

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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**T**HE Lesser Flamingo, seen in their thousands on East African lakes presents a beautiful sight familiar to many of us. It turns its curious, sharp bill upsidedown in the water when feeding and its food is obtained from the mud which is fringed. Very little is yet known about the nesting and migratory habits of these birds but great progress is being made in this absorbing study. Much has been discovered about East Africa since Smith Mackenzie & Company Limited first opened up in 1904 and we feel proud of the part we have played in the development and progress of the country. The experience gained in those early years has served us well in the future.

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Finding African Leaders of Character

## Branching Out in the Federation keels Interest Shown by British Businessmen

WITHIN A FEW DAYS of each other two one-man missions to encourage emigration—both of men and industry—from this country to Southern Africa, have come to an end. Last week Mr. Alan Lennox Short reported on his endeavours to stimulate general settlement. Now it was the turn of Mr. P. C. Aldridge, who has tackled the industrialists.

Mr. Aldridge is the Director of the Federation of [Southern] Rhodesian Industries. For the past eight weeks, at his Government's invitation, he has addressed meetings in Britain's industrial centres and has had private discussions with businessmen interested in opening-up in Southern Rhodesia or in the other two Federal territories. He prefers the direct, personal contact to the impersonal approach by brochure and leaflet. Nevertheless he took the sensible precaution of arming himself with two lavishly produced booklets overflowing with charts, statistics, maps, photographs, including chapters on the Federation's history, climate, population and development plans.

### Time Will Tell

Speaking at a Press conference at Rhodesia House, Mr. Aldridge said that it would be at least two years before one could assess the material results of his tour. A businessman, he pointed out, could not be expected to branch out in Rhodesia on the strength of half-an-hour's conversation. There were heart-searching questions of finance, site-selection, and building programmes to be gone into. But he was well satisfied that as a result of the campaign many British industrialists will be seriously considering the prospects of establishing factories in the Federation. Many, in fact, had gone so far as to say that they would be visiting the country in the near future to see what it had to offer. They visualised the time when they would have to manufacture in the consuming countries, and were planning to disperse their manufacturing activities accordingly. Their expansion in Britain was limited by labour problems, high taxation and production costs.

Industries most interested in the Federation were those concerned with light engineering, textiles, chemical and allied products, foodstuffs and constructional firms. "In all these industries, Rhodesia has the raw materials and is anxious to see industry develop them," said Mr. Aldridge. He added that so far as textiles were concerned, Japanese competition was not a serious factor in the Federation.

### Optimistic View

Mr. Aldridge said that British industrialists generally took a very optimistic view of Rhodesia's future. They were attracted by its few restrictions on enterprise, its high rate of economic expansion and low level of taxation, its mineral and agricultural potential, abundant labour supplies, its good roads and the close ties with the Commonwealth. Another reason they found in Rhodesia's favour was that profits could be repatriated. keen interest was also shown in the political situation. The businessmen he had met said that they had been impressed by the Federation's leading statesmen, whose names were very well known, and by the real opinion about the country as a whole.

Mr. Aldridge is 38 and was born at Southampton in Bedfordshire. He served in the R.A.F. for six years, three of them in Southern Rhodesia. He settled in South Africa in 1946 and two years later went to Southern Rhodesia. He was a local government officer in Salisbury from 1948 to 1951, when he was appointed Secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, in 1951, becoming Director last year. He is also Secretary of the Federal Council for Industry and a member of the Federal Tourist Development Board.

Mr. Aldridge, who is flying home this week, was introduced to reporters by the Federal High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Rennie.

"While in England I have really missed the steamed bananas. Fish and chips will never be a substitute for bananas"—Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, an African bar-rister from Uganda.

## The American Investor and Rhodesia Hazardous Adventure into the Unknown

TO BE PROPERLY developed the Federation needed £1,000m. in capital investment during the next five years. This view was taken by Mr. Loyd V. Steere, United States Consul-General in the Federation, who recently addressed the annual meeting of the Federal Council of Industry. There was hope, he said, that some of the money could come from private investors in America, but only if the potentialities of the Federation were adequately publicised there, and the investor was assured of the country's stability.

The £1,000m. estimate had been given to him recently by an important man of great experience, neither a Rhodesian nor an American. "I am inclined to believe that he was expressing a pretty shrewd judgment of your capital needs in the years immediately ahead," added Mr. Steere. An investment of this magnitude would imply an average figure of £175m. to £200m. a year, compared with the 1954 public and private investment figure of £87m., he said.

### Need for British Capital

Inevitably British capital would be a major reliance, Mr. Steere said before turning to the prospects of borrowing or attracting investments from the United States. Dealing with public investment, he thought that international lending today was largely a Governmental matter through the International Bank and the American Export-Import Bank. The International Bank had recently initiated successful joint loans with American financial houses in Belgium, Norway and South Africa, and that kind of joint venture might be the beginning of the re-opening of the American market for foreign loans on a limited and selective basis.

Speaking of private investment he said: "I would be less frank if I did not say at once that there are a number of very real general obstacles to a ready flow of private American investment. There was the remoteness of the position—some of them in Central Africa to the average American, his eyes take on a sort of dull glaze"—and to most Americans, Africa south of the Sahara was fierce, untamed, and an enormous jumble of wild colonial territories.

Events in North Africa, Kenya, and several other countries suggested to Americans that the continent was one of the last places to think of investing in at this time when the opportunities in the United States itself were so great. These barriers, however, could be overcome, by good propaganda and full information on the whole situation. There were any number of potential investors who would then be interested. The next step would be a thorough investigation of the Federation by interested investors, who would want to be assured that the Federation had a stable Government, and that it was really a land of great resources capable of large development.

## All Change

"THERE HAVE BEEN seven district commissioners in Fort Johnston in eight years. How can the Africans be expected to be co-operative with men they never get to know properly? How can the D.C.s be expected to know their districts as the commissioners did in former years, when they served, sometimes, two tours in one place? The number of assistant D.C.s, who have come and gone during the same period is incredible. There have been six medical officers in eight years. Now the road supervisor, who has done a particularly fine piece of work, is to be transferred. Why is the district treated as though no one thought it worthy of sensible consideration?"—"Interested and Curious" in a column in the *Nyasaland Times*.

"The inventor of the old adage 'you can't get a quart into a pint pot' had never heard of dehydration"—Mr. G. A. Kassim, last year's president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. F. M. BLAIR, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. A. H. LAWLER, Development Secretary in Zanzibar, will leave in this country.

SUR JOHN BARLOW, M.C., has joined the board of Geylon Upcountry Tea Estates, Ltd.

MR. M. P. BYERS, Deputy Labour Commissioner in Uganda, is on leave in this country.

HARRY BATTERBEE has been elected to an honorary Fellowship at Hertford College, Oxford.

MR. JOHN HICKSON-MUNOBY has been elected chairman of the golf section of Nyeri Club.

MR. H. S. NORMAN WALKER, Development Secretary in Nyasaland, has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. PETER PAIGE BUCKINGHAM has been elected unopposed to the Municipal Board of Eldoret, Kenya.

MR. K. E. DAVIN has been elected president, and Mr. G. ASSELL vice-president, of the Blantyre-Kimbe Rotary Club.

MR. D. G. CUMMING has been appointed Conservator of Forests in Northern Rhodesia, where Mr. W. R. COLLETT is now Administrator-General.

MR. K. M. GREENFIELD, the Federal Minister of Education, is to visit Nyasaland this month. He will tour the Central and Northern provinces.

MR. K. W. SIMMONDS has been nominated by the Nyasaland Government as a member of the Central Africa Currency Board, vice MR. H. S. NORMAN WALKER.

DR. E. DIXEY, Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, who has been attending conferences in Central and East Africa, will leave Nairobi by air for London on Sunday.

A number of Australians have been accepted for missionary services in the diocese of Central Tanganyika, among them Dr. L. ROBERTSON, the REV. and MRS. S. RICHARDSON.

ELIUBA GENERALI, a W. K. LATHURBY Centre, East Africa, took the same title parade held in Githil, Kenya by the 1st Bn. The Ambulance Coy. Regiment to celebrate Black Badge Day.

MICHAEL GALWAY FOSTER, B.A., who has been appointed Recorder of the City of Lagos, was from 1951 until he resigned last year a residential practice in Parliament as Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MISS HEATHER SPITWELL, daughter of Mr. E. C. Spitwell, the chairman of the East Africa Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. W. Steyvon, of Epsom, Surrey, were married at The Dorset, Essex, on Easter Monday.

WING OFFICER HELEN TAYLOR, who is due in Nairobi at the end of this month, will be the first member of the Women's Royal Air Force to be posted to this station for eight years. An Eastleigh she will be section officer of the R.A.F. Signal Centre.

MR. J. S. HATCHER, president of the International Federation of South Hostels from 1953 to 1954, who is at present in South Africa, expects to include East and Central Africa, the Belgian Congo and the Sudan in a comprehensive tour of Africa.

MR. A. GREGORY, a member of the 1954-55 Everest Expedition, may visit the Federation in May to lecture under the auspices of the Rhodesian Institute of Allied Arts.

MR. JAWA W. WIXLEY, a former Mayor of Gatoomba, has been elected to Gatoomba Town Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the mayor, Mr. F. W. Mahon. Mr. Wixley was a member of the council from 1945-44 and mayor from 1947 to 1950.

DR. A. R. BHARGAVA, a Cambridge graduate, and director of the Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry, Andhra State, India, is spending a month in Salisbury, studying organisation, cultivation, grading and marketing in the Rhodesian pre-cured tobacco industry.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, who has been appointed a justice of the High Court of Lagos, has served in Nigeria since 1949. He entered the Colonial Legal Service at the end of 1934 as Assistant Administrator-General in Zanzibar, and was transferred to Fiji five years later.

DR. CLYDE MITCHELL, Professor of African Studies at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has accepted an invitation to contribute a paper on "The Human Problems of Industrial Communities" to the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference to be held in this country in July.

MR. J. R. LESLIE has been appointed managing director of Nyanza Salt Mines, Ltd., in succession to the late Captain W. Gray, and Mr. G. P. WILLOUGHBY has been elected an additional director. Mr. Leslie has been connected with the company since its inception in 1926.

MR. TRACY PHILLIPS, formerly of the Colonial Service in East Africa, has been appointed secretary-general of the International Union for the Protection of Nature. He succeeds Mr. Robert Hooy, who has been appointed secretary-general of the Belgian Congo and Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

MRS. MATHIAS MOSHA, CLEOPHE MUYI, JEREMIAH MUGUBA, ELLAMANI MEENA, GEORGE NHIGULU, and DR. J. S. MBO, all formerly scholars at Tabora Government School in Tanganyika, and PETRO NAMPADE, of St. Mary's School in the same town, all lately students at Makerere College, Uganda, have passed their final degree examinations.

MR. B. J. GOSK, prior to taking up his appointment as lecturer in tropical agriculture at Cambridge University, is touring East and Central Africa. He leaves Uganda by air on arrival at the beginning of the month, for Kenya on Thursday. He will spend from April 24 to May 1 in Tanganyika, and then visit Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, and Northern Nigeria, before returning to this country.

DR. D. WORTHINGTON, who has been commissioned by the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara to revise his book "Science in Africa", is making a tour of Africa before completing his final draft. He is due in Dar es Salaam from Nyasaland tomorrow, and will be in Zanzibar on the following day, in Nairobi from April 8 to 11, and will visit Mombasa and Entebbe before leaving for Bukuru by air on April 13.

## SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED AFRICAN LABOUR CONTROLLER, 14 years West Africa, age 34, single. Ex-Warrant Officer, R.W.A.F. Employed mining concerns eight years as welfare officer labour controller. seeks change to East Africa. Qualifications organizing, initiative, ability, integrity, prepared and used in prospecting mining bush conditions. Sea passage. Terminals available. Box 615 EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, 65 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

## UPCOMING MARRIAGE

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Elizabeth Rosemary and Mr. John William Clarke, Cambridge, will take place at 10.15 a.m. on Saturday, April 14, at St. Andrew's Church, 10, St. Andrew's Place, London, W.C.2.

Obituary

Fr. Osmund Victor C.R.

CORRECTED ENTRY to The Times has had the following notice to The Very Rev. Osmund Victor C.R., former Dean of Salisbury, whose death was reported in our issue of last week:-

Father Victor succeeded to a remarkable degree in the difficult task of combining a sympathetic constructive interest in the activities of European Christians with a similar and equally sincere interest in the affairs of Africans. He would throw himself with zest into the work of planning and developing schools for the poorer children, convinced that the preservation of all that was best in the British tradition was important for Africa, and at the same time he would strive to ensure understanding and respect for African traditions while giving his aid to help African religious and educational endeavours.

Father Victor himself abhorred narrow nationalism, and racial or class exclusiveness, but by virtue of his own English background he could not fail to demonstrate the worth in Africa of the spiritual values and traditions of the land and people whom he represented. A competent scholar, Father Victor never failed to see the Church in Africa in its historical perspective and few men knew more of the sacrifices and achievements of the African martyrs, and of African Christians generally, to travel the stumpy roads of Rhodesia, with this wit, humanity and vigorous priest, whose keen sense of humour and vivid comments were a constant delight, was always an education.

JAMES DAKER LAMB, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 62, went to the Colony with his father in 1902. Two years ago he represented the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union at the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Nairobi.

Africa on the Third Programme

New Series of Talks

FROM NOW UNTIL SEPTEMBER the B.B.C. will have a series of talks on the subjects of Africa and the Third Programme. The series will be broadcast from Africa.

The speakers, with a few exceptions, are those who have taken an interest in African Affairs. The talks were recorded by the Producers with the B.B.C. Talks Departments. Other recordings were made by the local broadcasting services in the Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, and Malawi and Kenya.

The series has been inspired by a large number of requests from the universities for more information about African problems. The series consists of a report on the meeting of the Africa Council and its first meeting. A report on the introductory talk given by Lord Hailey will be given in next week's issue.

Nyasaland Convention Disbanded

THE NYASALAND CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS, an organization representing various bodies such as chambers of commerce, farmers' associations and the railways, and which has been responsible for the preparation of recommending non-official members of the Council of the Government to the Legislative Council, has decided to disband. With the protective measures first introduced on March 16, and the disappearance of the system of nominating non-official members to the Conventions, main function has disappeared.

New O.C.

THE APPOINTMENT of four new Queen's Commissioners for Southern Rhodesia has been announced. They are Mrs. Ryk van der West, Federal Solicitor-General; Hector Norman MacDonagh, of Bulawayo; Mr. Harry Elmdor Davies, Federal M.P. of Bulawayo; and Mr. John Vernon Radcliffe Lewis of Salisbury.

Staff Crisis in Nyasaland Diocese

Bishop Thorne's Recruiting Campaign

THE GREAT STAFFING PROBLEM during his 20 years episcopate has brought the Bishop of Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. Frank Thorne, to his country in search of three priests, four teachers and a doctor.

At the end of the year, the Bishop will have lost three of his 10 European priests on his staff, one of them holding the key position of warden of the diocesan theological college, one member of the staff of the teachers' training college, and finally resigning for health reasons, while another teacher, who supervises 60 schools, is lost because from a major operation, and even after convalescence will not be able to carry on single-handed.

In an interview with the Church Times, the Bishop said that the Education Department would give permission to the training college to attract higher grade teachers, hitherto reserved to the Government's training college. In October, provided two more qualified teachers joined the staff of the college.

If this opportunity is let slip, he may not recruit for several years. "I could also do a lot of dedicated laymen, who is good with his hands, for we have a big building problem, including schools to deal with."

There is a great job of recruitment to be done who will come to Nyasaland and help us. I have always been prepared to consider the opportunity of service in the Church any asked to send me the foregoing particulars at Central Africa House, 35, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

Sir Geoffrey Leavelle Departs

NEARLY 1,000 people of all races assembled by the roadside in Zomba last week to bid farewell to the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Leavelle Colby and their daughter, Miss Carol Colby. They departed from the capital on the first stage of their journey to England, where Sir Geoffrey will be joined by his wife, in Nyasaland and his governor, Sir Gordon Gurney. Honorary provided by the 1st Duke of Devonshire. At Harare he was given a Guard of Honour by the Nyasaland Police. After inspecting the Nyasaland members of the European, African and Asian communities. As the train taking them to Beira left the station the Guard of Honour gave a final salute. The Governor and his family will set for home in a S.S. Uganda.

Voyage of the Penelope

THE FRASE, the Director of the new Rhodesia Centenary Art Gallery in Salisbury, has safely reached Table Bay on his 15-ton yacht PENNELOPE 10 months after leaving on from Paris. Mrs. McEwan says in Cape Town that the only time disaster threatened during the 2,000-mile trip was when they were almost in sight of their goal. "Off Dassen Island a thick mist came down and visibility was cut down to a matter of yards, but at one stage we heard the breakers pounding on the beach. We must have been very close to the land but we saw nothing. The wind had been from the east for two years. There was not a single misty day," and that is all that should be. He takes on his new appointment in the month.

Leavelle Declines

LEWIS LEWELLIN, Governor-General, will leave the Federation on April 15. His final leave will be 10 weeks. He will set out from Harare and will return to the Federation on November 15. Miss Leavelle will leave Salisbury on April 15 and will return to the Federation in November with her husband. The Chief Justice of the Federation, Sir Robert Hooper, will be Acting Governor-General during his absence.

# "Hidden Rebellion" in African Minds

## Dr. Warren on Marangu Conference

DR. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who attended the recent All-Africa Lutheran Conference in Marangu, Tanganyika Territory, reports on it in the *C.M.S. News-Letter* for February. About 160 delegates attended from East, Central, South, and West Africa, many of them Africans. The Lutheran community in Africa numbers rather more than a million members.

Dr. Warren writes, *inter alia*:

"I sensed a tremendous gap between the thinking of Europeans and the thinking of Africans. The problems of Africa seen through sympathetic European eyes may be real problems in urgent need of solution, but they are not necessarily the problems which the African sees, and his sense of urgency may well be directed elsewhere. Some, at least of the resolutions of Marangu were due to the fact that all too often African and European were not so much looking at opposite sides of the same coffin as looking at different coffins.

"Consider, by way of an example, how easily there may be a breakdown of understanding if it is forgotten that for a European 'truth' is normally a proposition while for an African it is primarily a relationship. We of the West are so deeply involved in a war of ideas that we overlook the fact that the African is still in the main preoccupied with concrete realities.

### Relationship to Land

"Apart from the Western-educated few, and with the possible exception of parts of West Africa, the African by and large is not so much interested in Communism or Socialism, but as yet without much content for him, as in land, is his relationship to the land and to his neighbours also on the land that still the object of African desire, and explains so much of his reaction to European initiative, benevolent or otherwise.

"There is a hidden rebellion in the mind of the African which we of the West are failing to grasp because the African has not yet been able to articulate it in terms we can understand. He is still not really interested in the things which interest us. Our self-existent propositions are not self-evident to the African.

"Land and its use is, perhaps, the most obvious illustration in the social, economic, and political field — and the religious. They all belong together — the social, economic, political, and religious aspects of life. Perhaps nowhere do we of the West find ourselves more remote from the African than in our perverse and

stupid departmentalizing of life into sacred and secular. Can the white man understand the black man, and vice versa? This question is extremely relevant to the Church structure that is being built in Africa. Dr. Sunkler, after warning us that 'the Church can perform its specific task only if it remembers that it must be, not a church of Africa, but the Church of Christ in Africa's pressed home the point that the universal character of the Christian Church is not safeguarded by cutting it to a European pattern.

"The Church in various parts of Africa, he said, was too often an ark built according to the blueprints in the white man's shipbuilding office, brought out ready-made from Swedish or German or British or New England shipyards.

### Variety and Schism

It may be fairly argued that the Church was a new form of community for which Africa possessed no precedent and that as a result the pattern of its organization could not but be foreign to Africa. What, however, is discouraging for the Westerner, the realization that the African himself has offered a large variety of patterns, all of them Western, he has not been encouraged to develop his own. Whenever he has done so the inevitable sequel has been schism, as the record of the A.S.A. sects inappositely testifies.

"Fundamentally the African is not interested in constitutional developments whether or not he can be made to learn the European effective way of doing it. Like everyone else he wants the opportunity to make his own mistakes and as a result make something of his own.

"It would, however, be untrue to suggest that there was any strong opinion on either side in Marangu in favour of uniformity in the sense of above. Indeed, it would be truer to say that I had large the day and present were extremely conservative in this respect, and a number were anxious to remain under guardianship for some time to come. I have in my diary the following note on a discussion on this subject:

"Quite a few of the speakers were obviously perturbed at the idea of autonomy coming too quickly. Other Africans had to reassure them that the 'idea' of experience of independence would not come too soon. There was a widespread fear of going 'up too quick' after the new independence of the meeting I remarked, after one particularly eloquent expression of this fear that '100 years' seemed a reasonable length of time in which to negotiate between the attitude of Africans from Tanganyika and the white man from areas where positive aspirations on the part of the African are not so rampant. But the Africans of Tanganyika the 'road' has been shown and they know it. Perhaps for the very reason they are moving along with it so fast, as yet no signs of favoritism or bias. They are busy consolidating their position at the local level, and while they confine themselves to greater responsibility at the centre.

### Pastors and Politics

Speakers from Tanganyika were in favour of Christians going into politics, and at least two of them urged that the pastors should have seats on the local government councils in order to guide them along a Christian line.

"No European Colonial Power has yet succeeded in devising an effective means by which opposition to the alien Government on the part of the people of the dependent territory can avoid risking the charge of sedition, with the all too familiar aftermath of imprisonment and deportation.

"In such a situation it is obvious that the Church is liable to find itself in an invidious position. It relies to a large extent on the authority of the State, which is largely dependent on legal authority for the financing of a large part of the services which it renders to the community and therefore has an additional reason for being loyal. If its principal officers are themselves members of the State, there will be further links binding Church and State. There is nothing inherently wrong in this situation, but problems arise when a nationalist movement comes into being aiming at the overthrow of the present Government.

"At such a point does legal authority cease to be able to command the allegiance of the people and do we belong to an intolerant tyrant? And where does the duty of the Church lie when that point has been reached?

"The State may issue increasing measures, everywhere a social service State. It accepts a great variety of responsibilities for the citizen, from the cradle to the grave. In such circumstances, to say that the Church has nothing to do with politics may be tantamount to saying the Church has nothing to do with life.

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## Prospects in East Africa

### Conclusions of a Recent Survey

FEAR ARE OFTEN EXPRESSED that industrialization on the export of agricultural commodities renders East Africa subject to wide fluctuations in earnings as a result of changes in demand overseas, says the report of 'A Study of Trends in the Economy of the African States for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration' by the economist Intergene. In particular, it is thought that, if the present foundation basis of the economy, another world depression could bring prices as low as in the twenties and, besides bringing hardship to large sections of the population, would halt the all-round development of the economy.

'Such fears seem to be exaggerated. Although fluctuations in business activity will probably be unfavorable from time to time, the greater understanding of the causes of depression, the increasing availability of statistics, and the acceptance by Governments of the responsibility for taking action quickly should all help to prevent a recurrence of severe slumps.

In 1954 agriculture accounted for over 90% by value and rather more by tonnage of overseas shipments from East Africa, while in terms of internal production it is by far the largest industry. Yet there remains considerable scope for expansion. The fact that so large a proportion of the population is still tied to the cultivation of subsistence crops indicates the size of the reserves still untapped, and it is likely that the next 20 years will witness an appreciable expansion of activity in all three territories.

There will take two forms a greater production of most types of cash crops for overseas markets and, close to urban areas, an increased output of food products to meet the needs of a growing population.

The incentives to expansion are of two kinds. First, Government expenditure, information, and advice will be designed to help the African to develop a balanced mixed farming system, and so will be particularly directed, at least in the first decade, to those areas where the best results in terms of surplus production appear likely. Secondly, the development of internal roads and communications will widen the market and so provide the African with the opportunity and the reason for greater cultivation of cash crops.

High production in all three territories will probably be secured mainly by the more intensive use of existing land rather than by bringing new areas under cultivation.

### European Cattle Should Be Increased

The Troop Report suggested that the total population in European farms in Kenya of about 600,000 head should be increased by at least 250% in the following 10 years, and despite the difficulties involved a large part of this target should be attained. Extension of the ranching system in areas such as the Laikipia Plain and the swing to mixed farming in the Highlands will assist this process.

It is, however, from the African areas that the main improvement in stock sales must derive. Cattle on European farms comprises only a small part of the total population of 15m. head, so that ample scope appears to exist for an appreciable expansion of sales.

The twin problems of encouraging the African to regard cattle as a source of income rather than as a symbol of capital and of raising the general standard of livestock rearing, and will continue to receive a great deal of attention, but the more backward tribes will obviously be very reluctant to accord with European ideas in this matter, and progress will be slow.

'But even in areas where a higher rate of killing is now considered normal, only a small proportion of the cattle are sold on town markets, most are absorbed by the steadily increasing local African consumption. This is the major drawback to a rapid expansion of sales, and it is strongly suggested that the lack of suitable marketing procedures should be remedied.

It is not to be expected that the rate of increase in Kenya will probably be slightly higher than this year's because of the higher purchasing power of the population, and the because of the regular market provided for sellers by the cessation of

the East River canning factory, which will absorb up to 70,000 head a year.

Purchases of European cattle by the Kenya Meat Commission are expected to double in the next 10 years to 90,000 head a year, while purchases from African sources may be three or four-fold in about the same figure in the same period. Killing in Kenya are also likely to be inflated by the demand for fresh beef from Kampala and eastern Uganda, and by the beef-feeding programme in Teso and Lamuria, which will be the bulk of future acquisitions, but recent shipment of 1,000 head from Kenya to Uganda and to the Belgian Congo should at least be maintained.

In Tanganyika future progress is likely to be rather slower, especially as a large part of the market in the sisal plantations is already satisfied.

Demand in Uganda would rise at about the same rate as Kenya, but the requirements are likely to be met from Kenya and from the Lake Province of Tanganyika, owing to the difficulties which are likely to arise in expanding the internal marketing programmes.

### Kenya Milk Production

Production of milk is expected by the Kenya Cooperative Farmers Association very rapidly in the last 10 years, from 70,000 tons in 1944 to 2,000 tons last year, and a further doubling is expected in 10 to 15 years. At current output some 20,000 tons are absorbed locally and 4,000 tons moved to neighbouring territories. As production in Uganda and the Western Province of Tanganyika is unlikely to rise sufficiently to meet the proportion of sales there should probably be met from the long run.

The output of butter has risen from 2,000 tons in 1944 to 7,000 tons last year, and will probably be of the order of 10,000 to 13,000 tons in 10 years. Internal consumption amounts for about 1,000 tons, exports for an equivalent amount, and sales to neighboring territories for 800 tons.

The low level of internal consumption of oils and fats, barely 4 lb. a year compared with over 40 lb. in many European countries, indicates the scope for further rises in consumption, a situation, so that exports of most of seeds are unlikely to expand far, but a considerable level.



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## Points From the Report of Uganda

### Lesson of Self-Help Still to Be Learned

THE ANNUAL REPORT (Government Printer, Entebbe) is a 138-page document which deals with every aspect of the life of the Protectorate in brisk, business-like, candid fashion. The character of the report may be judged from the following extracts:

Perhaps the most important lesson of co-operation—the indication of that a true realization of self-help can be attained and economic development—has not yet penetrated the cooperative movement in Uganda. Experience has shown that reliance on Government loans for the acquisition of large-scale business undertakings is not an altogether satisfactory substitute for the true co-operative method of obtaining finance from within the co-operative movement. The problem of under-capitalization can be solved only by a determined effort on the part of the African co-operators to invest their money in their societies.

### Students Overseas

At the end of 1955 there were 200 Africans attending courses overseas and in receipt of scholarships from public funds. Of this number 140 were in the United Kingdom, 36 in India, and even in the United States. Eighteen Asiatic held scholarships or bursaries provided by the Uganda Government at schools and colleges in the United Kingdom, while 23 European students who had previously attended schools in East Africa likewise held bursaries in the United Kingdom provided by the Protectorate Government. There were, in addition, 53 African private

students and 1,000 African students at higher education in the United Kingdom.

### Rift Valley Fever

Perhaps the most interesting research in 1955 was the East African Virus Research Institute was on Rift Valley fever virus. This dangerous virus, which causes disease in man and is very destructive to farm animals, is one of the most serious diseases in their stock. It can be spread in the same way as the strains which are in use were actually obtained from Uganda in 1955. It is one of the viruses which transmit the disease.

Most of these viruses can be studied on many of the volunteers of sensitive animals such as guinea pigs, which can be studied in laboratory mice which are treated and produce a living virus. A fundamental study has been carried out covering the behaviour and cycles of multiplication of the virus on the intact animal; the reasons for its fatal termination of the infection have been investigated and a great deal of new information has been gained. The observations on this subject have been found to have a most important bearing on other basic studies which are in progress, namely an investigation of the reasons why some of the viruses become infectious to the virus after being in an animal while others do not. The work with the Rift Valley fever in monkey yellow fever also damages the virus and the mosquito susceptibility study is being carried out in both viruses.

A visiting American scientist, who spent some of his time in the institute, worked on the virus which is a member of the genus and was isolated several times from the virus in the past and was isolated from animals and from a human case as well as from mosquitoes. This agent is known as encephalomyocarditis virus (E.M.C.V.) and local viruses are known as the Congo strain. It was known that this virus caused the fever but the virus work has shown that it was not so easily transferred and much more rapidly than had been suspected. Mosquitoes, for example, die of the infection very quickly within about ten days of infection and the virus is also true of some of the virus. It is being followed up by institute staff and it is felt that a virus which causes such rapid and widespread destruction of heart muscle deserves most careful study.

Now fever studies were mainly concerned with the bush babies (Galage spp.) which are believed to be the hosts of the virus in the country. A large-scale field collection in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has revealed that the virus is active in these animals in both countries. Observations in Uganda have shown that the infection very probably occurs in the pest, and that almost certainly mosquitoes are not the vectors.

### Animal News

An interesting table gives the estimated circulation of newspapers owned and edited by Africans. Five printed in Uganda have circulations running into five figures—Uganda Post, with about 16,000; Uganda Empire, 11,000; Uganda Mail, Uganda Progress and Uganda Express, each about 10,000, followed by Embuze and Mbarika, each with 8,000, and a number of others with smaller sales.

Crime increased again, offences against the Penal Code, number 27,405 compared with 23,770 in 1954. Offences against authority rose from 669 to 805 against public morality from 507 to 612, against persons from 5,993 to 7,373, and against property from 16,168 to 18,333.

Copies of the report will be available in Great Britain from H.M. Stationery Office in April or May.

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### African Affairs

FR. TREVOR HUBBARD, C.R., is to speak in Manchester on May 12 in a meeting in the Free Trade Hall organised by the Manchester and District Council for African Affairs. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. G. Philip Robinson, 53 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2. A one-day conference on Africa is also being organised by the Council on May 5.





## Plan for Firm Government

In the course of the past few years, the Government of Kenya has passed a number of laws which have done much to bring about a more stable and efficient government but, to commence with, it does not seem to have followed that bit of advice which it deserves to be brought to the notice of its subjects so promptly as you have unaccountably done in Africa. It would have managed to do so many foolish things and have undone so many necessary ones.

The 'More Autocracy' would be a very good motto for 1956. Co-operation with Governments is normally desirable, the trouble is that it has been given, and is still being given, to Governments which are often more concerned with compromise than principle, and which, for the sake of temporary convenience, refuse to resist evil.

Everyone in Kenya knew that the state of Kikuyu land was thoroughly bad long before the Mau Mau outbreak, but not even the loss of European lives in dealing with other subversive movements in the Colony brought a sense of realism into the Administration. The Government would rather acquiesce with the reality that many thousands of Africans have lost their small number of Europeans and Asians have also been killed, and upwards of £30m. have been spent already in dealing with the rebellion (which must

be a political clique in Egypt in regard to the Sudan. He has spent many years preparing Sudanese officials for increasingly heavy responsibilities, we stopped half-way and left the Sudan in parlous condition because Mr. Eden, then Foreign Secretary, was led on appealingly by Egypt and the main members of the Conservative Party who recognized the folly and wickedness of that policy, and rather than acquiesce rather than make themselves a nuisance.

To make another case on which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has written well and wisely, we have acquiesced in Ethiopian land-grabbing, to the grave detriment of the loyalists of British Somaliland. But H.M. Government has refused to acquiesce in the very natural and proper proposal of the representatives of the tribes that the issue should be referred to the International Court of Justice.

In the cases of Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Somaliland, the results of weak acquiescence could hardly have been worse. 'Southwards' fortunately, the picture is brighter because the Governments are old-fashioned enough to think that their duty is to govern. Tanganyika did not acquiesce in the half-baked proposals of the Visiting Mission of the United Nations, and the Governments within the federal area of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have not acquiesced in the follies of the African Congress movement (at least not since the unqualified departure from office of a Secretary of State of Mr. James Griffiths).

Where Governments govern there is confidence, where the Governments have not put that down first, there has been turmoil and damage to the public interest, including that of large numbers of splendidly loyal Africans who should have been the leaders of their countries on their forward march through progressive stages of responsibility. Many of them have been killed, and many more have been so maimed by agitators who covet power for themselves that there is no hope now that they will be allowed to lead their African fellows through the next difficult stages. Because of our acquiescence in living propaganda, it is

mainly by African agitators who have snatched the initiative from us. We do nothing or nothing of recommendation. But Britain's duty is to the people of these extremists and fanatics ought to be a month or two or a year or so to produce an adequate supply of responsible men in these African territories. That, of course, means that during the intervening period, which we let us govern, we let us no longer stalk abroad.

London, 11th June 1956

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It was the Sultan Seyid Said Bin Said of Zanzibar who laid the foundations of the town in 1866. His plan was to establish a place of refuge for himself on the African mainland to which he could retire if political events in his native island took an ominous turn. His scheme, however, made little progress, owing to wholesale deportations by the slaves whom he attempted to work on the project, and it was not until the twentieth century that Dar-es-Salaam reached its present-day importance.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Tanganyika are invited to get into touch with the Intelligence Department of the British Consulate General. Very full reports from our branches at Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

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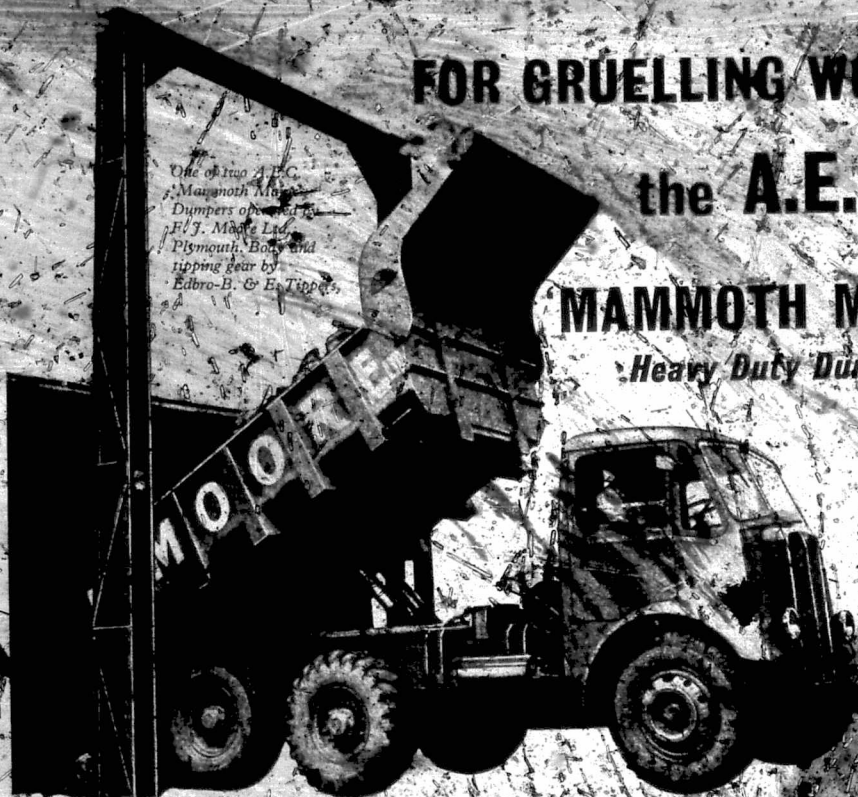


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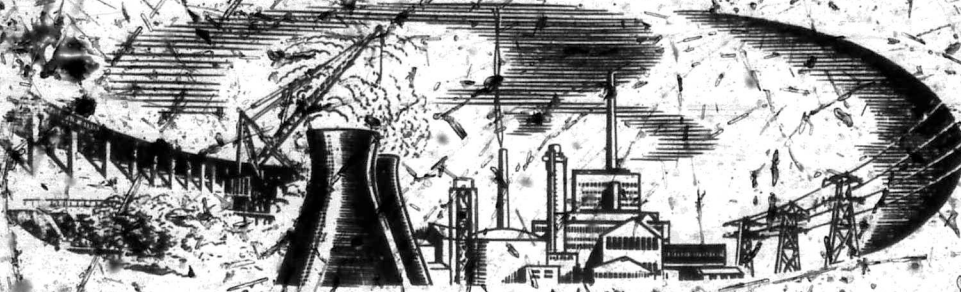
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### News Items in Brief

About 7,500 adult Africans now attend night schools in Southern Rhodesia.

A post and telegraph agency has been opened at Geronomzi, Southern Rhodesia.

The Indian Government has presented 15 films to the Federal Ministry of Education.

A tax rate of 15 per cent on income earned by Elgon Nyanza African District Council.

Of the 1,500 African boys sat for the Standard VI examination in Nyasa and last year only 740 passed.

A skeleton, possibly of a prehistoric man, has been found in Mardborough, near Salisbury. It is considered of great scientific value.

A Bible school for churches has been opened in Eldoret, Kenya, by the Rev. R. P. Hamby. Two-hour lessons are given twice a week.

It is estimated that 20,000 will be required to repair the damage to roads and bridges in Tanganyika caused by the recent heavy rains.

Road accidents in Uganda last year accounted for 12 deaths and 800 injuries. More than 1,160 accidents were reported in the police.

An expert in economic planning is to be sent by the United Nations to Uganda for a year. His first task is to assist in the preparation of a five-year plan.

A Union Conference will be attended by representatives of the East Africa territories at the Central African Federation will be held in Uganda during the first week of July.

The Nyassaland branch of the British Red Cross Society has received a grant of £3,000 from the Native Development and Welfare Commission to finance a permanent headquarters near Blantyre.

A comparative study of labour legislation in Africa south of the Sahara, particularly in regard to apprenticeship, occupies the main part of Bulletin No. 53 of the Inter-African Labour Institute.

The Uganda Foundation for the Blind showed an excess of income over expenditure of £1,250 last year. There was a Government grant of £5,808, a donation from the King George V Memorial Fund of £110, and subscriptions amounting to £1,100.

A third scholarship of £80 a year for three years will be offered this year by the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya for boys and girls with Kenya School Leavers who have been accepted for admission to either University. Application forms may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Box 560, Nairobi.

Salisbury Repertory Players have raised £12,500 in a month as part of their foundation members drive to provide for a new £50,000 theatre. Each member pays £50 and receives in return certain booking privileges. Among early subscribers were the Governor-General Lord Llewellyn and Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister Mr R. S. Gardfield Todd.

To help fill the urgent need for schools in the Federation, the Presentation Sisters, a Roman Catholic order, which manages schools throughout the world, are to build a girls' convent at Marandellas. It is hoped to provide a complete course from kindergarten to the higher school certificate standard. The convent will accommodate 400 pupils.

The first dictionary in the Ateso language has been compiled by Father J. Kiggen, of the Mill Hill mission, who went to the Teso district of Uganda in 1917. A generous donation by the Protectorate Government has made possible the sale of the work at 1/6s. 6d. An Ateso grammar by Mr J. C. D. Lawrence, a former district commissioner, and another Mill Hill priest, Father John Hilders, is to be published shortly.

### Rhodesia on American T.V.

THE RECENT OPENING of the 1956-57 auctions in Salisbury will soon be seen on television screens throughout America. A film unit from the Columbia Broadcasting System took shots on the auction floor as part of a 90-minute documentary film about Africa, covering 15 countries. Other scenes in the Rhodesian section will include a tobacco farm, an interview with Sir Roy Welensky before he left on his American visit, the Copperbelt, and views of the picturesque of Salisbury. The film "See it Now" will be available on Africa's economic, political and social development.

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## Racial Discrimination

(Report continued from page 1053)

- (c) The African shop assistant often treats his African customers in a kinder and less courteous manner than does the European assistant.
- (f) The shopkeeper caters for that economic class which is most profitably related to his enterprise irrespective of race.
- (g) The African is evolving and requires adequate shopping facilities.

The memorandum adds:

The African apparently completely overlooks — or has not appreciated — the fact that the entrepreneur has an inalienable right to conduct his business as he considers fit, provided he complies with the basic requirements of the common law of the land, namely, licenses, trading hours, customs facilities and, in the cases of emergency, price control.

The committee's comments on these points are as follows:

- (a) The solution to this problem requires a combined effort by all races.
- (b) (c) and (d) Legislation, inasmuch as it implies compulsion, is undesirable and should only be enacted as a last resort.
- (e) We have indisputable evidence that discrimination is being practised in some shops and in some similar business premises solely on grounds of colour.
- (f) We cannot accept this contention and on the contrary feel that by reason of the European's greater advantage he has a moral duty to give a lead.
- (g) There may be scope for the reasons mentioned.
- (h) We agree, but there is an increasing number of Africans who know exactly what they want to buy and who are capable of shopping as speedily as most Europeans.
- (i) We have no evidence to support this very general allegation.
- (j) and (k) We agree.

The committee considers that perhaps the most important long-term recommendation is a more positive approach from the dominant races towards the consent of opinion is that there is an astonishing

lack of knowledge and, indeed, of interest on the part of the European population as a whole in the life of the African community. Witnesses believed that if such things as the history, customs and modes of thought of Africans, a greater part of the strain and stress of race relations would disappear. The committee recommends that the teaching of an approved Native language should be adopted as compulsory in all European schools, if not in dropping Afrikaans to some other alternative language. Schools should also be exchanged between European and African schools, and there should be inter-race sports and debates, especially between secondary schools. The report commends the suggestion of an educationist that sixth form pupils at Gilbert Rennie and Muriel schools preparing to enter the new multi-racial Federal University College should receive their instruction together.

### Race Relations Board

The recommended composition of the proposed statutory Race Relations Board is a chairman, two Government officers, one of whom should hold legal qualifications, one representative of the Chamber of Mines, one woman member of the public, one representative of the commercial community and one of the Hoteliers Association, two Africans and one Asian.

The board would exercise the possible steps here taken to implement the Government's declared policy of removing wherever possible discrimination on grounds of race alone. It would inquire into complaints of alleged discrimination and conciliate between the parties concerned. It would possess powers to summon witnesses and enforce their attendance, if necessary, and to recommend, if in other respects fair, the introduction of legislation to remove injustices. We attach great importance to the setting up of such a board and regard this as our most important recommendation to the committee.

The chairman of the committee was Mr. B. P. de R. O'Brien, Crown Counsel of the Attorney General's Department. His colleagues were Mr. N. S. Piller, Provincial Commissioner, Salisbury; Mrs. K. W. Dean, the wife of a prominent farmer; Mr. E. F. Angerer, well-known trader, businessman and European African; Mr. Gabriel Mungumutwa, a member of the Harare City Council; and Mr. Gilbert Piller. The report is set out in full in the Appendix. Mr. Angerer is Secretary for Native Affairs.

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### African Coffee Production Great Increase in Production

COFFEE GROWING IN AFRICA has increased immensely in the past 25 years, writes Mr. Gerald E. Schluter in a brief review of the situation.

Whereas the total output from all African territories was 664,000 bags (of 60 kilos each) in 1929, the output from the same sources last year was estimated at 5,850,000 bags. Within the period Africa's percentage of total world exports rose from 2.9% to 20%.

The main production is not, as many people think, in the British East African Dependencies, but in French West Africa, which has raised its output from some 7,000 bags in 1929 to 574,173 bags in 1955. The comparative figures for British East Africa were 22,000 and 4,100,000 for Ethiopia 1,08,000 and 620,000, and the Belgian Congo 14,000 and 565,000 bags.

The only territory in Africa in which there has been a marked advance in estate production in the past quarter-century is Angola.

Mr. Schluter writes: "European settlers here, the only ones cultivating coffee production in Africa, and not only of their own but of their own government and financial services may have helped their own and their own people from their experience, which in its own way is of help to the African people. While a combination of white settlement and production is necessary to the well-being of most of the territories, especially where there are still parts of Africa where the law provides for so-called public lands and alienation of land suitable for so-called farming, the major increase in production is likely to arise from the African smallholder, supervised and protected in his husbandry by trained personnel, both male and female.

Broadly speaking, coffee production by the African smallholder is classified under two types, first, that in which the planter operates on his own account, either under Government authority or at common law, and secondly, that in which the planter collects it with or without preference."

### Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

SALES OF SOUTHERN and North-Western Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco at the Salisbury auctions up to the week ending March 29 totalled 7,119,254 lb. for 1955-56, an average of 33.45 per lb. It has been announced that South Africa is to allow a duty free quota of 12,000,000 lb. of leaf from the Federation during 1956, of which 7,500,000 lb. will be flue-cured.

### B.O.A.C. Profits Almost Doubled

Gross profit of B.O.A.C. during 1955-56 was approximately £1.75m. The net surplus, around £500,000, is almost double that of last year. These figures have been disclosed by the Corporation's chairman, Sir Miles Thomas.

### Of Commercial Concern

Provided the present shortage of money for investment funds in Europe, Salisbury should have overtaken its backlog of European housing by the end of the year, according to the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Harry Pichanick. He believed that more money would become available for mortgages than within the next few months.

A Rhodesian Railway delegation is now touring Africa inspecting the type of work being carried out by other networks. Among the territories the delegation will visit are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Angola, and the Belgian Congo.

Messrs. Lewis and Paul, London produce brokers, have received a judgment for £22,500 against Banco Alvaro of Madrid, a Spanish Bank. The claim, which was made in the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Goff, was not contested.

Five German bulls and 25 heifers captured for £20,000 have been delivered to Liebig's Rhodesian ranch at Kasungu, between West Nicholson and Beitbridge. They were caught in Texas last year by Mr. John Vavasour, the ranch manager.

Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. has published a pamphlet of information about its objects, interests and activities. The figures given show total assets of £5,412,000 and net assets of £5,170,000.

At present, cattle sales in Tanganyika 18,931 head were sold annually for an average 152,229 sh. each, against 22,311 head averaging 130,500 sh. in the same month last year.

Gwelo Town Council is to erect a factory which it intends to lease to an industrialist. If the experiment is a success, other factories will be built by the council.

The rule prohibiting the employment of juveniles except with official permission now applies to the whole of the Nairobi Extra-Provincial district.

The production in Uganda last year is estimated to have been 22,700 tons, compared with 2,677 tons in 1954.

A Chamber of Commerce has been established in Tororo, Uganda, with 49 founders.

### British Central Africa Co. Ltd.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD. after providing £74,365 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £28,697 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £31,699 in the previous year. Over-provision for taxation amounts to £954. Dividends totalling 87 1/2% require £30,000, leaving carry-forward of £41,454, against £41,690 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £299,000 in units of 1s. Capital reserve stands at £5,695, revenue reserves at £188,400, reserve for future taxation at £24,000, and current liabilities at £288,203. Fixed assets are valued at £182,897, a subsidiary company at £15,000, and current assets at £448,872, including £5,455 in cash.

The report states that the tea factories at Mandali and Gunguns ran satisfactorily during the year and that 1,848,164 lb. of tea were made, compared with 1,696,873 lb. in the previous year. Sales amounted to £7,004,139 lb. were effected, averaging 42.24 sh. per lb., against 46.7 sh. Government took over approximately 48,773 acres of the company's estates under the Land Acquisition Ordinance during the year.

The directors are Messrs. D. C. Brock (chairman), Sir Ian L. Gair (deputy chairman), G. S. Napier, and Sir John Hughes. The secretary is Mr. L. B. Arnold.

The third annual general meeting was held in London in April.

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## Sir Miles Thomas

SIR MILES THOMAS, who recently resigned as chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, is to become full-time chairman of Monsanto Chemicals. He was appointed director last week and will take up his new duties not later than July 1, when he leaves R.O.A.C. Sir Miles Thomas is also a director of British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd. He resigned from the board of Hays Ferguson Research, Ltd. last week. Monsanto Chemicals will be connected for a number of years with the Tororo Exploration Co., Ltd. in a scheme for establishing a sterling source of phosphorus. He withdrew last year when prospecting failed to produce sufficiently attractive results. The company now has no direct interest in East of Central Africa.

## Diamond Contracts Renewed

CONTRACTS RELATING to the continued sale of uncut diamonds through the central selling organization of the De Beers Group of companies have been renewed for a further five years. This was announced last week by the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., which has successfully conducted negotiations with the three companies that produce diamonds in territories in and outside the Union of South Africa. The companies with which the existing contracts have been renewed until December 31, 1964 are Companhia de Diamantes de Angola, Societe Miniere du Basconga, Societe Internationale Forestiere et Miniere de Congo, Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited, Consolidated African Selections, Ltd., Societe Guineenne de Recherches et d'Exploitation Miniere, and Concessions, Ltd. and Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.

## News of our Advertisers

METROPOLITAN VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD. have received an order from Samuel Fox and Co., Ltd. for equipment valued at more than £250,000.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND CABLES, LTD., have obtained a contract amounting to about £1½m for a new communications network in Lower Egypt.

## Copper Royalties

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has stated that the royalty which copper is currently paid for by the company is for purposes as follows:—(a) on an average for the first half of each calendar month, there is ascertained the average of the quotations for standard refined (electrolytic) copper for cash (mean) and the average for the second half of the quotations for standard refined (electrolytic) copper for cash (mean) as quoted by the London Metal Exchange; (b) the arithmetic mean of the averages as ascertained in (a) less 40% of such arithmetic mean as used as the basis for the variation for monthly averages of copper produced during that month. The amount of the royalty payable in respect thereof is 5% of the value as ascertained plus 10% of so much of that value as exceeds the £80 per ton of copper.

## Rail Link to Bancroft

THE NEW RAILWAY between the Bancroft Mine and the rest of the Copperbelt by railway for the first time when the new 4½ mile line between Chibambani and Bancroft is completed will enable the output of 300,000 tons of material to be transported by rail road for the railway since work started at the mine. The mining company will operate the line until the end of the year, when Rhodesia Railways will take over. There will be no railway station at Bancroft until later this year. The Cobalt percentage for boreholes KLB. 51 of Bancroft Mine, Ltd. was reported in our issue of February 9. The figure should have been 0.998% and not 0.98%.

## Kezanie

DE BEERS MINES, LTD. announce that the price of each share of capital in the liquidation of the company will be 1s per share payable on May 16.

## Farewell Parade

A FAREWELL CEREMONIAL PARADE of the 2nd Northern Battalion of the King's African Rifles will be held in Lusaka on Saturday. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, will take the salute. The battalion, which has been stationed in Lusaka since its return from Malaya, is being sent to Malaya by air to Southern Rhodesia. Its place in Lusaka will be taken by the 1st Battalion Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which is due to arrive in Lusaka from Malaya on April 15.

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Company Report

Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

Increase of 13.7% in Production

MR. ALLAN STARK'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the company's office at 2, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, March 28, 1956.

MR. ALLAN STARK, chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1955, a statement from which the following are extracted:

"The total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,967,683 lb., as compared with 1,745,650 lb. last year, an increase of 23.97%.

Good rainfall and favourable climatic conditions were experienced during the year, but an insufficient supply of labour led to the curtailment of our tea planting programme.

Selective Picking

"The previous year's policy of selective picking was continued, and our whole tea output was sold at auction in London, where, after a period of very high prices, there was a sharp fall in the average price for all classes of tea.

"With regard to tea crop, the season was the most difficult one experienced for many years, and this was reflected in a crop of poor quality in quantity.

"A reasonable crop of tung nuts was harvested, but the price of exports of it still remained at a low level to make operations remunerative.

"On the Lauderdale and Glenora estates, road progress was made with the erection and re-erecting of houses for our tea labour. The housing programme is being carried this year in order to provide more suitable labour accommodation at Limbali and Mwarizidzate.

Limbali Factory

"The extension to the tea roiling-rooms at Limbali factory was completed shortly after the close of the year under review, and credit is due to the estate engineer, Mr. F. Mowatt, under whose careful supervision the erection and re-installation of the machinery took place.

"The amount expended on machinery account was £12,070 and included the purchase of motor vehicle tractor trailers and accessories, three generating plants for estate buildings, rollers, transmission machinery for Limbali, and other machinery for the Mwarizidzate. The expenditure amounted to £15,076, the main outlays being in connection with the aforementioned housing programme and Limbali factory extension.

"Part of the order for motive power and steam heating plant for installation at Lauderdale factory has been shipped to the estate, and we are hopeful, if there is no further delay, in the delivery of the remaining items, to proceed with the installation of the new machinery this year.

"The above installation, combined with the housing programme, building operations and machinery purchases, means that heavy expenditure will be incurred on buildings and machinery during the current year.

Scale of Land

"At our meeting last year I referred to negotiations that were then proceeding for the sale to the Nyasaland

Government of certain lands, areas not required for future development, purpose of which is mainly occupied by Natives. Rather protracted negotiations have now been completed, and your directors have agreed to sell to the Nyasaland Government approximately 24,976 acres of land, subject to survey, situated in the Zua and Zomba district at an overall price of £27 per acre. Legal formalities in connection with the sale are now in progress.

"The decline in tea prices has had an effect on our profit and loss account, which shows a net profit before taxation, etc., of £18,425, against £23,491 last year. Taxation absorbs £278,000, and your directors have written down the holding of Government securities by £5,468. They have transferred £7,000 to a general reserve account; £35,000 to a special reserve account (for building and machinery) and £15,000 to a staff contingencies account.

Dividend

"It is proposed to pay the usual 5% dividend to the preference shareholders and a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 30% in both cases less tax.

"After taking into consideration the amount brought forward from last year, the proposals are approved, the balance of £31,400 will be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' fees, etc.

"Last November and December your director, Mr. J. A. Meston, visited, on behalf of his firm, the main tea producing areas in Africa. When in Africa he inspected our tea and other properties and had useful discussions with our general manager on matters affecting the present and future interests of the company.

"It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Mr. J. Williamson, our Zomba manager, on November 1, 1955. Mr. Williamson had been with the company for over 33 years, and his loyal and efficient services were always highly valued and appreciated by the board.

The Future

"When regard to the present year, rainfall on the estates has been at a level below normal, but the crop for the first four months showed a 10% increase compared with the same period last year. Whether this gain can be held will depend on future climatic conditions. Owing to the amount of tea in Zomba and being consigned to the London market, prices have shown a further decline, and buyers have become more selective in their purchases. We are making every endeavour to keep up the quality of our offerings, but, taking into consideration the price recession and other factors affecting the tea market, it would appear that there will be a further narrowing of our profit margin during the present year.

"In conclusion, I would like to thank the general manager, Mr. N. W. Barber, and his staff for the loyal services they have given to the company during the year.

"The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. George Elmslie, was re-elected.

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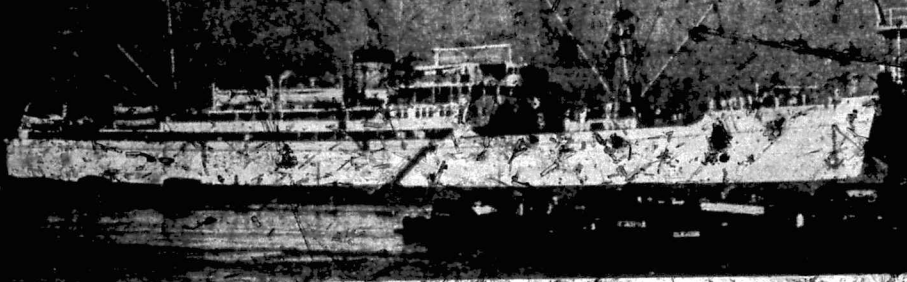
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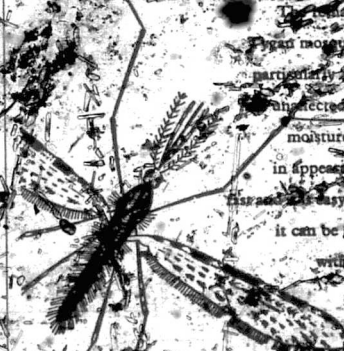
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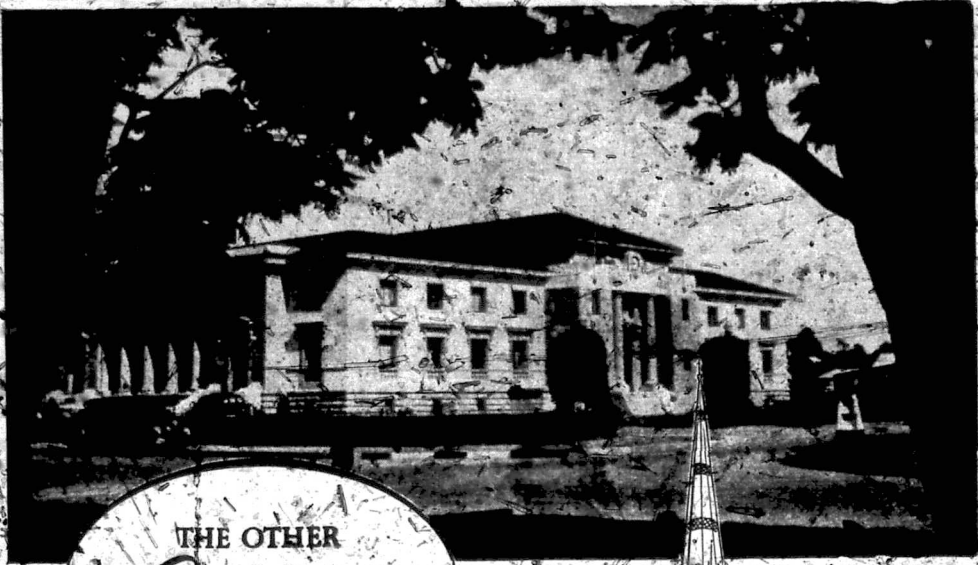
This old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1890's, for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as the result varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibar Sultans. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which colonies the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel, or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

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Printer and Editor:

G. Joelson

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE GREATEST DANGER** to Africans in the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan is that they may lack the right kind of political and social leadership and listen to those of their own race who have neither the wisdom nor the courage to command trust, patience and work as the bases of those better standards of life which can be attained only by an ordered expansion of the national wealth. With very few exceptions, unfortunately, African politicians are not disposed to command that practical virtue to the people which is so firm for guidance. An African member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia when addressing a private gathering in London: "African leaders cannot be expected to deal with the bitterness felt by the mass of Africans," and he appeared genuinely surprised when a member of his audience suggested that by merely finding excuses for their grievances he was failing in the duty of leadership which he had accepted when he entered the legislature. In many parts of Africa, particularly in Uganda and Nyasaland, at present Afro-grademist are seeking to exploit disappointment and discontent, often by statements which are lesser half-lies. In every community there are causes for dissatisfaction but no community can be well served by those whose main concern is to stir up bitterness, if only because they almost inevitably grow bitter themselves as they progress, lose whatever sense of duty they may have had, become more and more extreme, and so take on to words and actions which have a tendency to subvert law and order.

It is almost all too common to find the proposed introduction of a franchise in Kenya was that almost all those who gave evidence before him emphasized the importance of finding candidates of real character, men upon whom their fellow Africans could rely to express the Native point of view fairly and competently. The witnesses who expressed such hopes cannot have been very satisfied with most of the African members of the past five years—and that applies not to other territories of Central Africa either. Some of the African members have been so lacking in balance that their contributions have been worthless; some have appeared to be concerned only to oppose whatever the Government or any non-official proposals might be proposed; some have never made a constructive suggestion, but a few have, few have shown a boldness and initiative which has helped to sustain the faith of Europeans who might otherwise have refused the participation of Africans as farce-act in the drama of the emergency. Unfortunately, such bold and worthy Africans seldom receive from their own people the recognition which they merit. Their honesty is often regarded as the flaunting of their own interests; their support for sound proposals is impugned as proof that they are the "white man's stooges" and willingness to oppose the contention of another African is deemed as demand on the same silly ground, irrespective of the value of the argument. In short, the moderate is likely to be decried and the extreme to be praised.

That is not what we should want. African wants more constructive leadership. It is the sticking point about it. The political situation in

the almost all politicians in all countries prefer appeasement, there is a heavy premium on extremism, and that they in-



in their own way. It is not only because of this that they should be elected, but also because of the good fear of the industrialists and the spokesmen of the Government, who are afraid of the character available. When, for the first time, Africans in Uganda vote, it is not for their members of the Legislative Council, they will elect their own verdict upon themselves as voters. If they return good jobs, and if they will justify those of themselves, others who consider the time ripe for the introduction of the franchise.

If they choose semi-professional industrial makers, this has happened in the past. Africa is not a democracy, and the industrialists can only be elected to their party in the industrial sector. It is not to be wished that they stand against the development of which can be the real interest of all the countries. The worst course for Africans to take, even from the standpoint of narrow self-interest, is to elect Lracianists. The corollary of course, is that the European electorate would also be ill advised to return European racialists.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Horace White's Resignation

It is a pity that Mr. Horace White, Director of Information in Uganda, has had to tender his resignation, owing to medical advice that he should live at a lower altitude. Since he went to East Africa in 1952 he has given clear proof of his ability, alertness, and energy, and nobody could have handled more capably than he the many problems connected with the visit of the Queen to open the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, and, not long afterwards, those involved in the return from exile of the Kabakas of Uganda. Mr. White has inspired other departments of the Government of Uganda with a new conception of the importance of public relations; he has brought a sense of urgency to Government in all cases of all kinds, and he has seized many opportunities of influencing non-official activities. For instance, the first Road Show in East Africa was due to his initiative, which also enabled Uganda to lead the way with Road Shows in Africa, and to his enterprising chairmanship of the Kenya Geographical Society. He has also used funds for the provision of sports grounds in Uganda, and in Protectorates.

### Exceptional Activity

HE WAS ACTIVE in many other directions, being chief censor of films and stage plays, a trustee of the Uganda Museum, and a member of the Hotel's Board and of the committee on the recruiting, training, and promotion of Africans to the higher ranks of the Civil Service. It was his initiative which resulted in the creation of the Ugandan Broadcasting Service, the establishment of newspapers for African children, which has been a great success; he organized courses of instruction for African Journalists, and he has produced many guide books, pamphlets, and posters for Government and non-official bodies. Mr. White began his journalistic career on an English provincial newspaper, and was later in Fleet Street for nearly a decade. He joined the Royal Air Force at the outbreak of the last war, but was soon seconded to the War Office for duties in the Political Warfare Department. He was in Moscow from 1942 to 1946, for part of the time as editor of *Britain Daily*, which informed the people of Russia about the British war effort. Then he went to Persia as Press Officer at the British Embassy, and when he was transferred to Cairo in 1948, few journalists have so quickly made their mark on so many articles in East Africa. He will be regretted personally and professionally.

### Strange Silence

IT IS SURPRISING to learn from the monthly magazine of East African Airways and Harbours that locomotives and rolling stock buried by the Germans in Dar es Salaam 25 years ago have only just been discovered. Noticing several small pieces of iron protruding from the ground, Mr. T. H. Hobson gave orders for them to be dug up and added to the scrap pile. To his surprise they were found in an upright position. A German locomotive in an upside-down position and mounds where anti-bomber trucks were also found, and there are indications of more graves beneath existing stacks of steel. The Germans probably buried the railway material because they believed that they would recover the territory after the war, while denying use of it to the invading British forces; they therefore wished to avoid its destruction. It is strange, however, that none of the tracks was not given by Africans who must have known it, or must have seen many of the Asians who lived in Dar es Salaam, under both German and British rule. There is an amusing misprint in the story, which mentions that an axle box bears the letters O.A.E., standing for Omani Eisenbahn Gesellschaft. The German for railway is *Eisenbahn*, not *Eisenbahn*.

### Compiled by an Index

LONDON is the best centre for informed journalism about Africa, says Mr. John Gannell in his new book, *Inside Africa*, and he quotes EAST AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST twice as often as all other publications in or dealing with East and Central Africa put together. His 960-page compendium has an admirable index, running to more than 40 pages, the entries in which are a sharp reminder of the extent of my ignorance of Africa, steeped though I am in the affairs of some parts of it. I wonder how much the reader of this paragraph knows about the first 20 entries of the index, for instance. They run as follows: Aba Dina; Abafessa; Abatis; Fehate; Abdel Aziz; Abdel Krim; Abdolan; Abderahman bin Abdulhai el Kitani; Abdullahi Sa'ad of Tetouan; Abdullah Bayero, Emir of Yano; Abdullahi, Khalifa of the Sudan; Abdullahi Issa; Abokuta; Aberdare; Rager; Abigan; Abraham; Ache; Ake; Bakr; Bah; Abu Simbel; Abuba of Ethiopia; Acre; Achin; I should not like to take an examination on the title collection, with the paper marked. Results chiefly ten of the following. My submission would be brief rather than sentimental fear.

# Aspects of Political Development in Africa

## Native Aspirations Vary in Strength and Direction

IT IS WISE TO ASKED what part of Africa would today provide the most interesting study. It would be hard to decide. Would it be North Africa, where Egypt is fringing itself into the middle of international politics, and Algeria is illustrating in the crudest form the stresses which may have to be faced by the governments of countries of mixed peoples? Or would it be West Africa, hot in the pursuit of self-determination? Or would it be that line of countries, running up from Senegambia to East Africa, where the process of economic development seems to have left no time for thinking about the problem of race relations? The sort of talks which I am now introducing has been the last group of countries for its field, and this has secured one great advantage. It has been possible to illustrate different aspects in the life of these countries by talks from men and women nearly all of whom are actually residing in them. The topics of which they will speak are for them not merely matters of academic study, but are part of their own lives.

It will itself now emphasize a more general aspect of the life of these countries, it is because I feel that this is in the background of all of the problems that other speakers will discuss. I put it simply as a theme. Everywhere the African, in the sense of the indigenous people of Africa, is today asserting for himself a much more dramatic part in the complex of Africa's problems.

### African's Most Important Role

When I look back on the Africa which I began to see a few years before the outbreak of the war, I realize what the problems of government were the problems as Europeans saw them. The solutions which were then debated were those which at the time we believed to be best for Africans. In East Africa we were to take the lead in working them out, and it was to be Europeans who would within a few years have a last voice in their settlement.

That picture is no longer valid today. Every year that passes now sees the African himself fill a more important role in the development drama of Africa. I do not wish to exaggerate the position. I do not suggest that the rising spirit of Africanism, if I may use that expression, is the outcome of a general movement or is inspired by a common purpose. On the contrary, it has a diversity as manifest as that of the different regions of Africa. It tends moreover to reflect something of the differences of the political philosophies of the European Governments which continue to control so large a part of the continent.

It will take my illustration of this position as far as possible from within the great arch in the centre of the present stage of life in the African community, the relatively higher than those of any other, but they depend entirely on the part which Africans play in the economic and industrial life of Europeans. The African cannot in any foreseeable future hope to be a centre of the source of material development or to be a goal. He needs the European as much as the European needs him.

But he knows that only the most extreme parts of the concept of segregation can really envisage a future in which Africans could be divided off into a completely separate Native State or States. He knows also that in the industrial life of the Union it is every year increasing his quota to the ranks of semi-skilled or not skilled labour. What then must be his outlook on his future? Clearly it must be in so improved a state in the economic life of the Union that he can assert an inalienable claim to take a larger part in its political and social life.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia are not so the same degree dependent on the development of the economic or industrial life of Europeans. Their own outlook is at the moment directed to an increase in the proportion of political representation now accorded to them. This they see as can be used to help to secure a larger share of the social and other services provided by the State.

### Rising Spirit of Africanism

On the other side of the Africans in Nyasaland have now for some years had before them the goal of a Government in which Africans will take the predominant part, and many of them are likely to continue active in opposing that element of the new Federation which may present itself as a barrier to this objective. There is no constitutional obstacle in its path. The African has the relatively near vision of attaining a predominantly African Government.

In Tanganyika the African seeks some clearer definition. The current policy of the Government now points to the emergence of an equitable political power between the three communities of European, Asian, and African. But so official a system could end only so long as an external power is in a position to step in to keep the ring and to make each community observe the rules of the game. As to the present, the spirit of Africanism is past, and African opinion can be well understood in terms of influences which have lately distorted it.

The spirit of Africanism consists the field with which the African has to deal is not readily and instantly a British West African to be found. The African community is far from confident of itself and has gone much further to a weaker position. But the point is clear. The rising spirit of Africanism may vary from country to country in strength and direction. But taken as a whole, it adds up to something very different indeed from anything that the previous generation of Africans in dealing with African affairs.

It may turn now to the question of what is the reaction of the different Governments to this new development? Over some of these Governments, as for instance those in East Africa, this country still has a measure of control. In other parts, as Southern Rhodesia, he control is so tenuous that it can be regarded as negligible. Over the Union our control has to be regarded in every form, though there are some well-meaning people here who do not seem as yet to have appreciated this, and are still in accord with the current policy of the Union in their needs of a special measure realistic.

### Dynamic Beliefs Apartheid

It is necessary to realize that the word *apartheid* is not binary means a doctrine that is held only by a reactionary section of the white population. The dynamic behind it lies in the conviction that some form of segregation of Africans is essential in order to maintain and elevate the quality of Europeans in the political and social life of the country. There may be particular difficulties regarding the working of what has now come to be known as the operative application of segregation, but there seems to be no question that the majority of Europeans in the Union will stand together in asserting the principle of complete European superiority.

Whether the substance of the doctrine of segregation can be maintained in the future seems to me to depend on the answer to one crucial question. The industries of the Union must make a larger contribution to the national income than the mines or its agriculture. If an industrialized Union should to maintain the political segregation of the labour which has become vital to its existence.

Then take Southern Rhodesia. Here also one must seek to be realistic. It should be more content if I could feel that the Europeans there were in fact as united in the policy of apartheid as the Europeans of the Union are united in an opposite direction. It would be unfortunate if they should be widening of the differences which have begun to appear in the Union which Europeans now present on this policy.

Meanwhile, there is in the current policy of the Government one feature of great importance from the point of view I am now presenting. A recent law has initiated a scheme of rural improvement which will not merely place African peasants throughout the country in possession of individual holdings, in place of their former communal tenure, but will expend considerable sums in assisting them to improve their production. That may mean a far-reaching change in African village life. What is more, it may at some future time result in a substantial increase in the number of Africans who will qualify for the vote.

*See also the book 'The African in an International Context' by Lord Solly in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. in the new series 'Aspects of Africa.'*

Then again, come to those portions of Central and East Africa, where, through constitutional development, the country remains some 25 years behind. Britain's success in extending to these areas the status of self-rule, following the pattern of the Parliamentary form of government with which we ourselves are familiar. Some of us have been inclined to complain that the British public has never been able to realize that there may be other forms of government which are better suited to the conditions of Africa. That is not true, but it may also be said that we are giving to these areas something in which we ourselves do not put our faith. For that reason, we should be able to give these areas more help in the introduction and working of the system than we have done if we adopted an alternative form of government.

To a large extent, it is true.

Nevertheless, it is often suggested that we ought to introduce different forms of administration in these areas, and should employ methods which are different types of approach towards the needs of Africa. But it seems to me that the only way to suggest changes of systems now. Constitutional

changes is no longer a steady march, it moves in a zig-zag. Moreover, I do not myself know from what source we could obtain those persons who could do so much more to help Africans than the existing services have been able to render.

Here also I wish to be realistic. I see now a series of Colonies and partly those of West Africa, that are on the brink of attaining self-rule but with no trained personnel of their own equipped to discharge the responsibilities of administration. What is a function which in an underdeveloped country is of perhaps greater importance than in any other, the possession of leading men who are equipped for the field of politics. If a change is needed in our system of rule, let it begin by training Africans to take the place of Europeans in the responsibilities of administration.

I reflect that in India there was a such hiatus. For one generation before the transfer of power we had been giving to Indians the training of duties and responsibilities as to men who had been reared in this country. I look back with pride on the work done by being done in India by Indians who were some of my own colleagues in the Administrative Services. Unless we now follow this example in the Colonies, we shall have no such legacy to leave behind us in Africa.

## East African Railways and Harbours

### Points from the Annual Report for 1955

**ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD SERVICE** by the railways and ports of East Africa was made possible in 1955 by the continuing buoyancy of trade and industry and the influx of new rolling stock. By the end of the year 22 new main line steam locomotives had been received, eight new diesel shunting locomotives, one new electric and one new passenger coaches and 1,422 new goods wagons of old types. For the next few years the limitation of transport capacity is likely to be governed by ports, marshalling yards and terminal facilities rather than by rolling stock.

Revenue from goods tonnage was 10% more than in 1954 and well above the two previous years. There was an overall increase in the tonnage of exported commodities. Exports through Mombasa increased by 15% over 1954, while Tanga imports almost doubled and Dar-es-Salaam were 16% up on the previous year. Capital goods continued to be a large proportion of imports and while this presents a difficult handling problem in ports which are not designed for a preponderance of heavy goods, it is a heartening proof of confidence in the economic future of East Africa.

Towards the end of the year there were indications of some easing in the restrictions which have retarded shipping through Mombasa for the past few years, and it is to be hoped that the recent large capital investments in improvements at that port will now show profit by way of better tonnage throughput.

#### Financial Results

The increase of over £2m. or 8.4% in railway revenue came entirely from a greater volume of traffic, in that there were no increases in rates, and this is a satisfactory reflection of operating efficiency that, despite higher labor costs and difficult conditions of working under major reconstruction schemes, the operating ratio improved to 83%. The increase of £1m. in harbours revenue was partly due to higher tonnages but mostly to revised export and handling charges which became effective on March 1; in consequence the operating ratio improved from 92% to 83%.

The East African Railways and Harbours is more than a mere revenue collecting organization, and forty per cent of its total income over the last year was earned by services of one sort or another. A truer measure of the administration's operating effort lies in turnover, in terms of revenue and expenditure, totalled £37m. in 1955, over three times the turnover of the railway and harbours undertakings immediately prior to amalgamation in 1948. This increase is, in some

measure, due to higher costs, such as fuel, gas, costs and prices which have risen by anything up to 50% over the period. The price of transport has risen by an average of 60%.

During 1955 there was a respite from the progressive rise in the cost of labour and in other prices. It is still difficult to obtain firm quotations for large scale contracts, and heavy equipments in the case of one large order for locomotives the original 1950 contract price of nearly £2m. was exceeded by no less than £500,000 by the time the contract was completed. Increased costs of material are reflected in the value of stores issues, which in the current account were £11m. compared with £7.7m. in 1954. At the same time the value of stores held was £3.9m. compared with £2.9m. in 1954.

#### Revenue and Expenditure

The small margin of £215,000 between revenue and expenditure in the harbours account was brought about almost entirely by increases in labour cost and the time lag by constitutional means in obtaining a rise in corresponding increases in port charges. It is to be hoped that the situation will become more secure when a new wage method and charges which came into effect in January 1956. There are already indications that stock labour costs may rise yet further.

The entanglement of the sinking stock of capital in current high prices inflates cost overheads, and especially the capital overheads when the only means of raising money is from external loans (the main source of the Government's borrowing).

Contributions to the renewals funds in 1955 exceeded by £10,000 or 2% provision for depreciation is based on the full life replacement cost of assets on the accumulating sinking fund method at 2 1/2% per annum compound interest. The shortfall in the first 12 months of present-day replacement costs, and because of past under-contributions is gradually being made good by annual contributions, which are entirely dependent on a sufficient balance of earnings, and this is to make, again 1955, special contributions of £519,610 to railways renewal fund and £50,000 to harbours. A 10-yearly review of the renewal fund now in hand may result in an increase in contributions.

Capital overheads amounted to £2,920,000, which was an increase of £641,000 on the previous year and 9.2% of the revenue earned on working account. Of this, £1,573,000 was interest and £447,000 statutory sinking funds contributions, the accumulated total of which now stands at £2,500,000 in the hands of the Crown Agents. The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1955 was £2,484,000 and net earnings gave a return of 63%, but £22,000,000 of interest, and interest and redemption charges on the remainder averaged 18%.

#### £17m. Spent on New Equipment

The net expenditure on new equipment, new works and renewals of existing assets during the year was £17m. An increase of £1m. over 1954. Of this sum £1m. was provided from renewals funds, £14m. spent on new works and improvements, of which £11m. came from the betterment fund £1m. from net revenue and £12m. by long term loans and shown as a downward spending funding. Part of this expenditure is due in 1956 because of the delivery of locomotives

An amount of £2m. or 18pm. was arranged during the year

These extracts are taken from the report of the general manager, Mr. A. F. Kirby. The report is published in 10s. by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

1955 with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is guaranteed by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and also by the three territorial Governments in East Africa. The loan was to finance the purchase of sterling stock already on order as part of the administration's post-war £594m. loan development programme.

In September the Central Legislative Assembly approved an additional loan authorization of £5m. This brings the loan authorization up to £644m, and of this £25m has still to be raised. In the meantime, the development programme is being financed by short-term borrowing from the administration's own funds and, in the case of the Western Highlands Province, by advances from the Uganda Government.

Some doubts have been expressed in East Africa as to the wisdom of investing large sums in railway development at a time when much requires to be spent in the development of road and air transport and the investment in railways is not preferred to nor in co-ordination of road and air developments. Undoubtedly, improvements of the road and system of East Africa would be a fillip to development, but the railway must remain for many years to come the principal and most economical form of transportation which could provide the means which have been raised for railways, especially the International Bank loans, have been obtained other than the means of railway development.

Improvements of road transport as a replacement of rail are usually judged on the ability of the road operator to compete for traffic in the higher brackets of the railway rating structure and, in some circumstances, to offer quicker and more convenient services. But it is the overall performance which must be judged and rail transport is still the most effective instrument for the bulk movement of low cost.

General demand for the railways and ports is vitally dependent both on the steady volume of traffic and the system of rating, in which the investor must feel assured not only that the much demanded facilities will be used to advantage in economic development but also that payment for these facilities will be adequate to regenerate the investment and meet the important need of keeping the overheads down to an absolute minimum. This is related critically to the amount of assistance annually from Government for improvements and modernization of the railway and port fund.

**Heavy Development Programme**

The Administration's further development programme for the four years 1958-1961 totals over £30m, with a forecast of £265m for the following years up to 1965. The possibilities of raising this amount of money from outside sources, either from the London market or elsewhere, are not very promising, and it would be wise for serious consideration to be given to the possibilities of raising a substantial proportion from local sources. It is suggested that an appropriate means would be through railway and port revenue.

The heavy increases in railway charges for the basic transport service are generally far below the great increased cost of war fuel prices for materials and primary commodities, etc. With the production of East African staple exports holding at levels very much higher than in previous years it is doubtful whether the increase by way of low railway rates is needed to enable such commodities to reach overseas markets, and it is possible to suggest that, in line with other high production and marketing costs, the rail transport charges on high priced exports might be increased and so enable the Administration to finance from its own funds improvements and modernization, which are so urgently and rightly demanded by the railway users.

Basic transport is primary to all development in East Africa and little progress will be made in using the former's wide margins of profit from primary commodities entirely on social and agricultural development schemes if the productivity of these schemes may be in danger of being frustrated by inadequate basic transport facilities. There is another aspect of railway rating which may involve major changes. The East African territories, relying on their own markets for primary products, which have to be conveyed over long distances to the ports for shipment, have hitherto depended vitally upon low railway rates which have been made possible by a differential rating system, whereby 70% of the railway traffic is less than the average cost of carriage.

£113.15 tons of public goods were moved by the railways, inland waterways and road services. This was an increase of 13,000 tons over 1954. Including inter-territory traffic, the total movement was 2,549,000 tons and 100,000 tons of traffic moved, the output was almost 1,700 million ton-miles, an increase of 14%. The revenue per ton-mile was 19.86 cents, almost the same as in 1954.

24,664,000 tons originated on the Kenya-Uganda section. Up traffic from Mombasa Island was 1,396,000 tons and down traffic 727,600 tons. Traffic on the Tanga line increased to the record total of 354,000 tons, but was 96,600 tons over 1954, and of which the major increase came in imports which were inflated by almost 100 tons of Kenya and Uganda traffic diverted through Tanga port. The tonnage of coal moved to Tanga for export increased slightly and there were heavy movements of guano guize from the Northern Province to Mombasa and Tanga.

**Tanzania Traffic**

On the Central Line and Southern Province Railway in Tanganyika there was also a record tonnage of goods in 1955 of 885,009 tons, an increase of 154,000 tons over 1954, and this increase came from both imports and exports through Dar es Salaam. Beitan Congo traffic was slightly lower at 85,000 tons, but rose 20% over the total public traffic on the Central Line.

Passenger services were steady during the year, an increase of 48,000 persons being a welcome improvement of 25% in first class traffic and it is hoped that the new coaches and recently introduced buffet cars will result in further improvement. The total number of passengers in all classes carried was, however, 1,011,000 in the past year of 1955 and it would appear, therefore, that the restrictions upon movement under the conditions of emergency in Kenya are still having some effect, though first class traffic, however, it is hoped that the improvement in train times and improved conditions of travel will attract more third class passengers.

On the road services there was an improvement of 40% in goods revenue and a slight improvement in passenger revenue compared with 1954. This coming entirely from the services in Tanganyika. 320,000 passengers were carried in Tanganyika and 52,000 in Uganda.

Passenger receipts improved by £30,000 but expenditure rose by £26,000 and the year ended with a net deficit of £42,000. The costs, both of fuel and food supplies, have risen considerably and it became necessary to increase hotel rates and the price of meals by 25% towards the end of the year. There were no major price changes during the year. A new rate for beer movers moving to points outside East Africa was introduced and there was a substitution in the rate for the local movement of grains of the Tanganyika road services. Chargeable mileage from Arusha and Moshi to Dar es Salaam was adjusted to equalize the rate with that from Arusha and Moshi to Mombasa.

	RAILWAYS ('000's)		HARBOURS ('000's)	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
Revenue Account				
Earnings	15,336	17,532	2,949	3,923
Ordinary Working Expenditure	11,453	12,914	2,415	3,121
Contributions to Renewals Fund	4,278	5,011	224	328
Total Working Expenditure	15,731	17,925	2,639	3,449
Revenue Account				
Earnings	2,446	3,007	300	674
Interest and Redemption Charges	1,054	1,520	326	509
Uncontingent Transactions	Dr 51	Cr 6	Cr 21	Cr 41
Appropriation Account				
Balance transferred	1,344	1,493	Dr 20	215
Unallocated Balance Previous Year	38		15	15
	1,382	1,587		230

# Helping Africans to Develop as Traders and Workers

Further Points from Nairobi Chamber's Comments on Royal Commission Report

WORTHINESS cannot be built up by thinking alone; neither is it possible of achievement quickly without beneficence. It is our earnest suggestion that Government makes every endeavour to ensure that suitable instruction is made available to all Africans as possible in the trade business, or type of farming, etc. which they can develop.

Much of this is already being done through agricultural officers, classes in trading and in trading. On the trading side, further assistance should be given in a more practical manner in actual trading premises. Many business houses are aware of the African market potential and it is suggested that the chambers of commerce in Nairobi, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam be requested to provide a small sub-committee in liaison purposes and to work with Government departments interested in providing the knowledge to trades development of co-operatives and the disbursement of any funds available.

## Foundations of Influence

Encouragement and propaganda should be made toward teaching the individual that the accumulation of cash and possessions are the beginnings of his becoming a man of influence — on however small a scale. Essentially, in the early stages, there should be a banking account and insurance of acquired property should be encouraged to prevent sudden disappointments. A knowledge of English would speed up this instruction, and make more clear the necessity for the accumulation of money in the beginning.

The banks and land office could assist in this by making staff available to advise Africans on credit — and procedures to variable gatherings on the subject of securities necessary for credit. The training for a trading licence should automatically give exemption from credit limitation, as in Tanganyika.

Having progressed this far, those nearest to the African, such as the wholesaler, the small trader and the marketing co-operatives to the farmer, are in position to provide limited credit facilities and on much less than the usual security basis, due to their closer knowledge of the individual. Such credit will be the foundation on which to build greater credit.

Established traders, bankers, insurance companies, co-operatives, and Government departments can work together to stimulate the growth of a reliable class of competent farmer, trader, transporter, master tradesman, etc. to provide a backbone for expanding commerce and development by providing credit and expert advice.

## Asian Pressure on Africans

We are concerned at what appears to be the present consequence of the economic pressure between the lower grade Asian artisan and the African artisan or apprentice, which seems to lead to the constant disadvantage of the African. It is our constant hope, expressed for the advancement of Africans to their proper place in industrial enterprises will remain a pious wish. The reasons for the passage between trade schools and follow-up apprenticeship call for very serious inquiry and remedial action.

Only the discovery and exploitation of mineral wealth, be it of coal or kaolin, in these territories look likely to lead to anything other than an insecure future. With the exception of Uganda, an industrial prime mover is lacking, and with minor immediate exceptions neither Kenya nor Tanganyika owns a viable source of power.

Power depending on coal or oil imports demands compensating export of high value, and this can be found only from mineral sources. If such indeed exist to a substantial degree in a workable and remunerative form. From the basic economy it is determined that the three territories are not particularly favourable for prospecting.

The findings of geological services have been the Cinderella of the spending departments. Fantastic sums have been spent in recent years on *soi-disant* African education, housing, welfare, and all the other doubtful justified extravaganzas come to an ancient state with an established economy very little indeed, except in Uganda, has been spent on the examination and development of the basic resources of the territories.

The present Mining and Geological Departments in the three territories have more than justified their existence, in spite of being seriously underfunded from time to time. We would draw attention to one factor, however, and that is that in each territory the Mines Department should deal with all aspects of mining inspection and leases including titles. This is done effectively in Tanganyika and in Uganda mining rights and land leases are issued by the department, but the work is split in Kenya.

In many ways it would appear desirable that the Geological Survey departments should be independent of the Mining Departments, and the former might be considered for amalgamation at an appropriate stage.

The recommendation that technical advice (distinct from policy) should emanate from an East African Property and Mining Leases Board seems to us to be an excellent proposal, but it could be made completely inoperative by conflicting policies dictated by political considerations.

## Increasing Output

It is often advanced that there is a distinct relation between wages and output. Broadly speaking, this is a fallacy, but, given the right conditions, the more marked increase in output.

These conditions are: (1) correct supervision, and (2) the we mean to mean supervision, at any rate on the highest level, of the present time with Africans particularly can be defined in this work; (2) up-to-date tools, appliances, and when the heavy machinery; (3) proper training in modern working methods; (4) an adequate wage, particularly on the principle of incentives to the creation of a demand for goods and services which additively money can purchase.

We disagree profoundly with the statement that the training of labour is "primarily a responsibility of the industry itself."

We regard training as the most important matter of the moment, and we consider that employers in every field should adopt a realistic attitude to training. Above all, the training of Africans learn their jobs from colleagues, and only too often acquire poor and inefficient methods and an inadequate knowledge of their own industry.

The first essential in any industry that have good material on which to work, and where employers can help, this is clearly the responsibility of the Government. The simple, unimpressive number of trade schools and other practical training facilities in East Africa we consider quite lamentable. The average African does not have so much as a box of bricks to play with as a child. He therefore does not acquire even a elementary ability to use his hands constructively. Teaching in practical fields must, therefore, start at schools, and the responsibility is not the employer's. It should also be remembered that the great majority of employers in East Africa do not and cannot have the facilities or even the staff and knowledge themselves to undertake the most elementary basic training.

## Practical Training in the Schools

Practical training in elementary uses of tools should be given as early as possible in the school curriculum. The present need in East Africa is for a change in educational way from purely academic studies and towards practical work.

Necessary as are professional men from tertiary and the Royal Technical College, the real future development of the territories will depend on the availability of skilled and able workers, and not on the availability of trained clerks.

We urge that the question of education is inextricably African productivity and consider that the Government might give assistance by opening campuses in industrial areas where there are numbers of manufacturing works to provide them.

Wages councils are at present the best means of fixing fair and reasonable minimum wages and conditions of em-

ployment in individual industries. There should be no delay in setting up wages councils for those industries which seem to require them.

In Uganda—and it is probably general elsewhere in Africa where workers are employed on a daily task basis—the task set is now so small that it can be completed in three and a half to five hours, instead of the normally accepted six. A normal working day all over the world is eight hours, and that must of course be our aim. A remedy must be found.

Experience indicates that in this type of employment the mere grant of more pay alone as an output incentive brings but limited results, often more than perhaps a numerically adequate labour force, and in the long run tends to create undesirable competition amongst employers.

The formation of moderate and responsible employers' organizations should be developed without delay, both in rural and urban areas. They should be interracial, and set up with the object of encouraging industry. Employer and employees to understand that the time to talk is before trouble occurs.

## Rhodesia University College

### Wide Range of Scholarships and Bursaries

ALTHOUGH INCORPORATED only last year, the Rhodesia University College can already show an impressive number of scholarships and bursaries. An entire chapter, in fact, is devoted to them in the college's recently published prospectus for 1956, and a fuller more complete list is to be issued later.

It should be explained, however, that many of the awards are not exclusive to the college, being tenable at other Commonwealth or foreign universities.

As the prospectus shows, the awards have been made by the Government, philanthropic trusts, societies, individuals and individuals. The majority are for European

The first endowment received by the college was the 'Three Feathers Fund' Awards. These are for science students of either sex who are of European descent, have lived in the Federation for at least three years, and who are over 19 but under 25.

Other best awards, and the Charitable Salomon scholarships (also available outside the Federation), and the Constantinos Parizee study grants may be mentioned as examples of individual benefactions.

### Ex-Servicemen's Children

The children of Rhodesian ex-servicemen are remembered in the Elizabeth Lane Trust Fund awards. The size of these grants depends on circumstances. They are given for one year. Whether or not they are renewed depends on the student's progress. Two scholarships of £300 and six bursaries of £100 a year for ex-Servicemen's dependants are also provided by the National War Fund. These are available at any Commonwealth University.

Commerce is represented by the Booker Group of companies, which has established two scholarships tenable at the college. They are not limited by subject, are worth between £150 and £200 annually, and are awarded irrespective of race, provided the passants are domiciled in the Federation. Another scholarship open to all races is given by the Accupac Oil Company of South Africa. It may be held up to six years and is worth £360 a year.

The Bell Trust offers two fellowships and two scholarships a year, tenable at the college, in South Africa or overseas. Both the fellowships and scholarships are worth £250 a year if held at the college. The fellowships are open to those whose education is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Education, and the fellowships for graduates and nationals of the Federation. Candidates must be British subjects or British Protectorate Passports. Scholarship holders will

normally be expected to live in college residences. Two further scholarships of £50 are offered to Africans.

The Federal Tobacco Research Board offers annually three bursaries for training in the natural sciences and agriculture. They are for £260 a year and will be awarded to candidates who are *bona fide* residents of the Federation. They will be expected to serve for at least half of each long vacation at the Board's research station, and to work for the board after graduating for a minimum period of three years.

### State Lottery Grants

The Southern Rhodesia State Lotteries also award a limited number of study grants, usually worth about £50 or £60 a year. Candidates must be children of European parents resident in Southern Rhodesia for at least three years.

The Southern Milne Bursaries are available to assist students taking a course of post-school training. They are for £20 a year, and are awarded to candidates of pure European descent through both parents and children of members of the Salisbury Caledonian Society.

A scholarship of £25 a year is offered by the Rhodesian Masonic Lodge, No. 2479. Here again the candidates must be children of British Subjects of European descent, preference being given to children of members or deceased members of the lodge.

The Federal Ministry of Education administers two groups of awards for Europeans, Asians and Coloureds, and the universities in Southern Africa as well as at the College. In the first group there are four scholarships at £50 per annum, eight at £150 and 12 at £250. In the second group six at £250. There is also a wide range of other Government loans and grants, including a number for teacher training—which apply to the college as well as to other universities.

In addition to the above, which is a selection of the best and most valuable, a large number of the college are eligible to compete for many of the post-graduate awards available at the college, at the Commonwealth universities, or at the United Kingdom. These are offered by the Federal Government, the British Council, the Inter-University Council, the Rhodesian University Relations Trust, the Shell Group, the South African Levantine Trust, the Royal Society and the Field Foundation, and of course the Rhodes Trust.

### Opening Day

The college will open on March 4 next year. Its fees will be £100 a year for full residence and board, £40 for tuition in the Arts course and £50 for Science course. The entrance qualifications are Higher School Certificate level, and for the Arts course two languages other than English.

The courses available during the academic year 1957 are those leading to the Bachelor's University (in which the college is in the tradition of B.A. general and the B.Sc. general degree) and a post-graduate course in Education leading to a Certificate in Education. There will also be a two-year course for articled clerks in preparation for the examination of the University of South Africa.

Speaking at a recent meeting in Bulawayo, the principal, Dr. Walter Adams, said that the fees were very low, but he had related them to the costs of the University, which would have been to charge each student many thousands of pounds. We have made them low, though not so low as to be ludicrous, so that all who qualify intellectually to enter may find it possible to do so. We shall open on March 4 next, whatever the weather. I am sure we shall have enough buildings and equipment ready for use.

Dr. Adams said that a commission would be appointed shortly to inquire into a suitable site for the proposed medical school of the university. A site has been offered in Bulawayo, but no decision has yet been made. Building work on the other university blocks is progressing rapidly. The Arts block is now at roof height and is expected to be completed in November. The single-storey research laboratory should be finished by August.

The word 'Kariba' is a Native word meaning 'mauser trap'. It will certainly live up to its name in that it will be so attractive and capture an incredible amount of latent enterprise from many parts of the globe. — Mr. Gordon Harper in an article in the *Imperial Review*.

## Book Review

## Racial Unrest in Africa The Psychological Approach

MR. LAURENS VAN DER POST'S new book, entitled "The Dark Eye in Africa" (Hogarth Press, 8s. 6d.), is a controversial contribution to the discussion of race relations. It is dedicated to Colonel David Stirling ("...preaching what he preaches in Africa") and "to those of all races and colours who are trying to make Capetown a true instrument of re-integration in Africa."

The book contrasts sharply with that on the same subject by Dr. J. H. Oldham, the reason for the great difference in approach being doubtless the fact that this volume is the printed version of a talk given to the Psychological Club of Zurich, together with the answers given by the speaker to questions put to him on that and other occasions. The sub-title of the original address was "A Talk on the Invisible Origins of African Unrest" and in many passages Mr. Van der Post lays great stress on factors of which many observers of the African scene are unaware.

"The human spirit is being served by words, ideas, and world concepts that have become totally inadequate for the meaning which it is trying to express and the being which it is trying to create," he says. "I believe that of all the means which man uses in order to win his way through life with dignity and honour, the spirit of man and the ideas wherein that spirit expresses itself are by far the most important. But in this age of shallow extrovert rationalism this aspect of life is neglected and in the greatest need of repair."

### Love of Europe and Sense of Africa

The writer is emphatic that the white man in Africa must not be considered a European - he, born in South Africa, declares that, while a part of him is closely identified with Europe, he is at heart indelibly and irrevocably in and of Africa. "The master pattern of work within me, the magnet which conditions the field of all my reactions, is African. Between this love of Europe and sense of Africa I feel myself to have become a kind of improvised footbridge across the widening chasm between Europe and Africa."

One of the most terrible phenomena of the time is, in his view, the failure of the churches almost everywhere to help the man's natural sense of religion and sustain his urge to seek an answer to the riddle of life through the quality and temper of his being, for there is no solution for the conflict in Africa unless there is first of all a change in the hearts and understanding of men."

Having had close contacts with Africans since his boyhood, he writes:

"The mere I know of primitive man in Africa the more I respect him and the more I realize how much and how profoundly we must learn from him. . . . In the Kalahari Desert we have ancient man still alive, his ancient spirit burning bright within him, and yet to leave his rights respected, ignored and utterly neglected. The Pygmy hunter who neglects his husband's animals nor cultivates the land, but trusts himself to nature and the rhythm of the seasons like fish to the sea, feels far more at home in this natural environment than ever he does in the one that superior man presumed to give him. . . . In the Kalahari I have been humbled over and over again by what goes on in the minds and hearts of these and other primitive people."

Though convinced of the urgent need of drastic changes, the author is emphatic that merely material benefits will not suffice and that speedy adjustments cannot be satisfactory. In the course of a long reply to one question he said:

"We try to force this possibly quick solution on to us today what can only be born tomorrow. The international scene is full of striking illustrations of failure brought about by day after day its legitimate role in conduct and decision-making to produce nice right-minded little cases in 100,000

instead of 10 months and merely provoking endless abortions in the process.

"My countrymen in South Africa are trying consciously to determine what shall be the shape of their society in the centuries to come. They are trying to legislate what role the black man shall play in their society so that an uncontaminated white society shall continue in existence for the next 1,000 years or more. They are taking on themselves an improper and impossible role, that belongs only to time. But they do not understand or trust time, and in going against it they are precipitating the disaster they want to avoid."

### Pathetic Illusions

Repeatedly the author pleads for more recognition of the black man, saying that some of the most conscious individuals and finest natural intelligences he has encountered have been among black fellow-countrymen, and that one of the most pathetic illusions of the European in Africa is the assumption that he has influenced the black man, but that the black man has not affected him. The great need, he declares, is for Europeans to discard the idea that they are the only chosen people and accept the fact that "we are all chosen people, charged in our unique and several ways to bring the journey to its contracted end, our differences honourable, equal in dignity, and adding to the variety and wonder of life."

When charged with evading the real issue of nationalism, and asked whether he would be happy to see his son married to a black woman, Mr. van der Post replied (in part):

"In the western world marriage is one of the main battlegrounds of the spirit of the age. The social and biological aspects are still of profound primary importance, but today men and women are less content to be only the begetters and custodians of one another's children. They are beginning to be aware of the need for a more personal and individual relationship with one another and their families. They have a more exacting need of each other. It is all of a piece with our present-day need for man to take this burden of his being more fully upon himself. Woman is emerging more and more as an individual with a conscious need and purpose of her own, just as valid as those of man, who for so long has been the principal figure in the drama."

"With almost everything in its favour, differences of class, language and religion can still wreck the success of the relationship. So, naturally, one would be glad to see these difficulties further differences of race and colour, and the problems the world creates because of these differences. I would not be happy if a son of mine were to marry somebody of his own people who did not share his way of looking at life; but my daughter would have little to do with prejudice against the colour of the woman in question."

"Mixed marriages, from what I have seen of them, do not lead to very happy results. But this may reflect more on our general world attitude, questions of colour than on our difficulties in the union itself. I know a black woman who grew up in England and married an Englishman who has had a really inspired and inspiring relationship with her husband."

### Overcoming Tensions

To a challenge to describe what people in England can do to help overcome the tensions in Kenya and South Africa this reply was given:

"First, you must not allow yourselves to hate us in Africa. That is important. Slowly but surely people in Britain are beginning to despise and hate the white man and evaluate the black and coloured man in Africa in a way that is neither real nor true. You are beginning to believe that in Africa the white man is particularly the Afrikaner, the new kind of depraved human predator, unworthy of sympathy and love. You are beginning to regard the wrong that he does as an unnatural wrong, and as sins that are not like those of other men, particularly not like your own, and therefore deserving of a severity of judgment and censure which you do not apply in your own affairs. You tend to fix our sins in Africa the excuse of human fallibility, and to subject my countrymen to inhuman considerations. You are thereby hastening what is most to be feared: the inhumanization and impersonation of the problem."

"It may be true that power corrupts, but no power corrupts so easily as 'civilized' power in a helpless primitive world. The great hope of people in Africa sincerely believe they are following the only course open to them. It is of the utmost importance to acknowledge their feeling of rightness and recognize that in the ongoing race given us their actions (however deplorable their motives may be) lie the key to releasing their

spirit for a different level. If there is a form of theft lower than thieving itself, it is to rob the thief of such little honour as he possesses, for by so doing you deny him the opportunity of discovering the real meaning of his actions and deprive him of the one thing through which he can be redeemed from thieving.

The worst thing that anyone can do is to add to the race of individual sense of ostracism. Surely the best doctors are those who have no horror but almost a love of the maladies and plagues against which they pit themselves? The best priests are not those who are horrified by sin, but those for whom sin confirms their earnest searching, indefatigable humanity of the sinners in their charge. One of the worst effects of our excessive Protestant development has been our growing intolerance of one another's sins. The European in Africa cannot be punished or hated into being a better person.

#### Baboon and the Mirror

The black and the white man in Africa, primitive natural man and civilized synthetic man in Africa, personality two ancient aspects of man that are continually at war in the heart of the individual. The onlooker of this vast drama, like the baboon with the mirror, is apt to mistake the conflict without for the conflict which rages within himself and to imagine that by taking sides in Africa he is really helping to solve the problem. You have a tendency to expect of us in Africa a standard of morality which you have not always realized in your own country.

Much of the thought is mystical and much of the writing woolly, but it is a book with a message. It will certainly arouse great resentment in South Africa, and many men of good will in East and Central Africa will disagree with parts of it. Despite its irritating addiction to the phraseology of psychology, the volume deserves to be read and pondered by those concerned with the improvement of race relations.

F.S.J.

### Trade Unions in British Territories Dangers from Asia, Russia and America

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARK, Secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, who recently returned from a tour of the Caribbean, told a Press conference in London last week that workers in British territories overseas were being driven into irresponsible hands owing to the failure of the I.U.C. to develop contacts with them. Enumerating four elements inimicable to British interests, he said the first was the Iron Curtain countries, who, working through the World Federation of Trade Unions, penetrated the trade union movement overseas. Then there were the South-East Asian countries, chiefly led by India, who had no love for Britain and wished to be the new leaders of the colour peoples of the world. The third element was American and consisted of (a) business men who disliked international bodies and employer organizations, (b) "long haired red tied people, who still think in terms of the Boston tea party" and (c) American unions which believed that Colonial conditions of employment might undermine the standard of living of American workers. The last group comprised the South American republics, particularly those which had no intention of carrying out the proposals of the International Labour Organization to which they paid lip service. In Colonial territories, he continued, nine out of 10 of the strong trade unions, which had been established with the encouragement of Government, were being used by would-be politicians and others anxious to make money out of them. Corresponding employers' organizations had not developed.

"The population of Uganda as a whole is apparently slow to realize that in the territory's wild life they have a natural resource of a kind unequalled in any part of the world outside East Africa. A few pay lip service to the principles of game preservation, but the majority are apathetic." — Major B. G. Kinloch, Game Warden in Uganda.

## Points from Letters

### Latest Nonsense from Buganda

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA has been more objectively and candidly examined in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA than in any other paper, and an overwhelming proportion of the European population (including almost all the officials I know) endorse your conclusions as it agreed with your warnings. The latest absurdity from extremist circles in Buganda is the suggestion that a song called 'The Glory of Buganda' and described as the Buganda 'national anthem', should be played at the end of the Uganda programme broadcast from Kampala Radio. When I first heard of it I asked a normally sensible Muganda why people like himself did not stop their irresponsible fellows from spreading stories which must make Europeans and other Africans think that the Baganda were losing all sense of balance. To my astonishment he replied: "But, 'God Save The Queen' is played by the B.B.C. at the end of each evening programme'. There it is in a nutshell: the fact that many Baganda now look upon themselves not as a tribe but as a nation, not as a minority in the African community of Uganda but as a people ready for self-government. It is nonsensical, of course, but it is also a reflection on ourselves.

### Invidious Vogue

HAVE YOU noticed that the term 'the Kabaka's Government' is now being very freely used in statements by officials of the Protectorate in Uganda? Many of us here consider it undesirable for any use, first, because it gives gratuitous offence to the African peoples of the country who are not Baganda, and, secondly, because the inevitable results of the continuation of this novel practice must be (1) to create the impression of a Government parallel with that of the Protectorate and (2) to foster tribalism when the need is to think in terms of Uganda, not of the various provinces and land divisions by treaty. The Kabaka is entitled to the formal courtesies applicable to his office, but to assume other Native titles. Official statements lay no comparable insistence on their persons and there ought to suggest to be a cessation of this invidious vogue. One may only wish, always being told so often that somebody or other represents 'the Kabaka's Government' that change should be made before further damage is done. I wish that many Africans regard as appropriate the terminology which I criticize.

### Foreign Competition

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS are still not paying nearly enough attention to East Africa. In the last month I have had calls from three representatives of German companies and of four other foreign manufacturers and not one call from an exporter from the U.K. I do not hear my friends and competitors in various lines of business comment on the increasing number of orders for non-British manufacturers and the apparent absence of determination by the U.K. to hold its share of our business. To make things worse, British delivery dates are almost always far behind those of the Continent, and British prices are often unattractive by comparison. One would have thought, therefore, that a very possible personal endeavour would be made off only U.K. manufacturers as a whole showed more keenness for business; they would get much more of it from East Africa.



## Socialist M.P. on His Visit to Kenya

### Optimistic Views of Mr. R. T. Paget

MR. R. T. PAGET, Q.C., Socialist M.P. for Northampton, who recently visited Kenya, has contributed to the *New Statesman and Nation* a short article in which he describes the Kikuyu country as "the richest area of Kenya, and possibly the richest land in the world." He states that the Kikuyu Reserve can now provide a good living for far more than its existing African population.

The article says, *inter alia*—

"I visited a number of the work camps, and was deeply impressed by the quality of dedication I found there. The most remarkable was one for male juveniles ranging from 12 to 16. Here an ex-Regular quarter-master captain named Gardiner was in charge, and Captain Gardner is a man of genius. He had taken his camp and converted it into a public school.

The boys were in houses. He had dug up craft instructors, and each boy was learning a craft. He had got himself teachers from other detention camps and built his own classrooms. He had built 14 football pitches and had organized the requisite sports equipment. It was quite obvious that the boys were keen to study and enjoying it.

"Indeed, the district commissioner told me that he was having trouble from the parents who were complaining that their sons were not allowed to go. This, I understand, is being corrected. The attitude and what began as a security detention camp is now looking to a permanent future as all voluntary boarding school for British lads.

"I went to Kenya expecting to find that the rebellion had created a racial hatred. Doubtless, there is some, individuals, but my general impression was quite the contrary—that, in fact, all races had been shocked by the horror of their experience into a realization that society in Kenya can be based only upon the race coming to terms with each other.

"The Kenya letter has been subjected to much criticism. In some cases this has doubtless been deserved; but there is another side to the story. I stayed with one settler. He and his wife came to Kenya as long ago as 1907. Two hundred African workers live on this farm. Of these, all save six had been born there, and those six had come with him. They had remained loyal throughout the emergency. They had been detested. He told me that he would not have been in the fact that the settler had said always been treated as the most important person on the farm.

"If Kenya is to continue on the road to civilization, it can only be by the partnership of British, African and Africanized. The Africans who outnumber the Europeans by three to one, must have access to the land, and their young men must enter into the administration and bear its responsibilities. This is surely more important than having a couple of Asian ministers in the Government. Equally, Africans must come into the White Highlands."

Mr. Paget concludes with the statement that history may say that, for all its tragedy, the Mau Mau rising was the salvation of Kenya.

## Rebel Leader Executed

MR. LIEUT. RINALDO LOPEZ, who, after the outbreak of the recent mutiny in the Southern Sudan, took command of the rebels and later negotiated the surrender, has been executed in Juba. Another Sudanese officer has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment and a third dismissed the service. This completes the court-martial of mutineers.

## The Duke of Harar

THE DUKE OF HARAR is due to end his three-day visit to the Sudan today, after leading a good-will mission. Negotiations for the return to Ethiopia of the Sudanese trade caravan in Gambella to which the Sudan has agreed in principle, will begin later in the month in Addis Ababa.

## Miss Patricia Seddon

Miss Patricia Seddon was killed on Sunday evening in a motor car accident on the Juba-Kampala road. Three Africans were killed and four injured in the other vehicle. Only a fortnight ago her father fractured his skull in a car crash.

## Kenya Federation of Labour

### Assurances Given and Accepted

SO LONG AS THE ASSURANCES which have now been given by the Kenya Federation of Labour are maintained it is not intended to cancel its registration, says the official announcement in Nairobi last week. The general council of the federation in a letter to the registrar has written: "Any organization must under all circumstances conform to the law, in special circumstances which have existed in Kenya, we have endeavoured to contribute to the realization of more stable conditions in which the standards of welfare of our members are largely dependent. The council consists of their formal and informal consultations with Government and has shown their wish to be perfectly frank both with their members and with Government officials. We are convinced, the letter continues, that if the present difficulties had likewise been dealt with by means of prior consultation, we could have given assurances and accepted evidence which would have avoided the regrettable misunderstanding of recent weeks."

### Consultations With Government

The general council could state without reservation that it was their intention in the future to respect the legal requirements which their continued registration demanded. In view of the range of activities which were accepted without question as being the legitimate concern of the federation, they believed that prior consultation between the federation and Government in regard to any marginal matters would avoid a repetition of the present difficulties.

That officers of the federation should not engage in political activities in the future is the intention of the authorities of the federation is emphasized in the following passage: "We feel we have already gone further than the assurance which is sought in that on January 27, nearly a month before the present problem arose, the federation decided that for trade union officials in any political organization, it follows that officers of the federation must not in the future of the federation engage in political activities inconsistent with the foregoing paragraph."

## Final Stage in Mau Mau Campaign

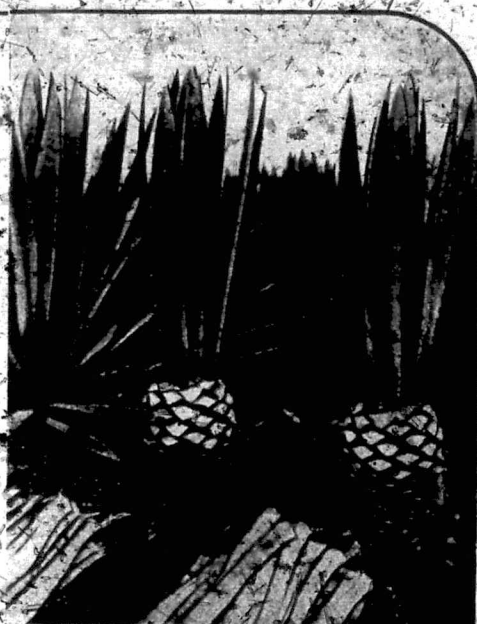
IN A BROADCAST appeal to the public in Kenya not to relax vigilance or become complacent during the final stage of the campaign against Mau Mau, Lieut. General G. W. Lathbury, C-in-C. East Africa, said that the horrible movement must be completely and thoroughly stamped out, and discredited in the eyes of the people. This meant disposing of the leaders and the witch doctors. One way of doing this was to make life so difficult for them that they would be forced to keep on the move. In the past six months the number of terrorists had been reduced from 3,200 to 1,500, and aggressive acts against persons from 20 to five a month. Offences against property had similarly declined.

## Loyal Kikuyu

"We are determined to stamp out Mau Mau, but do not want to victimize the Kikuyu as a people. Many have helped us loyally against Mau Mau, and we want to see the Kikuyu come back into the peaceful life of the country and play their proper part in that peaceful life—a part equal to their capacity for hard work and their intelligence."—Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, addressing Africans at a jubilee conference of the African Inland Mission at Kijabe.

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We have a school where it is our aim to teach every worker to read and write Swahili. In their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-stocked canteen.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councilor, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

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# PERSONALIA

THE REV. J. R. S. WHYTE has joined the staff of Salisbury Cathedral.

SIR CHARLES and LADY PONSONBY have returned from their visit to the West Indies.

SIR BEN LOCKSPEISER has accepted an invitation from Ferranti, Ltd., to act as consultant.

THE REV. REGINALD HAMROOK, lately Rector of Lomagundi, is now Vicar of Boughton near Carterbury.

SIR HAROLD HOWITT, a partner in Beat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., has been visiting East and Central Africa.

MR. and MRS. F. S. JOELSON and MISS JOY JOELSON arrived from Naples on Monday in the Orient liner ORSOVA.

MR. ROBERT C. KEITH has been appointed Director of Publications at the Institute of African-American Relations in Washington.

MR. ROBERT RUARK, an American journalist and author, is in Kenya in connexion with the filming of his book "Something of Value".

MRS. E. HARVEY, homecrafts officer in Kenya, has helped to form 128 women's clubs in the South Nyanza district of Kenya with a total membership of 3,629.

MR. FRANK LOYD, Acting Provincial Commissioner, Central Province of Kenya, has opened a £100,000 extension to the Nyeri electricity undertaking at Sagana Falls.

MESSRS. V. G. MILWARD, D. FENN, R. G. MORGAN, S. KOKRI, I. A. AZIZ, and M. A. KARIM, have been gazetted members of the Lilongwe, Nyasaland, Town Council.

MRS. M. E. BARCLAY-LOYD and MESSRS. J. BUCKINGHAM, R. M. RICH, A. H. RIND, and H. A. THOM, have been appointed members of the Northern Rhodesia Hotel Board.

CAPTAIN J. H. FRANK, a senior officer of the Kenya Prisons Department, who established the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association in the Colony, has retired after 21 years' service.

SIR BEN LOCKSPEISER, who recently retired as Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been appointed scientific adviser to the Tube Investments Group.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London, and MRS. WALLACE have returned from their visit to the Federation. They made a short stay in Rome on their way back.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY will introduce a discussion on "The Changing Commonwealth" at a meeting of the Commonwealth Students' Club of the Imperial Institute, London, on April 29.

MR. E. I. G. UNSWORTH, the Acting Chief Secretary, took the salute at the passing-out parade last Thursday of European and African recruits at the Northern Rhodesia Police Training School at Lilayi.

MR. S. M. PATEL, a Morogoro businessman, has been appointed a representative member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council for the Eastern Province, *vice* Mr. I. D. SHAH, who is going on leave to India.

MR. C. W. FOOTMAN, the Chief Secretary, is Acting Governor of Nyasaland, following the retirement of SIR GEOFFREY COPEY. The new Governor, SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, is expected to assume office shortly.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, the Governor-designate of Nyasaland, was due to arrive in the Protectorate on Monday, and to take the Oath of Office on Tuesday at a ceremony in the Council Chamber at Zomba.

## Princess Margaret to Visit E. Africa

DURING THE LATTER HALF OF SEPTEMBER, 1956, and during October, the Princess Margaret will visit Mauritius and Zanzibar in H.M. yacht Britannia, after which Her Royal Highness will make visits to Tanganyika and Kenya. This announcement was made from Clarence House last week. Where she will join the Britannia is not yet known, but it is expected that she will fly to some port in the Indian Ocean and also return by air from Kenya. The visit will cover five or six weeks. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said that the people of the Colony were greatly honoured, and that news of the Princess's visit would give immense happiness.

SIR JAMES KILPATRICK has been appointed to succeed PROFESSOR BRADFORD HILL as Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He will take office when he returns next March from his present post of Director-General, Medical Services of the Royal Air Force.

MR. W. D. LEWIS has been appointed chairman of the Nyasaland Farming Corporation. His colleagues are the Director of Agriculture, the Development Secretary, the general manager, Agricultural Production and Marketing Board and MESSRS. W. A. COLE, V. H. GALES, R. MCFADYEN, C. A. MALE, and A. C. PALMER.

MR. DOUGLAS DAVID FORSYTH, who has been appointed to the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., saw services in the German, South-West and East African campaigns of the 1914-18 war. He retired last month from the post of Secretary for External Affairs after 45 years in the Public Service of South Africa.

MR. B. R. COHEN, general manager, Minica Trading Co., Ltd., MR. H. C. DRAYTON, chairman, Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., and MRS. DRAYTON, and SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, chairman, Standard Bank of South Africa, London, and LADY LEITH-ROSS were among the passengers arriving from South Africa by the EDINBURGH CASTLE at Southampton last week.

MR. CAREY T. ROWAN, a Negro staff writer on the *Minneapolis Tribune*, has been touring East and Central Africa on behalf of his paper, and the magazine *Look*. For part of his visit he was accompanied by the paper's editorial cartoonist, MR. SCOTT LONG. While in Southern Rhodesia Mr. Rowan met Mr. R. S. GARFIELD Todd, the Prime Minister, and other members of the Government.

MESSRS. J. W. LWAMAFEA and J. K. BABUJA, representative members for Kigezi and Toro respectively, have been selected by the Uganda Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to attend this year's course in London on parliamentary procedure run by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. They will afterwards make a three-weeks' tour of Britain.

MR. J. D. W. BATTEN has been appointed Information Officer to the East Africa High Commission, and will take up his duties in Nairobi in July. Except for service as a radio officer in the Merchant Navy during the last war, his whole career has been connected with journalism and public relations, and he is at present information officer in London for Malaya. He has been on the staff of the B.B.C. and director of publicity to the Borough of Eastbourne.

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## Obituary

### Sir Walter Fletcher

SIR WALTER FLETCHER, C.B.E., who during the First World War served in East Africa and was afterwards in business there, has died in London, aged 63. (He was M.P. for Bury (Lancs.) from 1945 to 1950 and for Bury and Radcliffe from 1950-55. Ill-health prevented him contesting the last general election.)

He was born in 1892 and educated at Charterhouse and Lausanne University. At the outbreak of the 1914-18 War he was commissioned in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. He served as a major in the East African campaign, being awarded the Q.B.E. and mentioned in despatches.

Having had some business training in France, Germany, and Hungary, before the war he was able to turn this to good account when he returned to East Africa after the Armistice. By the time he was 30 he was managing considerable import and plantation interests. Returning to this country in 1924, he joined Hecht, Lewis & Khan, Ltd., the rubber merchants. Two years later he became chairman and managing director, a position he held for 30 years. He was several times chairman of the London Rubber Trade Association.

During the Second World War he was employed on special service in the Far East. For his work there and with the Inter-Services Research Bureau he was promoted C.B.E. A knighthood followed in 1953.

As an M.P. he was popular both in the House and in his industrial constituency, which he always held by a slender majority against strong Labour candidates. A generous character, widely travelled, he enjoyed a reputation for clarity and wit, which he used to his best advantage when participating in general debates.

His interests were wide. He farmed in Hertfordshire, and his paintings were hung in the Royal Academy in 1937 and 1938, and after the war he held a one-man exhibition at private galleries in London.

He married in 1928 Esme Mabel Boyd.

MRS. JOAN HOYLE, a member of the staff of the Chitedza Experimental Station near Lilongwe, Nyasaland, has died in hospital from a gun-shot wound. It is understood that she went out for her customary evening walk. Her family became anxious when she failed to return, and a search was made. She was found injured near her home. She was a well-known writer on wild life.

The death is announced of MR. R. GRAHAM PRICHARD, who was Assistant Director of Works in the Sudan before the 1914-18 war and for a short period after its termination, and then for six years a Director of Works in Egypt. During the war he served on the Salonika front as a Lieut. Colonel, and was made O.B.E., and later C.B.E., for his services.

LIEUT. GENERAL R. H. DARWALL, C.B.E., D.S.O., formerly Colonel-Commandant of the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, died suddenly last week, aged 76. In 1912 he was seconded to the Egyptian Army and later commanded the 14th Sudanese Infantry.

COLONEL W. H. DRARE, C.M.G., who died recently at the age of 83, held staff appointments in Egypt and the Sudan, and was at one period Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army.

LIEUT. COLONEL LEONEL EDWARD LANG, C.I.F., M.C., who has died in Turf, was for many years in the Indian Civil Service. On retirement he went to live in Kenya.

## Royal African Society

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY will hold its annual general meeting at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, on April 12, 1954. The Hon. Lord Hailley, chairman of the Council, will preside. On May 30 at the English Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1, at 7 p.m. the Royal African Society will hold an informal supper meeting with a brains trust consisting of Sir Lewis Hastings (chairman), Miss D. Thompson, formerly headmistress, Kingsmead School, Johannesburg, Messrs. A. E. Adu, Secretary for External Affairs, Gold Coast Office; F. S. Kjelsson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA; and Sam I. Ntiro, formerly on the staff of Makerere College, Uganda. Members may bring guests.

## For Services Rendered

SIR GILBERT PENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner, made a presentation on behalf of the now defunct Central African Currency to the chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, at a ceremony held at Rhodesia House on Wednesday.

The presentation took the form of a plate of silver plate. It was given in appreciation of twenty years' services to the board. The bank acted as its London agent until the beginning of the month when the board was absorbed by the new Federal Bank whose London agent will be the Bank of England.

## Goodwill Mission

A FEDERAL GOODWILL mission, promoting industry, commerce, agriculture and mining will visit the Hanover Trade Fair in Germany at the end of April. The mission, led by Mr. E. J. Post-Yates, president of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, will begin Handover on the special "Africa Day" on May 1. It will also visit Hamburg, Bremen and the Ruhr and wind up with a visit to Britain. Members will also visit the Paris International Fair, in response to an invitation by the French Government.

## Education Officer

MR. E. J. LYONS, formerly headmaster of the Mufulira primary school, has taken up his duties as education and training officer of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. It is a new post, and carries with it the responsibility for planning and administering training schemes for Europeans and Africans. Mr. Lyons has had wide experience in adult education in this country, and has taken numerous courses in new teaching methods, intelligence and aptitude testing, careers and vocational guidance and visual aid techniques.

## Upper Nile Diocese

THE REV. MARK W. BISHOP, chaplain of Butalasi College, Uganda, will address the Upper Nile Diocesan Association at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, next, April 18, at C.M.S. House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. At 4.30 p.m. colour transparencies of the Upper Nile Diocese will be shown in the C.M.S. film theatre. THE REV. DR. C. A. WIGGINS, who founded the Kumi Diocese, will preside.

## Mr. Grattan-Bellew

MR. ARTHUR GRATTAN-BELLEW, O.C., Attorney-General of Tanganyika, and his wife met with an accident last week when travelling in a motor car driven by their son which collided with a lorry in South Mimms. Mrs. Grattan-Bellew was found to be suffering from concussion and her husband from a dislocated hip.

## Rhodesia Needs More Priests

### Dean of Chester's Appeal

TWELVE MORE European priests are urgently required for Mashonaland, the Archbishop of Central Africa's own diocese. They are needed as replacements and to fill new posts. A European headmistress is also required early next year for a diocesan school.

The Dean of Chester, The Very Rev. M. McC. Gibbs, a former Rector of Bulawayo and Archdeacon of Matibeleland, who is one of the Archbishop's commissaries in England has written to the *Church Times*:

"The European community in the Rhodesias is still the spear-point of the Church's thrust, and the religion of the European settlers and artisans may well be the key to the future of Africa south of the Equator. There is thus a vital need for priests from home to volunteer to give at any rate some years of their ministry to this work among their own countrymen from Europe.

"In many districts the work involves ministering to both the European families and to Africans. In either case it is pioneer work, with all the challenge which goes with it. Souls of Europeans and Africans are lost or won almost overnight in Africa, and the practical task of the Church is to keep pace with the new movements of population.

Details of the vacancies may be obtained from the Secretary, Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Missions, 14, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

## Speakers Wanted

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE is seeking lecturers qualified to speak on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Persons willing to offer their services are invited to write to: The Information Attaché, Rhodesia House, 42, Strand/London, W.C.2.



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## Nyasaland and the Federation

### Government's Statement Welcomed by M.L.Cs.

"MANY OF US have thought it long overdue, but it is none the less most welcome," commented Mr. F. G. Collins, M.L.C., on the Nyasaland Government's recent statement re-affirming that the Protectorate will remain within the Federation. The full text was carried in our issue of last week.

Mr. Collins, who could be said to have voiced European reaction to the statement, hoped that the Government "will not hesitate to repeat such statements as frequently as is necessary to dispel misunderstanding and maintain a firm basis on which we may progress." He added that the country would not derive the immense potential benefits from the great constitutional changes of the past few years until it enjoyed political stability.

### Need for Stability

"Without such stability nobody of any race will ultimately benefit from it." It is the clear duty of all to work together and not to "rock the boat" for purely partisan reasons. The statement also places on those of us who believe Federation will benefit all the inhabitants of Nyasaland a special duty to convince those who oppose Federation that our belief is justified and, also, that we have no intention of allowing Federation to develop in a manner detrimental to the interests of this country or its people."

Another M.L.C., Mr. M. H. Blackwood, the member for Blantyre-West, said:

"It is the greatest possible pity that a statement of this nature was not made considerably before now and is not made more frequently. If the Government had done so, the African Congress platform would have been shattered long ago.

"The Government should have instituted a campaign of promoting Federation instead of doing nothing for the past two years and later being surprised at the African Congress vociferousness. But nevertheless this is a welcome statement better late than never."

## Dominion Party Resignations

### Mr. Keller and Mr. Gaunt

TWO LEADING FIGURES in the recently formed Dominion Party have resigned. They are Mr. Jack Keller, M.P. and Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., who was interim deputy leader of the party.

Mr. Keller, who represents Bayton in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, set as an independent Labour member before joining the Dominion party. He will now, he says, revert to his old status. In a statement explaining his resignation he said: "I have come to the conclusion that this new adventure styled the Dominion Party is simply the resurrection of the old Liberal-Rhodesia Party, designed to represent mainly farming interests under this new name."

Mr. Gaunt said in a statement that after considerable thought he had reached the conclusion that at this stage he could best serve the interests of Northern Rhodesia by continuing to run party politics. He represents Mpilana in the territory's Legislature. It is understood that a number of his associates and followers have also withdrawn from the Dominion Party. Members concerned he made recently are Livingstone, Chema, and Lusaka.

## Vernacular Broadcasting

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN BROADCASTING STATION in Lusaka has begun simultaneous broadcasting in two different languages. Hitherto Africans in the Federation could listen only one night a week to broadcasting in their own language groups in addition to a simple programme in English. Under the new scheme the main vernaculars, Shona, Ndebele and Shona, can be heard on three days a week, a total of over eight hours being allocated to each. This expansion of African broadcasting facilities became possible with the completion of the new studio block at Lusaka. It has been designed to permit simultaneous broadcasting in more than one language on one night.

## Industrial Relations in S. Rhodesia

### No Separate Trade Unions for Africans

A SELECT COMMITTEE of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament has recommended the scrapping of the proposed Native Industrial Workers' Bill. This provided for specifically African trade unions.

Instead, the committee, in a report recently tabled in Parliament, favour the creation of machinery for the establishment of racial partnership in the field of industrial negotiation. The existing Industrial Conciliation Act should be amended, suggest the Committee, so that Africans no longer be excluded from the Act. In effect this would open the whole field of industrial negotiation to the African through European trade unions.

In cases where the white unions will not admit Africans, or where for skilled workers only and the Africans concerned were unskilled, the Africans could apply, however, to form a union of their own.

Almost without exception European trade union leaders (interviewed by the committee) were confident that the existing European trade unions would open their doors to Africans, the report states. "It was a remarkable fact that with hardly a single exception the representatives of both European and African labour were in favour of extending the Industrial Conciliation Act to Natives."

The report adds that it would be most desirable if multi-racial unions, with or without separate African branches, came into being, but adds that it would be wrong to impose a rigid pattern of multi-racial unions by law. By extending the Act to include Africans, the present industrial council system, under which employers and employees' representatives negotiate wages and agreements in particular industries, would cover African wages and agreements.

The formation of specifically African trade unions provided by the Native Industrial Workers' Union Bill, would tend to perpetuate the racial basis of the existing machinery and this, in the long run, could be detrimental to the interests of European labour, African labour, and the country as a whole.

### Parliament Approves Report

The report of the committee was adopted last week by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, without a division.

Prime Minister Mr. Gwafa Moyo, who was chairman of the committee, said that the country was fortunate to have trade union leaders able to persuade hitherto exclusively European unions to take the long view and admit Africans. When the Industrial Conciliation Act was introduced in 1934, the unions refused to consider the admission of Africans. Now the committee had found European and Native witnesses practically unanimous for reform.

## Higher Salaries for Civil Servants

### African Grading Introduced in Nyasaland

NEW SALARY SCALES for senior African civil servants have been introduced by the Nyasaland Government. They will bring salaries nearer to the European scale.

The new grades are administrative and professional, for which the scale is £500 to £2,125, educational, £250 to £965, technical, £450 to £1,025, and accounting and executive, £400 to £1,025. There is no cost of living allowance. The salaries are retrospective to July 1 last year or the date of joining the service, whichever is the most recent.

The grading is now common to both the European and African services. Previously there were no standard scales for Africans in these grades. They were gradually paid about three-fifths of the European scale.

A Government spokesman said that the new scales were intended for Africans who have the paper qualifications and the personal qualifications. He added that the Government intended to employ Africans in these senior posts, but at the same time to keep up the standards of the service.

About 14 Africans, all in the Education Department, will be

## African Congress Dissolves S.A. Branch

THE JOHANNESBURG PROVINCIAL BRANCH of the Nyasaland African Congress is to be dissolved. According to the provincial president, Mr. A. P. Mweze, this has been ordered by the Congress central executive. In a Press statement, Mr. Mweze says that he and another Union delegate were expelled from the recent Congress conference and were also informed that they were expelled from Congress membership. Disagreement arose, he said, over the Johannesburg resolutions which were omitted in the Conference agenda. These called for the withdrawal of Federal M.P.s., an inquiry into the alleged dissension within the Congress, and that the central executive should itself be reorganized. "When we protested we were told we were expelled and the branch dissolved," said Mr. Mweze. Delegates from Salisbury, Bulawayo, the Copperbelt and all parts of Nyasaland attended the conference. Four of the first newly elected Nyasaland African M.L.C.s., and three Federal M.P.s., Mr. W. M. Chirwa and Mr. C. R. Numbani also attended. No statement on the talks has been issued.

## R.A.R. Leave for Malaya

THE RHODESIAN AFRICAN RIFLES left Bulawayo on Monday on the first stage of their journey to Malaya. A farewell parade at Clewelin Barracks was attended by Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General, the Federal Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Lord Malvern, and Major-General S. Garlake, G.O.C. Central Africa Command. As reported last week, the Rhodesian African Rifles will be replaced in Bulawayo by the 2nd (Nyasaland) Bn. K.A.F. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which has been in Malaya, will be welcomed home today by Lord Llewellyn at Umali.

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### Federation's Travelling Church

THE FEDERATION'S FIRST "travelling" church—a Bible van provided by the British and Foreign Society to tour the Rhodesias and Nyasaland—has been dedicated and blessed at an open-air service in Salisbury, by the Archbishop of Central Africa, The Most Rev. I. E. F. Paetel. The van has been equipped with a full complement of audio-visual aids, including a motion-picture machine, gramophone, amplifiers and generator to provide power. It has been made possible by the generosity of Federation donors, and through the Birmingham Auxiliary of the Bible Society. It will tour the remotest areas of the Federation and will provide Bibles in African languages at low cost. In his address, Sir Robert Tredgold, the Chief Justice of the Federation, said: "It will be used not only on the great highways of the Federation, but on lonely roads in the most out of the way villages ordinarily beyond reach."

### Standing for Parliament

"THERE ARE A GREAT MANY BRITISH SUBJECTS [in the Commonwealth] who do not realise they are all eligible to stand as candidates for election to the House of Commons, with two notable exceptions—their wives, who are disqualified though they are either members of the House of Lords, or they were certain dignities. But with those two exceptions, any British subject can offer himself for election. All he has to do is to persuade a majority of the electors to vote for him." So said Mr. Douglas Nairn, M.P., when interviewed by Mr. Michael Newman, Assistant Press Attache at Rhodesia House, in the B.B.C.'s South African and Rhodesia service. Mr. Nairn emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1947, returning to Scotland in 1954. He has retained his Rhodesian citizenship and still owns a farm in the Mazoe Valley and hopes to visit Rhodesia frequently. He contested the Central Ayrshire seat from the strong Labour member in the 1955 General Election.

### American Athletes for Kenya

A TEAM of six distinguished American athletes, led by their coach, Mr. Tom Decare, formerly athletic coach at Drake University and an official of the American Athletic Union, will arrive in Kenya on April 21 and give demonstrations in the Colony. The team which includes four negroes, comprises Messrs. Louis Jones, of Manhattan College, world champion for the 200 metres (45.4 secs.); Mae Paves, Tennessee, a 1954 U.S. champion for 200 yds. and 200 metres, a member of the 1952 Olympic team; Harry Bright, Seton Hall, 1,000 yds., 1/2 mile, and 400 metres; Douglas Folkes, mile (4 min. 9 secs.), broad jump, high hurdles, and sprints; Charles Pratt, Manhattan College, 60 yds. high hurdles (tied U.S. record 7 7/8 secs.) and Miss Karen Anderson, Lapsdown Pa. High School, U.S. woman champion, javelin throwing, and all-round athlete.

### Sword for African Chief

A sword inscribed with the words "Presented to the Wahene by the Tanganyika branch of the British Legion in recognition of their long and loyal service to the King's African Rifles" on one side, and "To be worn by Chief Adam Sapi, M.B.E., on his appointment as Honorary Captain to 6th Br. King's African Rifles, April, 1956" on the other, will be presented by Sir Edward Tynning, Governor of the Territory, next Wednesday at Iringa, in the presence of Major Twining, Lieut. General G. W. Lobburz, C.M.G., C.B.E., and Mrs. Tynning, the Vice-Marshal, Major A. H. G. G. Commanding, Adeni, and the distinguished Honorary Chief, Adam Sapi, will be attached to the Governor's staff for the occasion.

### Gallantry Awards to Kenya Police For Bravery Against Terrorists

THE COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY was awarded to two African members of the Kenya Police last week.

Corporal Mr. Hirei (age 35) was a member of the party of 50 police under the command of an inspector, which was engaged in an engagement with hostile Gelubba on October 19, 1955 in the vicinity of the old Italian Keep, some 15 miles from Banya, in the Marsabit district of the Northern Province, Kenya. During the engagement Corporal Hirei led a party in a charge on the Gelubba, who were firing from the cover of a dry water-course. The corporal's party then came under a heavy fire. With their front run out of action and heavily outnumbered, the police faltered, but the courageous example and force of personality Corporal Hirei had, the party gathered together from man to man, again ground swept by enemy fire maintaining their morale. The citation says: "This N.C.O. displayed exceptional powers of leadership which were of immense assistance in bringing the action to a successful conclusion. He displayed coolness and steadiness under fire and the high order of his courage was an example to the other men."


### New Recruit

Constable Mwangi s/o. Mungu (aged 25) had only recently joined the Kenya Police Reserve as a part-time member when on December 8, 1955, he was sent on his first patrol, which was in the nature of a test of his capabilities as a tracker. He was unarmed. The patrol located a Mau Mau gang in the Karuri Forest. Constable Mwangi was responsible for successfully following the tracks of the gang for a long distance over difficult country. When contact was finally made in thick forest the gang split up and tried to escape. Members of the patrol have since and Constable Mwangi pursued a terrorist armed with a .303 rifle, believed to be the leader of the gang. The terrorist burned and fired two shots at the constable who, undeterred, disclosed with him. During the struggle the terrorist was killed and a .303 rifle was recovered from his body.

Three women delegates, two of them Africans, will represent Kenya at this year's conference of the Associated Country Women of the World to be held in Ceylon in October.

## TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA

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### Schoolboy Explorers

THE MATABELAND Schools' Exploration Society expedition to the Kariba area in May will take the schoolboy explorers further from home than any expedition yet arranged by the society. They will have a journey of 100 miles before they reach their camp site on the junction of the Senkwa and the Zambezi Rivers. The expedition party of 37—26 schoolboys and 11 adults—will leave Billawayo on May 3. The expedition's pathfinders, a reconnaissance party led by Dr. Geoffrey Bond, geologist of the National Museum, will be setting off for the Senkwa and Zambezi junction on April 20. There it will establish the expedition's camp and report regularly by radio on weather conditions and the state of the roads in the area.

### Houses Searched

OFFICERS of the police raided the homes of the leading officers of the Nyasaland African Congress. They searched the homes of the president, general secretary, treasurer, and the Blantyre houses of the treasurer, general secretary, and the secretary. Mr. T. D. F. Banda. A quantity of literature was taken from each. It is believed that the police were searching for allegedly seditious literature.

### Murder Investigation

A SENIOR BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE official has stated that a man has been interviewed in connexion with the murder of Miss Joan Woodhouse, a London librarian in the grounds of Amandel Castle eight years ago. The police declined to say where or when the interview took place. Investigations were still in progress and might last some time, he said. The official would be sent to Scotland.

## News Items in Brief

One European and six Africans were killed on Monday in an accident in an adhesive factory near Jacoutville, Belgian Congo.

The 1st Bn. The Gloucestershire Regiment will be flown from Kenya to Aden about the end of this month as a series of strikes.

A silver inkstand has been presented to the Federal Assembly by the Governor-Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

In July the Kenya Regiment will revert to its normal role of a territorial unit with its own companies, training will be carried out as before the emergency.

The 99% emergency call system has been introduced by the police in the municipal area of Mombasa. Four police patrol cars equipped with two-way radio are being employed.

Small loan funds and Rural Council Offices are to be provided to new farmers to make use of the lower development scheme for this area, since the Catterall scheme has failed.

An African woman has been rescued by the Mombasa fire brigade from the bottom of an almost dry well where she had been for five days. She was suffering from bruises.

The Royal East African Automobile Club has had 660 members at the end of last year, compared with 4,558 a year earlier. The annual general meeting will be held on April 25.

Students from Uganda were among those who attended a short training course in youth work. It was held in London and organized by the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls Clubs.

Invitations have been sent by the Aberdeenshire County Council in Scotland to the African district pupils of M'Kogodo, Samungu, Nyeri, and Meru to send representatives to sit in on their future meetings.

Subject to Government approval, a sanatorium for the treatment of Africans suffering from tuberculosis will be built in Central Southern Rhodesia. The town council has offered a plot of 12 acres for a 2,500 town building.

Last year 122 people were killed in road accidents in Northern Rhodesia, 55 seriously injured and 6125 slightly injured. There were 1,200 cases of road accidents for offences connected with traffic laws, according to a report issued by the Commissioner of Police.

### Federal Parliament

The Federal Parliament has adjourned to May 28. Before then however, the assembly will probably have been prorogued. The new session is unlikely to start until early in the year to coincide with Lord Malvern's return from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.


It was simply stated to Sultan Hamud station which has taken East African Airways and Harbours Administration two-and-a-half years to build and involve 10 miles of piping has been fitted with 100 watering points for 1000000 tons of the Kamba tribes and for the 1000000 tons of the Department.

Owing to erosion caused by flooding of the Limpopo River in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika, the Blantyre ridge on the Tunduluong river has been windward and the ridge is being swept away. The ridge for the permanent bridge has been chosen, but it will be some time before final communications are resumed.

In order to maintain a sufficient number of district officers and field intelligence officers during the emergency the Kenya Government has decided to continue the present obligation of 18 months' compulsory National Service for Europeans. The Kenya Regiment will revert to its former role as a territorial unit and training will be carried out as before the emergency.

The trial, Messrs. A. L. L. and P. G. G. who appeared successfully against death sentences for a murder of an Indian woman has been heard by a High Court. The High Court has found guilty of assault and affray and sentenced to a year's imprisonment of each count sentence to run concurrently and Collins was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years and four months to run concurrently. One year's imprisonment for each count sentence to run concurrently.

Federal Ministers of Health officials are now trying to establish poliovaccine vaccine requirements for the three territories. The first supplies of vaccine are expected from Janssenburg in one, and will be distributed to Salisbury, Lusaka and Zomba. Screening committees will be set up to give priorities and the amounts required. Priorities will be given to new Rhodesians, particularly those born in the territory. Experience has shown that they are less immune to the disease than Europeans born in the Federation. Parents wanting to have their children vaccinated are advised to contact their family doctor.



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## Kampala Municipality Extension

AN EXTENSION of the Kampala municipal boundary eastwards to include Naguru West, Katali, the Naguru and Nakawa African housing estates, Central Nakawa, South Nakawa, and Bugoloti areas will be gazetted soon.

In conveying this decision to the Municipal Council Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, has emphasized the following points:

(a) The Protectorate Government's general policy is to encourage a fuller African take in urban life and its intention to develop Kampala municipality as a balanced cosmopolitan town.

(b) It is the policy of the Protectorate Government to provide reasonable residential facilities within the municipalities to meet the needs of all people and classes within their respective economic resources.

(c) The cardinal principle of the Protectorate Government not to disturb unnecessarily the status quo beyond the municipal boundaries. Africans who are substantially settled within these boundaries. An officer of Government will visit the areas concerned shortly to explain the Government's intentions.

## U.K. Investment in Rhodesia

BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL INVESTMENT in the Federation will considerably exceed £14.5m. this year. This was stated in Salisbury recently by Sir Ernest Goodale, chairman of the British Industries Fair. He was addressing the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

Replying to recent criticism of the low rate of official British investment in the Federation, Sir Ernest said:

"Britain is doing her best. She must contend with a high United Kingdom taxation, the maintenance of a high standard of living and the cost of big foreign commitments — not only for Britain herself, but also for the Colonial Empire. We have not done badly in helping you to produce Salisbury's phenomenal

## Rhodesian Tobacco Sales Suspended

### Delegation Being Sent to London

THE RHODESIAN TOBACCO MARKETING BOARD announced on Monday night that tobacco auctions in Salisbury have been suspended until further notice. The reason given is the erratic and uncertain state of the market, caused by alleged lack of competition. The board is to send a delegation to London for discussions with the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. Talks are also being held in Salisbury between leading buyers and the board.

The sales got off to a very bad start. On the opening day, March 12, prices were the lowest since the war, averaging 30.71d. per lb. compared with 42.13d. on the opening day last year. Growers refused to accept the prices bid for 20% of the bales offered. Some improvement was shown on the second day but 20% of the lot was withdrawn, against the advice of the board.

Over the past four weeks sales of fire-cured leaf have lagged almost one-third behind the comparable period in 1953, the total being 10,853,747 lb. comparing with 15,802,009 lb.

Mr. M. Oppenheimer, chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., speaking on behalf of the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, said in Salisbury last month that U.K. manufacturers intended to purchase at least 83m. lb. of fire-cured leaf this season, and only last week South Africa announced that she would allow a duty-free quota of 12m. lb. of leaf from the Federation during 1954 of which 75% would be fire-cured.

Australia has said that she will take nearly 10m. lb. of leaf buyers will require 7m. lb. and other markets will account for a further 40m. lb. So, all of about 20% of the year's estimated crop has already accounted for. In addition, the Government is searching for new markets in the Far East.

Following the assurances given from Britain, the Marketing Board issued a statement warning growers that it is in the interest of the industry to keep sales running smoothly so that the sale of tobacco suitable for export to the market may be offered for sale in the auction rooms. On the floors are low and unless the market improves an interruption this year has serious effects on our market.

The board recently informed growers that a further withdrawal of consignments of tobacco already deposited for sale on the auction floors in Salisbury will be allowed. But growers will still have the field open for direct and spot sales, if they are dissatisfied with the price.

## Uganda's Trade

UGANDA'S TRADE with the rest of the world was valued at £11m. nearly £9m. more than in 1953. Exports were £6m. a rise of more than £1m. The favourable trade balance at £8m. compared with £2m. in the previous year. Coffee exports reached £20m. and cotton £6m., against £12m. and £20m. respectively in 1953. Animal feeding stuffs valued £11m. and tea £1m. India was Uganda's best customer taking £12m. of produce, followed by the U.K. with £8m. Exports to the U.S.A. at £6m. have doubled, and her dollar exports exceed those of Kenya and Tanganyika combined. Among the products of imports were £3m. worth of industrial and agricultural machinery, £1m. of electrical equipment, 100 vehicles valued at £3m., 20,000 bicycles at more than £1m., 25,000 radio sets, 10,000 sewing machines, and 150,000 gallons of petrol. Nearly half of the imports were from the U.K.

## Tarmat Roads

MR. E. T. JONES, president of the annual meeting of the East African Road Federation in the Highlands, chairman, Mr. P. J. Rogers, has suggested tarmat roads for Kenya, a riding surface of macadam nine feet wide. When traffic density increases the strip can be widened to 12 feet or more on the original construction. One-third of the road could be built in this way, compared with a full-width highway. Mr. Rogers, who is on a business tour of the East, was re-elected chairman.

## 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 countries and to give advice to local agencies, visitors, Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. The addresses are:

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Write enquiries should be addressed to:  
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P.O. BOX 1011, NAIROBI, KENYA

In LONDON, enquiries should be sent to the office which is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries should be sent to our representative at East African Affairs Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Strand, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from the African Affairs Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Street, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

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## Sombani Rice Scheme Closes Over £20,000 Spent in Two Years

AFTER TWO YEARS work and an outlay of over £20,000, the pilot Sombani rice-growing project near Lake Chilwa in the Southern Province of Nyasaland is to be closed down.

The Director of Agriculture, Mr. R. W. Kettlewell, in a statement said that the main reason is the present low price of rice on the world market. "Since 1953 world rice production has overtaken demand and prices have slumped by half. It is beyond doubt that rice could be grown successfully on the reclaimed swamps of South Chilwa," he adds.

The scheme came into being just over three years ago when the U.K. Government made funds available to Colonial territories to investigate their rice-growing potentialities. In Nyasaland a pilot scheme was limited on 100 acres of the swamp land around Lake Chilwa. This proved successful if enough water was available. It was hoped to add 10,000 acres for rice production by African master farmers.

### Further Expenditure Unjustified

Mr. Kettlewell said, "It was originally intended to continue the investigation for another season, for which Colonial Development and Welfare funds had already been provided, but in view of the completely changed circumstances of the world rice market the present prospects of undertaking a large scheme are not such as to justify further expenditure on investigations which have already yielded sufficient information."

At the same time as the pilot project was undertaken at Sombani, self hydrological surveys of the Sombani and Palomba rivers were carried out, and soil and topographical surveys of the South Chilwa plain.

From these it is evident that, with the incidence of dry years such as this—Sombani had only 11in. of rain up to March 2 and 1955-54 the Sombani river cannot be relied upon to yield sufficient water for an irrigation project, but it has been established that Palomba would do so and that a considerable area of land between the two rivers is suitable for irrigation, adds the statement.

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## Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd. Profit Increased and Dividend Maintained

MITCHELL COTTS & Co., Ltd., after providing 185,600 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £67,568 in the year ended June 30 last, against £612,082 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares and dividends totalling 25% less tax require £239,541, leaving £1,575,064 to be carried forward against £1,439,064 brought in.

The issued capital of the present company consists of £1,500,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares, £1m in 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares, both of £1 each, and £1,458,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £704,848, revenue reserves at £4,245,064, reserve for future taxation at £39,000, and current liabilities at £1,398,518. Fixed assets appear at £8,295, interest in subsidiary companies at £18,400,732, quoted investments at £14,885, (market value £18,796), unquoted investments at £9,764, and current assets at £97,161, including £88,803 in cash.

Among the countries in which the company operates, are the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Kenya, Portuguese East Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Somalia, the Somaliland Protectorate, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

The directors are Messrs. H. C. Drayton (chairman), A. W. Lough (deputy chairman), H. La Burnie, J. G. Holmes, and Frederick Knight (joint managing directors), A. F. Procter, A. S. Roger, E. H. Wehham, and Lord Wyham (hon. mem.). The secretary is Mr. C. W. Cote.

The 36th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 27, when a resolution will be passed for the capitalization of £291,600 of reserves and issue to shareholders in the proportion of one new ordinary share of 5s. for every five held.

The text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

## British India Steam Navigation

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., after providing £1,943,667 for depreciation and £692,505 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £1,000,000 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £1,000,000 in the previous year. Adjustments of taxation, etc., for previous years added a further £30,689. £8,735 is attributable to minority shareholders and £15,228 is retained by subsidiaries. General reserves received £225,000, and investment depreciation reserve £100,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £82,668 and dividends totalling 8% less tax, £345,000, leaving a carry-forward of £285,759, against £282,874 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2m in 3½% cumulative preference stock, and £7m in ordinary shares of 50 each. Capital reserves stand at £12,463,616, revenue reserves at £3,210,189, reserve for future taxation at £4,778,170, and current liabilities at £5,152,269. Fixed assets are valued at £3,258,823, subsidiaries at £1,004,518, and current assets at £9,441,473, including £1,593,474 in cash.

During the year the company disposed of its holdings of shares in two shipping members of the P. & O. group by their sale at current values to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The directors are Sir William Crawford Currie (chairman), Sir Donald Anderson and Viscount Simon (deputy chairmen), Viscount Bledisloe, Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, Sir John H. Hall, the Earl of Mchape, Viscount Leathers, Viscount Runciman of Doxford, and Messrs. A. O. Lang, A. D. Marris, and E. J. Pakes. Sir William Currie, Viscount Simon, Sir Donald Anderson, and Mr. E. J. Pakes are managing directors. Mr. W. Kerfoot is secretary.

The annual general meeting was held in London yesterday.

## Federal Economy Still Sound

The economy of the Federation was at present in a healthy position, but a few red lights were beginning to flicker on the State panel board, said the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre, recently. Reviewing the trade position in the Federation since the last Federal Budget in which a new customs tariff was introduced, Mr. Macintyre said that in 1955 exports rose by £14,000,000 to £139,000,000, but the same time exports rose by £25,000,000 to £178,000,000. This meant that the visible favourable balance of trade had gone up from £28,000,000 to £39,000,000 in only one year. The new customs tariff was carrying out the Government's policy of protecting worthwhile local industry. Helping these industries would aid the economy of the country, and this was very desirable. There was at present a powerful official committee examining the whole of the Federation's economy, and if they reported that the minor weaknesses needed immediate correction, he would not hesitate to take action.

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## Of Commercial Concern

New minimum wage rates in the Seychelles operating from April 1 except in the outlying islands, are as follows: for a 33½ hour week male labourers receive Rs. 22, (a rupee is worth s. 6d.) with free housing or Rs. 26 without housing. The corresponding rates for women are Rs. 11 and Rs. 13. For a working week of longer than 33½ hours male labourers receive Rs. 30 with housing or Rs. 35 without, and women Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 respectively.

At last week's auctions in London 5,332 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.48d. per lb., compared with 9,372 packages averaging 3s. 3.02d. per lb. in the previous week. Teas from Nyasaland averaged 3s. 5.14d.; from Kenya, 3s. 5.20d.; from Portuguese East Africa, 3s. 4.02d.; from Tanganyika, 3s. 8.48d.; from Uganda, 3s. 4.09d. and from the Belgian Congo, 3s. 5.91d. per lb.

An agreement covering wages and conditions on a country-wide basis between the Typographical Union in Kenya, composed almost entirely of Africans, and the Kenya Federation of Masters Printers has been signed in Nairobi. This is the first agreement of the kind to be negotiated independently of any guidance by the Labour Department.

Tea is now Uganda's third most valuable crop, nearly 7½ lb. having been produced last year, of which 5m. lb. were exported, 72% to the United Kingdom. Local consumption has doubled since 1946. About 1,000 acres are now under the crop, and the average yield is between 800 and 1,000 lb. while yields of 1,600 lb. have been recorded.

Writing in his annual report, the Director of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia says that 39 dams and weirs storing over 3m. gallons of water have been built in the Native Reserves during the past 10 years. In addition, 200 boreholes and 85 wells have been constructed and two new irrigation schemes are being studied.

Clients held the deposits in the Federal Post Office Savings Banks during 1954 were Africans. They paid in about £5m. The total deposited by all account holders was almost £8.5m., according to the annual report for 1954 of the Post Office Savings Bank.

About 150 Northern Rhodesian Africans, including nearly 100 improved farmers from the Central and Southern Provinces, attended the African Farmers' Day at the Mount Makulu Central Agricultural Research Station near Lusaka.

The bonus issue of East African Cings, Ltd. referred to in our last week's report of an increase in capital by the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., will be made to holders of ordinary shares in the K.F.A. on March 10, not March 9.

Less than 1% of the samples taken by the Government Chemist in Tanganyika of maize sold in Dar es Salaam were adulterated. More than 6,300 analyses of all kinds were undertaken last year, nearly 50% more than in 1954.

Two ships were awaiting berths at Kilindini on April 9, when there were 9,876 tons of imports and 15,449 tons of exports in the Mombasa port area. During the previous week 30 ocean-going ships arrived and 13 sailed.

By the end of last year there were 76 co-operative Societies in Nyasaland. The Khipula Union of primary rice societies — one of many to increase its scope and membership — purchased a record crop of 2,107 tons of paddy.

The First Permanent Building Society in Central and East Africa will maintain its present mortgage interest rates unchanged despite the recent rise in the bank rate. The assets of the society are now more than £8m.

The latest estimate of the Sudan cotton crop for 1955-56 is 1,941,893 kantars, of which 1,715,350 kantars are Sakei type, against 1,877,677 kantars (and 1,547,702 kantars respectively in the previous year.

### Record Maize Crop

Southern Rhodesia's maize yield during the marketing year, April, 1954 — March, 1955 averaged 7.50 bags an acre, the highest recorded since 1930-31. The figures for 1952-53 were 6.88 bags and 6.80 for 1951-52.

A pamphlet on the pruning and early thinning of exotic softwoods in Kenya, written by Mr. H. C. Budden, has been published by the Kenya Forest Department.

The Northern Rhodesia Government is to appoint a committee to investigate the question of amending the Apprenticeship Ordinance to include Africans.

A radio exhibition, which was to have been held in Dar es Salaam this month, has been postponed to August.

The new airport and jetty at Mombasa has been opened by Mr. D. S. Troup, provincial commissioner.

East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has acquired a controlling interest in Rift Valley Cigarette Co., Ltd., Kenya.

Nyasaland's Agricultural Show is to be held in Zomba on May 25 and 27.

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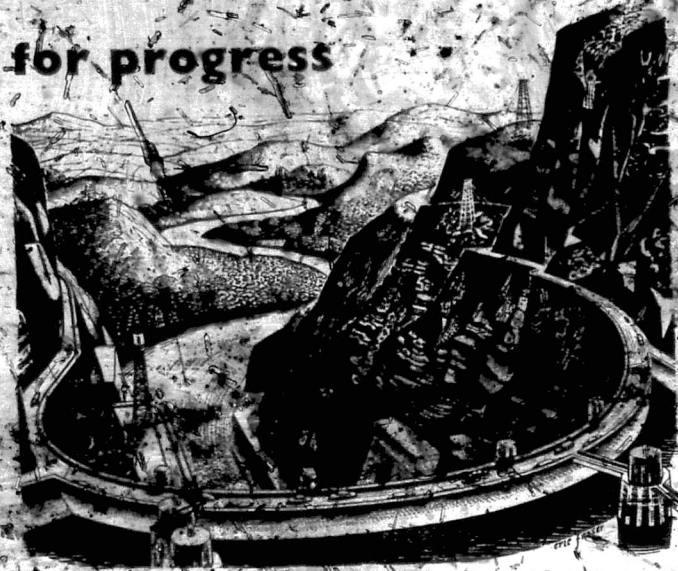
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Company Report

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#### DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT'S STATEMENT AT SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY was held in the Assembly Hall, Permanent House, Lusaka, on Wednesday, March 28, 1956, at 3 p.m.

The chairman, DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P., was in the chair.

The general manager, Mr. H. M. Doughty, read the notice of the meeting and the certificate of the joint auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Messrs. Peat Marwick, Mitchell and Company.

In moving the adoption of the directors' statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955, the chairman said:—

#### Chairman's Speech

"It is my pleasure to submit to you for approval the accounts of your Society for the year 1955 and point to a number of special features which are of interest to us all. In addition to the statutory form, you will notice that the accounts are presented in a new and attractive manner which I hope will enable those uninitiated in the world of accounts to appreciate the magnitude of the Society's business.

"Each last year, I was pleased to remark the remarkable progress the Society was then making, and I said: 'This progress shows every sign of continuing during the coming year.' This, ladies and gentlemen, is far understatement. Your Society's progress during 1955 has from every aspect been great indeed.

"At this time last year your Society had extended its activities to only one territory outside Northern Rhodesia, namely Tanganyika, with prospect of opening in Nyasaland by mid-year, but since then the field has widened.

"Your Society now has branches, agencies and representatives over most of Central Africa and in all territories in British East Africa, and I wish to place on record the actual dates when this remarkable expansion has been achieved: Tanganyika, August, 1954; Nyasaland, May, 1955; Uganda, November, 1955; Zanzibar, January, 1956; Kenya, February, 1956.

#### Personal Service

"Your Society now offers the same personal service to members in all towns in an area of over one million square miles of perhaps the richest parts of British Africa, and we in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, are proud that we are the headquarters of such an enterprise.

"One of the reasons for wishing to place on record the actual dates when the Society opened in these other territories is so that you will be able to appreciate the fact that the work and cost involved are largely behind us, with the full benefits ahead.

"Building societies are financial institutions, and often their weakness is that for too long they are purely local societies, subject to the economic rise and fall of the immediate vicinity in which they operate. The great national building societies in Britain discovered this weakness a long time ago, and today the most successful building societies in Britain are those who have spread their activities to every part of the United Kingdom.

"We are indeed fortunate that your Society's territory of origin is Northern Rhodesia, whose economy and

strength is based on the abundant wealth of its minerals and its favourable climate. I think it is true to say that Northern Rhodesia is one of the richest territories in the world. Since Federation the wealth of Northern Rhodesia is regarded as the basis of the economy of the whole Federation.

"We the original Board of Directors, who founded this Society, had a duty to our members, whether they be borrowers or savers. We realize that any young country such as Northern Rhodesia may from time to time be subjected to economic pressures, and while we are optimistic about present prospects, common sense tells us that such prosperity might not always continue.

"We considered it desirable, therefore, not only to establish a building society in Central Africa, however prosperous it might be, but to extend its establishment to other territories with economies based on other products.

"The following information is taken from the Standard Bank Review for March, 1956, and will serve to illustrate the progress and diversity of the trade in the territories which are covered by your Society.

#### Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

"The total exports for the first nine months, 1955 amount to £164,650,000, which is an increase of £25,900,000 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. On the other hand, imports increased from £115,650,000 to £126,030,000 for the corresponding period, and the railways report that for the first nine months, September 30, 1955, records were established in every department.

#### Northern Rhodesia

"Mineral output in Northern Rhodesia for the first 11 months of 1955 was valued at £108,000,000, compared with £87,000,000 for the corresponding period 1954—this despite the shortage of coal, which has continued to be acute. This shortage will be met by shipments from the United States, when and how on that way. The coal deposits discovered near Choma are better than any previously found in Northern Rhodesia. The power line from the Lilalaba hydroelectric scheme in the Congo will assist the Copperbelt with power until the Kariba scheme is able to meet their requirements.

"Of the mineral output of Northern Rhodesia the value of copper was £102,000,000 (January to November, 1955). Of the remainder, by far the largest were zinc and lead at £3,800,000.

"Excellent agricultural conditions are reported, and a good tobacco crop is expected. A Press report indicates that a team of experts sent to the Kenia Forest has made a favourable report on the possibility of growing wheat there. It is considered that such a venture is proceeded with successfully, as will constitute one of the largest wheat growing areas in the Sterling Area.

#### Nyasaland

"Generally basalt, khat is dull, but European trade remains steady. As the prospects of the tobacco crop are generally good, while the planters of the Manje and Cholo districts are satisfied with prevailing conditions on the tea estates. Prices on the Manje Lane auction remain satisfactory. Prospects for the cotton crop have



now improved as a result of more favourable weather conditions, but it is expected that yields will be slightly lower than last season.

"In the Lilongwe district the total groundnut acreage planted is estimated to be larger than that planted during the previous season. Growth in the early plantings of the maize crop is satisfactory, while the season's rice crop is well established, and there is every indication that the acreage planted will be greater than that which yielded last year's record crop.

#### Kenya

"On the side of external trade, domestic exports at £29,000,000 (January to October) are nearly £3,500,000 up on the corresponding figure for the same period of 1954. Imports at £56,000,000 show an increase of £7,000,000 over 1954.

"The exceptionally heavy out-of-season rains will, it is feared, adversely affect the crops of wheat, barley, and oats. Maize harvesting has also been difficult.

"The executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board has forecast that Kenya's current crop—2,800 tons, worth some £1,100,000—will be a record for any post-war year.

"Business in the hard coffee market during January was very active, some heavy shipments going forward to North America and the Continent of Europe.

#### Uganda

"External trade of Uganda for the 10 months to October, 1955, was £38,500,000, about £2,000,000 up on 1954. Imports at £27,500,000 were £7,000,000 above the corresponding figure for 1954.

"Sales of coffee by African growers in the Masaka district for 1955 realized £4,250,000, and this large cash income is reflected in the higher standard of living and improved housing in that area. With the help of the subsidy of approximately £4,500,000 from the Coffee Price Assistance Board, African coffee growers in Uganda received about £15,000,000 for the crop in 1955, compared with £5,900,000 for the previous season.

"Official estimates of the overall crop of coffee remain at 365,000 bales, compared with 299,935 bales for 1954-55.

"Sugar production in Uganda last year reached a record total of 65,159 tons, nearly 1,000 tons better than the previous record established in 1948.

"Production of tea in 1955 amounted to 3,125 tons, compared with the previous record yield of 2,797 in 1954.

#### Tanganyika

"The external trade of the Territory for the 10 months to October, 1955, at £27,500,000 was approximately £1,500,000 down on the corresponding figure for 1954, but imports showed an increase of nearly £10,000,000.

"Diamonds at a value of £2,490,000 for the 11 months to November, 1955, accounts for by far the largest portion of the total mineral output, and was some £240,000 in excess of the corresponding figure for 1954. Of the other minerals, gold produced was valued at nearly £800,000 and lead concentrates at approximately £600,000.

"An agreement has recently been concluded whereby the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will manage on behalf of the Government a ranching scheme near the Ruwala River.

"The area of about 80,000 acres is at present completely unused, and intention is to treat the ranch as a conveniently situated area for ranching stock for the Dar-es-Salaam market. An outlay of £75,000 over the first two years is expected.

"As a result of competition from the Portuguese and Brazilian fibres, shippers of East African sisalcut fibre prices fell 25 per cent, and production is expected at reduced prices. Stocks of sisal from the 1955 harvest

however, are small, and it is hoped that this factor will help to sustain the price of sisal during 1956.

"The value of the fibre produced in 1955 was some £10,160,000.

"At auctions held in Moshi in January, 1956, some 16,300 bags of coffee were sold, the average price being between £447, and £472 per ton.

#### Zanzibar

"Bazaar activity throughout the Protectorate has been fair, and stocks are moving reasonably well. The domestic exports for the period January to November amounts to £6,060,000, about £400,000 over the corresponding figure for 1954.

"Imports at nearly £6,000,000 were up some £630,000. Stocks of cloves held by the Clove Growers' Association amount to about 12,000 tons, and a further 3,000 to 4,000 tons are expected to arrive before the start of the new season.

"Indonesia bought 350 tons for February shipment and is seeking a further 400 tons for delivery in March. There is a demand from India for copra, and the local market has improved £60 per ton f.o.b.

"Coconut oil prices have risen to £88 per ton f.o.b.

"From this it will be clear to investing members in the Society the extent to which their security has increased. The natural rise and fall of trade and prosperity in any one of these territories, whose products and economies are so different from each other, will for all time class the Society as a first-class investment.

#### Pitcairn

"In establishing this broad base your Society has also earned the distinction of pioneering the building society movement in British Africa. It was not a matter of merely realising an idea, but a matter of making it a reality. In this aspect had to be studied and suitable legislation obtained. The Government of Northern Rhodesia had to be convinced about their vision in providing initial loans, and in making this possible. It is noteworthy that the Society has the implicit confidence of all sections of the community where we operate.

"The financial policy of this expansion is reflected in the accounts before you. Many of the 1954-55 have been written off in the accounts and in the accounts for 1954. This cost will not, however, fall on Northern Rhodesia investors. Separate accounts are kept for each and every territory, and the financial figures climb out of the red into the black. The returns to the Society in Northern Rhodesia were £1,000,000.

#### Finances over a broad basis

"As I have just shown, Tanganyika is the best territory to which we expanded, and already, in the short time, our finances there are on a sound basis, and where early last year one saw monthly losses, one now sees considerable gains. Each territory goes through this phase for a short time, but indications from Nyasaland and Uganda show that they are following the pattern of the Tanganyika accounts.

"This is an appropriate timely place to record our appreciation of the assistance rendered to us by the Governments of Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Kenya, who have, one after another, helped their territories, and have so wisely provided legislation and the framework.

"As members will be, I am proud that the Society holds registration certificates in each of the territories in which we are functioning, thus, truly justifying the name of the Society.

"Further in this speech, I want to progress during 1955 has been every aspect of our expansion, and I told you of our financial expansion. Now let me turn to the

accounts. Assets have increased by £2,344,718 to £5,566,521. Membership has increased by 7,694 to 13,265. Borrowers have increased by 459 to 1,254. Each

year the Society has progressed, but 1955 increases in all departments are greater than ever before. The following are the year-by-year figures for the past five years:

	Total Assets	Members	Mortgage Assets	Borrowers	Total Number of Accounts	Div. Paid on investment shares
1951	£959,874	1,215	784,280	288	2,405	5% p.a.
1952	£1,602,971	2,348	1,208,593	443	4,151	6% p.a.
1953	£2,236,026	3,349	1,528,080	560	6,997	6% p.a.
1954	£3,221,803	8,571	2,477,248	795	9,573	6% p.a.
1955	£5,566,521	13,265	3,663,671	1,254	14,794	6% p.a.
The relevant figures in respect of Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Uganda included in the above figures are						
1955	£968,862	11,562	659,678	250	1,877	6% p.a.

"When these territories have another year's progress to report, it is quite certain they will show very considerable increases indeed.

During the year the Society celebrated its fifth anniversary. To mark this important milestone the directors invited Mr. Francis E. Lumb, chairman of the council of the Building Societies Association in the United Kingdom, and Mrs. Lumb to visit Lusaka, and we entertained them and many leading members of the community and the staff to a dinner which was, we believe, a most successful occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Lumb were delighted by all they saw, and Mr. Lumb was most impressed with the remarkable development of Northern Rhodesia. We, in turn, were gratified with the chairman's visit and appreciated his admirable address at the dinner.

**Local Directors**

"Present at this meeting we have representatives from the other territories — Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, local director in Tanganyika; Mr. L. Little, chairman of the Nyasaland committee; Mr. G. P. Mehta, a member of the Uganda local committee. On behalf of the board and all our members, I would like to welcome them to Lusaka, and to thank each one for his efforts on our behalf, and to ask on their return that they convey our thanks to the other members of our local committees.

"I wish to express, on behalf of the board and all members, thanks and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by our general manager, Mr. H. M. Doughty, managers, other officials, and staff of the Society. I also wish to pay tribute and express thanks to our agents and auditors and the managers and staff of the Society's bankers for their co-operation and assistance which is contributing so much to the success of the Society. I thank all members for their continued support, and welcome the 5,136 new investing and borrowing members who have joined the Society during the year.

"The members of the board to retire by rotation at the end of the year are Mr. Alexander Scott and Mrs. E. A. A. Green, who offer themselves for re-election.

"In the absence of any nominations under Rule 31, these gentlemen will, in accordance with Rule 24 of the Society's rules, continue in office as directors.

"I have pleasure in moving that the directors' report and statement of account for the year 1955 be and is hereby adopted."

**Deputy Chairman's Statement**

MR. R. H. ROBERTSON, deputy chairman of the Society, said:

"I have a few words from me to second the chairman's report. I think I can say without hesitation that this has been one of the most interesting annual general meetings that I have had the pleasure of attending.

"The chairman has said I am sure we all appreciate the magnitude of the increase in both physically and in assets. I have every confidence that in the years that lie ahead the Society

will play a very large part in the development of Central and East Africa.

"I would like especially to pay warm tribute to our general manager and his staff and to our local committees, whose hard work and loyalty to the Society have made this expansion possible. I second the resolution."

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

**General Manager's Reply**

MR. H. M. DOUGHTY, the general manager of the Society, said:

"The year just passed has, to say the least, been very strenuous but very satisfying, and a tremendous lot of ground work has been done. Healthy seeds have been planted in very fertile soil and everywhere in Central and East Africa today the Society is known and our work appreciated.

"This has been possible because of the loyal help and support of my very excellent staff. The staff of the Society mainly comprises men young in years but experienced in building. I shall I say the 30 to the group, all from the building society movement in Britain, mostly hand-picked, and well aware that their own personal efforts are building up one of the finest institutions in Central and East Africa.

"The warm tributes paid to us at this meeting are very much appreciated, and will encourage one and all to even greater efforts in the years ahead."

**Fairy Godmother**

MR. T. W. TYRRELL, director in Tanganyika, said: "It does indeed give me considerable pleasure to be here with you again at this annual general meeting and to be able to join in the remarks that you have made, in expounding the aims of the Society's development, and I can say on behalf of the members in Tanganyika how proud we are to feel we have made a substantial contribution to that expansion.

"We know that the Society in Tanganyika will go on at least at the same pace as the remainder of East and Central Africa, and it will continue to take its full share in the progress and development of the Society."

"The Society in Tanganyika has without doubt been a great blessing, and I did speak last year about it being a fairy godmother to us in a certain sense, and in support of that I would like to mention that as a result of the Society coming into Tanganyika and operating as a building society should, that is by way-in and out those who have bringing in and making capital available in an easy way for those who have not, we have been able to get rid of that awful extra key money which was very prevalent in 1954, particularly as far as residential accommodation was concerned. I think a similar situation is now non-existent in Tanganyika, due entirely to the operation of the Building Society."

"The public themselves continue to pay tribute to the Building Society in its operations, in that it has brought stability in land prices and stability in building and prices of building materials in the Territory."

"Confidence in the Society is shared by all races and communities. The Tanganyika Government also show that same confidence by themselves using the Society as a safe place for many of their various funds."

"From the point of view of staff in Tanganyika and the Tanganyikan branch, I can only assure you, sir, that we do appreciate the tremendous co-operation that we get from Lusaka and tremendous assistance we get from head office to branch. I sincerely hope the Society will go on from success to success. We in Tanganyika are confident, and I am sure that that confidence is shared by other branches spread throughout East and Central Africa. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity of saying these few words on behalf of Tanganyika."

Nyasaland Committee

Mr. E. LITTLE, chairman of the local committee in Nyasaland, said:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of being here today, and, indeed, it gives me great pleasure to let it pass without saying that I must congratulate the board and general manager on the remarkable and marvellous progress the Society has made. They have every reason to be very proud of it, and it really is a very fine achievement."

"Now in Nyasaland we have only been operating for less than a year, but already I feel safe in saying, have made strides and are a success. Investors have been good, possibly the borrowers have been a little slow, but you must remember that in Nyasaland the number of privately-owned houses is, or has been, practically non-existent."

"All employers, both European and Asian, house their staff, but in this past two years there have been tremendous advances in commerce and industry in Nyasaland, and employers are finding now that they cannot invest large sums of money in staff housing and are encouraging employees to provide their own houses. I am certain that in the next two years there is going to be a large number of applications for loans, and I have every confidence of the Society's success in Nyasaland."

Uganda Member

Mr. G. P. MEHRE, a member of local committee in Uganda, said:

"First of all, I would like to thank you all for the opportunity of seeing you country for the first time."

"Secondly, you know, sir, in Uganda it is only a short time since the opening of the branch, which has been welcomed by all because there is a great demand for building society services. It is difficult to make the words to express fully the appreciation of the people of Uganda of your action in extending your services to our country. Investors and borrowers are coming forward and will come forward in increasing numbers. The mission of Uganda will within a very short time bring you results to the Society."

"And finally, sir, I thank you and the board for inviting me as the representative of the Uganda committee to join you in this function, and to assure you that we shall all try our best to achieve the objects of the Society in Uganda, and I feel certain that you will welcome your advice and co-operation to us from here."

Mr. W. I. R. SAGE, a member, is proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, said:

"The Chairman, as a shareholder, I must move a vote of thanks to the directors for your services, and I would also like to include the members of the staff. The staff are here today, I think, displaying a wonderful sense in the leadership of the directors. It is not only of the members, but a possibility, 100 of the staff. That makes me rather self-confident. I am sure you will not be because I am anxious about what is happening to my nation, but when I am curious to see the

faces of the men who have control of it, I have great pleasure in moving this vote of thanks."

East African Trade

NET imports into Kenya last year were valued at £71,523,190 (£60,828,684 in 1955) of which £37,459,046 (£49,012,368) were commercial and £14,064,144 (£11,316,316) on Government account. The corresponding figures for Uganda were £33,975,208 (£25,126,643) £32,238,077 (£23,803,948) and £1,740,134 (£1,344,677) and for Tanganyika £43,331,355 (£41,962,370) £38,230,494 (£27,882,601) and £3,300,961 (£3,079,775).

Kenya's domestic exports totalled £25,666,650 (£20,260,196) and re-exports £2,350,039 (£2,508,644). Uganda's £41,901,552 (£40,574,810) and £403,031 (£453,450) and Tanganyika's £36,138,205 (£36,250,748) and £1,214,267 (£1,544,656). The total volumes of trade were Kenya, £99,539,879 (£83,097,524); Uganda, £75,279,392 (£66,276,905); and Tanganyika's £80,933,867 (£69,757,780).

Net collections of customs and excise in Kenya £1,271,778; Uganda, £6,467,394; and Tanganyika £7,372,176.

Kenya's principal exports were coffee £8,904,654 (£5,741,377), tea £3,761,157 (£2,062,654), wattle bark extract £2,260,85 (£1,663,072), sisal £1,958,631, maize £1,665,422 (£1,947,192), hides and skins £1,302,280, and sodium carbopate £1,250,000. Tanganyika exported sisal to the value of £9,936,157, rice of £5,904,217 (£10,022,726), cotton of £5,583,909 (£3,356,844), sisal of £3,148,882, and hides and skins of £1,234,831. Coffee from Uganda realized £21,341,102, cotton £16,386,472, feeding stuffs £1,424,213, and tea £1,062,266.

The United Kingdom took £7,863,161 (£6,261,866) worth of exports from Kenya, £2,524,100 (£1,022,100) from Uganda, and £3,243,753 from Tanganyika. Exports of £9,866 of goods to West Germany £2,266,150 to the United States £1,767,870 to India and £1,338,812 (£3,204,207) to the Netherlands. Uganda £1,267,622 (£9,391,491) to India, £311,807 (£3,006,294) to the U.S.A., £3,446,936 (£4,297,986) to West Germany, £2,966,848 (£2,328,245) to Italy, and £1,421,861 (£1,815,322) to South Africa and Tanganyika £1,450,757 (£4,842,804) by the U.S.A., £2,740,077 (£3,360,160) to West Germany, £2,076,895 (£1,718,895) to the Netherlands, £1,296,688 (£4,337,379) to Japan, and £1,282,233 (£1,648,681) to Italy.

The United Kingdom supplied £31,724,667 (£26,488,509) of goods to Kenya. The Commonwealth's total supply was £3,316 (£38,511,759). The other countries' supply were Bahrein Islands £3,600, £3,822,200, West Germany £3,662,822 (£3,020,100), India £3,120,000 (£4,042,357), Belgium £2,752,210 (£2,972,204), U.S.A. £2,681,934 (£3,370,234), South Africa £2,589,225 (£1,638,880), France £2,507,207 (£1,803,347), Italy £2,382,104 (£2,080,237), U.S.S.R. £2,361,225 (£3,312,236), Netherlands £1,740,626 (£1,224,626), and Japan £1,686,145 (£3,389,901).

Uganda spent £3,543,007 (£1,892,635) on goods from the U.K., £2,271,792 (£2,032,324) with India, £1,500,000 (£1,500,000) with West Germany, £1,420,817 (£1,500,000) with Belgium, £1,260,000 (£340,788) with Japan, £1,010,259 (£1,712,442) with Italy. Tanganyika's main purchases were £17,736,932 (£3,719,833) with the U.K., £2,261,725 (£299,214) from Japan, £2,133,331 (£2,986,055) from India, £2,664,872 (£2,477) from West Germany, £1,738,692 (£608,571) from the U.S.A., £1,160,000 (£1,200,902) from South Africa, £1,500,000 (£2,682,335) from the Netherlands, £1,116,300 (£2,070) from Belgium, £2,235 (£1,029,744) from the U.S.A., and £1,801,000 (£1,019) from Italy.

Health Insurance

No one can be certain as to what manufacturers want to increase their share, proportionally, and when restrictions on dollar tobacco come to an end. The health insurance fund in Rhodesia is waiting for the results of the negotiations which have been in progress towards increasing the duty to 20 marks per tobacco trader, competitive with other growers. Mr. M. J. Mearns, U.K. High Commissioner in the negotiation when he had the sell-off tobacco auctions.

## Company Report

# Mitchell Cotts & Company, Limited

## Group's Continued Prosperity

### Contribution to Export Trade Well Maintained

#### MR. H. C. DRAYTON'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 27 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The following is the statement of the Chairman, MR. H. C. DRAYTON, which has been circulated with the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1955.

Mr. L. G. Dann retired from the board at the end of October last after 31 years' invaluable service to the group. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of the shareholders and the board for his outstanding services, and to express the hope that he will enjoy many years of happy retirement.

"Captain" The Rt. Hon. Lord Teynham, B.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.) has been elected to the board, and you will be invited to confirm this appointment.

The results for the year ended June 30, 1955, confirm the views I expressed in my statement of last year regarding the continued prosperity of the group.

#### Trading Results

The accounts now presented to you for the year ended June 30, 1955, show an increase in the profit for the year of some £200,000, and I think you will consider this figure satisfactory. After making the customary adjustments for items properly relating to earlier years, for capital items and for minority shareholders, there remains a total profit for the group of £1,510,538. This provides an amount of £835,000, leaving an increased consolidated profit to carry to appropriation account of £675,538, as compared with the 1954 figure of £612,082.

The rate of dividend on the ordinary shares has remained at 2½%, and it has been decided to make no other recommendations as to the balance of profit remaining. Accordingly, there will be carried forward £57,001 to next year.

In reaching this decision it was felt that the general reserve of £200,000 required no further addition and that the contingencies reserve of £100,000 should continue to be adequate to meet such unforeseen hazards as there may be in certain of the territories in which the group operates.

#### Consolidated Balance-sheet

You will notice from the consolidated balance-sheet that there has been an increase in both current assets and current liabilities, and especially that stock and debtors have together risen by about £700,000. These increases may, I think, be regarded as normal in keeping with the level of the business being done by the parent company and the more overseas subsidiaries.

Inflationary tendencies have naturally had their effect on the increased cost of our stocks, and the necessity in several of our overseas territories to extend credit terms in order to meet the terms offered by competitors from the United Kingdom and abroad is partly responsible for the higher debtors figure. Stocks and debtors, however, constitute an important factor in

the operations of our group and engage the continued close attention of the directors not only of the parent company, but of these subsidiaries most closely affected.

Certain of your directors have made extensive overseas tours and I, myself, have just returned from visits to East Africa and South Africa. These visits enable us in London to appreciate fully the problems of the local executives and at the same time to impress on those concerned the vital importance under existing conditions of assuring that our resources are employed to the best advantage. I am confident, however, that we shall be able to cope successfully with the problems arising during these uncertain times.

#### Capitalisation Proposals

As a further step towards bringing our issues more into line with the necessities which we are actually employing in the group, it was announced last December that your directors were prepared to use £291,600 of the share premium in issuing up 1,166,400 shares and distributing £100,000 to shareholders in the proportion of one share for every five held. The consent of the Capital Issues Committee has been obtained and the appropriate resolution was submitted to you at the end of this meeting. As already announced, it is hoped to maintain the dividend on the increased capital.

I do not think that the pattern of the group's trading for the year under review calls for any particular comment. I would mention, however, that the shipping companies have shown a material improvement. Freight rates, which have become increasingly remunerative during the period, continue to be maintained at a satisfactory level.

We have thought it advisable to bring the shipping companies' financial year, which previously ended on December 31, into line with the other companies in the group. The present accounts, therefore, include in the profit for the year the results of the companies' results for the 12 months to December 31, and the preceding six months' figures are included in the adjustments relating to previous years.

Our present position, in spite of continued pressures and considerably higher costs, is satisfactory, particularly in grain, pulses, oilseeds and oil. Trading in these commodities has been more difficult in the current year, but this is due to the general weakness of the markets, but satisfactory business has been done and our position in this field has been further consolidated.

#### Export Trade

Our contribution to the export trade of this country has been well maintained, although in some of our markets restrictive licensing arrangements, necessitated by shortage of sterling, has increased the difficulties and recently discretionary measures have had a reverse effect on sales in some sterling areas. It is pleasing to note, however, that in the first six months

of the current financial year our exports from the United Kingdom have increased and have exceeded the value of £10,000,000 per annum.

As will be seen from the above comments, I have every reason to be satisfied with the progress reports for the first half of the financial year. It is nevertheless difficult to prophesy, especially during these uncertain times, but I have little doubt that you will be satisfied with our report this time, next year, which should show that your company has continued to prosper.

I am sure you will wish me to record our appreciation to our staff everywhere for their usual high standard of service. Their efforts have, as in the past, contributed materially to our success.

**Insect-Borne Diseases**

Dr. M. G. CANDAU, Director-General of the World Health Organization, in a message for World Health Day, the theme in which this year is insect-borne diseases are being increasingly held in check, they are not yet conquered. To achieve that final victory man will need all his intelligence and resourcefulness. Above all he will need to act in concert. For this group of diseases constitutes one of the greatest challenges to international health action. It will be a serious task to undertake these ancient enemies of mankind. It is already clear that the few insecticides, powerful weapons though they be, do not prove the final answer to the disease-carrying insect. Nor, there at present, any prospect of eradicating those diseases that have become permanently established among the domestic and wild animals. There they remain a constant threat calling for constant watchfulness."

These diseases, two from the Central Province of Kenya and one from Nyanza Province, have been invited to test the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board, through which all coffee produced in the Colony is sold.

**Dairy Industry in Kenya  
Statutory Control recommended**

CREATION OF A DAIRY INDUSTRY BOARD has been recommended by the committee of inquiry into the dairy industry of Kenya, appointed last September under the chairmanship of Mr. F. G. The committee's report states that 90% of the European farmers are members of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., which handles 77% of 20m. gallons of the country's total estimated production of whole milk, 10% of which receive about £3 mg annually.

About 32% of the production is consumed as liquid milk, 31% is sold in the form of cheese, dried milk, or other products, and the balance is butterfat. Neighboring African territories buy about 1m. lb. of butter, and about 1m. lb. is exported to the London market. The committee considers that the milk production of the European farming areas may rise within the next decade from the present level of about 37½ gallons to 100m. gallons, so that there will be great need to develop export markets for tinned and dried products and cheese, and to exert serious efforts to increase the local demand for milk, butter, cheese, cream, ice cream, and milk shakes.

Considerable increase of milk from the African land units is already reported, but it is not thought that much, if any, will be available for sale outside the African areas during the next 10 years. The above facts caused the committee to recommend statutory control of the industry.

A new highway which will eventually link Rutshuru in the Belgian Congo with Katunguru and Kasere in Zambia will be constructed by the Protectorate Government and the Government of the Belgian Congo. The road, which is 1000 ft wide, will reduce the distance to be traveled between Kasere and Rutshuru to 228 miles, against 305 miles via Bent or 220 miles via Kapole to the shortest routes.

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