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Thursday, January 5, 1956

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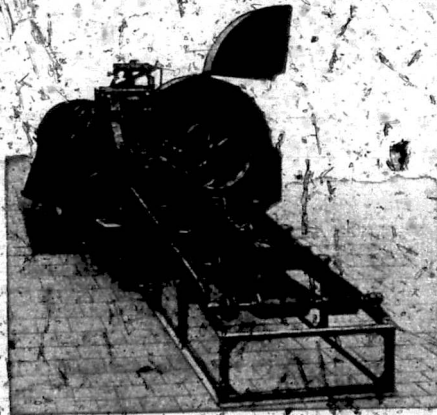
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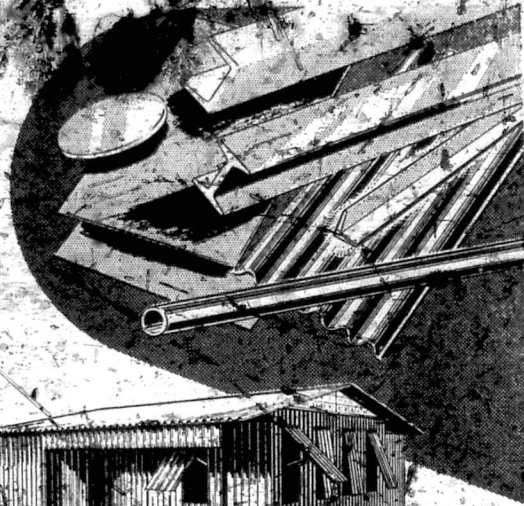
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOALSON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1956

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS WILL NOT BE A HAPPY NEW YEAR for the Queen's subjects and her realms unless inflation be arrested. Many thoughtful people consider that to check and

Inflation Must Be Arrested.

reverse that trend is the most important of all the tasks facing Her Majesty's Governments, for failure in that respect could not be redeemed by success everywhere else. Never before in modern times has there been such a threat as exists today to the currency which is not merely that of Great Britain, or even of the Commonwealth and Empire (except Canada), but of the whole Sterling Area. This most serious challenge, in the first place to Ministers and Parliament in the United Kingdom, is of vital concern to the people of the British Isles and to hundreds of millions overseas. But for their confidence during the war and throughout the post-war period there could have been no effective mobilization of the economic power of the Commonwealth in the mutual service of all the States concerned. It would be idle to pretend, however, that there is still the same measure of general satisfaction with the results of that pooling of resources or to burke the fact that the change of sentiment has sprung, not from any dilution in loyalty to the Crown or from regional selfishness, but from widening recognition that the Mother Country has been far too complacent about a threat which might do incalculable damage to the whole free world.

While he was Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Butler once said that the United Kingdom ought to set herself the annual target of

raising at least three hundred million pounds more revenue than the country required for Empire Development, so as to ensure that that sum might be

Money Lacking for Empire Development.

available for investment in the development of the Commonwealth and Empire. The United Kingdom, far from having such a surplus, saw its reserves fall by nearly five hundred million dollars in the first seven months of 1955. Other facts about the national economy were equally disturbing. Whereas exports rose 6% over the corresponding period of the previous year imports increased by 16% in value, according to the Board of Trade returns; in volume there was a gain of 10% in exports, but imports were up by 12%. To take another test, wage rates were 6.3% higher (and earnings probably about 10% higher), whereas the industrial output per worker rose by no more than 3%. And the value of money has fallen in the past year by 5%. Here, then, are danger signals which have been too long disregarded, not because they have not been seen by Ministers, but because they have lacked the corporate courage to apply the drastic remedies which would correct the disturbance.

Great Britain is already pricing herself out of some export markets as a result of the high level of domestic costs; and where prices are still comparable with those quoted by

Jeopardizing Export Trade.

foreign competitors, it is often they who book the business because they are prepared to quote firm (not on the basis of the price ruling at some future date) and because they can often produce delivery much more promptly. Here are the Colonial territories who would always prefer to buy British, are being driven by these circumstances to place orders with non-British suppliers, or to contemplate such action; and business once lost in that way

is very difficult to regain. Inflation, by thus jeopardizing export connexions, is damaging the employment prospects of British workers, few of whom understand the position because neither their union leaders nor their employers, and certainly not the politicians, have the moral courage to keep on telling them bluntly of the dire dangers into which the country is drifting. There is no general realization that the aftermath of the easy money of the present and recent past may be a serious recession in trade, and that grave risks for the country are entailed in the craze for the possession of luxuries which have not been earned by a rate of production in excess of consumption. If only prudence were raised by the removal of restrictive practices, the electors could have their television sets, motor cars, washing machines and refrigerators without making it impossible to find each year the three hundred millions for investment in the Commonwealth.

For lack of resolute and candid leadership, good enough to inspire a patriotic response

from all sections of the community, such luxuries are now supplied at the cost of Empire Development. So the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme and other great Colonial works have to depend largely upon non-British finance, and Colonial Governments have to wait in the queue for many months before they can obtain Treasury consent to raise money in London. Because the British connexion is weakened every time a Colony has to turn its whets for funds needed for social development projects, this whole question ought to be and be kept in the forefront of the mind of every person in responsible office. If Great Britain will not provide men, money, and other requirements for the Queen's realms overseas, they will be driven to accept them from other sources (some of which long for the disruption of the Empire). From the Imperial standpoint, therefore, it is vital to restore respect for sterling, for British ability to compete with other countries, and in short, for British character, determination and leadership.

Notes By The Way

Presidential Presumption

THE SILLIEST NEW YEAR MESSAGE which I have read was broadcast from Cairo by President Tito of Yugoslavia, who declared that what he had seen in Africa had convinced him that the civilizing mission so often claimed for the Colonial Powers was really the exact opposite. "No one who has not experienced it personally can possibly realize how these African countries long for independence," he continued, admonishing the more advanced States to "see that it is not only an imperative necessity but an inescapable obligation to provide unselfish aid to the less-developed countries if they wish to prevent conflicts which might arise in the world from domination over weaker and poorer countries under the excuse of a civilizing mission or tutelage."

Impertinent Admonition

WHAT PRESIDENT TITO knows of Africa is approximately equivalent to the knowledge of Yugoslavia possessed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from the fact that one member of the staff spent a week or so in that country not long ago. He would not dream of pontificating about Yugoslavia, but President Tito, on the strength of a few days in Ethiopia, has talked as if he had had real experience of Colonial rule in Africa generally. The truth is that he has seen precisely nothing of the civilizing mission of the Powers which he has impertinently admonished. One of them, Great Britain, was "providing unselfish aid to less-developed countries" before Yugoslavia became a State, not for the purpose of buying off conflict (the usual advantage by President Tito for such help), but because it was considered a moral duty. Somebody might give President Tito the text of the message sent to the Sudan on behalf of the British people when that country attained its independence at the beginning of this week. They make nonsense of his pronouncement so far as Britain is concerned.

Coffee Output Changing

COFFEE GROWERS in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Ruanda-Urundi have had a run of prosperity surpassing the expectations of everybody, but there are now signs of a definite change in the outlook. Six months ago there was scarcely any surplus in the world except about three million bags in Government hands in Brazil, the largest producing country, and a normal stock of about the same amount in private possession in Brazil. It is now estimated that the Government stocks will have doubled by June next, Brazil's production for the current season being put at about 22½ m. bags against little more than 17 m. in 1954-55. The Department of Agriculture of the United States has just estimated world exports this season at about 38 m. bags, an increase of 13% on last year, and consumption at about 33 m. bags.

From Shortage to Surplus

UNLESS DRAMATIC CHANGES in the position occur as a result of inclement weather or a sharp rise in consumption, coffee prices are evidently certain that would promptly stimulate the use of the beverage in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Europe, where the high retail price has curtailed consumption considerably. In Great Britain, for instance, many housewives are reluctant to pay 7s. and upward a pound at which cost they have been increasingly forced to purchase the interesting development of the past couple of years, however, has been the opening of hundreds of new coffee bars, which generally charge from 33% to 50% above the price per cup which is normal in the popular teashops and restaurants. For six years coffee supplies have been short. Now that there is a substantial speculative surplus, trade buyers are naturally reducing their purchases.

New Year Honours for East Africans and Rhodesians

Baronetcy for Colonel Charles Foscoiby and Several Knighthoods

SERVICES TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA and to the Commonwealth in general have been recognized in the following awards in the New Year Honours list for 1956.

BARON

GODDIE, SIR FREDERICK, chairman and managing director of the Shell group of companies, Director, Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., Chairman, Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd., Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., and chairman of director of other companies associated with the Shell group. During the war was chairman of the overseas supplies committee of the Petroleum Board and served on a number of Government committees, 1941-1945.

BARONET

FOSONSBY, COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD, T.D., D.L., for political and public services, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society.

Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, he was admitted a solicitor in 1904. He was for some years managing director of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and is still director of a number of enterprises, including the largest sisal growing group in Tanganyika. He is a member of the council of the East and Central African Board (and former chairman), the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, etc.

Served in the 1914-18 war in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and France. Conservative M.P. for Sevenoaks, 1935-50; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary for War and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1940-45; member of Parliamentary delegations to Russia, Austria, and Burma. Has often visited East and Central Africa. A Bell trustee.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

HADLOW GORDON, C.M.G., D.B.E., Deputy Governor of the Gold Coast, since 1954.

Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Oxford, and joined Administrative Service, Government, in 1932. Deputy Financial Secretary, Tanganyika, 1946; Under-Secretary, Gold Coast, 1948; secretary to the Governor, and the Executive Council, 1950-54. O.B.E., 1945; C.M.G., 1954.

HUTCHINSON, JOSEPH BORTH, C.M.G., F.R.S., D.B., since 1949 director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's Cotton Research Station at Namulonge, Uganda, and since 1953 chairman of the council of Makerere College.

Educated at Atherstone and Botham, Schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Assistant geneticist, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's cotton research station, Trinidad, 1924-33; geneticist and botanist, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, Central India, 1933-37; geneticist, E.C.G.C., station Trinidad, and cotton adviser to Inspector-General of Agriculture, B.W.A., 1937-44; chief geneticist, E.C.G.C., 1944-47; member, Advisory Council on Technical Education and Training in Uganda; 1952. C.M.G., 1944; F.R.S., 1951.

HORD, LESLIE HWART, O.B.E., since 1948 general manager of Port of London Authority.

Educated at Carfax High School, he joined the Great Western Railway in 1912 and served in the 1914-18 war with the Welch and Montgomeryshire Regiments. Stationed various South Wales ports 1923-32; chief docks manager, 1944. Lieut.-Col., R.E. (T.A.), 1962. O.B.E., 1945.

KIRKJICK, BRIGADIER ALEXANDER HERBERT, C.R.E., D.S.O., M.C., secretary Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors since 1932. Recently visited East and Central Africa.

ORDER OF THE BATH

K.C.B. (Military Division)

FESTING, LIEUT. GENERAL SIR FRANCIS WOGAN, M.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., G.O.-in-C., Eastern Command since 1954; G.O.-in-C., British Troops, in Egypt, 1952-54.

Educated Winchester College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commanded a brigade in Madagascar, 1942; commanded 36th Division in Burma, 1942-43. Subsequently, G.O.-in-C., Forces, Hong Kong; Director of Weapons and

Deployment, War Office, 1947-49; Assistant Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe, 1951-52.

C.L.B. (Civil Division)

WATHWAIT, SIR JOHN GILBERT, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.

Educated Trinity College, Oxford. Served in France, 1917-18; India Office, 1919; principal, 1921; private secretary to the Director, 1936-47; secretary to the Governor-General, 1937-43; Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India and Under-Secretary (Civil) of the War Cabinet, India, 1947; Secretary of State for Burma, 1945-47; and India, 1947; for Commonwealth Relations, 1948-50; U.K. Representative (later Ambassador) to Poland, 1950-51; U.K. High Commissioner, Pakistan, 1951-54. C.S.I., 1937; C.I.E., 1941; G.C.M.G., 1953.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

PIKE, THEODORE OSBERT, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Somaliland Protectorate since 1954.

Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, Oxford. Entered Colonial Service as administrative officer in Tanganyika, 1928; district officer, 1930; deputy provincial commissioner, 1940; P.C., 1950; senior P.C., 1952; C.M.G., 1953.

C.M.G.

CARTLAND, GEORGE BARRINGTON, Minister for Social Services, Uganda, having been Secretary for Social Services and Local Government from 1952 and the ministerial system was recently introduced.

Educated at St. John's and Manchester and Oxford Universities. Served in the Gold Coast and in the East and Central African departments at the Colonial Office, 1944-47; held African Studies Branch, 1943; secretary, African Governors' Conference, 1947; and to the African Conference, 1948. Administrative Secretary, Uganda, 1949-52; Acting Chief Secretary, 1953; Trustee, Uganda Museum, 1951; member, Makerere College Council, 1953.

COLLIER, FRANK SWAIN, C.B.E., since 1951 Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Educated Oxford University. Colonial Service, Nigeria, 1922; Chief Conservator of Forests, 1925; first visiting East and Central Africa, C.B.E., 1945.

GLENNIE, IAN FORBES GOURN, Resident Commissioner, Barotseland Protectorate, Western Rhodesia.

Educated Royal Naval College, Osborne and Dartmouth, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered colonial service in Northern Rhodesia, 1924; assistant Native commissioner, 1927; provincial commissioner, 1945.

GRATTAN-BELBEW, ARTHUR JOHN, JOC., since 1952 Attorney-General and Member of the Legal Affairs, Tanganyika.

Educated Downside School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Called to Bar, 1924 and practised in London until 1935. Legal Service, Egypt, 1936-38; Colonial Legal Service, Malaya, 1938-43; prisoner of war, 1942-45; Attorney-General, 1945-1948-52.

GREENFIELD, CORNELIUS EWEN MACLEAN, M.C.E., Secretary to the Treasury, Southern Rhodesia.

Served in Commonwealth Relations Office before being appointed assistant secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Treasury, 1950.

HAWKESWORTH, GEFREY, Governor of the Kordofan Province of the Sudan from 1950 until his retirement in 1954.

Appointed to the Sudan, Sudan, 1926. Active in the Nuba Mountains and Kordofan. Held the position of Civil Secretary's Office in 1935. In the Deputy Commissioner of the Kordofan Province. In 1954, after his retirement, he was awarded the Re-employment Medal. He has awarded the Order of the Nile fourth class in 1954.

INGHAM, JOHN HENRY, M.B.E., appointed Secretary for African Affairs, Nyasaland, in 1954, after serving as secretary to the Royal Commission on East Africa.

Educated in Southern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. B.Solar at University of Rhodesia. Colonial Service in Nyasaland, 1941-42; Secretary to Sir Sidney Johnston, Commissioner for the Malawi, Tanganyika and Zanzibar Provinces, 1946-47; Administration Secretary, Kenya, 1947.

ROBERTSON, BRUCE ALLAN (P.E.S.N.) Financial Secretary, Zaire, since 1952. Educated at George School and King's College, Cadet, Colonial Service, 1936-40; District Officer, East Africa, 1940-42; Financial Secretary, 1942-43.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS WISEY (P.E.S.N.) District Commissioner for Basutoland and Bechuanaland, Protectorate and Swaziland.

Educated at Oxford University. Temporary Assistant District Commissioner, 1942; District Commissioner, Tanganyika, 1943; Patesby, 1947; Malta, 1948; Colonial Office, 1944-46; Principal Assistant Secretary, Protectorate, 1946-47; Civil Service Commissioner, 1947; Zaire Service Commissioner, Uganda, 1947.

SERGEANT, CHARLES (P.E.S.N.) Deputy General Manager of Sudan Railway from 1947 until his retirement in the following year. Joined Sudan Railway as a district engineer in 1930.

SMYTH, KENNETH WILKINSON (P.E.S.N.) Secretary Nyasaland, since 1951.

Educated Bedford School, City Grammar School, and Catherine College, Oxford. Civil Service, 1936-40; worked as district officer in East Africa, 1940-42; Deputy Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and as District Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, 1942-43; Deputy Financial Secretary, Uganda, 1948; official member East African Central Legislative Assembly, 1948-51.

TILNEY, CHARLES EDWARD (P.E.S.N.) Regional Secretary and Member for Finance and Economics, Tanganyika.

Educated at Rugby School and King's College, Colonial Service, Ceylon, 1932-35; worked in Tanganyika as Assistant Chief Secretary, 1948; worked in same post as Deputy Financial Secretary, 1949; member of committee which investigated the efficiency of the organization of the Government about in 1952.

TENNANT, JOHN ARCHIBALD LIND (P.E.S.N.) President of Queens College, Cambridge; member of the British Colonial Studies Committee.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1946-47; member of the Executive Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1944-45.

WILKINSON, CYRIL HERBERT (P.E.S.N.) Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland Province, Kenya, since 1951.

Educated Bedford Modern School and Jesus College, Cambridge. Cadet, Colonial Service, Kenya, 1936-38; District Officer, Kakamega, 1949; provincial commissioner, 1951. Attended Colonial Agricultural Conference, Cambridge, 1948.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

C.I.E. (Civil Division)

DE LA WARR, THE RIGHT HON. EARL (HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY) FR. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1936-37.

His many ministerial posts have included those of Lord Privy Seal, 1942-43; President, Board of Education, 1938-40; First Commissioner of Works, 1940; Postmaster-General, 1951-53. Served in the Navy during the 1914-18 war. Was chairman of committee which reported on Makerere College some 15 years ago. Was formerly visited East and Central Africa.

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, MAJOR FERDINAND WILLIAM, C.M.G., M.C. Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

Educated at Eton and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Served in 1914-18 war. Private secretary to Governor of Uganda, 1925-27; then secretary, Kenya Convention of Associations, 1930; chairman, Tanganyika League, 1938; Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, Kenya, 1939-45. Member Controller, East Africa, 1940-45; member of East African Civil Defence and Supply Council, 1940-45; member of Executive Council, Kenya, and elected member of Legislative Council, 1934-55; Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1945-55; Past member of East African Production and Supply Council, E.A. Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Industry and Forestry, and many other committees,

committees, and commissions. C.M.G., 1941. **ZIMMERMAN, HENRY TUCKER, G.O.C., D.F.C.** since 1952. Adviser on internal and constitutional affairs to the Sudan Government.

Educated at Christ College and Christ's College, Cathedral, Eton. Civil Service, 1920; private secretary to Governor-General, 1941-47; Deputy Governor, Education, since 1952. Chairman, Blue Nile Province, and Director of Zaire Board, 1951. R.M.C., 1954. O.B.E. 1953.

P.E.S.N. (Civil Division)

CLARKE, JOHN RALPH (P.E.S.N.) Audit Services Controller and Auditor-General, Kenya and Auditor General, East Africa High Commission Service.

Educated Denstone School and Royal School, Leamington. Colonial Audit Service, 1920-35; Leeward Islands, 1935-38; Mauritius, 1938-40; Director of Audit, Trinidad, 1940-42; Kenya, 1949-51.

PARRIS, COLONEL NORMAN SYDNEY, O.B.E. (MIL.), T.D. for public services in Southern Rhodesia. Editor of the *Rhodesia Herald* from 1931 to end of 1955.

Educated at Eton School, Oxendon, Thames; entered journalism on the *Surrey Courier*. Served in the East Surrey and West Surrey Regiments during the 1914-18 war. Reporter, *Bulawayo Chronicle*, 1920; assistant editor, 1921-22; 1927; Commission 1st Bn. Rhodesia Regiment, 1933. Served in Middle East with R.F.C. 1940-42; Southern Rhodesia military liaison officer successively in East and West Africa, South Africa, India and South-East Asia, 1942-45. Honorary Colonel, The Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

ROBINSON-DAVIS, JOHN (P.E.S.N.) from 1950 until his retirement last year. Director of the Posts and Telecommunications Department of the Sudan, which he joined in 1943.

LITHGOW, JOHN CHARLES, M.I.E.E. for services to the Uganda Electricity Board.

Resident partner, Kennedy & Donkin (East Africa), consultants (with Sir Alexander Gibbes, Partners) to the Uganda Electricity Board. Born in Tasmania, where he received his primary training. Came to England for practical experience. Joined Kennedy & Donkin, and was a partner 17 years ago. In Uganda he has been a resident electrical engineer.

SMITH, ARTHUR HERBERT (P.E.S.N.) Treasurer, Uganda Electricity Board.

Resident on Local Government, Uganda.

MILLER, DOUGLAS SINCLAIR, O.B.E., since 1953 Director of Education, Uganda.

Educated Westminster School and Merton College, Oxford. Education Officer, Northern Rhodesia, 1930-45; Director of Education, Basutoland, 1945-48; Nyasaland, 1948.

MORGAN, LEONARD RAY Secretary for Education, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Educated at Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and at St. John's College, Oxford. Served in the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment and as Royal Cadet in 1914-18 war. Assistant master, Eusebius Edward School, Salisbury, 1922-27; headmaster, Grafton School, Gwelo, 1927-31; headmaster, Mission School, Bulawayo, 1931-32; editor of *Star*, Salisbury, 1948-52.

NEWING, WILLIAM THOMAS since 1946. Assistant Postmaster-General (Finance) and Chief Accountant, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

Educated at secondary school, Glasgow. Clerk, Board of Trade, 1910-16; British East Africa, 1918-22; regional financial officer, 1944-46; seconded to External Commission for Germany as assistant controller general, 1945-46. Served in the 1914-18 war.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM GEORGE for a full-time work in East Africa.

Educated at secondary school. Served in East Africa and Middle East, 1940-45. Chairman, J. S. Aronson, Ltd., and The Grosvenor, Ltd., Director, J. S. Aronson, Ltd., Mafuru Engineers, Ltd., and President of South African Society of East Africa, 1940-45; secretary, Technical Advisory Board of East Africa, 1940-45.

ROBERTS, ROBERT ORCHARD (P.E.S.N.), since 1951. General manager of the Growers' Association, Zanzibar. Student, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1915-16; curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, 1916; Supt. of Agriculture, Grenada, 1920-21; Supt. of Agriculture, Trinidad, 1925-30; economic adviser to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, 1930-32; Asst. Director of Agriculture, Palesstine, 1932-34; Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, 1939-41; Acting Director, 1941-42; Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, 1945-48.

To be concluded next week

Expansion of Trade and Industry in East Africa

Further Points from The Annual Report of the Chief of the East African Commissioner in London

THE EXTERNAL TRADE of the East African territories (Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar) increased in 1934 by 84% to nearly £200m.

Although this rise increased the adverse overall balance of external trade from a deficit of just over £11m. to over £15m. It reflects the requirements of a rapidly expanding economy, the execution of both State and private development plans, and the additional consumption generated by the emergency conditions in Kenya.

Any visible deficit on the trade account is probably more than offset by the inflow of capital and expenditure by tourists, to which must be added the maintenance expenditure of the overseas forces stationed in Kenya for emergency purposes. The overall increase in value of imports was largely due to an increase of some £9m. for Kenya.

From the above-mentioned factors, not only was Kenya in balance with the other East African territories in inter-territorial trade, but the latter also had a considerable surplus of invisibles from this source. Mombasa is the port of Mombasa by the other territories. Further, many of the leading mercantile firms of East Africa have their headquarters in Kenya, and profits and headquarters overheads accrue in Kenya from branches elsewhere.

Coffee Heads Exports List

The value of exports from all the East African territories increased mainly due to the larger cotton crop in Uganda and the higher price received for Uganda and Tanganyika coffee. Coffee again topped the export list at £27m., followed by cotton at £23m. The sisal trade was to some extent overshadowed by falling prices, and the value of exports thereof from £26m. to £12m. Whereas sisal was East Africa's second best export three years ago, it is now taken to third place. Zanzibar's seasonal clove crop was the second highest on record although the value of exports dropped by nearly £2m. owing to a decline in prices.

The East African crop in which an increase in world prices was most obviously reflected was tea, of which production increased by approximately one-third whereas the value of exports (£37m.) was more than double that of the previous year.

Currents in circulation increased by 11%, sales of motor spirit by nearly 8%, and public sales of electricity by nearly 20%. The figure for the latter has more than doubled since 1930.

All territories report continued expansion in their secondary industries, and it is probable that 1934 saw more material improvements in East Africa than any previous year. There was considerable building activity, especially in the territorial capitals, and the addition of substantial buildings, in many cases multi-storied, in Nairobi, for example, where the value of land purchased increased nearly fourfold in five years, building plans the value of just under £4m. were approved in 1934.

The greatest achievements were, however, made in connection with the provision of electric power and the improvement of communications. In Uganda the largest engineering project hitherto undertaken in East Africa, the £26m. Owen Falls hydro-electric generating station at Jinja, was opened by Her Majesty the Queen. In Tanganyika a new airport of international standard at Dar es Salaam and the new Morogoro road, a major link in the territory's trunk road system, were opened, and port facilities at Tanga greatly improved. Perhaps the most significant achievement in Tanganyika was the opening of the new port of Mtwara. The volume of

traffic through this port, the main exports being castor nuts, lumber, and cassava) has already exceeded the estimate on which the decision to continue with the construction of the port was based, and prospects of the development in this area are promising.

East African territories have recently revised their general development plans, which involve the expenditure of many millions of pounds over the next few years. In Kenya the Symington Plan for development of African agriculture by the increased production of cash crops and the establishment of progressive industries was published.

United Kingdom the Chief Supplier

The East African term of imports was as much the most important in 1934 as in the previous year, and the United Kingdom was the chief supplier (44% with some 25% of all imports coming from the British Commonwealth). From foreign sources there were increases of significance from West Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Japan, although the full effect of recent relaxations in the licensing of imports from the last mentioned source was not fully reflected in the 1934 figures.

Kenya and Tanganyika increased their imports from the United States of America, although imports into Uganda from this source showed a slight decrease. The value of Tanganyika exports to the United States was more than double the other two territories combined, and the mainland territories as a whole exported to the United States well over double the value of their imports from that source.

The emergency had had the effect of reducing the demand for foreign goods from America, but in other respects its interference with the trade of the colony was negligible. A steady expansion of local industries throughout the year, together with a corresponding expansion of social services, brought in a considerable demand for materials and manufactured goods from abroad.

Uganda an increase of some 40% in the cotton crop, increased exports of feeding stuffs for animals, mainly cottonseed cake, by more than three-quarters of the 1933 figure, and the high prices for coffee, all increased the value of overseas trade considerably, although imports were slightly lower than in the previous year. The favourable visible balance of trade is, however, the lower rate of inflation was due to the decrease in value of stocks at the beginning of the year, and some reduction in internal trade activity, although there were encouraging signs of recovery in December.

Removal of Controls

A number of Government controls were relaxed, restrictions being removed from the primary marketing of many cash crops. Oil mills became free to market their products with the end in view of increasing the Government treasury which was ended. The price and distribution control was by the end of the year confined to sugar, and subsequent to this relaxation the Kampala Produce Exchange was established and steadily increased its membership and scale of operations throughout the year. The East African Trade Association of East Africa, which had the Kampala Coffee Exchange in Government hands, is hoping to stabilize prices, and maintaining standards, and these institutions will play an important part in the Protectorate's economy.

An increase of some 10% in imports into Tanganyika was most notably accounted for by these increases (mainly supplies from India and Hong Kong). Sisal still remained the main export, although the value of exports by nearly £2m. This item's value in 1934 just under £10m. The value of total exports in 1934 has, such on this point, the value of diamonds, which in 1933, the most important export, was £1.4m. and in 1934 almost double that amount. The quantity of diamonds exported increased by less than 10% and the value also increased by the preceding year.

Although India firmly holds the market for the greater range of consumer goods, some imports are being permitted more freely in 1934, and merchants have shown considerable interest in supplies from this source. A number of local trade shows during the year served the useful purpose of bringing local producers, traders, and imports into closer contact.

...are generally more attention is being paid to the tastes and preferences of local African consumers, who possess in the aggregate considerable purchasing power. Dealings in these products was facilitated by the opening of a produce exchange in Dar es Salaam.

One of the most reassuring signs was the continued expansion in the range of the Territory's exports. Apart from canned meat and fruit, for example, there have been increases in the value and volume of cotton and coffee. The quality of hides and skins has shown overall improvement, and there are significant exports of cashewnuts, tea, groundnuts, copra, rubber seeds, gum arabic, papain, beeswax and timber.

In Zanzibar, the total volume of external trade (excluding transit payments) fell by some 20% in 1955. The decrease in imports being largely due to the abnormal quantity of re-exports of textiles and rice to the mainland ports. The fall in value of exports (£2.2m.) was almost entirely due to the lower return on exports of cloves.

Imports into the territories from Japan were licensed more freely during the year, and although considerable interest was displayed in Japanese hardware, iron and steel goods, bicycle spares and motor spares, merchants' requirements of Japanese textiles were adequately covered within the allotted quotas.

Foreign Competition

In Uganda and Kenya grey cloth and kikoy were free of licensing, although the previous embargo on other textiles from Japan remained in force. In Tanganyika licences were not issued for textiles with the exception of grey unbleached cotton and kikoy, which were admitted freely. Licensing continued for other goods from Japan, and in 1955 Japanese textiles are being allowed to enter Tanganyika, importers being permitted to import up to 40% of their price goods and manufactured clothing imports from all sources in 1955 and 100% of their other imports in that year. In Kenya and Uganda licences are not being issued in 1956 for the import of shirts and trousers, singlets, hosiery, undergarments, coats and suits, and blankets.

Imports involving dollar expenditure continued to be licensed on an essential basis. Provision was made at the end of the year for a restricted supply of utility-type vehicles for direct importation into Tanganyika from North America. Arrangements may be made during the year for the importation of recognized makes of American-type vehicles assembled on the Continent and re-exported.

Supplies of iron and steel were difficultly available from U.K. and Continental sources. Towards the end of the year there were signs that importers were taking advantage of lower prices quoted from Japan, where delivery dates were also attractive.

Supplies of motor vehicles from all sources were adequate. Importation of certain Continental types were restricted by import quota arrangements. Price demand steady, with the exception of some decline of marginal profits and discount allowances. There was an ample supply of spares for all makes of cars except for Continental makes. Manufacturers in Germany were prepared to fit all makes of English cars at very low prices.

Developments in Secondary Industries

There was a continuation of activity in both the volume and variety of industrial production in Kenya. During the last two years over 20 new projects were started, including cement, cigarettes, biscuits, reinforced paper bags, metal windows, door frames, and new machines to serve the brewery.

Negotiations for the erection of a new £1.2m. cement factory at Athi river, near Nairobi, by the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which will also draw material from the Gwelo Works, was brought to a successful conclusion and the factory will be in production in approximately 21 months. With an initial capacity of 100,000 tons per annum.

Although the British Standard Portland Cement Company's factory at Bamburi on the coast was unable to reach its normal capacity, it was already meeting an important part of the East African demand, and is expected to increase its output by one-third in the near future. The requirements of reinforced paper bags are now met by a new industry at Mombasa, turning out some 1,000 bags a month.

The East African Bag and Cordage Co., Ltd., which recently began to issue Products (E.A.) Ltd., produced bags and sacks from slacks for packing local produce, erected a new factory and started the production of bags, hessian and other containers made from locally imported jute.

Other entirely new industries in East Africa, the manufacture of iron, steel, brass, steel and other types of frames, came being developed in Nairobi by Ideal Castings (E.A.) Ltd., which is being erected in 1955. These two companies are expected to be able to meet the full requirements of the East African territories, and may in due course provide a surplus for export. The Central Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which for many years has produced soap, dioxin, and dry ice in its factory near

Nairobi, has decided to expand to the coast and erect a new factory there to meet the demands of the coastal area and of shipping calling at Mombasa. Plans are also for the manufacture of these same interests are planning to start the manufacture of crown corks and seals.

Many firms well established in the Colony expanded their existing factories or are planning expansion. These include bottling plants, producing a variety of soft drinks, the production of bricks and tiles, roller aluminium sheeting, lithographic plants, the production of the cardboard packages and wrapping, tobacco and cigarettes, hoot and floor polish, and many others.

One secondary industry which produces an export of substantial value is the production of domestic aluminium hollow ware; exports during 1955 and 1956 being just under £50,000. The Mombasa factory imports raw ingots and undertakes all subsequent stages of processing, turning out over 100 different articles, including cooking utensils, dishes, rings, and hurricane lamps. Plans are in hand to manufacture a low priced pressure stove for African use. Production surplus to East African requirements is exported mainly to the adjoining countries in Africa.

Another industry which has developed from small beginnings to a major industry within the last few years is the canning of locally grown fruit and vegetables, plants finding a good market overseas. Exports of canned fruits from Kenya in 1954 reached nearly £350,000.

£6m. for New Projects

During the last two years, notwithstanding the Emergency, well over £6m. has been invested or committed in new industrial projects, in addition to which capital exceeding this figure has also been projected for the expansion of existing projects over a period. Secondary industry in Kenya now accounts for over 10% of the national income.

Existing industrial projects in Uganda, fall mainly within the scope of the activities of the Uganda Development Corporation, which now has interests in the Nyanza Textiles Industries, Ltd., Kilelesh-Mines, Ltd., Tororo Exploration Co., Ltd., Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., and Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd.

Progress was made on the Nyanza Textile £3m. factory at Jinja in spite of shipping delays, and it is expected that production will start in 1956. A new factory for the manufacture of blankets from cotton lint, representing a capital investment of £125,000, is being built near Kampala. This will supply some of the requirements now being met by imports mainly from Belgium and India. Production in the first instance will be 300 blankets a day, with a labour force of about 650. The new £300,000 brewery under construction in Jinja is also expected to come into production this year; it will employ 170 men and have a capacity of 6m. bottles per year. A new factory to produce mango pulp is also expected to commence production by the end of 1956.

Considerable further industrial expansion, including the provision of a copper smelter, can be expected in the Jinja area. Preparations are also being made for a new factory at Tororo for the manufacture of cement, asbestos products.

Light Industries in Dar es Salaam

In Tanzania the post-war years have seen considerable expansion of secondary industries, in some cases utilizing imported materials. One of the most remarkable features has been the increase in the size of Dar es Salaam town, where there is a rapidly growing light industrial area, and where some 5,000 Africans are employed, mostly on skilled work of Asian and European type.

Metal containers, paint, glassware, beer, fruit drinks, aluminium and low water bricks and tiles and reinforced concrete pipes are among the articles produced and there are numerous engineering and electrical equipment establishments. Many of the existing establishments extended their activities during the year and a number of new ventures were started.

The new steel rolling mill at Koorogor, designed to produce 200 tons a month from local scrap, utilizing water and power from the Pangani River, was established in 1955. One of the activities in the Southern Province was the erection of a cellulose fibre mill at babo, near which area a Tanganyika company having been formed for the purpose.

Another new industry was the expansion of a factory producing soft drinks, soups, and for the production of sweetened mango chutney, curry powder, and pure brewed vegetable mearoni, factory using flour from the Northern Province, wheat was available from Africa.

In Dar es Salaam a fruit marring factory came into operation. At present the local coconut oil appears to be not entirely satisfactory, and it is necessary to import. It is intended, however, to experiment with the refining of local oil.

Prospects for East African Growers of Coffee and Tea

Outlook Good for both Crops, Says Team of Investigators

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that the expansion in East African coffee production will be continued at about the same rate during the next two decades.

Production in Kenya has been quite steadily maintained at an average of some 12,000 tons of arabica in recent years. Output from European plantations comprises the major part, African sources providing rather below 600 tons last season.

The acreage under coffee on European farms is unlikely to change appreciably in the near or distant future, further expansion will be hindered by the limited amount of land at the right height and with the requisite climatic conditions but not already under alternative crops. Nevertheless, some improvement in output is likely.

Yields of the smaller estates, which comprise about 2% of the total acreage, average only 2.6 cwt. per acre, as compared with nearly 6 cwt. per acre on the new African plantations by Embu and 10 cwt. in the Kiungu district of the Belgian Congo. Even allowing for the poorer soil conditions in many of the European areas, more irrigation, better weeding, and improved drying methods should lead to a limited rise in yields, resulting in an annual output little above 15,000 tons in 20 years, compared with 11,200 tons in the last season.

African Cash Crops

It is in the African sector of the economy that the major expansion will materialize. Coffee bulks large among the cash crops which are to be encouraged under the Swynnerton Plan, since the expected rate of return on average yields and quality will probably be as high as for any alternative crops which could be developed in the highlands. At present the area under mature coffee in the region of 4,000 acres mainly in the Meru, Embu, and Embu areas, and the bulk of production in the immediate future will be concentrated in these districts, where climatic conditions are very suitable.

At the same time, trial plantings will be undertaken on an increasing scale to the south and east of Mount Kenya and in Nyanza, so that in the longer run development can be undertaken on a heavy scale in suitable parts of these areas. It seems probable that the annual plantings will be rather above 2,000 acres, rising to 5,000 acres in the early 1960's when the areas at present under trial have been fully proven.

Labour is often a difficult problem on the European farms — will be provided on a family basis, so that there appears to be every reason for expecting the output of arabica coffee from African sources in Kenya to range between 12,000 and 15,000 tons a year in 20 years' time, as against only a few hundred tons at present.

In addition, limited quantities of robusta coffee are likely to be grown in Nyanza Province close to the lake, and possibly in the Rift Valley south of Naivasha.

All in all, therefore, total production in Kenya should be rising towards 30,000 tons over the next 20 years. Virtually the whole of this would be available for export markets.

In Uganda, a significant increase in production has already been achieved as a result of additional planting in the coastal regions of Lake Victoria.

From an average of 25,000 tons in the years before 1951, a steady rise of about 5,000 tons a year would have been

These extracts are taken from "A Study of Trends in the Economy of East Africa" compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit for the East African Railways and Harbour Administration.

expected after that date but for the rather abnormal weather conditions which resulted in only 27,000 tons being harvested in 1953, though output soared to over 50,000 tons in 1954.

The same average rate of increase should be maintained during the next two years, to judge from the reported number of seedlings issued for planting. As the bulk of the present production is derived from a large number of very small plantations, usually below an acre in size, it has proved very difficult to arrive at an estimate of actual plantings in recent years; but the figure usually quoted is a 25% increase in area during the last four years, and this should be sufficient to ensure an annual output of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of robusta by 1965.

Once this point has been reached, output is expected to increase much more slowly. Land in Buganda available for development is already by no means plentiful and will become even more restricted because of the need for greater cultivation of food crops to support a growing population. Then if coffee prices sag to the extent expected during the next two decades, the present price advantages over cotton will be removed, and other crops will become correspondingly more popular.

Outside of the main African robusta crop, no sizeable expansion in production is anticipated. The Bugishu arabica crop has been rather below 5,000 tons in recent years, and even if the low standards of husbandry can be improved it is doubtful if as much as 5,000 tons will be produced each year.

European Production

Similarly, the non-African production should remain in the region of 4,000 tons in the foreseeable future, although the apparent sale may from time to time be swollen by transfers from the African sector when the open market price favours such transactions. The political outlook should deter expansionist plans on the part of Europeans in Uganda, and that will result in a falling off in production in the longer run. Thus the total Uganda crop which is now available for sale in 20 years' time should be of the order of 80,000 tons, most of it robusta.

The quantity of coffee exported from Tanganyika has shown little change for some years, averaging about 15,000 tons, but as a result of a rather higher rate of new planting in the last four years the recent better-than-average figures are likely to be maintained, and not prove to be merely the result of favourable weather conditions.

The main source of arabica coffee in Tanganyika is the Moshi area, where annual output is now around 7,000 tons from the K.N.C.U. members and 1,500 tons from European growers. Over the longer period production is unlikely to be greater than an excess of 10,000 tons. Virtually all the land above 400 ft. on Kilimanjaro is already fully employed, so that prospects for expansion in acreage there are very limited.

Higher Yield from New Strains

But as a result of a research into strains and yields at the Lyamungu research station, higher outputs can be expected when replanting of the existing plantations becomes necessary — a long-term process of regeneration. Some increase is expected from the European farms in the neighbourhood of Arusha and Oldani; altogether, however, an upper limit of 11,000 tons of coffee from the Northern Province seems indicated.

Production in Bukoba is of the order of 6,000 tons of robusta and 400 tons of arabica, although the importance of the latter is declining, being harder to tend, needing careful pruning, and giving a smaller yield; it should form a much smaller part of the total in the future.

Because of the fairly extensive areas still not fully developed, the lack of any competing cash crop, and the adequacy of the labour supply, output is expected to reach 20,000 tons during the next decade, and perhaps 30,000 tons at the end of 20 years — a significant increase. Transport will still be relied upon for transporting coffee to Kisumu. Much will depend, however, on whether the advice and example of local agricultural officers has any effect on the rather low standards of quality now obtaining. The raising of these standards, and the resultant increase in prices offered, would doubtless prevent a switch to alternative cash crops, and therefore result in a greater output than might otherwise be expected.

Cable is produced on a small scale in four other districts of the area and the South Highlands Province. The combined output of all four districts should rise to 2,500 tons in the next five years. About 20 tons are produced in the district of Mt. Morogoro, and the remainder in the other three districts. The combined production will exceed 13,000 tons in the next five years. The general programme in which coffee will be grown is severely limited by the non-availability of land. The high altitude and the requisite climatic conditions for that area from the present prospective future expansion from the district.

World Production and Consumption

It may be unrealistic to expect more than a 10% rise in world output in the next 10 years. Consumption on the other hand has been very sluggish in recent months. Resistance to the higher prices during last year caused United States imports to slump from 21m lbs in 1954 to 12m lbs in 1955 and imports for the first months of 1956 were rather lower than a year ago.

In the longer term there is a strong expansion in demand brought about by the 12.8m tons in 1955. It is believed that once the present upward trend in total world production has been overcome the international coffee consumption will be resumed. Trade estimates of a 50% rise to 15m bags a year in total European imports appear a feasible target within the next 10 years.

In the longer term world prices rather lower than those now ruling seem to be likely.

The arabica coffee market appears fairly well covered by the recent expansion in world production and the market is an equilibrial in the future. The new types of coffee, the cheaper types of coffee, and the surplus supplies from Kenya and the other East African States will continue to compete on a premium basis. The quality and price of coffee produced in the East African States will be a major factor in the market. The standard of coffee produced in the African States in Kenya will be a major factor in the market.

The surplus of world output is estimated to be 2,500 tons in a long-term price in the region of £350 to £400 a ton. A probable decline in the price of coffee to £300 a ton represents a considerable fall from the current quotation of £400 a ton. In East Africa coffee is a well developed crop. The cost of the new high-yielding areas is estimated to be over 600 shillings per acre can be realized, but are little above £50 a ton, so that an adequate margin is provided for further development.

As there is little doubt of the possibility of increasing the available East African supplies to a total of about 20m tons of arabica and over 100,000 tons of robusta in the next 20 years.

27m. Tons of Tea a Year

The annual output of tea which last year was in excess of 27m. lbs, should double in the next 10 years and continue to increase subsequently with Kenya remaining the most important producer. There seems little reason to doubt that all available supplies could be absorbed quite easily in world markets at least during the next 20 years.

Out of the acreage licensed for tea planting in Kenya of nearly 70,000 acres some 23,400 acres have been planted at the beginning of this year. This figure is expected to be increased at the rate of 2,000 acres a year for the next five years, a target which should be realized in view of the additional supply of land between 6,000 and 7,000 acres and with an annual rainfall in the region of 70 inches. On this basis an output of 50m. lb. a year seems possible in 10 to 15 years, with further expansion subsequently.

Two-thirds of the licensed acreage is at Kisumu, which will continue to be the main centre of production. In addition to the extension of European-owned estates Africans are likely to head a new wave of more intensive cultivation. For example, tea has already been introduced to the Kakamega District and this plant will have a very important place in the East African economy because of the need for super-grades of high quality product to be produced. The tea plant is a very hardy and tough bush of bushes by each other in the neighbourhood of an

establishment of a rather poor section of special processing of tea. The tea plant is a very hardy and tough bush of bushes by each other in the neighbourhood of an establishment of a rather poor section of special processing of tea. The tea plant is a very hardy and tough bush of bushes by each other in the neighbourhood of an establishment of a rather poor section of special processing of tea.

In the next 10 years it seems likely that the total output of the East African States will be 20m. lbs of arabica and 100,000 tons of robusta. This is a target which should be realized in view of the additional supply of land between 6,000 and 7,000 acres and with an annual rainfall in the region of 70 inches. On this basis an output of 50m. lb. a year seems possible in 10 to 15 years, with further expansion subsequently.

In the purely African area, such as the Vichy and North-Nyanza, it is intended that the coffee should be planted in the next five years. It is intended that the coffee should be planted in the next five years. It is intended that the coffee should be planted in the next five years. It is intended that the coffee should be planted in the next five years.

Rapid Expansion in Uganda

The productivity of Uganda has produced a rapid output of tea to become the country's fourth main export industry with an output of 2m. tons in 1955. The total area of tea is 2,000 acres, of which 1,000 acres are planted and 1,000 acres are under development. The total area of tea is 2,000 acres, of which 1,000 acres are planted and 1,000 acres are under development.

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United Output in East Africa

The total output of tea in East Africa is estimated to be 20m. tons in the next 10 years. The total output of tea in East Africa is estimated to be 20m. tons in the next 10 years. The total output of tea in East Africa is estimated to be 20m. tons in the next 10 years.

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East Africa Should Be Regarded As One Unit

Report on All-Over, Primary and Secondary Industries

EAST AFRICA must to a large extent be regarded as one unit, says the report of the committee set up by the Government of Kenya last year to examine the need for economic assistance to primary and secondary industries, (excluding agriculture). It is only now that the report has been published by the Government Printer (Nairobi).

The following passages are to be noted: "Industrial development is of the greatest importance to the economic well-being of East Africa and must, to a large extent, be regarded as a unit. Industrial development by increasing the national income will make finance available for future expansion.

It will be necessary to provide employment under reasonable conditions for the local population, all of whom will not be able to continue to draw their livelihood from the land in spite of increased productivity in farming methods and the improvement on water supply.

One of the greatest forms in which assistance could be given by the Government to those contemplating industrial development, would be the provision of a central office which could provide all information required from the Government, at present, although this function is to some extent performed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the staff at the disposal of the Minister is in our opinion inadequate. Matters which directly affect industrial development are handled almost entirely by one assistant secretary, though, in addition, both the Minister and the Secretary for Commerce and Industry devote a part of their time to this matter.

Organization Needs Strengthening

Under the present system inquiries on all matters affecting the industrialist have to be directed to the appropriate Government departments and the data which are available have not been attracted to a number of Government publications, though some can readily be obtained by the East African Statistical Department. For example, inquiries concerning land for industrial purposes have to be made either to the Lands Department or to the East African Railways and Harbour Administration; information concerning water must be obtained from the Public Works Department; and details of freight rates, taxation, and customs, the tariffs and cost of electricity, and many other matters must be referred to separate departments and organizations.

We recommend that in order to simplify the provision of information to the industrialist it would be desirable to strengthen the organization in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This should be done by providing for the appointment of an industrial development officer. It would be his function to deal in detail with individual inquiries and to have available or obtain expeditiously such information as is required.

Grants might also be offered if it were possible for the East African Statistical Department to undertake on a fee basis inquiries on ways to meet individual inquiries, and we recommend that a request for such services should be made to the East African High Commission.

We have referred already to the need for providing information on an East African basis, and we suggest that the next matter which the East African Industrial Council might be invited to consider.

Such information concerning the scope of existing industrial activities, their production, and the raw materials which they are using, we recommend that an industrial census should be made in the near future.

We consider that there is scope for greater initiative in advising opportunities afforded in Kenya, not only locally but overseas. The Minister for Commerce and Industry has always sought to encourage local industries to make known the facilities which they have available to potential industrialists and the advantages existing in their particular areas. We have been informed, and it is encouraging to note, that three municipal boards (Nairobi, Kisumu, and Eldoret) are preparing to publish descriptive brochures for international circulation will be given.

More Overseas Publicity Required

Still more could be done to stimulate interest in Kenya as a centre for development and to meet the unfortunate publicity given to the Colony during the emergency. We suggest that the fullest possible use should be made of the public relations officer in London, and that the possibility of greater participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions overseas and further press publicity should be carefully examined.

The most efficacious method of encouraging private capital to take risks is to have no tax on returns arising from the employment of that capital, but as that is generally impracticable we consider that an attempt should be made to reduce or postpone the Government's levy on income from capital invested in new or pioneer industry. This method should be used as a matter on which the advice of the industrial authorities would have to be sought.

The introduction of any income tax concession is fraught with dangers arising from the possibility of placing established industry at a disadvantage compared with the pioneer industry. This danger does not arise if the concession is made to industry generally, and it is probable that in the long run it would be in the best interests of the Colony to consider the granting of a concession as applicable to manufacturing industry as a whole.

Provision exists for the protection of the manufacture scheduled articles. This protection, under the industrial licensing Ordinance, is operated, as a parallel institution in each of the three territories, by the East African Industrial Council to the licensing authority. While we agree that the availability of such protection is desirable, we feel that every careful consideration is necessary before new articles are added to those schedules. There are originally introduced to give a measure of protection to encourage new large-scale industrial development where the opportunity would really be production which was significant in relation to the East African market as a whole.

We regard this background should be clearly borne in mind, and that care must be taken to avoid the creation of monopolies which may in fact restrict rather than encourage such development. In this connexion we urge that the most careful consideration is given before any new declarations are issued under section 75 of the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance of 1953.

Board of Industrial Development Proposed

We consider that some such organization as a Board of Industrial Development should be established, closely associated with the Board of Commerce and Industry, and advisory to the Minister for Commerce and Industry. We propose that it should replace the present industry Sub-Committee of the Board of Commerce and Industry and the ad hoc Committee on Drawbacks of Customs Duty. We suggest that it should be under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, and that its members should comprise four representatives of the Board of Commerce and Industry, one representative of the Treasury, two members nominated by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, one of whom should be the industrial development officer, and one member nominated by the Administrator of the Territory. The initial composition for most of the matters referred to should have an international character. A representative of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise should be an ex-officio member.

Mr. W. S. Bailey was the original chairman of the committee, and on his transfer to Uganda the chairman of the committee was Mr. E. J. J. King. The other signatories of the report are Messrs. H. L. Adams, R. E. Anderson, V. M. Davies, A. G. Dalgleish, Stanley Gersic, J. P. Harris, W. A. MacIntosh, C. J. Don Small, and G. Oshes.

The Sudan Now A Republic Proclamation of Independence

THE SUDAN became an independent republic on New Year's Day.

The two Houses of the Sudanese Parliament met early to receive formal intimation that the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt, the Condominium Powers, had recognized the new independent State. The Prime Minister handed the messages of recognition to the Speaker, who read them.

They then proceeded to swear in the five members of the Supreme Commission, the title given to the body in which the powers hitherto exercised by the Governor-General have been invested. Only four of the five were present when the ceremony was due to start, and the oath was administered to them. Before the ceremony ended, however, the fifth member, Sayed Sifcio Iro, a Southerner, arrived, and took the oath separately.

The Prime Minister then announced that Great Britain and Egypt had asked the new State to honour the agreements and contracts with foreign Powers which the previous administration had made. Sayed Ismail El Azhari said that those agreements would have to be examined before they could be confirmed.

Later some 2,000 guests of the Government attended a ceremony in the grounds of the Palace, hitherto the residence of the Governor-General, to which the five new Heads of State led a procession of M.P.s and senators who took their places opposite a bare new flagstaff on the terrace which was flanked by small British and Egyptian flags. Places of honour were given to Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi and Sayed Ali El Mirghani, the two great religious leaders who had played a major part in achieving independence and a National Government.

End of the Struggle

It was a day in the history of the Sudan and its people was of greater importance than that of any other. The Minister, Mr. Park, marked the end of the struggle for independence and the beginning of the task of maintaining independence and building future progress. He thanked Great Britain and Egypt for having fulfilled their pledge and for their willingness to furl their flags that day.

An improvised national anthem having been played and a gun salute fired, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition jointly hoisted the flag of the new republic, while two officers of the Sudan Army lowered the flags of Great Britain and Egypt. At the same time the new flag of the independent Sudan was raised above the roof of the Palace, as the end of the co-dominion were lowered.

Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who had flown to Khartoum to represent H.M. Government, and Mualai Abdel Fattah Hussein received from the Prime Minister the furlled and covered flags of Great Britain and Egypt respectively, signifying the end of the condominium.

The Queen had sent to the Council of State in the Sudan a message in the following terms:

"On this auspicious occasion of the achievement of Sudanese independence, it gives me great pleasure to send you my cordial congratulations and my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and of the Sudanese people."

The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, wrote to the Prime Minister of the Sudan:

"It is a sincere pleasure to all who know your country to see that you can take her place among the free nations of the world. It is a bond to the closest ties of friendship between our countries which now begins to come."

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, wrote:

"On the great day for the Sudan I would like to convey

through you to the Sudanese people my warmest personal congratulations and good wishes. As you know, I have followed with interest and sympathy your march towards independence and I wish the Sudan prosperity and good fortune."

On Christmas Eve, Sayed Ismail El Azhari had addressed the following message to "brothers and Christian citizens":

"I am pleased to find the chance to say a word to you on Christmas Eve to congratulate you and convey to you my heart-felt greetings. I wish you a merry Christmas and join with you wholeheartedly in your celebrations of the birth of Christ, the prophet of peace and fraternity, who taught humanity the principles of virtue and equality, irrespective of differences of creed and tongue; and I take the chance to express my congratulations on Christmas and on the independence of the Sudan — two glorious occasions which, by the will of God, have coincided to indicate our bright future."

"Dear citizens, Christianity and the sound pillars of peace in the same way that Islam did. It is left to us, Sudanese Muslims and Christians, to continue our common glorious traditions and to invest this grand heritage to the benefit of our country, unyielding to difficulties."

"I pray to God that our next celebrations of Christmas will find our independent Sudan a full participant in the consolidation of peace and an active member in the family of the free nations of the world."

Amnesty for Prisoners

In celebration of the independence, many criminals and political offenders have been released from prison, but the amnesty applies only to those sentenced before August 22, thus excluding Southerners committed in connection with the military in the south.

Life prisoners have been released if they have completed 10 years in gaol, those sentenced to 10 years have been set free if they have done half the time; and sentences up to four years have been reduced to as many months.

Absolute fitness has been granted in cases of "contempt of the Government," "unofficial falsehood," and "similar" questions. In the case of the Prime Minister and many of his closest colleagues were imprisoned in different times under those sections of the penal code.

Which of Two Policies?

Miss Margery Fernham wrote in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The Sudanese Government faces a larger and longer problem than the immediate restoration of order — the entire relationship between Arab and Muslim north with Negro and pagan south. Two ways are open."

"The first would be to use education, language, finance, preferment and all the other instruments of the State to enforce a Northern uniformity. The pledge to give equal consideration to the Southerners' demand for a federal status is a very hopeful sign. Yet there must be a great temptation, especially when dealing with a people so demoralized and politically immature as these Southerners, to take this course."

"The removal of Southern schools to the north and certain other measures might cause anxiety. For this they could hardly win more than a partial success, and it would be to alienate the majority nations and to deepen the Southerners' misapprehensions and gulf. It is a question over their wide borders and one day, when there comes a self-governing Negro and Part-Christian part-pagan Uganda, this new State might exercise an irresistible attraction over its kindred neighbours."

"The other policy would be to recognize that the British and the Christian element in the south should be allowed to develop freely from their present roots, so that their strength could be expressed in loyalty and unity towards the Sudan State instead of in disaffection. This policy would represent something very like a colonial relationship with a high degree of the absolute respect for a people's religion and culture which the north itself received from Britain."

"This would greatly enrich the Nation by diversifying it, and it would make the Sudan a real bridge between Modern Arab Africa and pagan and Christian Africa. It would fulfil the high promises of religious toleration and democratic rights which the Sudanese wrote into their constitution; and it would retain for the Sudan the friendship and confidence of an important part of the world, including that of the Governments which lie upon three sides of the southern provinces."

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Letters to the Editor**Rhodesian's Views on "Inside Africa"****Federation's Advanced Policy in Prisons**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — As a Rhodesian of many years' standing, may I congratulate you on your outspoken and searching criticism of chapters 30 and 31 of Mr. John Gunther's book?

His footnote on page 64, referring to prison policy is difficult to understand. Did he not bother to find out in his rush through Africa that the prison system in the Federation is extremely advanced? The former Commissioner for Prisons in Northern Rhodesia, now the Federal Commissioner, is very far-sighted and modern in outlook.

Some years ago he arranged that in Livingstone prison the inmates should not only be given the basis of education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but that these men should also be turned into useful citizens. There the prisoners are taught to be builders, carpenters, and gardeners; they put up any buildings required on the premises; they make all the furniture; and they keep the staff and themselves in constant supply of home-grown vegetables. So when a prisoner is released he has basic education and a trade. Surely this is a most advanced policy, which could have given Mr. Gunther a chance to acclaim that here was something being done for that age-old problem — the man who once went wrong. I have no doubt that the Commissioner is now putting this same policy into practice in the rest of the Federation.

Thirty-six miles from Livingstone there is something even more modern in conception. In the Zambezi Valley, at Katambora, is an open prison. Guarded only by a handful of African warders, a circle of huts, each of which houses eight prisoners, is centred round a canteen. There is nothing whatever to prevent a prisoner from escaping into this huge area of "darkest Africa", where he could soon find friendly Natives to help him. But all these prisoners have shown themselves for good conduct in other prisons and they just do not escape.

One amiable old fellow, a murderer, is there for life. He has a grouse. It is not that he minds being in prison, on the contrary, he knows it is his due. But he killed the wrong man and cannot forgive the judge for not allowing him to go back and kill the right one before serving his sentence!

Nearby is another Rhodesian experiment — an African "borstal" where young delinquents from the ages of 10 to 16 are kept in preventive detention. They, too, learn trades.

I have been to these prisons. I have spent a week in a camp nearby, watching the prisoners building extra housing, learning to tailor their own clothes, carpentering, and gardening. I have attended their little open baptised church on Sunday and joined in the cheerful African hymn singing. I have watched the young boys, headed by their own "life and drum" band, parade for the provincial commissioner. The drums are made by themselves from cow-hide and painted green and white; their "flutes" are penny whistles, which, being somewhat short of notes, produce an odd effect in such English tunes as "Dye Ken John Peel".

All this, which has been the practice for some years, was apparently not noticed by Mr. Gunther, who has incorporated both reliable and unreliable data in a book called "Inside Africa". Men and women who have lived inside Africa for most of a lifetime do not pretend to know all the answers; but at least they know most of the facts. One is inclined, on the basis of the Rhodesian chapters, to ask just how much of the remainder of the book is accurate?

Yours faithfully,

ROSALIND MERSON.

London, W.C.2.

Co-operation in the Federation**Favourable and Unfavourable Factors**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR — No sensible individual would quarrel with the statement in your leading article on Federal unity that it is unfair to criticize Government for failing to do everything it should in so short a time as two years. But when you say "most important of all a new spirit of inter-territorial and inter-racial co-operation is apparent", you are, if you will forgive me saying so, wildly wide of the mark that one wonders whence you got your information.

Shiwa Nganda,
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

STEWART GORE-BROWNE.

[There is of course Europeans and Africans, who share Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's view of relations between the three territories constituting the Federation and between the African and European communities, but many others endorse the claim from which our correspondent dissents.

Since the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland stand committed to a joint destiny, the common aim, especially of those who influence their fellows, should surely be to foster the spirit of co-operation between the three States and the races within them. Some European and some Africans — unhappily including some members of the Federal Parliament — do more than disregard this duty; they appear to set themselves to seize public occasions in order to magnify misunderstanding and discontent.

No body will deny that much more must be done to give practical effect to the declared policy of inter-racial partnership, but a significant contribution has lately been made on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and the influence of that settlement is bound to spread.

Those, including some M.P.s, who complain that not enough has yet been done by the Federal Government tend to disregard the very practical problems which have to be faced, not least by the transporters responsible for the maintenance of the life of the territories. In fact, the transport situation has been greatly improved. Rhodesia always cannot yet handle anything like the full amount of the goods served, with the consequence that the stocks at the mines and electricity stations are below the safety level, so that any interruption of deliveries, for even a short period, would entail serious damage to the public interest. That knowledge must restrain any responsible political leader who is eager for quick advance.

When restraint and good faith are required, some prominent Africans show a disquieting determination to spread discontent and to impute evil intentions to almost all Europeans. Not even missionaries are spared grossly unfair charges by agitators who want to inflame and exploit racialism; and their plan is much helped by the frequent visits to the country areas paid by politically-minded town-dwelling Africans.

Despite these disturbing facts and factors, it is a fairly fair claim that the federal area gives greater evidence of stability than any other part of South Africa. — E.A.]

Prompt Publication of Annual Reports**Mr. Horace White's Reply**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — I am sorry that Mr. Hislop doubts the value of the prompt publication of the annual report of the Uganda Department of Information. I can assure him that nothing is omitted from our report and it can be supplemented, even though it is rendered prompt only on January 1 every year.

I agree that ours is a small department and that Mr. Fazzari — if it was he to whom Mr. Hislop referred — is to be congratulated on his much more impressive feat in Nyanza.

There seems to me no great difficulty about producing annual reports with reasonable speed. My own department compiled a progress report every month, and perhaps an hour of one's time. All that has to be done at the end of the year is to rewrite these progress reports into a continuous narrative, and there is the annual report.

Yours faithfully,

Uganda.

HORACE WHITE,

Director of Information.

New Year message to the Colonies

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Call to Service

MR. A. L. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, broadcast the following message in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. on Friday last:

Once again it is my pleasure and privilege to send to all the peoples of the Colonial and other territories with which my Office is associated my very warm personal greetings and good wishes for the year that lies ahead. It has been for me personally a very busy and momentous year. I have been lucky enough to visit Nigeria, Cyprus, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Gibraltar, and Malta. I shall never forget these visits and the friendship and warmth with which I was received.

Welfare and Advancement

I hope it is going to be my good fortune to visit other territories during the coming year. These visits help me to express, better than in any other way, to the peoples of the territories at first hand how deeply and sincerely the people of Britain are concerned for their welfare and advancement, and how close to our hearts you all are. To all of you who attended the joy of meeting and getting to know me on my visits this last year I send a special word of thank and good cheer.

I do not want to make this any sort of a political broadcast. It is a simple message of good will from me personally and from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to each of you who are listening, and each of you who shares with us in belonging to that remarkable association of peoples, the British Commonwealth of Nations.

You all from time to time reflect a little of just how remarkable the Commonwealth is. There have been great Empires in the past, founded on force and united by domination. All have passed away. But never before in the whole history of the world has there been this free association of peoples in all corners of the world, of every diversity of language and creed, bound together by invisible and indeed by spiritual ties of loyalty, affection, and dedication to the same principles of human freedom and dignity. Her Gracious Majesty, our Queen is the head and symbol of this wonderful family.

Joining the Family Circle

The territories for which I hold a responsibility are in their various ways making along the road to self-government and to finding their own places in the family circle. All of you who are listening to me have a part to play in this great process. It is not only Governments and administrators who have the task of building and developing your countries — though I do hope all members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service know how deeply we all value their work.

The strength of every nation is in the character of the ordinary people — in the way that doctors and school teachers, farmers and merchants, town councillors and tribal chiefs, and indeed the fathers and mothers in all the homes conduct their own affairs. I hope you will think of this sometimes. Everyone carries — everyone — some public and private responsibility. Every act of service, wherever it is performed, adds to the strength of your country and to the stature of the Commonwealth.

So I send to each and every one of you an affectionate message of good will from Great Britain and all our good wishes for you in 1956.

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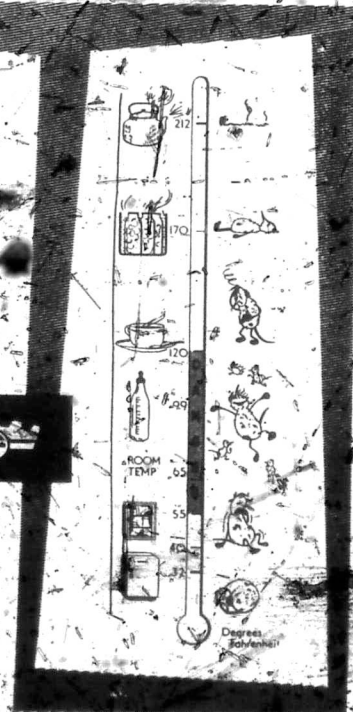
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PERSONALIA

MR. L. K. S. WILSON has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. E. W. BOVILL left London at the beginning of the week to revisit East Africa.

MR. C. A. COLLARI has been appointed a provisional official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

MR. C. J. FOX has been appointed to the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board, vice MR. C. A. HEURTLEY, resigned.

MRS. T. O. PIKE, wife of the Governor of Somaliland, has been elected president of the local branch of the Save the Children Fund.

MRS. KATHLEEN M. STAHL is to write a book on Tanganyika for the Colonial Secretary's Colonial Office, and will shortly visit the territory.

MR. PHILIP G. D. ADAMS, British Trade Commissioner in Khartoum, is to act as Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of a British Ambassador.

MR. R. C. BUCQUET, M.P., has represented the Federal Assembly at the meeting in Jamaica of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Officer Cadets A. L. CRUTCHLEY, A. G. JOHNSON, G. J. MACKENZIE, J. A. PUGH-ROBERTS, and R. E. SCHALLER have been gazetted second lieutenants in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps.

MR. D. H. OLLEMANS, managing director of the Argus group of newspapers in South Africa and the Rhodesias, left London at the beginning of the week for a visit to Switzerland.

LORD REITH and MR. HUBERT NUTCOMBE HUME have been reappointed chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the Colonial Development Corporation for a further period of three years from April 1, 1956.

MR. A. DE V. ALLEN is Acting Commissioner for East Africa in London during the absence of MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, who is due in Kenya on January 17 and expects to be back in England about the third week in March.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on Thursday, February 2, on "Economic and Political Trends in Kenya".

MR. H. W. GRIFF, Joint Secretary of Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., has retired after nearly 47 years' service with the company. The new joint secretary is MR. M. A. WARREN, who is also joint secretary of the parent company, Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

MR. F. SPENCER CHAPMAN, who travelled through South, Central, and East Africa a couple of years ago, sailed for Port Elizabeth last week, in the EDINBURGH CASTLE to take up the duties of headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown.

MR. L. K. MUSAZI has been re-elected president-general of the Uganda Legislative Council. MR. S. M. SEKABANDA, chairman of the executive committee, did not offer himself for re-election, and MR. J. W. KIWANUKA now holds that office.

MR. PHILIP ADAMS, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in the Sudan, will leave Khartoum at the end of this month on transfer to Beirut. He is to be succeeded by MR. MALCOLM WALTERS who has arrived in Beirut, Jeddah, Baghdad, Benghazi and Amman.

MR. G. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Joint East and Central African Board on his appointment as Assistant Postmaster-General. MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., a past chairman and the vice-chairman, has become acting chairman.

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY COLBY are due to sail from Beira in the s.s. USANDA on March 28, and SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, the new Governor, and LADY ARMITAGE are expected to arrive in Beira in the CITY OF EXETER on April 6.

MR. F. C. A. MURRAY, having passed the age of 70 years, has retired from the boards of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Construction Co., Ltd., Douglas Watson (Electrical Engineers), Ltd., and James Kilpatrick and Sons, Ltd.

LORD SALISBURY, Lord President of the Council, has been invited by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to visit the Federation with LADY SALISBURY, and they have arranged to leave London on January 13. While in the capital Lord Salisbury is to receive the freedom of the city.

By a regrettable error MR. E. J. NEWICK, CLENNELL was recently stated in this column to have been appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council of Kenya. The reference should have been to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory. MR. A. W. PURVIS has been Clerk to the Legislature in Kenya for nearly nine years.

MR. L. J. NEWPORT, F.C.A., senior partner of Newport, Newell and Company, chartered accountants in the City of London, who act professionally for several East African concerns, has retired after 40 years with the firm. The practice is being continued under the old style by MESSRS. E. F. NELSON, E. D. COX, and D. J. HAY.

MR. HUGH C. PEEBLES, assistant managing director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed deputy chairman, and SIR RALPH STEVENSON and MR. SEGAR WILKINSON have been elected to the board. Mr. Wilkinson has also become a director and deputy chairman of Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the parent company, which has been joined by MR. R. B. MCGILLY.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society, and for many years chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and MRS. PONSONBY sailed from Southampton last week in the liner FLANDRE for Trinidad whence they will make a tour by air of the West Indian Islands of Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahamas, and Bermuda, which they will leave on March 3 for New York. They expect to visit Washington and Montreal before sailing on March 23 from New York for Liverpool in the Canada liner SAXONIA.

COMMISSION

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Obituary

Sir Malcolm Watson

World Authority on Tropical Diseases

SIR MALCOLM WATSON, M.B., F.R.S.P.H., F.G.S., who died at his home in Peaslake, Surrey, last week at the age of 82, was one of the world's leading authorities on the control of malaria and other tropical diseases. Acceptance of his advice transformed health conditions on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, educated at Glasgow High School, University College, London, and the Imperial College of Science. After a brilliant academic career and three years as house surgeon and house physician of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, he went to the Federated Malay States as a district surgeon in 1900, and quickly made an important discovery in connexion with malaria. Three years later he discovered the micro-organism which caused quartan malaria, and he was the originator of control of the disease by naturalistic methods.

Convinced that it was of prime importance to persuade plantation companies to adopt his new methods, he resigned from Government service in 1908 to become chief medical officer of the Estates Hospital Association of the Federated Malay States and consultant in hygiene to plantations in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and India, work to which he gave some 20 years. He was the first man to produce an effective remedy for the destruction of mosquitoes in rural areas.

Sir Ronald Ross brought him to England in 1928 to join his Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Putney, and four years later he became director of that institute and of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Visited East and Central Africa

At the request of the copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia he visited the Copperbelt, and recommended methods of disease control which were so successful that they soon halved the death rates of both Europeans and Africans. He visited Northern Rhodesia on at least five occasions, and East Africa several times.

Sir Malcolm had written books, pamphlets, and many articles on the prevention of malaria, on rural sanitation in the tropics, and on tropical medical problems in general, and he was always ready to speak to groups of business men and others interested in the improvement of health conditions in the tropics. He scorned the usual general not so many years ago, that the Anopheles mosquito was invincible in many areas of Africa, declaring that any part of the continent, however unhealthy, which was free for several centuries could be made fit for human habitation and activity.

An individualist who liked to encourage indigenous methods, he wrote on one occasion to the editor of *East African and Rhodesia*: "You have done well to insist on the importance of the merchant's ventures. Governments cannot do the mining and the agriculture and the trade, but they can do much to help or hinder, and he battles valiantly throughout a long life when he thought they were hindering proper treatment of tropical medical problems."

He was born Most Rev. C. F. Corbett, D.D., Archbishop of York, who died at his home in Canterbury on Monday at the age of 60, visited Ethiopia in 1946 to bear the dedications of the Church of England to the Emperor and the Church of Ethiopia on the restoration of their freedom. On his way back he broke his journey in Harar.

Sir Samuel Turner

SIR SAMUEL TURNER, J.P., who has died in Huddenden, Wicks, at the age of 77, was chairman of Turner and Newall, Ltd. from 1929 to 1944, when he reverted to the post of deputy chairman, to which he had been appointed in 1926. He had been associated with the asbestos industry for nearly 60 years, joining the staff of Turner Brothers, predecessors of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., in 1894, and he was an original member of the board of Turner and Newall, Ltd., on its formation in 1926. He visited Rhodesia many times, the last occasion being in 1937. Educated in England, Germany, and Switzerland, he was president of the Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, 1916, and vice-chairman of the District Bank, 1947-49, and High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1930.

Miss Elsie Kitching

MISS ELSIE KITCHING, who died suddenly in her home in Ambleside last week at the age of 85, was sister of Bishop Kitching, formerly of the diocese of the Copper Belt. She joined Miss Charlotte Mason in her pioneer educational work in 1893 and gave 36 years of devoted service to the Parents' National Education Union, which owed a great debt to her. She succeeded Miss Mason as director of the Parents' Union School in Ambleside, and she remained editor of the *Parents' Review* until 1949. P.N.E.U. schools have been founded in East and Central Africa by several of her former pupils.

Sir Richard Redmayne

SIR RICHARD REDMAYNE, C.B., who died last week at his home in Hertfordshire at the age of 90, was for 12 years Controller of Mines in Great Britain. Then, in 1919, he became chairman of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, for six years later, chairman of the Advisory Council on Minerals to the Imperial Institute, for which he was acting director for a time. He was a past president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

MR. GEORGE WELSH, a member of the Rhodesia Hospital staff, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 71, began his newspaper career on the *Eastern Province Herald*, Port Elizabeth, and went to Salisbury as a senior reporter and sub-editor in 1899. During the last war he served with the South African Corps and was confidential secretary to General Frank Thurston in Egypt. He is survived by a widow and two children.

MISS N. E. AMPTON, whose death in Harar was for 34 years in the service of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda and the Southern Sudan, and Mrs. G. H. BROWN, who has also died, was for 23 years in the mission in Uganda.

MAJOR A. E. CROCKETT, a lieutenant to the Transvaal District Council in Harar, who has died in Kimberley, engaged in a mission when he went to the district 23 years ago, before his appointment to the Council just before the war. He was a prominent sportsman.

BRIAN DE OLIVEIRA, OTWAY CHARLES HERRING, C.M.G., M.C., who has died at the age of 78, was born in Hampshire, served in the South African Army in 1915.

MR. J. H. HODGSON, an assistant director of Works in the Sudan Government and a member of the Government's Council, has died in this country.

MRS. PHOENIX M. GIBBS, wife of Mr. John Gibbins of Kampala, has died in Uganda at the age of 70.

Four County Chiefs Forced to Resign Inflammatory Articles in Buganda Press

A FOURTH COUNTY (Saza) CHIEF in Buganda, Mr. Alexander Kironde, the Pokoro of Buddu, has been forced to resign. He had been under pressure for some weeks.

He was one of four chiefs who were attacked in the vernacular newspapers by speakers at the Uganda National Congress, and by other Baganda, for alleged disloyalty to the Kabaka (meaning that he had loyally discharged his duty to the Protectorate Government). The other three submitted to the measure at the beginning of December, but not until the end of the month did Mr. Kironde submit to the repeated suggestions of the Uganda Appointments Board that he should vacate his office.

An official announcement last week gave no reasons for the resignations of Messrs. Kironde, D. Serwanga (Kago of Kyadondo), L. M. Sendagala (Kekiboto of Kyagwe), or A. Kitaka (Lumama of Kabula), but stated that their places would be taken respectively by Mr. Joseph Musoke, Kyambango of Buyaga County, R. Lule, keeper of the Kabaka's pavy purse; Mr. C. M. S. Kisosonkore, father-in-law of the Kabaka and an assistant community development officer; and Mr. Juma Tamisange, one of the Kabaka's nominees to the Great Lukiko.

Chief Attacked

The attacks upon the parish chief of Kapeka, Mr. Yhaka Waswa, and one of his wives, have been attributed by one of the vernacular newspapers to the alleged placing of "magical charms" in the ground by this "traitor" with the intention of bewitching the Kabaka.

The chief was assaulted and injured, but seriously; his trees and orange trees were cut down or damaged; his kitchen was destroyed by fire and his crockery smashed; his goat compound was broken down; and a leg was hacked off one of the goats.

The full text of the message broadcast by the Ombudsman (Chief Justice) of Buganda, Mr. A. Gilha, on behalf of the King to the Minister, Mr. Michael Kintu, has now reached London. It was in the following terms:

"The people! It has been observed that there are some people who want to spoil the peace of the country. These people are doing a wrong which the Kabaka's Government cannot countenance because the Government is responsible for its chiefs.

Buganda Government's Warning

"The Buganda Government cannot just look on while chiefs are being attacked with force by the very people who are supposed to be under their care. This is an offence against the Government. The cause of this may be ignorance of the true meaning of the word 'chief'. A chief is appointed by the Kabaka, who delegates his power to the chief according to the terms of the office. Every chief appointed by His Highness is a Kabaka's representative. A true Baganda knows full well the meaning of the Kabaka's representative.

"His Highness's Government therefore warns those people who commit acts of violence against a chief of the Kabaka to beware of the refuling trouble in which they might find themselves.

"Six Baganda charged with rioting at Ngoyve in November were sentenced last week in the resident magistrate's court, Kampala, to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to 18 months' hard labour. Mr. J. P. Bardana, the magistrate, said that the six accused were leaders of a riotous assembly who had caused rioting after the Riot Act had been read.

Only the presence of the police had prevented the development of an ugly situation. The magistrate continued: "On the previous day a chief was beaten and mangled and I know, and there is no doubt, that a crowd will go when their passions are aroused.

The most active, aggressive, and provocative of the ring-leaders was, he said, Euziga Erukara Namakulu, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. Two other main leaders were given 15 months' hard labour, and the others 12 months.

"Uganda Post" Case


The appeals of Mr. J. W. Kawaruka, proprietor of the *Uganda Post*, and Mr. Abulnario Damba, the editor, were dismissed in the High Court of Uganda last week. They had appealed against orders requiring them to enter into bonds to give of good behaviour and keep the peace.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that the proceedings arose out of a series of articles published in the paper, and that neither Kawaruka nor Damba could be held responsible for publication of the articles and subsequent letters. They attempted to justify themselves by alleging that the articles were merely factual reports of current events in Buganda were not dangerous to public tranquillity. The magistrate had considered the articles and letters dangerous to peace and order.

"Having perused the articles and letters," said the judge, "I consider that there were grounds upon which the magistrate could properly hold that they were likely to be dangerous to peace and order. In a country like Uganda when feelings of anger and hostility towards a section of the community are so readily exacerbated by inflammatory articles in the press there is a likelihood that public tranquillity will be endangered."

Union-Castle Dispute Settled

ONCE WAS ARRIVED as this issue went to press that the dispute between the Union-Castle and the Ordinary Stockholders' Committee of the company over the merger with the Jan Line has now been settled. Union-Castle's Ordinary Stockholders will receive an additional 14% of shares in the proposed joint holding company, the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. On this basis the committee prepared to recommend acceptance of the merger offer at today's meeting. A full report will appear next week.



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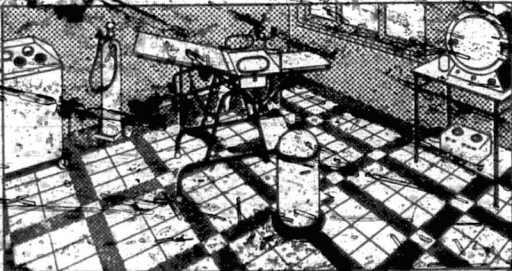
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Press Criticizes Kenya Government for Failure to Perpetrate Political Betises

NEW CRITICISM of the Government of Kenya is made in the current issue of the *Economist* under the title "Kenya's Unhappy New Year." The editorial note reads:

The news that the Government of Kenya has wanted a new African political organization to be called the African National Congress, is in itself surprising but it is not a happy omen as a new year opens for the Colony with Mau Mau almost crushed and an election of prospect. It came, moreover, a week after the same Government banned a book about the trial of Jomo Kenyatta, even after certain required expurgations had apparently been made; and also in a week when the Colonial Secretary in an agrimonious exchange about Kenya with Mrs. Barbara Castle, got decidedly the worse of the political tussle.

Reckless Attacks

Mrs. Castle made use of her knowledge of the immediate case to throw a general attack on the Kenya administration. Much of her attack was needless, but it will have done good if it has reminded the Colonial Secretary how wise for him it is not to keep the closest watch on a Colonial Government with such a propensity for perpetrating embarrassing political betises. He needs the reminder in this case for there are disturbing signs that Kenya may be putting on political bankers again.

Should any book about Jomo Kenyatta be unsettling to its African readership just now, and certainly any non-African movement called a National Congress would be dangerous, carrying, as it does, overtones from the West Coast, from Natal and from India. It is dangerous because it would get a great deal of support. Mau Mau is almost finished, and the rehabilitated Kikuyu are filtering

slowly back to society and their families from the training centres.

The multi-racial Government itself had only a few years in which to win the loyalty of the population. The publication of the Courts report on the Mau Mau means a more direct control over their representatives. The legislature is imminent. The Government itself must be aware that Africans must become more active politically, that the Government should be on a discipline, a tight rein.

The scene is set for political change in Kenya but it looks as if the Government does not have that the Africans can be trusted to make any sort of constructive contribution. This is a bad sign. The reverse of the emergency was supposed to be better political education for the rank and file. Has it had little effect?

A leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* has said:

Mr. Argwong-Koosik, the African warrior who was elected president of the National Congress, can hardly have been unaware that he was challenging the Government.

There have been a number of political associations legitimately established under the new rules. One is in Nyanza, the prospective constituency of Mr. Oginga, the African Minister for Community Development, in an Nyanza where 2,500 Africans assembled to form it; one in Nairobi, itself, the moving spirit of which is Mr. Henry Gava, the acting representative in Kenya of the International Confederation of Free-Trade Unions.

"It is disturbing that Mr. Windley, the Minister for African Affairs, is reported as saying that in the present security conditions the Government could not permit any Mau Mau, or Meru, or Juba political associations. One could have thought that if there was anyone in the Government who was entitled to political self-expression, it was the Minister who stood out against the Mau Mau movement. Are there to be defrocked when others, not defrocked by Mau Mau, get the vote?"

Government's High Standards

Some financial comments were made by the *Kenya Weekly News*, which has called attention to dissatisfaction in the Nakuru area at the low building standards and lack of amenities in a primary day school now being built in the town for European children. The paper commented:

"The Minister, not the Director of Education, should be responsible for policy and civil servants who are not Ministers should not engage in public discussion of public affairs. Mr. Wadley, the Director of Education, maintains that the decision to build a sub-standard school in Nakuru is right. The paper maintains that it is a wrong and a disgraceful decision. Two principles are involved, and the plea of financial stringency can provide an acceptable reason for setting these principles aside.

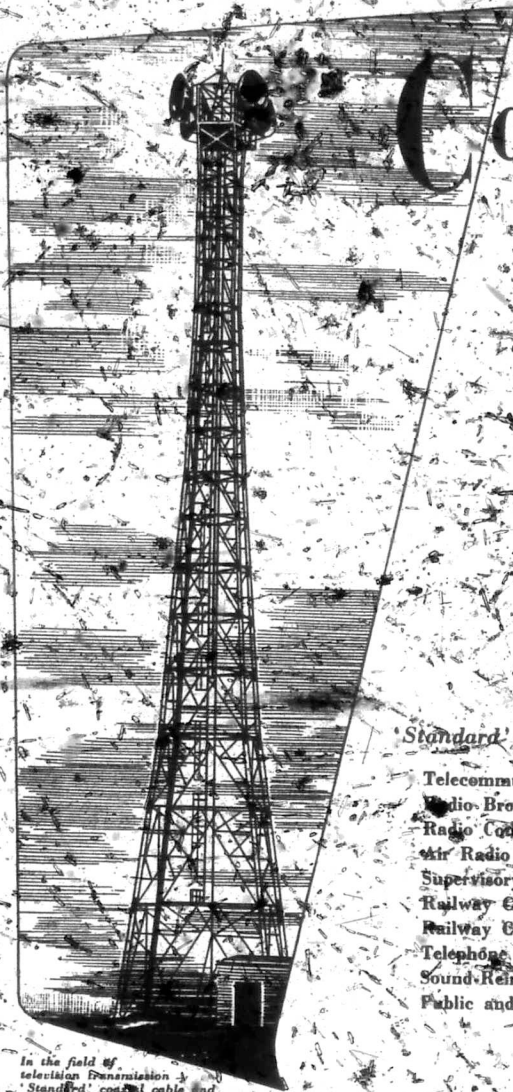
"First, the design of this Nakuru European primary day school should conform with the building regulations of Nakuru town Council or with the requirements of the public health acts, both of which have been approved by the Ministry of Local Government. The Government should be the guardian of the law. It is as intolerable as it is intolerable for the Government to flout the regulations of a local government authority merely because it is expedient to do so.

"The second principle is the sacrifice of standards should not be maintained. For Mr. Wadley to declaim that the decision rests between a sub-standard school and no school at all is as foolish as it is impertinent. Does he maintain that the Government of Kenya cannot provide the necessary schools for the children of the European community who provide such a large percentage of the Colony's revenue? No. It is dishonest to induce more men and women to settle in Kenya without informing them of the Government's educational policy.

"Already there have been cases of potential school-leaving elsewhere on account of doubts about the cost and the quality of education for their children. Mr. Wadley's decision is dark in the minds of many settlers, new and old, and it is a least multi-racial government lead to a lowering of the standards of their civilization. It is idle to pretend that there is not some cause for these fears and it is imperative, for the future of Kenya, that they be not exacerbated by foolish deed or word.

"Without the generous financial aid of the U.M. Government the Colony would be bankrupt. Obviously, there are many good and desirable things that we must do without until the financial position improves. There should be a better system of priorities and every possible effort to avoid waste."





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Reconstituted Confederate Party

Linking Europeans from Cape to Nairobi

THE PRIMARY OBJECT of the Reconstituted Confederate Party of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the formation of which was announced in Salisbury last week, will be "to weld the Europeans of this continent from Cape Town to Nairobi into one nation under one federated, overall authority within the framework of the Commonwealth."

To attain this objective one of the aims of the society will be to enlist support to call for the complete withdrawal of the Colonial Office from the territories concerned, on the basis that the destiny of the Europeans of Southern Africa must rest with the permanent European settlers.

The leaders of the new movement are Mr. Robert Weekes and Mr. Stanley G. Hall, who announced that they would visit Kenya and the Office of Southern Africa in order to establish local executive committees. The Reconstituted Confederate Party has been formed by members of the old Confederate Party who have stayed from it when it entered into a coalition with the African Party in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and its expulsoe in the South Party.

The new organization has announced its intention to sponsor a new common non-party society set for a United States of Southern Central and Eastern Africa under the tentative control of the European populations of the territories concerned, since the racial attitude of the European populations of this continent is resulting in confusion and bitterness among different sections and European settlements in the region.

The statement called for the withdrawal of the Federal Office from a common link between the Europeans of Kenya and the Europeans of South Africa.

Makerere College Appointments

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS to Makerere College, Uganda, are announced:

Mr. H. Holdsworth, who has been appointed lecturer in the office in the University of Melbourne. He spent several years in Jamaica, where he was responsible for the design of a new library at the University of the West Indies. Earlier held posts at the universities of Cape Town and Fort Hare. He expects to arrive in Uganda early in the new year and his first tasks will be to plan a new library, which it is hoped to build in the near future. His successor, Miss J. Lister, who has held the Cape Town position at Cambridge University, Professor M. G. Camp, who has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, vacant since the death of Dr. J. G. Denniswood, is now Professor of Chemistry at Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr. K. F. W. White, who has been named as local government adviser, will organize courses in public administration. Much of his experience has been in West Africa. Recently he has organized studies for members of the Overseas Civil Service Association.

Dr. C. P. Luck, who succeeds Professor B. G. Holman as professor of physiology, holds a research post at University College Hospital Medical School, London. After spending his childhood in Kenya, he took degrees in science and medicine at Wilkes and University and then came to the post of physiologist at Fort Hare University College. He will join the staff of Makerere in February or March.

Mr. G. M. Walker, since 1951 lecturer in economics at the University of Manchester, who has been appointed to the Chair of Economics and headship of the Department of Social Studies, gained first-class honours in the economic sciences at Cambridge after serving in the Royal Navy. He spent a year as a research fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is expected in Uganda in July.

Attending Imperial Defence College

Brigadier General B. Long

BRIGADIER GENERAL B. LONG, Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Military) of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London last week to spend a year at the Imperial Defence College. Major General S. Garlake attended the course in 1949 as commander of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia.

Brigadier Long was a staff officer at the Royal College of Defence Studies, and served as a staff officer at Montgomery's 6th Army Tactical Headquarters in 1942 and during the last war saw service in Sicily, Tunisia, Sicily and Burma. In 1946 he was an instructor at the Staff College in Quetta, India.

On returning to Southern Rhodesia he became General Staff Officer at Defence Headquarters, and in 1950 was promoted Chief of Staff. He attended the Joint Services Staff College in England in 1951.

Brigadier Long and his two children have come to England with him.

Education in Nyasaland


SIR GREGORY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, when addressing the Advisory Commission on African Education in that Protectorate:

"In 1948 some 200 African children passed the Standard 7 in 1955 the number was 700. No higher-grade teacher certificates were granted in 1948, but in 1955 there were 100. The number of teachers who awarded English grade certificates in 1948 in 1955 the number was 122. The number of pupils receiving secondary education in this country today is approximately five times what it was eight years ago."

"We have greatly improved the quality of our educational system, but there is still a very long way to go. How the foundation of a really sound educational system can be firmly laid."

"In the Commonwealth Party the British and African leaders are united in mutual understanding as Rhodesians in the Rhodesian tradition within the Federation for the furtherance of the Federation. Mr. C. A. A. Aitken, Acting Secretary of the Confederate Party (which, with Mr. G. M. van Heerden's support, is forming a new Commonwealth party).

Service for Visitors



The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice, to maintain a Visitor Information Bureau in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

<p>DAR ES SALAAM Main Street (opposite the baroque Hotel)</p> <p>MOMBASA Kilindiini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)</p>	<p>KAMPALA Shirani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p>NAIROBI Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)</p>
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Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.A.
 P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA

In LONDON the Association's new Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 26-27 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

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Mau Mau Casualties Over 14,600

KNOWN CASUALTIES inflicted on Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya from the declaration of the emergency in October, 1952, to December 31, 1955, are 10,173 killed, 2,274 captured, and 2,214 surrendered. Of this total of 14,661, more than one-third, 5,187, occurred last year, in which 1,468 surrenders took place.

In the three years and three months the security forces have lost 57 Europeans, three Asians, and 22 Africans killed, and 32 European and 23 Asian civilians have lost their lives.

The number of gang leaders of importance still at large is not now considered to exceed 20.

Last weekend five terrorists were killed and 15 captured. Six others surrendered. Of nine captured in one police operation in the Aberdare Forest only two were Kikuyu, the others being Meru tribesmen.

Nyasaland's Six Constituencies

NYASALAND'S SIX CONSTITUENCIES for its first free elections this year have been gazetted. Blantyre and Limbe, including parts of the Zomba district, have been divided into three constituencies—Blantyre West, Blantyre-Blantyre, and Shire Highlands. North Nyasa, the most northern constituency, embraces Lilongwe and all the Northern Province with the exception of some central lake-shore areas, which fall into the South Nyasa constituency, which also includes Zomba. Cholo-Mlanje, the other electoral area, includes the lower river area. The new constituencies are based in the main on the proposals of a commission headed by the Chief Justice, Mr. R. O. Sinclair.

Federation's Table of Precedence

THE QUEEN has approved a table of precedence for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Although they do not appear in the table, the territorial Governors and their wives will take precedence immediately after the Governor-General (and his sister or whoever acts as his hostess) at all functions. The order of precedence is as follows: the Governor-General; the Federal Prime Minister; the Federal Chief Justice; the speaker of the Federal Parliament; members of the Federal Executive Council; the U.K. High Commissioner; other High Commissioners; justices of the Federal Supreme Court; former members of the Federal Executive Council; the Leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament; consuls-general, *de-carriere*, consuls *de-carriere*.

Pennant for Legislative Council

A PENNANT depicting a leopard against a background of Mount Kenya, the newest formation sign in the British Army, has been presented by Brigadier Lord Thurlow, commander of the 39 Independent Infantry Brigade, to the speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council, to commemorate the 33 months' service of the brigade in the Colony. Lord Thurlow designed the pennant, which was approved as a formation sign by the War Office a year ago. On returning thanks the speaker pointed out that Lord Thurlow's was the first all-British brigade from the U.K. to serve in Kenya.

Advertisements To Be Broadcast

A TANGANYIKA BROADCASTING CORPORATION is to take over the radio services now operated by the Government and maintain a service as a means of information, education and entertainment for the public and develop it in the best interests of the Territory. A Bill to be placed by the Legislative Council, approved, controlled by a board consisting of a chairman and not more than seven other members, of whom at least half would be non-officials, the corporation would have powers to arrange for the broadcasting of advertisements.

News Items in Brief

Africans are to be trained as water development assistants in Northern Rhodesia.

Electricity has been supplied for the first time in Fox Johnston, the oldest township in Nyasaland.

Roads which displaced Tanganyika road traffic in Central Tanganyika last week have now subsided.

Forty-eight people have been killed in tribal clashes in the grazing areas south of the British Somaliland border.

A helicopter of the R.A.F. carried Father Christmas to an African children's party at the Mathari police lines near Nairobi.

The elementary school in Harzein has been renamed the Fisher School after Sir Gerald Fisher, a former Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate.

A film of Tanganyika entitled "Cattle Theft" will be shown in the cinema of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington in the week beginning January 9.

Where that course seems desirable evidence will be heard in camera, by the commission of inquiry into allegations of corruption in the working of Nairobi City Council.

Long service and good conduct badges have been awarded to two African members of the Kenya Forest Department's staff who had served for 32 and 31 years respectively.

Chikola Airport Terminal

Blantyre's new £63,000 airport terminal at Chikola will be opened by the Governor of Nyasaland on January 14. Sir Rex Welensky, the Federal Minister of Transport, will attend.

Work has begun on a new residential scheme near Umtali. It is to be known as the Umtali Estate and it will occupy 4,000 acres some 10 miles from Umtali on the Maseru road.

Imprisonment with hard labour for terms ranging from 10 years to 18 months have been imposed on four Elgeyo tribesmen in the Eldoret district of Kenya for cattle theft, of which they pleaded guilty.

African children at Southern Rhodesian Government primary schools will be allowed to receive free education, the authorities having decided not to enforce the proposed tuition fees of 10s. a term.

A motor ferry launch, the OTTER sank in rough weather off Juna Island at the entrance to the Gulf of Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, last week, and five Asians and 15 Africans were drowned, some being women and children.

One of the largest kennels in Southern Africa is nearing completion on the outskirts of Salisbury. It is said to have cost the owner, Mr. G. B. Filippa, about £10,000. It will eventually take 500 dogs and has already nearly 300 boarders.

For the fourth time Bugosa District Council has rejected suggestions for graduated taxation. A proposal to increase the flat rate of tax was also defeated. Bugosa is now the only district in Uganda except Karamoja which has not introduced a graduated system of taxation.

African General Service Medal

Part-time members of the Kenya Police Reserve, field intelligence officers, African scouts and trackers, Army wardens with the status of special police, and Y.M.C.A. and Church of Scotland canteens staff engaged in operations against Mau Mau are now eligible for the Africa General Service Medal.

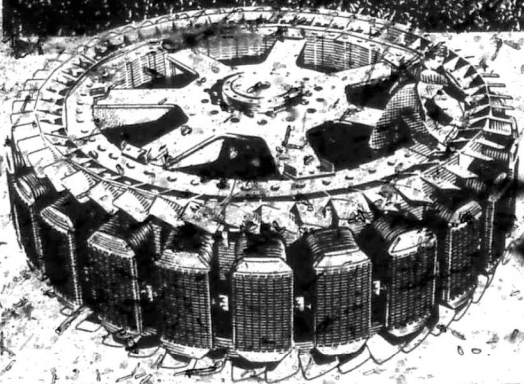
Two brothers, Mohamed Badr and Muhsin Badr, have been acquitted of the murder of Sheikh Sultan Ahmed, an Arab non-official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council, by the grounds of insufficient evidence. The third man charged, Mohamed Mumoud, has been committed for trial by the High Court.

New premises for the United Society of Christian Literature have been opened in Kitwe by the society's editorial secretary, the Rev. Cecil Northcott, who is visiting Africa. In a message Lord Luke, the president, referred to the new building as a mine pit of which new treasures may be dug for the benefit of all races.

The 11th annual session of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, South of the Sahara, will be held in Salisbury from January 15 to 23. Delegates will come from the Federation, the U.K., Belgium, France, Portugal, and the Union of South Africa. An African Representative will be attached to the U.K. delegation.

The Governor of Kenya visited on the lights of Nairobi's Christmas tree in City Square in the presence of a multi-racial crowd estimated at more than 1,500. The procession to the tree, led by the choir of All Saints' Cathedral, included Lady Mazy Baring, Mr. Is-Somen, mayor of Nairobi; Mrs. E. M. Ruyner, deputy mayor; the Rev. G. L. Les, provost of Nairobi, and the band of the Rifle Brigade.

Hydro-electric equipment



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Tea Growing in Uganda

Merger of Toro Companies

EAST AFRICAN TEA ESTATES LTD., a subsidiary of the Uganda Company Ltd., has acquired the Toro Tea Co., Ltd., which has 600 acres under tea on a 2,500-acre estate in the Toro district.

Captain H. M. Naylor, controller of the Toro Tea Company, is now planting in that area more than 25 years ago, and in 1948 sold a half share in his company to East Africa Tea Estates. The two properties (adjoin one another, and the other half share has now been bought "to link up and consolidate the development of tea in the district," according to a joint statement by Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, Economic Attaché, Cairo, and Captain Naylor, who has been invited to remain on the board of the new company and join that of the purchasing company.

Earlier the Uganda Company has been planting about 400 acres of tea annually in the Toro area, and it proposes to continue that policy.

Uganda has now some 10,000 acres under tea and a further 13,000 acres have been licensed for tea planting by the Government. Last year's production was 64 m. lb. of tea, and that total would be almost quadrupled if all the land now licensed were fully utilized.

Success of Uganda's Trade Show

FURTHER DETAILS of the first Protectorate-wide agricultural trade show to be held in Uganda, which included 10 trade stands and 20 classes for livestock, produce and handicrafts, reveal that during the five days more than 70,000 persons saw the exhibits in the Nakugwu Stadium. Business totaled £200,000 is reported, of which £30,000 was done by two motor-vehicle companies. Other good selling lines were agricultural machinery of all kinds, generators, electrical and household goods, and woollen and cotton fabrics.

London Commodity Markets

Prices in the end of 1955

Beans - East African (Nov./Dec.) 262 (Union) and white (Jan./Feb.) 243 cwt. for shipment.
Beeswax - Arab or Siam spot 610; for shipment 603; 1½% Ethiopian spot 610; shipment 614.
Cocoa - For shipment 358s. c.i.f.
Butter - Kenya, grades (London), 400s. 240s. (r.w.t.) (Dec./1954 355s.).
Castorseed - British East African, Jan./Feb. 165. 10s. per ton U.K. (for ex ship; Ethiopian, £50).
Chillies - Mombasa spot 265s. per cwt. for shipment 335s.
Cloves - Spot parcels of various classes are on offer in London at 3s. 3d. per lb. (for January shipments, 3s. 2d. c.i.f. (Dec. 30) 3s. 3d.).

Coffee - Arabica (F. L. G., K. L., K. S.) 414s. per cwt. (Nov./Dec.) 541s.; robusta 226s. (Dec./1954 578s.; 733s.; 541s. & 690s. and 321s. respectively).

Copper - The official quotations of the London Exchange at the end of the year for standard cash were £100-£40.7 and £94-£94 10s. for three months. On December 31, 1954, cash and three months were quoted at £100-£40.4 and £94-£94 10s. respectively.

Gold - Spot price fixed by the committee of the London Commodity Association for East African F.M.S. £66. 10s.; Zambian £67. 10s.; East African F.M. £65. 10s. per ton. (Dec. 30, 1955).

Cotton - Uganda B.P. 52 35d. per lb. (Dec. 31, 1955). Sudan, Dec. 31, 33 d.; Sudan XG 56, 37s.
Cottonseed Cake - British East African, 46% Jan./Feb. 234/15s.; Feb./March, £34 7s. 6d. Sudan 33 3/4 Dec./Jan. 1956.

Grain - 249s. 6d. per tray ounce (Dec. 30, 1955; 251s. 6d.). Highest 1955; 251s. 6d. for lowest, 235s. 6d.
Groundnuts - British East African Jan./Feb. 65 per cwt. c.i.f.; Sudan Feb./March, 60s.

Groundnut Cake - Sudan 42 7/8; Jan./Feb. £34; British East African; 52 1/8; Jan./Feb. £39 10s.
Gum Arabic - Kenyan cleaned spot 40s. per ton for shipment (Dec./Jan. (old crop) 125s. c.i.f. (Dec. 31, 1955) 128s. March, 128s.).

Hides - U.S. for Kenya (Dec. 31, 1955) 270/.

Opok - Tanganyika spot 12s. for shipment.
Lead - Lead has reached new record prices, with last quoted for prompt shipment and £118 10s. for March (Dec. 30, 1954; £106). Highest 1955; £123; lowest, £102 2s. 6d.

Peas - East African white/yellow, Jan.-Feb. 440.

Rapeseed - Ethiopian, Eritrean, Jan.-Feb. 253 10s. c.i.f. Simba Cakes - Sudanese, 52% Dec./Jan. 234 10s. Congo-British East Africa f.a.q. (Dec./Jan. 1955) 224/10s. (Jan. 12s. 6d.).

Sisal - British East African (No. 1) £85/4. £84; No. 2, £82; No. 3, £80; ordinary, £81/3. £80, all for 1955. East African No. 1 (Nov. 17), No. 2, £88. (Dec. 30, 1955) No. 1, £88; No. 2, £86; No. 3, £85/2.

Soft Wheat - British East African, Jan./Feb. £40 c.i.f. Sunflower Seed - British East African new crop, Jan.-Feb. 48 10s. per ton c.i.f.

Tin - Africa - average price per lb. as at last London sale, £22.2s. (Dec., 1954 - 6s. 12d.). Average price over the whole of 1955 was 7s. 8 1/2d., compared with 4s. 8 1/2d. over 1954.

Tin - Official quotations in London on the last day of the year were standard, £833, business at £834 sellers, three months, £834 10s. and £84 10s. (Dec. 30, 1954) £837 (highest 1955; £859; lowest £817).

Wool - Dec. 265s. to 275s. per unit of 20 lb. c.i.f. There has been a steady rise since mid-November, when the price was 240s. Highest 1955; 275s.; lowest, 196s.

Zinc - has reached the highest price since the dealings were resumed nearly three years ago, with sellers for prompt delivery at £103 15s. and March quotations £98 5s. - £98 10s. (Dec. 31, 1954; £83 7s. 6d.). Highest 1955; £100s.; lowest, £84.



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TRIALS ARE BEING MADE in the Dar es Salaam area on a new method of air spraying to reduce insect pests breeding in the area. An insecticide is sprayed in pellet form from an aircraft on the potential breeding areas, particularly the creek systems. Dr. D. G. Hunter Wilson is in charge of the scientific aspects of the work, which has been arranged by Mr. K. S. Hocking, officer in charge of the Colonial insecticide research unit, Arusha, and Mr. Yeo, a physicist.

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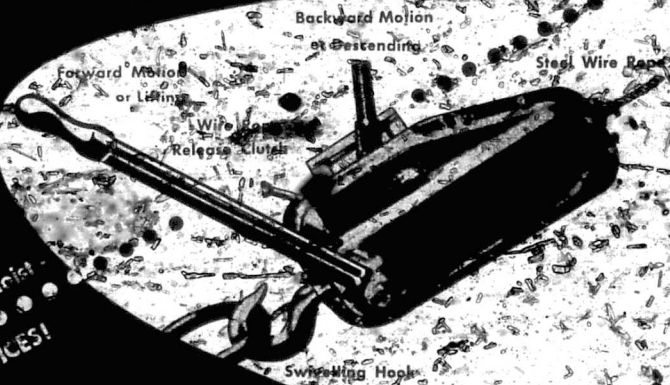


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Jinja Textile Factory

THE UGANDA TEXTILE FACTORY in Jinja, Uganda, in which the Congo Printing, Paper and Stationery Co. of Manchester and the Uganda Development Corporation are the major partners, will start production within the next two months. During the year some 400 African workers will be trained for the first shift and similar numbers for the second and third shifts will follow in the two subsequent years. Scientific wage incentive schemes will be introduced in order that workers may benefit from the individual skill attained. Nearly 1,000 tons of structural steel, 1 1/2 million bricks, and 30,000 bags of cement have been used in the construction of the factory. Ten miles of electric wiring and 500 electric motors for driving machinery will be necessary for the completion of the first stage, and give a half mile of water piping and a foot and a half miles of sprinkler piping will be installed to combat fire. When the factory operates on three shifts it is expected to produce annually more than 9m. yards of cloth to a value exceeding £1m., and consume 11,000 bales of cotton. It is the company's intention to expand output to 50m. yards of cloth annually in about 10 years.

Fifty Years in the Sudan

THE SUDAN MERCHANT CO., LTD., has celebrated the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the company in Khartoum, where it has just built what are claimed to be the finest show rooms in the city. They were opened by the Prime Minister, who said that during the past half century the company had imported the machinery and equipment for many of the greatest engineering works in the country, including power stations in half a dozen towns. Government and non-Government agricultural schemes, the cotton spinning and weaving mills at Khartoum and ginning factories in a number of places. It had also imported thousands of Ford vehicles of all kinds and the diesel engines for an Government steeders, and generally aided agriculture, industry and transport. Mr. Azhari wished Mr. R. G. Keymer, the managing director, and his colleagues and staffs continued prosper.

Witchcraft and Overstocking

NINE ALL THE TRIBESMEN live in fear of witchcraft. Mr. D. Shirreff, district commissioner of Capriangia, Kenya, has told the local African district council that that was the main reason why the areas were backward and why the chiefs could not do their work properly. Many children in the district died from disease, fever and neglect, but in their ignorance the people attributed the deaths to witchcraft. Education, medical services and home craft courses for African women were the means of helping to remove the fear. Mr. Shirreff warned the council that the district was being turned into a desert by overstocking. In West Suk the only areas where grass was those infested with locusts or infected with East Coast fever.

Federal Farming

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT assumed control of European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia on January 1, this being the first major responsibility to be relinquished by a territorial Government since federation. At that time (two years ago) provision was made for the territories to transfer agriculture under their jurisdiction to federal control if they wish. Southern Rhodesia did so immediately, but it was not until recently that, after strong campaigning by European farmers, the Non-African Agriculture Ordinance was passed by the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

Of Commercial Concern

Revised trade missions have been introduced in the Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa Island, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri, and Thika areas of Kenya from January 1. Rates for maize are 21 shan monthly contracts vary from 82.50s. in Nairobi to 76.5s. in Mombasa and for other crops from 62 shan in Nairobi to 60 shan in Kitale. Minimum house allowances for adult males range from 40.50s. to 17s. and for others from 10s. to 13s. 6d.

The Northern Rhodesia African Trade Union Congress has asked the Government to amend the Apprenticeship Ordinance to allow qualified Africans to take up trade apprenticeships. The present African trade union has been criticized by the three main European employers' organizations on the Copperbelt and by Mr. John Robinson, Member for Health, Lands and Local Government.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya expects production in the coming year to be double that of the previous year. The present East African crop is valued under 3,000 tons is worth about £12m., Kenya contributing 83% and Tanganyika 17%. Half the output is bought by the U.S.A. and 21% by the United Kingdom.

The support price for maize harvested in 1954 and delivered to buying points in Tanganyika before the end of the year will be based on 8s. per 200 lb. bag, including bag, at coastal ports. Prices at up-country points will be 31.50s. at Kilosa, 31s. at Dodoma, 29.50s. at Tabora, and 28s. at Moshi.

The Uganda Credit and Savings Bank hopes shortly to open new branches in Fort Portal, Soroti, and either Kabele or Mbarara. Savings accounts numbered 1,720 in 1954, with deposits totalling £7,500; today there are 1,157 accounts, with deposits totalling £400,000.

Railway Workers for Rhodesia

Collaboration between Rhodesia Railways and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration has resulted in the recruitment of 222 railway workers, mainly from Italy and Greece, who will arrive in the Federation in the next few weeks.

North Mbaraka cooperative Co. has begun the building of a ginnery at a cost of about £40,000. It is the first cooperative in Uganda to build a ginnery. The union has 10 member societies with a total membership exceeding 10,000 members.

United Kingdom imports from the Sudan in the first 10 months of 1955 were valued at just over 2m. compared with £27,720 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports in the period somewhat exceeded 17m. of about double the corresponding total in 1954.

Recent production of wheat in Tanganyika last year by British firms and European investors respectively, their acreage being 7,000 and 3,000 ha. respectively. Conditions for the year's crop are favourable.

Amalgamation of the Post Office Savings Bank of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyaland will be completed by the end of January.

Barotse Bank D.C.O. has opened branches at Barotse, Saisoury, and Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, and at Maseru and Soroti, Uganda.

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Efficiency of E.A. Railways and Harbours

£25m Will To Be Raised by Sirius

THE EFFICIENCY of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration was emphasized by Sir W. G. Williams, General Manager, in a statement which he presented to the 1956 estimates in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

The ratio of ordinary working expenditure of the railways to estimated revenue was 74.0% compared with 74.8% in 1955, and the corresponding figures for the total working expenditure were 84.3% and 84.44%. Despite a large amount of additional equipment, not all of it, some not yet fully utilized, the proportion of expenditure to earnings showed a welcome decrease, whereas some movement in the other direction might have been feared. If railways and harbours figures were taken together, ordinary working expenditure was 71.55% of the expected revenue, compared with 82.09% in 1955, and the total expenditure was 76.97%, compared with 88.44%, a most satisfactory improvement.

£33m of the total authorized loan programme of £64m, had been spent by the end of 1954 and about £15m. in 1955. A similar sum was likely to be required in 1956, leaving a little over £5m for use in 1957. But £25m of the £64m had still to be raised by loan, and authorizing a loan and raising the money were nowadays two very different matters.

Bishop on Nairobi Housing

THE RT. REV. L. J. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, at the annual civic service in Nairobi this week suggested that a conference of civic authorities, chambers of commerce, development corporations and building societies should be summoned to achieve an agreed programme for the speedy elimination of difficulties in connexion with the housing of all races. He emphasized the need for Christian homes for Europeans and Africans, in which they could live with their families in tolerable conditions. There was little chance, he said, for Europeans in Nairobi to make a Christian home in a second or third-rate boarding house or for children brought up in such a home to develop any civic pride. If it were permitted to summon fire from Heaven, some of the boarding houses in the city might well be the first targets. "As if their very sordidness were not enough, already they are sometimes made worse by being the hunting grounds of 'wolves' and 'she-wolves', whose object seems to be to wreck the marriages of some of those who have no option but to live there."

MINING

Coal Supplies for the Copperbelt

SIR ROW WELLSKY, Federal Minister of Transport has said that the Copperbelt's coal requirement could be carried from the Wankie colliery in Rhodesia Railway.

While replying to a statement of the country company The Union Carbide, which had said that the Northern Rhodesian copper mines would have to reduce production in February because of coal shortages, and that because the railways could not carry all the coal needed the mines were planning to buy 50,000 tons from America and Europe at £14 a ton, Sir Wellsky's reply was that the company could supply all the requirements of the Federation, output capacity for the next 2 years being at least 400,000 tons a year.

Admitting that the coal supply position had deteriorated when the railways suffered severely through accidents in 1955, Sir Row Wellsky said that arrangements had been made to transfer extra engines for the Wankie Copperbelt, and that some traffic would be temporarily excluded in order that more coal might be hauled.

U.K. Atomic Energy Authority

THE UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY has opened an office in Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. K. C. Braastrom, a geologist, is in charge, with Mr. A. J. L. T. also a geologist, and Mr. V. J. T. Munnoch, an electrical expert, to assist him. The aim is to encourage the discovery and exploitation of uranium deposits, and advice and assistance are offered to prospectors and mining companies. A number of free radio-metric assays will be undertaken on any prospect, provided the source of the samples is stated. The information which is treated as strictly confidential, is required for an assessment of the Federation's potential resources so that research may be made into the problem of uranium mineralization.

Instruction for Journalists

CITY EDITORS and mining correspondents of London news papers are about to visit the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as the guests of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which is anxious that the press should be kept abreast of recent developments. They will be away about a fortnight, and three days will be spent in visiting the Mopani, Bancroft, and Nchanaga mines in Northern Rhodesia, and Wankie Colliery in Southern Rhodesia.

African Wage Rates

MANY AFRICAN MINERS on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia have now drawn their first pay at the new rates, which add anything up to 29s. 6d. a month to their wages. Of 2,287 Africans eligible for transfer from ticket pay to monthly rates, 1,555 have accepted. Apart from higher pay, employees who make the transfer qualify for full pay for the first 30 days of an illness. That does not apply to ticket-paid workers.

R.S.L. and Roan Antelope

ANNUAL MEETINGS of shareholders in Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., are to be held in Salisbury on January 12 in order that those who cannot attend the annual meetings in Rhodesia may hear a report from Mr. R. L. L. the chairman, and have the opportunity of asking questions. Similar meetings are to be held in New York on February 2.

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Company Report

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Progress of Replanting Programme

Effects of Recurrent Droughts

SIR LIONEL SMITH GORDON'S STATEMENT

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON DECEMBER 30 IN LONDON.

MR. F. C. RYCKROFT presided in the absence through indisposition of the chairman of the company, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt.

The following is the chairman's circulated statement:—

"The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1955, show a profit of £25,079, compared with £20,170 for the previous year. This sum is arrived at after charging London expenses, depreciation, and amortization, and after providing £6,693 for rotation expenditure.

"Taxation absorbs £13,400, and £5,000 has been transferred to general reserve, bringing that account up to £40,000. The board again recommend a dividend of 12½% less tax, which will absorb £4,879 and leave a balance of £8,324 to carry forward.

Sisal Production

"Our production of sisal fibre totalled only 789 tons against 940 tons in 1953-54, which was exceptional and against an estimate of 900 tons. The shortfall, which I forecast last year, was due partly to our having to reclaim, in order to secure our future production, a considerable acreage of old sisal from which some leaf could still have been obtained. But we also suffered from one of those periodical droughts characteristic of East Africa which inevitably retard leaf growth. In 1954 our rainfall was less than the average against an average over the previous seven years of 31.36 inches, and we are, I regret to say, very short of rain again this year.

Planting Programme

"Our principal achievement during the year was to do a long way towards overtaking the arrears of our planting programme. Our sisal acreage now comprises, in round figures, 2,500 acres in production, 1,100 acres of immature plants, and 450 acres cleared and ready for planting. We aim at having annually 2,200 acres in production, with 1,200 acres of immature sisal coming on behind them. This will involve reclaiming and replanting 400 acres annually, which I believe to be within our capacity.

"Great credits are due to our sisal manager, Mr. Andersen, who prevented costs of production from rising in spite of the smaller output. We had to put out to contract the reclaiming and replanting of 500 acres, vitally necessary work which was beyond our capacity. £4,513 in respect of the cost of this work has been charged to reserve for arrears of sisal rotation expenditure.

Factory Improvements

"It has long been apparent to the board that in many respects our factory is out of date and that lower costs and better quality should result from a number of improvements we have in mind, especially in the layout of the brushroom and the factory compound. In the present state of the sisal market we have felt it would be imprudent to commit ourselves to the heavy expenditure the whole of this programme would in-

volve. For the time being, therefore, we are contenting ourselves with some minor improvements, but we look forward to the time when we can carry through the whole of the programme we have in view.

"At the time we met last year the sisal market was weak, owing in the main to the poor harvests which resulted in a much reduced demand for bales and binder twine. Our average selling price was therefore almost £10 per ton less than for the previous year.

Satisfactory Labour Position

"The labour position was satisfactory throughout the year, and, I am happy to say, it so remains. The considerable expense incurred in recruiting for the Congo has fully justified itself.

"I much regret to have to record the death of Mr. V. Nash, who for a number of years had been the visiting agent of our sisal estate. We shall remember gratefully the debt the sisal owes to his vigilant guidance. We have now appointed Mr. B. O. Moore, until recently the general manager of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Limited, as our visiting agent. Mr. Moore's experience of the industry is probably unrivalled in East Africa, and I feel sure are very fortunate in having secured his services.

Coffee Crop

"Our coffee crop was disappointing and we also harvested 20 tons of *ambuni*. The prospects for the current year are less satisfactory. Coffee is not only more dependent on rain than sisal but dependent on its coming at the right time. As the result of the failure of the short rains last year the flowering was disappointing, and we do not expect this year's crop to total more than about 40 tons of clean coffee. Lack of rain also interfered with planting, but I am glad to say that we managed to complete 40 acres.

"We are proposing to take advantage of the recent improvements in methods of overhead irrigation by equipping ourselves with a plant which will cover the whole of our coffee areas. This should go a long way towards avoiding the unhappy consequences of recurrent droughts. Our regret is that the same system cannot be used on a sisal estate, the cost of covering which would be wholly uneconomic.

"I wish to call your attention once more to the loyalty, efficiency, and enthusiasm of our small staff and to express my own appreciation of the help I continue to receive from our managers in East Africa and our secretaries in London.

Mr. F. C. Ryckroft's Remarks

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Ryckroft said:—
"I am sorry to say that Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon is ill and unable to take the chair this afternoon. I have been asked to preside in his place."

"Sir Lionel's statement, which accompanies the accounts, has been in your hands for some time, and with your permission, I will take this as read."

"I regret very much to have to tell you that since that statement was sent to you we have received a very disturbing report from our visiting agent, Mr. B. O. Moore, regarding the results of the drought which we have been experiencing."

"Only 1.72 inches of rain have fallen in the past six months. This makes a total for the first 11 months of the year 1955 of 19.43 inches, which is almost exactly the same as that for the corresponding period of 1954 and only about two-thirds of the average over the last eight years. Thus we have had two severe droughts in successive years.

Cessation of Production

The visiting agent reports that as a result there has been little or no growth of leaf in the mature sisal areas; and, in consequence, the next field due for cutting will not be ready for from one to six months, depending upon rain. No appreciable rainfall can be expected until March/April, 1956, when the long rains are due, and the visiting agent's advice is that cutting must cease for a while and sufficient time must be allowed for the plants to recover.

"Faced with this extremely serious situation, the board have decided to cease production for six months from the end of December, 1955. They have Mr. Moore's assurance that this drastic action will be in the best long-term interests of the company, since the estate will be enabled, when production is resumed, to allow a longer interval between each cut, and the effect of any drought in the future should thereby be minimized. Mr. Moore is also of the opinion that a further important benefit will be an increased annual yield per acre.

Labour Force to be Retained

"Our young areas, on which we must depend for leaf in future years, have suffered severely and need rain very badly. We can, however, expect that they will recover provided the estate receives a normal rainfall over the next few months.

"While the sisal estate is not in production expenditure will be reduced, but we shall retain the labour

force, which can advantageously be employed on the work of reclaiming old areas and cultivating the mature ones.

"I would mention that Mr. Bovill is leaving East Africa on Sunday next, and he will, as soon as possible confer with all those on the spot regarding this position.

Dividend

"The directors recommended a dividend of 12½% less tax, at their meeting on November 22. Had we received the visiting agent's report before that date it is doubtful whether we should have made this decision. However, having regard to our reserves, we think that our recommendation should stand."

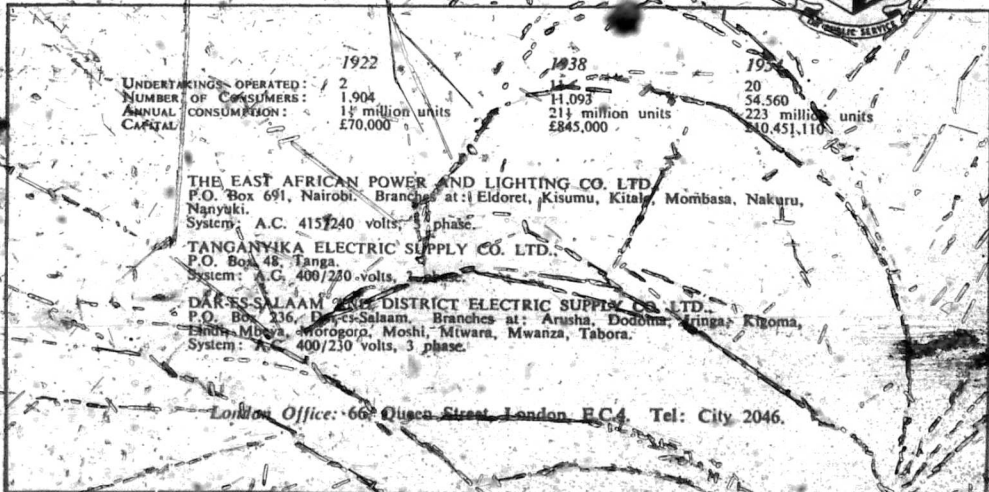
The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend, as recommended, was approved.

Kenya Land Report

A RECORD NUMBER of business, commercial, and industrial plots in municipal areas and townships in Kenya was offered last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Lands. Except in Kisumu, where the demand was under-saturated, and Mombasa, where suitable Crown land does not exist, there are now, the report claims, sufficient surveyed plots available in most places to meet all likely business and industrial requirements for the next year or two. Alienations of agricultural land in the Highlands were few, but competition was keen, and the Land Board generally had a number of good applicants from whom to choose. Transfers of land maintained approximately the same level as in 1955, stamp duty from this source being £26,510 against £135,500, which is about £40,000 below the average of the immediate pre-emergency period.

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