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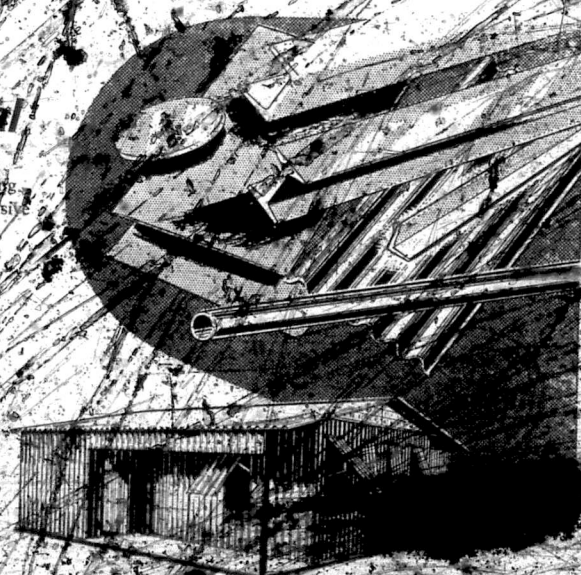


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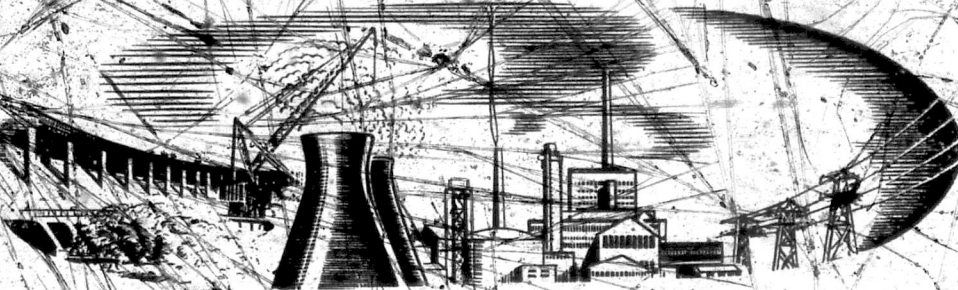
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Founder and Editor

F. S. Leach

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE PRESSING NEED in East Africa certainly, at least in Uganda, is a vernacular press with a sense of responsibility. Many publications edited by Africans, which call themselves newspapers, have, no vernacular press, rights to that title, for they are mere vehicles for the conveyance of the vehement views of individualistic groups with a grievance to exploit, a bias to display, or a political nostrum to recast. The ravings which they frequently contain would do little damage to a sophisticated community, because the educated readers would write them off as the outpourings of muddle-headed ranters, but in communities which have still only a small proportion of Africans of education, and experience great harm is often done. Murky rignaroles, and particularly the bitter, unreflexive, but nevertheless insidious, Even in the county, people will believe almost any absurdity if they have read it in the paper, irrespective of the standards and standing of the publication in which the report or the opinion appeared. In the vast majority of Africa, still give special credence to what has found its way into print.

Political agitators and careerists naturally capitalize the state of affairs, and because they have become aware of the extreme reluctance of any British administration to deal sharply with their malpractices, even when they are flagrantly transgressing the local laws, they know that the only way to be heard by their friends and associates can almost always count on a certain tolerance in official quarters. The vast majority usually come much too late to be effective, for before it is given the paper has established a

practice of exaggeration and distortion which it could not drop without offending a large section of its readers. The temporary improvement, which a warning process is customarily followed by a return to the old style because it is deemed highly improbable that legal action would be taken, however considerable the provocation, which does not bring prompt reproof, and which it does not — its absence is regarded as proof that it will be safe to indulge in such a practice again. Though there are notable exceptions, the criticism in irresponsibility is indeed a characteristic feature of many organs of the vernacular press East (and West) Africa.

That has been made strikingly evident in Uganda during the past two or three years, and particularly during the last few months. Some of the sheets have incited their readers to breaches of law and order by their own irresponsible statements and by statements attributed to other people, among them self-appointed leaders (or to be exact, misleaders) of regional irresponsibility, and often quarrelsome groups. Some have made accusations against the Government, some which nothing could justify. Some have contained references to the exiled Kabaka, which were fantastically exaggerated. Some issues have been scurrilous. One paper recently called a "hissing and yapping Iscariot" a Uganda whose fault, if any, was no more than a matter of judgment. The Resident of Buganda has had followed the Director of the Resident. Such departures from the norms of newspaper criticism are deplorable in any circumstances, and particularly so when they are addressed to a public which is abnormally susceptible to suggestion.

It is important that the Press should be free to comment candidly on public affairs, but the exercise of that right involves corresponding responsibilities, which are too often disregarded in vernacular papers in Uganda. They would do well to compare

themselves with the Southern Rhodesian publications edited by Africans, who while not hesitating to denounce what they consider harmful, do so in terms which are fair and reasonable.

## Notes By The Way

THE *Journal of Africa* is the title of an arresting book by Dr. H. Oldham which is to appear in a few weeks. It is the inevitable pleasure of reading the magazine, I predict, not merely a brisk demand for the volume but what is more important, that it will exercise real influence in many quarters. Dr. Oldham's opinions have carried great weight for something like 40 years. He was, for a time, the leading spokesman of the Protestant missionary societies in the United Kingdom; he was then for some years the administrative director of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; and then the founder and editor of the *Christian News-Letter*. In these and other capacities he guided the esteem and confidence of many leaders in Church and State and of hosts of ordinary men and women, including in particular those who had discerned themselves with public shame from the wealth and power. A thoughtful man, that respect for ship is therefore assured for anything which he may

### Important Book

His subject in this new book is the Capricorn Africa Society and the contribution which it can make to better race relations throughout East and Central Africa. Dr. Oldham makes it clear that the ideal of the society have undergone a progressive evolution. In the past two or three years and that he refrained from the view that administrative unity of the East African territories should precede the achievement of unity between the races in the separate territories. In his own words, "what Africa needs today is not discussion in political terms of which federation but closer standing in human terms between African different races." Promotion of that understanding is the purpose of the book, written by one whose study of East African affairs goes back 30 years. He can see nowhere on the horizon any other force that promises to do what the Capricorn Society may achieve if it can persuade enough of all the races to new ways of thinking, living and acting. His treatment is objective, penetrating, persuasive, and absorbing. There could be no better statement of the Capricorn Society's case, which will be greatly strengthened by this work. I recommend it to the attention of all who are anxious about race relations in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

### Ex-Governor on Governors

SIR HENRY MOORE, who was Governor of Kenya from 1940 to 1944, has made a short but rather interesting contribution to a discussion in the London Press about the pressures upon Colonial Governors. He wrote that they are now surrounded by a hierarchy of official and non-official advisers, inundated by a continuous stream of memoranda prepared by experts in the hoisted reputation of the Colonial Office, and always in danger of a flying visit from the Secretary of State or an arbitrary visitation of Ministers, so that the Queen's representative must inevitably be a puppet to avoid becoming a puppet

jerked from Whitehall. Though the function of a governor is to govern, the title he suggested, should perhaps be changed to receiver-general. Some readers of that comment may have visualized the writer as an African Governor in the tradition of Lugard, Girouard, Jackson, or Sir G. Gowers — strong men who did what was needed without too much concern about fraternities at the Colonial Office (which, to do it justice, generally prefers a governor who knows his own mind to one who always waits for guidance and consent).

### Not Jerked from Whitehall

IF SIR HENRY MOORE had had anything like the resolution, the term of office in Kenya during the 15 years of war would have changed little in East Africa. Nobody ever had a better opportunity of seeing the East African territories into closer union for H.M. Government and other Governments in East Africa, and the African, European, and Asian communities in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would have consented to almost any measure which would have increased the war effort. He must have known that senior officials and many leading non-officials in good positions in Kenya were convinced that East Africa's contribution was reduced by the existing territorial divisions. I have discussed this question with many men who bore responsibilities for inter-territorial liaison and co-operation and every one of them agreed that the war contribution of the territories as separate and distinct units was very much less than it would have been if a courageous political decision had been made. There was then no racial or other strong reason against the change. On the contrary, if the need for such action had been convincingly explained, it would have been accepted by all the races in all the territories from loyalty to the Crown. Sir Henry Moore could have taken that initiative and made that explanation. The pity is that he was not "jerked from Whitehall".

### Two Better than Mr. P. Saben

MR. G. P. SABEN, the compiler of Saben's Commercial Directory and Handbook of Uganda, has made each edition better than its predecessor, and the ninth in the series that for 1955-56 contains as a new feature a tentative trade directory. Its improvement must depend on the business community being dispatched to one free entry sheet. The number of his business entries, many people, numerous of the invitation and applied for entries in many classifications, one achieving a total of 22 descriptions. That indicates something of the problem to be solved. The section has its surprises. Many readers knowing Uganda well may be surprised to find 125 coffee planters listed, as many as 111 miners of columbite, still 21 gold miners, 17 diamond miners (including one mission), and 31 diamond miners (including a Catholic mission), not to mention the interested in diamonds.



## Lawyers Less Bashful

THERE ARE 54 TEA ESTATES operated by Europeans, Africans, and Asians, the largest individual acreage licensed being 2,975 acres (East African Tea Estates, Ltd.) and the smallest 10 acres. There are 32 saw-millers, 28 oil-millers, and 160 maize-millers. Seventeen entities appear under finance and investment, but only one each under importers of beer, belting, boilers, electric tools, fancy goods, mining machinery, plating, roofing materials, sales, toys, tractors, and trailers, which means, of course, that quite a number of businesses have not troubled to get themselves appropriately listed under such headings. Lawyers are less bashful: 51 of them are listed (including 17 different firms headed by a Mr. Patel). Accountants and auditors number nine, architects 13, consulting engineers four, and quantity surveyors two. There is a complete list of limited liability companies, a directory of post-office boxes, and the usual surveys of the country and its people, finance, industry, communications, and trade. Three useful maps are included, one of Uganda, one of Kampala, and one of East Africa as a whole. The volume, published from Box 650, Kampala, at 30s. post free, must be of real value to all who are seriously concerned with Uganda affairs.

## Sir Thomas Chegwidden

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, whose retirement from official life has been quickly followed by acceptance of the chairmanship of a new subsidiary company in Central Africa of the British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., is enthusiastic about his new interests and about Rhodesia, his connexion with which began only in 1947 when the Prime Minister of the Colony selected him as chairman of its Public Services Board. Later he was Governor-General of the young Federation asked to preside over the Interim Federal Public Service Commission, which has now been released from those duties.

he has come home to Rhodesia after returning to Central Africa where he is chairman of the governing body of the Rhodesian College of Music. After serving in the 1914-18 war with the Royal Engineers, he entered the Ministry of Labour, where he was assistant private secretary to four successive Ministers, and then principal private secretary to two more. He went to the Ministry of Supply in 1941 as an Under-Secretary, and in the following year joined the new Ministry of Production, where he remained until it was wound up at the end of the war. He helped to organize the Empire Scientific Conference of 1946, and was a civilian member of the directing staff of the Imperial Defence College until he was seconded to Southern Rhodesia.

## Unique Harvest Festival

HAS THERE BEEN anywhere in East or Central Africa at any time a harvest festival on a diocesan basis similar to that recently held on Wakefield Farm, Highlands, Mashonaland? Bales of hay formed the walls of a temporary church and the seats for the congregation, tractor tyres were made into a pulpit, a tree stump served as a lectern, and graduated gear-wheels did duty as candlesticks on the altar. A leading tobacco grower, Mr. D. Harland, read the first lesson, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia the second, the Archbishop of Central Africa preached and the band of the 1st Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment accompanied the hymns. There were at least 500 people in the church and about the same number gathered outside. Europeans and Africans attended in approximately equal numbers. The collection produced £100, and £1,000 had been subscribed in advance as a result of appeals to every parish in the diocese. Last year Mr. Humphrey Gibbs presided at the service, which was a great harvest thanksgiving service near Bulawayo. This year the initiative was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Rijk Fischer.

# The Development of a Middle Class in the Colonies

"Inevitable, and Should Be Encouraged" — Minister of State

THE EMERGENCE OF MIDDLE CLASSES in Britain's overseas territories should be supported and encouraged by whatever means we have at our disposal, said the Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, when he gave the opening address at the 29th Session of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations held at the Royal Empire Society last week.

The subject of the Session was the development of a middle class in tropical and sub-tropical countries. The Minister said that it was one for which European history offered both contrasts and parallels.

Here, in England, he said, it was difficult to speak historically of a middle class when one considered its slow growth from the bourgeois of the medieval towns and the yeomanry of the countryside. But there were, Mr. Hopkinson thought, two events which had helped to mould the character of the British middle class: the great process of urbanization, which started in the late 18th century, and the more recent development of a system of education to university level open to all.

Similar forces now working in our Colonial territories are producing similar results. The fact that an identifiable middle class of professional men, traders and farmers is making its appearance in these communities, which 50 years ago were small scale agricultural societies at or near a subsistence level, is to my mind a confirmation of the adaptability of human beings wherever they may be.

"The fact that in West Africa, for example, this middle class is becoming large enough to provide a sub-structure for a modern State and a modern economic community is perhaps not so remarkable. This, after all, is an area of old and subtle cultures, kingdoms, and city States with their complex political organization and an ancient trading tradition. But middle classes are also emerging amongst tribal people with a simpler history.

"You will see from my remarks that the emergence of middle classes in our overseas territories is regarded as inevitable. It is rather more than that. It is not only inevitable, but in view of H.M. Government should be supported and encouraged by whatever means we have at our disposal." But the problem of means differs in different territories.

"In Malaya and in parts of East and Central Africa the successful emergence of a middle class encounters special difficulties created by plural societies. These are political requirements which are not purely national in character and are not immediately catered for.

"A difficulty is also created by the fact that the interests of the individual are often in conflict with the interests of the community, whose presence creates special difficulties. Our approach to the solution of these difficulties is different since it is based on the recognition of the fact that the interests of the individual are often in conflict with the interests of the community. Our approach to the solution of these difficulties is different since it is based on the recognition of the fact that the interests of the individual are often in conflict with the interests of the community.

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has to be translated into policies of non-discrimination, which often conflict with local customs for order, security and stability.

The middle stage between closed tribal or caste societies and open societies is bound to be a disturbed one. Moreover, it is one in which every European power with overseas territories under its control is tackling differently. It is very difficult to know whether emphasis should be placed on political, social or economic advance; or indeed, which method of political, social or economic advance is the most conducive to the open society and the creation of a middle class leadership, which is so essential.

I have no doubt that we shall learn from your discussion more about the prerequisites of social solidarity in such plural societies of different orders of complexity. The growth of this solidarity, I feel sure, depends upon the formation of a middle class with national rather than sectarian or communal or religious interests. I feel sure too that the emergence of such a class is hastened by higher education and in particular by university education.

Recently in a most interesting series of broadcasts, Professor Sir Ivor Jennings spoke of the desire of peoples in the dependent parts of the British Commonwealth to establish democratic institutions on the British model. The scope of two of the difficulties of bringing about such societies in countries which lacked two characteristics of the United Kingdom, namely a long tradition of parliamentary government and cultural homogeneity. He said, too, that if we had to wait for political maturity and cultural homogeneity, self-government would never come about.

### Value of Experience

We in the United Kingdom have to remember that our own experience of modern parliamentary institutions is only a few generations old. We can derive for our overseas territories approaching independence the legislative pattern and administrative blueprint which we think right based on our own experience.

But what is chiefly needed for success in nation building is a substantial local educated class which will instigate and man the government and civil service and work out its own local variations of the pattern supplied to them in constitutional enactments devised in this country from our own experience.

This will open the overseas opportunities and it has been one aim of British Government policy.

It will supply, I we hope, too, the basic experience of university life will counter sectional prejudices, and create in each territory a group of people with a permanent interest in their national affairs and that is not already bound on.

Another reason why I am unregenerate enough to think it commerce and business—local commerce and business. No trader or businessman can conduct a really profitable enterprise in a situation of political uncertainty or sectional animosity and rivalries. The religion, tribe, clan, colour, or marriage arrangements of his customers will not show him in his account books. If his enterprise is honestly and ethically conducted, his customers will not bother about the tribes. Believing this, British Colonial Governments have made efforts to foster commercial enterprise by indigenous people in a number of ways. We have more to learn about ways of doing this and hope to learn from the experience of others.

I am aware that many of you feel that in some ways we are too insular in our approach to these problems and that in the past at any rate, we have not paid sufficient attention to the experience of others and the methods which others have devised for situations similar to those with which we are faced. I am prepared to admit that in the past there has been some substance in this charge. In recent years, however, we have done much to try to rectify our previous omissions. As an example I might cite the invitations which have been extended to Belgian, French and other representatives to attend our Colonial Service Cambridge summer schools dealing with African problems.

We cannot pretend, however, that the result of these contacts has been anything like a common approach to our common problems. Indeed, such a thing would surely not be desirable. The strength of Western Europe lies and will continue to lie in its variety. In my view, it is right that, for example, the Belgian Congo should be tackling its problems in ways different from those employed by its neighbours in Angola or in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. Variety in experiment of this kind is the only healthy approach, especially if we can have faith in our own methods at the same time as we retain an open-minded appreciation of the methods and ideas of other people.

Discussing the policies of Lord Lugard, the Minister said that his ideal of the dual mandate had as important a formative influence on Colonial policy at the

centre and on the Permanent Mandates Commission as his policy of indirect rule had in the field.

We were, Mr. Hopkinson thought, inclined to classify such formative ideas rather too historically. We were inclined to think that they shaped events only over a given period, after which they ceased to operate and gave place to new formative ideas.

It is fashionable in some quarters to regard the Lugard period as closed and "put by" as we say in the Colonial Office of a file which has ceased to be active. But formative ideas add even Colonial Office files have a queer way of refusing to lie down and die. Historical processes cannot be hurried and Lugard's conception of the natural ruler still has its importance.

What has changed since Lugard's time is the function of the natural ruler and what remains is his role as a personifier of cultural tradition and historical continuity in a rapidly changing scene in these Colonial territories.

But it is with the other part of Lugard's ideas that we are most concerned today. There is an essential continuity between the conception of the dual mandate as expounded by Lord Lugard and the more modern conceptions of trusteeship which we find in U.N.O. and partnership which we find in our own territories. I think we shall find when we come to read Miss Perham's life of Lugard, the first volume of which I understand is in the press, and her edition of his letters that this is well brought out. I am sure we shall find many of the questions which concern us today will have been discussed by this great man who saw far beyond his own generation.

### Colonial Rivalries

In some respects there has been a spectacular change of situation. Lugard started his career at a time when Colonial Rivalries reigned the European political scene. The Imperial Colonial Institute, from which I.N.C.I.D.I. derives its name, was a protest against these rivalries and an affirmation of the common interest of Europeans in their search to understand and appreciate civilizations different from their own.

Colonial rivalries have now faded away to be replaced by international organizations and regional co-operation. The more recent years of Lugard's time have many of them attained independence since the time you last met in London in 1950 and are no longer, but an experimental ground for European democratic concepts in political and humanitarian experiments, but are making their own voices heard in science and in the pursuit of their own growth contribution to these activities.

In its five-day study session, which ended last Friday, the Institute discussed the development of a middle class in tropical areas in all its aspects—political, economic and social. There were about 30 special reports dealing with the position in different regions. Extracts from three of these papers will be given in next week's issue. They cover the African middle classes in British Central Africa, by Dr. J. Clyde Whitehall, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of British East Africa, by M. C. Grimwold, of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, and in the Somalilands, by Professor S. A. Constantz, director of the Political Administrative School in Somalia.

At the Institute's final session, M. P. Wegny, of Belgium, summed up the conclusions reached by the political, economic and social sections. "It was," he said, "dangerous to have racial rulers and humble peasants, with nothing in between. In a healthy country it was necessary that there should be an independent class."

In the area of consideration between live and dead commodities. Although the price of gold has fallen, the price of silver has risen. All tropical and sub-tropical countries are suffering from a shortage of their own currencies. It is their duty to the world to sell their surplus in the world's market. It would not be surprising that as the middle classes increased in size and importance they might follow the pattern of European and American history. In such an event the middle classes might be expected to become forces tending towards equilibrium, as they were in the West.



The President of the Institute is Sir Neville Butler, who read a message welcoming the delegates to the honorary patron of the session, the Duke of Gloucester.

#### Among Those Present

About thirty States and Colonies were represented at the conference. Among those attending from the British Commonwealth were:

Mr. P. Broadbent, Member of Council, Royal Empire Society; Mr. I. Bulmer-Thomas; Mr. D. R. Buxton, British Council; Mr. T. C. Colchester, representing Government of Kenya; Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P.; Mrs. G. M. Cuvack, formerly Gezira Scheme, Sudan; Colonel E. G. A. Cust, Secretary-General, Royal Empire Society; Mr. H. Dargen Roberts, Standard Bank of South Africa; Dr. T. O. Elias, Institute of Colonial Studies, Oxford; Mr. G. E. Janson-Smith, formerly director of Education, South Sudan; Professor Ken-

neth Kirkwood, Rhodes Professor of Race Relations, St. Antony's College, Oxford.

Mr. D. G. Longden, representing Government of Nyasaland; Professor W. M. MacMillan, Director of Colonial Studies, St. Andrew's University; Mr. Tracy Phillips, Colonel C. E. Possonby, Chairman of Council, Royal Empire Society; Mr. E. Robinson, Reader in Colonial Administration, Oxford; Professor A. N. Tucker, Professor of African Studies, London; Colonel C. School of African and Oriental Studies; Secretary-General, V. G. Walker; Dr. E. B. Worthington, Secretary-General, Scientific Council for African South of the Sahara; Mr. C. Wigley, Institute of Commonwealth Studies.

The Belgian representatives included M. M. Fischer, Union Minière du Haut Katanga; M. A. Marzorati, Vice-Gouverneur Général honoraire du Congo Belge; M. A. Moeller de Taddersous, Vice-Gouverneur Général honoraire du Congo Belge; M. P. Van den Abeele, Administrateur Général des Colonies; M. Pierre Wigny, Député Belge, Ancien Ministre des Colonies.

## Town Development and Administration in East Africa

### Governments Urged to Frame a Realistic Policy\*

TWO WAYS ARE BEING TRIED of increasing the participation of Africans in urban administration. The policy in each territory in East Africa has been to increase the non-official membership of all races of the governing bodies of municipalities and townships, whether by election or nomination, and a number of Africans have been included on the boards.

There are two African nominated members on the Nairobi and Kampala Municipal Councils. In Dar es Salaam there are seven African and Arab members, which gives this group a representation equal to that of each of the other racial groups.

One of the elected African members do not truly represent a diversified African population, who may consider them merely as agents of the Government. Only a minority of the Africans who live in the towns are a settled element in the population, and they are divided into a large number of tribal groups. An interesting attempt has been made in Nakuru to make the African members truly representative by organizing formal elections in which, *inter alia*, the candidates have to put down a deposit on the English system. Yet the African members are often insufficiently educated to comprehend the complexities of urban problems and consequently contribute little to the work of the councils.

#### Absence of Community Feeling

This is of particular importance in those municipalities where there is a majority of elected non-African members on the council, who therefore determine the proportion of the municipal revenue to be spent on African services. The experience of Dar es Salaam suggests that an increase in representation alone does not solve the problem of administering Africans who live in the towns. Further measures are needed to establish a satisfactory system of administration for people without experience of town life, whose cultural and economic level is below that of the other races, and who do not recognize among themselves any community of feeling other than that of race.

In Kenya and Tanganyika a system of African advisory councils has been set up in some of the larger towns. In Nairobi the advisory council includes representatives of location councils, and great care has been taken to see that as many interests as possible are represented. In Tanganyika 10 townships have advisory councils, which are considered to be a temporary measure.

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

of securing the representation of African views and as a training ground for municipal affairs. The weakness of these councils is that they are purely advisory and there is no certainty that the views of their members will receive consideration. There is therefore the danger that, having neither responsibility nor executive functions, the members feel frustrated, which leads to irresponsible criticism of the conduct of affairs.

An important administrative development is that a number of townships in Tanganyika have African ward councils. Each ward has a council, which in some towns, for example Tabora and Moshi, recommends members for appointment to the township authority. In Dar es Salaam one African ward council is elected by the whole body of its inhabitants, and now nominates a member for appointment to the municipal council.

#### Administration of Areas Surrounding the Towns

Administration of the African areas surrounding the towns is everywhere carried out by the African local authorities. A large proportion of the Africans who are dependent on a town for their livelihood live in these areas, which become densely populated and tend to degenerate into slums. Examples are the Kikuyu Reserve outside the Nairobi city boundary, the settlements outside Jinja, and those of the ex-sisal workers around Korogwe. The most elementary services, such as water supplies and refuse collection, are lacking in nearly all these areas.

As in England during the early part of the 19th century, when the development of an efficient system of administration lagged behind the growth of dense urban populations, the rural system of administration in Africa under the hierarchy of chiefs has not changed quickly enough to keep pace with the overspill of population from the towns, to which is added a constant flow of immigrants from the countryside. The main functions of the chiefs are still to collect taxes, issue beer permits, settle disputes, and bring offenders and witnesses to court.

The revenue of the African local governments is further hampered because they receive no guidance regarding the kind of services which are needed in their areas. Their only models are the elaborate services which are provided in the towns; these are expensive to construct, and skilled technicians are needed to install and maintain them.

While therefore the areas of the towns which are

mainly occupied by Europeans and Asians are satisfactorily administered, the African areas, whether within or without the nominal boundaries of the towns, are often without an effective administration except in the housing estates. Central government and local authorities share responsibility for the African population, but their spheres are ill-defined and there is uncertainty and overlapping. The areas outside many towns are becoming densely populated, and the African local governments are incapable of providing the controls and essential services which are needed in an urban area.

#### Four Needs for Towns

The four main requirements which are needed in the towns are: (a) an overall policy for urban development which takes all the factors in the urban situation into account; (b) administrative machinery which is capable of supervising and guiding the carrying out of this overall policy; (c) an administrative system which is suited to the special requirements of the African population; and (d) the improvement, as an emergency operation, of the deplorable conditions which exist in many of the towns today.

The problem of urban development has been given scant consideration, although studies have been made of particular aspects. But the administrative problems which arise in the towns are of an entirely different nature from those met with in the countryside. When an African goes to work in a town his whole way of life is changed. In his tribal area he grows his own food and builds his own house with the help of his neighbours; his behaviour is controlled by the sanctions of tribal custom and the authority of his chiefs. In the town he is a wage earner in isolation, who must buy his own food and hire accommodation. In these circumstances he is unlikely to be able to keep his family in the town. He is free not only from the influences which custom controls his behaviour but also from the responsibilities of family life.

The urban administrator is therefore confronted with a new set of problems. Grass huts may be well adapted to the needs of rural society, but if crowded together in a small area in a town without administrative or sanitary controls, they may give rise to undesirable social conditions and be a danger to health. The essential services needed in a town are costly and lead to problems of finance. The lack of social cohesion and self-help leads to a demand for all kinds of social services. Problems arise which are themselves difficult to solve, and are closely inter-connected.

#### Conflicting Interests

Conflicts arise between the views of those responsible for different aspects of administration in urban areas. The action, for example, which is considered most desirable by the medical authorities may be vetoed by those responsible for finance. Unless the conflicts between different interests are resolved the result may be that no action is taken at all. It is this fundamental failure in the past to forge a realistic and workable policy which is one of the major causes of the bad conditions which exist in towns today.

Although policies have been drawn up for housing, health, or the development of local government, no territorial government has stated its policy for urban development and administration as a whole. We recommend that a policy based on the recommendations in this report should be framed as soon as possible after an appreciation has been made of the situation in the urban areas in each territory. This policy should be realistic and take all factors — for example availability of land, population growth, and financial resources — into account. It must embrace the whole of the urbanized areas and not only the areas within township boundaries. Finally, it should clearly state the priority which should be given to the different aspects of the problem.

The problems of urban administration differ in kind from those of the countryside and, if not solved, may prove a danger to East African society as a whole. An immediate concentration of thought and effort is therefore needed. If this danger is to be averted, too little attention has been paid to the special conditions which exist in towns in East Africa.

Experts have tended to insist on policies which are suited to the needs of towns in Europe. The acceptance of the views of experts on a particular aspect of urban policy has often, through lack of financial resources, meant that only a small proportion of the town population has benefited. The insistence on costly building standards is an example of this. We do not feel justified in recommending any changes in the

ministerial system in order to meet the problems of urban administration, but we recommend that an officer of sufficient standing should be appointed who would be responsible to the Minister for urban affairs.

His first duty should be to study the different facets of the urban problem, such as land tenure, administrative organization, and housing needs, and to assist in framing the overall urban policy which we consider necessary. He should thereafter continue to watch over urban development (for example, to see that the best possible use is made of land at the disposal of Government) and co-ordinate the views of the different departments concerned with the towns. It may be objected that such an appointment would perpetuate the division between town and country, but while their administrative requirements continue to be at different levels such a distinction is justified.

Qualified planning officers have been appointed in each territory since the war and much sound work has been done in laying out new areas and preserving the appearance and amenities of the towns. But the planning of the towns has suffered from certain grave defects. Large areas in African occupation have been cleared without adequate provision having been made for their resettlement. If the planning area has gone beyond the boundaries it has had the same effect as an extension of the boundaries and the African population has been removed.

The declaration of a planning area has led to the imposition of building standards under township regulations which are beyond the economic resources of the territories and development has been held up. These standards are applied throughout the planning areas, and no system of zoning has been adopted which caters for those who cannot afford these standards.

#### Most Serious Defect

The most serious defect has been that there has been an attempt to grapple with the problem of the whole urban growth, and planning has concentrated on the high-standard development of areas which have usually been within the boundaries of the towns. Although legislation in each territory provides for the control of areas surrounding the towns, it has not been put into effect. This does not apply in Kenya only to the African areas.

The provision of roads, the ear-marking of land for public purposes, and the removal of obstacles to development should precede, rather than follow, new urban growth. To this end the advice of experts is needed in planning road layouts, the reservation of open spaces and the drawing up of legislation. But questions such as the use of land and of laying down building standards are the concern of the whole community, and should be determined in a way which best serves its present needs rather than an ideal future good, on principles which are clearly stated by Government.

There has also been a tendency to establish a separate planning organization, with central planning boards and planning committees which are distinct from the local authorities. This dual organization may be suited to the needs of advanced countries, but it is unduly cumbersome in East African conditions, and tends to deprive the nascent local authorities of their most important functions. In the interests of simplicity we recommend that urban planning, as well as development in general, should be supervised, under the Minister, by an officer who is responsible for urban developments; and that local responsibility should be entrusted to the local authorities rather than to independent planning committees.

Conditions should be created which enable all the inhabitants of towns to devote themselves to their economic and social activities to the full extent of their powers without distinction of race, and restrictions which hinder them from doing so should as far as possible be removed.

But in considering the problem of administering Africans in the towns two apparently conflicting aims emerge. The first is to further the growth of multi-racial communities, the second is to provide a single administrative system. The first had no explicit precedent. At present the responsibility for urban development is divided between the central Government and urban authorities. There is a need, therefore, for an administrative system in the predominantly African areas which gives them financial independence of the present urban authorities, but which does not perpetuate the divisions among the different races.

The problems of urban development could be much simpler if the number of people who live in the towns could be controlled, and the desirability of residing in the towns into

(Continued on page 85)



# Plea for Inter-Territorial Co-Operation

## East Africa High Commission Must be Strengthened

THE Mombasa Chamber was founded in 1902 and the Associated Chambers in 1920. The upstart city of Nairobi did not have a Chamber of Commerce until 1909, though characteristically they had founded Nairobi Club several years before that. So we congratulate the Uganda Chamber on attaining its 50th birthday, and may we go from strength to strength.

Our full title is the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa with membership stretching from Mbale to Lindi. Our interests are essentially commercial, and we must therefore eschew all politics. Further our endeavour should always be to take an East African view as distinct from the restricted parochial view point of any one territory.

In Uganda the tremendous potential of the Jinja dam is already making itself felt. Four generators are now working in the station opened last year by our gracious Queen and four more generating sets have been ordered which should be in commission within the next two or three years. New transmission lines are now going out to Kampala and Tororo and will be ready early next year. The Owen Falls is undoubtedly one of the largest sources of hydro-electric power in the continent of Africa. Backed by the mighty waters of Victoria Nyanza, the second largest lake in the world, these generators are assured of a constant source of supply. We now have the Kenya Power Company, Limited, with a contract to transmit 45,000 k.w. of invisible exports across the border and, with the possibility of railway electrification, the necessity for a second power station down the river is already becoming evident.

### Sufficiency of Power

The age of coal seems to be drawing rapidly to a close. The figures given to the conference of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva last month suggest that even oil may be competitive with coal as the cheapest source of electricity. But when we look over the vast area of Lake Victoria as a natural reservoir of hydro-electric power that it is planned to make it even larger we may have the utmost confidence in the sufficiency of power for the Uganda Electricity Board in our time. We should pay tribute to the foresight and vision of the planners of that mighty installation which we were shown over yesterday.

But the Uganda Electricity Board is only one of the important developments here. The danger has been that the prosperity of Uganda was, like all our East African territories, entirely dependent on agriculture and in particular too vulnerable with the fluctuation of cotton prices. Now the copper mine at Kileleshwa, the cement works at Tororo and the textile factory at Jinja, all contribute to the industrial development of the territory. Our friends the Uganda cement industry plan to expand their activities to manufacture roofing sheets of cement mended with asbestos. Material for the new industry will initially be imported from Rhodesia but experiments are in progress to the Kenya asbestos.

May I also congratulate Kampala on the success of the Better Homes Exhibition at Ntinda—a happy combination of Government enterprise and commercial foresight, imagination and sound work. The houses were varied in material and the prices and design were attractive. I am told that the marmosetin parade of dresses of cloth, designed at Makerere, tailored in Kampala, was an original touch which incidentally paid dividends.

Cement is also one of the key words of recent development in Kenya where a new factory has been completed at Bamburi, north of Mombasa, and a second big factory is being constructed at Athi River, estimated to start production from local materials at the end of next year. Important negotiations are in progress to manufacture paper pulp from our surplus forest timber. East African Industries, Limited, with the technical assistance of the Unilever group, will be putting local machinery on the market within a few months. The Metal Box Company, Limited, are installing machinery at their Thika factory to perform all the processes of manufacturing cans and, at Nairobi, our steel cements factory is going ahead.

Being a slightly abbreviated report of Mr. J. R. Leslie's presidential address at the opening of the annual session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa in Kampala last Monday.

At Mombasa the immense project of the oil refinery has not definitely been decided but at least they are to have a new sugar factory with an initial output of 150 tons of sugar per day.

In Tanganyika the well-known Hulett company are planning a much larger sugar industry which, with the existing Uganda plantations, should make East Africa completely independent of imported supplies of sugar. Added to the sugar we hope to have large supplies of cocoa, for Dutch interests have acquired 6,000 acres north of Tanga in the foothills of the Usambaras to establish a cocoa plantation. Apart from small production at Armani and at Sigi Segema, this is the first cocoa I know of in East Africa. The C.D.C. are placing orders for machinery for processing plant to extract tannin on their wattle plantations at Njombe.

### Tanganyika's Minerals

On the mining side the biggest single production is now from the world-famous Williamson Diamond Mines at Mwadu where hundreds of thousands of pounds are being spent on plant to increase production. At Mbaraka the new mill of Uruwira Minerals, Limited, is almost in full swing and I can tell you appropriately that July production totalled 1,150 tons of lead concentrate, and August 1,118 tons. This new lead mine at Mpanza means for our railway friends four or five train loads per month to Dar-es-Salaam right from the end of their Central Line. There is continued prospecting for oil at Mafia Island and for prospectors at Mbeya. It is proposed to get one of the largest of the South African mining houses to examine the other hydrocarbon deposits at Mrima Hill north of Mombasa.

On the matter of communications our own East African Airways have been investing the taxpayers' money on three Argonauts with which, in conjunction with B.O.A. London, propose to operate a weekly tourist class air service to London. Arrangements are here very obvious and this fair town which waited so long for the Uganda Railway to reach Uganda, has ceased to be the terminus of the railway now in working as far as Mityana. At Mombasa, at the other end of the line, port conditions have improved so rapidly that ships are often loading 800 tons of cargo per day. A great amount of work is being done there, the eighth and ninth deep water berths are nearing completion, Changamwe is being opened up to connect with the mainland, and the cliffs east of Shimani are being cut back to provide more storage and shunting space. With the increased storage and with additional wagons now in service we look forward to an early lifting of the phasing restrictions on the port of Mombasa.

### Disappointments and Tribulations

This catalogue of development sounds too much like a chairman's speech, stressing the successes of the company for the past year. But that is not the whole of the picture. There have been many disappointments and tribulations. In Kenya the Mau Mau emergency still lags on with its appalling burden of expenditure, to which the people of our Homeland have contributed so generously, and even after the emergency is over we shall still have to face the far longer task of instilling into the unhappy Kikuyu tribe a whole new sense of law and order. Political advancement in Uganda has not been without difficulties and discord, and over all our territories hangs the spectre of inflation.

I do not question the findings of the Labour Committee which granted general salary increases to all graded civil service staff, but the serious inflationary effect of paying in cash the retrospective amounts for 12 months' back cannot be denied. Surely some incentive towards saving could have been introduced by paying the arrears in loan stock or by postponing payment until date of retirement. Increased minimum wages for Africans, however justified by poor living conditions, tend to have the same inflationary effect and so the spiral goes on.

The increase in the cost of living is alarming. The index in Nairobi in 1944, 285, rose to 385 in 1950, and to 485 in 1954. Eleven years later the index is 685, including 132 months' increase of over 100%. This is for urban labourers in Nairobi and I estimate that the increase for rural labourers in these years, without so high, has in many cases been over 100%. The monthly rate for rural cutters in Tanganyika is one of the few examples available for comparison. There, by agreement of the Small Growers' Association, and in face of the serious fall in price of their produce, the increase of wages has been restricted. In 1947 cutters were paid 33% per month made up of 15% cash plus

12s. postno. plus 6s. bonus for completing a 30-day kipande in 42 days. In 1956 the corresponding figures are 8s. per month plus 27s. plus 15s. postno. plus 12s. bonus.

"I shall not enlarge here on the depressing subject of cost of living, but I must sound a word of warning on the mortal peril (to use Mr. Butler's words concerning the position in U.K.) the mortal peril of our being packed out of the world's markets. Our cotton, our sisal, our coffee, all have got to be sold in competition with similar produce from other parts of the world. Our wage rates in East Africa cannot continue to go up without a compensating increase of output per labour day.

"Our whole progress, political and economic, depends on our agricultural production and that, apart from the important factors of soil and rainfall, depends very largely on rain in winter. Recently I understand that the Kenya Wage Advisory Board have recommended an increase in the housing factor of the urban minimum wage of as much as 4s. per month which would cost the Kenya employers some £400,000 per annum. This of course in the first instance affects Kenya only, but the other territories must inevitably follow to some extent.

"The most important event in East Africa during the past year has been the issue a few weeks ago of the Royal Commission Report. This will influence much of the discussion on the resolutions before you, but it is one of their sins of commission that the report extends to 500 pages, and many of you have not had time to digest it. It is not therefore proposed to discuss the report formally in this session, but to call a special session later in the year. If time allows I shall suggest that we have a preliminary discussion on the report in committee at the close of our session tomorrow. One aspect which would stress is that it is the report of a Commission on East Africa (and not on the individual territories) and that it supports several recommendations for joint territorial action which this Association has been reiterating for years, and which our immediate past president, Mr. McKnight, and myself had an opportunity of explaining in our verbal evidence before the Commission last year. The concluding paragraph of the Commission's recommendations on social and economic co-operation reads:

#### Theme Song for Business Men

"Economic policy must be based on the assessment of economic possibilities in the territories and of East Africa as a whole. Development must not be impeded by economic self-sufficiency within the three territories.

"As an association of East African business men this Union must be in theme song for inter-territorial co-operation in all matters which are not materially interested in trout hatcheries. The Uganda is happily free from the plague of locusts. We should still bear some proportion of the expense for the common good. Most of the commercial houses whom we represent here have extended their activities without regard to territorial boundaries. Smith Mackenzie & Company, Limited, Bouscage & Clarke, Limited, the Old East African Trading Company, Limited, many of them started last century primarily to trade with the territories of Uganda by foot safaris taking three months from Kampi or Bagamoyo up the old slave route to the great lake. They had most of our more modern firms have branches in all three territories. Some indeed in their registered names still disclose their country of origin, but we have the Tanganyika Union Company, Limited, trading in Nairobi and Jinja, the Liverpool Uganda Company, Limited, in Dar es Salaam and Mombasa and the Kenya Farmers' Association, Limited, in Arusha and Iringa.

"So we as an East African Association must, regardless of politics and of territorial jealousies, press for strengthening and extension of the High Commission services, and for increased co-operation between our territories. As you will see from today's agenda, this has occupied quite a lot of time of your executive, but we have as yet no definite proposals to place before you.

"The Railways and the Post Office are autonomous and have their own revenue, but their initiative and expansion of, say, the Directorate of Civil Aviation, the Statistical Department or the Department of Locust Research are discouraged and cramped by the present tedious systems. Stressing again the non-political aspect of our recommendations, we should press that the High Commission should retain a proportion of the revenues which they collect and that they should be responsible for their own budget.

"Throughout the whole report the Commissioners, whose impartiality cannot be impeached, have stressed the necessity for tackling our problems on an East African basis — the improvement of agricultural methods, the reclamation of waste areas, biological survey, trunk roads, technical education, and so on.

"One chapter states the need for a unified East African mining policy and recommends that no prospecting licences or mining titles should be issued except after taking the advice of an East African Prospecting and Mining Leases Board.

"I quote from Chapter 11 (10) — The East African Government, in its view of the expense and the difficulty of recruiting highly qualified staff for the geological and mining departments, be prepared to pool their resources in order to make the most effective use of them. In their present circumstances the East African territories cannot afford to duplicate or replicate all these services.

"We have already gone part of the way in that Mr. Jack Spalding, whose original appointment was as Mining Consultant to Tanganyika, now acts in a similar capacity for Uganda. I have personal knowledge of the great value of his outspoken reports on one or two of the mining companies. We cannot do without an experienced mining engineer, such as he is, to stimulate mining exploration in our territories, to give technical advice to the small prospector (who historically has discovered most of the valuable mineral deposits in the world) and to secure the confidence of the big mining houses who are usually required to develop them.

#### Roads

"The Royal Commission also discusses the urgent necessity for construction and improvement of roads. The Kenya Road Authority is recognized as a progressive step but, by the present system, it is inadequately financed. It is generally recognized that in a developing country, new roads should be constructed out of loan funds, as has been done in South Africa and in the States, whereas some of our East African territories have tried to construct and maintain out of revenue. In some cases they have voted for the roads less than the total of the revenue from licences and customs duties on cars, tyres and petrol, which revenue obviously derives from these roads. The Commission's report commends the increasing use in Tanganyika and Uganda of private consultants or road-construction contractors, and advocates the establishment of an East African Road Corporation as an autonomous body under the High Commission, and this would implement our Association's resolutions in former years for an Interterritorial Road Board.

"Development of co-operative societies, particularly African, has continued under Government auspices in all three territories. Those specializing in the collection, processing and sale of African produce have made further progress, outstanding examples being the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Union, who have built their own premises at Moshi — quite the most striking building in the town. An interesting new co-operation will be that at Makonde in Southern Tanganyika, where consulting engineers have prepared a scheme for pumping domestic water uphill to a fertile plateau, the capital cost to be met by public subscription from the potential consumers.

"One of the resolutions which our Association has frequently supported — almost a hardy annual at our sessions — has been for standardization of commercial legislation between the territories, in particular the laws affecting companies, bank-copies, registration of business names, patents and trade marks. This has progressed one step nearer in that it has recently been agreed that the laws governing workmen's compensation are to be made uniform in the three territories. The necessary amendments have been accepted by the Labour Commissioners of the three East African Territories and by the Labour Advisory Board in Kenya. The maximum emoluments to which workmen's compensation shall apply, is to be increased to include manual labourers earning £70 a month, and the amounts payable for injury and death are to be brought into line with the higher levels of wages. Another of our objects has been achieved, at least in part, by the tightening of the legislation in Tanganyika affecting the registration of business names.

#### Inefficient Technical Education

"We have no resolution coming forward this year on technical education, in which the members of this Association are keenly interested. Opportunities for technical education are insufficient throughout East Africa, but considerable progress has been made. There are trade schools in Ifunda in Tanganyika, at Kabete and Thika in Kenya, and in this town of Kampala, it is proposed to increase the technical school to accommodate 500 boys. Another welcome project is the establishment at Kileleshwa the first mining school in East Africa. African instructors are undergoing training. We hope that the school will be ready to start in 1957.

"The building of the school is nearing completion and is blessed with financial assistance from the Royal Technical College, which has agreed to subscribe £100 towards the building costs.

"On the matter of taxation, I would draw your attention to a comparative table which appeared in the Press showing that the incidence of personal income tax at most grades is higher in East Africa than in any other country except Great Britain. To that must be added the high rate of customs duty, usually 22% on the landed costs of imported goods.



To quote again our visitors, the Royal Commission Chapter B, Section 55: "A general reduction in tax burden, if that could be achieved, would contribute more to the economic development of the territories than any concessions which could be granted to privileged groups by means of rebates or subsidies."

Even more important than the rates of persons tax are the rates of income tax on companies, and it would stress the danger of discouraging immigrant capital by any increase of the present rates of 4s. and 5s. Indeed, in this matter we might well commend the Finance Members of Tanganyika and Kenya to adopt the lower 4s. rate of Uganda.

The strengthening of the East African Statistical Department has been recommended time to time again by the Association, and we therefore note with interest the emphasis of the Royal Commission Report in their chapter on Statistics: "Throughout our deliberations we have been made conscious of the difficulty of obtaining reliable factual

information on the many matters with which we have been concerned."

Further on in the same chapter we find the following recommendation: "We understand that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa proposed some time ago that there should be set up an Advisory Board to assist the development of the East African Statistical Department, and that the proposal was not accepted on the grounds that the Advisory Board could not help on the technical side and that it would usurp Government functions in respect of finance and statistics. The proposal of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was an indication that the value of an efficient statistical service is appreciated by the responsible leaders of trade and industry, and that is still the position. It will be unfortunate if a statistical service is regarded merely as a convenience or necessity to Government, and we recommend that the proposal to set up an Advisory Board should be re-examined."

## Future of United Kingdom Trade with the Sudan Opportunities for British Business in Changed Conditions

THE SUDAN COVERS AN AREA of nearly a million square miles, and her population is estimated at just under nine million. World prices for cotton and the quality of her production determine whether she will prosper or merely make a living for her economy, is almost as dependent on cotton as that of Egypt. Up to 1953 it accounted for two-thirds of her export trade, and in 1954 for more than half. The sudden rise in cotton prices in 1953 and 1954 brought the Sudan's substantial balance of external account—in 1953 her exports of ginned cotton were valued at £44m, and at the end of that year she held foreign exchange reserves of £66m. In subsequent years more moderate cotton prices—exports were valued at £29m in 1954, £27m in 1955, and £22m in 1954—combined with increased expenditure on both consumer goods and development projects, resulted in deficits.

It is estimated that her deficit on current account in 1954 was £8m, and that her net balance had fallen to £28m. by the end of that year. The situation was, however, better than these figures suggest, for whereas in previous years there had been no carry-over of cotton at the end of 1954 the value of the carry-over was estimated at £14m. l.o.b. (including export tax). The Sudan's external trade position is thus not unsatisfactory.

### Internal Finances Sound

Her internal finances have also been sound. Budgetary surpluses in recent years—particularly between 1949 and 1952—were substantial. They enabled her to reduce her internal debt to about £11m, and to allocate large sums to capital development. Revenue in 1954-55 is estimated at about £36m., whereas before the war it used to run at between £3m. and £7m. Most of her reserves are, however, now used or earmarked, and at the present level of cotton prices it is not likely that she will be able to build them up again. The boom which followed the world raw material shortages of 1950-51 has spent itself, and a lower rate of expenditure by the Government and by private persons must be expected until such time as new sources of capital may be found and an expansion of cotton production achieved.

The Sudan is poised on the brink of self-determination. Many of the British administrators and technically qualified staff who have served her for many years

have left, the majority as a result of the policy of Sudanization, some of their own accord. Their departure seems bound to slow up her progress in the immediate future and to give a critical period of transition while those on whom new responsibilities have fallen accustom themselves to their new situations.

In this period she particularly needs technical aid. We would like to see the services of British consulting engineers and contractors placed at her disposal to help her over the difficulties which she may encounter, not only in carrying out new development projects, but even in the maintenance of existing services. Looking further ahead, we hope that British manufacturers of capital goods will be offering facilities to the young Sudanese who will have to take charge of the public services of the Sudan in the years to come.

Sudanese imports have averaged £50m. a year since 1951, the principal items being foodstuffs, textiles, petroleum products, machinery and manufactures of metal, vehicles and chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. The United Kingdom's share of the trade is normally between 30% and 40%. In 1954 it was 34.4%.

The major political developments which are taking place must be expected to have repercussions in the commercial field. The Sudanese, with their sense of a new independence, naturally wish to reappraise everything and to find out for themselves which of their old habits should be continued and which altered; and foreign businessmen who have not troubled about the Sudanese market in the past are exploring it with hope that there may now be openings for them. It is vitally important that British firms should inform themselves about the implications of the change which has taken place.

The Sudan should be regarded not as an old familiar market, well known and understood, but as a new one which must be freshly studied and explored. If this is done British goods should be able to compete well. But if the United Kingdom firms do not pay special attention to the Sudan at this juncture, they will see much of their trade go to foreign competitors who are only too eager to snatch it up.

It is a market worth keeping, and offers great advantages against them. The Sudanese are not so much attracted to the United Kingdom by tradition and habit as they are by the reputation for quality, safety, reliability and value for money of their goods. If they choose, they can consolidate their position; but they can very easily lose it.

The Sudan development programmes are once Government expenditure and do not cover private

*Being further extracts from the report of the United Kingdom Trade Mission to Egypt, the Sudan and Ethiopia, published by H.M. Stationery Office at 6s.*

The first Sudan development programme created 1946 to 1951, and £14 million was allocated to it. The second programme covered 1951 to 1955. £27 million was originally allotted, but subsequent Government revenue growth has permitted an increase in the amount to £32 million in the 1955 budget. The first all-Sudanese Government took over the programme from their predecessor, the House of Representatives, in 1953. British and Egyptian officials and technical staff, which the advance programme had contemplated, have been reduced. The Government have been slow to accept a cautious review when the 1955 review was made, only a modest increase — to £24 million — was announced. No increase was made in 1956-5, but in 1957, 1958, the total was raised to £27 million.

Development accounts have so far been fed from surpluses. The good-cotton crops since 1950 and the high prices — in particular — the record yield in 1951-52, when prices were exceptionally high and the budget surplus rose to £E24 million — have enabled the Government to make the necessary appropriations as well as to create an exchange equalization account, of £E23 million.

**External Loans**

It is unlikely that the Sudan will have such large revenue surpluses in the next few years. With cotton prices at their present lower levels, income will be reduced, while Government expenditures has increased in many directions. The payment of compensation to expatriate staff and the extension of the Sudan Defence Force will be followed by a continuing higher rate of expenditure on social services. Even if it seems probable — a substantial part of the exchange equalization account is used for development — further sums will be required if projects are to go forward at a pace comparable to that of recent years, and it seems that before long the Sudan will have to look for external sources for loans and other assistance. The cotton ginneries of the Gezira Beard are said to constitute the largest ginning enterprise unit in the world. Other ginneries are privately owned. The modernization of the Gezira ginning factories is under consideration, for, with the extension of areas under cultivation and the improvement in yield which has taken place, it has become increasingly difficult for the whole cotton crop to be ginned, as it must be before the onset of the rainy season.

A modern cement factory at Atbara produces — by the dry process — sufficient cement to meet the country's requirements. Clay is taken from the river bank, but the limestone, though of high quality, has to be brought across the Nile, and costs are consequently rather high. Production efficiency and quality of output at the brick works at Atbara, which were built, were low, a change of process to a plant which should be worth examination.

There are some modern presses for extracting oil from cotton seed, groundnuts and other oil seeds. A meat spinning and processing factory has recently been built at Kosof. Other industrial undertakings include a cigarette factory and a small sweet factory, hair mills and tanneries; and soap, glass, and knitwear factories. A new brewery in Khartoum should come into production in the summer of 1955. In the Equatoria Province there is a small domestic cotton spinning and weaving industry.

**Fuel and Power**

The principal obstacle to further industrial development is lack of fuel and power, and for this reason, and because of the absence of proved mineral resources, an expansion of local industry in the near future seems unlikely save on a small scale and then mainly in fields allied to agriculture and based on agriculture and animal products. For example, the cattle population could support a much larger animal products industry, including meat processing; and it is possible that cattle owners, who are reputed to be unwilling sellers because their herds are traditionally a measure of wealth, would dispose of their cattle more freely if properly organized marketing facilities were provided. When the plans for increasing the irrigated area are carried out, more cotton spinning capacity will be needed; and if the present experiments in growing sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco and tea in the south are successful, processing plants will be required.

In addition to the experiments for using cotton stalks as fuel, trials are being carried out for the conversion into wall board or partition boards (impregnated with insecticides) and other products which can be made from a fibrous base material of this kind. Recently a proposal for the establishment of a cotton spinning and weaving mill was examined, but we understood that it had been abandoned as investigations showed that it could not operate commercially unless protected by high tariffs.

The Sudan Government recognize that the field for industrial development is restricted, but are nevertheless anxious that it should proceed to whatever extent is a practical one. We were told that foreign capital would be welcomed and no restrictions placed on its movement or on the transfer of profits. There are no laws requiring the employment of a

percentage of Sudanese. We were assured that none was contemplated, and that industrial undertakings would, really, be able to obtain resident permits for foreign technical and managerial staff although the employment of foreign clerks and typists would not normally be permitted.

**Prospects for Technicians**

Long-term prospects for work in the Sudan for consulting engineers should be good, and the planning of one major civil engineering project (construction of the Roseires dam) has reached an advanced stage. In the immediate future, however, building and civil engineering activity is likely to slow down, for reasons set out in earlier sections. It is now accepted Government policy that all major projects should be put out to international tender, the technical specifications be drawn up on the advice of a consultant.

British consulting engineers are held in high esteem in the Sudan, where they have done much work. They should be able to do well in future, provided their fees are close to what they can offer are fully appreciated. In particular, they might be able to assist Government departments, and especially the Ministry of Irrigation, to maintain their existing systems, as well as in the planning of new projects, during the present difficult period when departments are handicapped by a shortage of engineers.

There are only a few contractors working in the Sudan — most of them expatriates from Italy and Egypt. No British firm is operating there. Government departments, who are responsible for the bulk of the work, are not prepared to put most of it with their own staff, and some independent contractors are locally limited. In present circumstances, however, they are finding themselves obliged to put out more work to contract and we think it possible that the assistance of British contractors might be welcomed — particularly by the Ministry of Works for the execution of the road development programme, and by the Ministry of Irrigation for the maintenance of the existing irrigation system.

From time to time major schemes in the Sudan have been carried out by British architects and high-quality surveyors have been employed. There should continue to be openings for them. Government departments are fully familiar with, and generally use, British methods.

**Information Departments and Trade Shows Sponsor Exhibitions**

MR. HORACE WHITE, Director of Information in Uganda, has said in an article in *Cornhill* that attendances at Uganda's first Radio and Electrical Exhibition numbered 20,000, that the value of orders taken was £16,000, and sales ranged from 50s. iron to 250 guinea radiograms.

The most encouraging feature was the absorbing interest displayed by Africans, and especially by African housewives, who stood enthralled by the demonstration of refrigerators, carpet-sweepers, and cookers while their husbands listened to a bewildering variety of radio receivers, and put their best cluck forward in answer to the persuasions of the salesmen of electric razors.

An invitation to visitors to ask for their favourite gramophone records produced some 700 requests.

As a result of his experience at the exhibition, which was first proposed by the Information Department, Mr. White considers that the promotion of trade exhibitions should become a major feature of the work of Information Departments in underdeveloped territories. He writes in this connection:

"We feel in Uganda, where so much money is thrown away, hidden in roofs or under the ground, that an embracing trade fair once a year would do more than any shops could hope to do. It would help to spread the benefits of modern life, and exhibitions would increase income goods."

Members of the All-Uganda Party, of which Mr. Yake Kyaze, a member of the Buganda Council, is president, have been asked to approve the absorption of the party by the Uganda National Congress.



## Canon Collins and the Archbishop

### Paternalistic Attitude of the Good White Man

In a letter to the *Spectator*, Canon E. J. Collins, the President of P.N.S., Paul's Cathedral, said that the main purpose of his sermon, widely publicized, and reported in our issue of last week, was to challenge, on what he believed to be Christian grounds, the viewpoint commonly held by British people here and in the Commonwealth, which looks upon Africans paternalistically.

#### He continued:

"I hold that some of the Archbishop's statements during his tour in Africa and on his return lend support to such a viewpoint. The statement that all men are not equal in the sight of God, but only in the love, is, in my opinion, incorrect on theological grounds; but I would not have felt compelled to challenge it in the pulpit had there been no other statements in the light of which this line can be shown to be more significant than might otherwise be realized.

It is, then, the paternalistic attitude of the good white man which I believe needs challenging with the utmost vigour. Those who see the African problem today as the Archbishop sees it are, I think, looking at it through British eyes. What is needed, and desperately needed, is that we should look at the problem through African eyes.

Further, the Archbishop looks for time during which a gradual improvement may take place in the relations between the white and black races in Africa. He means what is being on today in the Central Africa Federation to the process by which in Britain during the past 150 years, the gulf between social classes has been lessened. But the colour problem in Southern and Central Africa today is not simply a social problem or parallel with the social problem in this island 150 years ago.

"Because the underprivileged in Africa are black there is no escape, as there was for a Tom or a Dick or a Harry in the 19th century, from one stratum of society to another. Under-privilege is identified with blackness; and blackness is indelible. Today even the highly educated and cultured African is still treated by the white man of Southern and Central Africa as inferior, and remains a member of the underprivileged class.

### Tensions between Black and White

"Nor, even if the colour bar were only an ordinary social problem, is there the time the Archbishop looks for, in which the tensions between black and white may lessen by a natural process of evolution. Of course, given time, the bitter experience of economic and political necessities might slowly persuade the whites to a more tolerant attitude of mind towards Africans; and indeed, time, long time, is needed for the Africans to be educated and trained in Western culture and technology — niggardliness and neglect of our past educational policy towards our coloured peoples are shown up by this fact.

"But the squalid and intolerable conditions in which Africans live, the blatant injustices in the relative standards of living of white and black, and the growing political and social self-consciousness of African peoples, make it unlikely that their patience under oppression and suffering can be relied upon much longer. Aids from the Christian point of view, there can be no excuse for any delay in hastening to the relief of oppression and suffering wherever they exist.

"Whereas time is needed to educate and train Africans, no time should be claimed by a Christian for the change of heart needed in the white man and the complete change of his point of view from that of paternalism and self-interest to one which sees the African as an equal.

"We Christians cannot, surely, flatter ourselves that it took 150 years to rid this country of some of its social injustices. Rather we should remember, to our shame, that it was only because individuals and bodies, such as Kehr Hardie, Kingsley, Maurice, and trade unions, the Tolpuddle Martyrs, despite their being pilloried as agitators, irresponsible, subversive, often under the inspiration of Christian insights, pressed for and struggled for reform that we have got far as we have today.

"And the Archbishop asks that Christians outside the African territories in which tensions exist should not interfere. I believe that in this respect he is quite wrong. For I think it only if Christians outside constantly remind their fellow-Christians in those territories of the significance of the Christian Gospel in face of racial intolerance and racial discrimination that those fellow-Christians can resist the insidious influence upon them of the local prejudices against the black man.

## The Conservatives and the Colonies

### Need to Strengthen Traditional Ties

MOTIONS ON THE British Commonwealth and Empire are given a leading position on the agenda of the Conservative Party's Conference to be held in Bourne-mouth next month.

Mr. Peter Walker, a member of the party's Commonwealth Committee to move on behalf of the Dartford Conservative Association. That this Conference realizing that the prosperity and unity of the British Commonwealth and Empire is vital to world peace, urges the Government to embark upon a bolder and more imaginative policy of strengthening our economic and traditional ties with the Commonwealth and Empire, and calls upon all constituency associations to begin a virile campaign to arouse the interest of the electorate in Commonwealth and Empire affairs.

Mr. Walker's is a "started" motion, and will be debated by Conference.

#### Other Motion

Other motions are as follows:

MR. A. C. J. M. ALFORD, MR. (on behalf of the Conservative Association) to move:

"That this Conference, realizing that the relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonial Territories overseas are in a period of transition, and appreciating the need for patience and imagination in the formulation of our policy towards them, urges H.M. Government to ensure that their economic and social progress is not frustrated by premature political change.

COLONEL B. STUART-BARNER, O.B.E., J.P. (Essex) to move:

"That this Conference considers the Government should take steps as soon as possible to ensure that an integrated programme of immigration and emigration is worked out with the various members of the Commonwealth, and that the development of suitable light industries in the less prosperous countries of the Commonwealth should be stimulated with a view to making emigration thereto to the United Kingdom unnecessary for those in search of employment.

(East Ham South) to move:

"This Conference, believing that the strength and prosperity of Britain and the other members of the Commonwealth are dependent on each other, urges the Government to encourage greater capital investment, both public and private, in the Commonwealth.

MRS. NORMAN COLE, M.P. (South Bedford) to move:

"That this Conference, affirming its profound belief that the unity of the British Empire and Commonwealth is of vital importance for the peace and prosperity of the world, pledges its support of the Government in its policy of strengthening our economic and family ties within the Commonwealth and Empire.

MAJOR PATRICK WAEL, M.C., M.P. (Hampshire and Beverley) to move:

"That this Conference welcomes the initiative of the Government in calling round-table conferences to discuss the future of the Island Colonies in the Mediterranean and calls upon Government to formulate a policy which will provide an acceptable political future for the Colonies which, because of their size of economic position can never expect to attain full Dominion status.

## Two Good Documentary Films

TWO MORE of Mr. R. Kingston Davies's excellent documentary films in colour were shown privately in London last week. The first was devoted to East African Native traditional crafts, and could scarcely have shown a more interesting or varied selection in 28 minutes. In addition to the more usual occupations of basket-making, pottery, woodwork and traps for game and fish, the film depicted ship-building, the smelting of iron, The community of Mr. Richard Dimbleby, and the mobile eye class of Mr. Dr. R. M. Calvert. The boxes were mostly supplied by clubs of mission schools, fetching great credit on the choirmasters.

## Celebrations for Kabaka's Return Programme for the Week

A programme of celebrations, lasting for a week, has been drawn up by a Lukiko committee to mark the return of the Kabaka to Buganda. The ceremonies, which will include state drives, church services, garden parties, wrestling and football, will have their climax in the signing of the new Buganda Agreement.

The chairman of the Welcoming Committee, Mr. Blasiyo Kavuma, told a news conference in Mengo that the only difficulty likely to be encountered was that of dealing with the crowds. The Commissioner of Police had been approached on the matter.

The Kabaka's arrival will be heralded by the sound of the traditional drums and the firing of guns. The day of the Kabaka's return is not yet fixed, but he is expected to arrive at Entebbe Airport at about 10 o'clock in the morning, when he will be greeted by the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen. He will then drive the 21 miles to Kampala in a motorcade in a motorcade car. The road between the two towns will be lined with schoolchildren, and hundreds of people will be erected at 13 sites along the route.

On reaching the city, the Kabaka will be welcomed by the Governor, who will then drive through the city to the Cathedral, where he will be greeted by the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. C. W. M. ... then be a short service.

### Traditional Ceremonies

The Kabaka will then drive to the exchange where the Acting Katikiro, Mr. Mitala, will make a short speech of welcome. In the evening the Kabaka will drive through Namirembe to Nakivubo stadium, where ex-servicemen, boy scouts and schoolchildren will march past. The day will close with a cocktail party in the week-end.

During the custom when the Kabaka returns to his country from abroad the Kabaka will preside over traditional ceremonies.

On the following morning the Kabaka will make a formal tour of the Butange, and speeches will be delivered by the Katikiro and the Governor. It will be at this ceremony, it is expected, that the new Buganda Agreement will be signed. In the afternoon the Kabaka will be present at the final of the Kabaka's Cup football competition at Namirembe. On the third day the Kabaka will again drive through the Kibusa area. Later he will meet more people at a garden party in the Kabaka's Park. The fourth day will feature the paying of homage to members of Women's Clubs, a civic reception at the Town Hall arranged by the Mayor of Kampala, and wrestling contest in the Kabaka's Park. Members of a number of associations will also march at Tweekobe on this day.

On the Saturday following the Kabaka's return, there will be a garden party at Government House and on the Sunday, speeches of welcome will be held in all places of worship in Buganda. The Governor and members of the Protectorate Government are expected to attend the service at Namirembe.

The following week has been set aside to enable the Kabaka to pay homage with their people at Tweekobe at the rate of one county a day. On the seventh day, following the return of social clubs in Buganda will welcome the Kabaka.

Mr. Kavuma appealed today to people who want to see the Kabaka not to try to flock from one place to another. Arrangements were being made with the Information Department, he said, for descriptive reports of the ceremonies to be broadcast to people in the Kibusa, and it was hoped to fix loudspeakers at a number of places to enable the people to follow what was going on.

A colour film is to be made by a leading British film company chronicling the Kabaka's return journey from the moment he leaves his flat in London and covers the seven days of celebration in Buganda.

## Somali Stowaways

Two young Somali stowaways who have been in a sampan for 18 months ago have been in confinement in the vessel ever since, as permission to land has been refused them at every port they have visited. Recently the ship went aground near Sand's End. While it was being refloated the Somalis were accommodated in a police cell in Penzance.

## Uganda Ministries Completed Messrs. Lule and Kironde Appointed

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, in appointing the two remaining Ministers, both of whom Africans, has chosen Mr. Y. K. Lule, a former teacher and now a lecturer in the faculty of education at Makerere College, to be Minister of Rural Development, and Mr. A. K. Kironde, a former member of Sir Apolo Kagame and the first Uganda to be admitted to the Uganda Bar, to be Assistant Minister of Social Sciences. The present Assistant Minister of Social Sciences, Mr. Z. E. K. Mongonya, becomes Minister without executive responsibility, dealing with African land tenure. He will be known as Minister of Land Tenure. Messrs. Lule and Kironde will be members of the Executive Council of which Mr. Mongonya is already a member. Mr. Kironde's appointment will cause a by-election in Buganda for member of the Legislative Council.

### New Ministers' Careers

Mr. Lule was educated at King's College, Budo, Makerere College, and Fort Hare University in South Africa, later pursued post-graduate studies at Bristol and Edinburgh universities. A member of the De Bunsen committee on African education and of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, he served on the standing committee on the recruitment, training and promotion of Africans for higher posts in the Civil Service, and on the Advisory Council on African Education. Mr. Kironde, after attending King's College, Budo, Makerere College, and Fort Hare University, was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, and is legal adviser to the Uganda National Congress. He was also a member of the Constitutional Committee, and played a prominent part in the High Court case in connection with the oule of the Kabaka.

The other non-official Ministers are Messrs. C. Handley Bird, Minister of Commerce and Works, and A. N. Maina, Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications. The Secretary of the Ministry of Social Services are Messrs. G. Oda, Minister of Natural Resources, and D. J. K. ... Local Government.

The official Ministers are: Messrs. H. Thornley, Chief Secretary, R. Dröschfeld, Attorney General, W. Padley, Minister of Finance, T. Y. Wasson, Minister of Natural Resources, L. M. Boyd, Minister for Local Government, and G. B. Cartland, Minister of Social Services.

## Geological Survey in Uganda

THE EFFECTS of the increase in the establishment of geologists in 1952, writes Mr. A. Cawley, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, in his annual report for last year, "are now becoming apparent, and the very substantially increased area of 4,100 square miles was geologically mapped in 1954. Seventeen parties were in operation in the field for varying periods, and basic mapping was continued in the Ankole, Karamoja, Kigezi, Masaka, Mengo, and Toro districts, and was extended to the Bunyoro and West Nile districts, where little work had been carried out for a number of years.

Dr. J. S. Webb, of the Royal School of Mines in London, and Dr. J. R. Butler, of Rothamstead Experimental Station, visited Uganda during March and April to investigate the application of geochemical techniques to problems of mineral exploration, with particular reference to tin, tungsten, niobium, bismuth, copper, and cobalt.

Consequent upon the promising results obtained, they were followed by Mr. R. H. C. Holman and Mr. T. D. Jacobson, of the Royal School of Mines, who between August and December carried out detailed orientational and chemical aspects of methods of mineral exploration.

Their work is being continued by Mr. J. S. Webb, of the Mines as part of the Uganda Geological Survey. The Survey has the support of the Department of Industrial Research and the Central Directorate of Commerce, Development and Welfare Council.

Infant deaths in the maternity unit of Mulago Hospital, Uganda, fell by 20% last year. Most of the mothers who lost their babies had not availed themselves of the ante-natal facilities.





**JOHANNESBURG:** The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa to-day. Stark, vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Oosthuizen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience as a gold digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, has been produced on the Rand.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



## Inquiry into Sudan Mutiny Previous Sign of Trouble

THE MUTINY of the Sudan Defence Force at its Equatoria headquarters at Torit in the southern Sudan was not unexpected. It was clearly foreshadowed by evidence of Army officers on the board of inquiry which was headed by Ismail el Azhari, the Prime Minister.

The inquiry began its hearings of Saturday. Its sessions have been open to the public, except for one session which dealt with the evidence of the mutiny. The present general situation in the Sudan is precarious. The board has already received evidence from Ismail Ismail Salem, commander of the Equatoria Division, S.D.F., Kasimka, Tahir Abdul Rahman, commander of the Juba detachment, and a soldier-soldier who was in Torit throughout the mutiny.

From the evidence it was clear that the mutiny which broke out on the morning of August 14 was not unexpected. The incident at the end of July had led to a request for northern troops to be sent to Equatoria, and officials expressed a fear of a mutiny on August 2. Two days later, the incident led to the discovery of documents, some of which revealed a plot to kill northerners involved in the plot were southern officers and other ranks. The documents also showed that the secret organization had received funds from outside sources.

### Egypt's Subversive Propaganda

Following this discovery, the board of inquiry took precautions and ordered southern officers and senior N.C.O.s of the command to be sent to northern officers. It was impossible to take any further action against a large force of northern troops. The mutiny broke out in Torit in the afternoon. The mutiny broke out in Torit in the afternoon. The mutiny broke out in Torit in the afternoon. The mutiny broke out in Torit in the afternoon.

The merchant's evidence confirmed reports of the massacre of women and children in Torit, and of attempts by Italian businessmen to save the lives of merchants and their families. The evidence also confirmed reports of the massacre of women and children in Torit, and of attempts by Italian businessmen to save the lives of merchants and their families. The evidence also confirmed reports of the massacre of women and children in Torit, and of attempts by Italian businessmen to save the lives of merchants and their families.

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## Statements Worth Noting

Kenya's best... Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of Kenya, said... Africa's men were found to be good actors, but Africa's women had none, except a few instances.

Reports of the Social Development Department of Kenya... The team of the European Trade Union to draw an industrial plan for Kenya... The team of the European Trade Union to draw an industrial plan for Kenya...

The team of the European Trade Union to draw an industrial plan for Kenya... The team of the European Trade Union to draw an industrial plan for Kenya... The team of the European Trade Union to draw an industrial plan for Kenya...

## British Soldiers on Murder Charge Case Opens in Nairobi

BRITISH SOLDIERS, Sergeant Alfred Edmund Pimblett and Rifleman Ronald Swaine, both of the 1st Bn. The Royal Rifles, appeared before Judge de Bussang and a jury in Nairobi on Monday on charges of murdering an African, Solia arap Toyen, in Naro Moru during security operations.

Mr. A. Templeton, acting deputy public prosecutor, described how the deceased had produced an out-of-date employment card, which was questioned by members of Pimblett's platoon, who were on patrol duties. Corporal Solia was taken away by Davis and Swaine. They were in a bush, who was mounted on their way back to camp, and an conversation took place. Pimblett dismounted, handed his horse and revolver to Davis, who rode away, and took over the prisoner with the two accused, the prisoner was into the bush for about 100 yards to the spot where the prisoner met his death.

Witnesses who went to the spot on hearing the shooting stated that Swaine came out of the bush saying "We have got one," or "We have got a Mau Mau," and that when the dead man's clothes were searched his employment card, which had been returned to him, was not found.

The accused had reported to their commanding officer that when walking in single file, the prisoner had attacked Swaine, who was in front, but was thrown off. Swaine had then fired a shot and almost immediately Pimblett fired several times.

Mr. Templeton drew the jury's attention to the fact that Davis would testify that Pimblett had said "We will shoot the Mau Mau," and that when Davis refused, Pimblett had said "All right, I'll do it myself."

Evidence would also be produced that Pimblett had been known to kill a Mau Mau and had ordered the killing of every Mau Mau brought in. His platoon had not made any kills.

## Kenya Emergency Not Ended Governor's Warning Against Relaxation

THE EMERGENCY WILL PLENTY OF MAU MAU large capable of committing murder, said Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in a review of the state of emergency in the Colony. Nothing, he added, justified relaxation of individual precautions. Black spots still existed in the Kiambu Reserve where information was difficult to obtain, and tribesmen retained the Mau Mau mentality.

Many of the African women have made full confessions of their service in the women's detention camp at Kamiti, and their participation in Mau Mau actions, from which they expressed a desire to be freed. They had been screened by teams of African women.

Three persons have been executed in Nairobi for murder of a British woman in Nyeri last April. Eight of the Home Guard anti-aircraft gunners, the last R.A.F. unit in action against terrorists in Kenya, is to be withdrawn and disbanded. The Government has not considered the Kenyan national needs justify the expenditure on the rehabilitation camps. The Government has not considered the Kenyan national needs justify the expenditure on the rehabilitation camps.

Kenya is setting a lead to the rest of the continent and giving a new complexion not only of the planning of the country's development in the approach to the question of the social and economic welfare of the African peoples. Mr. Maurice Gersh, mayor of Kisumu, Northern Rhodesia.



# The Right Policy for Kenya Support for Mr. Vasey's Proposal

UNDER THE HEADING "Sense from Kenya," Sir Stephen King-Hall has said in his *National Newsletter* that it would be "hard to better as a guide to policy for Kenya" the speech made in Nakuru recently by Mr. B. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development (whose address was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of July 28).

The commentator suggests that if Mr. Vasey's words be heeded, the friends of Kenya in Britain will be better able to persuade the British people to give Kenya the aid it will need for some time to come. He called special attention to the following passages:

"Every citizen of Kenya, whether he is of or not, must accept the growing political consciousness of the African people to see his leaders participate in a greater number of discussions which lead to those decisions that govern and control the country's affairs. We can neither offer opportunities to that rising opinion, to those groups of Africans who have been so loyal to us throughout the emergency, nor can we make concessions from time to time, each one of them being angrily forced from us after bitter debate and struggle, leaving us with enemies rather than friends, leading to a longer period of bitter political and internal strife, benefiting none. Surely there is no hope for any of us unless we have as our objective a land of stability where all men of good will have an opportunity to take their way to the top."

### Plan for the Next 10 Years

"I believe it would be wise today, as a community, to sit round a table with the leading representatives of other races, and say: 'This is our plan for the next 10 years. This is how we visualize you, men using participation in those discussions and decisions vital to us all. Agree upon these ends and gradually agree on a period of political stability. If we have, I think, enough moderates in the other races, to make that a possibility. If it could be achieved, then in that atmosphere of stability, we could go forward with equal

the planning on a basis which would bring benefits to the country as a whole and to its people as individuals. I believe that the present Government, including as it does, representatives of all peoples, has been a first step in that direction. It has made discussion of our problems possible in a reasonable atmosphere, but we, as a community, must not wait on time. It is our duty, as leaders, to anticipate events, to offer the helping hand - not wait until it is asked for, to be ready to offer opportunities - not wait to make concessions. If we do that, then I believe, it will be many years before the leadership of the European community in Kenya is seriously challenged, and Kenya will continue to benefit in the future, as in the past, from that leadership."

### Occupation Day Cricket

FOR OCCUPATION DAY members of the Rhodesia House cricket team recently visited the place of Central Province, a match against the Bishop's Starford Cricket Club. The match was preceded by a lunch at the George Hotel, Bishop's Starford, at which members of the Bishop's Starford Council and the local cricketers were guests of Mr. J. B. Ross, G.M.C. Deputy High Commissioner of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and vice-president of the Rhodesia House Cricket Club. Afterwards Bishop's Starford scored 138 runs for four wickets before declaring, and the local team then proceeded to dismiss Rhodesia House for a total of 65.

### U.S. Meetings

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, the Minister for Commerce in Kenya, is to address a special meeting of the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society on Thursday, September 29, at 6.45 p.m. The Earl of Home, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will give his "Impressions of the Commonwealth Tour" to the society on Thursday, November 17, at 1.15.

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# PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN and LADY WADDINGTON will shortly revisit Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. J. DENTON will arrive in London from Southern Rhodesia early in October.

MAJOR-GENERAL HLYMAN, Chief of Staff in East Africa, is expected in London next month.

MR. L. B. BINGALES, a correspondent in Southern Africa for the *New York Times*, is visiting Nyasaland.

MR. ERNEST ERIC HESSEY has been appointed manager, Africa, for the *Imperial Air Transport, Ltd.* MR. A. SOMEN, Mayor of Salisbury, will open the African Industries Show in the city on November 3. It will last three days.

MR. DE HAAN, a Dutch agricultural expert, will visit East Africa in November in the course of an extensive tour of African territories.

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA expects to leave England again in the latter part of November. He has been home since the end of July.

MR. W. RITCHIE, an executive director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., has visited Nyasaland, inspecting the company's estates and its factory at Limbe.

MRS. FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON, one of the 12 women members of the United States Congress, is to visit Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, early in November.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation and Minister of Transport and Communications, arrived in Paris last week for a short visit.

THE REV. J. COWIE and the REV. M. KONYSER, of Salisbury, have been elected to the Governing Council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MISS S. L. T. BIRSEWAY, headmistress of the City High School, Salisbury, for the past 16 years, retires at the end of the year. Her successor is MRS. J. J. DODD.

MR. J. BRACKETT will deliver his presidential address at the ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in London on November 14.

MR. PETER ALLCOTT, of the staff of the British Council in Kenya, has secured this country leave. He was especially interested in the East Africa Theatre Guild and the Kenya Mamba Festival.

MR. JOHN BAENTZ, Independent member of Midland in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, and manager of the African Department of the East Permanent Building Society, will arrive in this country in air for a short visit next Sunday.

MR. B. HAGART has resigned from the chairmanships of Dagerfontein Mines, Ltd., Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Co., Ltd., and Western Reefs Exploration and Development Co., Ltd., but will remain a member of the boards of these companies.

MR. L. A. COOPER has been a member for the past five years, has resigned from the City Council of Nairobi.

THE EARL OF VERulam, who has Southern Rhodesian interests, has been appointed an additional director of Messrs. Rymer and Son (1929) Ltd., St. Albans.

MR. J. R. CRILEY, editor, resident magistrate in Zanzibar, who has been appointed judge of the High Court, the Somaliland Protectorate, was called to the Irish Bar in 1931, became Crown Counsel in 1934, and five years later, and was transferred to Zanzibar in 1937.

Acting appointments in Kenya include those of MESSRS. H. H. MILLS OWENS as Attorney-General, A. M. F. WEBB as Solicitor-General, E. J. COHEN as Administrative Secretary in the Education Department, and R. DAVIS as Establishment Officer in the same department.

COLONEL ZAKARIA MOHIB EL DIN EYOUBA, Minister of the Interior, is to replace ZAKI SALIM SALEM as Minister for Sudan Affairs according to the *Sudan Weekly News* published in the Sudan National Guide. The office reports that the Premier is still attending persons in the office of National Guidance.

M. J. SUGBET, the new French Consul-General to the Federation, who has replaced the worthy R. DE WAKREN, was a fine French officer, both in the Franco-Chinese University in Peking and as in the French Consulate in Formosa, where he was in charge of Affairs in Formosa for the last two years. He has been in Paris.

PAUL ARAGAS is the new Minister of Defence in Ethiopia, where DEDEWASSAY MERSEIN SILESHI has been appointed Minister of the Interior. BRIGADIER GENERAL MERED MENGASHI has been appointed Minister of Security in his department, and ATO AKLEWORK is acting Vice-Minister of Education, will also be Minister of the new Department of Social Affairs.

SUR ANDREW STRACHAN, chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Board, MR. J. BEYAN, managing director Union-Castle Line, MR. W. ... acting deputy manager for South and East Africa Union-Castle Line, and MR. F. G. DARNBOROUGH, chairman of Reckitt & Co. (Africa), Ltd., were passengers from South Africa on the STIRLING CASTLE, which docked at Southampton last week.

DR. MICHAEL GRANT, since 1948 professor of humanity at Edinburgh University, has been invited by the council of the University College, Khartoum, to succeed MR. L. C. WILCHER as principal of the college and to become vice-chancellor designate of the new university of Khartoum. The formal consent of the Governor-General to the invitation was given by Dr. Grant, who is 40, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and served with the British Council, of which he was deputy director of the European division in London from 1945 to 1947, for seven years before his present appointment. Mr. Wilcher, who has been principal since 1947, has guided the growth of the college towards full university status.

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## DEATHS

BAINES. — On September 12, 1955, peacefully at home, Dennis Lynch Baines, of Larchgrove, Gloucestershire, aged 73. Buried at Hereford.

FRANK. — On September 12, 1955, at his home, 11, St. James's Place, London, W.1, aged 71. Buried at Hereford.

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## Mr. Leopold S. Amery Loyal Servant of Empire

THE RT. HON. LEOPOLD CHARLES MAURICE STENNIS AMERY, C.B., who died in his sleep on Friday at the age of 71, had been more steadfastly faithful in his service to the Empire and Commonwealth than any British politician since Joseph Chamberlain, of whom he remained a devout disciple. In intimate conversation he called this Imperialism "the good cause." Those who knew most of his selfless service to a nation to recognize that no other man in public life in Great Britain could be compared with him in that respect.

Indeed, no Prime Minister in modern times had greater mental power, clearer vision, firmer principle or stronger tenacity than he. No man could have been more industrious. His command of English and knowledge of practical history were remarkable and he was fluent in at least a dozen European languages. Save only Joseph Chamberlain, his mentor, Amery was the greatest Secretary of State for the Colonies this country has ever had and one of the greatest Secretaries of State for India.

A well-known Socialist M.P. once said that he would infinitely have been Prime Minister if he had been half a head taller and if his speech in Parliament had been half as long as Amery's. It would have been greatly to the advantage of the Empire if he had been Prime Minister during the thirties — and that might have happened if he had been willing to lend himself to a movement against the party leaders, with whose feebleness there was widespread discontent, but though he never hesitated to disagree publicly and emphatically with any of his party when he thought it wrong, he would never depart in anything that might resemble a rebuke. His robust vigour made no appeal to such men as Ramsay MacDonald and Neville Chamberlain, and they kept him out of office from 1929 until 1930 — to their discredit and the great loss of the country and the Empire.

### Thirty-Four Years in Parliament

Though he naturally craved at the lack of opportunity to make contributions which he was peculiarly well qualified to provide, he never became bitter. He never lost his sense of humour, his sense of proportion, his zest, or his zeal. In the 34 years in which he sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for the Northbrook division of Birmingham no contemporary man has shown greater versatility and dependability as a political pioneer and pamphleteer.

Few men in the country had his knowledge of Army matters. Yet (if any) had travelled so widely in the Dominions, Colonies, and foreign countries. Few had so explicit and consistent a political faith, and few had his ability as a persuasive publicist. Yet he was repeatedly frustrated by men of incomparably smaller talent whose pliability and expediency he would not pretend to respect.

He was of the school of Joseph Chamberlain, Milner, Kipling, Rhodes and Lugard. Small wonder that he was kept in the political wilderness by the temporizers and appeasers whose control of British affairs throughout the third decade of this century brought the realm to the brink of disaster. He was at least as persistent as Mr. Churchill in warning the country of the German danger, and he had no peer as an advocate of imperial preference or of a bank of Munich, the American loan, the Bretton Woods agreement, and G.A.T.T. Had his advice been followed the world would be very different and much less troubled than it is today.

When he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1924 he set about modernizing the Colonial Office, which badly needed his reforming vigour. Finding to his astonishment that he could not obtain experienced judgement within the department on technical matters of high importance, he appointed a number of advisers and set up a whole series of committees, thus bringing leading non-official experts into close touch with Colonial problems, and initiating a development which has since then have continued.

### Work for Closer Union

One of his first acts was to send a commission to the Eastern African Dependencies to investigate the case for closer union. To his great disappointment, the report was not unanimous. He was, however, so determined a Minister to allow that a happy result to deprive the territories of a great boon, as he was convinced some form of union would prove to be. He therefore asked his Externment Under Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Wilson, to visit the territories and work out on the spot an arrangement which would be generally acceptable. That difficult and delicate task was satisfactorily and quickly accomplished, but before it could be given legislative form a general election in Great Britain was won by the Labour Party, which refused to proceed with the matter. Had he had his way, East African union would have occurred a quarter of a century ago, greatly to the advantage of the whole area, and that would almost certainly have advanced federation in Central Africa by many years.

Soon after he was given charge of the Colonial Office in 1924 (having previously had two years there as Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Lord Milner 1919-21), he was made Secretary of State for the Dominions also. In 1927 he convened the first Colonial Conference in London and then set out to visit South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, making more than 300 speeches within six months, most of them on the development of Empire trade and unity. The Empire Marketing Board was largely his creation. Also were such bodies as the Empire Industries Association and the Colonial League. When nearing his 80th year he gave considerable help to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association.

It was wholly in keeping with his character and career that when the House was told in September 1939 that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany, he should have interjected as Mr. Arthur Greenwood rose to speak for the Opposition "Speak for England" — as a corrective to an injunction from a Socialist member to "speak for the working classes."

### May, 1940

His greatest House of Commons performance was in May 1940 during the debate on the failure of the campaign in Norway. In his peroration he quoted Cromwell's famous words in dismissing the Long Parliament: "Pointing at Mr. Chamberlain, he said: 'You have sat here too long for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go!' The expression of the sentiment of the nation was decisive. It brought down the Chamberlain government and called Mr. Churchill to take control of affairs." He asked Amery to take charge of the India Office.

Amery was born in 1869 and held a post in the Foreign Office at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1890 and 1891. After graduation he was private secretary for a year to the Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney. In 1897 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls (his own college made him an honorary fellow in 1946). Soon afterwards he became a special correspondent for the Manchester Guardian in Eastern Europe and the

Volkmans. He joined *The Times* in 1899, organizing its news service in South Africa. With characteristic audacity, he obtained from the Boers a permit to act as *The Times* correspondent with their forces. They soon expelled him. In 1900 he returned home, and late in that year published the first of the seven volumes of *The Times* history of the South African War.

He was elected, after four attempts, to Parliament for South Birmingham (later the Sparkbrook division) in 1914, retaining the seat until 1945. When the war came, he served in Flanders and the near East, returning home in 1916, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet and Imperial War Council.

After the War he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lloyd George's Coalition Government. He was transferred to the Admiralty as Financial Secretary in 1921, being appointed First Lord the following year. From 1924 to 1929 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1925 he was responsible for dividing the "Colonies" and "Dominions" sections of the C.O. into two departments, but he remained Parliamentary head of both.

After the fall of the Baldwin Government in 1929, Amery was out of office for 11 years — until Mr. Churchill's invitation he became Secretary of State for India and Burma, a post he held until 1945.

His many books include: *The Empire in the New Era*; *Empire and Prosperity*; *The German Colonial Claim*; and *My Political Life*, his memoirs, the last volume of which appeared in July.

He married Florence, daughter of John Hamar Greenwood of Whitby, Ontario, and gave her a help at all times, and to whom he paid graceful tributes in his autobiography; Their son, Mr. Julian Amery, is M.P. North and a Director of the British South Africa Company.

**Party Leaders' Tributes**

The Prime Minister paid the following tribute to Mr. Amery:

"Mr. Amery was a loyal, devoted, and sagacious servant of his country and his party ever since he entered the House of Commons 44 years ago. Throughout his long life, he held a sincere faith in the British Commonwealth and Empire, in its power for the world for peace, and its capacity for uplifting the status and improving the conditions of the overseas peoples.

"He had a wide experience of government, holding many important offices of State. Always of an independent mind, he never feared to advance opinions which were unorthodox or unpopular when he felt it was his duty to do so. Added to all this was his great intellectual attainment, his wide knowledge of languages and of literature, and his remarkable literary output. This combination of qualities made him a wise counsellor on a wide range of public affairs.

"He will be greatly missed by all members of the Conservative Party at our annual conference, where he was for so many years a respected and stimulating figure."

Sir Winston Churchill, on holiday at Cap d'Al on the French Riviera said:

"I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of my friend Leo Amery. Statesman and man of letters, he was above all a great patriot, Lincoln's loss."

**Mr. C. R. Adley, Leader of the Opposition:**

"I knew him for very many years. I always admired his courage particularly during the years of the war which were very difficult for him. I also think of his good work at the India Office during the war period. He was an extremely capable person with a very wide knowledge of many countries and many men. Although we were political opponents we were always very good friends."

**Mr. Clement Davies, the Liberal Leader:**

"Leo Amery was a very gallant gentleman — single-minded, courageous, loyal, and a devoted servant of England and her people. He was a good parliamentarian, a sound debater, but above all a bonny fighter. All whatever low party might be admired and liked him, but what mattered most to him was the knowledge that we all had an absolute trust in him. His word was his bond, and personally I have lost a friend whose friendship I valued most highly."

Mr. Lester Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and others in Canadian Government circles have expressed deep regret at the death of Mr. Amery.

Mr. Pearson said:

"Mr. Amery was one of the great figures in British public life in the last 50 years, one who knew Canada well and had a real affection for it. His outstanding characteristics were courage, independence, and a deep devotion to the British Empire and Commonwealth and a firm belief in its destiny."

Mrs. Bow, whose death we announced with deep regret, had been married for 36 years to COLONEL HERBERT BOW, formerly of Tanganyika Territory, and now of Llantfair Old Hall, Gaernarvon. A fall three weeks ago necessitated an operation from which she did not regain consciousness. The many East Africans who had enjoyed her hospitality and knew of the happiness of her home life will deeply sympathize with her husband, daughter, and two sons.

GENERAL CAUDIO MREZZANI, formerly Chief of the Italian General Staff, has died in Rome, aged 74. He first saw active service during the Italian conquest of Libya in 1912. In 1940, he was appointed Chief of the General Staff in Italian East Africa, taking part in the defence of Amba Alagi with the Duke of Aosta, under whose orders he negotiated the surrender of the Italian forces there to the British. He played a major rôle in rebuilding the Italian Army after the war.

**Appointment**

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- (b) To assist in the training of suitably qualified personnel as teachers and trainers.
- (c) To provide information and statistics on the work of the Education and Training Department.

Breadth of outlook will be essential as these duties call for considerable organizing ability ranging from the teaching of illiterates to the training of qualified supervisors.

**Qualifications:**

- Essential: (a) A recognized teaching diploma.
- (b) Experience in adult education.

**Desirable:**

- (c) A recognized university degree or equivalent.
- (d) Experience in the teaching and training of illiterate Native populations.
- (e) Industrial or military experience, either on the production, administrative or training sides.

Minimum basic salary £1,000 p.a. plus C.O.L.A. and Copper Bonus as present in excess of 80% of basic salary. In addition there are commissions, gratuity, pension and life assurance. There is also a medical benefit scheme. Annual leave of 28 days, plus outward passage.

Single quarters are available in the town and accommodates 72 persons. Candidates should submit an application 12 months before selected candidates having children (4 months if without children). Housing allowance of £15 per month is paid whilst awaiting married accommodation.

Applications by writing, giving full details of qualifications and experience, to:

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## Bulawayo to Encourage Investment

### Danger of Missing Industrial Bus

BULWAYO'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL is to make an all-out effort to attract potential investors to the city. To do so, it will ease local regulations governing industry. At a recent meeting, councillors favoured the granting of maximum concessions and facilities to industry in an effort to promote the city's continued growth and to assure its future. Urgency was stressed by all speakers as competition for new industries was keen.

Councillor J. J. Wrathall said that as far as he knew there were at least 70 industries that could be attracted to Rhodesia. "It would be foolhardy for the council to delay too long or it would miss the bus," he said.

The recommendations adopted by the Council were:

(a) That a sub-committee, to consist of the mayor, the chairman of the Town Lands Committee, the town clerk and the estates manager, be appointed for a trial six-month period and that it be given full power to conclude the sale of industrial land and where necessary to vary the standard conditions of sale to suit industrialists.

(b) That the selling price of all industrial sites be fixed in advance by the sub-committee and that these prices remain fixed for six months.

### Brochure of Information

(c) That a brochure be prepared giving all the necessary information.

(d) That the city engineer report on proposals for a general tidying of the industrial area, the erection of maps at the entrance to industrial sites and the surfacing of roads in the industrial area.

(e) That the sub-committee be not bound by hard and fast rules, but arrange building conditions according to the need of particular industries, its arrangements to be reviewed in six months.

(f) That the town clerk and other interested officials prepare a revised set of conditions of sale of industrial sites, embodying various suggestions in reports which included suggestions that industrialists be permitted to build on more than two-thirds of the area and that maintenance of gardens and lawns be left to industrialists.

(g) That the sub-committee determine the time limit for erection of buildings according to the circumstances of the case instead of a year as at present.

(h) That a more liberal instalment payments plan for purchase of land be allowed whereby the instalment will pay only one-quarter the purchase price on signing, the balance with 5% a year interest to be paid in three equal instalments at eight-monthly intervals.

## Movement for Colonial Freedom

### Resolutions on Kenya

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL of the Movement for Colonial Freedom at a meeting in London last week passed the following resolutions:

The Movement for Colonial Freedom, appalled at the further revelations of atrocities perpetrated against African prisoners in Kenya, urges an independent public enquiry into the system of police administration. Recent events demand serious consideration of Colonel Young's contention that the Kenya police should not exercise both judicial and executive powers. Recent cases suggest that, despite Government assurances, malpractice by police is more widespread than is admitted. The Movement is seriously perturbed at the inhumanity of numerous police officers holding responsible positions and at the use of young conscript soldiers in military operations.

The Movement protests against the discrepancy between the punishments meted out to Africans and those to Europeans in Kenya Courts; whilst Africans are executed for crimes less than murder, Europeans have received slight fines for crimes in which their victims have died.

The Movement reiterates its view, however, that a solution of the problem of Kenya can come only by ending the emergency and seeking peace upon the basis of meeting the just claims of the Africans within a democratic society. To this end we urge the immediate release of those African political leaders who are detained without trial, a negotiated peace with the Africans in the forests, and a conference to solve the social, economic and political problems.

## Central African Archives

AN EXCELLENT MONOGRAPH on the work of the Central African Archives in the past five years has been written by Mr. V. W. Hiller, the chief archivist, and printed by the Government Press in Lusaka. The 80-page report contains much of interest to people in and interested in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who will find that the territories already have a great store of valuable documents upon which research workers from the new university college will assuredly want to draw. But, as Mr. Hiller writes, the library of the Archives is comparable with that of the Colonial Office rather than with the British Museum, for the needs of Government departments must necessarily take precedence. Nevertheless, the library caters for accredited scholars who have exhausted other sources. In the last five years the library has increased by nearly 40% in size, and it contains many rare volumes, periodical publications, pictures, and maps. Among the important historical documents are micro-filmed copies of old Portuguese records, some going back hundreds of years.

## Exhibition by Women's Clubs

MRS. HEATHER BURKETT, wife of the district commissioner of Kwana, Karoa, and Mrs. Ma Mbotela, wife of the Africas district assistant education officer, have organized an exhibition to show the progress of the 10 African women's clubs formed in the district 18 months ago. A local club has offered a piece of land in the local women's club for the cultivation of vegetables, and local clubs will also put a rent-free room at the disposal of a club which is organized by Miss Marjorie Finkestein, the community development officer.



PLAYER'S  
No 3

The Quality Cigarette

Letter to the Editor**Capricorn Society and Migration****Reply to Mr. Ralph Cleveland**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Sir—Mr. Ralph Cleveland takes the Capricorn Society to task for its statement that it is "an open declaration of racial warfare" to seek large-scale European immigration as a means of securing the European position by redressing the adverse balance in numbers between black and white.

Members of the Capricorn Society are the first to concede that large-scale European immigration is of paramount importance if Africa is to be developed to its full extent. The society does, however, maintain that to seek large-scale immigration merely to adjust the population proportions is both pointless and a declaration of racial warfare."

Mr. Cleveland says that "there are possibly a score of reasons for advocating large-scale European immigration, ranging from continuing the work of Rhodes, to redevelopment of the human and capital resources of the Empire, as advocated by the Empire Migration Council." The society also accepts that there are many reasons for advocating large-scale immigration, but it can never accept that one of those reasons is the adjustment of the unbalance of population between black and white.

Yours faithfully,

PETER MACKAY.

Southern Rhodesia.

**POINTS FROM LETTERS****Nyasaland Needs the Facts**

"I HAVE JUST VISITED NYASALAND, where I have heard some silly talk about the disad- vantages of Federation from the standpoint of that country. That impression, though not general, is much more widespread than it ought to be. It is too early to make a fair assessment of the pre-Federation and post-Federation position, but I am sure that much of the development in evidence and in prospect would not have come if the campaign for the union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland had not succeeded. The Nyasaland African Congress still spreads alarm and despondency, though much more discreetly nowadays. Nyasaland's members in the Federal Parliament would do very useful work if they would seize every opportunity to keep the facts about the Federation under public notice."

**Seldom Mentioned**

"YOU ASK what men of affairs in Kenya say about the report of the Royal Commission." Nothing! It is scarcely ever mentioned. Those who ought to be thinking and talking about it appear to be much more concerned with whether there should or should not be party politics in the Colony."

**Most Sensible**

"HAVING TALKED with many African leaders in the East and Central African territories, I have no hesita-

**Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission****Negotiations for Private Ownership**

NEGOTIATIONS between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the Messina Transvaal Development Co., Ltd., for the formation of a limited liability company to operate the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission (Riscom), thus placing it in the hands of private enterprise, should be complete within the next six months. This was stated in Salisbury recently by the Minister responsible for Riscom, Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, who has returned from a visit to the United Kingdom where, with the Minister for the Treasury, Mr. C. J. Harty, he discussed the future of the Rhodesian Steel Industry. The Minister also disclosed that the negotiations were aimed at boosting the production of Riscom's steelworks at Quezbee from 40,000 tons of steel a year to 200,000 tons of pig iron, to enable the steelworks to operate for the first time at a profit and Southern Rhodesia to export 100,000 tons of pig iron annually to Britain.

**Reduced Costs**

"During the development stage," Mr. Ellman-Brown said, "the Government is prepared to waive interest on its capital holding in Riscom until the new company gets to the annual production of 200,000 tons of pig iron." To reach this figure, including a new blast furnace and coke ovens estimated to cost altogether about £1,000,000, would have to be met by increasing the turnover and efficiency of the steelworks, the cost of producing steel had been reduced from £38 a ton in May, to £34 a ton in June, and £31 a ton in July. This had resulted in a profit of £14,000 in May, £17,700 in June, and £22,400 last month, without provision being made for interest and redundancy and obsolescence of plant.

"Production now totals 40,000 tons of steel annually, with the steelworks at present geared to produce 50,000 tons annually. From discussions in London it seems very probable that it would be economic to increase plant at Riscom to produce 200,000 tons of pig iron a year, of which 40,000 tons would be consumed in the Federation in the manufacture of steel," said Mr. Ellman-Brown. "A further 30,000 tons would be consumed in the Federation in pig iron leaving 100,000 tons for export."

"The recent increase in the cost of the manufacture of pig iron in the United Kingdom is such that an efficiently run steelworks in Southern Rhodesia could produce pig iron at a price allowing for export to the United Kingdom."

**Rhodesian Cotton**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S European cotton crop is estimated to be the largest ever with the production of the 1955-56 crop about four years ago, according to official figures given in Salisbury. The estimate for this year's crop is 700,000 lb.; the 1951-52 season's was 670,000 lb. That crop was worth £160,000. This year's crop is likely to fetch only £20,000. The African crop is also expected to be well down on recent years. The present crop is estimated at 330,000 lb., compared with nearly 1 million lb. last year and over a million in the 1952-53 crop. The Rhodesian National Cotton Board has had a heavy rain season, but the crop is still being harvested.

**Record Cotton Crop**

A TABLE OF RECORD COTTON CROPS is included in a survey of reports issued by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Kenya's record crop was its 1945-46 season, when the harvest was 22,160 bales of 400 lbs. and that of Uganda was one year later, when the output was 417,179 bales. Nyasaland's record of 21,006 bales was in the season 1944-45, and Northern Rhodesia's 506 bales in 1945-46.



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### E.A. Railways and Harbours Recommendations by Advisory Council

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EXPEDITURE of nearly £2,900,000 have been made by the East African Transport Advisory Council on proposals received from the Railways and Harbours Committees for new railway and port works, additional equipment and renewals. Of this, more than £750,000 is for the ports, including over £400,000 additional for the construction of a new berth at the site of the subsidence last December.

The addition which covers the costs of a newly designed wharf at the site of the subsidence and the securing of the whole area of the two new berths against further slips, has been based on the advice received from expert soil and engineering consultants following an investigation into soil conditions at the site of the subsidence.

It is hoped to begin work on the newly designed berth within the next few months and to bring the new berth into use by the start of next year. Other works recommended for the ports were the purchase of a new lighter lorry for and seven second-hand lighters for Mombasa, the rehabilitation of the Mombasa oil storage quay, and the substitution of portions of the storage goods behind the existing berth.

#### Land for Housing

Also recommended was the purchase of land at Dar es Salaam for housing and port development and the provision of six beacon lights there to enable ships to enter and leave the port during the night. Two water drains and six beacon lights were also recommended to facilitate navigation in the Mafia channel and the approach to Dar es Salaam port.

Recommendations were also made for the abolition of port dues on shipping, the charges and pilage, the charges on unloading and the levies and the setting of a fixed commission from ships, and substantial increases in handling charges at the ports. These latter increases are mainly to cover the rise in labour costs. All these increases are to be introduced with effect from January 1, 1966.

...conference of interested parties should... future policy will regard to water... deal separately, but separately, with... and Dar es Salaam ports. In due course... will also be arranged to discuss future... the future of the port of Lamu in Tanganyika.

The Transport Advisory Council recommended that a Bill to authorize a loan of £5m. to cover the cost of constructing new deep water berths on the mainland at Mombasa (estimated to cost £3.5m) and other works deferred from the Administration's main development scheme, should be presented to the forthcoming meeting of the Central Legislative Assembly.

The total expenditure of nearly £2.2m. for railway improvements and renewals, £430,000 was recommended for the first stage of the Tanga line to be relaid with heavier rail, and £870,000 for relaying a further section of the Mombasa-Nairobi line, with a complementary improvement of the line between Inyanga and Mbitani.

The sum of £2,000,000 was recommended for the remodeling of the locomotive shed and marshalling yards at Kampala, and nearly £600,000 for the provision of industrial siding facilities at Mwanza and Jinja.

### U.K. Investment in Federation Companies Urged to Open Factories

MR. C. M. AUSTIN, an executive member of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, has appealed to United Kingdom companies to consider opening factories in the Central African Federation.

MR. AUSTIN told the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last week that German and Japanese companies were showing interest in opening-up the country, but he followed the imposition of a ban against foreign goods.

"While at the moment the tariff works in favor of U.K. it might not always be the case, because it encourages foreign industrialists to set up factories in the Federation to overcome the duty disadvantage, already having that effect," he said. "The Federation was very short of industrial plants, and the standard of the African population cannot be done only with European guidance. It is the country which can provide its own technical brains for these industries."

### Land Bank of Tanganyika

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL year for the Land Bank of Tanganyika is shown by a Central Report which says that the bank has received an amount of £1,000,000 for the year.

Applications for long-term loans were £8,700,000 and £1,982,200 for short-term loans. The bank's total assets were £1,000,000 and its liabilities were £1,000,000.

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### Service for Visitors

The East African Airways Corporation is a public corporation created by local private companies and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Corporation is to start operations in the territories and to provide a service for maintaining visitors. Information bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa and Nairobi. These addresses are:

- DAR ES SALAAM**  
Main Street, opposite the Harbours Office
- KAMPALA**  
Mbarazi Rd. (opposite the Imprial Hotel)
- NAIROBI**  
Wellington St. (opposite the Bus Station)

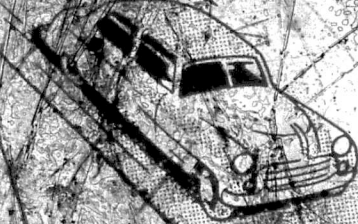
Information Office, East African Airways Corporation, P.O. Box 2015, NAIROBI, KENYA

in London, the Association's representative in East Africa, Office, Grand Buildings, 100, Queen's Square, London, W.1

In EAST AFRICA enquiries can be made to our representative East African Airways Corporation, 100, Grand Buildings, 100, Queen's Square, London, W.1

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317, Forest House, Salisbury, Rhodesia



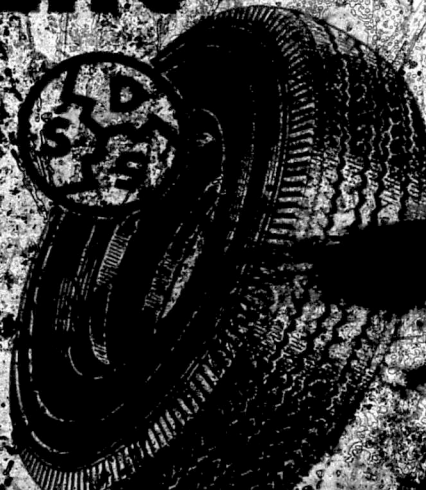


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## The Northern Rhodesia Regiment

### Major Campaigns of the River

For the past few years the Northern Rhodesia Regiment has been engaged in a series of campaigns in the Northern Rhodesia region. The first of these was the campaign against the Mungu in the year 1941. This was a four-year campaign which was fought in a series of stages. The first stage was the capture of the Mungu, which was done by the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. The second stage was the capture of the Mungu, which was done by the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. The third stage was the capture of the Mungu, which was done by the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. The fourth stage was the capture of the Mungu, which was done by the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

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## Official Record of Rainfall

### Results of Experiments

The results of the experiments conducted at ... The first experiment was conducted on November 2 to 9. The results of this experiment were as follows: ... The second experiment was conducted on ... The results of this experiment were as follows: ...

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## East African Power & Lighting Changes in Executive Staff

ON THE RETIREMENT of Mr. C. M. Taylor from the chairmanship of East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., the following staff changes have been made:

Mr. A. J. Don Small, formerly general manager, has been appointed chairman and managing director; the general management being shared by Mr. G. C. Reed, secretary of the company, and Mr. W. E. Rollo, of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd. Mr. B. H. Kyle-Bowyer becomes secretary.

Mr. Reed joined the company in 1938, three years after he arrived in Kenya. He is a past president of the Association of Accountants of East Africa and vice-president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. He retired from the Kenya Police Reserve in March after 15 years' service.

Mr. Rollo joined Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., in 1928, and has now been seconded for his new position. He first went to East Africa in 1931 to take charge of the first hydro-electric developments on the Tana River. Later he returned to the Colony as chief agent for Balfour Beatty on the Wanji and Low Tana schemes.

Mr. Kyle-Bowyer joined E.A.P.L. in 1945 as a branch accountant after being demobilized from the Army. He was educated in East and South Africa.

## Safariland

THE STATEMENT in a recent issue that the late Colonel Alstair Gibb wound up Safariland, Ltd., during the last war may have given the impression that the company has ceased to exist. Its activities were suspended during the war, but the company was then purchased by African Safaris, Ltd., who in 1947 sold it to the founders of the present Safariland Company, whose offices are at Hadley House, Nairobi. The directors are Sir William Abbottson, Brigadier P. H. J. Luck, and Messrs. J. R. Hilton and E. E. Sney.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new school to train Africans for Nyasaland's fast-growing forestry industry is near completion.

Twenty Africans have died in the Kasungu district of Nyasaland from a whooping cough outbreak recently.

A group of African journalists and broadcasters have toured the Fort Hall district of Kenya to see the progress made in land consolidation.

A sleeping sickness survey has given a clean bill to the Karibu area, where work has begun on the preliminary stages of the Karibu development scheme.

£1,200 bequeathed to the African District Council in Kenya by the late Made Hawkins, a former district commissioner, will be used to build a health centre.

For the first time this year Nyasaland is to send away national servicemen for peace time training. The first draft leaves for Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, on October 12.

Europeans, Asians and Coloureds who are eligible to vote in Nyasaland's first elections next year have until October 31 to apply for registration as voters on the non-African voters' roll.

## Lake Nyasa Survey

The first hydrographical survey of Lake Nyasa to be conducted by the Admiralty survey ship R/V "H.M.S. Endeavour" will start in the month under the supervision of Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Balfour Day. The survey is expected to last three years.

One of Salisbury's oldest buildings has been demolished. Over 60 years old, it was the palace of Bishop William Gaul, the second Bishop of Rhodesia. A three-storey block will rise on the site; the first and second storeys of which will be used for an S.P.C.K. book shop and diocesan offices.

The Round Table International has already collected £3,000 of the £50,000 necessary for it to endow a Chair of Race Relations at Rhodesia University College. Mr. Walter Heinze, the president of R.T.I., told Umfolosi Rotarians recently that the balance would be raised in the next two or three years.

A stretch of road to the industrial area of Nairobi has been completed on schedule at a cost of £60,000. In about 16 months' time, a 32-mile length of tarmac road, by passing the Nairobi industrial area and the Athi River township, will be open to motor traffic. The cost is estimated at £336,000.

## Africans to Join K.N.F.U.

Mr. Will Evans, patron and former president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, told a meeting of the Kipsigis African district council in Kericho that he believed that the union would be strengthened if it represented farmers of all races. The Sotik branch said they would welcome Kipsigis as members and their representatives on a joint committee.

A meeting of the United Kingdom, France, Poland, the United States and the United Nations in Paris this week. Organized by the United States Department of Social Science as part of a campaign against racial discrimination, it will suggest means by which teachers may prevent racial prejudices from developing among their pupils.

North Africa Day was celebrated on Saturday by the Arab Students' Union in London, among whose sponsors is the Sudanese Students' Union in the United Kingdom. The speakers included Dr. Edith Sumner, skill, M.P.; Dr. J. Sney, chairman of the union; Mr. C. W. W. O'Connell, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society; and Mr. Douglas Ross, chairman of the

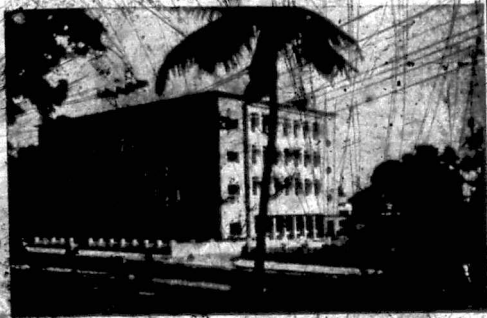
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# To South and East Africa

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Stirling Castle	Sept. 29
Pretoria Castle	Oct. 6
Arundel Castle	Oct. 13
Athlone Castle	Oct. 20
Carnarvon Castle	Oct. 27
Edinburgh Castle	Nov. 3
Winchester Castle	Nov. 10
Capetown Castle	Nov. 17

\*Via Madeira.      †Via Las Palmas.

**INTERMEDIATE AND  
 ROUND AFRICA SERVICES**  
 from LONDON and CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
Durban Castle	Sept. 29	Sept. 30
Kenya Castle	Oct. 20	—
Rhodesia Castle	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
Bloemfontein Castle	Nov. 9	Nov. 10
Dunnotar Castle	Nov. 17	—

\*Out West Coast, Home East Coast.  
 †Out East Coast, Home West Coast.  
 ‡Out and Home West Coast.

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## Town Development and Administration

(Report continued from page 84)

The towns from the countryside has often urged by business. But such contrast is undesirable on economic grounds because it restricts mobility and therefore inhibits the development of the exchange economy, and is impracticable; systems of control, although rigorously enforced, have broken down even in territories where the population is sparse and the towns are isolated, than in East Africa. The continued growth of population of the towns at a rate which is unpredictable must be accepted. Since it is impossible to foresee future movements of population, urban policies must be flexible enough to meet all increases in population in the towns, however rapid.

### Division of Residential Areas

In order to bring standards of building and sanitation within the reach of the majority of their inhabitants, we recommend that the urban areas should be divided into three or more zones. The constructional standards which are laid down for the first zone should be those which are at present imposed. Those for the second zone should be modified in order to make cheaper building possible. There should be no regulations controlling the structure of buildings in the lowest zones except where it might be necessary to make special regulations, for example, prohibiting thatched roofs owing to danger from fire. Regulations which safeguard health should, however, be strictly enforced.

It is probable that at first the majority of Europeans and the poorer Asians would live in the first zone, the middle class and a number of better-off Africans would live in the second zone, and that the other zones would be predominantly inhabited by Africans, although some members of other races would settle in them. But we would make it clear that we are not proposing a system of segregation. It would be open to the members of any race to live in any zone, the zone being determined by their own standards of living and convenience of social amenities.

A system of zones would not in itself provide an answer to the problem of administration. The present system of overlapping administrative jurisdictions in both Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and the present system of overlapping authorities in the other towns, is clearly not satisfactory. It is clear that one unitary authority is a system which could most easily be provided by a separate administrative organization for the predominantly African areas. The objection may be raised that this is likely to intensify racial exclusiveness. But the separation of Africans from non-Africans is at present, as far as residence and social life are concerned, already virtually complete. Our recommendations regarding land tenure are designed to break down this separation by facilitating dealings in land between the races.

### Separate Administrative Organizations

The inclusion of the areas surrounding the towns which have become urbanized, or are likely to do so, as well as areas within the present town boundaries, involves the removal of areas from the jurisdiction of African district authorities. In view of their past Government's intentions regarding land and of urban expansion, it is essential that the system of administration should be of a kind which allays that suspicion until the enjoyment of a secure title to their land over a period of years gives them a feeling of stability.

We recommend, therefore, that separate administrative organizations should be established for the areas now occupied by Africans inside and immediately surrounding the towns. This does not mean that completely independent African townships need to be established. The component parts of each town should be linked together, although the way in which this is done would vary according to different circumstances. For some towns a twofold organization, with the linking together of the units under the equivalent of a London County Council is a possible solution. For others the units might be directly independent but might co-operate in the management of certain services.

It should be noted that the system of zoning should apply to all the component units. If members of other races choose to live in a predominantly African area they would be subject to the jurisdiction of the authority of that area. Every opportunity should be taken to encourage co-operation; certain services, for example, water supplies, might be shared, and the aim should be the eventual union of different units under one administration. Care should be taken to avoid their designation as 'African' or 'European' areas.

For possible officers appointed by the central Government should administer these areas for a limited period, for example five years, assisted by advisory councils. At the end of this period increased responsibility should be given to the

councils, which would then take the main responsibility. There would still be a need for a strong executive after the style of local government had been reached, but instead of being superior to the council, it would be under its control.

The following would be the main areas of the administrative system which we recommend:

**Land.**—The prerequisites of effective administration in these units is the grant of an adequately permanent and secure title to the owners or occupants of land in the areas surrounding the towns, preceded by the investigation of claims to rights in the land. While this is being done the opportunity should be taken to adjust plot boundaries in order to give them adequate frontages on a new road lay-out. The procedure for registration and transfer, and also for obtaining leases of permanent land, which would mainly lie inside the present boundaries, should be simple. There should be a large enough survey staff to carry out surveys without delay. The offices of the local administration, on whose efficiency the success of the scheme depends, should be sited if possible inside the units.

**Revenue.**—Each unit should have its own budget, and from the beginning the advisory councils should have a say in the disposition of the revenue in order to bring home to them the relationship between the contribution of the inhabitants and the provision of services.

**Wards.**—These units should be divided into administrative areas, boundaries of which are clearly defined, so that the inhabitants may be aware of the wards to which they belong. The system of wards with their own councils which has been adopted in some towns in Tanganyika may serve as a model. A ward chairman would superintend and act as chairman of any advisory body that he could collect around himself.

### Justice, Swift and Sure

**Law and Order.**—The ward is the unit on which the maintenance of law and order should be based. It is unlikely that a system of registration of persons could be introduced in East Africa for many years. On the other hand, a system of householders, unlike the transient inhabitants of hostels and labour lines, may serve as an aid to the maintenance of order. The obligation which is customary in most East African tribes to report the presence of strangers in the household might be imposed. The establishment of a unit of special constabulary would serve to bring home to the inhabitants their responsibility for seeing the enforcement of the law. Only if justice is done fairly and swiftly and is seen to be done, can the law be enforced effectively. An urban court should be set up within each unit.

**By-Laws** should be as simple as possible and enforcement should be rigorously enforced. The most important would be those designed to protect the health of the community and to further public order.

**Services.**—The essential services must be provided and should be suited to local conditions and be as simple as possible. Water supplies are the most urgent need in most urban areas. Unless householders can afford to pay for the installation of water supplies in their houses, the supply should be confined to stand pipes at convenient intervals. Street lighting should be provided as an important aid to the prevention of crime.

Health services, such as the removal of refuse, the control of mosquito breeding, and the inspection of latrines, are essential to the health of the community. They should, however, be elaborate pit latrines in most soils are as satisfactory as more expensive systems and incineration may be a cheaper way of disposing of refuse than its removal. The provision of schools is a strong inducement to the African worker to settle near his work. No comprehensive system of education can be established in the towns until an adequate system of administration has been set up.

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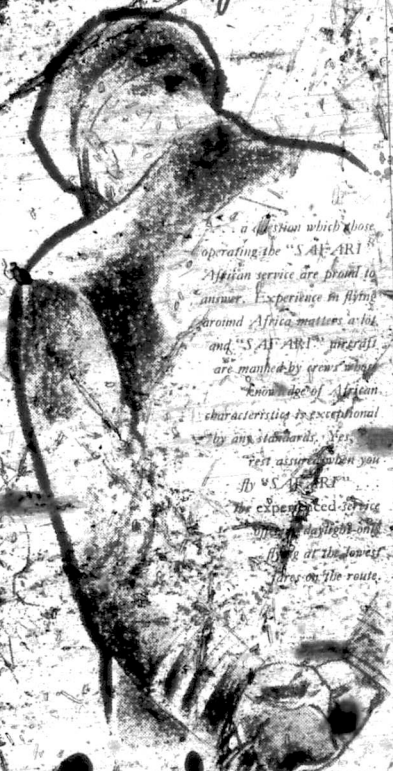
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## Of Commercial Concern

This publication is intended to give as briefly and concisely as possible the information which will serve as a background to the possibilities of industry and commercial development in Kenya. The description by Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Colony, in a foreword of a booklet issued by his department under the title Commerce and Industry in Kenya, 1955, at 2s.

The first agricultural and trade show for Uganda will be held in the Nakivubo stadium, Kampala, from December 15 to 18. Space will be provided for British and other manufacturers to display their goods. It is pointed out that last year Uganda bought goods to the value of £11m. from the United Kingdom alone. It is hoped that the show will become an annual event.

### Cargo By Air

In eight recent trips East African Airways have carried from Zanzibar to Nairobi 25 tons of cargo, ranging from shoes to motor cycles, which arrived at the port on the sea-air route operated jointly by E.A.A. and the Sea-Air Express (East Africa), Ltd., London, which has the official support of the Colonial Office and the Commissioner for Transport.

Southern Rhodesia's 1954 citrus crop was worth £244,000 — a record. It supplied almost the whole of the Federation with fresh fruit. Over £150,000 worth of juices and syrup was exported to the U.K. and elsewhere. The Colony has about 235,000 citrus trees, most of them at the Mazoe, Umтали and Sinoia estates, British South Africa Company.

Debentures of Kenya Power Co., Ltd., £25 paid, were quoted at 29½ on Tuesday.

At last week's auctions in London 7,788 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.85d. per lb., compared with 8,052 packages averaging 3s. 3.29d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 8.1d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

At the Inter-African Coffee Conference, which was called by the Belgian Colonial Minister and ended in Brussels last week, the five nations represented, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Liberia, agreed to suggest to their Governments the desirability of forming an Inter-African Coffee Association. Great Britain and Ethiopia sent observers.

Work is to start this month on a £500,000 office block in Salisbury for the British South Africa Company and the Anglo-American Corporation. The building, to be known as Charter House, will be exclusively shared by the two corporations.

So far, 119,600 lb. of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco have been sold for over £20.3m. at the Salisbury auctions, which are expected to close shortly. The crop is expected to total 270,500 lb., a record.

The British Industries Fair will be held next year from February 22 to March 2 at Earls Court, London, and from April 23 to May 4 simultaneously at Olympia, London, and at the Castle, Brighton.

### Great Output for Arusha

Arusha Plantations, Ltd. — 68 tons of fibre making 144 tons for two months, compared with 134 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd. — Interim 1954 results show a profit of £240,000 for the year ended June 30 last, subject to audit, net profit for the year exceeds £240,000 before taxation, against £209,872 after tax of £48,000.



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Company Report

# Nyasaland Railways, Limited

## Proposal to Issue New Debenture Stock

### Maiden Dividend after Twenty-Four Years

#### Chairman's Tribute to Past and Present Officers of the Company

#### MR. W. M. CODRINGTON'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held today at City Wall House, 129-139 Emsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., chairman and managing director of the company, presided. He had circulated the following statement with the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954:

"Once again I am happy to be able to report that thanks to enhanced economic activity in Nyasaland the tonnages handled by our Railway have increased. As a result both our operating receipts and our net profit have attained new records. Operating receipts amounted to £265,861, compared with £140,722 in 1953. Operating expenditure rose from £609,040 to £651,580, leaving a net operating surplus of £204,281, compared with £144,689 for the year 1953. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 76.13%, and shows an appreciable drop compared with the 1953 figure of 81.13%. The gross receipts of the company and its subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway, which topped the £1 million mark for the first time in 1953, reached a new peak of £1,146,602.

#### Reserves Strengthened

"We have replenished our reserve for the increased cost of replacement of fixed assets by a further £54,000 and have added £27,560 to our reserve against accidents. The necessity for both these reserves has been explained in previous statements of mine.

"In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, amounting to £2,500, the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge and its South Approach amounted to £147,626 and £19,041 respectively, making a total of £168,207, compared with the 1953 figure of £133,526. Thus after providing £58,013 for interest on the 3½% first debenture stock and £159,431 for the full interest on the Government-held 5% consolidated income debenture stock, we were left with a balance which has enabled us to recommend to our long-suffering shareholders the distribution of a maiden dividend at the rate of 10% on the ordinary shares.

#### Increased Volume of Traffic

"This achievement reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Stevens, our general manager, and the staff of the Railway both in London and in Africa, who have successfully coped with the much increased volume of business.

"In considering the ability of the company to maintain or even increase the present rate of dividends on the ordinary shares in future years, it should be borne in mind that its business and profit-earning capacity depends entirely on the economic activity and general condition of Nyasaland; and that this in turn is almost

entirely dependent on agricultural products such as maize, tobacco, tea, etc. For the last five years the agricultural industry of Nyasaland has on the whole been fortunate. But in 1949 there was a drought. As a result, not only was no maize exported, but maize had to be imported to relieve famine conditions which existed in some parts of the country. Moreover, the consequent decrease in the spending power of all classes of the community adversely affected the volume of imports, which are a very important factor in our earnings.

#### Intensification of Agricultural Production

"Recent years, however, have seen a considerable intensification of agricultural production, with a consequent increase in the spending power of all classes of the community. The tonnage of imports carried by our Railway naturally we have every hope that this tendency will increase, but that the inherent limitations of tropical agriculture must not be forgotten.

"In this connexion it might be well to mention that the results achieved in the last few months of the present year are fully up to those of 1954 and indeed slightly exceed them; but many of our supplies are of a very seasonal nature, some of them arriving only towards the end of the financial year and therefore this really gives no indication of the profits we are likely to earn when all the crop traffic has been carried.

"As I mentioned last year, Airways and Communications are now a Federal subject. This means that the rights and obligations in relation to our company hitherto vested in the Nyasaland Government are being transferred to the Federal Government. Early this year, therefore, I was invited by Mr. Holland, M.P., to visit Nyasaland and Rhodesia largely to order and discuss with the Federal Minister of Transport, Mr. Roy Welenski, the future of this company, and in particular the problem of the Lake Service.

#### Helpful Attitude of Minister

"I should like to place on record the extremely helpful attitude displayed by the Minister and by all his officials with whom we were invited to discuss the kinds of problems affecting the Railway. His frankness and understanding, and his personal interest, have recently again been demonstrated. The Federal Government have agreed that in the company the responsibility for running the Railway rests with the board and not with the Government, and that the Government have no intention of taking over the Railway; and that this reflects the official view of the Government, who welcomed the operation of private enterprise wherever possible in the Federation.

In my statement to the shareholders last year I mentioned the loss which was sustained on the service of the Lake Service. I am pleased that our passenger steamer, the *Itaka*, has been completely repaired and was undergoing repairs on the floating dock. This, together with the necessity of maintaining our cargo ship, the *MPASA*, for periodic overhauls, has increased the cost to us of a increased operating cost, which, including provision for repairs, has risen to 100,000,000 shillings (153,331).

#### Agreement in Salisbury

As a result of our discussions in Salisbury, it was ultimately agreed that from the beginning of this year (1957) the rate of interest payable on the Government-held consolidated national debt certificate stock (officially issued to finance developmental expenditure) included in the building of the Zambesi Bridge and the Northern Extension) should be reduced from 5% to 4%—amounting to this company of nearly £2,000,000 per annum. It is hoped that this will enable us to continue to operate the Lake Service, including a new vessel and some barges, on a profitable basis which will be held by the company at a 10% per cent for a period of five years. It is, of course, essential that the saving on the income-defeating interest does not cover the loss we have sustained on the Lake Service of recent years; but we have every hope that when the development of the Lake Area is fully advanced to provide full employment for the people, we may be able eventually to break even.

#### Issue of £1.5m Debenture Stock

Among other questions discussed here in Salisbury was the provision of further finance to enable the company to provide the additional facilities needed to carry out its operations on the traffic of the Shire. It was agreed that at an appropriate moment the company should issue a further issue of £1,500,000 of debenture holders to finance the Shire. The various legal formalities, including the issue of our articles of association, drawn up in Salisbury in this regard, will in due course be submitted to the debenture and share holders.

While no date has been fixed for the issue, the board are anxious to proceed with it as soon as conditions permit in order that provision of the additional sailing stock, passing berths, buildings and other facilities may not be delayed in the country. It is well to bear in mind that some of this capital expenditure, such as that involved in the provision of courses for staff and administration of a through necessity, is of a long-term nature and the money put out on raising stock, though more directly productive, will be only as tonnage returns.

#### Our Services Cannot Stand Still

Our services, as well as our serving what we hope is an expanding economy, cannot stand still; rather, with the improvements by financial considerations, it must be able to anticipate a growing demand for its services.

The extent to which this demand has grown is very striking. In the first year of its existence (1931) this company handled a total of just under 17,000 tons, against this year's total of 372,997 tons. The construction of the Zambesi Bridge had only just begun, and the whole traffic of the Protectorate was being ferried across the Zambesi from springs on the banks; the position of which had sometimes to be changed half a dozen times in as many weeks. This constituted a

massive transport and even so, when the Zambesi Bridge was opened in 1935, the traffic was still with us. These were the days when the company was still in its infancy and it is a measure of the growth of the Protectorate that it has become necessary to utilize the economic life of the country.

In those difficult and often disheartening days the company was well served by its general managers and its staff, and, with their help and advice, profits ploughed back into the undertaking, continuing the physical growth of the Shireways facilities. Mr. H. G. Duncan, whose wise contribution to much of the development of the Railway in Nyasaland, has retired to a farm in Nyasaland; his successor, R. C. Buequet, who joined the Railway through the difficult war years, is now a member of the Federal Legislature. Several of our European, Asian and African staff who had experienced the difficult days before the Zambesi Bridge was built are still in our service. While in no sense forgetting the achievements of our present staff, it is fitting on the occasion of the declaration of our first dividend to record how much we owe to the sound advice and hard work of those who helped us to build the Shireways today.

#### The Future

It is fitting too on this occasion to cast our eyes forward. So long as commodity prices remain remunerative, one may hope for a continuation in the expansion of agriculture, towards which the Government has put so much driving force. But this cannot be fully reflected in any substantial general standard of life until the productivity of the average African has been very much improved. No major change in the economics of the Protectorate can be foreseen until either extensive mineral deposits are found or increased industrialization takes place. Of the former, there is unfortunately at present no sign.

Industrialization, and even possibly the working of the extensive bauxite deposits on Mount Malanje, would become possible only with the advent of large supplies of cheap electric power. Provision for this is made in the scheme for the stabilization of Lake Nyasa and the reclamation of the Lower Shire Valley, on which a monumental report was recently prepared for the Nyasa and Government by Mr. William Halcrow & Partners. Unfortunately the capital involved in this scheme is very large.

#### Shire Scheme Deferred

The ability of the Federal Government to raise capital for development schemes is already heavily engaged in connexion with the Kariba project. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that in the Federal Minister's recent budget speech the Shire scheme is alluded to as a footnote in the Development Plan, and therefore unlikely to be implemented in the near future. Until then we must pin our hopes on a steady improvement not only in the quantity but in the quality of Nyasaland's agricultural exports, and a consequent reduction of increased dependence on the imports of both cereals and other commodities, with one eye on the uncertain future of tropical agriculture.

I have already paid tribute to the good work done by the staff of the company, both in London and in Africa, during the past year, and in directing the problems of the future you can, I know, rely on the same loyalty and energy which they have displayed in the past.



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#### Mr. L. J. D. MACKIE'S STATEMENT

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on September 20, at 5 and 7 East-India Quay, London, E.C.3.

Mr. L. J. D. MACKIE, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is his statement, which had been circulated with the report and accounts.

"It is with deep regret that I have to refer to the death on January 29 last of Nicolas Boggs, Esq. He brought the Consolidated Sisal Estates Company into being in 1936 and through a series of extremely difficult years made it into the company which it is today. Almost every member of the staff was personally engaged by him and he was a friend of them all. His death does much more, therefore, than deprive us of a chairman, since the company is deprived of its founder and many stockholders as well as directors and staff have lost a friend.

"The remaining members of the board consider themselves very fortunate in persuading Mr. Boggs to join them, since his wide experience of sisal plantation affairs will be of the greatest assistance.

"The accounts for this year ended March 31, 1955, which we present to you reflect a further fall in the selling price of sisal, our average selling price of all grades being £65 7s. 2d. per ton F.O.B. Tanga, as compared with £76 12s. 4d. per ton for 1953-54. Against this, however, we have succeeded in reducing our cost of production by some 22.3% per ton.

#### Profit and Dividend

"Our net profit is £38,204 after providing for depreciation and taxation. After adding £11,000 for taxation over-provided in previous years, £95 brought in from reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements, depreciation of stores, and the unappropriated balance of £18,863 from the last account, the total available is £89,067. We have placed £40,000 to general reserve, we paid an interim dividend of 3% less tax, totalling £4,125, and we propose a final dividend of 17% less tax, taking £24,433, making 20% for the year, and to carry forward £20,489 to the next account. Provision for depreciation on buildings, machinery, etc., is £46,000, against £56,500 for the previous year. During the year we have made a detailed analysis of our inventory and we are now able to depreciate each item separately as against depreciating on a bulk figure.

"Under taxation it is satisfactory to record that our auditors, Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., have settled all past years' assessments, which has enabled us to bring back to profit and loss account the over-provision mentioned above.

"We have been able, to some extent, to reduce our capital expenditure this year. This totalled £64,800, and of this sum £35,000 has gone into buildings and machinery, £22,000 into railways and transport, and £7,000 into development of new areas.

"Our programme for building permanent houses for labour has continued, and this item will call for further capital expenditure for several years to come.

"The question of safeguarding our water supplies has exercised the minds of the directors and the estate management, and schemes are in course of completion. We have also approved expenditure on boreholes which we hope will supplement our factory water and also provide further supplies for small houses and native lines.

"The crop for the year of 1954-55 was to some extent achieved by reason of the fact that, with more labour available, we have been able to intensify our cutting programme up to date in all areas. Our policy aims at keeping production at a high level, further development of Kibara, and at being personally satisfied with the results which we are obtaining with fertilizer and soil waste in an endeavour to find the most suitable and economical method of maintaining the fertility of our soils, particularly on Bomboya Estate, where some falling off in yield is being experienced in old areas which have been repeatedly under rotation. Dr. Russell visited the estates last year and we have the benefit of his advice on this subject.

"East African Mails, during his visit on the 27th of August, 1954, in London, for the management of East Africa, has benefited from the advice and guidance he was able to give. I hope to visit your estates next autumn.

#### Production and Sales

"Coming to the crop for 1955, we have largely caught up on our cutting programme on Kibara and with larger areas becoming due for rotation, the estimate is 6,800 tons. For the first four months we have harvested 2,350 tons.

"During the year under review the market price of £90 per ton c.i.f. for No. 1 grade was maintained for some months, but in October, 1954, there was a sharp decline to £73, and in January, 1955, a further fall to £69. From this low level there was a recovery to £85 in March.

"The consumption of hard fibres has been good, but there are several factors which work against British East African sisal. The first of these is the large export of henequen twine from Mexico into the U.S.A., where the import duty on foreign twine was abolished some years ago. These exports have increased from 1,000 tons a month in the first months of 1952 to 5,000 tons a month in 1955, and Mexican balsa twine is underselling American twine by as much as 30%. In their attempts to compete, American spinners are buying more and more on price, and the sales of British East African sisal to the U.S.A., especially in the past year, have been steadily declining.

"A second factor is the sisal from Brazil, which is heavily subsidized by the Government. According to official Brazilian figures, the production has risen from 26,000 tons in 1948 to 82,000 tons in 1954, and though some 30,000 tons are consumed in Brazil, the exportable balance has at times had a very depressing effect on the market. In the United Kingdom, owing to the 10% import duty on non-Empire fibres, British East African sisal is not under fire from





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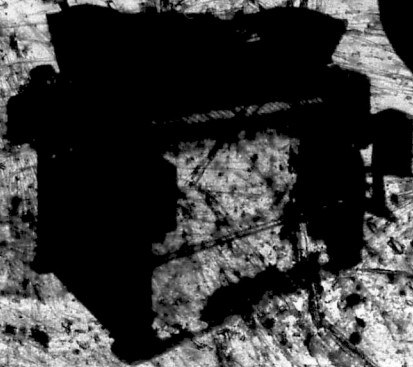
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