by new installations and extensions. Considerable progress has also been made on the construction of many new buildings in the Beira township.

Beira-Dondo Line To Be Doubled

"We understand that the Caminho de Ferro da Beira are considering doubling the line from Beira to Dondovo, which we enjoy running power, and that work on the extension is likely to begin in the near future. The construction of Dondo station is proceeding apace and is likely to facilitate the interchange of through wagons between the Rhodesias.

Mr. F. L. Brown visited the railway during the early part of 1953, and later in the year I myself had an opportunity of making an extended visit to Mozambique. We also had the benefit of a brief visit to the United Kingdom by our general manager, Mr. Stevens. During my own visit to the railways I was immensely impressed with the considerable developments that had taken place during recent years.

Our relations with the Government and the officers of the Government are of the most cordial nature, and I am again happy to record our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration we always receive at the hands of the Esver.

Finally, I would like to thank our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and his staff in Africa, for their loyal service and hard work during the year, and I would also like to acknowledge with great appreciation the hard work done in London by our secretary, Mr. Worth, and his efficient staff.

Mining

N Rhodesian Copper Outputs Estimated Revenue and Expenditure

ROAN ANTILOPE COPPER MINES LTD. report production of blister copper for the year ended June 30 total at 58,717 long tons. Revenue from sales amounted to £19,483,000 (£24,706,000) and operating expenditure to £11,151,000 (£9,684,000). For the difference in value of copper stocks £570,000 must be added, and £76,000 deducted for replacements, obsolescence and loan interest, leaving an estimated profit of £8,138,000 (£9,447,000) before tax.

ROSEFOLK COPPER MINES, LTD. produced 87,972 long tons of primary copper revenue from sales amounted to £12,009,600 (£8,783,000) and operating expenditure to £10,163,000 (£8,131,000). Difference in the value of stocks requires an addition of £1,000,000. After provision for obsolescence and loan interest and after deduction of £1,000,000 leaving an estimated profit of £2,846,600 (£2,750,000) before tax.

Mining Personalia

MR. F. A. CAIRNS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., in law with Messrs. Mines, Ltd., Kimberley, Northern Rhodesia.
MR. A. K. KILBY, ASSOC. INST. M.M., mines in this country has moved from Northern Rhodesia. He expects to return in November.

MR. M. RUSSELL, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Mruwa Wolfram Mines Ltd., Uganda, to join Macalder-Nyanza Mines, East Africa.

Progress Reports for Annual

Wankar Colliery, 200,777 tons of coal and 18,167 tons of zinc were sold, compared with 236,385 tons and 13,027 tons respectively in July.

Rhodesian Broken Hill, 200,000 tons of lead and 200 tons of zinc were produced, against 1,400 and 2,125 tons respectively in July.

Mining Dividend

British South Africa Corp. has in 1954 on registered stock, and 2s. on the company's assets.



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Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

2
1,904
11 million units
£70,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

11
1,100
11 million units
£445,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

24
52,219
105 million units
£4,300,000

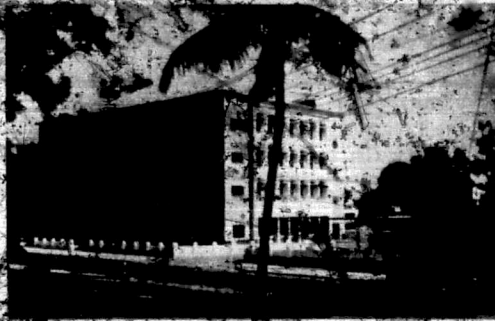
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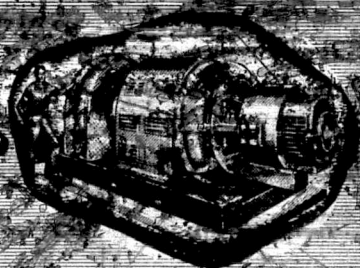
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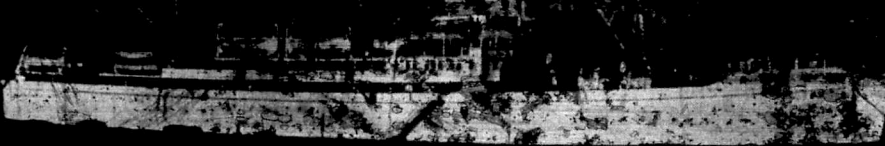
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Sir Philip Mitchell on Africa's Awakening

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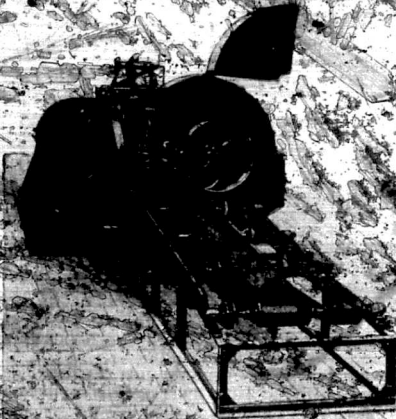
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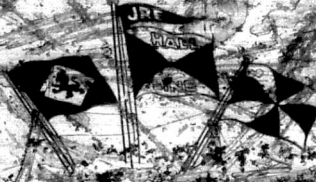
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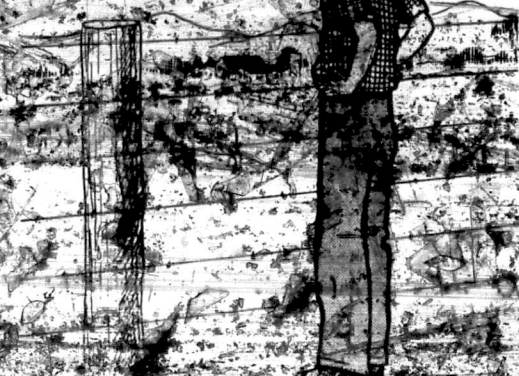
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has a war probably borne. Private capital has of course been ready to back sound schemes, many of which are still in the pioneer stage only.

These commitments of public and private money, added to the rising local revenues, have greatly improved railway, port, air, and road communications, have financed the great and varied post-war development programmes of the Governments, particularly in the African territories, and have given trade a stimulus far more potent than even the optimists expected. The national wealth grew in all the territories at an unprecedented rate, primarily because the world was ready to pay fantastic prices for many commodities, especially after the outbreak of war in Korea, and exceptionally high prices for almost all raw materials, growers of coffee, tea, tobacco, sisal, cotton, boys, maize and other crops sold their re-

Favourable Circumstances

cord returns, the production of copper and other base metals were similarly fortunate. Northern Rhodesia, indeed, was rich beyond its dreams, solely because the Copperbelt could yield such large profits and paid such high taxes, salaries, and wages. It was not Northern Rhodesia alone which benefited; there would have been no Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland if copper mining had not been so prosperous. High prices made it possible for the European population of Southern Rhodesia to be doubled within a few years, and that country's balance of trade and secondary industries grew substantially and economically. The Federation presents the brightest picture in all Africa though three decades have passed since this newspaper began to plead for union of the territories, only at the very last moment was that obviously desirable step taken, with whatever faults the British may be charged in East and Central Africa, imperialism can certainly not be faulted.

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Notes By The Way

Kenya

RUSTICATION of Kenyatta and his chief assistants in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya for an indefinite period after they have served their sentences on Mau Mau charges does not seem to me to go far enough. There is real need, I believe, for the Government of Kenya to make it absolutely clear again, especially to the Kikuyu, that Kenyatta and his associates will never be allowed to return to the tribal lands. Large numbers of Kikuyu who are not adherents of Mau Mau, including some staunch Christians, feel even now that when Kenyatta returns retribution will be visited on them because they have failed to support the gangs and, in particular, because they have given information or other aid to the authorities. Men and women sympathetic to Mau Mau are saying freely to other Africans: "Kenyatta will know what to do with you when he comes back"; and some missionaries have consequently been asked the date on which he will be released from prison.

Mau Mau Propaganda

IT WOULD BE WELL FOR the Government of Kenya to say quite emphatically that in no circumstances will Kenyatta or other prominent leaders ever return to any part of the Kikuyu Reserve. It would be still better to send them out of the country now and publish the news officially together with an assurance that the men concerned have been banished from East Africa for the whole of their lives. If that action was taken, and if the undertaking were repeated through many channels, the Mau Mau movement would be deprived of a propaganda weapon of considerable force. It is quite certain that the name of Kenyatta is still being regularly used as a means of terrorizing Kikuyu into acquiescence with the wishes of the gangs and their agents. There should be nothing indefinite about the future of these men.

Mr. Usher's Views

MR. GEORGE USHER, who left London Airport on Tuesday to return to Kenya, is certainly not one of the European elected members of the Legislative Council who is satisfied with the present political position in that Colony, and those of his colleagues with whom he was associated in the formation of the United County Party will not and I am disposed to support the movement for a political force which has developed during his absence. He indirectly shares the opinion expressed in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the cessation of political activity would benefit the reactionary political elements among the European community and weaken the position of those who consider it essential to develop inter-racial co-operation. This, he feels, demands the right kind of educative propaganda, not as a distant objective, but as an immediate necessity.

Case for Elections

SOME WEEKS AGO I suggested that it would be a good thing for Kenya to have two or three by-elections, which would give the measure of support which the electorate would give to candidates completely committed to a general policy. Mr. Usher tells me that he would go further, he favours a general election at the earliest possible moment, preferably in January, otherwise in April. Present members of the Legislature, who have doubts about their own re-election, are not likely to be enthusiastic about such an acceleration of the time-table agreed with Mr. Evelyn and if a charge of breach of faith is not to be made, a general agreement to an early election would have to be obtained. Failing that, there would be obvious advantage in some by-elections. My name, in my opinion, the question of leadership presses. To find real political leadership is Kenya's most urgent need. The process to induce a number of the best men in the country to allow themselves to be pressed into its service as candidates.

sons, as well as revolts, liberation movements, and resistance to tyranny.

I have said that it was not the whole population which embraced the Christian faith, but one inspired with energy and enthusiasm for education. But a great many tens of thousands did, especially in the more developed regions of West and Central Africa, except where Islam was already strongly entrenched. Then, for example, in the Gold Coast much of Nigeria, Buganda, the Kilim, Sierra Leone, and Nyasaland, and that there has developed the present situation, in which the contrast between the civilized, often highly educated Christians and Moslem peasants and the still near primitive masses is a striking example of political, socially, and economically a complicating factor of great importance.

I do not think the world has ever before been confronted with a situation in which a solitary literate class and a mass of people in great masses suddenly embraced a new faith and culture, were up to the value of written documents and demanded it, although lacking even knowledge of the alphabet.

Different Situations Confused

This happened, moreover, just at the time when, in the West, there was an equal enthusiasm for the extension of primary education to the masses, and, in consequence, two essentially different situations were created on the globe. For in England, in spite of its great feats of learning, great achievements in scholarship, new technology, and a remarkable standard of craftsmanship, the masses were illiterate to an extraordinary degree, and in a great campaign of mass education were being brought up to the level of the common man of the West.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, for economic needs, an industrial England required that the masses should be able to work about 10 or 15% of their lives. It achieved more or less this, but for the most part, the state, its learning and teaching agencies to carry on the work, and to give

opportunity for more advanced studies for those with the will and the determination to seek them.

It seemed natural enough to apply the same methods in Africa, and applied they were as far as resources permitted. Few people saw them—or see now for that matter—the fundamental differences in this matter between Africa and England, France, America, and the West in general.

There was little understanding that elementary education in itself, in a country having no middle or higher education might be a responsible stage in a much longer process, as yet hardly begun, but one precious little use for anything else, so that its first fruits might well be disillusion and resentment.

Readers with Nothing to Read

I had few people realize that they were reading a course in the grammar of the English language, and that, in the little while, they were reading a course in the history of the English language.

I remember one day in a remote part of Tanganyika if he had anything to read. "Oh, yes," he said, "I have the Bible and another book." He produced it. It was a novel which had had some vogue a few years before "The Green Hat" by Michael Arlen. He said he did not really understand what it was about, but it was at least in English.

Few of those concerned, moreover, realized the implications of introducing Western culture and knowledge in French, English, Portuguese and Spanish, so that Africa had to develop a new civilization not only in a foreign language, but in four foreign languages.

For what a understanding of rapidly the African colonial territories could do to the world, how much the masses would be asked: "Where do we get from here?"

(to be continued)

Fabian Views on Unions, Education, and the Franchise

"Democracy Must Grow in the Hearts and Minds of the People"

NOTHING IS MORE ESSENTIAL than a well-organized, responsible trade union movement. Post-war experience has been chequered and disappointing.

There has been much interference with unions by disaffected political elements, and attempts have been made to build up general labour unions, drawing from all kinds of workers, with the obvious weakness in organization that this implies. Unions have had difficulty in establishing a paying membership able to employ full-time staff, and the problems of organization—sometimes with branches widely scattered across the country—amongst largely illiterate workers are immense. The workers have had little help from educated Africans, who are mostly employed in Government service.

Little Help from Government

They have had some help from Government, but not nearly enough. Although an experienced trade unionist from the United Kingdom has been employed in the Labour Department, the Government has been widely regarded as hostile to trade unionism, an impression which seems to have some foundation. Some members of Legislative Council are hostile to the whole idea and openly say so, with comparatively mild replies from the Government benches. It is difficult to recall a single speech by the present Governor or his predecessor which shows the same enthusiasm for trade union advancement as for land development.

Nevertheless, the movement is growing. At the end of 1951 there were nine employees unions. By the end of 1952 there were 13, with a recorded membership of 40,623 and a paid-up membership claimed to be in the region of 25,000. In August, 1953, there were 18 unions registered. The unions are affiliated to the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions, which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Whatever subject one touches, the conclusion is inescapable that no means for improvement can be effective unless there is a general rise in the level of education in Kenya. The shock of recent events may have convinced even the most hardened sceptics that urgent action is required.

Where few people can have experience of modern standards in labour conditions, industrial development, co-operative organization and social welfare, there is always the danger that low standards may come to be accepted as normal and inevitable and innovators dismissed as ineffective visionaries. What is required is a centre in which the highly controversial problems of modern society can be discussed in an impartial fashion with all the safeguards of academic freedom. This centre should be Makerere College. It would be useful if a department of industrial relations could be established.

It is also important to establish an extra-mural department with tutors working in all the main centres. The traditional subjects handled by tutors in Britain—such as economics, social studies, political theory, history—all require careful handling by tutors whose university status is a guarantee of professional integrity and knowledge. They are vital subjects to the development of a young country, and if not discussed in an informed and impartial atmosphere will be discussed in ignorance and prejudice. University colleges in the West Indies and West Africa have already established such departments.

Need for Extra-Mural Tutors

The lower standard of education in Kenya would provide a smaller base. But this base will grow. Europeans, Africans, and Asians together could already provide enough students to justify the appointment of tutors in the main centres. It is time that extra-mural tutors started work in Kenya.

Below further extracts from the Fabian Colonial Bureau pamphlet "Opportunity in Kenya" (23).

Growing numbers of Africans are widening their experience and responsibilities in their ordinary employment in Government service, in co-operatives, trade unions, and community development, and in local government. These are the foundations of social organization, the supports of political institutions. The days have gone by when African leadership was confined to a handful of exceptional men in Legislative Council and a larger number functioning at a politically primitive level in local Native councils. The machinery of modern society is beginning to take shape and to be understood.

In all the six municipalities of Kenya, Africans sit on the municipal boards or, in the case of Nairobi, on the city council. They are not, however, elected. The most advance has been made in the rural areas. In 1950 the African District Councils Ordinance was passed, providing for the replacement of local Native councils by 26 African district councils with power to raise loans, levy rates, make by-laws, and undertake a wide range of services. In every case the district commissioner is president, but it is already normal practice for the elected African deputy president to take complete control for part of each of the sessions.

Building Up Middle Stratum

In these ways the social and political level of the African community is being raised. The Government should make the pace commensurate with the desire to receive them into full political life, and should have a marked effect on African thinking about the political organizations. Responsibility at local government level should, in fact, build up that middle stratum which provides the backbone of democratic society.

There must, however, be an outlet for the educated Africans. They have not been, and unfortunately are unlikely to be, very much interested in the affairs of local government, vital as these are in political development. Nonetheless they taken a constructive interest in the national organizations which provide additional political authority and expression in the country. Their ambitions have been centred on advancement in the civil service and central politics. Unless the experience of the rest of Africa is set aside, it may be assumed that these will still be the fields in which educated Africans will seek activity. A channel must be provided for them.

This channel must lead them into national politics. Kenya cannot afford to develop African racialism. Nationalism in Kenya must embrace all its peoples. Events so far seem to indicate that amongst Africans at present tribalism has a greater hold than either racialism or nationalism in its true sense. If African political energies are to be directed towards national unity, they must move in association with the other communities.

Common Roll

Elected members of the Legislative Council are chosen by their own communities, voting separately. The Asians have always asked for a common roll for 30 years, but it has always seemed to the Europeans that their interests could be preserved only by separate electorates. Yet the Europeans have hoped for a relaxation of Colonial Office control, and can be contemplated only if there is a reasonable basis of agreement between the communities. Unless the Europeans can win the support of Asians and Africans, they cannot possibly carry responsibility for their country, and until politicians have to appeal to other communities for their votes they will remain locked into their present watertight racial compartments. Some advance towards a common roll is therefore an absolute necessity.

A glance at the figures shows how difficult it will be to make that advance. In the 1952 election the number of registered European voters was just under 15,000. Seven out of the 14 European members were returned unopposed. The rest had pathetically small votes behind them, as for example:

Candidates	Winnings	Opposed
Nairobi	770	1,454
Mombasa	298	531
Nyeri	362	892
Coast	3	

The Asians have 11% of a registered electorate of 12,164 Muslim and 7,436 non-Muslim voters, while 7,154 non-Muslim voters registered for the election to the one Arab seat. The six African representative members, who are not chosen by ballot, have the impossible task of representing a population of nearly 5 1/2 million Africans over the whole of this huge country. If there is to be any organic relation between an African member and his constituents, the first essential is to provide more African seats.

By no stretch of electoral principles could the European community become entitled to more seats than the Asian claim. To more seats cannot be justified by numbers, but only by a demand for parity with the Europeans. If a proper geographical constituency system were established, even with separate electorates and with constituencies as large as administrative districts, there would be many in which the minority communities are so small that they would be able to claim no seats at all. In the present system, the large numbers of European voters in the major constituencies would weaken them as far as the following table shows:

District	Population		
	African and Coloured	Asian	European
Triang	10,024	1,365	1,281
Upper Rift Valley	79,702	2,438	2,437

If, therefore, it is assumed as at present is, that voters will invariably vote according to race, there can be no solution in Kenya within the normal structure of parliamentary elections based on a democratic franchise within geographical constituencies.

Equality Assumed

There are those who argue from the point that the whole concept of a democratic franchise is impossible in this country, and must therefore be abandoned. It is the assumption that should be abandoned. The "universal franchise" within geographical constituencies is the institutional expression of the basic idea of democracy—the equality of individual rights. The alternative to working towards democracy based on equality of rights between individuals is to work for partnership based on equality of rights between communities.

In practice in East Africa this appears to be interpreted as party in the Legislative Council, with each community presenting the same number of candidates. This method would be a step in the right direction, but it does nothing to resolve the difficulties. If it were adopted, it might remove some bitterness for a time, but it would almost invariably transfer the conflict from disputes over representation in the legislature to disputes over representation in the executive. It might be considered as the next temporary step, if one is willing to agree to anything more, but it does not touch the problem at the point where it first arises—with the individual voter in the constituency.

The only way out of this deadlock in the long run is to establish a common electoral roll. Only then would candidates be compelled to seek support from voters of all communities, and only then would they be compelled to present programmes for more than a sectional appeal. With the figures as they are, the European community would obviously oppose this, if it were based on universal suffrage without modification. It is therefore necessary to seek other solutions.

Delimitation of constituencies with the distribution of minority communities in mind would not meet the situation in Kenya, where the numerical disparity is so great. Nor is it likely that the Europeans and Asians, who have elected their members for so long, would agree to have their weights increased by nomination by the Governor. Nor would they agree to vote on a common roll if the number of African voters (even if reduced by educational or property qualifications) were so large that in any case their vote would be outweighed by a much larger African vote. The opportunity merely to choose between different African candidates would appear to them to be an opportunity at all.

Rights of Minorities

The only possible solution, given a common roll and geographical constituencies, would be the reservation of seats for the minorities in multi-member constituencies. This suggestion has often been advanced in Kenya over the years. An additional practical suggestion was made in 1951 by Mr. J. M. Nzirorah in an address to the Nairobi Indian Association. He suggested that provision might be made to ensure that a candidate who secure a percentage of the votes cast by his own community (say 10% or 15%) should be a candidate "must get elected to secure his own constituency at the price of being elected by some other community."

Perhaps some such system if adapted in constituencies where the minority communities have a reasonable voting strength and with, if necessary, fairly high thresholds for the franchise

(Concluded on page 49)

Letters to the Editor

Kenya's "Seven Wise Men"

Mr. S. V. Cooke's Contentions

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Since I am assumed to read the editorial comment in your issue of September 7 in which you refer to the statement of the seven European elected members, as "inept" and reprimand them for omitting reference to the recent constitutional changes. That matter was discussed at the several meetings the seven had before making their statement, and it was decided unanimously after weighing all the pros and cons, that it was both understandable and unnecessary so to refer. Unnecessary because all but one of the signatories had already reiterated that he or she was prepared to give the new set-up a fair run. There is a great, and I think grave, tendency in this country to overstress what is already known. It would instance the "damned condition" of the Government that they are determined to conquer the Mau Mau, as though the matter was in question; it savours of "saying the things that do not matter so much" and encourages more than it does over the enemy.

As I had mentioned the constitutional changes in the terms I have mentioned above, it is all Lord Lugard or a China orange that your Masters of Moments writes by The Way would have included in a dig to the effect that there was no difference in the outlook of Blundell and Company and the Seven Wise Men. So why differ?

The short of the matter is that you consider me to be a collection of myopia determined to liquidate Kenya in an obstinate adherence to threadbare Colonial theories, and that we consider you in your support of Mr. Lyttelton to have sacrificed principle to expediency. It was my impression that I, Kenya's liberal, was Mr. Blundell was in swaddling clothes, and that I am just as determined as he and Mr. Lyttelton to see that the other races get a square deal, you simply would not believe me. It is the question of method and timing, of good faith and the keeping of promises, of real loyalty instead of pseudo-loyalty to the Commonwealth that divides us. Only time will show who was right.

Meaning the recent utterances of Mr. Mansat and of the new Prime Minister of the Sudan (quoted in your current issue) do not tend to show that either respect or gratitude is earned by premature political gestures.

Yours faithfully,
S. V. COOKE
Kenya Colony

[Mr. Cooke seems to imply that a reference to Kenya's new inter-racial Government was deliberately omitted from the statement of the seven European elected members of the Legislative Council in order not to create in the public mind the impression that there was no difference between the outlook of the seven signatories and that of Mr. Blundell and his four elected member colleagues in the United Country Party. If that is what the writer means by his first two paragraphs, a much harsher word than "inept" would have to be applied to the statement.]

The essence of the letter is in the first sentence of the third paragraph, which suggests (a) that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA considers some of the European elected members to be "myopia determined to liquidate Kenya in an obstinate adherence to threadbare Colonial theories," and (b) that they consider that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, by supporting Mr. Lyttelton, has sacrificed principle to expediency. The plea is that the charge of considering that Kenya's political leaders have been myopic and obstinate, and of the conviction that Mr. Lyttelton adopted the right course in insisting upon the principle of multi-racial government (which is not to say that we regard the "obstinate" imputation of our fellows as having been as good as it might have been).

In the substance of the charge caused Mr. Cooke and his associates to make out for most expediency by Mr. Blundell and his supporters, it is, we suggest, because the whole body of elected members had for several years refused to read the writing on the wall. There was no sign that the Lyttelton

plan, the basic idea had been openly discussed with and among leading politicians for upwards of two years. Your knowledge throughout that period they were urged by friends of mine to solve a pattern of political progress which would be acceptable to Europeans, Africans, Asians and Arabs, and then to have it the approval of the Secretary of State, because they obstinately refused to take the reasonable course. Mr. Lyttelton had a right to take action; he would certainly have preferred the best to come from Kenya, with those senior leaders who showed marked patience, and responsible men in public life in Kenya knew perfectly well that the lead would have to be given by the Government if they did not rise to their opportunity. That they missed it, despite many warnings, is part of the case against Mr. Blundell and all the other elected members. They all knew, or should have known, what was to happen at no distant date, but they looked for a compromise course to take, and that was not the only fault. It is plain, according to the valuable measure of responsibility which we should have seen from the leaders of the other races in Kenya.

We sorely agree with our correspondent that premature political gestures win neither respect nor gratitude, but we chafe at him for quoting any statement from any leading article in this newspaper, which could be interpreted as favouring premature concessions, or indeed any reference which might be construed as putting expediency before principle. We have criticized Mr. Lyttelton, in particular Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, so often and so directly in regard to the Sudan simply because we have considered that the future of the Sudan's people and the splendid work of Britain in the Sudan was at stake, and half a century has been jeopardized by its attempt to appease Egypt; in other words, by putting expediency before principle.

U.C.P. and Capricorn Africa Society

Comment on Colonel Stirling's letter

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—I have read with some surprise Colonel David Stirling's letter in your issue of July 23. If he were not a little bit of touch with conditions in Kenya, he would not have written as he did condemning the formation of the United Country Party. As a member of the Capricorn Africa Society executive in Kenya I feel I must correct the impression he has given that the sponsors of the party are not genuine in their wish to form a multi-racial party which moderates of all races can eventually join.

This party has been formed by people who believe in the principles of multi-racial government for Kenya not in the distant future but now, and, though not necessarily on the present pattern, they do sincerely believe that only an inter-racial Government offers any hope for a peaceful and prosperous future for all in Kenya. They do wish to form a body of moderate opinion in the country which is opposed to extreme racialism in any community. Evidence of their genuineness lies in the fact that many non-European moderate leaders have welcomed the formation of this party in which they feel a start has been made amongst the Europeans to counteract the reactionary propaganda which is being spread through certain sections of the European community.

There is already in existence an organized body of people (the Federal Independence Party) who oppose the principles of multi-racial government and who have taken proposals, and who intend to put up an organized resistance to those who believe in these principles at the next general election. The U.C.P. has been formed so that those Europeans who do not subscribe to the reactionary ideas of the F.I.P. can organize themselves into a party which will support those candidates who stand for inter-racial or multi-racial government.

No policy has as yet been formed; it will be worked out with the aid of the founder members early in August. It is therefore premature to condemn a genuine effort to form a body of moderate liberal-

making European opinion. Many Europeans do wish to co-operate with the moderates in the other racial groups and this party will give them a chance to do so.

The Capricorn Africa Society, as a non-political body, has different problems and a different approach. Our job here is to work out the Citizenship qualifications and hand those qualifications, when complete to the various legislatures of the countries in Capricorn Africa. We have no hope of those qualifications being accepted by any other than a multi-racial legislature. A party designed to further the principles and workings of a multi-racial Government must of necessity be more in favour of the Capricorn Africa Society's ideals than a party who does not subscribe to these principles and a Legislative Council in which the majority of the European members are members of a party which further the aims of multi-racialism is more likely to give the Capricorn Society a fair hearing than one in which most of the members are F.P. supporters or who possess an independent reactionary mind. If the supporters of the F.P. were to sweep the polls at the next elections in Kenya could say good-bye to all ideas of peace and racial cooperation, as their political outlook will only breed the same reactionary outlook and racial spirit amongst the other racial groups.

The F.P. has therefore set a challenge to the European to think up his mind now whether he holds as in the principle of multi-racialism or racial segregation. If he does believe in multi-racialism, all members of the Capricorn Africa Society must do that—the logical step is for him to join the U.C.P. and see that the Capricorn view is represented when it comes to policy framing. Colonel Stirling may feel that the formation of this new party now cuts across the work of the Capricorn Africa Society. But this is not true. The two are complementary and supplementary.

Yours faithfully,

J. D. RAW

Kenya's Land Problem

What the Fabians Did Not Say

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Since your published extracts of the Fabian view of Kenya's major problems make interesting reading, their pamphlet states "underlying and exacerbating every argument in Kenya is the question of the allocation of land and the presence of a small group of European settlers." How very true! Later on it is shown that there are 150,000 acres of Northern Province and unclassified areas. One hears of no movement or agitation for this sparsely occupied area by other Africans than the few nomads who now use it. Why? Not because it is barren or un fertile, but because the Somalis simply would not allow it and the Government dare attempt or suggest it. It would mean war. The Somalis practise *apartheid*. Similarly the coastal areas and the 10-mile strip belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar are inviolate. Only the White Highlands constitute Naboth's vineyard.

If the penalty for under-development and bad farming should be forfeiture of land, why not start where it is most conspicuous and worst—in the Native reserves and open them to all races? And why apply the principle to land only? If there are but 4,000 farmers out of 31,000 Europeans [the figure given in the pamphlet though the present total must be about 40,000] what of the rest, and why does the African not invade their province—that of commerce, industry and professional life? In them there is no restriction on qualification and ability. Why would the Fabians suggest that Africans

could be given professional qualifications and degrees without earning them?

The Carter Land Commission is mentioned, but not the fact that it recommended considerable areas of land for African occupation and migration which the Africans declared not to be good enough. They are still unoccupied. There are vast areas still available for occupation if the Africans will clear them off (tsetse fly). They would not doubt claim them as of hereditary right if Europeans cleared and occupied that land.

If they do not wish to undertake that task, they could clear thousands of acres of excellent arable land for cultivation simply by killing a million uneconomic scrub cattle and goats, which acquire say 500 acres of prairie, and then by burning the prairie off.

East India Sports Club, Nairobi, Kenya
London, S.W. 1 *F. W. JOHNSON*

Revival of Dini ya Msambwa

Penalty for Failure to Crush Mau Mau

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

First—In your issue for September there is a short paragraph about a revival of Dini ya Msambwa from which a reader might gather that this movement was of more recent origin than in fact it is.

Dini ya Msambwa (religion of ancestors, or Departed Spirits) was founded in 1944 by Elijah Masinda in the North Khasi location (Khamili of North Nyeri district) of which I was district commissioner at the time. It was suspected from the first as being seditious and prone to violence, suspicions which were amply confirmed by its subsequent history.

Extensive notes on the movement by the Rt. Rev. J. C. O'Connell Wilson, Bishop on the Upper Nile, appeared in your issue for November 15 and 29, 1952 and it is not my purpose to add to them here. What I do wish to point out is that Dini ya Msambwa is a reformation of Mau Mau, partaking of much the same character, but lacking the diabolical leadership of the latter. It is of great interest to anyone studying movements of this type in Africa. The sect is mentioned briefly by Sir Philip Mitchell in the final chapter of "African Anarchy".

One might venture the tentative opinion that a revival of Dini ya Msambwa owes something to the remedy of Mau Mau in maintaining itself against the Government for the last two years—a vicarious penalty for the failure to crush Mau Mau quickly; but from the information in your paragraph under reference one can hope that Government is not going to be caught out again.

Yours faithfully,

F. D. HISLOP

Edinburgh.

Equal Rights

"THE PROMINENCE" you have given to the 'Moffat Resolutions' adopted by the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia is to be welcomed, for one cannot be too much attention to this matter of race relations. There has been far too much waste of time and opportunity already, and both Europeans and Africans have been the losers. The position was, I think, excellently put by Lord Milverton when he recently wrote: "For those whose home is in Africa there must be no learning from the principle that those who reach certain cultural, social and material standards, if whatever race they may be, must be entitled to the same rights and the same conditions. The only way to win moderate African opinion, and keep it with you and make it possible for it to influence its own fellow Africans, is to press good faith and good will in this way."

Temporary Boycott by Africans

Copperbelt Inquiry Continues

REPRESENTATIVES of the African Mineworkers' Union last week staged a walk-out from the official inquiry into African advancement on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, which is being held in Ndola under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster.

They returned on Monday, this being interpreted as a victory, even if only temporary, for the more moderate elements. The walk-out followed the attendance at the inquiry of representation for the newly formed African Salaried Staff Association, whose leader, Mr. Godfrey Huggins, was accompanied by the vice-president of the Mineworkers' Union, Mr. Robinson Puta, disputed their right to take part in any capacity other than that of observers, since they had not been a party to the voluntary talks from which the inquiry arose.

Sir John Forster replied that the African Salaried Staff Association was a registered trade union, and stood in exactly the same position as the Mineworkers' Union.

Before walking out, Mr. Puta declared: "We represent the majority of the people on the mines, and we shall see whether the mining companies will run for long with these representatives of the association. He alleged that the Copperbelt companies were causing trouble by encouraging African workers to join other associations of societies.

Native Claims

When the African mineworkers' delegates returned to the inquiry their case was put by Mr. Katlungu, president of the union, who said that for every pound received by a European mineworker the African received a shilling. The mines had attained their present prosperity by virtue of the industrial peace which had prevailed on the Copperbelt, and this had been largely due to the establishment of the African trade union.

"We are part and parcel of industrial peace and progress in these industries," he said, "but when injustice is exercised there is discontent. Because Europeans in Northern Rhodesia feared competition, they took refuge in the claim that the African possessed the mind of a child. In other countries there were African doctors, lawyers, technicians; why not in Northern Rhodesia?"

For the companies, Mr. W. C. Follis, O.C., said that the European mineworkers were earning higher rates of pay than their counterparts in Southern Rhodesia. Acceptance of the principle of equal pay for African miners in Northern Rhodesia would mean that Native mineworkers, part of the Federation would receive more than Europeans doing the same work in another part, and that might have serious repercussions in Southern Rhodesia. He added that the African union on the Copperbelt did not seem to know whether it was for or against the principle of equal pay.

Mr. H. J. B. Vieira, O.C., said that after five years of their programme for the advancement of Africans the mining companies would be able to employ 100 Europeans in favour of 350 Africans and save about £50,000 annually. The inquiry board would naturally be much concerned with the "not unreasonable fears of Europeans about their future wages."

Educate Natives to European Standards

P.M. on Policy of Federal Government

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF THE AFRICAN "up to the standard of the European, and in the process can be achieved by side without force," was declared by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in the objective of that Government when he addressed the annual congress of the Federal Party in Livingstone last week.

"We must keep our eyes on this goal, and not be deflected from the path of duty and of right by manifestations of African nationalism on the one hand, or of European conservatism on the other," he said.

Mr. Huggins, who outlined the Government's policy and every aspect of the economic, social, and educational, and Europeans must guide that development among Africans into wise channels. They must grant the just aspirations of the advancing African, but resist unjust and unlawful demands. Though Africans stood to gain more from federation than any other section of the community, some of their leaders had shown no appreciation of that fact.

Peak Immigration Period

Mr. Roy Welensky, the Deputy Prime Minister, predicted the new that the peak period for immigration would come in about six years when industries were established to use the hydro electric power which was to be developed. If large amounts of capital were introduced for hydro electric schemes and the development of as many mines as possible, there would be such an expansion of the general economy that more and more immigrants could be absorbed.

The congress called upon the Government to implement to the fullest possible extent its declared policy of planned and selective immigration.

Mr. W. L. Brooks said that the Government faced that there was no longer room in the Federation for unskilled and often ill-educated white workers from the South African backyard; most of whom were such convinced nationalists that they would become Confederate, and so impede the development of inter-racial harmony. It was time to begin training the right Africans for such jobs as those of firemen on the railways.

Mr. C. L. Wiggins said that Nyasaland's contribution to the Federation could be greatly enhanced if the hydro electric potentialities of the Shire Valley were developed to open up the mining and processing of the bauxite deposits of Mt. Murrumbidgee. The power project might cost £25m, but it might attract so much that amount of capital investment. Moreover, the power scheme would enable some 200,000 acres of fertile but dry land to be irrigated.

Shire Power Report Expected

Sir Malcolm Barron predicted that the report of the consultants on the Shire scheme was expected this month. It would be promptly considered by the Federal and territorial Governments.

Resolutions were adopted calling for more energetic publicity for the Federation, and the appointment of an information officer in the United States.

The party re-elected Sir Godfrey Huggins its president, and Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Malcolm Barron as deputy presidents. Mr. Cochran was elected chairman and Mr. J. W. Mills (of Ndola) vice-chairman.

Next year's annual conference is to be held in Blantyre. Sir Godfrey Huggins said when moving the thanks of the Assembly that the new race, the symbol of democratic government on the British pattern, would remind them of the great traditions inherited by the Commonwealth from the Mother Country. The British contribution to the emancipation of the African from darkness and slavery, and to his moral, spiritual, economic, and political development, was, he added, all the little he could do.

The Federal loan for 1954, the first formed locally since the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established, was oversubscribed within two hours.

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F.U.C. Uproar about Kenya Communist Motion Lost

AT THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS in Brighton last week a motion condemning the Colonial policy of H.M. Government was declared lost.

Mr. J. C. Smith, representing the Fire Brigades Union, proposed a motion which called for an immediate cease-fire in Kenya and Malaya, and a policy which would provide higher living standards, abolition of the colour bar, and full trade union and democratic rights for everybody. Mr. A. Moffatt, of the National Union of Ironworkers, seconded.

Mr. Arthur Deakin, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, recommended rejection of the resolution, which, he said, put forward by Communist propagandists. While he could support some parts of it, the real purpose was not to further the interests of Colonial peoples but the policy of the Communists.

Mr. Horner Advocates Withdrawal

Mr. Arthur Horner, of the National Union of Mineworkers, a Communist, said that the fight in Kenya and Malaya was not against assassins or terrorists but against the liberators of their countries. He called for a complete withdrawal of support, withdrawal of all troops, and a free press in the peninsula and Malaya. He said some of the leading aims, to which they freedom from us in blood, sweat, and tears.

Mr. Deakin speaking for the general council pointed out the feelings of the Mau Mau, who had, he emphasized, done much more to terrorize Africans than British Africans. In condemning the motion, and urging congress to reject it, the general council did not necessarily support all the policies of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On a show of hands the motion was declared lost. There were repeated requests for a card vote and, during which several members, including Mr. Deakin, moved that congress should proceed to the next business. The chairman declared that motion carried.

£4m. Loan for East Africa

ANOTHER loan for the East Africa High Commission for £5m. in 4% stock, 1973-76 at par, has been issued. £4 was offered for subscription in the United Kingdom on Tuesday, £500,000 having already been taken up on behalf of Colonial Governments and the same amount reserved for guaranteed subscription by residents in East Africa. The proceeds are required for railway and harbour improvements and the purchase of rolling stock. At the end of March an East Africa High Commission 4% stock, 1972-74 loan was issued in London at 97. The price on the eve of the announcement of the new stock was 101, which included the right to an interest payment due on October 13 of 21s. 8d. The prospectus gave the public debt commitments of East African Railways and Harbours at the end of last year as £31,584,214. The market value of the accumulated sinking fund on the same date was £1,044,277.

Defence of Africa

MR. FRASMUS, Minister of Defence in the Union of South Africa, said on Monday in Johannesburg on his return from London that he had not brought back any blueprint for an African defence organization (as nationalist newspapers had been predicting). He would add nothing to his statement in Great Britain that the protection of Africa's eastern seaboard should be the background to an African defence policy. South Africa's proposal for a defence organization of countries with interests south of the Sahara needed a great deal of study and considerations it was based on the principle of mutual assistance in the event of Communist aggression. The great could, Mr. Frasmus emphasized, be reached only by proceeding in five steps. The conferences on defence held in Harar in 1951 and in Dakar this year had opened the way for an exploratory working for establishing an African regional defence organization.

Gift of A Mace to the Federation Presentation from House of Commons

TEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT headed by the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., presented a mace from the Mother of Parliaments to the Youngest of Her Children. It was handed by Mr. Elliot to Mr. T. J. F. Watson, Speaker of the Federal Assembly, a second cousin of his.

The Assembly rose as the delegation entered, and stood while the members (who included the woman Mrs. Eileen White) bowed to the Speaker and then sat down in front of the Chief Justice. Mr. Speaker Watson, who gave them formal welcome, wore the ceremonial robes which had been used in the past by the Chiefs of State by Speaker Brand.

Mr. Elliot said that only twice in seven centuries had the House of Commons appointed a delegation to carry its gifts overseas, and that was the third such occasion. The gift of the mace was made at the Queen's direction.

Parliament Names

In thinking of Africa, two great names sprang to mind, those of Livingstonia and Rhodesia. Two of the three territories in the Federation were named after him, and even one of them bore the name of a British one, and Blantyre, the commercial capital of the third State. The Federation was named after Livingstonia, a British one.

Rhodesia said that he would have had a great warming of his heart to see the Assembly today. This is a mission of fate. This mace will have much to do, it is a symbol of power. We hope to hand on this as well as power.

The delegation consisted of Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P. (leader), Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. Bernard Drake, M.P., Mr. O. R. Chetwynd, M.P., Mr. E. Heath, M.P., the Earl of Moran, Mr. James Gibbs, M.P., Mr. Arthur Hadden, M.P., Mr. D. C. Walker-Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Eileen White, M.P.

Sedition Sentence Upheld

THE HIGH COURT OF UGANDA dismissed on Monday the appeal of Appollinari Kagwa Ddamiba, an African journalist, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment on each of four charges of printing seditious matter in the *Uganda Express*, the sentences to run concurrently by a magistrate who also ordered suspension of the newspaper for six months and confiscation of the press for the same period. Ddamiba had submitted that when the offending article was published he was not the editor but merely an employee. Mr. Justice Bennet described as frivolous and unfounded the allegation in the newspaper that "the Government is determined to kill every manifestation of popular expression," and said that the statement was intended to bring the Ugandan Government into hatred and contempt, and to create a tendency to incite dissension against it. A letter published by the newspaper alleging that a political prisoner was being maltreated in a Government prison had the same intention.

Praise for British Taxpayers

SIR EDWARD BURNING, Governor of Tanganyika, when laying the foundation stone of the new group hospital and training centre in Dar es Salaam, told those present that a grant of £70,000 had been approved from the Colonial Development Fund, without which the Territory could not have afforded such an institution. "It only wish," he added, "that all of those who will benefit from this hospital, directly from its ministrations or from training, or indirectly from the hands of those who will train here, could be brought to appreciate the debt that they owe to these people in Britain who are prepared to add to their already heavy burden of taxation for this high purpose."

"In Kenya, we have an extreme sensitiveness to outside opinion combined with a failure to appreciate how that opinion is likely to react."—Mr. Douglas Brown, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Viscount Chandos of Aldershot Mr. Lyttelton's Choice of Title

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, upon whom the Queen conferred a viscounty when he resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 28, has taken the title of Viscount Chandos of Aldershot.

He could not adopt his surname without a suffix, as would have been his wish, for his first cousin, Lord Cobham, is also Lord Lyttelton. The original barony of Chandos was granted in 1554, and later it became one of the titles of the Dukes of Buckingham.

In 1708 Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the fourth baronet, married the daughter of Sir Richard Temple, third baronet, and his brother, also named Richard, who became the fourth baronet, was created Viscount Cobham in 1711. When he died in 1749, he left no direct male heirs.

The viscounty passed to his sister, who was made Countess Temple. In 1822 her great-grandson became the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. On the death of the third duke in 1889 the title became extinct. The secondary title of Cobham went to his kinsman, Lord Lyttelton, grandfather of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

Earl Tankard and Lady Kinloss, descendants of the third and fourth dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, who were consulted by Mr. Lyttelton, have entirely approved the revival of the title.

African Support for Federation

SUPPORT FOR FEDERATION is the only hope for Nyasaland Africans, said Mr. Mzingo, chairman of the recently-formed Progressive Association, who two years ago resigned from the Nyasaland African Congress during the federation discussions. Another important congress member, Mr. S. M. Gondwe, the vice-secretary-general, has now also resigned, because he "could not agree with congress that they oppose federation and still support the policy of having African M.P.s in the Federal Assembly."

Iron Curtain in Nyasaland Government's Conspiracy of Silence

QUOTE FROM THIS NEWSPAPER the statement that the Government of Nyasaland is considered in informed East and Central African circles to be more out of touch with its public than any other Administration between the Limpopo and the Nile," the *Nyasaland Times* has baked upon it a leading article headed "That Iron Curtain," which states *inter alia*:

"Few have not heard the catchphrase 'Zomba's Iron Curtain.' Many visitors and newcomers have expressed surprise that the workings of Government are not readily available to the man in the street. The Government does not give official reference. The Minister of Finance demands the taxpayer."

"Major industrial and commercial concerns and most enlightened public bodies have long realized that good relations must be maintained between employer and employee, between representatives and electors. Governments have been among the last to appreciate this. It has not yet been fully appreciated in Nyasaland."

Need for Sound Public Relations

Information to the Press goes far beyond what is usually as it might through barefaced numbers. The whole of the Press and the Press applied with information is compulsory. Moreover, the way and the means of public relations which cannot be practised by departments but by individuals within the Government—that of maintaining cordial relations with the people at all times by personal contact by lowering official barriers in dealing with the public. Governmental administrators remembering their duties to the people first and the State afterwards.

Application of this remedy would obviate such criticism as that contained in *East Africa and Rhodesia*. It would bring down the Iron Curtain at Zomba.

Thus by implication does the Nyasaland newspaper corroborate our criticism of the Government of Nyasaland.



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PERSONALIA

MR. A. BISHOP is now Comptroller of Customs in Zanzibar.

LORD RENNELL has been appointed a trustee of the London Museum.

Both Mr. and Mrs. P. J. GODSMARK have been elected to Gatooma Town Council.

DR. R. R. E. JACOBSEN, Director of Geological Survey in Nigeria, is visiting East Africa.

MR. A. BRIDGEMAN has been sworn as Clerk of the Executive Council of Nyasaland.

DR. A. MEIR, head of the Soil Survey of England and Wales, will shortly visit East Africa.

MR. and MRS. D. G. HESS will sail for the Cape in the WINCHESTER CASTLE on October 14.

MR. OMAR MARCUS, a photographer, is touring Africa for the Twentieth Century Fund of New York.

SAYED MUBARAK ZAROU, Minister of Communications in the Sudan, is visiting Great Britain.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. W. SUTCLIFFE will leave London tomorrow for Paris on his way back to Kenya.

SIR JOHN WORLEIDGE is on a tour of inspection of Colonial Audit Departments in the West Indies.

MR. GARFIELD ARDRE, former Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has paid a two-day visit to Nyasaland.

MR. and MRS. ANNA MUNDER have returned from their visit to the Union, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

MR. MARRICK WHITLOW is homeward-bound in the British India in a Uganda from his visit to Kenya.

MR. W. H. GOOLWIN, secretary of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and Mrs. GOOLWIN are leaving for Rhodesia.

SIR GRAHAM PAUL, Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory until 1951, and LADY PAUL have arrived in South Africa.

MR. J. C. COLLINS, tobacco adviser to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has concluded a visit to Kenya.

MR. G. V. JACKS, Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science, is about to make a short visit to Uganda.

COLONEL E. W. S. JACKLIN has been appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Air) in Southern Rhodesia.

THE RT. REV. I. J. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, is due back in Nairobi today from his visits to the U.K. and U.S.A.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, has flown back to Kenya after leave in his country.

MR. E. G. GREENER, for many years agent in the United Kingdom for New-Saza Mines Ltd., Tanganyika, has retired from business.

MR. MICHAEL DUNNE and the HON. MARY ROBB, younger daughter of LORD and LADY RENNELL, have announced their engagement.

Mrs. RUTH TAYLOR, who topped the poll at the recent Salisbury City Council elections, was deputy mayor of Bulawayo from 1942 until 1946.

MR. JOSEPH NEVITT, who has been chairman to six Governors of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England on retirement after 30 years' service.

THE RT. REV. A. STANWAY, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, is to spend this month in the United States speaking in various American Churches.

MR. H. C. V. BARNES, Director of Audit in Nyasaland for the past five years, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia in a similar capacity.

In Sunday's B.B.C. regional programme to East Africa, MR. G. J. ALBERT, M.P., and MR. P. C. GORDON WALKER, M.P., discussed the recent report on broadcasting in Kenya.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, president of the British South Africa Company, is due back tomorrow from his sea trip to Cape Town, made by way of a holiday.

PROFESSOR J. N. P. DAVIES, of Makerere College Medical School, is visiting the United States as the guest of the universities of Pittsburg and Minneapolis.

The Rev. J. A. TATE, Vicar of St. John's the Divine, Kennington, London, has been appointed one of the commissaries in England of the Bishop of Zanzibar.

MERR F. LE JACQUEUX VON SAINT-PAUL has been formally recognized as Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Among business visitors recently arriving from Southern Rhodesia are MR. C. R. S. WHEELER, MR. W. FRANKLIN, and A. S. LEITCH.

MR. A. G. C. SOTHERHOUGH, Deputy Public Prosecutor in Kenya, has been appointed a puisne judge in Northern Rhodesia. His first went to Kenya in 1949, as a Crown counsel.

DR. F. HAWKING, a member of the Tssets Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee of the Colonial Office and of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, is about to visit East Africa.

MR. MOHAMMAD BAKI, of the Somali and Protectorate Agricultural Department, will arrive in this country this month to begin a year's course at the Colonial Farming Institute, Yorkshire.

MR. GEORGE DUBER, M.C., who left London by air on Tuesday, returns to Kenya, was received by MR. C. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State, by the Consul on the previous day.

M. PIERRE SABAUD-JOUANNET, manager of the Credit de Madagascar, a State organization, is visiting East Africa to examine the arrangements made in the territories for housing loans.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, chairman of East Africa Airways, and CAPTAIN M. SORSBIE, general manager, are attending this week's conference in Paris of the International Air Transport Association.

DR. H. GREENE, adviser on tropical soils at Rothamsted Experimental Station, will spend a few days in Tanganyika and Kenya later this month on his way back from a visit to the Belgian Congo.

MR. ABULKARIM A. KARIMDEE, a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, and this year's Mayor of Dar es Salaam, has been reappointed a non-official member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

Mrs. P. H. HAMILTON-BEWLEY, Commissioner of Prisons in Nyasaland since 1947, has left Zomba for Salisbury on appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. JACK BLOCK, of Nairobi, flew to London, not the U.S.A., to advise Warwick Films about an adventure picture which they propose to make in Kenya. It is hoped that filming in the Colony will be done next April and May.

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Federal Immigration Bill Critical Press Reception

THE IMMIGRATION BILL introduced in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been discussed in a leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* which is entitled:

Immigration is one of the major policy problems facing the Federation, and immigration of Asians is perhaps its trickiest facet. It is no surprise that the Indian Government is taking up the question again with the Federation. The Bill does not specifically mention Asians, but gives the Minister the power to exclude any class of immigrants.

In debate the Minister, Mr. Greenfield, made it clear that it is the Government's present policy to admit no further Asians, with a few exceptions—teachers, ministers of religion, or the wives of persons already resident. Most Europeans in Central Africa would concur with this policy. It has been opposed by Dr. Scott (Ind.), who favours a quota system, and by Mr. Chirwa, an African member for Nyasaland who holds von Asians as a hindrance to the extension of African political influence.

Spirit of Administration

These "scattered" voices were reinforced from an unexpected quarter of stage. The Nyasaland Division Executive of the Federal Party, a wholly European body, was in so many words repudiated any restriction on racial boundaries alone, and has asked for admission of professionally or technically qualified Asians subject to need—which would open the door much wider than the think which Mr. Greenfield seems to intend. Either road could be taken under the text of the Bill. No doubt it will pass, but the real question is in what spirit it will be administered: does the Government intend it hard to beat to its present course.

Europeans in Central Africa sometimes talk as if they were in danger of being swamped by Asian immigrants, and as if Nyasaland in particular was already "overloaded" with them. This is hardly realistic when one looks at the numbers involved and compares them with those in other African territories. In the three Central African territories together there are perhaps 35,000 Asians, and little more than a third of them are in Nyasaland; there are 200,000 Europeans and 6,500,000 Africans.

The Indian communities in Africa differ widely in numbers, in standing, and in history, but all are on a greater scale than this. The largest and the oldest (except, perhaps, for that of Zanzibar) is in South Africa. This numbered 365,000 approximately in 1951; it had increased by more than 50% since the previous census in 1936. About a quarter are Moslems, but in a community which is now largely worn in Africa there is not the same keen sense of distinction as, say, in Kenya. There the Asians numbered 90,000 in 1948; they must be something like 120,000 now, of whom perhaps two-thirds would look to Deeds for inspiration and one-third to Karachi; the distinction is here clear and sharp, and is carried into the Legislature and into the Ministry.

In Tanganyika the Asians in 1952 numbered 56,000; the Moslem element is stronger than in Kenya; Indians (without distinction) were reckoned at 23,000 in Uganda in 1953, and in Zanzibar at 19,000 (out of a total of 265,000). The Asian population of the Central African territories is therefore relatively very small.

One can understand the anxiety of the Rhodesians not to count the kind of difficulties which have arisen in South Africa. But there is no question at present of immigration on that scale. There seems still to be time and opportunity for a constructive policy, cautious, but not merely negative, for using more Asian skill and energy without creating insoluble social problems.

Doubts in Nyasaland

The *Nyasaland Times* commented as follows upon the Immigration Bill:

Mr. Greenfield's statement was received in Nyasaland with misgivings that the needs of the Indian community within the Federation have not been given little respect. It has certainly not put an end to requests

made by European, Asian, and African alike in Nyasaland for consideration of selective Asian immigration.

The statement does not, however, warrant any hysteria, but a sober analysis of the reasons he gave for formation of the policy. We do not quarrel with the policy's major plank—that one of the main objects in establishing the Federation was to maintain the British way of life in this part of Africa, and hence the need to encourage European immigration; but from a study of past figures it would be unrealistic to say that selective Asian immigration would in fact disturb the Federal Government's plans.

It would be equally unrealistic to view as a possible source of discontent to assume that the Asian community will be content to remain an island of people among us without possibilities of obtaining the professional and technical services they need, and whose services would be of benefit to the country.

Unworthy Reply

It is not the spirit of unity to be expected of immigrants or engineers from Asia that must cause concern, but the fact that a reasonable case is made by the Asian community in Nyasaland, supported by European and African technical leaders, is met with such an unequivocal reply on the part of the intelligentsia of those who lead the Asians.

It is a reply which virtually points to the opinion that the Asian contribution to the Federation in the future is of no importance, that the progress of this community need not be considered in the growth of the Federation, that the role of the Asian in the multiracial society of the future must not necessarily be that of a partner, as we once understood.

These opinions are hardly to be held by those in authority, but it is pointed out that such a "free-handed" approach to this problem gives no foundation to his belief not only among citizens of the Federation but in countries watching the progress of this political experiment with interest.

Duty of Indians in Africa

MR. R. K. LANDON, Acting Indian Commissioner in East and Central Africa, said when he addressed 400 people in Blantyre: "Never have Indians gone out with the object of setting up colonies. They have come from their mother country from ancient times seeking opportunities in commerce and the professions."

"In Africa, due to their adaptability, they have become assimilated into the societies of their new countries. Bringing something of their ancient culture with them, they have made important contributions to the development of these countries. They penetrated into distant, unlanded places in Africa, putting up with many hardships and opening up a country through trade."

Faithful and Loyal

Indians had always been faithful and loyal citizens, Mr. Landon said, adding: "The Government of India keeps watch on the destinies of Indians who have gone away, sharing in their sorrows and joys. If they are in difficulty, we try to help them, but at the same time we advise them to settle down and be loyal citizens of their new country."

Teaching of Native Language

INSTEAD of Afrikaans, French, and German, the European schools of Central Africa should teach Shona, Sindebele, Bamba, Chinyanga, and other Native tongues, African members of the Federal Parliament have recently declared. Mr. M. M. Hove (African member, Malaba) said that study of an African language by Europeans would discourage the use of "Kaffir" which was the cause of much misunderstanding. Mr. T. D. Smith (Fed., Midlands) doubted whether such instruction could be forced upon Europeans, although he had always had a leaning towards the teaching of an indigenous language in schools. The Minister of Education, Mr. J. Greenfield, said that the very multiplicity of Native languages presented an obstacle; a universal African language would simplify learning. English was the essential language of the Federation, and European children required a second European language as an educational qualification; their syllabus should not be overloaded.

African Congress to Form Party Political Move in N. Rhodesia

AN AFRICAN PARTY is to be formed by the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia. This decision was taken after a long debate, during which a letter was read from Mr. Fenner Brockway, the British Labour M.P., inviting the congress to affiliate with the League of People Against Imperialism, of which he is chairman.

Claiming that the latter body now represents the views of national movements in 10 African territories, Mr. Brockway added: "We hope it will not be an alien headquarters of the movement's headquarters will be in Africa itself, and the centre of the struggle against imperialism."

"We have the sympathy with your position in Central Africa and admiration for the struggle which you are carrying on against great difficulties. At any time you feel depressed, remember that history is on your side, and that people all over the world are now making their voices heard against the indignity of racial inequality in the days of your liberation must come. I can promise you all the help we can possibly give."

Common Roll Advocated

Proposing the formation of a political party, Mr. W. K. Sikalumba said he fully comprehended the help offered him by members of the House of Commons. The secretary of the Federal Parliament, The Northern Rhodesian Government had committed itself to the franchise for Africans, and he hoped that they would accept the qualifications so that they could go ahead and that their European friends will not dislike being on the same roll as Africans.

Speaking against the proposal, Mr. J. Changwala said that it was premature for Africans and still to wait four years for the franchise. The congress was already under suspicion, and the African did not want racial representation only.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, presidential general, said that the congress would carefully examine all legislation, especially that passed by the Federal Parliament.

The congress agreed unanimously to amalgamate with the widespread African Congress as a first step towards a Central

African council. Mr. Nkumbula added that while the two sides would continue to deal separately with domestic matters, the council would formulate general federal policy. He hoped that in due course the Southern Rhodesian Africans would cooperate with them.

African Women Save European

THE O.M.S.N. has awarded a certificate of commendation, which has been signed by Sir Winston Churchill, to an African woman of Rusape, Southern Rhodesia for saving a European teacher's life from a bush fire. Mrs. W. Blomefield, who runs a homecraft school for African girls adjoining her farm, went to the fire at 10.15 p.m. The fire was near a river when a second wall of flame suddenly burst out. Mrs. Blomefield collapsed exhausted and was rescued by Nyakatawa, assisted by Miss Anna Katsera, informed by a friend of refuge, dragged her to a fence and then carried her to safety. The Minister of Native Affairs has presented the royal certificate, with a cheque for £5 from the Southern Rhodesian Government, to Mrs. Nyakatawa, and a certificate from himself, with a cheque for £3, to Miss Katsera.

Nativity Benefit Scheme Ends

MATTHEW BENNETT, SCHEME MAN for Southern Rhodesia is to end on June 30, 1953. Mr. Bennett, a member of the Treasury, explained that the Government had thought that the scheme would be taken over as a health service by the Federal Government, which however, viewed it as a social welfare scheme of which they could not accept responsibility. The Southern Rhodesian Government had therefore not received the appropriation-in-aid which had been expected, and, in view of their reduced resources under the federal plan must terminate the scheme. The sum included in this year's estimates is £109,500.

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Indefinite Rustication of Kenyatta

Decision of Kenya Government

THE INDEFINITE RUSTICATION of Jomo Kenyatta and his chief associates has been announced by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, last week. Kenyatta and his four lieutenants, Fred Kubai, Kanger Karumba, Peter Kanga, and Paul Ngei, now serving seven-year sentences in the Northern Frontier District, would at the end of that term be subject to restriction orders. They would be required to live in a place in the Northern Province specified by the Government.

More than a thousand Kikuyu, including all the leading tribal chiefs and headmen, heard the Governor make his pronouncement at Wangigi, in the Chura division of Kiambu. They listened in silence.

When sentencing Kenyatta for managing Mau Mau, the resident magistrate at Kapenguria, Mr. F. S. Thacker, C.C., recommended restriction of his place of residence and activities after the term of imprisonment had been served.

No Hope for Mau Mau

Sir Evelyn told the Kikuyu that the terrorists had no hope of success. Nevertheless, Mau Mau remained a serious threat and must be relaxed, crushing it.

Two European police officers, Inspector Mervyn Major, 22, and Weybridge, and Chief Inspector Philip Myburg, 22, also were killed by terrorists during the week end. The farm was attacked by security forces, eight being killed and one captured.

The death sentence on 26-year-old Wagon Johanna, the first woman terrorist to be condemned for murder, has been commuted by the Governor to life imprisonment. She was stated to have belonged to the Mau Mau gang which murdered Miss Rita Critchley.

Five terrorists believed to have been involved in the recent murder of Major M. Berkeley Matthews have been shot by men of the Kenya Regiment and Kikuyu Guard near Tharaka, Kiambu.

Until sufficient evidence as to subversive activities has been obtained or detention and restriction orders issued, the Administration would pay full salary to Government employees in permanent employment, said Mr. J. M. Stow, Minister for Labour, recently. Employees who were screened and subsequently released were excluded.

Mr. Stow added that the Government had sought to persuade private employers to adopt the same procedure, and there was no reason to believe that most responsible and well-established firms had not done so. An undertaking had been given to the Federation of Registered Trade Unions that if a permanent employee in a private enterprise was reinstated after being screened and cleared, the Labour Department would take up the matter with the employer, but no such case had yet been raised.

Terrorist Sabotage in Gatundu

It would be fitting that the Mau Mau had begun in Gatundu, there it should end, said Mr. Wanyutu Wanyu, a Kikuyu, who is Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry for Education, Labour, and Lands.

There were already grounds for optimism for the Gatundu recently terrorists had suffered several setbacks. When a terrorist gang of 28 was being held in the Kinjira area, the entire local population had armed themselves with sticks and bush knives and had joined the police and Kikuyu Guard in hunting the gang. Villagers from whom the terrorists had demanded food promptly supplied information to the authorities, and soon after men, women, girls, and boys helped to cordon off the hiding place until the Kikuyu Guard arrived. Twelve of the 28 were killed, six captured wounded and five other taken prisoner later.

A terrorist killed recently near Kiambu has been identified by a captured African woman as Mwangi Mfota, a noted gang leader, responsible for several Native murders in the same area.

During a combined police and military operation recently near Ngobil, a K.A.R. Bren-gunner was ordered to fire from the rear of a heavy lorry. While firing he slipped on a man and accidentally shot and killed an African policeman.

A local tribal councillor has been murdered at Nkuene location, Meru.

The prison farm at Kapenguria near Kahawa was attacked by terrorists last week. Two huts were later locked and fired with occupants still inside, but Mr. George Powell, a 59-year-old N.W.D. constructor, broke down the doors and released them.

Labour on the farm near Karuri of Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, was screened after reports of Mau Mau oaths. A woman was found in possession of £93, alleged to be the proceeds of oath-taking ceremonies, and on her information eight suspects on the farm were arrested.

E.A.F. & H. Projects

NEARLY £150,000 is to be spent in the first stage of a major development of Nairobi's main railway workshops. This was agreed by the Transport, Power and Civil Engineering Department of the Government, which is to be the first of a series of schemes to be carried out in the city and its suburbs with the greater number of the work being completed and wages expected in the next decade. Sanction was given for the expenditure of £227,000 on new housing, including 24 junior European flats in Nairobi, Eldoret, and Nakuru for engine drivers being sought in British, Asian quarters in Dar es Salaam, temporary African quarters on Tanganyika main and branch lines, and European flats in Mombasa. Plans were considered for seven blocks of flats for Africans at Makongeni, Nairobi, with a market, social centre, welfare centre, and school. Voluntary workers to be engaged at a cost of £22,000, £45,000 to be spent on new primary and comprehensive schools, and a new school in Mombasa. The Dar es Salaam flats, the center of which will be converted into a self-propelled cargo and passenger motor service on the southern region of Lake Victoria, at a cost of £60,000.

Kenya Trade Union Courses

TRADE UNION training courses, involving five weeks residence at the Jeanes School, Nairobi, were started last week, in accordance with the Kenya Government plan announced in May. Delegates are recommended by the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions, and a number of African representatives of staff associations and joint staff councils are also attending by invitation. Mr. J. M. Stow, Minister for Labour, opened the first course, which is in English, the second, in Swahili, will begin on November 12. These will be given by M.A.T.C.S. and members of chambers of commerce and other bodies. Most of the formal instruction is to be undertaken by Labour Department officers and the Jeanes School staff. The syllabus falls under the following main headings: labour ordinances, wage negotiating machinery and joint consultation, trade union organization and methods, economics of labour, Kenya's economy, Kenya's history, and citizenship. Delegates will visit industrial undertakings and see documentary film shows and social events.

Warning About Water

THE EXHAUSTION of new water sources in Southern Rhodesia is envisaged by a commission which has just tabled its report. Advancing a Water Supply Planning Board and the transfer of delegation to local control, it sounds the warning that the limited water potential of the Colony is not sufficiently realized. The proposed board would include representatives of the three Central African territories, and would review information submitted on any water supply development scheme estimated to cost more than £10,000. The commissioners favour establishment of a Zambezi River Authority, with representatives of the water board. They suggest that about 330,000 acres could be developed under irrigation in Southern Rhodesia and are surprised that the limited amount of development taking place is not being met by conservation works. A special portfolio in the Colony for Water Supply Development is also proposed.

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Remoulding Native System of Law

Differences in African Approach

A REORGANIZATION of the Native administration of justice in Rhodesia is under consideration, said Dr. J. F. Holliman, Keeper of the Queen Victoria Memorial Museum, Salisbury, in a recent address to the British Colonial Affairs Association.

He pointed out that the aim and approach of the first system differed entirely from the European concept of the administration of justice. The British system of justice, developed and adjusted to suit those living and thinking the British way of life, was fine, but if imposed on people who saw the world in a different way, it was capable of doing as much harm and injustice as would the Native system in European spheres.

Realistic approach

In a primitive society there was little differentiation between government, legislation, and the administration of justice. Their law was not formulated in rigid rules, but was based upon guiding principles. The African's approach was realistic; he knew that strong relationships were not created by law alone. In their traditions the whole social structure and relationship of the parties and their position in the community were taken into consideration, and common law was drawn overboard in the interests of justice.

In rural African society, added Dr. Holliman, the individuals are so strongly wrapped up in the life of the community, the feeling that every man and every woman needed the help of others. There was a marked contrast in the attitude of Europeans, who thought they could live without the help of others and looked upon the services which they received from hatches, teachers, etc., as impersonal paid services.

Dr. Holliman stressed that it was essential to realize that between the rural and the urbanized Native there was as much difference as between the latter and the European.

The Bishop of Masasi, Tanganyika Territory, appeals for the services of a young priest. During the past two years the diocese has lost 10 by death, two by retirement, and one by transfer to another diocese.

Successes at Kabete Trade School

Trainers Find Sound Employment

ALL THE 67 AFRICAN ARTISANS who completed the latest course at Kabete Technical and Trade School, Kenya, have been placed in good jobs, both bright prospects. Making this recently, the acting principal, Mr. W. Rae, said that the results had been the best on record.

Thirty-seven of the group, who included masons, carpenters, electricians, mechanics, shoemakers, and dressmakers were taken up by the first employers. 22 Nyanza fishermen, six Kamba, and two from the coast.

A large number of employers, including one from the East Technical College, took over 100 jobs. One carpenter and an electrician, who were training a manufacturer, have work for three of the carpenter trainees. A few of the artisans have gone into business on their own account in their home districts.

Men successfully completing the three- or four-year courses received at grade III artisans with a minimum wage of 10/- monthly, but most of the workers receive even more, as a rule of the standard attained at the school.

Beginning in 1924 as the Native Industrial Training School, it was taken over during the war by the Army, and then made into an ex-servicemen's training centre. Since 1947 it has been handed back to the Education Department, now known as the African Training Centre, through the 10 different grade courses.

Students who pay an entrance fee of £3 are provided with uniforms, tools, blankets, and eating utensils, and are given a small monthly allowance, rising from 5/- to 20/- during the four years. They are not home if they fail to provide themselves within three months.

Post-initial training is facilitated by working in teams on Government educational building projects. This year trainees are working on a rural school at Machakos, a M.S. school at Kabete, and another in the Teita hills, and a new trade school at Kwate, in the Coast Province.

The new design for a classroom built in pumice has been perfected at the school, where some 500 Africans are now enrolled. The percentage of failures is only 2.1% this year.

Tanganyika European Council

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the bulletin of the Tanganyika European Council contains an editorial note which states:

"With a few notable exceptions, the European non-official members of the Legislative Council have fought shy of us. It is our policy to press for the election of members, and for one reason or another most of the European members are opposed to this policy. This, we believe, is the only point of difference.

"In other matters it would be to the advantage of all concerned if there was close co-operation between the European non-official members and the P.E.C. At present the voices of the non-official members are voices crying in the wilderness. They cannot claim that they have the weight of public opinion behind them. This state of affairs should be remedied."

Public Not Aroused

"The public in Tanganyika are accused of apathy in political matters, but so far the non-official members have not attempted to rouse them.

"Aristotle said that man is a political animal. This was true of the Athenians, but is less certainly true of the general European public in Tanganyika, except the Hellenes. It is a curious tribute to the accuracy of Aristotle's statements, anyhow, with regard to Greeks, that in proportion to its members the Hellenic community is the strongest supporter of the P.E.C. Then comes this sudden and surprising desertion from politics.

"On the coast of Tanganyika, after a hard day's work in the tropics few of us are inclined for any intellectual occupation except drinking gin; and it must be confessed that many of us do not take the full advantage of the intellectual occupation, and gulp it down without knowing or caring what the particular brand is."

The water buffalo, a floating tractor specially designed for swamp reclamation, has been purchased by Uganda's Hydrological Survey Department.



The Cigarette of Good Taste

Colonial Labour Problems Need for Understanding

MEREDITH HYDE-CLARKE, secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, has contributed to the autumn issue of the *British Colonial Review* an article on "The Labour Problem: Britain's Research into Human Relations," in the course of which he writes that British government policy in the Colonies is human and progressively solicitous for the welfare of the workers, despite the undoubted fact that "it is part of the cold war to condemn colonialism as a method of opportunity to brand Britain as reactionary and an exploiter of helpless backward peoples."

In Kenya there are "strains of open European Africanism," in his opinion, "under the guise of nationalism, fuelled by the goal of *apartheid* and the carrot of West African independence. Industrial relations could outrival Mau Mau as a danger to the country's economy."

Mr. Hyde-Clarke concludes:

"In retrospect it may be found that the historical attitude of successive British governments in relation to colonial workers has been confined far too long and too far from departures have been too assiduous in their efforts to maintain industrial peace. At the same time, perhaps, the necessity for direct negotiation and collective bargaining is regarded as the key to the system of self-government in industrial areas."

Disbalance in Industrial Relations

In the United Kingdom the British Employers' Association on the one hand and the Trades Union Congress on the other represent a substantial part of management and workers and each, regularly participate in discussion with each other and with the Government. The absence of such a practice in many Colonial territories and the emphasis placed by Governments upon the development of worker organizations has brought about a disbalance which has not helped to smooth the rate of colonial industrial relations.

That the general question of such relations in the Colonial areas, causing the United Kingdom Government, a great deal of concern can be deduced from the recently instituted series of informal three-way discussions initiated by Mr. Lyellton, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, between the Trades Union Congress on the one hand and the Overseas Employers' Federation, representing Colonial employers, on the other. As the result of these talks is no more than an exchange of information and ideas for the improvement of industrial relations in the various Colonial territories, they will have more than justified their purpose.

From the foregoing it is clear that the problems which surround the efficient utilization of man-power as one of the great resources of the Colonial Empire are many and varied. They nowhere follow a single pattern. They differ in size and in nature, in race and in language, and so far beyond the range of United Kingdom practice, their treatment they require imagination, sympathy and understanding—an understanding between man and man, which is the only foundation for better understanding between nations.

Irrigation Schems Dangers

DANGERS TO HEALTH from large-scale irrigation schemes, according to the 1953 report of the Southern Rhodesian Public Health Department. "Despite continual advice given by the Department," it states, "irrigation schemes are planned and developed without due consideration of the health aspects. There is absolutely no doubt that very large areas of the Colony will become infested with human and animal flies, the prevention of which many people see only the economic advantages of irrigation." According to the research laboratory, considerable vigilance is needed at Lake Mchwanetsi near Salisbury, which at week-ends is visited by as many as 4,000 car-loads of Rhodesians. "Uncountable numbers of snails, including the two vector species, are present in the lake and the infection rate in these vectors is at present low, this state of affairs may be expected to continue. A mobile laboratory has been set up, a boat has been bought, and a small team is carrying out investigations on the lake's snails."

Importance of Hides and Skins Fourth among East African Exports

HIDES AND SKINS ranked fourth among East African exports last year, being exceeded in the order of shipments only by coffee, cotton, and sisal. A total of 258,119 cwt. of untanned hides and skins were shipped during the year, valued at £4,317,517.

Though drought conditions had continued in some areas for as long as 18 months, there were few complaints about the quality and preparation of the hides. The annual report of the East African Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau shows, however, that only 10 per cent of the hides from East Africa are of a grade suitable for export, although all have under the microscope a certain blemish.

In the previous year claims had represented only 0.08 per cent of the total and 7.20 per cent of skins. Known claims for 1953 represented 0.04 per cent and 0.02 per cent, respectively. As the returns were from the same seven companies in both years, the figures, though not comprehensive, do indicate improved quality despite conditions which might have been expected to lead to heavier claims.

Market conditions were favourable, notably, for East African dried hides, valued for no more than 10 per cent of the total value of hides and skins, but for 12 per cent of the total value of skins.

Only one British territory, the Union of South Africa, has a larger hide export trade than East Africa, yet it is but the East African countries which enter a volume of exports representing about 60 per cent of the Union produce. The more revenue East African shipments of goat skins at 36,619 cwt. were valued at £1,119,777, 44,816 cwt. from South Africa had a value of only £777,741.

£236,250 Produces Yield

Whereas East African dried hides and goat skins had average values of £13.9 and £17.2 per cwt., the South African averages were £8.75 and £17.2 respectively. The data also shows that the value of the hide improvement services of the three East African Governments and the work of the Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau "represent for an investment of £236,250 an additional yield for the industry of £1,759,024."

The United Kingdom is the chief buyer of hides and the U.S.A. of goat skins.

The export of crocodile skins practically doubled within the year, rising from 3,369 to 6,279 cwt., the respective values being £120,160 and £285,706, an early record. As recently as 1948, the year's total was only £14,995. In 1949 it was more than £18,133. Then came a great leap to £102,814.

The Kenya Government is considering means of assisting the local tanning industry by prescribing minimum quality standards for both local and imported leathers, the purpose being to protect local tanners against imported leathers of inferior quality, to protect shoemakers against competition from imported footwear made from inferior quality components, and to protect consumers against poor quality foot wear.

About 600,000 pairs of shoes and 800,000 of canvas shoes, when summer sales were produced locally during the year, some 10 per cent of many useful statistical tables.

Agricultural Education for Africans

NO PROVISION to admit Africans to Gwelo Agricultural College in Southern Rhodesia is to be made by the Federal Government. "The assembly rejected a motion urging such admission by Mr. W. M. M. M. (African member, Nyasaland), who was supported by Dr. A. Scott (and Lusaka), Mr. Denny Young (Cape, Senkwe), Mr. C. R. Kumbikano (African member, Nyasaland), and Messrs. D. Yamba and M. Kalomo (African members, Northern Rhodesia). The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. Caldwell, admitted that a case had been made out for higher agricultural education for Africans, but proposed an amendment, which was carried, that "the Government take into consideration in consultation with the territorial Governments, the provision of higher agricultural education suitable to the needs of Africans."

Moslem Missionaries for East Africa

THAT EGYPT plans to invade Christian areas of Africa with Moslem missionaries is stated editorially by the *Church Times* in a article in the current issue.

The members of the Moslem conference last month are now being turned into practical preparations. It was always part of the plan to visit from Christian centres. Kenya is to be one of the first. Sheikh Abd-el-Hafiz, one of Kenya's Moslem leaders, has been invited to Cairo. He has met the Egyptian President, General Neguib, the Egyptian Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, and Ahmad Shuqair, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League. They discussed the dispatch of religious and cultural missions to East Africa from Egypt and other Moslem countries.

The Egyptian Ministry of Education is planning to send four hundred Moslem teachers as part of the new campaign. As for the thousands of teachers, this target is not likely to be reached.

The whole campaign throws into strong relief the fact that missionary bishops of the Church of God have called for missionary priests and workers to fill depleted ranks, and called in vain. This week Dorchester Missionary College was asked: "Has the closing of all such colleges really been a move in the right direction?"

Kampala Hospital Inquiry

MR. JUSTICE BRIDGEMAN will be chairman of the independent committee appointed by the Governor of Uganda to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the European and Asian Hospital in Kampala. He will be assisted by Mr. C. K. Patel and Mr. P. S. Goodenough, F.R.C.S. The inquiry is to have special reference to the professional relations between hospital medical officers and visiting specialists, the system of administrative control exercised by the Medical Department, and the nursing arrangements. It was ordered following the death in the hospital of a European patient and the coroner's finding that it had resulted from "lack of proper organization, neglect by the hospital staff, and lack of administrative control by the Medical Department."

Governor Class Locomotives

THE NAMES of past and present Governors of East Africa are to be given to the new 10 class Bayer-class locomotives now to be ordered to East African Railways. Next Saturday the Sir EDWARD TWINING will be named in Dar es Salaam station by Tanganyika's Governor himself; and a week later at Kampala station the Governor of Uganda will name them. ANDREW COHEN, the third locomotive, for the Sir EVELYN BARRING, will take place on September 29, immediately after the official opening of the Royal Agricultural Society Show at Nakuru, Kenya. This type of locomotive is to be known as the "Governor" class.

Sudanization

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR in the Sudan has announced the appointment of Sayed Ali Baldo as Assistant Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the department. Mr. Stubbs, the holder of that appointment, having "received his notice." Two of his colleagues have also left Khartoum on the Sudanization of their posts. Mr. Vidler, Commissioner of Lands, has returned to England, and his assistant, Sayed Mohamed Saeed Ahmed, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Italian Settlers

THE TRANSFERMENT of four Italian families on Mr. W. J. Field's farm in the Marandellas district of Southern Rhodesia is to be continued, with the replacement of one family by another which is coming shortly from Italy. Mr. Field has reported to the Rhodesian Tobacco Association: "I am very satisfied with most of my settlers, who would be an asset to any community. There is no doubt that Italian farmworkers can make good Rhodesians."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An East African Rugby football team has been visiting the Central African Federation.

Ustaz Abdallah Karubi, editor of the Khartoum newspaper *El Sahaba*, who was prosecuted by the Sudan Ministry of Finance for publishing false news and alleged leakage of budget secrets, has been fined £100 or three months' imprisonment.

A conference of Commonwealth Auditors-General is being held this week in the Commonwealth Relations Office, London. Major C. H. Bowen, Chief Comptroller and Auditor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is also attending.

A drive against motorists on the roads was undertaken by the police in Kampala. Several of 100 or more have been levied for speeding and unlawful parking. Three car-owners have been fined for using private cars as taxis or hire vehicles without the requisite licence.

A Ugandan woman, the wife of a Laysan cafe proprietor, has been denied permission to remain in the Federation because she cannot neither read nor write. The immigration authorities told her when she arrived that she might not be permitted to remain for that reason.

The Uganda Football Association announces that a Uganda football team will visit the British Isles in the early autumn of 1956 to play well-known amateur and professional clubs. The Football Association of Great Britain has offered to provide a trainer for the team while it is in England.

The first general meeting of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union was unanimously in favour of the introduction of a Farmers' Licensing Act. The chairman of the union, Mr. R. W. Cleasby, said that he had been assured by the Rhodesian N.F.U. that it was ready to amalgamate with the Nyasaland union.

In the interests of public tranquillity, the Governor of Nyasaland may ban any assembly in a gazetted area of more than 250 persons unless a police permit for the meeting has been previously obtained. This power is conferred by an amendment to the Police Ordinance which was recently read a third time in the Legislature.

Senior Commonwealth officers and members of the Foreign and Civil Services were among a party from the Imperial Defence College which recently visited Rhodesia during an instructional tour of the Middle East and Central Africa. One member was Major General de West, formerly commander of the British Commonwealth Division in Korea.

Inter-Territorial Research

The East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council will be the title of the body set up to oversee the activities of four High Commission research services in agriculture and forestry, veterinary, fisheries, and marine fisheries. At the second meeting, held recently in Mugaga, a draft order was considered defining the council's composition and functions.

A Public Utility Undertakings and Public Health Services Arbitration Tribunal has been constituted in Northern Rhodesia. Representatives of employers and employees (European and African) will be selected in rotation from agreed panels, and the permanent ordinary members are Mr. N. C. A. Ridley (chairman) and Messrs. C. J. W. Fleming and W. A. Pope (alternates, John Millar).

Chief Justice Robinson, sitting in the High Court of Appeal on Monday, dismissed appeals by nine Arabs from their conviction on sedition charges in respect of articles in the newspaper *Al Falaaq*, owned by the Arab Association. The five appeals were allowed by the court, and possibly with the exception, said the Chief Justice, but the owners had been playing with fire. There may be an appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.



THE OX WAGON: It is only fitting that the ox wagon should be displayed on the South African coat of arms. For without this apparently primitive but wonderfully effective method of crossing difficult country the development of the Union might well have been immeasurably handicapped. Serving both as beef cattle and draught animals, oxen were the mainstay of the early South African economy — and even in the Union of to-day they play a large part in transport and agriculture. The original trek wagons were surprisingly small when compared with those in use to-day, measuring only some twelve feet in length, about the same size as an English farm wagon which they greatly resemble.

Our branches in the Union of South Africa are particularly well placed to answer questions on trading conditions and local markets.

Please address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department,

54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's Warning Need to Implement Real Partnership

WHILE THE ECONOMIC FUTURE of the Federation seems reasonably assured, the crux of the problem facing the new State is the racial issue.

That is the opinion expressed in a recent article in the *Butaway Chronicle* by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, formerly a European representative of African interests in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. He wrote: *Butaway* —

The problem is how two peoples, different in culture, everything except a common humanity, can live side by side in one country. It has not been used up in writing about this problem, millions and millions of words have been spoken about it. But are we any nearer a solution? I do not think so, judging by the state of Africa today.

"We have announced acceptance of the policy of partnership. It is a fine ideal, perhaps the only ideal possible for multi-racial communities, but what does it really mean? Have we done anything about it? The African certainly does not think we have, and can we truthfully say he is wrong?"

More than Words

It is really worth pointing to the presence of the Africans in the Federal Parliament and the promise of an inter-racial University, and say that that is sufficient for a true bond. It requires less than words to implement partnership, but unless it is implemented a venture to profess that a greater danger to the Federation than anything arising from depressions, droughts or economic blizzards will have to be faced.

There is one very simple but very difficult step that we can take, and that is to decide once and for all that colour shall no longer be the test of individual fitness.

After all that is no more and no less than accepting Rhodes's dictum placitely: "Equal rights for all civilized men" was what he said, but we always dodge what is implied in those words by saying that nobody can really give a satisfactory definition of the word "civilized". From that we arrive at a state of affairs where, if Isaac Newton, Milton, or Raphael had happened to have a black skin and be alive today, he would have been refused admittance to nine out of 10 of the European hotels in the Federation. The right to enter a hotel is not a matter of very great importance. The gesture involved in refusing that right has a spirit behind it, it is of supreme importance.

Emerging from Initial Troubles

Report of African Stores Ltd

SIR T. ELLIS ROBINS, chairman of African Stores Ltd., a company incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, says in a statement issued with the annual report for the year ended March 31 that the company is emerging from its initial troubles and is soon likely to justify the confidence with which it was launched.

Reorganization and retrenchment have been completed, the retail store in Salisbury has been closed and reopened as a wholesale business, some stores have been closed, and there has been an all-round improvement in the trading results in the four main areas of operation, Bindura, Murewa, and Mvumba; those groups of stores are now regarded as sound, profitable, economic units.

The net profit after payment of taxation was £296, against £826 in the previous year, and the carry-forward was £13,114 (£7,581). The issued capital is £237,425 in shares of 5s. Loans total £45,855. Fixed assets are valued at £38,297, goodwill at £25,000, and net current assets at £184,323.

The directors are Sir Ellis Robins (chairman), and Messrs. H. W. Foster, L. T. Tracey, A. L. Milner and P. Vafeas, with A. V. T. Muir, T. B. Rouse, W. L. Smith, and Major H. G. Murray as alternate directors. Liang Chooan, T. W. Hodges is general manager and Mr. R. M. Campbell secretary.

Free introduction of their dogs against rabies has been offered to Africans in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Europeans, however, must still pay for

Fabian Views on Kenya

(Continued from page 63)

chise, would offer the beginnings of a non-racial system without the sacrifice of minority interests. This is clearly a subject which requires the closest investigation; of the kind that Professor Mackenzie has recently carried out in Tanganyika.

Even if it proved to be practicable, is only one or two urban constituencies, an attempt should be made. This would produce one or more constituencies with a common roll. It would not affect the total number of seats held by each community, which could be adjusted according to agreement in the consultative conference.

In the African areas, there would be no reason to adopt this method. But some system of voting should also be adopted there to provide a more link between members and constituents. For example, if the number of members was 25, for every 100 electors there should be one member. Whatever the method, voters should be required to register, should be able to vote directly for their candidates, and should vote on the basis of the African expansionist principle of the "one man, one vote" system.

It is a condition which ought to be observed in Kenya, where the population is mixed. Nobody should have the right to be a member of a political party. As in Malaya, it should be laid down once and for all that citizenship is a right derived from loyalty and permanent interest in the country. In Kenya this would mean that the system must also include allegiance to the Crown and that the colonies of Kenya must be prepared to abandon their values. On this basis, and on that basis only, a political party should be formed.

The second condition is equally necessary. In any country which has a large population and a balance in a multi-racial population, a single party system is not a sufficient basis for the Government, and other provisions, the most of security and sufficient steps to secure agreement for the introduction of any wide-African franchise. If there were a second chamber, protection for the minorities might be secured by giving equal representation in it to the principal communities.

Bring Democracy

Kenya must aim at democracy, not only because Africans will not ultimately be robbed off with a partnership, which would spell out to him means equality between racial groups, but also because Kenya is British territory and any other goal is consequently inconceivable. Democracy cannot be imposed or even willed; it must grow in the hearts as well as the minds of the people. The immediate task is to secure agreement for the next step towards it, so that the growth may be possible.

Kenya must be seen for what it is — a country in which racial and political problems are the outcome of deeper social, cultural and moral conflicts which have their roots in the history of three continents. Kenya, with its incredible disadvantages, is being compelled into the modern world. It needs help, sympathy, and encouragement from outside, and inspiration from within, if it is to take its place.

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Advertising Association of East Africa

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF EAST AFRICA has been formed by five foundation members engaged in business in Nairobi as advertising agents, namely Bursan Advertising Service, Ltd., East African Advertising Contractors, Ltd., Kenya Advertising Corporation, Ltd., Factors Advertising Service, Ltd., and Skyline Studios.

The by-laws are those customary in such associations. It provides that any member relinquishing an account on the ground of slow payment by the advertiser, his doubtful credit, or the incurring of a bad debt, must immediately notify the secretary of the association, so that the information may be circulated in strict confidence to other members for their information and protection.

The first president is Mr. E. R. Burnston.

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More Than Words

Is it really enough to point to the presence of Sir Africans in the Federal Parliament and the promise of an end to racial discrimination and so forth that is sufficient for the time being? It requires more than words to implement partnership, but unless it is implemented I venture to prophesy that a greater danger to the Federation than anything arising from depressions, droughts or economic blizzards will have to be faced.

There is no overly simple but very difficult step that we can take and that is to decide once and for all that colour shall no longer be the test of individual fitness.

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In the African areas, there would be no reason to adopt this method, but some system of voting should also be adopted there. The present system of the first past the post and their qualifications for the franchise are not ideal. The method of the proportional representation would have to be worked out. In the urban areas, voters should be required to register, should be allowed to vote directly, and should vote directly for their candidates, free from the corruption which West African elections are notorious for. The plan of an electoral college system, which would allow some rights to be observed in Kenya, where there is no white majority, should be considered. Nobody should have the right to vote who was not a man of passage. As in Malaya, it should be laid down once and for all that citizenship is a right derived from birth and permanent interest in the country. It should be made a condition of citizenship that all candidates should be prepared to reside in the country. On this basis, only one set of constituencies should be given.

There should be no artificial barrier to any citizen taking office, and the Government should be elected on a single-member basis, but the Government should have power of the Governor, and other provisions, the present single-member legislature should provide sufficient security and sufficient scope to secure agreement for the introduction of any wide African franchise. If there were a second chamber, protection for the minorities might be secured by giving equal representation in it to the principal communities.

Timing Democracy

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To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
TO PORT ELIZABETH
FROM LONDON and DURBAN.

"Belmont Castle"	from Southampton	Sept. 23
"Carnarvon Castle"	from Southampton	Sept. 30
"Hamborough Castle"	from Southampton	Oct. 7
"Wimborston Castle"	from Southampton	Oct. 14
"Cape Town Castle"	from Southampton	Oct. 21
"Girling Castle"	from Southampton	Oct. 28
"Pretoria Castle"	from Southampton	Nov. 4
"Arundel Castle"	from Southampton	Nov. 11

*Via Madeira. *Via Las Palmas



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
from LONDON and CONTINENT

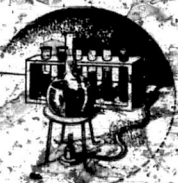
"Dunrover Castle"	London	Sept. 25
"Graemar Castle"	London	Sept. 28 Oct. 1
"Durban Castle"	London	Oct. 1
"Wimborston Castle"	London	Oct. 8
"Kenya Castle"	London	Oct. 15

1 Out East Coast home West Coast.
 2 Out West Coast home East Coast.
 3 Out and home West Coast.

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Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3. Tel. 4141 (2 lines)
 Passenger Dept. MAN 6104
 Wear End, Passenger Quays, 145, Fife Road, LONDON, E.C. 14
 Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow
 "All sailing times" in italics are approximate.

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- EPSOM SALT
- LEAD NITRATE
- ZINC SULPHATE
- COPPER SULPHATE
- SODIUM ARSENITE
- FERROUS SULPHATE
- ALUMINIUM SULPHATE
- SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
- SPECIAL CURING SKIMPETRE
- (HYPO) SODIUM THIOSULPHATE



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Our range of inorganic chemicals is at your service for a multitude of applications. If you have a chemical problem where our products might help you, we invite you to visit the aid of our Technical Service Department. The services of a staff of industrial chemists trained in this type of work by our parent company in South Africa, are at your disposal.

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

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VIOL gives children strong bones and teeth, firm flesh and abundant vitality.

VIOL provides everything necessary for healthy growth and development, thus making good those essentials often deficient in other food.

VIOL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

John Brown and Company Limited

JOHN BROWN AND CO. LTD., after providing £1,724,862 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £770,740 in the year ended March 31, compared with £699,659 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares is £321,084, and those of subsidiary companies attributable to outside shareholders £1,031, leaving a total of £418,625 carried forward against £2,085,871.

The issued capital of the company consists of £11m. in 2½% cumulative preference stock in units of £1, £700,000, and ordinary preference stock in units of 6s. and £1,307,787. Ordinary stock in units of £1. Capital reserves stand at £4,427,757; revenue reserves at £2,635,890; and current liabilities at £1,766,840. Fixed assets amount to £6,198,000. Subsidiary companies are £9,772,324, quoted investments at £2,243,125, unquoted investments at £2,522,000, loan of £817,000, British Government securities of £341,161, and cash and other assets £528,125. The current assets are £1,671,993, including £724,086 in cash.

The engineering company manufactures and installed the first of the water turbines for the Olifa Falls hydro-electric plant in Uganda. In Rhodesia Messrs. P. Essels and Son, Ltd. are further extending their works, confident that federation will lead to development of that country's resources and general economy. The ferro-chrome refinery of Rhodesia Alloys, Ltd., at Gwelo, has substantially overcome the various technical teething troubles, to be expected during the early days of production.

The directors are Lord Abercromby, chairman, Sir Stanley Knowlton, vice-chairman, Sir James Maclellan, Sir Arthur Mather, Mr. J. G. Maclellan, and Messrs. G. G. Maclellan, J. G. Maclellan, and R. G. Babbie. The secretary is Mr. G. G. Maclellan.

The 19th annual general meeting will be held in London on October 30.

Mabira Company Report

THE MABIRA CO. LTD., after providing £8,536 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £210,029 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £17,111 in the previous year. £1,400 is reserved for future taxation, £1,000 is transferred to assets replacement reserve, and £661 is provided for the repayment of funding income tax. A dividend of 6% per tax requires £1,642, leaving a carry-forward of £89,438, against £2,313,423 in cash.

The issued capital of the parent company is £80,000, in shares of 5s. Current liabilities total £11,352. Investments in subsidiaries appear at £85,000, and current assets at £1,466, including £676 in cash.

The coffee crops produced by the Mabira Coffee Co., Ltd., and the Mabira Tea Co., Ltd., amounted to 1,540 and 1,220 tons, respectively, a joint increase of 64.7% compared with the previous year, the yield of tea amounting to 5,027 lb. against 4,810 lb. The output of rubber was 5,326 lb.

The directors are Messrs. G. A. Todd (chairman), J. Jarvis, and E. G. A. Palmer, and the secretary V. J. Edmunds.

The 48th annual ordinary meeting will be held in London on September 30.

The conference of the Association of African Zoological Societies has just been held in Nairobi.

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Of Commercial Concern

Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., a party to large-scale prospecting in Uganda, announced that during the first six months of this year sales increased by 13% and net income by nearly 93% after deducting estimated tax liabilities. After estimated taxation, the net income was £479,533, against £265,221 for 1953. The net income after meeting taxation of £1,102,929 totalled £678,860. The company, controlled by Monsanto Chemicals of the U.S.A., has an issued ordinary capital of £7.7m. in 6s. units, which are now quoted at about 20s. 9d.

At last week's auctions in London, 1,543 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of £11.192d. per lb. compared with 1,992 packages averaging £11.100d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price obtained was 5s. 7d. for a consignment from Uganda.

Last year Ethiopia had a record of 25,000 tons of coffee, the largest on record. Of this, 12,000 tons were sold in gold or U.S. dollars. The rise in the price of coffee, Ethiopia's principal export, was mainly responsible.

At primary cattle sales in Tanganyika in July 2,673 beasts were sold for an average price of 134s. a head. A total of 173,199 head were sold in the first seven months of this year, averaging 111,430.

An end to world coffee shortages after next July is forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture. World production for 1954 is estimated at 47,700,000 bags, against 41,444,000 bags last season.

Construction of a cotton wool fabric mill was found to be backed slightly, £60,000 has been provided in this year's Federal budget, but a start can be made.

Sisal Outputs for August

Arusha Plantations, Ltd. - 74 tons of fibre from 21 heni estate, making 36 tons for two months, against 152 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. - 240 tons of fibre, making 430 tons for two months, compared with 415 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. - 1,012 tons of fibre, against 990 tons for August, 1953.

Tanganyika Coffee Export Tax

A RESOLUTION PROTESTING against the arbitrary and iniquitous coffee export tax, has been passed unanimously by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin, its president, told the meeting that there was every indication that they would get some relief, and that such relief would be retrospective from the beginning of the crop. He believed that the tax had been imposed too hurriedly. Non-Native planters produced 2,000 tons, against 16,800 tons grown by Africans. Whilst some non-Native estates were making good profits, they were few.

Mr. E. Parris, who proposed the resolution, said that Government had budgeted for £125,000 from the tax, but he calculated that it would yield more than £100,000.

Native Co-Operative Complaint

A request to the Tanganyika Government by the Kumbungu Native Co-operative Union that the cess paid by its members to the Changa Native trustees should be withdrawn, and that the treasury should be reimbursed from the proceeds of the new coffee export tax, has been refused.

The union pointed out that its members would be paying 10% on the local price of coffee with the cess and tax, and that its 35,000 members would have the past two seasons have received a gross average from coffee of only £30 each. Government replied that care was taken to assure that the rate of tax was such that producers would receive more than they could have expected from the price had not risen to an exceptional level through outside circumstances. Such contributions had been made by the cotton and sisal industries in similar circumstances.



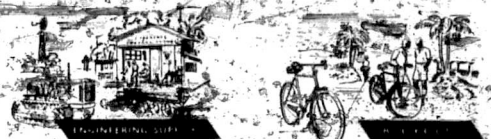
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Mining

Company Progress Reports

Aspatha Syndicate. In August at the Tebeve mine 8,000 tons of ore were treated for 1,040 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,175. The corresponding figures for the Arcurus mine were 2,972 tons, 898 oz. and £32,167, and for the Muriel mine 3,078 tons, 1,017 oz. and £10,029.

Falcon. 13,000 tons of ore were milled at the Dalny mine in August for 2,380 oz. gold, and a working profit of £40,283. At the Sunnace mine the respective figures were 2,536 tons, 885 oz., and £10,000, and for the Bayhorse mine 1,195 tons, 237 oz., and £10,000.

Langensberg, Platinum and Gold. At the Almasi mine in the June quarter 47,827 loads were treated and 2,761 carats recovered. The estimated revenue, less royalty and realization charges, was £19,300, against working costs of £17,217.

London & Rhodesian. At the Cosnaught mine 792 tons of ore were treated in August for 386 oz. gold. The working profit was £10,000.

Recess. 1,960 oz. gold were recovered in August from 6,430 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £10,000.

Higher Metal Prices

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE on Monday the price for spot copper advanced 5d. per ton to £177.10.5 and the three months quotation rose 15s. to £219 17s. 6d. Spot tin finished 55 15s. higher on the day at £179.10.5, and the three months price rose £4 to £171.14. Four prompt delivery of lead and zinc the closing prices were £101 5s. and £81 10s., representing increases of £2s. 6d. and 28s. 9d. respectively.

Record Price for Gold

THE LONDON GOLD MARKET has reached a considerable new high during the beginning of this month, partly as a result of the hoarding that, thanks to the establishment of the pegged exchange market, the price has risen only modestly. The record new official level of £305 11s. per fine ounce.

S. Rhodesian Budget Review Urged

TAXATION METHODS in Southern Rhodesia are strongly criticized in a memorandum by the Rhodesia Associated Chambers of Commerce. Affirming that the recent budget proposals were quite out of keeping with the general pattern of taxation which a developing country should follow, it calls for an immediate review of the distribution of revenue between the territorial and Federal Governments. Considerable harm to Southern Rhodesia's economy is foreseen unless sufficient funds are ensured to cover the remaining territorial services. The memorandum adds that the taxation methods proposed by Mr. Hatty are "inconsistent with the Federal and territorial Governments' policies in regard to encouragement of development and enterprise and the influx of immigrants and capital." The memorandum is based on the views of the constituent chambers.

African Women's Veterinary Course

ELEVEN FEMALE WOMEN have just completed the first veterinary course of its kind to be held in Kenya for African women. During three months at the Government farm centre near Machakos they were trained not only in general veterinary work but in the requirements of agriculture, animal husbandry, and care of hides and skins. The idea arose following visits to the centre by members of local women's clubs, conducted by Mrs. Patricia Penwill, wife of the district commissioner. The students received free accommodation but provided their own food. They worked for 12 hours daily, with a two-month break interval, and personally requested extension of the course from 45 to 90 days. There is a long waiting list for the next course.



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Annual consumption
Capital

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Number of Consumers
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