

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor

W. G. Spoolson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, M.P., who was Minister of State at the Colonial Office while the Socialists were in power, has on a number of occasions criticized the idea of a bilateral Colonial policy. In an attempt to develop his argument in *New Commonwealth*, he has, now unconsciously disclosed his shallowness. Having asked how there could be agreement not to oppose a Conservative Government except on questions of detail when the two parties differ fundamentally in outlook on the Colonies, he proceeds to make a number of assertions which are either inaccurate or disputable. The allegation is that racial discrimination has always been opposed by Labour, but that to the majority of Conservatives it has seemed in the natural order of things that Natives should be excluded from certain fields of employment and many public places. That is a fantastic misrepresentation. Almost all British settlers in Kenya would be labelled Conservative by Mr. Dugdale, but from no field of employment in that Colony is the African excluded. In Northern Rhodesia racial discrimination in employment has been resisted at great risk by the directors of some of the great copper mines (whom Mr. Dugdale is not likely to claim as Socialists), while those who have opposed the advancement of Africans on the Copperbelt have been the European trade unionists. So much for his wild generalization on that point.

Another affirmation of the Socialist writer is that Conservatives see no reason why co-operatives should be encouraged to develop in the Colonies. We cannot recall any statement by any responsible Conservative speaker which would justify that accusation, and Mr. Dugdale will surely not plead ignorance of the fact that under

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, as under his Tory predecessor, Lord Chandos, every possible encouragement has been given to the development of the co-operative movement in the Colonies. Many Conservatives are openly delighted when one of the enterprises of the Colonial Development Corporation fails — just as they were at the collapse of the groundnut scheme, writes the reckless ex-Minister. Knowing most of the Conservatives in both Houses of Parliament who have been critical of the C.D.C., we say without hesitation that we do not believe one of them was pleased at the miscalculations of the Corporation. We are equally of opinion that nobody worth a second thought, whatever his party allegiance, was delighted at the failure of the groundnut scheme. Conservative speakers and writers, like *East Africa and Rhodesia*, foretold the collapse of the groundnut scheme because of the gross inefficiency of the management and the inept recruitment of staff could have no other result. While Mr. Dugdale, Mr. Strachey, Sir Leslie Plummer, and other ornaments of Socialism continued to declare that all was well, more realistic men gave repeated warnings of the slender but sincere hope that the danger might be recognized and averted. To misrepresent that attitude as one of joy at the collapse of the project is disgraceful.

This imprudent writer declares that the Conservatives believe that the white settlers' interests should be considered first, and that the interests of the Africans should be considered only in a subordinate position. We believe that is in fact a fair judgment in respect of East or Central Africa. The words and the actions of the last three Conservative Secretaries of State, Mr. Oliver Stanley

Lord Chandos and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, have shown that there is no warrant whatsoever for such an assertion. There was no material difference between the policy on that subject of those three Conservative Ministers and the two Socialist Secretaries of State, Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. James Griffiths, who have held office since the last war. Both visited East and Central Africa, both took great pains to inform themselves about those

territories, both were satisfied to maintain the policy which they inherited, and both have repeatedly paid public tribute to the contributions made by white settlers. Lord Ogmores, another Socialist leader and former colleague of Mr. Dugdale, has done likewise. Mr. Dugdale — whose short and unhappy visit to Tanganyika will long be remembered by East Africans — is alone in his disparagement.

Notes By The Way

Changes in Kenya

KENYA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, which is to reassemble, must be expected to develop a character noticeably different from that which it has shown during the past year. There are changes in personnel and in tendency which are of considerable potential importance. Major Cavendish-Bentinck has left the Council of Ministers to become Speaker. Mr. Welwood has joined the War Council in the place of Mr. Blundell, and he has surrendered the roving commission which office without portfolio enabled him to adopt, and is now concentrating on the work of the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Nobody can predict with certainty the results of these and other factors, but that they will influence the uneasy balances and stresses within the Council is highly probable. What happens in the next few months may greatly affect the general election of next year, at which time the standing of individuals with their colleagues and with the country at large will be a major factor. During the intervening period, therefore, the achievements of potential leaders will be watched with special interest.

Impressed the House

OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS, none has so much enhanced his status among his colleagues during the past year as Group Captain L. R. Briggs, who represents the Mount Kenya constituency. Entering public life for the first time at the last general election, he applied himself quietly to the study of procedure, and East Africa's general problems, to the work of the committees to which he was appointed, and to the service of his area, which was soon to find itself very much in the front line in the Kikuyu rebellion. He began to put questions in Council with increasing frequency, but his participations in debate were infrequent and brief until 18 months or so ago. Then, because his constituency (in which he farms himself) became badly infected with Mau Mau, he became involved in the successive debates on that subject. Speaking from personal knowledge, he repeatedly emphasized the weaknesses of the civil, military, and police arrangements, and so impressed himself upon the House that by the beginning of this year he was considered in some circles to have made himself the best spokesman for those public men who were seriously dissatisfied with the handling of the tribal revolt and with the settler leadership. Some others spoke more often and with less restraint, but the recognition spread that he was putting the case with consistent clarity, fairness, and vigour.

Settler Team Split In Fragments

BECAUSE MR. BLUNDELL, the elected member who had been appointed Minister without Portfolio and a

member of the War Council, made himself the advocate of the Government whenever it came under attack in connection with Mau Mau (although some of his closest associates urged him to share that duty with others, including in particular the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General), Group Captain Briggs found himself in the position of having to cross swords in the Legislature with the man who had led the European settler team until it split into fragments — because the majority of its members grew first doubtful, then perturbed, and finally distrustful of his leadership. At last more than half of the group of 14 publicly rejected Mr. Blundell's leadership. For a while there was no serious attempt from any quarter to explore the possibility of cohesion. During that period Group Captain Briggs concentrated on the main issues, speaking objectively and candidly, and not hesitating to say in the Legislature what many other people were saying in private. The result was that he was eventually asked to accept the leadership of the majority group.

Chairman of Majority Group

HE WAS RELUCTANT to accept on the ground that the difficult and delicate problems to be solved required directing from someone of greater political experience, but he undertook to act as their chairman on the understanding that it should be regarded as a private and tentative arrangement to which no publicity should be given, in order that his friends should not stand committed to him, and so that the split in the European Elected Members' Association should not be accentuated. It is most unusual for a politician in any country to undertake any kind of work without wanting the knowledge to be broadcast; all too often they expect the widest publicity for the acceptance of even a trivial office, and they are prone to cling to an appointment when it has ceased to engage their enthusiasm. Here was a different kind of legislator — keen, but diffident; willing to work, but not anxious for recognition; convinced that the Government had to be attacked, and quite ready to join in the assault, but not seeking any credit for success.

Friendly Discipline

WHAT BEGAN AS A private arrangement has now been mentioned in a public speech by Group Captain Briggs's associates in a public comment on measures which I had, of course, previously treated as confidential. My information is that those who were previously *francs tireurs* have been brought by him under friendly discipline, (with exceptions which must have been expected by those who knew the personalities involved). That, indeed, must have been evident to all who read the *Kenya Herald* regularly.

Because of these developments the majority group of elected members—and, I believe, other people—were especially pleased at his inclusion in the delegation recently sent to England by the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. That visit, which has given him direct contact with many leading political figures in the United Kingdom and others deeply interested in Kenya affairs, will stand him and Kenya in good stead, for it must help him in dealing with the problems with which the Colony is beset.

Candid Critic

His MODESTY is a real asset. —So is his refusal to stand on principle merely because it is opposed by some powerful interests. His relations with the African and Asian members of the Legislative Council have always been good; and he is a warm admirer of the Colonial Service, though he has revealed the weaknesses of some of its members and methods. He is, moreover, one of those men so badly needed in East Africa for his songs, like, for the good of the State, are prepared at need to criticize those for whom they have personal regard. The shortcomings of some of those who bear public responsibility have too often escaped remark.

merely because they were old friends of members of the Legislative Council or party members of the same club. The participation in debates, in committees and in public meetings of Sir Roy Caplan, Frigg has gained for him a significant degree of influence during the past years and all the indications are that his position will grow stronger despite his advanced age.

Shave 5/-?

A FRIEND OF MINE, finishing himself at Cairo Airport in the early hours of the morning, had himself shaved while the aircraft was being refuelled. The extortion, I believe, would be much too mild a word) was 7s.. A fellow passenger who had his hair trimmed and a shave was asked to pay 2s/6, but compounded for one third of the figure after vigorous disputation. I record these facts as a warning to other travellers by air. Only a few days earlier I had been told by an East African who had just spent three weeks in the Egyptian capital that he found the cost of living there much less than in Zanzibar, which is notoriously cheap by East African standards. The rapacity at the airport can therefore not be explained or excused by local inflation.

Sir Roy Welensky on Racial and Economic Policy

Federation One of the Best Places for Investment in the Commonwealth

WE AIM AT SETTLING a pattern of race relations for the whole of Africa in the future, declared Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, at a dinner given in his honour by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Club at the Savoy Hotel last week.

Sir Roy said he believed that the Federation's policy of partnership, as stated in the Constitution, would soon be a place among the leading nations of Africa. He would not mind the extreme alternatives of a continent broken into black and white States, with legislative barriers between the races, or the equally impossible creed of Africa for the Africans. Both were policies of despair.

"I know," he continued, "of the snarling that is used by protagonists of both views. Do you want your daughter to marry a black man? or, Every white man is an exploiter and our only way is to chase the white man out of Africa. I know how easy it is to get people to swallow these views.

"It is easy to criticize, but more exacting to adopt the intelligent and patient concept of partnership. We are determined not to sacrifice our chances of success through concessions to extremists.

Tremendous Stakes

Those privileged to play a part in the great events that are taking place in Africa today were not unaware of the tremendous stakes that they were playing for. Sir Roy believed that the success or failure of what he termed the "experiment in partnership" would decide the future of Africa.

Sir Roy said he knew that there were people in the United Kingdom who would have preferred the Federation to have been stillborn. "Far from that being the case, let me assure you that we have a very lusty two-year-old infant which is well on its way to growing into a sturdy childhood, and I look forward to seeing it as a fine, big strapping son of the Commonwealth."

It was true, Sir Roy said, that although the Federation had a stable Government, its Constitution was

some what clumsy, but it would not be so many years before it would be amended in the proper and correct constitutional way.

He also pointed out that the Federation was one of the best places to invest money in the Commonwealth. He mentioned the rise in the prices of their goods. These remarks were not particularly palatable, but they were the words of a friend. He added that he was "very carelessly surprised" to see the way people were talking.

"I am satisfied that there is nothing they can do in France (which he recently visited) that you cannot do in this country. Britain could muster as much technical skill and energy as any other country in Europe.

Overseas Trade

It was, however, no longer possible for United Kingdom industry and commerce to compete or successfully in a large business with overseas interests from London. His attitude was "Get out into the Federation.

The Federation was one of the best places for investment within the Commonwealth, Sir Roy asserted. It had tremendous wealth. It was merely beginning to exploit its mineral resources. The second largest producer of copper in the world, it also possessed large deposits of coal, lead, tin, vanadium, cobalt, asbestos and chrome. The year's tobacco crop was worth over £10m.; the agricultural potential was considerable. Shortly after independence production in the Eastern districts of Southern Rhodesia was a large scale timber industry.

The Federation had experienced a period unequalled in the last 25 years. It was a period to substitute this claim. In 1954 it had a population of 1.3m. In 1955 it had a population of 1.4m. In 1954 it was £143m. In 1955 it was £153m. The Federation's economy was often provided a fair indication of a country's economic activity. The Federation's main carriers were the railways. In 1949 they netted a mileage of 2,218m. Last year it was 3,460m.

Admittedly, there were only seven million people in a country of 200,000 square miles, said Sir Roy, pointed out that the African population would double in 30 years, and the

Europeans were increasing 10% annually. At this rate the Federation's population in 30 years' time would be in the region of 18m, by the turn of the century its population would equal that of France. "Does anyone doubt that the Federation will play an increasingly important part in shaping the destiny of Africa?" Sir Roy asked.

It was of the utmost importance that the Federation utilized its manpower and material resources to the fullest extent. To Sir Roy's way of thinking this meant that it be not staidly in the way of any man's progress. I believe the correct approach to our racial problem is the economic one. I believe that we should follow the view that any man or woman is entitled to what they can earn. Now that does not mean a reaction to our standards of civilization. I would never be a party to that. We must aim at providing work and opportunity for everyone who desires it.

It was with this in mind that the Federation has initiated the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. This cheap power project would provide the main spring for an industrial revolution that would provide opportunity to both Europeans and Africans to play their part in the creation of a Great Central African State.

Guests from Federation

Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation and president of the Club, presided at the dinner. Guests from the Federation included Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, resident director in Africa of the British South Africa Company, and chairman of the Central Africa Airways Corporation; Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Federal M.P. for Bulawayo-suburbs, and Mrs. Eastwood; Mr. J. Franklin, the Member for African Interests in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, Commander and Mrs. T. C. Cachrao, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Finn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spirro, Mr. and Mrs. Yogan, Mr. W. S. Parker and Mrs. A. K. White.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aspinall, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Aymer, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. B. Axtell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. A. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Altam, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. H. Beyer, Lady Barbara Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. C. B. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mr.

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Increase in Uganda's Agricultural Production Vital

Extracts from Sir Andrew Cohen's Speech to New Legislature Last Thursday

WHAT THEN IS THE TASK which lies before the Ugandan Legislative Council? Above all it must establish itself as a living institution in the eyes of the people throughout the country and show that it deserves the confidence of the country and of public opinion in the United Kingdom.

How will this be achieved? First, I suggest, the Council must continue, as it has done in the past, to address itself to the great practical problems of social and economic development. Much progress has been made during recent years, but very much more remains to be done. The confidence of the public will, I believe, be gained less by the eloquence of your speeches than by the wisdom of the measures which you pass and the practical success of the plans which you approve. I hope therefore that you will address yourselves objectively, skillfully and energetically to all the problems which come before you.

The work of a Legislative Councillor is not confined to this Central Chamber. I hope that representatives in members in particular will tour their constituencies frequently, telling people what the Legislative Council and the Government is doing. Some members have been doing this already. All should do. The task is to disseminate information and to spread understanding. Personal contact is more effective than newspaper articles. The greater the interest taken by the public in this country in

the work of its Central Legislature, the more effective will the members of that Legislature be and the more efficient will the Government of the country become. An ignorant or indifferent public opinion is a millstone round the neck of any Legislature or Government. You, as members of the Council, can contribute greatly to the task of making people understand the importance of the Legislative Council and the value of the work which it is doing.

I do not want to smother you with exhortations of a general character. So let me speak briefly of some of the practical problems in front of you. I can name only a few of them and I will say nothing of education which, as you know, is always closest to my heart.

First, we must ask ourselves whether community development has yet achieved its full results. The primary object of community development is to stimulate the initiative of people for local schemes for their own betterment. This progress has been made in their own villages, in their own country, and the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, in his department, as I shall be concentrating his efforts upon promoting such schemes.

But enough said, every scheme should have a local initiative, if it once starts, it is like a bush fire, gathering momentum and spreading more widely as it goes forward.

Has the Co-operative movement yet achieved its full potential? We can warmly congratulate the Commissioner for Co-operative Development and his department for all that they have done in the remarkable growth of the movement to over 1,000 primary societies in the space of eight years. Uganda is among the leading territories in this field. The

main progress has been made in marketing societies, has sufficient been achieved yet in credit and thrift societies, building societies and farming societies? Has the co-operative movement done as much as it could in increasing improved agricultural practices?

Next medical services. A committee under the distinguished chairmanship of Professor Fraser of Birmingham, England, is now studying these and we are fortunate to have collected so distinguished a body of people from outside Uganda to undertake this examination. The public appreciate the quality of the services performed by our Medical Department.

But severely the Government, Department benefits from periodic reviews of policy. This discussion and analysis of services have been from these reviews during the last year and the review of medical and health services will be equally valuable. We shall eagerly await the report of the committee. I am bound to pose problems of finance and policy which we shall look to the Ministers and the Assistant Minister of Social Services to look in consultation with the Director and in co-operation with members of this Council.

Land Tenure

Next land tenure. The new Buganda agreement has laid down that discussions between the General Government and the Kabaka's Government shall be begun as soon as practicable with a view to determining whether the status of any part of the Crown Land in Buganda can be modified. For the rest of the country we are now working on a new policy which will be discussed in length and in detail with the Councils throughout the three provinces concerned.

The policy will be designed to substitute for the concept of Crown Land in the rural areas a form more fitted to what we are in fact doing and have been doing for many years, namely preserving the land for the benefit of the African people and their descendants. We aim at the Associate local African representatives more closely with the control of land, the distribution, and to provide for the issue to Africans of individual titles to the land they occupy.

The whole question of African land tenure is of the utmost importance and of great complexity. It will be the task of the Minister of Land Tenure to carry out the obligations imposed by this subject throughout the country in co-operation with the Minister of Local Government and in due course, when these consultations have been completed, it will be his task to lay down the proposals to the Legislative Council.

Next come the problems of the towns, the problems of housing of urban areas, of urban local government, and above all of building the towns into living communities. These problems arise in Kampala, in Mbale and other towns in the Protectorate, and also in the Kibiga, where the Protectorate Government is anxious to give every possible assistance to the Kabaka's Government.

Economic Organization

Then come to the very important question of the economic organization of Government. There has been some public concern on this subject and a feeling I believe that Government has not given close enough attention to this part of its machinery. May I assure honorable members that this is not so. We have in fact given much attention to this matter. But the Government could hardly have been expected to announce how these affairs will be handled until the Ministry was complete. I hope shortly to discuss with the Ministry concerned and with eight representative members chosen by the Representative Members' Organization for the composition and the functions of the Development Council, which under the Executive Council, is to be mainly instrumental for the discussion of economic policy and our development programme.

The Minister of Finance will no doubt, in due course announce what Government propose to do. I hope also that we shall shortly establish a Board of Finance through which the commercial community will be able to make representations to the Government on matters of concern to them. Finally, we hope that if the Legislative Council agrees, an economic adviser to the Government will soon be appointed; his office will be available not only to the Minister of Finance, but to all other Ministers, as well, and no doubt his expert knowledge will prove itself felt widely throughout the Government. It is my intention that he should be the Secretary of the Development Council.

Finally I come to the subject of productivity. There is no subject of greater importance to the country at this stage of our development, in particular productivity is something which if we do not take care to attend to, our social and other services have been greatly expanded in recent years and every branch of Government and of this Council is anxious to see these services expanded still further. The public in every part of the country expects us to do this and, if we fail, will hold the Government and the Legislative Council responsible.

But we shall not be able to expand and improve these ser-

vices, we may not even be able to maintain them, unless we can steadily and continuously expand both our production and our ability to produce. Unless our national income and our investment level can be steadily increased, there will not be enough money to pay for education, medical services, roads, water supplies and for the other things which a modern country needs and the public are demanding in increasing measure.

Mining and secondary industries can help to broaden the base of our economy, and I hope that the constitutional arrangements we have arrived at in this country will have secured the right atmosphere for development in these important fields. It is now wide acceptance in the country of the need to expand our economy, and investors who come here in the full spirit, ready to identify themselves with the progress of this young and brave people, can be assured of warm welcome and a fruitful field for their work.

But we are primarily an agricultural country, a country of peasant producers. That is our great strength and our main source of national wealth and our Government must make our first priority to increase our agricultural production. It is my duty to repeat this.

Productivity Plan

The Productivity Committee, a strong and representative body under the chairmanship of the Minister of Natural Resources, has produced a plan excellently fitted to achieve a steady and sustained increase in the production and efficiency of our peasant agriculture. The plan has been approved by the Legislative Council and is now in force. This plan is the key-stone of our national development plan. It is the fountain from which the life-blood of this country will flow.

Already the Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services has been recruiting the scientific and professional staff which is needed from overseas for the development of Makerere agricultural faculty. It is going forward and to train African agricultural officers and other agricultural staff, schemes for the recruitment and training of agricultural staff, schemes for the habitation of the peasants and for settlement from Makerere already under way. Progress is being made with the planning of tea production schemes to be run in co-operation by the Government and private enterprise and in other ways. I shall elsewhere refer to the steps we are taking to increase our agricultural production throughout the country in Buganda and in all the districts in the other Provinces.

The Government has also given close attention to two other important means of securing an increase in production, the importation of African goods in the rural areas and the supply of African goods. The Council will be debating later this session in the course of the committee on the advancement of Africans in the country if the programme it recommends is carried into effect. I have no doubt that the effects on production and on the whole economy of the country will be very advantageous. The Ministry of Finance is arranging many surveys to find out what people are spending their money on, why they are spending it and what goods are needed to fulfil their spending. This increasing knowledge will help to guide the Government in the employment of standards of living. I have earlier in the year informed the assembled commercial men of East Africa what a great contribution they can make to economic development and increased production by improving the quality and variety of goods provided in the shops.

All Depends on the Farmer

All these things, the Government can do, but in the end it is the farmer himself who must increase production. It depends on the farmer himself. You can bring a hose to the water, but you cannot make your child drink. It is up to the farmer and his effort and on his understanding of the needs of the country that our economic expansion, the raising of our national income, the growth of our Government revenues and the expansion of our social services will depend.

When I came to this country the target was to increase cotton production to 500,000 bales a year. We have not yet nearly approached this target and I shall be deeply disappointed if I have to leave this country without this target being achieved. This year there was a bumper crop of 1,500,000 bales. There is no doubt that the target of 500,000 bales should be exceeded in future years if the conditions are favourable and if it is necessary.

I hope that the members of the Legislative Council will address themselves particularly to the means of persuading our farmers to redouble their efforts in cotton and other forms of production. Let this be our first priority during the next six months. May I indeed leave in your minds honourable members an urgent matter as I can make it to devote a great deal of your attention to this absolutely vital matter of increasing our national wealth.

Native Middle Classes in East and Central Africa

Social Strata are Becoming Increasingly Differentiated — by Clyde Mitchell

BELOW ARE GIVEN EXTRACTS from three papers submitted to the recent conference in London of the "International Institute of Differing Civilizations." As reported in our issue of last week, the conference discussed the emergence of a middle class in tropical and sub-tropical climates, and the following articles deal with this subject in British Central and British East Africa, and the Seychellands.

Dr. J. CLYDE MITCHELL, director of The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, said when dealing with "The African Middle Classes in South Central Africa," that missionaries by their example and skills had introduced Africans to Western civilization and that Africans now regarded Europeans as a "reference group" whose economic and social behaviour set a standard to which they aspired.

He continued (in part):

"Barely 10 years after the establishment of British rule those Africans who had had some education from missionaries were able to fill posts as clerks and employers, and their rise in rank was appropriately rewarded by higher wages, better rations, better houses, and generally by better treatment from their European masters.

Town Roots

"At the same time missionaries were training evangelists and teachers. Quite explicitly the missionaries set out to present a 'civilized' way of life as an ideal to which their trainees should aspire. They sought that nakedness was shameful and that the mission teachers and evangelists could scarcely avoid being drawn into the struggle for a higher standard of living in particular, and a civilized way of life in general.

"This was the beginning of the African middle classes. Today the middle classes are represented in towns by the white collar workers, traders, skilled workers, and supervisors in industry and Government. In rural areas the principal activities of the middle classes are the teachers, evangelists, the white collar employees of Native authorities, and traders, but the number of these in rural areas is not as great as in the towns, where the African middle classes have their roots. The growth of the African middle classes, therefore, has followed the growth of industries and towns.

"Until industry expanded there was little development of the middle classes since the Government employed more clerks, and the missions, who trained more and more teachers and evangelists. These early representatives of the middle class, for whom the Europeans were a reference group, dressed appropriately in European clothes, started acquiring European furniture and such goods as sewing machines, bicycles, shot-guns, etc.

Pith Helmets

"It is significant that until recently the symbol of the African in European employment has been the pith helmet. Before the Second World War most Europeans wore pith helmets and so it was that African clerks, teachers, evangelists, and others in white collar occupations wore the pith helmets. Now, however, this habit has disappeared among Europeans and is becoming so disappearing among Africans. Except for the same old-fashioned standard of life has become more than a mere fashion. The sum of these changes has raised questions about the status of unskilled workers who are unskilled workers in towns make it difficult to achieve what they consider to be a civilized European way of life.

"Observation of the behaviour of unskilled Africans in the town tends to confirm that the pith helmet is linked with the European way of life and that the African middle class are those who have most nearly achieved this. This is confirmed by the responses of 226 pupils from a technical school. While they tended to rate skilled occupations rather more highly than did their academic colleagues, their criteria of occupa-

tions still left the white collar as the most prestigious and the unskilled workers solidly in the lowest ranks.

"African in the middle class are particularly prone to exhibit what Veblen has called conspicuous consumption. They tend to spend their incomes on articles which are not necessary to sustain their European way of life. They are foremost in expending on clothing. We can take, for example, the bricklayer at work on the scaffold dressed in a suit, or the lounge club struggling to keep himself clean of the dust who sets out on a very dusty journey similarly arrayed, or the white collar employee of the Native authority staff who on duty on the hill-top of a hillside wears a suit and who on duty in the bush wears a suit and mud boots. It is not that the suit was sweltering, was pressed into service, or that the white waistcoat and bowler

European Way of Life

"Some of the inhabitants of Chilimbi, the middle class residential suburb of Lusaka, support their names in that outside their homes is exactly the same way as the European residents display their names outside their houses in Africa.

"The European way of life tends to be adopted in Africa. This is well illustrated by the reaction of women in the town wearing European style clothing. They soon begin to wear European type clothing if it is inconvenient to carry their babies on their backs, as traditionally they did, so in towns more and more couples are buying perambulators.

"A middle class African in town today lives in a house with glass windows, wooden door and corrugated iron or asbestos roof. He furnishes his house in the European style. He cooks his food on a stove and his diet now contains European foodstuffs. He buys newspapers and reads the consumption of the local European population. He tunes in to the news service in English from the local radio station. He spends his leisure time at tennis and concerts or organized sports meetings.

"Quite consistently he holds the way of life of his European compatriot in fine contempt. He prefers a cowboy song to a folk song, and speaks English to his fellows in preference to vernacular. If he is a convert for his skin colour, he is in many respects a European.

"But at present, however much they may have taken over European values and modes of behaviour, Africans are not fully accepted by the European group. This means that middle class Africans more than others must be subjected to intense frustration. The ideal to which they have aspired is that of a society in which their mobility brings them to the social classes, but, in spite of their aspirational socialization, they are not accepted by the class to which they aspire. They are thus foredoomed to frustration.

Political Reaction

"This frustration must lead and has led to organizations which challenge the existing social order. The precursor of the present African National Congress, which challenges the dominant position of Europeans, came into being in the early 1930s. Numerous African welfare societies in Northern Rhodesia in towns which drew their members from the urban Africans, had political objectives; the word 'welfare' interpreted in the widest possible sense. It was from the amalgamation of the welfare societies that the African National Congress came into being. From its inception the Congress has drawn its main support from the urban middle classes.

"Social strata within the African population are becoming increasingly differentiated. Formerly the difference between the unskilled and other classes was not great but with increasing educational facilities and vastly increased opportunities for employment in skilled occupations these differences are becoming exaggerated. The skilled and unskilled classes are being drawn together in opposition to the white collar classes.

"Hence in the mining industry the African Staff Association has come into being in competition to the African Workers' Union. The Staff Association is the representative of the white collar workers, while the Workers' Union is the representative of the unskilled workers. Recently the Staff Association has come out on strike with the unskilled workers.

"Educated Africans have not yet taken to the European way of life and accepted for their reference group beyond their predecessors or arcadian rural tribal group. This 'black nationalism' comes about when the Europeans are rejected as a reference group. Whether the African middle class will react in this way or prefer to push for their full acceptance by the white group at present appears uncertain.

MR. C. W. WHEELEY, of the Commonwealth Institute, contributed a paper on "The Development of a Middle Class in British East Africa," saying, *inter alia*:

"In the East African context the term 'middle class' excludes the ruling class, the chiefs, and including the new, non-traditional elite of professional men and substantial entrepreneurs and the 'middle class' properly so-called, or lower middle class, clerks, petty traders, kulak, farmers, etc. Also, though this not justified by normal European usage, skilled workers. In East Africa even the median skill and responsibility possessed by a factory-drover is a wage two or three times that of a common labourer and commensurately higher social status."

"Externally, in the wholesale trade, finance, and secondary industry are almost entirely in the hands of Europeans and Asians. Retail trade and the primary marketing of agricultural produce are dominated by Asians, though in the latter field they have been challenged in very recent years by the rise of African co-operatives. Until lately only Europeans and a few Asians were engaged in agriculture, or more than a family-labour, hoe-cultive, etc. and to this statement there are still very few exceptions outside the Buganda Province of Uganda. The most responsible office jobs are mostly held by Asians, who are also prominent in the ranks of skilled labour."

"In many of the professions, such as law, only a minor part of the teaching staff are Africans, though numerically, not dominant, but in some they have not reached the highest ranks. As yet, the African professional classes have made an immense and indisputable contribution to the development of the continent, but it is not certain that of the Asians, the modern standard is higher, or many times, as a result of an indigenous middle class."

Closed to Africans

"Yet, in the professions, there is an institutional barrier to the entry of Africans. No profession is closed to Africans, but in many they have not in fact entered. In Africa, for example, the public services, the technical training of the professions, the management of African participation in the territories, the offices of Governments, and the like, are closed to Africans. An African middle class has in fact not yet formed."

"In the sphere of commerce, the general attitude to Africans has been one of hostility. Few African traders are many, but African petty traders are very few. In Uganda, though there are a number of three to five year co-operatives, there have been believed to handle about three-quarters of the total volume of commerce. African entrepreneurs, it is estimated, have a number of disadvantages. They lack the capital and an elementary knowledge of accounting and arithmetic. They are confronted by the established and largely entrenched and conservative community."

"The main reason for the poor success of African enterprise appears to be the general absence of the basic commercial attributes of integrity, honesty, and a further, a profound lack of ambition. The Africans, on which has been taught to regard the progress of the continent as a hindrance and economic progress as a goal. There is widespread feeling that the continent is being actively, however ill-conceived, and conducted, but to bring in large profits, and that it is the fault of the Government for not helping the Africans to develop a proper attitude for a rising middle class."

Government Attitude

"Governments are, in fact, doing a good deal to help the Africans. A commercial college has been set up in Uganda. The Government lends money to African co-operatives on easy terms; and the Tanganyika Government is preparing to set up a co-operative co-ordinating committee to assist in the retail trade and in the marketing and processing of primary products. Yet it may be doubted whether such measures will be really effective, until the attitude and standards change, as they surely will, if the policy of separation and general segregation is abandoned."

"The reasons for the present state of affairs are so much too complex for Africans to do anything about them. There is a general feeling of helplessness on the part of Africans, and the feeling of helplessness is a result of being at the mercy of their own unchallenged Africans do not. Moreover, even the success of a business, a number of times, is the result of the African trader, who usually fails to take a long-term view of his own business."

"No change is commoner in official circles than that a middle class needs to be developed in the interest of political stability. Yet in most of these existing middle classes appear as disturbing rather than stabilizing forces. It is true that the great majority of highly educated Africans pass into Government service as chiefs, teachers, assistant medical officers, assistant agricultural officers, and the like, and are therefore with the partial exception of the teachers, politically null. But this is a very important though numerically small element of independent professional men—lawyers, journalists, and teachers in non-Government schools—who are almost all active politicians."

Constitutional Changes

"All three territories have recently had or are about to have new constitutions providing for much increased African participation at or near the summit. Local Government, formerly based on hereditary chief or nomination from above, or a combination of both, is receiving a steady infusion of the elective principle. It is certain that the appetite will grow by what it feeds on, and that there will be tension for many years between the five points of the political compass—the European community, the Asian community, the British bureaucracy, the chiefs, and the new type of African political leader."

"Yet this is by no means the most acute problem of East African politics. The really extreme, destructive, culturally retrograde movements which bedevil parts of East Africa may be partly officered and inspired by dissident members of the new elite, but their main impulse seems to be derived neither from these nor from the masses of the poor, but from the lower middle class, the vast inhabitants of the no-man's-land between two worlds, the people with no firm position in the economic system, who cope with sophistication enough to read newspapers, but not enough to read them with discernment. The mobilizing and laming of this lower middle class will be the most urgent task for East African Governments, however they may be composed. More and better education seems to be the main long-term answer."

Professor Joseph A. Constanzo, director of the Political Administrative School in Somalia, wrote of the development of the middle class in the Somaliland:

"He mentioned that there are about 400 Europeans in Somaliland, 2,600 in the French, and 5,000 Italians in the territory under Italian trusteeship."

He continued (in part):

"Only a few Somalis have completed secondary school studies, and none perhaps have qualified in higher education. This implies that none of them exercises the liberal professions, and only a few in French and British Somaliland are in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. In the territory under Italian trusteeship a larger number now occupy the higher positions in the public administration."

Participation in Government

"Nevertheless, the participation of Somalis in the government is already numerous and is increasing rapidly. The principal organs in which Somalis collaborate are in British Somaliland, the Protectorate Advisory Council, whose membership includes 24 non-European and 40 European members, and in French Somaliland, the Representative Council, with 12 seats occupied by Europeans and 13 by non-Europeans."

"Furthermore, Somalis participate in the representation of the Territory in the French Parliamentary system; this representation in 1954 consisted of a European deputy in the National Assembly, a Somali senator in the Council of the Republic, and a Dankalian councillor on the assembly of the French Union."

"In the territory under Italian trusteeship the Territorial Council consisted in 1955 of 57 members, of whom 47 were non-Europeans and four Europeans."

"In the Somali territory under Italian trusteeship Italians are being gradually replaced by Somalis in all the positions for the organization of the territory. Thus many of the district commissioners and other assistants are Somalis, and many Somali officials now occupy high positions in the administration."

"The British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland Somali Youth League, which has branches in British Somaliland, French Somaliland, and the Native Somali Republic, is a trend in the territory under Italian trusteeship, and is the severest political party well organized and very active, the most important being the Hawa Diga Maref, the Party of the Young Somalis, the Somali Democratic Party, and the Somali Youth League."

East Africa Needs An Expanding Population

Royal Commission Discusses Pressure on the Land

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the real effects of urbanization on the birth and death rates of Africans does not justify us in making confident generalizations. We have insufficient knowledge of the effect of the breakdown of traditional customs on birth and fertility rates. We know even less about the effects of modern ways of living on the age of marriage, or on the strength of marriage ties and obligations, or of the effects of labour migration on fertility. There is very little information on the expectation of life. Moreover, as relatively isolated tribes are brought into active participation in the life and economy of the territories as a whole, considerable shifts in population and considerable changes in the habits of the people are likely to take place. The traditional checks which operate in isolated communities will then be further weakened.

It is arguable that the more rapid the rate at which the traditional tribal social order and economy disintegrates in face of the spread of the modern way of life and economy, the greater will be the difficulties of social and psychological adjustment for the peoples affected. But it may also be argued that the more the process of transition is retarded the less speedily a rise in the living standards of the indigenous populations be accomplished, and it can at least be maintained that even if, in the process of change from the one type of economy to the other, new and difficult social problems are created, one of the results of the change will be to increase the resources by means of which these new problems can be tackled.

More Children than Elders

In the three East African territories there are relatively few children and relatively few elderly people. The proportion of the population in the productively effective adult age-groups, moreover, is relatively small in relation to the dependent population of both young and old persons. It is sometimes thought that in such a situation a particular danger arises for the future if birth rates remain high while death rates fall sharply as a result of the greater application of modern science. If the present age distribution is favourable to high rates of population growth, a sharp fall in death rates might, it is sometimes thought, lead to an increase in population which was much greater than could be sustained by any process of industrialization or economic change which might reasonably be expected to occur.

Mr. Goldthorpe refers in a memorandum to this fear in East Africa, which he, in his opinion rightly, discounts. In our opinion there is no evidence to suggest that up to the present the general rate of growth of the African population has exceeded the overall ability of the economy of the three territories to support it. Indeed, we believe that the recently accelerated growth of population is in part both a cause and a consequence of the greater economic opportunities which are open to the indigenous population.

The growth of population should by itself present no overall problem of population pressure provided the many obstacles to the economic mobility of the factors of production necessary for the development of the modern exchange economy can be overcome. We refer elsewhere to these obstacles. It will suffice to mention here only the outstanding example that at present it is often difficult for appreciable numbers of

persons to migrate from areas where the land is relatively scarce to settle in areas where it is relatively abundant, owing to tribal jealousy and restrictions. On the other hand, we can conceive of a population problem of extreme intractability if the general economy is not allowed to expand while the application of modern science succeeds in bringing about a drastic reduction in death rates.

Much of the discussion on the problem of population in East Africa has been unduly influenced by the belief that there is some optimum rate of population growth, that it is possible to over-populate a territory, and that in East Africa this hypothetical rate is already being exceeded. This mechanical approach to the problem is fallacious. It treats population growth as an independent variable, whereas it will be conditioned by changes in social and economic organization and by the aptitudes of the people.

Natural Forces

Indeed the very concept of an optimum population or an optimum rate of population growth in regard to human societies implies the possibility of some conscious effort to curv either the rate of population growth or the means by which the society utilizes or increases the natural resources at its disposal. It implies, therefore, neither control of population growth nor the possibility of improving the environment once a postulated situation in which individuals are dependent upon the mercy of natural forces. One can, for example, have a very primitive community so dependent upon the natural environment and the ministrations of the arts of influencing the weather, that the measures which would prolong the life of the community, that the population would expand and continue until it was in exact balance with the minimum amount of subsistence necessary to maintain it, in a situation which would be more favourable to the non-human than to the human species.

A human population in exact balance with its environment may be a population which is stagnating. Thus in the transition from a given standard of life to a higher standard, what may be required may be the impact of, and the opportunities resulting from, a larger population. The higher standards of living of the Western world, which resulted from the industrial revolution, could not have been achieved without the increase in population which accompanied it, and which in fact began before the main and isolated tribal communities could not be expected to achieve the division of labour and the specialization of production which provide the basis for the kind of economic advance which the major countries of the world have accomplished.

Economic Exploitation

Both the standard of living and the population of a territory which is sparsely populated and the full economic exploitation of its resources depends not on a stationary or a slowly increasing population, but on an expanding population. The possibility of an increasing population is a necessary condition for the development, as a consequence of standards of life so closely dependent on the restricted productive opportunities of the local environment. The development of specialized production and of wider markets postulates a sufficient growth in numbers to enable these changes to take place.

Further extracts from the report of the East African Royal Commission.

Paradoxical though it may appear, taking East Africa as a whole, a growth of population accompanied by appropriate social and economic institutional changes is necessary to bring about an appreciable increase in the general standard of life. For the present, therefore, there should in East Africa be no conflict between the forces making for increased population and those making for economic advance. But we should be failing in our duty if we did not add the warning that, in the absence of those institutional changes which are necessary for modern economic progress, and in the absence of the stimuli which have so far brought it about, we can see little that would prevent the African population in East Africa from falling again under the sway of the conditions which were characteristic of the recent past, when population growth was periodically checked by sudden increases in mortality and ultimately checked by the inability of the inhabitants to cope adequately with the exigencies of their environment.

Heavy Burden

We have referred to the high proportion of children among the indigenous population. The evidence suggests that the overall proportion exceeds 40%. This means that the adult population has to support a heavy burden of child dependency. Moreover, the effective working life of African adults appears to be shorter than that of adults in other countries. In so far as an improvement in standards of living causes women to cease work or causes children to start working at a later age, the supply of labour will be reduced. Similarly, when there is a shift from customary methods of subsistence production to other methods which require the labour of male adults, the shortage of adult male labourers could easily develop.

In many regions throughout the world, high population densities have not prevented a high productivity per head in agriculture. For the growth of manufacturing industry, concentrations of population do not only generally advantageously affect essential and yields higher incomes per head, but also are obtained where population density is low and productivity is thereby raised.

In East Africa it is probably true to say that the areas of highest population density are those which are most fertile. The very fertility of these lands has been one of the causes of their high population densities. It is not improbable that a higher and less interrupted rate of natural increase of population has occurred in these areas than in other areas of East Africa, owing to their more favourable ecological and climatic conditions.

Even today the densely populated areas yield to their inhabitants a relatively higher standard of life than can be obtained from the same amount of effort in the less favoured areas. But many of the densely populated areas contain considerable numbers of people who obtain their livelihood, or a large part of it, from economic activities elsewhere, as wage-earners or from non-agricultural pursuits. This is another reason why statistics of density are not a reliable index of overcrowding.

Black Spots

We were impressed by the recurring evidence that particular areas were now carrying so large a population that agricultural production in them was being retarded, that the natural resources were being destroyed, that families were unable to find access to new land, and that land which should have been lying fallow was being encroached upon. Such a situation clearly implies that with the existing state of agricultural technique and economic organization and in the absence of other types of economic activity the population is unable to support a growth in its numbers without a deterioration of its average standard of life. It implies that there must either be a change in the use of the land or a reduction in the number of people upon the land here, or, as it provides an example of the optimum population having been exceeded under conditions in which it is assumed that the amount of land, the amount of capital, the state of knowledge and skill, the social organization and other economic activities are all constant and population alone is allowed to grow.

Areas of this type illustrate in an acute form one of the main causes of poverty in East Africa — that too large a proportion of the population is still engaged in subsistence food production because agricultural methods are employed which yield too small a return on the time and effort expended.

Whereas in technologically advanced countries only some 12 to 15% of the population is engaged in producing the food required to feed the population, in most underdeveloped countries the proportion may be as much as 60%, and in some of the indigenous areas of East Africa it is even higher. Little economic progress can be expected until the productivity of the indigenous population engaged in agriculture is greatly increased.

This situation, characteristic of East Africa as a whole, has reached a critical stage in the overcrowded areas. In those areas the excessive number of persons engaged in agricultural production on the basis of outworn systems of land use must be reduced, not only to save the land from serious deterioration, but to make possible the introduction of new techniques of false agricultural productivity and to enable a smaller proportion of the population to be required for food production.

Indians in East Africa

Prior to 1900 the Indian population in East Africa numbered no more than 5,000, but by 1915 the number had increased to 25,000, a fivefold increase in little more than a decade. By 1948 the number had increased to 168,000, six and a half times the number 35 years earlier. These high rates of increase are almost entirely due to immigration.

The natural rate of increase may be between 2.5% and 3.5% per annum. On the basis of the lower figure, the Indian population, apart from immigration, would double itself in 28 years, on the basis of the higher figure, in 20 years. In either case, the rate of natural increase is greater than the corresponding rate for the indigenous African population. At the 1948 census some 50% of the Indian population were recorded as born locally. The Kenya figures illustrate the manner in which this proportion has been rising — from 24.7% in 1925, to 33% in 1931, and 42% in 1948.

The average annual intake of Indians into East Africa in recent years has been estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 7,000. Mr. Martin concludes that, assuming an immigration of this magnitude, the Indian population of East Africa would reach 313,000 by 1988. At beyond that year the Indian population should show a natural rate of increase of 2.5% per annum, whereas the proportion apart from any further immigration, would be about 15% by 1970, as compared with a total African population of, say, 25m.

Slow European Increase

The European population has increased at a much slower rate. In 1913 their numbers were probably about 9,000. By 1948 they had increased to just over 43,000. In the same period the Indian population had increased from 25,000 to 168,000. The demographic prospects are that, in the absence of some new factor, the disparity in the numbers of Europeans and Indians will continue to widen. Whereas in 1948 more than 40% of the Indian population consisted of children up to the age of 14, the corresponding proportion for the European population was only 25%.

Sir Robert Armitage

Appointed Governor of Nyasaland

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, K.C.M.G., M.P.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus, since 1953, has been appointed Governor of Nyasaland, in succession to Sir Geoffrey Colby, whose term of office expires in March. Sir Robert, who was born in 1906, was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He joined the Colonial Service in 1929 in Kenya, where, in 1945, he was appointed Secretary to the Land, Survey, and Natural Resources Department. He has held various posts, including two years as Under-Secretary and, from 1948, as Director of the Coast and Marine Department, and as Financial Secretary and Minister of Finance.

Sir Geoffrey Colby, K.C.M.G., entered the Colonial Service as an administrative officer in Nigeria in 1925. He became Director of Supplies in 1943, and Administrative Secretary in 1945. He was appointed Governor of Nyasaland in 1948. Born in 1893, Sir Geoffrey was educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge.

Book Reviews

Mr. Brockway's African Journeys

African Government Lacked Dynamic Energy

MR. ERNEST BROCKWAY'S "African Journeys" (London, 1953) makes interesting reading, and although it does not attempt to disguise his bias, the author gives the whole, fair, frank and good measure. That is not to say that his general conception of East and African would be acceptable to most people who have a far greater knowledge than he of East and Central Africa. Indeed, one might open the book at random three or four times and on each occasion find a disputable statement on each page, but that is no surprise for Mr. Brockway can have made few speeches and written few articles about Africa which have not been vulnerable in greater or lesser degree.

In Kenya he found settlers complaining that the Government had not shown dynamic energy in crushing Mau Mau at the start. His comments:

"Our complaint would be that it had shown no dynamic energy in removing the African frustration which had led to the emergence of Mau Mau. With one or two exceptions it would appear that the British officials—for it was the British who were in charge—at this time all the members of the Kenya Government were civil servants, they would have been admirably qualified as administrators. They were devoted to their job and they were free from the right-wing prejudices which were found later among the European settlers. But they had been made aware of the severity of the problems from which Africans were suffering and the intensity of African discontent. They did not realize that they were administering a volcano bound to erupt. They were doing routine things when big constructive advice was required."

Sir Evelyn's Charm

Sir Evelyn Baring, with all his charm and breadth of outlook, did not "worry". He was suited to be the head of a harmonious community rather than a society given to divisions and poisoned by hatreds. I doubt whether he was dominant enough for his immensely difficult task, strong and independent as Mau Mau was the one hard, insistent pressure on the European minority on the other. It was required that the English "upper class" be made to "share" their anxieties and their hopes as the Mau Mau atrocities occurred. It would be almost impossible for any British Governor, under these circumstances, to give the European demands the massive but more dignified scope of African appeal, economy and colour frustration. I do not feel that Sir Evelyn was equal to it, though I am wrong.

Mr. Brockway is a warm admirer of Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, writing of him:

"I am won by Sir Andrew's personality... It is not that he is handsome, many men are that. It is a spiritual quality, he is sincere and sensitive in a way that is distinctive. He has been called a 'African planner'. He is essentially a democrat. He does not believe that the people of Uganda are ready for a government for many years; meanwhile they must accept what is good for them, those who are above him and below. He is absolutely confident that he will win the day."

Uganda's Chairman

When Mr. Brockway went to address about 400 students of Makerere College he found that the chairman was a lively, friendly student, Abu Mayanja, who had just heard of his dismissal from the university for leaving a strike about food.

After the meeting I had a heart-to-heart talk with Abu and was struck by his brilliant grasp of his year. He seemed to me to be a good object to devote himself to the liberation of his people. He told me that the Government offered him a scholarship to Cambridge if he would spend three years in Government service. He didn't want it but he would regard Government service as a mere alternative way to a scholarship to an Indian university with no strings attached. What should he do? He said to the Governor, but I believe he made his decision before the latter arrived. He offers Mayanja a scholarship to Cambridge without any obligations. I was struck when I heard this, it was a generous gesture on Sir

...contradict... of his... with... hor...
...secret for...
...under the...
...administration...
...methods of...
...quibbling...
...We shall...
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...asked if...
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...word answer...

Exciting Showman

Mr. Brockway considers Jomo Kenyatta as a fascinating showman, admits his exorbitant but he drinks heavily a lot of times and was watching but refuses to believe that he was initiating the Mau Mau movement when he was planning with Mr. Brockway for the development of the African movement in the "lines". He is not satisfied that Kenyatta was even behind Mau Mau and would...
...to decide whether Kenyatta had his close...
...colleagues should be released. A Mau would have...
...released 10 years ago that Nazi war criminals would...
...released within 10 years. Few would suggest that...
...Jomo and his associates are worse than they...

The author a politician despises Mr. Blundell as an "easy-minded man, a politician all over"; he asserts that Mr. Appa Paul was an anti-European while he was Commissioner for India in East and Central Africa and he mentions that Appa Kojanani calls him "Daddy" because he thought Brockway was made a black brother by his father.

Billionaire Prophet

The boyed Sir Abdel Rahman El'Mandi Pasha, on whom he relied in Khartoum, the author writes: "I was prejudiced against him. He is both anathema and ironic and I do not like the combination of death and religion. But I was under influence of his personality and I was talked into a certain view. The Mahdists did not hate severally as he did. I have no suggestion of a prophet and I do not think he is clear and large of either his physical dexterity or his wisdom, imagination. It was this indefinable quality, a serenity and calm and certainty, which characterizes men who have the stamp of greatness. He is not doubt earnest and willing to respond..."
...Mahdi Pasha's boyhood was spent in penury, served the Sudan in the 14-18 war, won the sword of the tribe and fought and gave Abba Island on the Nile to his...
...his health was at low and sold it all for a price, and his...
...interests are now the largest in the Sudan outside the...
...Reza's change. His business premises are almost as vast as his...
...as his mansion. It has not entered any commercial...
...quarter in London which was...
...It is the nerve centre of a...
...The luxury...
...Mr. Pasha has fathered...
...highly efficient manager...
...to take in Africa...
...his own family...
...and meetings...

Multi-Racial Council

M... Island has a multi-racial local council of 12 members, of whom 10 are African, 1 is...
...Asian, and 1...
...Row...
...the...
...one-half of the government...
...Mpora...
...Council...
...Councils...
...have...
...to help...
...and we need the...

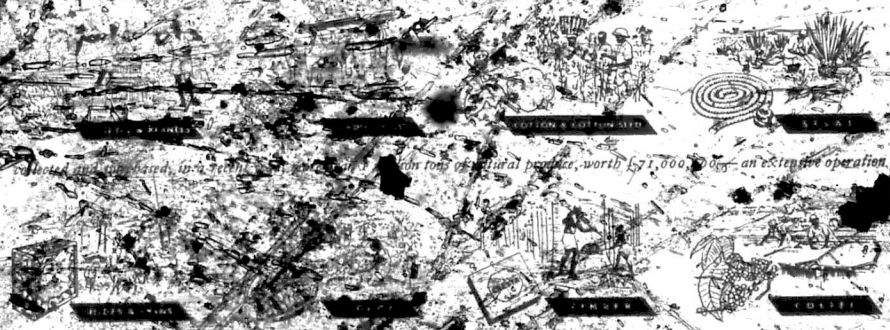
Colonial Harvesting

Mr. Williams is a man who, about six years ago, in the region he plots fulfillment of his boyhood dream to supply. He sees his country as a part of the world, and his business, dates from the days of the telegraph and radio, when the waterways were the only means of transport. His services are the only ones that do for the British, French, and the African Colonies, and also in the region of the East and West Indies, where his limited resources are put to use in the most efficient manner. (The company's business is not a monopoly, but it is a fact that the company's services are the only ones that do for the British, French, and the African Colonies, and also in the region of the East and West Indies, where his limited resources are put to use in the most efficient manner.)

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Mr. Williams, 1000, Centre, The United Africa Company



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Lord Malvern on Race

Federation, Taking

Lord Malvern has completely changed his racial policy. The Federal Prime Minister said in this last week's Budget when he opened the annual conference of the Institute of Administrators in European Africa in Southern Africa.

The conference was held in Johannesburg from the 15th to 20th. Delegates from the 10 Rhodesias and 10 other territories were also present from Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, and the Portuguese territories.

Lord Malvern said that at one time he was in favour of an ultimate racial segregation, but from experience of nearly 10 years he has so modified his views. The African race is not to remain a so-called European.

"The development of a racial division of philosophical content with respect to segregation, he continued. 'One way of doing it is to have a white and black, were so basic a difference in their aims that they could be achieved by providing a common basis of economic, social, and political activities. This is the idea that the people of each country should have their own activities and that their activities should be separate.'

Development on Merit

The only aim of the policy was that the two races were not necessarily inferior to one another, but that they were as present on a vast continent of civilizations, culture, and achievements.

"This concept," Lord Malvern said, "supposes that the less civilized shall be encouraged to imitate and rise to levels of the more advanced race, and that individuals of these shall be allowed to advance on a basis of merit in the economic and political sphere with their members of the more advanced race."

As far as segregation was concerned, it is not a matter of which the two concepts should be added. The Federal Government allowed only the former.

"On policy," Lord Malvern said, "may not be suitable for others or for us, but we believe that for the circumstances of the continent, it is the right line."

Europeans were not to outnumber Africans in the territories, and the territories were to be self-governing. In the territories, the European surplus which was being maintained the law of open markets and which had been giving privileges to the Africans as well as the territories could gain the complete confidence of the African population and carry their loyalty to the State.

In 60 or 70 years the Africans had made immense strides by absorbing what the Europeans had done and by imitating their way of life.

Goals of Civilization

"We do not believe," Lord Malvern added, "that it would be practically possible to say at this stage of the African that he must go into his own area and develop on his own lines, because he would be doing this on a being based on a 'something' which is not his own. He should undoubtedly feel an acute sense of frustration and injustice. He would be asked to accept only the terms of a civilization which would be considered as being for him to accept respect for law and order, respect for authority, and at the same time to refrain from asking for a share in the privileges and fruits of civilization or the opportunity to rise as far as his abilities would carry him."

Lord Malvern said that evolution to the new race could be developed by a gradual extension of merit in government systems. "We mean," he said, "to the view that Africans in being ready to take a small and certain risk, but users to immediate fruits, so that we can cultivate a larger number of citizens that loyalty and knowledge of common aims upon which in the long run the structure of a commonwealth can be built."

There were many who thought that Europeans must stand together against the vast majority of Africans. As far as the Federation was concerned, this was a direct application of its racial policy. You cannot segregate in a federation. It is a ship, however, which is not a ship of a single race. You regard them or treat them as a potential unity. The Federation will only be an engine to make the

Settles' Names Banishment

British Government

The British Government has made a decision to banish the names of the settlers in the territories. The decision was made at a meeting of the Home Office in London last Monday. The names of the settlers in the territories are to be removed from all official documents and from all public buildings. The names of the settlers in the territories are to be replaced by the names of the territories.

There are a number of names of settlers in the territories which would be wrong for the British Government to banish. These names have been used for a long time and have become a part of the life of the territories. The British Government has decided to banish these names from all official documents and from all public buildings.

"By banning Settles' Names' banishment of names and refusing to explore the possibility of an agreement in the future the Government is withdrawing away a good chance of finding an agreed settlement and generally perpetuating the wrong holding up the political and economic development of the Bechuanaland Protectorate."

Rhodesian Parliament Commissions

Central Area Human Statement

The FOMCO STATEMENT has been issued from the Central Area Human Commission.

The FOMCO STATEMENT has been issued from the Central Area Human Commission. The statement is a response to the application for a Commission of Enquiry into the human rights of the Central Area. The Commission has been set up to investigate the human rights of the Central Area and to report to the Government.

Applications for the Commission may be made through the Central Area Command, P.O. Box 1021, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Commission will be set up in the next few weeks.

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BY SEA

Letter to the Editor

Colonial Government Publications

What Mary Kingsley Thought in 1892

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is requested to consider if you would be interested to hear an account, complete in arms in your valuable campaign against the standard of colonial government publications. The account is from Mary Kingsley's "Travels in West Africa" published in 1892.

The title statistics are very difficult to get at. In English colonies became the general rule and as a general rule very badly prepared and under-illustrated, and with an almost diabolical uniformity. And, even for this they come due so long after the incidents referred to that they have taken place, that they are only fit for the early literature shelves of the British Museum.

Nuffield College, Oxford
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL D. MCWILLIAM

Desert Locust Situation

A REPORT by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London states that heavy breeding is in progress in the Sudan, Eritrea, and northern and eastern Ethiopia. A large number of swarms are concentrated in the northern part of the Somali peninsula and some breeding is taking place in the western part of the Somali and Protectorate and north-western Kenya. Further breeding can be expected in the West of Somaliland Protectorate and from the end of September the numerous swarms concentrated in the northern part of the Somali peninsula will be liable to move south into the Ogaden, Somalia and British East Africa, where heavy breeding is likely to develop in the next rains.

Public Services Commission

MR. R. O. MAGE is chairman of the Uganda Public Services Commission established as an independent organization to handle appointments and promotions in the Public Service. The two other members will serve on a part-time basis, are G. M. Gibson, chairman of Uganda Cement Industry Ltd., and Mr. B. K. Mulyani, an African cross-bench member of the Legislative Council who is resigning his seat to accept the appointment. The secretary is Mr. G. W. Turner. The Commission will be an advisory body responsible directly to the Governor and free from any ministerial or departmental ties. It will be concerned only with posts carrying salaries of £150 a year, and above, and posts below this scale will continue to be filled departmentally. Certain appointments, such as those of judges and officials of the Legislative Council, will be excluded from the commission's jurisdiction.

Political Movements in Africa

MR. JAMES H. CLAYMAN of Los Angeles, California, has contributed to the Journal of the American Academy of Political and Social Science a paper on current political movements in Africa. It concludes on the note that "politics of a balance and repression are not only sterile in Africa but in the long run quite futile, for, once unleashed and in motion, social energy is irrepresible and uncompromising in its quest for direction and expression. Meanwhile the ubiquitous and logical agents of neo-imperialism are abroad, armed with special skills and selective formulas for the manipulation of unfulfilled social energy and incipient political movements."

Leprosy Campaigns

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S campaign against leprosy, with new methods of treatment, is going so well that the health authorities hope in time to wipe out the disease, said the Federal Secretary for Health, Dr. R. M. Morris, recently. Whereas six years ago there were 20,000 cases under treatment, now there were only 1,500. The number of cases was likely to decrease as more Natives heard of the results, but there were at most another 1,000 cases which were not being treated. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the situation was not so bright, for in the former there were about 23,000 cases, and in the latter about 30,000.

African Deputy Impression

MR. PHILIP MACHAKO, representative of the French Sudan in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, who has recently visited Kenya, said before leaving for Tanganyika that his two deepest impressions were the extent to which Africans in the Colony were participating in their local government, and the high technical standards of agriculture which Africans had attained with the help of the administration. The Africans whom he had seen in Machakos district were all well-dressed and cheerful, and he had been struck by the spontaneous singing of the children. He noticed that European farmers were using modern methods of African scientific farming.

Kenya Calling

The new version of Kenya Calling, which has appeared weekly in cyclostyle form, will be a monthly review of Kenya affairs printed with illustrations.

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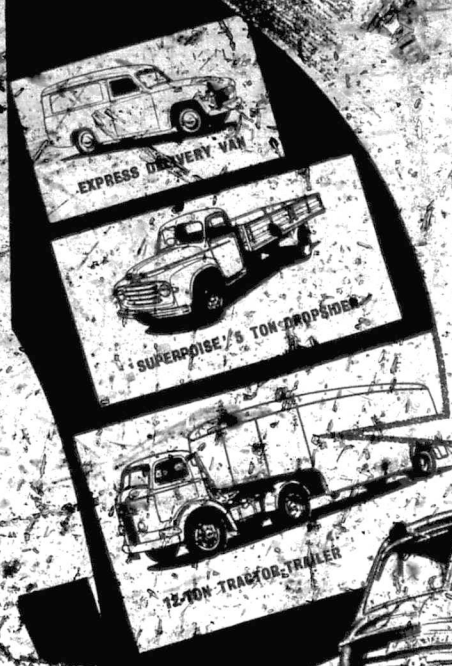
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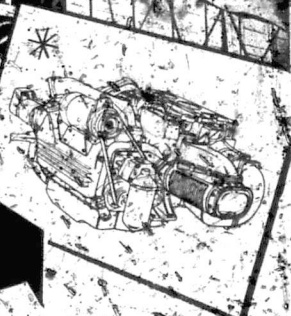
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Kenya's Need for Private Investment Colonial Office Seeks Sound Security

A WEEK'S MEETING of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was addressed by Mr. W. Hope-Jones, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Discussing aspects of the Colony's economic development Mr. Hope-Jones stressed the need for private investment to exploit its resources. An New York Banker, he said, had once asked him: "Why should we invest in Kenya? What about those investments in China and Mexico?"

Mr. Hope-Jones replied, and it still held true, that although Kenya was no Eldorado, it offered a security to investors comparable to that of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Western Europe.

The Colony's industries were not nationalized and they still paid dividends to overseas shareholders, unlike some South American states. The Colony admittedly had had its troubles, its subversive movements, but it had learnt how to deal with them.

The chairman, Mr. E. C. Cortwell, reported that shipments of general cargo from the U.K. to Mombasa fell to 69,800 tons for October from November 55,000 and a minimum of 50,000 tons for December. The London dock strike continued to affect arrivals. Had two cement vessels docked in August, the port performance would have been increased by some 9,160 tons.

News of our Advertisers

IN THE THREE-DAY PRETORIA-BOLIVCO MARQUES RALEY A Ford Anika was the outright winner and also won its own class. The one-race team prize was taken by three contestants, built models, an Anglia, a Prefect and a Zephyr, and two Zephyrs were in the three-race team which was the top team prize.

Tanganyika Sisal Growers Annual Dinner in Tanga

THE IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATION between the East African territories was stressed by Sir Edward Twining when he spoke as chief guest at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association held in the Lead Memorial Hall, Tanga, for the first time. There was, he said, no longer any cause to complain of the East Africa High Commissioner's services because the Territory's requirements were now much better understood.

The territories must work together, he continued, because of the realities of geography and history, although the idea of a federation of East Africa was not practical policy today. He criticized the insufficient publicity given to the High Commission, but believed that this was being rectified. Members of the public, particularly in Tanganyika, should try to improve relationships with other territories and not irritate sensitive spots.

Finances Own Research

Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, chairman of the Association, emphasized the extent to which the sisal industry had financed its own research. "We have today," he declared, "as a result of the industry's work over the past 20 years or more, the scientific knowledge needed for any intelligent economic exploitation of the sisal plant and the sisal fibre. We know its possibilities and its limitations."

"Today sisal research in end-uses has a different connotation from what it had in the past. Then we were building up our knowledge. Now the time has come to apply that knowledge economically in association with commercial interests in the world."

The sisal industry was a good example of the statement in the report of the Royal Commission that the most important economic expansion of East Africa occurred independently of Government development plans and owed nothing to them. But if before the war there had been the basis of settlement and rate of taxation obtaining today, no sisal industry could have been established on the present scale.

Sir Vincent Gwendolock, the deputy chairman, proposed the health of the guests, who included Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, Sir Vincent Glendon, Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, Mr. A. M. Bruce Hunt, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, and Mr. Gopal Menon, High Commissioner for India in East Africa.

Harnessing the Sebakwe

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S largest water scheme, harnessing the Sebakwe River as a source of water and power for developing industries in the Que-Que district, is in the last stages of construction. The major part of the scheme, the Sebakwe Dam, is expected to be completed by the end of the rainy season. With a 115-foot wall, it will be the highest in Central Africa until Kariba is completed. The project, which will cost the local and central Governments about £1m., has involved the planning of three different river systems, an artificial lake with a storage capacity of 35,000,000 gallons, and a 60-mile concrete canal linking the Sebakwe with the Que-Que area. The vast artificial lake, surrounded by 3,800 acres of land which has been proclaimed a national park, will become a major holiday and tourist attraction in the Midlands.

Irrigated Maize

MR. H. J. SIMPSON, district commissioner in the North Baringo district of Kenya, has told the African district council that only 100 acres of Perkerra irrigation scheme are now being used to grow maize twice a year. The present water supply is room for 100 plants. About 250 acres have been planted, a further 700 acres are ready for planting, and another 1,400 acres are being prepared. The present water supply is sufficient for only 500 acres of irrigation, but it is intended to increase the supply.

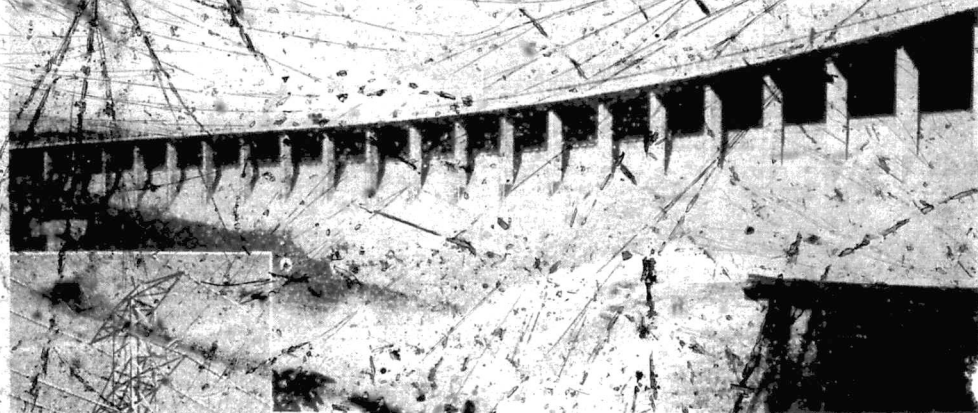
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The Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, opened by Her Majesty The Queen in April, 1934, was ultimately to provide 700 million units of electricity a year, bringing light and power by Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines to many parts of East Africa.

The backbone of this system is the 120 mile miles of 132k V Transmission Line recently completed by the BIC Construction Company, a member of the BICC Group, to carry power eastwards to Tororo and westwards to Fort Portal. The line to Tororo will be the means whereby power is carried from Owen Falls to Nairobi thence to be distributed to meet the ever-growing demand in East Africa. This contract is but part of the many hundreds of miles of H.T. and L.V. Distribution Lines completed for the Uganda Electricity Board and is typical of the work carried out by the BICC Group in many parts of the world.

The many miles of power, distribution and control cables required for the first four Generators of the Owen Falls Scheme were supplied by BICC and installed by the BIC Construction Company. The BICC Group will also supply the cable equipment for Generators 5 and 6.



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For Bravery in Kenya Bars to George Medals

TWO SUPERINTENDENTS in the Kenya Police Force have been awarded bars to their George Medals, and the medal has been awarded to an acting assistant commissioner of the force. The men are Mr. Ian Stewart McWalter Henderson, Mr. Bernard Edward Ruck, and Mr. John Vincent Prendergast.

The citation states that, over a period of three months, they displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in making and maintaining contact with Mau Mau leaders. Mr. Prendergast was in command of a special branch team which made contact with terrorists in the Aberdare Forest to arrange for a mass surrender of terrorists. He entered the forest on more than thirty occasions.

Mr. Henderson was the second-in-command of the team and he made some 34 visits to the forest. The rendezvous was some two miles in from the forest edge and was approached by a route which left all initiative of attack with the terrorists. On each occasion Mr. Henderson drove the leading vehicle of the small convoy, thereby placing himself in a most vulnerable position. Mr. Ruck accompanied the convoy on all visits and was always a member of the team, usually only three strong, which had to enter a clearing unarmed for the actual talks with terrorists.

New Coinage for Federation

A NEW COINAGE is to be issued shortly by the Federation. It will supersede the Southern Rhodesia coinage which is now used.

The penny and halfpenny coins have a hole in the centre; the penny has on one side the inscription "Queen Elizabeth the Second" surrounding a design of two elephants standing up on their back legs; the halfpenny has the same inscription surrounding a design of two giraffes.

The designs on the other side of the coins are mainly of the three territories: halfpenny — coat of arms of the Federation; two shillings — a fish eagle in flight with a fish in its talons; shilling — a sable antelope; sixpence — a leopard; threepence — a flame lily.

No details are yet available as to when the new money will be issued, and the existing money will be valid until it is withdrawn and exchanged for new.

Training for Cooks

AT THE INVITATION of the Union-Castle Steamship Co., Ltd., several Press representatives and others on Tuesday visited the catering training centre established by the company at their new dock offices, North Woolwich Road, London, E.16, which affords training for apprentices in conjunction with the Joint Apprenticeship Council of the hotel and catering industry. Refresher courses are provided for more experienced chefs. After visiting the spacious stores and new offices, the guests were served with an excellent seven-course lunch from the kitchen of the training centre. In the absence of Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, general manager of the company, Mr. C. Melville, an assistant general manager, in a short speech welcomed the guests and explained the objects of the scheme. Mr. K. R. Blatchford, of the Hotel and Catering Institute, returned thanks for the guests.

A Sikorski 55 helicopter landed in Kigoma in Tanganyika last week carrying a mission sponsored by the Sikorski company and the Lederle laboratories, which is studying medical questions and will demonstrate the uses of the aircraft in Central and East Africa. The helicopter, which is the first to visit the Territory, had flown from Usumbura, Ruanda Urundi, in one hour and 50 minutes.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The week's celebrations arranged by the Kabaka's Welcome Committee, of which Mr. B. Kavuma is chairman, are estimated to cost £12,500.

All Colonial Governments in Africa have warned travellers using the trans-Saharan route to comply with the regulations imposed by the French authorities.

Applications for British nationality in Uganda numbered 1,851 last year, of which 1,830 were registered. This compares with 7,611 applications in the previous year.

Immigrants into Nyasaland from outside the Federal area during the first seven months of the year numbered 387, of which 310 were Europeans and 77 Asians and Coloureds.

Commonwealth Club Programme

A programme of the Commonwealth Students' Club activities which will end of the year has been published. The club meets at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

A motion for the extension of the life of the East Africa High Commission for a further four years has been approved by the Uganda Legislative Council by 51 votes to eight.

Extensions to deal with the increased number of passengers, which will be required when the new Bristol Britannia aircraft come into service, are under consideration for Entebbe airport.

An inquest returned a verdict of death by natural causes on Mr. William Inglis, who was drowned in Lake Nyasa as the result of a heart attack, while trying to reach his son, who was in difficulties.

The restocking of Kenya rivers with trout, which has been suspended since the outbreak of the emergency, will be started at the end of the year, when 40,000 eggs will be flown from this country.

A Consents and Objections Exemption Board has been set up in each of the three Federal territories. Sir Eric Thomas, a former judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, who is chairman of all the boards, will sit in each territory with two local members.

Mission Land Sale

The Nyasaland Government has bought 54,000 acres on 12 Church of Scotland mission estates for about £4,000. It was agreed that the Government will repay the money paid as land tax over many years by the mission, which makes no profit on the transaction. About 52,000 acres will become African Trust Land.

Mr. T. A. Watts, Chief Commissioner of Central Nyanza in Kenya, who held a press conference as a chief prisons officer and 20 Africans drowned in a launch capsized near Mageta Island in Lake Victoria, said that the mishap was due to gross overloading. He has referred the file to the Solicitor-General in connexion with "both criminal and civil liability" which might arise from the disaster.

Arrangements have been made for members of the British Exploring Society to visit Rhodesia in 1957, to take part in a joint exploration with the Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society. Preparations for the expedition have been made for a visit to the Zambezi delta region by a trip up the Zambezi to the Victoria Falls and the bush in Barotseland. The expedition will collect specimens for the British Museum. A return visit to England by members of the Rhodesian Society might follow.

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Of Commercial Concern

The Kenya Meat Commission's new Mombasa factory has suffered from reduced supplies of cattle owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Coast Province. The factory, which took two years to build and cost £10,000, has a capacity of 3,000 cattle and 7,000 sheep and goats per month.

At last week's auctions in London 5,427 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 5.5d. per lb., compared with 7,788 packages averaging 3s. 4.85d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 4s. 6d. per lb. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

The Welfare Department of the Government of Tanganyika recently sponsored in Dar es Salaam a parade of African maffemutims who wore cotton/print dresses designed by African students at Makerere College, Uganda, and manufactured in Lancashire.

From July 1, 1954, to June of this year 104 industrial stands were sold in Southern Rhodesia, 41 of them in Salisbury and 29 in Bulawayo. Of nine sold in Gwelo, five were for heavy industry. Fort Victoria, Chipinga, and Marandellas all sold industrial sites.

Uganda Loan

Applications totalling £382,000 were received for the £250,000 of the new Uganda loan reserved for issue in East Africa. Small investors were met in full, but applicants for large amounts received about 60% of their applications.

Price discrepancies and complaints from the public in Nyasaland are being investigated by two officials from the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Seven building societies are now registered in Southern Rhodesia. The total invested in share capital and deposits at the end of March was just under £9m.

Work has started on the Rhodesia Cement Company's new cement mill on one of Blantyre's new industrial sites.

Petrol sales in Kenya last year averaged 2.3m. gallons a month, in Tanganyika 1.2m. and Uganda 1.2m.

Dividends

British Overseas Stores, Ltd. — 15% (10%) for the year to March 31 last. Group income £20,881 (£148,451).

Sisal Output for August

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,425 tons of sisal against 1,001 tons in August 1954.

Uganda Agricultural Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954 of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda (Government Printer, Entebbe, 5s. 6d.) records that the 1953-54 cotton crop was the second largest on record. About 1,6m. acres were planted, 307,631 bolls of lint were produced, and the average price to the growers was 9.40s. per 100 lb. was the highest ever paid. The whole crop, which realized nearly £13m., was disposed of by the Lint Marketing Board through its sales in Kampala.

The output of robusta coffee declined from 20,998 to 25,196 tons, but the price paid to growers for dried cherry were higher than ever. Total receipts amounting to £5.9m. The 3,122 tons of Arabica arabica coffee realized £1,231,791. Robusta coffee fell from 5,921 to 5,277 tons, but the value increased from £1,846,667 to £2,100,993.

Production of flue-cured tobacco amounted to 4,988,812 lb. of green leaf, against 4,301,144 lb. in the previous year.

Radio Sets for Africans

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT of Northern Rhodesia deduces from information given by wireless manufacturers and traders that about 19,000 cheap battery-operated sets were sold to Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in the five years from 1949 to 1953, and that last year about 20,000 further such sets were bought by Africans. 10% of those purchased up to 1950 are written off as irreparable, the number in service at the end of last year would still be about 38,500. That figure does not include the more expensive accumulator sets owned by Africans. The departmental estimate is therefore that more than 40,000 and possibly 45,000 sets are now owned by Africans in the Federation. It is computed that at least five people listen fairly regularly to each set. On this basis the Central African Broadcasting Station in Salisbury has a maximum potential listening audience of 200,000 Africans.

Federal Agriculture

THE FEDERAL MINISTER of Agriculture has stated that it was likely that European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia would be transferred to Federal control on January 1, 1955. He added, however, that the final decision lay with the territorial Government, and that animal health would not be transferred.

More than 2,000 American text-books and periodicals will be provided for the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, by a recent grant by the Carnegie Corporation's trust fund.

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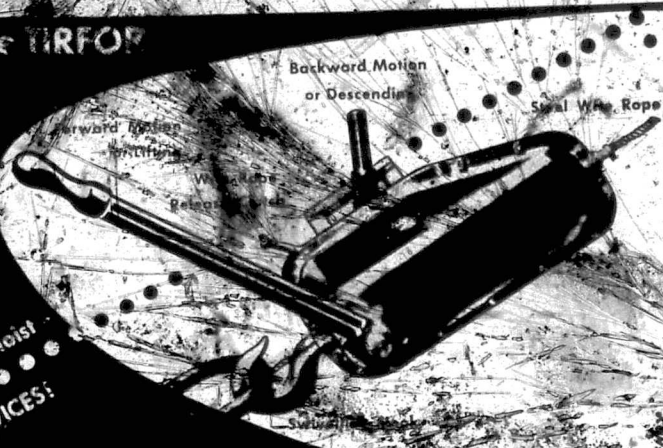
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Messrs. E. W. TARRY AND CO., LTD. after providing £52,250 for taxation, earned a profit of £33,000 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £42,368 in the previous year. Provisions for taxation no longer required amounted to £30,816. General reserve reserves £15,000, interest on the preference shares requires £5,000, and a dividend of 12½ pence £25,156, leaving £108,770 to be carried forward, against £91,114 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £50,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £350,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £57,193, revenue reserves at £408,770, reserve for future taxation £39,000 and current liabilities at £422,476. Fixed assets are valued at £259,950 and current assets at £1,168,489, including £4,906 in cash.

The directors are Sir H. F. Flamery (chairman), Mr. L. T. S. Hawkins, Mr. C. W. Pulford (resident in South Africa), and Mr. A. T. Dudley. The secretary is Mr. W. H. Hanley. The annual general meeting will be held in London on October 12.

N. Rhodesia Maize Crop

MR. W. H. WROTH, the Northern Rhodesia Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, said recently when he opened the new maize silos at Mwaize that the territory's maize surplus was approximately 850,000 bags. An absolute minimum reserve of 500,000 to 600,000 was essential, he said, to provide against a bad harvest. Maize consumption was rising, and would be in the region of 1,500,000 bags in a few years time. Increased production was necessary, both European and African. The average yield on European farms was still six-and-a-half bags per acre. Native yields were lower still. While admitting that the increased cost of producing maize was causing Government grave concern, Mr. Wroth said that there were no grounds for a reduction in price.

Production Rising in Uganda

EXPORTS OF TEA from Uganda in the first quarter of this year were valued at £400,000, and it is expected that the year's output will realize £750,000, the highest figure yet reached. Nearly 7m. worth of coffee was produced in the first quarter, almost 50% more than the combined sales of coffee from Kenya and Tanganyika. Cotton exports for the same period were worth more than £3m. Total exports from Uganda for the quarter were slightly below those of the same period of last year, but imports were £1m. higher. More than 37,000 tons of clean coffee were inspected at the curing works and hulleries in the Protectorate in the first half of the year, a record figure, and nearly three times that of the corresponding period of 1954. In the Bagishu district the total crop for the season at more than 6,000 tons of arabica parchment is 2,000 tons more than the previous record in 1940. The demand for coffee seedlings continues despite the drop in the market price of coffee.

Farm Consolidation

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS and planning of farms in the African reserves of Kenya are making good progress. In the Foch Hall area 3,000 acres were consolidated during the first half of this year; in the Central Province 4,300 acres were topographically prepared for consolidation; in North Nyanza 239 farms were surveyed and in the Maragoli and Ruinyoro districts 50 holdings were in process of consolidation. Three quarters of the holdings in the Kericho area have now been enclosed, and the Nandi tribe have accepted the principle of planned farming, 1,600 acres having been laid out for skeleton planning.



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Company Report

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Net Operating Receipts Increased £53,200 to £207,198

Tonnage Handled at Port of Beira Another

MR. VIVIAN L. OUBRY'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday at City Walk House, 128, Pall Mall, Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MR. VIVIAN L. OUBRY, chairman of the Board, presided. He had circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, a statement in the following terms:

"The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the operating receipts for the year-ended December 31, 1954, amounted to £772,696, compared with £720,000 in the previous year, whilst expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £565,498, or 73.19% of the gross receipts, compared with £521,747, or 72.1% for the previous year. The net operating surplus was, therefore, £207,198, compared with £153,996 in the year 1953.

Dividends

"After taking into account sundry income and taxation adjustments, and providing for taxation on current profits, tax equalization reserve, sundry interest charges, provision for accidents, and after meeting the service of the 3½% First Debenture Stock, £60,000 was available for interest on £1,500,000 of 5% Income Debenture Stock—equivalent to 4%—compared with 1½% in the previous year.

"Interest on the income bonds is a part of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, which are £9,074, and added to the payments on these bonds, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £1,403, being available for the payment of accumulated interest on the £1,500,000 from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

"The provision for the renewals of fixed assets amounts to £52,979, compared with £47,412 in the previous year, and this year we have allocated £602 to the equalization reserve in respect of contingencies on new equipment. We have also set aside a further sum of £28,125 towards meeting future liabilities arising out of accidents; there has been a charge for this provision amounting to £18,535 in respect of an accident which occurred on our line in March of last year.

Government Advances

"We have received advances amounting in total to £137,400 from the Government of Nyasaland Protectorate, £87,400 of this sum was in fulfilment of a long-continuing undertaking by the Government to advance this sum for further capital works in respect of which the company agreed to issue to the Government of Nyasaland a like amount of 3½% first debenture stock. Pending the completion of the formalities for an extension of the issue of the 3½% debenture stock, the company have agreed temporarily to pay interest on this sum at the rate of 3% per annum. The balance of £50,000 is part of a total sum of £128,000 which the Government of Nyasaland agreed to advance to finance the first phase of ancillary works in the company's present five-year capital programme. Interest on this sum is being paid at the rate of 3% per annum pending

the issue of the 3½% debenture stock to the Government of Nyasaland.

"I am glad to say that the 1954 net operating gross receipts has, for the first year more than covered the rise in the cost of goods, with the result that our net operating receipts have increased from £200,198 in 1953 to £207,198 in 1954. The number of passengers carried rose from 1,72,038 in 1953 to 1,90,306, or nearly 7%, which is reflected in the increase in receipts from this traffic.

Steady Progress

"This has been another year of steady progress. The tonnage of goods carried increased by nearly 10%, rising from 113,196 tons in 1953 to 124,500 tons during the year under review. The chief increases in tonnage earned are detailed in the directors' report. The most spectacular increase was in limestone, the cement factory at Beira, the tonnage of which rose from 142,000 tons in 1953 to 445,000 tons in 1954. This increase in goods traffic, together with a fall in the cost of goods, has resulted in higher gross receipts. The increased goods rates brought into effect in January, 1953, resulted in higher gross receipts of £28,909, compared with £20,000 in 1952.

"I am glad to say that the 1954 net operating gross receipts has, for the first year more than covered the rise in the cost of goods, with the result that our net operating receipts have increased from £200,198 in 1953 to £207,198 in 1954.

Diesel Cars

"At the close of the year the Nyasaland Railway produced two diesel rail cars, which now run on our lines as well as having been used on this fast and efficient service between Beira and Vila Rica, which is now being replaced by nearly 50% more.

"We have also taken delivery of the high-sided 10-ton covered wagons, and 1200 cars to which I referred. Some of these units are already in service and the remainder are being prepared for service. The five tallie wagons have now been shipped and should be in service very shortly.

"To increase the capacity of the line and to cope with the greater density of traffic, improvements to the track are constantly being carried out and additional stations and crossing sidings are being opened as fast as they can be constructed. The next step will be the installation of a selective ringing telephone system to speed up the movement of trains and to improve safety factor.

"Water supplies have always been a problem, and have been seriously affected by the recent near-drought, and we have been forced to look further afield for alternative supplies. After extensive surveys,



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