

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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ALTHOUGH I am about
to describe a large gull the
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towards. They believe these birds and
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Britain's Exports Must Be Quickly Increased

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor

F. S. JOSEPH

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT to the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa, and indeed to the whole Commonwealth and Empire, than a strong Mother Country for Great Britain and the United Kingdom. The Commonwealth has traditionally regarded the Queen's realms overseas the best market in the world for their products, the finest source of supply for most of their manufactured requirements, and money for the development of their resources. Great Britain's economic, political and social condition is therefore of vital concern to all the Commonwealth. It is not too much to say that good government, good policy, good house-keeping, and good sense in the United Kingdom are among the basic conditions of Commonwealth progress, very much in the territories between the Limpopo and the Nile. Scarcely a month passes without some appeal for aid from one or other of them, those who make it tending to assume that the means to grant the request are readily available in London. That unhappily has ceased to be the case, because the reserves accumulated by generations of hard work and good husbandry have been dissipated by two wars, and because in the hands of the politicians of both parties have shone themselves maladroit stewards of the nation's money. Not until the position is greatly changed can British Governments overseas count confidently on that co-operation which until recently was almost automatic. The funds to meet their needs no longer exist in this country, with the regrettable consequence that some of them have already had to draw on foreign sources.

The stark facts were catalogued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech last week. In 1955 the United King-

dom was in general deficit to the extent of £103m. Whereas in 1954 there had been a surplus of £97m in the balance of the sterling area with the non-sterling area, last year there was a deficit of £10m, and the United Kingdom was responsible for no less than £251m. in that deterioration of £278m. Moreover, in 1955 the United Kingdom lost £229m from the central gold and dollar reserves, nearly a quarter of their total, leaving reserves which now represent only 8% of the annual turnover of the sterling area trade with the non-sterling world. What are we doing to remedy that desperate state of affairs? Shockingly little. Output per man rose by no more than 2% compared with 4% in the previous year, and industrial production increased by only 1% as against 7% in the previous year. The Chancellor did not state the elementary truth that bankruptcy would be the inevitable end of continued slackness of this kind, but members on both sides of the House of Commons emphasized the dire danger. Mr. Ronald Russell pointed out that British exports to the rest of the world in the first nine months of 1955 had shown an increase of only 6% on the comparable figures for the previous year, whereas Western Germany's increase was 17%, that of the United States 12%, and that of Japan 24%. Even in business with the sterling area United Kingdom shipments rose only 1%, whereas those of the United States advanced 18%, of Western Germany 28%, and of Japan 48%. To those who might hightail Mr. F. Blackburn asked that practically every major country in the world had done better than the United Kingdom in the indices of production and exports, and Secretary Leader Cooper asserted that British manufacturers could add £300m to their covers as trade in

most regrettably the budget offers no direct incentive to higher exports, and Mr. Chelvynd therefore proposed that manufacturers who expanded their overseas trade should be relieved of some of their purchase tax liability at home. British Prior-Palmer, saying that the colony would founder if it could not compete with the Germans and Japanese in particular, and give prompt delivery, called for abandonment of all thought on both sides of industry and recognition that all engaged in it must work for the salvation of the country. There was an insistence, next, for much better industrial leadership, not least by employers. Mr. Howard spoke impressively on that theme, condemning the appalling lack of moral standards in so many people towards their jobs, be it men who fiddle their expense accounts or those who "hidn't the pen in the ink". The moment he thought, resembling the phoney war period of 1940, when everyone looked for a year, it was not that sober note that the first day's debate ended.

Many speakers in the next two days focused attention on the unsatisfactory trade position. Among the points made was that British production of manufactured goods rose last year by 10% while world trade rose only 5%. The unsatisfactory trade position, while world trade rose, increased 16% and that, according to the Economic Commission for Europe, net fixed investment as a percentage of net national production was only 1% in the United Kingdom compared with 10% in France, 9% in Turkey, 10% in Greece, 11% in Sweden, 12% in Italy, 13% in the Netherlands and 14% in West Germany, and Austria, 21% in Norway and 22% in Denmark. The experts made it plain that the heavy balance of payments deficit was the result of basic goods bought abroad, and was dismissed by the authority of the Economic Survey, which says that basic goods and imports last year rose only by 6% while those of food, drink, and tobacco increased by 21% and other manufactured goods by 25%. Moreover, imports from the dollar area were £22m. more than in the one year 1954-55, and exports from other countries outside the sterling area were 16% higher, whereas exports from the sterling area increased by a mere 2%. The Survey was also quoted as saying that C.I.E. exports to the sterling area did not keep pace either with the expansion of sterling area imports or with the rates of

increase achieved in sterling area markets by our main competitors. So, in consequence of our failure to send them the right goods at the right price at the right time, Commonwealth countries were turning to the United States, Germany, Japan, and other countries. The speaker, who contrasted the increase of 15% in the United Kingdom exports to the United States with an increase in imports from the U.S.A. to 68%, wanted the Ottawa system restored and brought up to date.

Mr. Gordon Weaver argued that the emphasis of the budget should have been on higher exports and greater investment, and said that the only international table headed by the United Kingdom was that of **Banking for Life**, whereas in the past four years prices had risen by 1% in Western Germany and 5% in the United States, the United Kingdom figure was nearly 24%. Between 1953 and 1955 United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth had fallen by 3.2%, while imports from dollar areas had increased by 27%. Dr. Mabon declared that the country was battling for its life, and that it was treacherous to suggest that it was well off. Mr. Cyril Davies was emphatic that there could be no solution except by harder work, but that whether the welfare state could be maintained on a one-day week was a very notable exception. The speeches were not paralytic but full of anxiety. There was a general plea for more success in measures to stimulate saving and for promises to cut Government expenditure by £100m. (not a very heroic measure in a total bill of £2,000m.) but Conservative M.P.s. are gravely disappointed that he has not made proposals to intensify export activities. More export trade is after all the condition of the standard of living in this country, and equally of the welfare of a prosperous Commonwealth and Empire.

Statements Worth Noting

"The establishment of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has come about at just the right time. Twenty years ago would have been too early from the racial point of view. But in the last 25 years or so there has been a great transformation. We are considerably more enlightened towards the Africans, while before we were too illiterate." Lord Malvern, Federal Prime Minister.

"Unless the Bill provides for the elimination of all racial discriminations and provides within the fundamental basis of Federal citizenship equal opportunities for progress and advancement for all races, the Federal House will be built on sand." Mr. R. C. Dickett, M.P., commenting on the Proposed Federal Citizenship and Franchise Bill.

Notes By The Way

Related Resignation

AN UNUSUAL SITUATION has been regularized by the resignation from the Uganda Electricity Board and the Uganda Development Corporation of Mr. N. Main, Minister of Corporations and General Communications. When he became a member of those boards, and it is regrettable that this should have been postponed so long. It is unfortunate that, according to an official statement issued in Uganda a few days ago, the Uganda Electricity Board has, as an interim measure, accepted a statement defining its future relations with Government which permits the Minister to give the board directions of a general character, "in consulting its members." The U.E.B. was, under its statute, status as an independent body in order to remove it from Government control, and that independence is seriously infringed by any arrangement which empowers a Minister to give directions.

The Right of Interference

HE OUGHT, OF COURSE, to be well-thoroughly informed about the undertaking, its finances and its development plans, but he should surely not have any right of interference. That intrudes upon the responsibility of the directors. They are either responsible enough to conduct the undertaking satisfactorily after consulting and suggestions of advice which the Minister (or anyone else) may make, or they are men in whom the Government has only partial confidence. If they are considered competent to fulfil the duties with which they were entrusted there ought to be no question of directions from a Minister. If they admit the right of such intervention, they simultaneously admit by implication that their competence and their responsibility are and should be limited — and that, I repeat, is an invasion of the principle on which the board was

Unfortunate Decision

MR. MAIN has been in the peculiar position of being a member of the U.E.B. since its establishment and for some months the Minister concerned with that and other corporations. He may well feel that any "direction" which he might ever wish to give would be for the benefit of the Uganda Electricity Board, and as members may consider that they can repose confidence in his judgment. This, however, is a matter of principle, not of persons. There might at some time be a Minister of Corporations of poor judgment, so that he might give some direction which would be regarded by the Council of Directors, which if no controversy would have to choose between an unwise colleague and a knowing him.

It is obvious, a majority of the Ministers might be persuaded for reasons entirely unconnected with the point at issue, that it was better to try to bluff their way through than to admit a wrong and risk a Government crisis. Such a result is inherent in the unfortunate decision now made, and I hope the point will not be overlooked in the matter to be debated in the Legislative Council, as it certainly ought to be.

Some Progress of U.D.C.

SOME PROGRESS is reported by the Uganda Development Corporation, and will be seen from the fact that, on the basis of this year. The net profit of the group for 1955 is £263,049 compared handsomely with the £114,246 of the previous year, though, as Mr.

E. Simpson, the chairman, has emphasized, considerable sums are employed in the development of projects which have not yet reached the earning stage. Indeed, at the end of the year more than £100,000 was invested in equity capital, concerns not yet in production, it does not seem unduly optimistic, therefore, to expect still better results for the current year, by the middle of which the Kisenko mine should be producing copper concentrates (and the U.D.C. interest in that company amounts to £85,000). The cement company is in process of trialing its production; a new asphalt cement manufacturing company will shortly be selling its products; the expansion of tea growing on the Uganda Equator promises well; and there is a new oil company. The summary of the position of the Uganda Development Corporation.

Important Negotiations

ALTHOUGH THE REPORTS naturally refer to about aspects of the Tororo mineral company, in which the corporation has always done very high hopes, and which is a concern in which one of the largest mineral companies in the world works, last year, I was surprised if a favourable announcement is not made at a very early date. I happen to know that negotiations in another quarter have made very substantial progress. Indeed, binding agreements may already have been signed. Widely, the directors of the U.D.C. consider it essential to engage the interest of a commercial partner of high standing, and it is likely that Uganda will soon hear of plans for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers. Such a project would be of great importance, not least to Kenya for their sun-dried wide market in that colony for such products if they can be produced at prices which East African agriculture can afford to pay.

Loosing the Battle of Ideas

WHAT HAPPENS IN THE MIDDLE EAST is of incalculable importance to East and Central Africa, and indeed, to such distant realms as Australia and New Zealand. In the opinion of Great-General Sir John Gubb (Gubb is a name we have perhaps lost during the last year more in the Middle East than in the previous 250 years). That judgment, from a man of exceptional experience, represents one of the most condemnations of the policy of Mr. Government in the United Kingdom which has yet been uttered. He has expressed it to me at a luncheon in London, recently given, nearly referring to the anti-British broadcasts from Cairo, the also said, "In the past statesmen generally delivered their speeches to well-informed audiences. Nowadays, by means of radio, they address themselves to savages. In the jungle and Bedouin life." The prevailing situation is that these people are now accessible to agitators who, speaking from the security of their own home town, can urge people to riot and commit murder, arson, and rebellion.

The Price of Appasement

IT IS A LONG TIME THE FOREIGN OFFICE did not even protest, and when it did base itself on exploitation, his words were quickly coupled with the offer of many millions of pounds towards the cost of the High Dam Project at Aswan — though the Sudanese great area which would be flooded, had not even been mentioned in the plan, but had, indeed, been treated with complete hostility and vigorously at the failure of the

Egyptian, the late Sir Hugh, about the division of the Nile waters. But it was thought more important to appease the unappeasable egotism of Sir Anthony Eden had insisted on doing the Sudan and the Suez Canal zone - than to solve the demands of the Sudanese for fair treatment.

Mr. A. B. Patel to Leave Kenya

MR. A. B. PATEL, the Asian Minister without Portfolio in the Government of Kenya, tells me that he will not be a candidate at the forthcoming general election because he has decided to leave Kenya to go to an institution known as Shri Chhatrapati Shastri, an international university in Pondicherry. His decision is not due to any desire to leave Kenya for India or retirement, but because the aims and ideals of this international institution strongly appeal to him. He wants to devote the rest of his life to its support and to qualify himself for the high posts for which the institution stands. He will be in India to study for a year or thereabouts - for there has not, to my knowledge, been consideration of the suggestion that, having made a great success of his career in Kenya, he was withdrawing to India to enjoy the fruits of his labours; while his continued presence and activity could make a valuable

contribution to the development of a multi-racial government in Kenya. His departure will be seen certainly not mourned by white men.

Favours Multi-Racial Policy

THE SUDANESE minister writes: "There are only those who will voluntarily and peacefully take up the work of the multi-racial experiment in government, and I hope to entertain no doubts from the Indian side on this score. My departure will be justifiably he adds. The leaders of the European community should not approve a longer yardstick in favour of Indian Readers than the case of their own colleagues. The Government will certainly severely tax for the next few years, one of the strongest and most stabilizing influences among the Asians of East Africa, to thereby Kenya and contribute in his personal life. It has been a considerable factor in favour of the multi-racial experiment of fair a world. It has received the approval of many Kenyans. Mr. Patel has made no secret of his opinion that elected Ministers should represent some form of multi-racial electorate, in the absence of which the Government is, he holds, more like a coalition of representatives of the various races than an expression of multi-racial opinion."

Colonial Development Corporation's Expanding Programme

Now in 20th Century in East and Central Africa

MR. H. NUTCOMBE HUME, deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts last week on the work of the D.C. and Mr. Norton provided:

The corporation said Mr. Hume had no projects in hand, had sanctioned expenditure of only £55 million there, and had advanced and used more than £37 million.

He continued: "In the first place..."

Capital sanctioned for projects in East Africa amounts to £13.3m; the amount employed at the end of 1955 was £7.9m. Of 13 projects in the region, six are for investigating and developing mineral resources (mainly copper, iron, uranium, coal in Tanganyika, and copper, gold, silver and zinc in Kenya). The Kilimanjaro copper mine in the Ruwenzori Mountains, in the development of which the corporation is in partnership with the Ugandan Development Corporation and an experienced Canadian mining firm, will eventually, railway extension, materials assist the development of the Western Province of Uganda.

In the Southern Province of Tanganyika the corporation has spent over £400,000 in providing the means of exploitable quantities of good coal, but the development awaits the provision of a railway link. At this considerable development could follow in that area.

Another valuable contribution to Tanganyika development is the wattle-growing scheme at Njombe. Here some 30,000 trees are being planted with black wattle, the bark of which is used for the production of tanning extract. None of the corporation's own staff, the local Africans are being encouraged and helped to grow 2,000 acres of their own wattle. A processing factory is now being built, and the project will result in the introduction of a new wood and a new industry to an area where Africans previously were barely able to sustain themselves on soil which, though good for wattle, was very poor for food crops.

As a most under-developed area, the provision of electricity is a vital element of development in East Africa. The construction of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station has opened up great possibilities in that direction, and to assist Kenya to take advantage of this source of power, the Corporation is sponsoring a scheme of test and development at the Kenya Power Gen. Ltd. This is in keeping with one of the main functions of the Corporation, to improve the power situation in the region.

An interesting development in Kenya's East African States, Ltd. in Nairobi. This was a small plant started by the Government during the war, and was sold to it over and subsequently entered into partnership of Dunlop, Ltd. who now manage it. A rubber factory has been constructed, and the facilities for producing soap and other manufactures are in progress.

Activities of the Federation

At the time the Federation was established the Corporation was growing tung and tobacco in Nyasaland and had, in partnership with the Northern Rhodesian Government, established a cement factory in Northern Rhodesia. It had made a loan to Central African Airways to finance the purchase of new modern aircraft, and a very thorough two years investigation had been made into the possibilities of commercial re-plantation on the Nyika plateau in Northern Nyasaland.

Since Federation loans have been made available to all three territorial Governments to help in their schemes for the better housing of Africans, the Corporation's factor in economic as well as social development. Commercial activities have been thought of by Chilanga Cement Ltd. and the plant has been expanded to triple its original capacity. Development of the plantation projects in Nyasaland has gone forward, but their ultimate success will depend very largely on the provision of communications and the securing of markets.

The of Corporation capital pay sanctioned by the Government in the Federation is £6m. of which £2.5m. has already been employed.

The major economic activities in the Highlands are, of course, the cattle trade, and the corporate farms stimulated by the development of ranching since by the abolition of Lobasi, which has introduced a useful and profitable industry to the Protectorate and enabled the return of proceeds from processing and by products which formerly went to neighbouring territories.

The Acid Test

In the early years of the corporation, when it was under a strong popular urge to show 'vibroids' and 'concrete' activity in Colonial development, many large-scale schemes were started, which failed to stand the test of common sense and commercial soundness. Consequently the money expended on them was lost, as was the repayment of the money, as well as the fact on its way to eventually become a heavy financial burden on the Government.

The Government recognized the corporation's difficulty and agreed to waive the interest due on abandoned projects which had been started before 1955. They also agreed to write off the paid capital on all of these early failures. But when this plan came to be discussed in detail, it emerged that the amount to be written off was more than half that which the corporation considered would be within the offer. We learned that public and Parliament would be glad of the idea, whereas a heavy burden of several million pounds would have still remained. The corporation therefore cancelled the offer and instead transferred the amount to a special account, as is shown in the balance sheet for 1955, something over £4m.

From the corporation's start in 1954 to 1955 there has been a decline every year, out as a result of a phasing out of hopeless projects and a policy of retrenchment and re-orientation of some of the annual deficits. They are greatly reduced in recent years. In 1955 the corporation is able for the first time to show a surplus on the year's operations. It has also shown a surplus on the year's operations and with careful and realistic management, the corporation should show a surplus in the year's operations.

A major corporation engaged in Colonial development on any other form of enterprise, would have had a similar surplus in the year which fails to maintain its position and to serve the public with interest of dividends.

Not Short Cuts

There is a widespread urge and a real need to develop the underdeveloped areas of the world. All kinds of international organizations and local development corporations have been set up, all with good ends and available resources of capital and man-power. But there can be no short cuts to development, particularly in a rural context. If projects are to be economically sound and worthwhile, there must be a cautious and realistic approach.

In this respect, the colonial States are under the corporation works a salutary. Proposals for immediate large-scale development must be looked at with much scepticism. There must often be several years of patient experimentation and that before it can be known whether a given crop or a mineral can be produced in a worthwhile way. All this means delay and expense, so there must be some certainty that the immediate return will be such as to justify the cost of the experiment and development, which must be detailed research into markets and the closest possible forecast of prices.

In tropical agriculture, the best of many Colonies' economies, it is known that the soil, about plant and rainfall, and the weather, about the varieties of crops and rainfall for these elements to be launched successfully in a hurry. A great deal more has yet to be learned about the general principles of agriculture in the tropics, and even when the general ideas look attractive socially and politically, but so long as the corporation is required to work on a strictly commercial basis, there can be introduced an element of unreliability. The Government and the corporation will generally benefit from the corporation's field.

One outstanding factor in Colonial development is the vital needs for honest and competent managers on the spot. There are not enough qualified and competent men of the right calibre for all the jobs that will be done. Wherever possible, the corporation seeks to ring in its capabilities and to give the prize which already have a good organization and a high standard of management, but even this is not universal, and it is of always necessary. The long-term

alternative is for the corporation to set up a trained staff, but again this cannot be done in a hurry.

There has been some criticism of the corporation's policy of lending money to other people to carry out development projects instead of direct development itself. The making of loans has no special priority in corporation policy, but the purposes for which loans have been made, namely the provision of power, communications, housing, and so on, are all of greater value to the Colonies concerned, because they provide funds for basic development which will pay for the interest for a period much needed for secondary development. The assured income from loans will cover its overhead charges, also, and the corporation has greater freedom of manoeuvre in its financial policy.

Ministers Resign from Boards But Take Power of Direction

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has decided that Ministers should not be members of statutory boards and corporations, and the Ministry of Corporations and Regional Communications has issued a statement defining the position of Ministers. An N.M. Mainubi related to the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. and the Uganda Electricity Board.

When those bodies were established there was no Ministerial representation on the boards. Senior Government officials and members of the Executive Council were therefore appointed directors in order to secure Government control of policy. Ministers who were members of the boards have now resigned and amendments to the laws are being considered for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Government.

The U.E.B. has accepted a statement defining its future dealings with the Government which gives the Minister power to give the directions of a general character to the board and to nominate members. It also ensures that the Minister will be consulted on any undertaking only in so far as it is with the general programme settled with the Minister from time to time, and it grants him facilities for obtaining information about the projects, budgets and activities of the board.

The Uganda Development Corporation, in which the Government holds the sole interest, has directed its chairman to keep the Ministers of Corporations and Regional Communications constantly advised about general matters concerning the progress of the subsidiary companies. The Minister is to be advised of any proposed changes of policy with regard to the subsidiaries and of any substantial increase proposed in the capital structure.

[Comment is made in 'The Way'.

Federal Defence Council

A DEFENCE COUNCIL for the Federation has been appointed. The chairman is the Prime Minister and Ministers of Defence, Lord Malvern, and the other members are Mr. G. Gibson, Secretary of Defence, Mr. M. B. Bony, Under-Secretary for Defence, Major General Staff, Colonel J. M. and Acting Deputy Commodore, D. S. Jacklin, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Air Colonel J. M. and Acting Deputy Chief of the General Staff, and Brigadier T. Jordan, officer in charge of administration, and secretary is Mr. M. Thomson.

In Nairobi there are far more places where people regularly spend their sums on food, drink, and dancing than in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which has a European population four times that of Nairobi. Kenya Weekly News.

New Chairman and Deputy Chairman for B.O.A.C.

Widespread Concern Over Minister's Radical Change of Policy

MR. GERARD D'ERLANGER, aged 49, a member of the banking family, has been appointed chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation for a period of five years by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation in succession to Sir Miles Thomas, who recently intimated his wish to retire.

The new chairman, formerly a director of British Overseas Airways in 1946, was managing director for a short while and became chairman in 1947. Two years later he resigned and was engaged with the then Minister. In 1952 he was appointed to the Transport Advisory Committee, of which he was a part-time deputy chairman in 1954. From 1939 to 1946 he was a director of B.O.A.C. In succession to Sir Miles Thomas, he will be part-time chairman although the Minister has said that, at first, he will spend almost all his time to be a C.E.O. with Sir George Robert, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, as full-time deputy chairman. Both will take up their new duties on May 1. As the chief executive officer is still to be appointed, the board.

Sir Miles Thomas, who has been chairman and chief executive for the past eight years, has received a salary of £7,500 and an expense allowance of £1,000 a year on his own request. Mr. d'Erlander will receive no salary. That of Sir George Robert is to be £500. The new chairman and the deputy chairman have seen service as air pilots.

Lord Rennell Resigns

Lord Rennell, deputy chairman of the corporation, has resigned because he considers that it is wrong to have a part-time chairman and a full-time deputy. He thought such an arrangement tantamount to having a colonel commanding troops with an adjutant on the orders room at the time and in charge of the troops.

When Mr. George Strauss criticized the Minister in the House of Commons, Mr. Watkinson said that the facts about Mr. d'Erlander's connexion with the airway corporations were greatly to his credit, and that the Government considered that the chairman ought not to be chief executive also.

It was the job of the chairman and the managing director, as he preferred to call the chief executive, to be abroad and about their business, and there must therefore be a third full-time responsible member of the board who could be at home carrying on the day-to-day duties of the corporation.

The decisions of Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Civil Aviation, have received a hostile Press reception. The *Daily Telegraph* wrote:

Mr. Watkinson seems to want to bring the corporation more closely under the wing of his own Ministry. This seems to be the real effect of the appointment of a part-time chairman and of a full-time deputy chairman. It is the professional civil servant. There have been instances since the war of civil servants taking up high positions in the nationalized industries, but they have not generally proved to be a success. No precedents could be worked out. That is the way to kill independence and initiative. The great domestic monopolies coal, electricity, the railways may possibly survive without any large measure of these qualities, but they are the life-blood of B.O.A.C., which is in daily competition with the airlines of the world.

How are the problems of policy within the corporation to be solved? The chairman is so large the chief executive. It is logical that there should be one man to decide what to do and another to do it. In principle it is commendable. But the difficulty depends on the relationships between the policy makers and executives. The appointment of a chief executive has still to be made. It is quite essential that it should not be a character likely to lead to friction at the top.

When he resigned Sir Miles Thomas to whom the corporation owes so much, spoke of resignation, and it is possible that if the full implications of the word were dis-

closed to him sympathy would be on his side. Not the least disadvantage of nationalization is that it inevitably encourages those temperamentally inclined to shirk responsibility and display initiative.

Not to Government Departments

The *Sunday Times* said in a short leading article: "The suspicion remains that the deputy chairman is really to be the watch-dog of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Treasury, a suspicion supported by the way in which the appointments were made."

Civil servants ought not to be appointed to executive posts in nationalized industries. A civil servant throughout his career should be single-mindedly devoted to the service of his department and his Ministers. He ought to be prepared to undergo promotion to put himself at the head of a new industry, whether publicly or privately owned.

In bodies like B.O.A.C. it does harm to promote if such top posts are treated as outposts of the young executive working his way up. State industries are not Government departments, and the more distinct their character and personnel can be, the better.

The *Observer* said: "The B.O.A.C. is a company operating in the world's most competitive financial business, needs a chairman for it to deal with a fair and expert knowledge of his company and of its relations to politicians and industry, and also a chief executive with the same knowledge of the business of running airlines, who can make the small decisions which may mean the difference between a hopelessly at a profit or a loss."

The new appointments mean in effect that B.O.A.C. will be run by a deputy chairman, a former civil servant near the retiring age, while the post of chief executive is done by a tradesman. Mr. Watkinson would be wise to think again.

Many other newspapers have commented in similar terms.

The air correspondent of the *Sunday Times* wrote: "My inquiries reveal that soon after Sir Miles Thomas asked to be relieved of his responsibilities as chairman of B.O.A.C.'s part-time board, a new chairman and in the third week of March, the new chairman was appointed. The members of the administration, they argued that, as stated and continuing in the corporation's affairs at this crucial time were of paramount importance, the vacancies should be filled from within."

One member of the corporation was Lord Burnley, who has served for nearly 10 years as a part-time member of the B.O.A.C. board and as chairman of the board's technical committee. His formal term of membership was due to expire at the end of March, and no thinking that it would not be renewed had been given. His surprise was profound when the Minister in a letter dated April 3, informed him that his membership would not be renewed.

No Consultation with Chairman of Board

From their own last Wednesday no consultation took place between the Minister or his officials and the retiring chairman or members of the board of B.O.A.C. about its top structure.

There is a widespread feeling between the retiring chairman and the Minister. Indeed, Sir Miles Thomas was reluctant to comment on the new appointments, says that he has received from Mr. Watkinson a letter couched in the warmest terms of appreciation for what he has done. He was not, however, informed of the new appointments until they were made public, and then by telephone less than a week before the Press release was issued.

Lord Rennell, at that moment part-time deputy chairman of the corporation, had, however, been told of the proposed appointments on the previous day, although there is provision in the Act for two deputy chairmen in B.O.A.C. — a relic of the absorption of British South American Airways in 1949 — he promptly resigned.

For the man of his business experience and confidence to be asked to take these drastic steps in flight manner, although it does not seem to have attracted as much notice as it would seem to warrant.

The political correspondent of the paper suggested that the expense allowance of Mr. d'Erlander would be £2,000 a year, double that going to Sir Miles Thomas.

Commenting on the decision of the Minister not to renew his appointment to the board, Lord Burnley has said: "It would appear that the Minister of Transport thinks the advantage of having someone fresh is of greater value than the cumulative experience of a senior part-time member of the board."

trade, but they are reported to have lived in the ruins of what must have been a considerable town—with mosques, a cemetery, and a palace that had been "wonderfully populated since Vasco de Gama's coming."

Indian Influence

The fort, the most prominent surviving monument of this city, was built on the site of an earlier one by the Portuguese admiral Almeida, and the Portuguese officials and soldiers were stationed in it. Among other buildings, it goes to the great mosque, which has now been planned for the first time. It was in disrepair in the 19th century, though still in use when Ibn Battuta visited the town about 1350, and its restoration was completed about 1450. It is built on a remarkable plan, which is to be compared with Gultarga, in India, showing Indian influences so long ago. There are other great cities on neighbouring islands—Songo, Saraland and Sanjiva Kaiti.

At Songo Mhara were more than 300 porcelains bowls. The widespread use of Chinese porcelain in houses, mosques, and tombs is of great potential value archaeologically when we know more about the porcelain in question. But its use in this fashion is a confession of poverty on the part of the Arab builders. By and large, this East Coast Islamic architecture is by the poorer, least imaginative, and is tradesman's architecture, with utility buildings of a peculiarly humdrum kind. The plastering of imported clump upon their concrete surfaces is a substitute for thought and skill and taste. The resultant mixture of Woodworth and Westwood Scrubbs is of great potential historic interest, but no one could accuse it of being great art or architecture.

Traders probably reached Somalia, the Abbasid capital north of Baghdad, in the 9th century. Marco Polo in the 13th century describes the route followed by this trafficking from China to India and then to Zanzibar. Walking along the coasts of the Swahili islands of Mafia, on at Lamu, one can still fill one's pockets with scraps of celadon of blue and other wares from China or from the little-known factories in Persia and elsewhere which supplied the East African coast.

Chinese Shells

Mr. Mather picked up Chinese shells in Somalia, not only on the coast but also in the islands at the junction of the Ethiopian borders. Here, in a series of inland basins, 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, he saw typical appreciable quantities of Chinese celadon and various shades of blue, red, white, and white porcelain. These were probably brought for inland as Rhodesia, where at Zimbabwe, they helped Dr. Caton to date the most spectacular of the African antiquities.

Our knowledge of minor Chinese fabrics and the quality of provincial wares is still very elementary and uncertain. There is a challenge, and more than a chance, to enlarge our knowledge of Chinese ceramics and to use this knowledge to bring order into the present chaos of official shells in all the world.

The problems are to preserve and explore. For preservation Government action is needed and urgently. For exploration, whether above or below ground, wider reaction in both Africans and non-Africans can cooperate. We need a school or institute of historical and archaeological research, somewhat on the lines of the existing institutions in Rome, Athens, Ankara, and elsewhere, but on a more comprehensive scale, and steps which will hinder territorial rivalries. The scheme, however successful, are now being taken to bring such a school into existence. It will be the first in the British Empire and Commonwealth.

Handling the Press

A CIRCULAR to the Press has been issued to heads of departments by the Nyasaland Government. It points out that "within the limitations necessarily imposed by the public interest it is the Government's policy to provide the press with such information as it requires. Information may be obtained on technical subjects by the Government. The appointment of a Press Liaison Officer for each department is suggested."

The modern Rhodesian farmer is prepared to learn from the research stations and from the experts employed to help. That is a totally different spirit from the one I found when I came to the colony's Lord Malvern, Federal Prime Minister, addressing farmers at a field day at the Grasslands Research Station, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

Taking Risks to Avoid Disaster

Mr. Blundell and King Canute

SUB-STEPHEN KING-HALL, editor of *Natural News-Letter*, writes in the current issue:

The European and Asian minorities in Kenya may find themselves in a perilous position through the inevitable growth of African representation on the African voters' rolls. Mr. Blundell is reported to have said in Nakuru on March 12 that a common roll would be extremely dangerous to minority communities.

His assumption that communal electoral rolls will not be more dangerous seems to depend upon how much of one can put in the likelihood of another of his remarks being practical politics. I refer to his observation that he believed that the time would come when Africans would have to be told "So far and no farther." He said in Kenya that would make me think of King Canute. Mr. Blundell is no die-hard, and talks of co-operation between the races, but if the idea he advanced that he would cope with the growing demand by non-white races for more representation by arriving at a situation where Europeans became leaders of all the country and not only of their own race is his final thought on the subject of leadership, the outlook is not very hopeful.

Another point which is sometimes overlooked in discussions on franchise qualifications is the sound official judgment by no authority to be found amongst surplus payers, big business men, or even intellectuals. In an illiterate peasant in Europe a shepherd on the farm, a pig conductor in a garden, or an African in a tribal area may be very well qualified to choose a representative. Mass democracy in the West has many lessons to learn, and the only school which is practical is the voting booth. The difficulty in multi-racial societies which faces the European is the need to take risks in order to vote.

Capricorn African Society

Quality, Not Quantity, in the Franchise

ONE OF THE FRANCHISES of the contemporary scene is that the world is governed by "great ideas," said Laurens van der Post when he outlined the aims and purposes of the Capricorn African Society at a meeting in Nyasaland in Limbe, Nyasaland. "We believe we have produced a whole idea which can stand up in any court of conscience or justice."

The Capricorn Society had bridged the gap between idea and action. It was important for Europeans to realize that power was justified only if it was used with a maximum understanding of those over whom they had power. The solution of Africa's problems must be found in Africa, "out of our own life."

There must be quality rather than mere quantity in the franchise. Hence the society's policy of the multiple vote. The freedom to vote must be exact.

Colonel David Stirling, the society's president, said when answering questions that by the end of August he may be in a position, at least in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, to persuade existing political parties to take up his proposals. We are much more inclined to feel that having a man enter the political field is a good thing.

The society plans to hold a conference in Nyasaland in June, when its "blue-print for action" will be presented to the public.

The Capricorn African Society will hold its third annual conference in London on April 28 and 29, when the principal speakers will be the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. John Hare, Minister of State for Colonial Trade Unions in the East Africa developments in African society in Southern Rhodesia, and trends in Nyasaland are among the subjects for discussion.

Communist Activity in Africa

America and the Colonial Powers

MR. GEORGE W. ALLEN, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, said on Saturday when addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia:

"Britain has publicly announced its policy of helping the countries of Africa towards independence, and its record in Asia is an earnest of its sincerity. In line with its policy as a responsible Power, however, it does not wish to create perhaps greater problems by precipitate actions which the granting of immediate independence might create. This is a time when political vacuums are a great danger to world peace.

"All of the so-called Colonial Powers represented on the continent of Africa are our friends and allies in the world-wide contest between the free and Communist worlds. Relationships established by them with countries in Africa date from an era when the concepts of international relations were different.

"No one but a demagogue would deny that basic advantages were brought to the African territories by this process of opening wider horizons, and that, in fact, the impetus towards modern nationhood grew out of these contacts with Western civilization.

Economic Relations

"Furthermore, in the course of this relationship between the Metropolitan Powers and the African territories there grew up interlocking economic relations, the violent disruption of which would seriously weaken our European allies. Similarly, a sudden break of these tie-lines would create conditions of political and economic instability most harmful to our African friends.

"It is more largely a question of transition in the relationship into a co-operative endeavour by which the newly emerging States in Africa achieve and maintain their national self-respect and apply in their own way the benefits of their national resources.

"Turning to the subject of racialism, Mr. Allen said that the experience of the United States in developing harmonious race relations within its own area should teach Americans to approach the problem of race elsewhere in the world with humility. They should remember that relations between people of different races who lived together in multi-racial States involved deep-seated emotion and prejudices which could be overcome only gradually.

"Having referred to evidence of Communist activity in Africa from Egypt to the Cape, and said that a free and friendly Africa was extremely important to United States security, Mr. Allen concluded:

Basic Sympathy

"Because of our origins and traditions we are basically in sympathy with the desire of independence and nationhood of the emerging States, but we are also the friends and allies of the Powers who must help to share this new status. This places us in a position from which we hope and believe our influence can be exerted to make the transformation of Africa a process of orderly evolution, and not one of violent revolution.

In a leading article on Monday *The Times* commented:

"Mr. Allen, in pointing to the danger if Africa should shortly become one of the uncommitted continents, went farther than is usual among Americans in declaring that their traditional anticommunist bias has little relevance to present conditions.

"All of the so-called Colonial Powers represented on the continent of Africa are our friends and allies in the world-wide contest between the free and Communist worlds," he declared.

"In angling our Soviet overtures to Libya, Ethiopia, and Liberia, he was pointing to a real danger that threatens Africa, since Colonial Power is withdrawn. The Communists have made little progress in Colonial Africa. This is certainly not for want of trying. The present leaders of African nationalists, at any rate in the British territories, are not Communist-inclined.

"The situation, however, will change radically when a substantial proportion of African Colonies become self-governing. It is possible to look forward to a time in the near future, perhaps in under five years, when practically the whole of the shoulder of West Africa will constitute a free, neutral, and uncommitted area. When that happens all kinds of stresses and strains will develop which are not visible now. There will be the need for opposition leaders to seek following by adopting policies of the extreme left.

"Regional rifts, such as those already becoming apparent in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, may become more pronounced and will certainly offer opportunities for mischief-makers. There will be the temptation also to mobilize West African opinion against the policies of the Union Government in the South if they remain the same as they are now. All this would be fertile ground for Communist intervention of the kind that is being tried in the Middle East now.

"For these reasons Britain needs all the support she deserves from the United States in giving these territories the best possible chance of achieving their self-government in a deliberate, orderly, and peaceful manner. Nothing would be more certain to change the whole area into chaos, and make it an easy prey to Communist domination, than a precipitate withdrawal hastened by external political pressures, rather than by a calculated judgment of the potentialities of the situation on the spot."

Exploits of Pseudo-Gangs in Kenya

DETAILS OF THE EXPLOITS of the Kenya Police Special Force, known as "pseudo-gangs", are to be published for the first time. These units, composed of loyal Africans and former members of Mau Mau who have come over to the Government side, and led by Europeans drawn mainly from the Kenya Regiment and the Intelligence Department disguised as Kikuyu and had in 1955, have been operating in the forest for nearly three years. They have mixed with Mau Mau gangs, attending some of their meetings in the quest for information.

Among the successes of the pseudo-gangs have been the killing of "General" Kapteina, the most skillful terrorist leader, and the capture of "General" Tanganyika.

Many awards for gallantry have been made to members of the Special Force. Among the recipients of the George Cross was Mr. Peter Nicholas, who with eight Africans took possession of a Mau Mau hide-out occupied by 20 sleeping terrorists, 12 of whom were killed. Communist attacks lasted for several hours.

The first official mention of the pseudo-gangs occurred last September, when reference to their activities was made by error in citations of awards for gallantry.

Partnership and Co-operation

MR. JOHN H. HARE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said on Sunday when speaking in Bury St. Edmunds:

"We are seeing many years of patient and imaginative effort in our Colonial territories come to fruition. It has been the policy of successive British Governments to help these territories equip themselves to manage their own affairs. It has been our object to make them sturdy and reliant nations providing a full and happy life for their peoples through democratic institutions.

"But the achievement of a sturdy independence is not an end in itself. The end is that they should contribute to the vigour and vitality of the Commonwealth as a whole, through the energy that independence and self-reliance can bring.

"We hear a great deal about self-government and self-determination. But they are not the sole criteria of good government. What they are are Dead Sea fruit. The things that really make for good government and the welfare of the peoples are partnership and co-operation.

"That is the Commonwealth ideal—the co-operation of a group of self-governing, independent peoples with a common historical tradition. That is the great end which our Colonial policy is designed to serve."



“What subject is the Headmaster swotting up?”

“Flooring. He’s looking for some suitable flooring for the new school, that will meet the needs of the Board of Governors. Really, a material that will stand up to tropical conditions and give plenty of hard wear.”

“That could be Semastic Tiles—the best white tiles and termites—and mould and fungi.”

“How about heat and noise—it’s a good idea to keep those down to the minimum.”

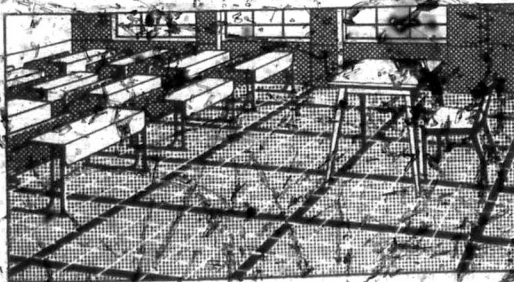
“The resilience of Semastic Tiles—which also helps by the way—makes them very quiet and easy to walk on, and they’re certainly cool.”

“In the event of structural sub-floor cracking occurring—how bad is the effect on Semastic Tiles?”

“About as little as you could expect—Semastic Tiles conform to the sub-floor.”

“Lightness and reduction of thickness are a great help in the high multi-stories buildings, too, of course—how about cleaning—probably unskilled labour will be the only form of cleaning available.”

“Semastic Tiles need no special cleaning techniques—nothing the most unskilled labour can’t do. They’re completely impervious, you see. That means they’re hygienic, as well as easy to clean. In every respect, Semastic Tiles—developed by the Semtex Company especially for use in tropical countries—are the best you can have.”



SEMASTIC

DECORATIVE TILES

VINTAGE TILES

DOMESTIC TILES

PERSONALIA

LORD and LADY HUDSON have been visiting East Africa.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has arrived in this country from Tanganyika.

SIR JOSEPH BALL has been elected to the board of Corporation Syndicate, Ltd.

MR. KENNETH DE LOURCY has left London for a short visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. MOON, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, is on leave in this country.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, has been in London for a few days.

MR. ANTHONY CAYZER has been elected vice-chairman of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping.

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law and Education, has been visiting Nyasaland.

THE RT. REV. L. C. Usher, Bishop of the Nile, is expected home on leave shortly.

MR. WILEY J. MILLIARD, Canadian Trade Commissioner to the Federation, has been visiting Nyasaland.

MR. CYRIL GRAY has been appointed manager of the Mombasa branch of the East African Power & Lighting, Ltd.

THE RT. REV. J. B. THEUNISSEN, Roman Catholic Bishop of Blantyre, has returned to Nyasaland from Europe.

SIR EDWARD TUNING opened the budget session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

MR. H. BEAS, STAPLETON, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, will open this year's Mwanza Show on August 14.

THE EARL OF VERULAM, who has Southern Rhodesian interests, is to be the next mayor of St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

DR. LOUIS KRAH has been visiting East Africa in connection with the Johannesburg Festival, to be held from October 16 to 27.

MR. J. S. OWEN, M.P., Federal Minister of Home Affairs, who was to have come to London this month, has had to postpone his visit.

BISHOP JOHN OMARI, Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently preached in the 300-year-old church in Great Somerford, Wiltshire.

MR. J. G. GATHSON, a director of Messrs. Campbell, Booker, Carter (Central Africa), Ltd., resident in Ndola, and Mrs. RATERON are returning by sea.

MR. C. D. LAWRENCE, who has been Acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government in Uganda, is on leave in his country.

SIR HAROLD and LADY HOWETT and Mr. R. L. HARDY, director of the Rhodesia Chartered Agency, Ltd., arrived in Cape Town last Friday.

DR. W. H. GLANVILLE, chairman of the Advisory Committee for Colonial Road Research, and Mrs. GLANVILLE are outward-bound for Cape Town.

MR. F. MARRITT, chairman of committees in the Tasmanian Parliament, is making a study tour of South Central and East Africa. He is accompanied by Mrs. MARRITT.

MR. E. LOVELL, district commissioner in Kilwa, is keeping a baby elephant, which was three weeks old when it was brought to him by two Africans who caught it in their garden.

While Mr. J. A. WILD, Administrative Secretary in Uganda, is on leave his duties are being discharged by Mr. C. P. S. AZZAM, Permanent Secretary for Security and External Relations.

MR. L. F. SIMPSON, M.L., chairman of the Beaufort Development Corporation, and a few of his staff, arrived here back to Uganda last week after a brief business visit to London.

SIR JOHN and LADY RAMSDEN will shortly return from Kenya.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK was elected chairman and Mrs. ABDULLA KARIMJEE vice-chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association at the annual general meeting held in Tanga last week.

MR. K. LUARD, managing director of Gailey & Roberts Ltd., and chairman of Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., Nairobi, will be in the United Kingdom from about May 24 until the beginning of July.

MR. W. H. WROTH, member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. WROTH arrived in England a few days ago on holiday, which they will spend mainly in South Devon.

MR. D. H. OLLEMANS, managing director of the Argus South African Newspaper group, which has large Rhodesian interests, and Mrs. OLLEMANS are on their way back to Africa in the R.M.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. G. E. THORNTON, formerly Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and now a director of Rhodesia Railways and Central African Airways, has been gazetted a member of the Federal Hydro-Electric Board.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR H. J. BARDWELL received the presentation cane as the best European recruit at the recent passing-out parade of European and African police recruits at the Northern Rhodesia Police Training School at Lilayi.

LADY EVA BALFOUR, who recently visited Kenya, is to talk on that Colony, of which she will show slides, at the 10th birthday party of the Soil Association, to be held on the afternoon of May 31 in the hall of the Royal Empire Society, London.

MR. B. R. STAPLES has been appointed an official member of the Federal Tobacco Research Board. The new growers' representatives are Mr. W. S. HAMMOND and Mr. R. W. DEAN. Mr. W. E. MAUNDER has been chosen to represent the buyers.

During eight days spent in the Federation this month on behalf of the Cameroonian Africa Society, Mr. LAUREN VAN DE POST travelled about 2,000 miles. He spoke on the Orange Belt and in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, and Old Oms and Blantyre.

Mrs. ROSE WILKS, Director of Information to the Government of Uganda, will leave that Protectorate in May on designation, with Mrs. WHITE and their children. After spending a fortnight on the coast of Kenya they will return home by sea via the Cape.

SIR ROY WELLS, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, is due in London in a few days from his visit to the United States. A reception in his honour is to be held at Rhodesia House on May 2 by the High Commissioner for the Federation and LADY RENNIE.

MR. J. S. WILKS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. WILKS, who have been on leave since the latter part of last year, will sail for London on May 1 for Cape Town on their way back to Lusaka. Their holiday has been spent largely in the West Indies.

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MR. MARTIN BURDETT-COUTTS has resigned the chairmanship of the League of Empire Loyalists. His successor is LIEUT. COLONEL D. S. FRASER-HARRIS.

MR. G. M. GREENWOOD, at one time Administrative Secretary in Uganda, has been appointed assistant secretary-general to the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.), in succession to Mr. J. W. M. TURNER.

BAGADIER W. E. H. SCUPHAM has been appointed chairman of the Southern Highlands Province Tobacco Board, Tanganyika, of which the other members are Messrs. W. BODDY, H. T. CONSTANTINIDES, A. H. GHAI, A. HAMERSLEY, F. A. RICHARDS, and E. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER IN IRINGA.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. C. GLANVILLE, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who for the past three years has commanded the 6th Bn. The King's African Rifles, has returned to this country to take up a new appointment. His successor is LIEUT. COLONEL E. J. C. SPANTON, The Manchester Regiment.

MR. HALEY C. DRAYTON, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies, is chairman of the court of governors of the City of London Society. In that capacity he presented last week to Sir Seymour Howard, the retiring president, a framed photograph of Sir Seymour taken last year while he was Lord Mayor of London.

Mrs. DORIS LESSING, who has made Rhodesia the scene of many of her stories, was refused entry by the Union of South Africa when she reached Johannesburg airport. No reason was given; but in the current issue of an English periodical she admits membership of the Communist Party in Great Britain. Mrs. Lessing is now in Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. C. B. ANDERSON has been re-elected chairman of the East Africa Women's League, whose vice-chairmen are LADY SIDNEY FARRAR and MRS. INGLIS-MOORE. MRS. ANDERSON, LADY ELEANOR COLE, LADY WILSON, and MRS. NEEDHAM CLARK are to represent the League at the forthcoming meeting in Ceylon of the Associated Countries Women of the World.

MR. CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is president of the education section of this year's annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will open in Sheffield on August 29. On the following day he will speak on "The Impact of British Education on Colonial Territories."

MR. EDGAR H. BROOKES will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 7.15 p.m. on May 1 on "South Africa: The Possibility in an Impossible Situation." Professor S. H. FRANKS will preside. The Royal African Society's Welcome Medal for distinguished service to Africa will be presented to Dr. Brookes by Lord HAILE Selassie on this occasion.

Mrs. DONALD G. BROOK left London on Sunday by air for Nairobi and Dar es Salaam in connection with the annual East African Power & Lighting Company and its associated enterprises. He will then go on to Dar es Salaam accompanied by Mrs. G. S. Baines. Following another dinner at the British Central Africa Club, Mrs. Brookes will return to London on the same day.

MR. CHARLES PONSONBY, chairman of Council of the Royal Empire Society, addressed a large audience last week at the British West Indies, Mrs. LADY PONSONBY and her husband visited PRINCE ANDREW, Countess of Athlone, was present. Mr. COLEMAN said that about a month ago he had heard Sir ALAN BURNS (who presided) say with great courtesy to representatives of Soviet Russia and Haiti on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations that if they knew nothing about Tanganyika it was a pity that they should talk so much about the Territory.

Party at Rhodesia House

MR. and MRS. J. B. ROSS gave another farewell party at Rhodesia House, last week. Among those present were:

Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Barbour, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. W. Blair, Mr. & Mrs. W. V. Bond, Miss J. V. D. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Chisholm, Mr. & Mrs. F. Christie, Mr. W. J. Coe, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Coventry, Mr. F. Cox, Mr. D. J. C. Crawley, Mr. B. R. Curson, Miss M. L. Dalgleish, Major & Mrs. R. P. Derham, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Feltham, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. D. Fowler, Mrs. D. Friedmann, Mr. & Mrs. B. Garbhan, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Gifford, & Mrs. J. G. Gold, Mr. James M. Greenwood, Lady Griffin, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Harding, Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Harter, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. D. Harrison, Wing-Commander & Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Miss B. L. Hay, Mr. & Mrs. V. Helbing, Miss H. V. Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope, Somerton, Miss E. G. Howat, Mr. & Mrs. B. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Jasper.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Kiggell, Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Lawrence, Miss M. B. Lewis, Major & Mrs. B. Lightfoot, Miss P. Linfield, Miss S. Macdonald, Miss J. E. A. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. J. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Munday, Miss G. E. Owen, Miss E. Pegram, Mrs. E. Fenrose, Mr. J. Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. W. Reeve, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rushmore, Miss J. R. Sharp, Major & Mrs. R. E. P. Spearing, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Stewart, and Mr. A. Thomson.

Northern Rhodesia Reception

THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA and Mrs. J. P. Wallis gave a reception at Northern Rhodesia House, Hymarket, London, S.W.11, last Thursday evening to meet Mr. A. T. Williams, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Williams. Those present included:

Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Miss Ann Brock, Mr. & Mrs. Boyd Wilson, Mr. T. Boyd Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Broadbent, Father Burriani, Miss M. Clarke, Colonel Archer Cust, Mr. & Mrs. M. Denny, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Fane Smith, Colonel & Mrs. M. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Frazer, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Garson, Miss G. Gannic, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Griffin, Miss J. Hutchwell, Mr. E. D. Haversley, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Miss H. Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Mr. P. Humphreys.

Sir Enoch & Lady Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Miss Joy Joelson, Colonel & Mrs. Kiggell, Mrs. G. Knight, Mr. & Mrs. H. Lane Poole, Mr. G. A. M. Lewanika, Miss P. Linfield, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. J. C. Morgan, Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. P. G. Nicholson, Mr. J. P. O'Leary, Sir Gilbert & Lady Gannic, Miss M. Rose, Mr. L. A. Russell, Father Sanders, Lady Sandford, Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Sandford, Mr. & Mrs. Joan Smith, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Southorn, Mr. & Mrs. Skatana, Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Treagar, Father Van Dierck, and Mrs. W. H. Wroth.

Attending Duke's Conference

FIVE OFFICIALS of copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia have been chosen to attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Steel Conference in Oxford in July. They are Mr. William Johannes de Villiers, engineering superintendent of the Rhokanga Corporation, Ltd., Mr. J. J. Bond, mine superintendent at the Roan Antelope mine, Mr. Andrew Torrance, assistant African personnel manager at the Mafuilira mine, and Mr. Desmond Waters, Omdurman, education and training officer for the Anglo-Continental Copper Mines, Ltd. The conference will deal with some of the human problems of industrial development within the Commonwealth.

MR. J. W. PARSONS, manager of Rhokanga Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed general manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. H. P. NELSON, who has accepted an appointment in Canada. Mr. Allan's place at Nchanga will be taken by Mr. S. GILES, assistant consulting engineer to the Anglo American Corporation, South Africa.

U.K. Representation in Federation

MR. H. L. BYLES, an Assistant Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This new post will strengthen Britain's representation in the Federation.

Mr. Byles, who was born in 1914, was educated at Leys School, Cambridge, Grenoble University and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the Civil Service in 1937, and two years later became assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. During the war he served with the B.E.F. in France and Belgium, in North Africa, and on the British Army Staff in Washington.

From 1946 to 1947 he was in the U.K. High Commissioner's office in Canada. He was later seconded to the Cabinet Office and was a member of the secretariat for meetings of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in 1949, of Foreign Ministers in 1950, of Prime Ministers in 1951 and of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London in that year. He was then transferred to India as assistant secretary to the U.K. High Commissioner. He attended the Imperial Defence College earlier this year.

Within six miles of a village near Lake Mweru I found 50 blind Africans, among them enough children to start a day school for the blind. Sometimes the tribal medicine men use an infusion of herbs in a pot over which the patient holds his head. The Government hospitals must secure samples of these Native medicines, even one of which contained substances capable of destroying the eye within a matter of days, or in some cases years. — a member of the staff of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

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Milne-Munro Research Fellowship

MRS. MARY ANN MILNE, widow of Mr. Gordon Ross Milne, who in 1906 founded the South African Timber Co., Ltd. in partnership with the late Fom Meikle, and her two sons, Mr. Gordon Donald Milne and Dr. Alan Ross Milne, together with Mr. William McKenzie Munro, who has been associated with the Company for 48 years, have given £10,000 to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for a Milne-Munro Research Fellowship in Agriculture. Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, chairman of the College Council, has expressed warm gratitude of this generous endowment and for the "imaginative generosity which has celebrated a half-century of service in the Federation by creating a permanent fellowship which will benefit all succeeding generations."

Victoria Falls Painting

A MOST FAITHFUL LIKENESS of the Victoria Falls, painted by Mr. Ernest Knight, a schoolmaster in Northern Rhodesia, was unveiled on Tuesday afternoon by Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, in the Rhodes Room of the Royal Empire Society's headquarters. The picture was the gift of 83 fellows of the society resident in Northern Rhodesia, who acquired it on the initiative of Mrs. Talmage, one of their number. Mr. and Mrs. Rennie were present at the unveiling ceremony which was attended by Sir Charles Ponsonby (chairman) and other members of the council, Lady Ponsonby, Lady Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and a number of other Rhodesians. The painting shows the Zambesian flood.

Parliamentary Delegation

THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA led by Mrs. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, spent three days in Addis Ababa in contact with Government officials and leading Somalis in the Somaliland Protectorate. The Chief Secretary and the Commissioner for Somali Affairs accompanied the delegation when they left for Addis Ababa by air. The other members of the delegation were Messrs. W. E. Gorrell Barnes, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, I. M. Sinclair of the Foreign Office, C. Ramsden and E. M. Hall, of the Colonial Office, and G. R. A. Rae, private secretary to Mr. Dodds-Parker.

Delinquent Parents

MRS. G. B. ANDERSON, president of the East Africa Women's League, said at the recent annual meeting in Nairobi that last year there were six reported cases of indecent assault by Africans upon European children, who in three cases were under eight years of age, and that in the first three months of this year there had already been as many such cases in Nairobi alone. In almost every case the child had been left in the care of an African while the mother went out to work. The league must face the problem of such "delinquent parents."

Obituary

MRS. JOAN HOYLE, who has died from injuries at the University Agricultural Experimental Station, Lilongwe, Nyasaland, had been in that country since 1937. She had obtained a degree in botany at Cambridge University, and was the author of "Flowers of the Veldt" and many articles on natural subjects. Mrs. Hoyle had been keenly and actively interested in African education and social welfare. She is survived by her husband, Mr. S. T. Hoyle, chief agricultural officer of the Central Province, and three children.

Parliament

Nyasaland African Congress Government Considering Sedition Charges

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs Mr. John Hare, was asked on what evidence the decision was taken to search the homes of leaders of the Nyasaland African Congress. As reported by "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" on April 21, the police had raided the Blantyre and Zomba homes of the president-general, Mr. J. P. Sangala, and the Blantyre homes of the treasurer-general, Mr. S. B. Semani, and the secretary-general, Mr. T. D. T. Banda, and seized papers.

Replying to MRS. ELKINE WHITE and MR. BROCKWAY, the Minister said that the homes of those Congress leaders had been searched by police holding warrants from a magistrate in order that they might investigate alleged seditious offences.

"The Attorney-general is now considering laying charges for sedition against certain individuals, and summonses have already been issued against Mr. Sangala. As the matter will therefore be the subject of criminal proceedings, I cannot properly state the evidence which gave rise to the search or the results of it."

Nairobi African Congress

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) asked whether the application for registration of the Nairobi District African Congress had been approved.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kenya Government have examined a revised draft constitution submitted by the Congress, and further amendments are necessary before it can be registered. The Congress is now considering those amendments."

MRS. CASTLE: "In view of the fact that the Congress has gone out of its way to meet all the initial objections to its constitution, could the Colonial Secretary tell the House specifically what the objections now are?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think it is of the first importance that the various bodies that exist should be strictly enforced and that they should not be, for example, a national-wide organization under the cover of their registration. The Emergency Societies Regulation Act, the registration of any African political association, the membership of which is not restricted to Africans living within the boundaries of the same does not include the particular areas in which it is confined, and in the membership include many Kenyan, Somali, or Mera who is not a registered voter. That is a serious matter, along these lines have been cleared up by the organization cannot be registered; but these doubts may be cleared up, and I ask the hon. lady to wait until the examination is completed."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the discussions now taking place about constitutional changes in Kenya, including the enfranchisement of some Africans, does not the Minister think it important that democratic political organizations of the Africans should be recognized as the earliest possible moment?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the light of the history of the last few years in Kenya, I think it is of the first importance that we should build on a carefully prepared local and district foundation. I am not prepared to go beyond the arrangements under which we exist with district organizations, which can then be merged into a convention of district associations, and later the principle of the convention can be extended to provide for a central convention of political associations. Any other way would be a form of making haste which would be to the detriment of the Africans of Kenya."

MR. BEVNHAM: "If the Africans are to be expected to respect the future constitution, would not that be more easily achieved if they had had a proper share in the shaping of the constitution beforehand? Is it not therefore desirable to seek their cooperation on a wider basis at this stage?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "This House is filled with many illustrations of the fact that the best parliamentarians are those who have had the proper grounding in local administration." MR. BEVNHAM: "As we are speaking in terms of a national constitution, and not merely of a local constitution, surely it is also necessary that they should have experience of a national basis. If local administration is necessary to exercise parliamentary rights, many hon. Members ought not to be sitting here."

African Cadet Corps

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) asked the Minister for Education, which was planned for African cadet corps in Northern Rhodesia was due now to be formed.

MR. HARE: "As the formation of a cadet corps is a matter for the Federal Government, I am not in a position to answer the question."

MR. DUGDALE: "Will the Minister not agree that it is desirable that Africans as well as Europeans should play a part in the defence of the country? If that is so, is it not wrong that cadet corps should exist only in European schools and not in African schools?"

MR. HARE: "You cannot expect me to comment on something which is not the responsibility of my Department."

Tanganyika Trusteeship Council

MR. BROCKWAY asked what decision was reached by the Trusteeship Council on the proposal that target dates should be fixed for constitutional advance in Tanganyika, and how the delegation, including the British delegation, voted.

MR. HARE: "On April 21 the Trusteeship Council adopted a recommendation that H.M. Government as the administering authority should indicate such successive intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social and educational fields in Tanganyika as would create conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. Effort was also voted for the recommendation, five, including the United Kingdom, voted against. One abstained."

Cairo Radio

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Foreign Secretary, when asked what action he intended to take to counter the militant anti-British propaganda of Cairo Radio, said that the British Ambassador in Cairo had protested to the Egyptian Government about such broadcasts. Some improvement has recently been perceptible. Meantime we are reviewing the whole machinery of British publicity in the Middle East in order to ensure that our presentation of the facts reaches as wide a audience as possible.

Social Research

Replying to MR. BENN (Lab.), MR. HARE said that £8m had been allocated to the various fields of research under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Of that sum £252,000 had been set aside for the period ending March 31st, 1960, to assist social research in Colonial territories. There was no intention of reducing the allocation.

Service for Visitors

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

<p>DAR ES SALAAM Main Street (opposite the Harbour)</p> <p>KAMPALA Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p>NAIROBI Hurlingham St. (opposite Hurlingham)</p>	<p>DAR ES SALAAM Main Street (opposite the Harbour)</p> <p>KAMPALA Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p>NAIROBI Hurlingham St. (opposite Hurlingham)</p>
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Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.
 P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 217 Market House, Baker House, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Sir Andrew Cohen on Elections

Direct Elections on a Common Roll

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, addressing the Legislature on Tuesday, said that the objective of Government policy was to introduce direct elections on a common roll in 1961 for the representative members of the Legislative Council, provided that there was a general desire for them throughout the country, and that arrangements could be recommended which were acceptable to H.M. Government. It would be impossible to introduce such a system for the elections at the end of next year, but appropriate machinery for study and discussion would be set up early in the life of the next Legislature.

In the case of Buganda, should the joint review which is to take place next year reveal a general desire for direct elections for their representative members of Legislative Council at the end of 1957, the Pro-tem Government would recommend to H.M. Government that direct elections should be introduced at that time, provided agreement were reached on the qualifications for voters and candidates and on other matters.

In the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, Government believed that the present system of electing members by district council should continue for the 1957 elections, but that if a general desire for direct elections on a common roll was expressed they should be introduced in 1961.

Trust to Invest £4.5m. in Federation

WITHIN THE NEXT 18 months a Swiss trust, with British backing, will probably invest about £4.5m. in industry and real estate in the Federation. That was announced yesterday by Mr. L. Bernard Dorey, of the London firm of H. Curtis, Beckett, Hill and Partners, who represent a number of British and Continental trusts.

Mr. Dorey, who has been investigating investment prospects in the Federation, said that the Swiss trust had wished to invest the money in Jordan, which he had visited for that purpose, but that Glubb Pasha had advised him to wait a while because impending events might make the investment unwise. Ten days later the bubble burst, and General Glubb was dismissed from the Arab Legion. The trust then decided to switch its attention to the Federation.

Asked whether the prospects of investment in the Federation were good, Mr. Dorey said: "They are excellent but it will take about 18 months to invest all the money. We will not make individual investments of less than £30,000."

He said that he spent most of his time travelling around the world and had spent considerable time in East Africa. There was vast scope for investment in industry and immigration in the Federation for people willing to work.

Kenya Power Line

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, lately Governor of Kenya, drove home the first bolt in one of the first of the steel towers which will carry the power cables from the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme to Nairobi. The ceremony which took place at Lalet, near Nakuru, was attended by Messrs. J. M. Crabbe, chairman, and R. F. Anderson and E. T. Jones, directors, of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., A. J. Don Small, chairman and managing director, and W. E. Rollo, joint manager, of East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and E. R. Allsop, F. W. Butler, H. Gray, and I. S. Smith, of Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd.

Dominion Party Wins Sebakwe

Mr. H. Williamson Now Federal M.P.

MR. H. WILLIAMSON, the Dominion Party candidate, has won the Federal by-election at Sebakwe. He defeated the Federal Party candidate by 19 votes.

The results were: R. Williamson, 805; M. Hensch (Federal Party) 786; J. M. de Kock (Confederate Party), 603. Votes polled totalled 2,194; there were eight spoilt papers. The percentage poll was 65.4%.

The by-election was caused by the elevation to the Southern Rhodesian Bench of Mr. J. E. Bond, young lately Confederate Party leader. Mr. Williamson's election to the Federal Parliament causes another by-election, as he sits for Gwelo in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly.

He captured Gwelo in the 1954 territorial general election, he was elected a Federal sitting member. He then stood as an independent at a poll for seats to Mr. D. W. Gardner-Burke's (United Rhodesia Party) 458. In 1948, standing as a Liberal, he lost the seat to Mr. Lauder-Burke.

Scott, Mr. Williamson was educated in Edinburgh University, and qualified as an accountant at 22. He began practice in Gwelo in 1928 after a period in Johannesburg and Salisbury. He is a former president of the Rhodesian Society of Accountants, and a company director. For many years he was auditor to the Gwelo and Queen's municipalities.

This is his second attempt to enter the Federal Parliament. He unsuccessfully contested Midlands as an independent in the first Federal general election in 1953. He was then bottom of the poll with 765 votes, against 1,415 cast for the Federal Party candidate, Mr. T. D. Smith, and 1,182 for the Confederate contestant, Mr. W. H. Weadon.

Empire Youth Sunday

EMPIRE YOUTH SUNDAY will be observed throughout the Commonwealth and Empire on May 13. Last year there were official observances in all the East and Central African territories.

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Training Africans for the Priesthood Rival Attractions of Law and Medicine

THE WORK OF BUWALASI COLLEGE, at Mbale, Uganda, was described in London last week by its former chairman, the Rev. Mark Bishop, now Vicar of Riddlesden, Yorkshire.

Addressing the Upper Nile Diocesan Association, he said that when he joined the staff of the college in 1948 there were only 519 African Clergymen in the diocese. Now there were 60. That had made a great difference to the village and bush churches.

Students were sent to Buwalasi by the local church councils. First they took a two-year law-reader's course. That was followed by a period of field work under an experienced priest. Then they returned to the college for the two-year ordination course.

In 1949, with the help of his wife, Mr. Bishop started a higher course of theological studies with a class of six students, all literate in English. One had since become the most promising African priest in the diocese, and had just been awarded a British Council scholarship in this country.

Unfortunately, said Mr. Bishop, the standard of the African students was not always so high as that of the first 1949 class. Not all completed the course, some drifting out into the police or into offices. There were, however, of outstanding determination to succeed. One student, whose father had refused to pay fees which he could well afford, had worked day and night in his spare time until he was ordained.

The reason that the number of Africans entering the priesthood was regrettably small, was chiefly financial and social. The church could not afford high salaries, and it did not enjoy among Africans the high prestige of the professions, notably law and medicine. There was no respect for the cloths as there was in this country.

Since its establishment in 1948 Buwalasi had also trained the higher grade of primary teacher, but that work had come to an end. Under the Government's education plan some teacher-training colleges had been expanded and others axed. Buwalasi was among the latter.

Teacher training had been "demonstrably worthwhile". The students were not always outstandingly successful but last year for the first time all had passed their examinations. When they came to the college many were not entirely in sympathy with the church, or for that matter with the Government, but their years at Buwalasi invariably spoiled away their turbulence, and they left in a more helpful and co-operative spirit.

The closing of the teacher training department (for the last 18 months supervised by the Bishop) was a mixed blessing for Buwalasi. It could now devote its entire effort to theological studies, but valuable Government grants had been lost.

Buwalasi is mainly supported by G. M. S. funds. Riddell Hall has always shown great interest, is appointing the first two principals. The S.P.C.K. has been generous and the college also has a share in the profits of the Uganda Bookshop.

The Rev. Dr. C. A. Wiggins, who first went to East Africa 55 years ago as a medical officer, and founded the Kumi-Loper Mission in 1927, presided.

News Items in Brief

Nyasaland has been experiencing the worst floods in living memory.

Provision of garages for the African housing estate at Port Tudor, Mombasa, is being completed.

Formation of a special Game section of the Game Department to tackle poaching has been recommended by the Kenya Wild Life Society.

More than 200 experts from 20 countries have been meeting in Rome to consider the question of the return to society of patients cured of leprosy.

A reinforced concrete bridge of 13 spans and 154 feet long has been completed by the Messis crossing on the Tanga-Salaam-Bagamoyo road in Tanganyika.

Councils at district level are to be changed in the Southern Highlands Provinces of Tanganyika, instead of a council covering the whole province.

The Matabeleland Regional Executive Committee of the Capricorn Africa Society has opened an office in Johannesburg. The honorary secretary is the committee's chairman, J. C. De Vries.

The Director of Education in the Somaliland Protectorate took part, with seven of the senior staff, in a tug-of-war contest against a team of Somalis at the intermediate school sports in Sheikh.

Five large parcels of toys have been received from the congregation of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, by the Dagoretti Children's Centre, Kenya, a home for 660 orphan and abandoned children displaced as a result of the Mau Mau rebellion.

The Federal Government and the Governments of the two Rhodesias are now taking the preliminary view exchanged as a result of the inter-governmental conference on Salisbury in connection with Federal finances and citizenship problems.

"Building Kenya" is the title of an exhibition which will open at the Cathedral of St. Andrew, featuring the rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya and the new Church and Government on the same questions of health, education, recreation and social relations.

A light aircraft flying from the Bellona Islands to Uganda crashed in the Musoma district. The pilot was killed, this month owing to shortage of petrol. The aircraft was undamaged, and the pilot, Mr. Loun, unhurt. After reporting to the police, and obtaining petrol he took off using the road as a runway.

Over £300,000 a year is given to the three main lotteries in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Bryan Roberts, chairman of the Lottery Commission, has said that a minimum of 25% of the proceeds goes to charity, that running expenses amount to 5% and that the balance is distributed as prizes.

More than 2,000 Europeans and Africans attended the celebrations of the 20th centenary of the founding of the Jesuit Mission of Luanda, near Caluene, Northern Rhodesia. The Very Rev. Adam Zwolowicki, Vicar Apostolic of Luanda, and the Very Rev. Felix O'Shea, Vicar Apostolic of Livingstone, were present.

The Portuguese Library for Overseas Territories has presented 30 books to the Library of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Of particular interest are two volumes describing Portuguese expeditions in Zambezia from 1675 to 1888 and two luxuriously produced volumes describing early Portuguese voyages of discovery.

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Uganda Development Corporation Net Profit Doubled Last Year

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. has six subsidiaries, Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., and White Horse Inn (Kabale), Ltd. It has substantial trade investments in Kileleshwa Mines, Ltd., Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., Tororo Exploration Co., Ltd., Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa) Ltd., The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., Concrete Constructions (Uganda) Ltd., and Amber House, Ltd.

During 1955 the corporation increased its shareholding in the cement company by £130,000 and lent the company £190,000 for a large expansion programme. It increased its interest in other companies by nearly £670,000, to a total just short of £1.5m.

The gross trading profit of the corporation and its subsidiaries amounted to £22,837, compared with £20,422 in 1954, and after deducting all expenses, depreciation, income tax, and that part of the profit due to outside shareholders, the profit remaining to the group was £26,049, being well in excess of the corresponding figure for 1954 (£14,246), and just five times the 1953 figure of £5,217.

The directors analysed share capital of the corporation and of the shareholdings in subsidiaries at the end of 1955, in 1954, and loans to subsidiaries at £362,861. In the case of associated companies the comparable total was £1,291,048 (£872,998) and liabilities and provisions aggregated £156,518 (£109,857).

The consolidated balance sheet of the corporation and its subsidiaries at the end of 1955 shows fixed assets at £2,576,234 (£1,608,801), associated companies at £1,523,455 (£836,640), loans to the Uganda Government at £1,138,000 (£1,750,000), current assets at £115,635 (£428,335), liabilities and provisions at £326,839 (£207,745), and interest of outside shareholders at £38,082, leaving net assets representing the interest of the shareholders (the Government of Uganda) at £5,411,788 (£5,170,140).

The consolidated profit and loss account shows the trading profit at £338,226 compared with £189,927 in the previous

year, after charging 75% for directors' emoluments. The group also an income of £86,506 from investments. Depreciation and the amortisation of intangible assets required £173,750, and income tax £105,415, leaving a profit for the year of £263,664 (£164,747).

An interesting item in the balance sheet is that the fixed assets owned, i.e. plant, buildings, houses, vehicles, leasehold plantations and other items necessary to run the various short-term property company, agricultural estates, and oilseed and fish factories, together with investments in companies which the corporation is "hoping" to establish, together valued at £4,118,000 (£2,471,000). Current assets consisted of a loan to the Government of £1,139,000, stocks of materials, finished goods, stores, and works in progress of the property company valued at £205,000, amounts owed by customers and other sundries valued £165,000, and cash at £98,000. Assets thus amounted to £5,776,000, from which fell to be deducted £126,000 due to suppliers, contractors, and banks, £44,000 due to income tax, and £66,000 set aside for technical development, leaving a net asset of £5.5m. employed in the business.

Directorate

The directors of the corporation at the date of the report were Messrs J. T. Simpson (chairman), A. N. Mann (deputy chairman), D. D. Fenton, J. C. Gault, J. C. A. Wainwright, P. N. Kavuma, R. Kiripaitira, E. Ezyden, M. Sekhamba, and C. C. Cooper. The secretary is Mr. D. A. Lucas.

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, LTD., which was registered last April to acquire the Salami group of estates from the Uganda Government, made a profit of £4,512 in the eight months to the end of the year. The authorized and issued capital is £500,000. The fixed assets cost £444,760, there are current assets of £127,950, and current liabilities of £29,882. Tea produce a profit of £58,130 and vanilla of £5,665, but there were losses on coffee of £7,790, on cinchona of £5,160, and on the busanga farm of £1,841.

The directors were Messrs J. T. Simpson (chairman), G. M. Gibson, A. N. Mann, E. T. Hobbs (also agricultural adviser), F. E. Pring, I. M. S. Malala, J. S. Wamala, and A. J. Watson. Messrs Mann and Watson have retired recently.

LAKE VICTORIA HOTEL, LTD. made a profit of £5,000 after meeting income tax and other charges compared with £16 in the previous year. The issued capital is £144,000, fixed assets amount to £127,831, current assets at £37,333, and liabilities and provisions at £11,000.

The directors are Messrs J. T. Simpson (chairman), G. M. Gibson, A. Lawrence, J. T. Mukasa, J. T. Simpson, and C. C. Spencer. During the year Mr. Roger Norton and Mr. A. G. Jones resigned.

UGANDA FISH MARKETING CORPORATION, LTD. made a profit of £19,206 against £24,437 in the previous year. The issued capital is £109,874, fixed assets amount to £112,809, current assets at £73,196 and current liabilities and provisions at £26,981.

The directors were Messrs J. T. Simpson (chairman), W. E. Bell, G. M. Gibson, A. Lawrence, D. A. Lucas, A. N. Mann, and H. B. Nicoli. The general manager is Mr. E. van der Vliet, who has lately resigned.

UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LTD. made a net profit of £42,000 compared with £20,000 in the previous year, and achieved a one-third holding in Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa) Ltd. The issued capital of the Cement Company is £1,350,000. Fixed assets amount to £1,552,973 (£1,072,200), trade investments at £32,000, current assets at £40,308, and current liabilities at £23,158. It is intended to triple production at the Tororo factory.

The directors are Messrs G. M. Gibson (chairman), J. M. Kinya, R. A. Lawrence, J. J. Mulibhai, P. Muthuni, P. C. Wons, and J. T. Simpson. The general manager is Mr. J. J. Cameron.

UGANDA CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES, LTD. has an issued capital of £60,000, fixed assets of £30,214, current assets of £21,138, and liabilities and provisions totalling £173,811. The profit for the year after meeting all expenses and income tax of £4,443 was £14,496 (£40,883). The directors are Messrs G. M. Gibson (chairman), J. B. Andrews, S. M. Kuldova, Ezyden, and J. T. Simpson.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the annual statements of the chairman of each of the above enterprises.



**IMPORTS
BUILDING EQUIPMENT
& MATERIALS, HARDWARE.**

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (MARKETING) LTD.
P.O. Box 110, Mansion Office, Nairobi

Subsidiary Marketing Offices:
**NAIROBI, MUMBAI, KAMPALA,
LILONGWE, DAR ES SAALA, MQRORO**
and MWANZA

U.K. Correspondents:
Reynolds and Gibson,
20, Beckett Street, East
Liverpool, 2.

Sir J. I. Hulbert, Sons, Ltd., a company incorporated in the Union of South Africa, which is contemplating a growing to a substantial scale in the Kilombero Valley, Tanganyika, has announced that its operations in the 1955-56 season have not been very fruitful. A record total of 522,283 short tons of cane was denuded, but the sugar millers' crushing the company's two estates contributed only 371,650 tons. The quantity of cane crushed was 8% above the previous year's total, but the quantity of sugar produced rose by 147.5%. The cyclical to the shareholders makes no mention of the Tanganyika negotiations.

Wings of Progress



Mountain ranges and crinkles, jungles, wide oceans and even polar wastes are no longer impassable barriers. The airlines of the world in their regular and efficient carriage of passengers, mail and freight, have simplified transport and stimulated trade between often widely isolated centres of population. In the vital contribution the airlines are making to the progress and prosperity of those they serve, petroleum products are playing their part. Petroleum provides fuel for the machines that build the landing grounds and the aircraft that use them, lubricants to keep them running smoothly under difficult conditions, bitumen for runway surfaces, light for the control towers of lonely outposts and power for the busy terminals of the air network.

Our progress is its own taskmaster, getting new and changing demands for oil which require experience, resources and skilled personnel. Shell in all its world-wide operations, is geared to the task and to the responsibility of meeting these demands.

... **servicing progress** 

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
DURBAN, EAST LONDON, and

From Southampton	
Cape Town Castle	May 3
Stirling Castle	May 10
Pretoria Castle	May 17
Arundel Castle	May 24
Ashlons Castle	May 31
Warwick Castle	June 7
Walsingham Castle	June 14
Windsor Castle	June 21
*Via Madeira	
*Via Las Palmas	



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICE
to CAIRO, SOUDAN and CONNENT

Dunbar Castle	May 10
Windsor Castle	May 17
Arundel Castle	May 24
Durban Castle	June 1
Kenya Castle	June 27

†Out and home West Coast
†Out East Coast, home West Coast
†Out West Coast, home East Coast

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, BARKER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4
 Agents: Messrs. G. & J. Mott, Ltd., London, E.C. 4
 Agents: Messrs. G. & J. Mott, Ltd., London, E.C. 4
 Agents: Messrs. G. & J. Mott, Ltd., London, E.C. 4
 All sailings subject to alteration without notice.

First Permanent Building Society Widening Sphere of Operations

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT of the chairman of First Permanent Building Society, Dr. A. Scott, M.B., has already been published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The directors' report and statement of accounts for the calendar year 1955 has now reached London. It shows that after making provision for all expenses, interest due to depositors, and depreciation of premises and equipment, the balance of income amounted to £168,818, of which £158,355 was appropriated in dividends, 6% to investment shareholders, 4% to preference shareholders, and 3% to savings shareholders.

The amount invested in shares in the society increased during the year by no less than £1,768,083, and the total now slightly exceeds £20 million. The average shareholding is £308 per investor. Deposits with the society increased by £177,852, and the deposits and loans account now stands at £1,022,044, compared with £844,552 a year earlier.

Payments on new mortgage business, which just over £1.9m (£873,103) and £667,013 (£375,566) was raised in respect of advances and interest. The balance outstanding on mortgages at year end has increased to £3,663,611 (£2,779,487). Investments during the year totalled £346,470 (£1,583), and the total at the date of the balance sheet was £499,741 (£271,031). Cash in hand and at bank amounted to £516,575 (£270,187), so that net liquid resources amounted to £617,050.

The society's sphere of operations now includes Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and is able to claim to be the largest mutual building society in East and Central Africa. Membership increased during the year by 4,694 to 19,265 and assets increased by £2,344,718 to £5,500,521. There were mortgages on 1,207 properties for a total of £2,693,611, the debt in rather more than 1,000 cases being £1,000 and £5,000.

The head office is in Lusaka and there are branches in Northern Rhodesia in Bancroft, Broken Hill, Capetown, Chonwa, Fort Jameson, Karib, Kiwira, Livingstonia, Lumumba, Muturua, and Ndola.

In Nyasaland there are offices in Inhanyanga, Cholo, Lilongwe, Jimba, and Zomba; and in Tanganyika in Ausha, Bueba, Dar, Salama, Dodoma, Gamba, Lindi, Lushoto, Mbeys,

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga, and Tukuuyu. Kenya has offices in Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nakuru; and Uganda in Entebbe, Jinja, Kampala, Masaka, Mbale, and Tororo. There are also offices in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Of Commercial Concern

Dealings in the 6% unsecured loan stock of Mitchell Cotts Ltd. began on the London Stock Exchange on Monday. The stock has been purchased privately at 98%. Redemption is to be by drawings of purchases at the rate of £30,000 annually from 1971, or wholly by partially at the company's option from 1979, with final redemption by 1981.

Malawi's 1955 cotton auctions opened on Tuesday. The crop is estimated at over 200,000 lb., and third more than last year. Fine-cured is put at 5.15 to 5.20 lb. Last year the average price for fine-cured was 27.42 compared with 25.4d. in 1954. Buyers are asked to form their own view of the cured, but only 20m. lb. became available.

Gwelo's third dam to the Eze Gweshora Dam is to be built 27 miles downstream on the Lunzu River. It should be completed in time to store the 1957-58 rain. The dam, which will hold 20m. gallons, will be constructed and operated by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which will sell the water to Gwelo.

No ships were awaiting berth in Lindini harbour on April 20, which day there were 2,300 tons of imports and 2,500 tons of exports in the port area. During the preceding week 12 ships arrived and 470 sailed from Mombasa.

The British Industries Fair opened in London and Birmingham on Monday. No new fair is to be continued in Castle Bromwich, only organised by Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Brook Bond and Co. Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 4d. on the £1 and 2s shares, tax free, in respect of the year ending 30.6.55.

Malawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry sponsor a Nyasaland Tourist Association.

Three new types of agricultural equipment have been developed by Kenya Agricultural Department.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. and DANIEL SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



UNDER TAKINGS OPERATED BY THE COMPANY:
 NUMBER OF CONSUMERS: 11,093
 ANNUAL CONSUMPTION: 214 million units
 2845,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 20, Old Market Street, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nanyuki, Salum.
 A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.
 TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 P.O. Box 48, Tanga.
 Supply: 415/240 volts, 3 phase.
 DANIEL SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 P.O. Box 27, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Mwanza, Dodoma, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga, Tukuuyu, Zanzibar.
 Supply: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

LONDON: Office 60, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone: City 1140.

Company Report

Uganda Development Corporation, Limited

Group Net Profit Up From £114,246 to £263,049

Production Stage Reached in Several Major Ventures

Scope of Corporation's Interests Extended

STATEMENTS BY MR. J. T. SIMPSON AND CHAIRMEN OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

THE ANNUAL REPORTS AND THE ACCOUNTS OF UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED, and its subsidiary companies, contain statements by the chairman of each enterprise.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, M.L.C., chairman of Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, in presenting its directors' report and accounts of that corporation for the year ended December 31, 1955, states:

"The trading profit of the group in its third full year of operation was £224,832, against an equivalent figure of £268,427 for the previous year. After providing for depreciation of £137,259 (£133,367), income tax £16,514 (£15,305), and other smaller items, and deducting profits applicable to minority shareholders of £2,640, we are left with a net profit in the group of £263,049, compared with the 1954 figure of £114,246.

Profit and Appropriations

"Adding the £263,049 net figure to the £92,899 unappropriated profit brought forward from 1954, there has been for disposal £355,948. Your board has supported the subsidiary companies' writings of preliminary expenses of £11,506 and appropriating to revenue reserves the sum of £137,016. The Corporation itself recommends appropriating £20,000 to a Small Industries Development Reserve and £20,000 to the staff pension fund. With these appropriations, totaling £183,322 there remains in the group £172,026 to be carried forward as unappropriated profit to the next account.

"Although the net profit shows an increase of 130% on that of the previous year, it is not yet a substantial profit. At the same time, and as is inevitable in a company assisting in the establishing of large industries, we have considerable sums employed in the building of schemes which are not earning. At the close of the year we held over one million pounds equity capital in concerns not yet in production.

Subsidiaries

"I do not propose to comment in detail on our subsidiaries. We are continuing to adopt the more informative procedure of supporting our accounts with theirs, together with the respective directors' reports and chairmen's statements. Generally, however, the companies under our direct guidance have, in all circumstances, shown reasonable results.

"Tufana continues to experience difficulties in reconciling the interests of the fishermen, the customers, and the shareholders, but these matters are constantly under review by the directors of that subsidiary and the board of your corporation. Your cement company, although its results are not up to those of the industry, has made excellent progress during 1955, and the work of trebling the capacity of the Tororo

works is going well. The hotels show improved results over 1954, despite several staff changes and the variation in day to day occupancy occupied by the accommodation of air transport passengers.

"During the year under review, the acquisition of the Salama estate group was completed and the accounts of our subsidiary, Agricultural Enterprises, Limited, embrace eight months' operation of that group. The scope for this company is regarded as substantial. It is primarily to establish on behalf and with the people of the country plantation agriculture and cattle schemes. It can only succeed provided those to be helped are prepared to extend their fullest co-operation!

Technical Development

"The corporation has continued to operate, on behalf of the Protectorate Government, a technical development division under the management of Mr. G. G. Welles. The services provided by this division are available to any existing or potential industrialists, not only in the use of Uganda's raw products, but in plant design and in the modification or expansion of existing plants.

"In order to avoid a varying grant to this work the build-up of the technical services has taken a number of years, but is now nearing completion. During 1956 the division should have completed its installation of all general and specialized items of pilot plant equipment to meet most of the anticipated requirements of the country in this field.

"Turning to our investments, the year under review has mainly embraced the subscription of capital to concerns with whom we are associated in 1956 will, however, date the beginning of production in several major ventures.

"Kilembe Mines, Limited, estimates that it will be producing copper concentrates by June 1956, and the copper smelter at Jimba is scheduled for operation in October. When concentrates are available from Kilembe the cobalt metallurgy and design of that plant will be settled.

Cotton Spinning

"It is difficult to define the starting date for Nyamba Textile Industries' factory at Jimba. Already the company is spinning a small quantity of cotton yarn. While the first stage of the factory will be completed in 1956, the training of operatives for three-stage production will take several years, until then the completed factory will not be in full production. When this is achieved it is considered that Nyamba will be one of the most modern and efficient mills in the world.

"While, therefore, there is little doubt that this factory will be able to compete successfully with any other industry operating on a similar basis, it is realized that we have a major problem ahead in facing competi-

tion from at least one country dealing with its growth cotton on a different economic basis from that operating in Uganda.

The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa) Limited, in which one of our company holds one-third of the equity capital, will be in one shift production during the second quarter of 1956, and therefore we hope, will rapidly move to a second shift and to full production.

In 1955 we concluded, with Unga, Limited, and Baumann & Co., Limited, an agreement to form the Uganda Grain Mining Company Limited, which was incorporated in November, 1955, and plans to establish this industry are under active consideration.

Tororo Minerals

During the middle of the year under review, as was reported in the Press at that time, the evaluation of the Tororo mineral complex as a basis of production of elemental phosphorus by Mongsani Chemicals, Limited, did not prove sufficiently attractive economically. Since that date we have been engaged in a different evaluation, which would embrace the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers and the export of the surplus apatite produced by the mining side.

The economics of our present proposition are slender to the extent that profitable operation is not so dependent on a high price for the niobium to be produced, but nevertheless the degree of profitability would be affected appreciably by the quantity and price of the niobium sold. Capital and participation structures of the operating companies are at present under active discussion.

At the conclusion of the first three full years of our operations, it is perhaps timely to endeavour to assess our future. This clearly depends on the growth of industry in Uganda. The expansion of manufacturing industry, as has been stated and repeated, will depend entirely on the growth of the purchasing power of the people, which can only follow the expansion of agricultural production. That is the key to the future.

New Industries

It must be recognized that new manufacturing industries can be established only against substantial local requirements of goods. If the market or potential market is not sufficiently large, it is clearly more economic for overseas concerns to spread one or two hundred thousand pounds on the expansion of their existing production than to spread into larger administrative costs and capital investment in establishing relatively small production units here.

While, therefore, our growth will not be rapid, it should be sound; already the industries in which we are participating and assisting are proving of substantial value to the country. At the same time the shareholder's investment, while not as yet lucrative, is of real value and should be steadily enhanced until the stage is reached when there will be direct revenue to the shareholder in addition to the indirect revenue accruing to the country through the corporation's activities.

Directorate

During 1955 several of your directors were compelled through other commitments to resign their offices, and the appointments of others expired on the completion of their term of office. Those who ceased to be directors were Messrs. B. J. Mukasa, S. K. Mukwaba, R. E. Norton, W. Padley, and D. C. Sharpstone. The shareholders appointed the following board members during the year: Messrs. J. O. K. Inyang, P. N. Kavuma, W. D. D. Fenton, and S. M. S. S. S. S.

An equally sincere and full tribute to the staff of the corporation for their efforts during 1955, must include the staff of subsidiary and associated companies, on whose sustained and conscientious work much of the success of the corporation depends.

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, LIMITED

Mr. SIMPSON's statement as chairman of Agricultural Enterprises, Limited, which held its first annual general meeting on April 9, was in the following terms:

Your company was incorporated on April 27, 1956, to acquire effective from May 1, 1955, the Salama estate group from the Protectorate Government. This has been done under an agreement for sale which ensures that the original objectives of Government in purchasing the group in 1952 are maintained. The transfer in this matter has ensured that the policy of the previous board of control has been continued in respect of the Salama group, and the managing agency agreement, in respect of that sector, with The Uganda Company (Africa) Limited, continues.

One of the main objects of the formation of this company was generally to further African agricultural estate enterprise throughout Uganda.

Plantation Farming

In the first case your Board has continued the previous Board of control policy of having established at Salama four 'plantation farms'. These will be of 75 acres each, and will embrace the planting of tea and coffee, apart from leaving areas of land available for the production of food crops and the maintaining of cattle for domestic requirements. The split of the acreages will be 40 acres for food crops and 30 acres for food and cattle. The four farms are generally supervised but directly operated by individual assistant managers. It is hoped that the development of these farms will produce a pattern for similar private development in the Kyagwe area.

The expansion of tea planting on the Salama group continues. Although tea prices have fallen substantially recently—some sale prices being half of what they were 18 months ago—it is nevertheless considered that the crop has a sound future, and temporary price recessions should not be allowed to deter the company from carrying out its policy.

Housing for Labour

As will be seen from the accounts the directors have expended appreciable sums on labour housing and amenities generally, apart from meeting capital improvements to the factory from accrued revenues. It is considered necessary to continue this policy if the group is to establish a scaled labour force, and in respect of the factory improvements are necessary if the quality of tea manufactured is to be enhanced.

During the eight months of the company's operations energetic investigations have been carried out to establish projects that have a reasonable chance of viability. Decisions have been taken to proceed with the planting of tea in North Africa, which will be established as a separate company in partnership with the Ankole Native Government and, it is hoped, The Uganda Company, Limited, group. Facilities will be provided here for individual shareholding, apart from the investments undertaken by the three partners.

Ranching Scheme

A cattle ranching scheme with the Bunyoto Native Government is still under consideration. As is well known, cattle schemes in Africa are inevitable of a long-term nature and sometimes hazardous, the com-

pany's plans, however, provide for a gradual build-up of cattle in order that the scheme may be developed on cautious lines and thereby to minimize speculation.

"A small scheme to produce pyrethrum in the Kigezi district is being disquired, and it is hoped that this will lead to the establishment of a cash crop in due course in that particular area for the benefit of cultivators.

"A poultry scheme, primarily for egg production, has been thoroughly investigated, but your board has decided against proceeding with it.

"Other possibilities that are still under consideration are sugar cane farming and generally the development of plantation crops on individually owned land where areas are available and soil conditions, etc., justify.

"From experience so far gained it is apparent that your directors and executive will have to devote appreciable time and much patience in the handling of problems entirely apart from their economic considerations. It is in our view essential that any proposition be fully accepted by the Administrations and local population before being embarked upon, and this full understanding of the aid our company can give in the development of certain areas is not yet appreciated.

Salama Accounts

"Turning to the accounts, it will be seen that the net trading profit of the Salama group for the eight months ended December 31, 1955, was £43,915, to which is added interest received on cash balances of £1,963. After meeting £2,266 of non-trading expenses, including £1,376 on investigations that might be nugatory, there is for disposal £43,512.

"The directors are recommending that we should appropriate £11,500 to write off the preliminary expenses in the formation of the company, transfer £20,000 to general reserve, and carry forward £12,012 to the profit account.

"Finally, I would express the board's especial appreciation of the work of our managing agents and their staff both at the estates and in their head offices in respect of the Salama group. The transition between the old board of control and this newly formed company could have proved difficult administratively, but I am happy to report that this was accomplished most smoothly.

LAKE VICTORIA HOTEL, LIMITED

Mr. F. E. Plang, chairman of Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited, which held its seventh annual general meeting on April 12, wrote in his statement:

"It is indeed pleasing to be able to report to you a substantial recovery in business during the year under review, the net profit before charging income tax but allowing for a small reserve for future staff bonuses being £2,527, as compared with £2,483 for 1954. This is mostly due to a sharp rise in the volume of air traffic at Entebbe Airport, which took place in the latter part of the year, and which if maintained, should produce more satisfactory results for the company in 1956.

White Horse Inn

"The White Horse Inn at Kabale, which is controlled by your company, maintained its popularity during the year, with an average occupancy of 74%, a level satisfactory in view of the fact that it is considered that the hotel is still mainly frequented by travelling public. More accommodation is under construction in this hotel and, with the proposed completion of the hotel company's water scheme during 1956, the general use of the establishment will be improved. Increased

electric power is also being installed, and, together with these capital commitments, the directors of White Horse Inn (Kabale) Limited, have decided not to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares this year.

"Last year I mentioned that your board continued to investigate possible development of the industry within the Protectorate, and I hope to be able to report positive action on several projects at present before us later this year. The need for more accommodation is well recognized, but, in common with other parts of the world, the deterrent is the high capital cost of building and equipping hotels today when related to the earning power of this industry.

Tourist Development

"Nevertheless, your directors are conscious of the Protectorate's attractions for tourists, and the fact that the development of this industry must march hand-in-hand with that of hotel development.

"In this it is accepted that your company must play its part, and in doing so your directors recognize that high rewards cannot be expected for some years to come.

"The standard of service and cuisine at both your hotels is maintained at a high level, and the rates paid by guests during the year have been most gratifying. For this we must thank the management and staff of all grades, who continue to give us with patience and loyal effort the long hours of work which the industry demands.

THE UGANDA FISH MARKETING CORPORATION, LIMITED

Mr. S. W. Jones's statement as chairman of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited, was as follows:—

"I have pleasure in presenting the accounts and the directors' report for the year ended December 31, 1955.

"The trading profit of the company was £29,839, against an equivalent figure of £34,793 for the previous year. After providing for depreciation of £9,533 (1955) and other non-trading items, we are left with a net profit of £19,926, compared with the 1954 figure of £24,358.

"Our main problem in the year under review has been to secure sufficient raw material from the licensed fishermen to satisfy the ever-expanding markets in East Africa for our product; unfortunately we have been only partially successful, and the demand has consistently exceeded the available supply.

Year's Catch

"The total landings for the year at 5,828,000 lb. of fish represent a fall of 21% on the previous year's landings, at an average cost of 15 cents of a shilling per lb., compared with 12.6 cents in 1954. The average weight of each fish in respect of Tilapia, was lower in 1955 than in 1954, and as we purchase at so much per pound and sell at so much per pound it will be recognized that the fisherman has in the year under review received an appreciable increase in his sale price.

"The comparative statistics for the last four years, appended to these accounts, indicate clearly the trends of the disposal of our products and our costs and expenses translated into net returns per pound of fish.

"We are very pleased, none the less, that, in spite of continued increases in costs generally, we have been able to avoid increasing prices to the consumer, and yet at the same time achieve satisfactory trading results even with a reduced level of fish landings. This has been

made possible by continued improvements in methods of handling, storage, and processing, and reflects great credit on the general manager, Mr. P. Van der Geest, and his staff.

In the field of new development, a plant has been installed at Kaseyi for the production of meal from waste material, and operations are starting shortly; this will lead to even greater economy in the usage of our raw materials.

Other projects are under consideration whereby our extensive facilities at Kaseyi can be more fully employed, with a consequent greater spread of overheads.

Experimental Ponds

A number of experimental fish ponds has been constructed at Kaseyi, with a view to the possible augmentation of our supplies of fish from Lake George in due course; this, however, must be regarded as a long-term investment, from which no quick results can be expected.

Turning to the appropriation of the corporation's profits, the directors recommend that £10,000 should be transferred to general reserve, that a dividend for the year of 7% should be paid (which less tax will absorb a further £5,741), and finally that the balance of £1,109 should be carried forward to the next account.

Mr. G. Jones resigned his directorship in January 1955, and his colleagues sincerely regret his leaving us.

UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LIMITED

Mr. G. M. Gibson, chairman of Uganda Cement Industry Limited, at the third annual general meeting of which was held on April 10, reviewed the operations of the past year in the following statement:—

"The steady and satisfactory progress reported in my statement made at the second annual general meeting has been more than maintained during 1955.

The production of clinker during the year rose to 47,000 tons, an increase of approximately 2% over the previous year. At 48,100 tons the sales of cement show a decrease of 3,800 tons from those in 1954, but this was due entirely to the fact that in 1954 the company carried forward from the previous year considerable stocks of clinker which were available for grinding and sale in 1954.

Profits Devoted to Expansion

This increased efficiency has been accompanied by a decrease in the cost of production, which are now down to a level regarded as reasonable though not large profits are being made. These profits are being devoted by your directors to the expansion of the works at Tororo, where the work of trialing the productive capacity has been proceeding throughout the year in a very satisfactory manner.

The decision to expand was taken early in 1955, and excellent progress has been made with the civil engineering and building works required to house the new kiln, grate and mill which when installed will with the present equipment give the company a productive capacity for 150,000 tons a year. The investment is about 50% in excess of the demands of Uganda at the present time, but it makes due allowance for the expanding needs of the Province and for the development of an export market.

There is a reasonable hope that the new extension will come into operation before the end of 1956, when a combination of the two kilns it will be possible to produce at the rate of 50,000 tons, 100,000 tons or 150,000 tons per annum as the market de-

mands. Due provision has been made for the creation of the necessary stores and handling equipment, as well as for the further development of the quarries for the supply and crushing of the limestone.

Half Uganda's Needs Supplied

To date the company has been able to supply only some 50% of the requirements of Uganda. With increased production and sales the necessity for raising the local selling price to that of the imported article will have passed, and there is every indication that, provided there is no great upward movement in the cost of fuel oil, wages, or transport, the company will be able to reduce the price of its products once the new extension has been in production for a few months.

In addition to the problems of expanding production your directors, and especially the staff at Tororo, have been fully conscious of the necessity for research into the raw materials available to ensure that the quality of the products of the company are not only maintained at a high level but improved. With that object in view the research fellow to whom reference was made in my last annual statement was duly appointed, and has been working throughout most of the year at the Building Research Station at Watford; several most valuable and encouraging reports have already been received as a result of the work done there.

In addition, a most significant advance was made last December at Tororo as the result of certain alterations and additions to the methods of feeding the raw meal to and in clearing the grate, the daily production of clinker rose to the theoretical maximum claimed for the kiln, and whereas previously 140 tons a day was considered reasonable, now 180 tons a day is now considered to be obtainable. At the same time the better burning conditions created in the kiln by these alterations resulted in a cement with vastly improved qualities, particularly as regards its tensile and compressive strengths.

It may be of interest to record the following comparison between British Standard Specification 12, to which "Rock" Brand Cement is manufactured, and the results of tests carried out on Tororo cement at the end of 1955:

Compressive Strength after three days

B.S.S. 12: not less than 1,600 lb. per sq. in.

Rock Brand: 3,400 to 4,500 lb. per sq. in.

A similar excess over the minimum B.S.S. 12 requirements was apparent in the compressive strength after seven days and in the tensile strength.

These results have been obtained only by the unremitting efforts of all concerned, and a very sincere tribute must be paid to all the staff at Tororo for their continued efforts on behalf of the company which have led to the present position.

Staff Houses

During the year the company successfully negotiated the purchase from Uganda Consolidated Properties Limited, of 59 old and six new houses for occupation by the staff. This, it is hoped, will lead to further savings in expenditure, and at the same time afford the company the opportunity of maintaining them to standards satisfactory to all concerned. The purchase of these houses was partly financed by the issue of 130,000 additional ordinary shares of 20s. each to the Uganda Development Corporation Limited.

The company has subscribed as one-third share of the issued equity capital of The Uganda Asbestos

Manufacturing Company (East Africa) Limited. This new factory has been erected on a plot of land adjoining the premises at Tororo, and it is expected that it will have production early in 1956.

Profits and Reserves

A reference to the accounts will show that, after charging full depreciation, interest, directors' fees, and auditors' remuneration and expenses, the net profit for the year amounted to £142,064. To this must be added the sum of £5,859 being the unappropriated profit brought forward from 1954, making available a total of £147,923.

The directors recommend transferring £65,000 to general reserve. They also recommend the placing of £22,000 to a taxation equalization reserve, and the payment of the dividend on the 5% preference shares, but do not in view of the programme of expansion recommend the payment of any dividend on the ordinary shares. The unappropriated profits carried forward amount to £54,233.

During the year Messrs. Mahabadi P. Maclean, M.B.E., and P. C. Siwano were appointed to the board.

UGANDA CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES LIMITED

Mr. Gibson made the following statement as chairman of Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited, the third annual general meeting of which was held on April 10.

"During the year under review the progress of your company has been steady though not spectacular. Last year I quoted the value of the fixed assets as being a measure of the expansion during 1954. At the end of 1955 the fixed assets were valued at £350,814, a figure which is somewhat misleading, as during the year the company agreed to sell to Uganda Cement Industry Limited, the 61 houses sub-leased by that company. Excluding the value of these houses (£130,000), the fixed assets rose in fact by £79,570 in value, a figure which gives a truer reflection of the progress made.

"The sale of such a large block of properties was of course agreed by your directors after most serious consideration and consultation with the shareholders. It was generally agreed that the sale should take place as the Cement Company would better be able to provide the necessary maintenance if the houses were its property. As part of the same transaction it was agreed to sell 110 additional houses for junior staff completed during 1955 in Tororo.

Printing Works

The campaign on lease houses and four blocks of flats were completed, as well as the printing works for the Uganda Argus newspaper. Residential quarters were completed at Mbuya Hill, consisting of eight pairs of junior type houses, one pair of senior type houses, and two single senior type houses. The middle one large senior type house was also completed. By the end of the year all the above, with the exception of one pair of junior type houses at Mbuya, had been satisfactorily leased.

During the year contracts were placed for 16 senior and 18 junior type houses at Jinja for Kilelesh Mines Limited, adjacent to the summer site of that company. By the end of the year 10% of this contract had been completed, as well as 20% of a contract for three senior type houses in Kampala for the Uganda Coffee Industry Board.

That so much was completed during the year is a source of credit to the resident architect and his staff, more particularly as the office was fully staffed for only half the year owing to members being on leave.

"Stream of Inquiries"

The demand for houses on long-term leases is not so keen as in the past, though there is a very steady and continuous stream of inquiries for leases on a three to five year basis, a basis which is in general, not acceptable to your company owing to the necessity for it at a later date to replace its short-term finance, supplied by the Uganda Development Corporation Limited, by a long-term debenture. Such a debenture is likely to be obtained only on good sound properties let on long terms to first-class tenants.

Future Development

For future development the company has a licence (to be replaced by a long-term lease on completion of the building covenant) over seven acres on the slopes of Kisugu (Tanic) Hill. It is proposed to erect a block of flats and nine houses on this property during 1956. Lessees have already been obtained for all these units.

Turning to the accounts, it will be seen that we closed the year with a profit of £14,498 after providing £4,443 for income tax and the usual provision for depreciation, amortization of household property, maintenance of property, and all other fees and remunerations. The directors recommend that no dividend should be paid but that the sum of £10,000 should be transferred to general reserve, raising that reserve to £15,000, and that the balance of £11,359 should be carried forward.

Mr. Handley Birk, who has been appointed to the board on his appointment as a Minister in the Protectorate Government.



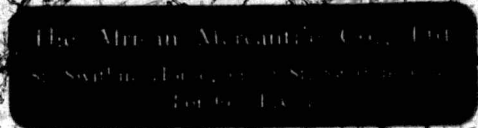
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Company Report

The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Satisfactory Results Despite Chaotic Markets

Company's Widespread Agricultural Activities

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. DONALD C. BROOK

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, April 19, 1956, in London.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, F.S.A.A., the Chairman of the Company, presided.

He had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1955, a statement from which the following are extracts:

The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1955, are satisfactory in that, despite the chaotic market conditions during the period when we were selling our 1954-55 tea production, the available profits amounted to £127,345, against £163,557 for the previous year, a decrease of £36,212.

Crops.—The output of our principal crops for the past four years ended September 30 was as follows:

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Tobacco	195,444 lb.	181,329 lb.	233,123 lb.	186,879 lb.
Soya	476 tons	491 tons	534 tons	655 tons
Rubber	373,703 lb.	447,726 lb.	138,614 lb.	432,979 lb.
Tea	1,848,104 lb.	1,535,573 lb.	1,528,250 lb.	1,452,028 lb.

Best Tobacco Yield Ever Obtained

Tobacco.—The crop of 195,444 lbs. represents an average of 698 lb. per acre, and is the best yield per acre we have so far achieved. Drought conditions during the nursery period caused anxiety, and we were able to plant only 280 acres. Towards the end of the growing period excessive rainfall and shortage of sunshine led to a loss of quality and weight in the leaf. Because of this we did not realize the full benefit of the extra yield per acre, although we achieved prices slightly above the Nyafahad average. There was a serious shortfall in the quantity of African grown dark-fired tobacco received for grading from the African Tobacco Board, due to a poor crop. Consequently we received only 1,176,798 lb. against our contract to grade 2.2 million pounds.

Soya.—Climate conditions which were favourable for this crop were also favourable for prolific weed growth both in our fields and in the Native gardens. Consequently labour for weeding was short. Much damage was done by heavy rain, which coming when the crop was ripening, seriously affected the quality of the beans. The crop of 476 tons gave a yield of 1,011 lb. per acre, which was satisfactory in quantity but the quality and the result were disappointing.

Tung.—We collected 373,703 lb. of nuts, against 447,126 lb. last year. Following the loss of approxi-

mately £6,500 which I reported to you last year, we re-organized the method of handling this crop, which, together with a slight improvement in world prices, enabled us to make a profit this year of £2,930.

Cotton Ginning.—Our Mitsari ginnery produced 506 short tons of Grades A and B cotton from seed cotton supplied by the Cotton Marketing Board, and 72 short tons of Grade A and 32 short tons of Grade B from cotton grown by our tenants under company supervision. This year we provided plots near Chikwawa on the Shire River of about two acres each for 735 growers, as against 352 growers last year.

Cotton Growing Experiment

We have a large area of land in this neighbourhood hitherto unsuitable on account of lack of water, and in order to start development here of cotton growing by Africans on special allotment we decided three years ago to find sites for boreholes in order to see whether settlement would be possible. Three sites were located, and one borehole has been successfully sunk and is giving a good supply of fresh water, which already is preferred by the Africans to the somewhat turbid waters of the Shire. We have also marked out 187 plots of between five and six acres each. It is proposed that these gardens will be used for a crop rotation system and cultivated on a crop rotation system of two acres of cotton, one acre each of maize and groundnuts, and one acre fallow, the balance of each plot being used for vegetables for the families.

Considerable propaganda has been carried out by our local agent, who considers that about 150 of these larger plots should be taken up by next season. The board believes this quite inexpensive experiment should yield successful results.

It has also been our hope that if electricity from the Shire River Scheme becomes available at a economic price some system of irrigation, which would involve pumping, could be used to open up the land. The experiments we are now making will be a valuable pointer as to what can be done.

Season Unfavourable for Tea

Tea.—Climate conditions during the year were not entirely favourable for this crop, although we show an increase in leaf plucked over the previous year. The year opened with two extremely hot and dry months, October and November, 1954. This condition, following a dry period from June, 1954, caused the bushes to

TABLE SHOWING TEA DEVELOPMENT AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

Estate	Present Cleared Acreage	Acreage Planted 30.9.1955	Acreage Unplanted 30.9.1955	Acreage in Bearing 30.9.1955	Made Tea in lb. per acre plucked		
					1955	1954	1953
Mindah	500	500	—	500	1,123	924	868
Tunga	674	444	227	301	529	397	377
Mpeni	424	312	112	172	523	256	139
Mpeze	200	150	50	20	461	173	35
Nkhambi	500	130	370	—	539	—	—
Chitunze	705	705	—	665	1,453	1,341	1,450
	3,000	2,941	759	1,773			

which severe sun scorch was experienced. Thereafter the season was wet above average until April 1955. Some of the wet spells were too long for the immediate needs of the gardens, although beneficial in raising the water table. The yield of made tea per acre in bearing at Chitunga, which was worst affected, was consequently less than in the previous year, i.e. 1,543 lb. as compared with 1,541 lb. previously.

It will be observed from the last three columns of the table that the yield of made tea per acre from the estates other than Chitunga is showing satisfactory improvement. The new Nkhami estate has given a better yield than was expected at the time of purchase in April, 1955.

Since the close of the year we have again experienced drought conditions, which have adversely affected the most recently planted tea. At Mpezo, for example, 60 acres of tea planted in December, 1954, was severely affected and during November and early December, 1955, it was estimated some 35% of the stand had died. This has a great disconcerting effect on the staff concerned, particularly as the staff have been extremely promising when I saw it in August last year.

We have not planted any new extensions in the recent wet season, but have necessarily turned ourselves to improving the yearlings, during the winter at the various estates. This task as a rule has not been made heavier than normal, but the tea to which I have referred, has borne the brunt of the tea to be the one of progressive development, and is regarded as climatic and as our best tea. The yield of the outdoor made tea for the period 1950 to 1955 was 104,104 lb. m. The successful impulsion of this project.

Good Condition of Estate

Mr. G. S. Napier Ford, who visited the estates of mine, was well satisfied with the general condition of the tea areas, and the staff has shown the long drought conditions also pleased with the progress noticeable in the gardens and nurseries since his last visit. Improvements which he recommended, and factory methods have been carefully followed and good results.

"During the year we made some 1,124 million pounds of tea, as compared with 1,697 million pounds in the previous year, an increase of approximately 4%. The cost of production was 26,34d. per lb., against 25,17d. per lb. previously, the increase being mainly due to higher transport charges. Sales realized 42,32d. per lb., in comparison with the previous year's figure of 46,74d. per lb."

"So far as the current year is concerned, whilst the weight of tea made to December 31, 1955, showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, yet for the five months to the end of February, 1956, we had made 964,000 lb. of tea against 926,642 lb. for the same period in the year under review and a total of 37,743 cwt."

New Cement Mill

Mining Rights—During my visit to the estates in November, 1954, a prospecting licence was granted with Rhodesia Cement, Limited, cover to a total of one square mile containing limestone near Zomba. The company has begun the erection of a cement mill and bagging plant near Blantyre, and will use in the initial stages clinker tailings from Southern Rhodesia. Present indications are that the limestone deposit in the prospecting licence area should be satisfactory for cement making. If the option to acquire the rights contained in the prospecting licence is exercised by the cement company, the company will receive a lump sum of £25,000 payable in six yearly instalments.

The new Company will be formed with the present shareholders of Rhodesia Cement, Limited.

The supply of limestone for the new mill will fill a long felt need, and it is one of the considerable building and other developments that will take place in Zomba, and I have little doubt that the limestone deposits in the vicinity of Zomba will be fully understood and developed.

Land—The land is under a lease granted under the Lease Acquisition Ordinance, 1952, for 48,773 acres, described in my statement of 1954. The land surveyed and the boundaries of the land which completed application will be made to Government for the estates concerned, and will be made from the application of the Agricultural Estates Ordinance, 1954. The Chikowa, Mzimba and Mvoti estates have already been surveyed.

Arriving Removal of Estates

Now all remember that the removal from our estates of houses, outhouses and other buildings, the acquisition of which has led to the fact that removals made during the year proceeded satisfactorily without incident. Further removals are due to take place this year as the owners have harvested the produce of the gardens, and will be appreciated by members that the arrangements will be of the greatest benefit to the estates because in future any encroachment on the land and our land can be kept clear of.

On the other hand, it does mean that the removal of houses shall be to a large extent dependent on the number of houses in the provision of a number of houses to be built with appropriate plans and house a proportion of the permanent labour during such period as the removal of the houses.

The sisal factory, which is our subsidiary company, Rhodesia Sisal Estates, Limited, was closed for the second time for the rebuilding operation in December, 1954, to January 27, 1955, and during the period of the finishing work was rebuilt. Erection of the new building, further 10 African compound houses, and a new main all on the estate.

Sisal Estate

During the period the factory was closed field about 100 acres of new planting, 174 acres of replanting, and 19 acres of old sisal were cleared and stumped to be ploughed as part of our system of rotation.

Work is now in progress to complete the estate organization consists of the rebuilding of the tractor and engine houses and the installation of the new decorticator and a 230 horse power diesel engine now on site. This plant should be available for the 1956/57 season and will completely clear the board put in hand in 1955 for modernizing the factory in order to produce up to 800 tons of fibre per annum. Extensions of the sisal area have consequently been taking place during the past five years and up to date we have 2,386 acres planted, which will produce a cutting area of approximately 18,000 acres. The output of fibre and tow during the year was 2,764 tons, as against 228 tons in the previous year. Sales realized 457/2s. per ton on rail, as against 460/2s. per ton last year. As we expected, due to the closing of the factory, a small loss was sustained on the year's production.

Expansion of Coffee

During the year a great deal of work, which I have mentioned in my statement at present are — the expansion of the coffee estate. We have experimented with coffee

...has for years a small plot at Vavani...
...smaller promise than transplanting...
...January 1954, and I have eight...
...at Ndaba and there are 100...
...We propose a larger plot at Vavani...
...I recall that concerning some of our...
...methods of control...
...We have...
...and the fruit... to a... factory

...stock...
...are making progress

...According to...
...that the...
...After deducting...
...depreciation...
...After deducting...
...to additional...
...in expenditure...
...interest...
...with a...
...at...
...as compared with...
...and have...
...for contingencies...
...added to the amount...
...giving a total...
...paid in December, 1955

...and now...
...The...
...of the...
...Further...
...in respect of...
...figure cannot be...
...will be required in...
...and...
...showing...
...£41,645

...I think...
...and...
...development...
...I give...
...and...
...with...
...which...
...in...
...in connection with...
...acquired by...
...which...
...in addition to the...
...and was invaluable to...
...myself in our talks with...
...To our secretary and the staff in London we also...
...The report and accounts were adopted, and the...
...re-elected.

MINING

Atomic Dues in the Federation

Guidance by British Team of Experts

A SERIES of theoretical and demonstrations, the first of their kind in the Commonwealth, is to be given by the British Atomic Energy Authority team based in Salisbury. The experts will visit all the main centres in the Federation in order to encourage the discovery and exploitation of ores for use in the atomic energy industry.

Announcing this in Parliament, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Mines, Mr. Cyril Harty, said that since March of last year 12 prospecting orders had been granted in Southern Rhodesia. They cover a total area of 528 square miles, and require £198,000 to be spent in the search for coal, copper, nickel, zinc, sulphur, iron, limestone, gold, thorium, and uranium.

The British Atomic Energy Authority team's work would be complementary to the activities of prospectors and mining companies. The team would advise the Government of any radio-active prospect discovered, but would not take such prospects away from the prospectors who had found them. The Minister emphasised that the mining laws applied to uranium as to any other base metal, and that prospectors and mining companies need have no hesitation in seeking the advice of the Atomic Energy Authority.

Rhodesian Refractories

RHODESIAN REFRACTORIES, LTD., 60% of the issued capital of which is owned by the Vereeniging Brick and Tile Co. Ltd. and 40% by the Collinian Refractories, Ltd., made an operating loss of £8,341 last year. The company's function is to supply the two participating companies with magnesite.

Contractors' Labour on Mines

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA MINE WORKERS' UNION and the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines have made the following joint announcement:—

A dispute which arose regarding the union representation of employees of the Cementation Company, Ltd., was settled at a negotiation proceedings held in Kitwe today under Mr. D. Hogg, Assistant Labour Commissioner.

The mining companies gave an assurance to the union that it was not their intention to extend the use of contractors' labour into normal mining operations. As a result of these negotiations, the dispute regarding the representation of the cementation operators has fallen away.

G.F.K. Refractories

G.F.K. REFRACTORIES, LTD., is the name of a company registered in London under the auspices of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., to take over the assets of Kenya Reagents, Ltd. Mr. John D. Mitchell, a manager of Consolidated Gold Fields, and Mr. Donald E. C. Baines, an assistant manager of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. are the directors.

Gold Prices

Gold prices rose slightly on the London market. The latest quotation for cash gold was £274 10s. three months at £276 7s. and is quoted at £114 11s. for gold and zinc at £28 10s.

Oceana Development

Oceana Development Co., Ltd. have declared a dividend of 10% and bonus of 2½% (both the same). Net profit for 1955 was £14,500 (£15,000) after tax of £43,000 (£41,000).

Company Progress Report

Mining (Transvaal Development), 1028 tons of copper were produced in the March quarter from the treatment of 21,298 tons of ore.

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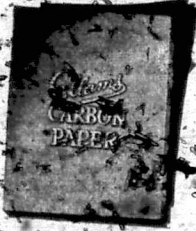
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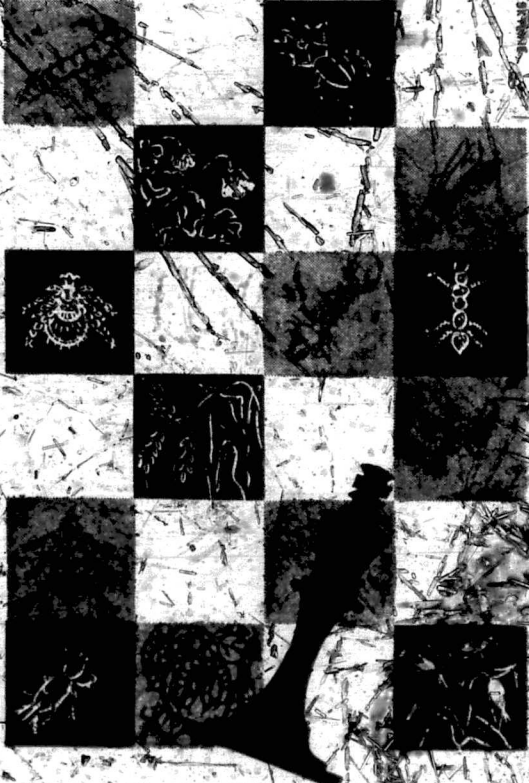
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F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ELECTIONS ON A COMMON ROLE are to be introduced in Uganda five years hence, provided agreement can be reached on a means of securing proper representation of the non-African communities, and discussions on this fundamental change of policy are to start early in 1958, when the next Legislative Council begins its life. Moreover, if Buganda so wishes — as it certainly will — the five Representative Members from that part of the country who sit in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate will be directly elected next year. These promises were given last week by the Governor, who made the strongest possible appeal to impatient African extremists to recognize the need for careful study and adequate general discussion of these revolutionary changes. Sir Andrew Cohen recalled the many generous and liberal measures already taken by the Government in order to give Africans greater participation in affairs, political and economic, at all levels up to the Executive Council, and he could scarcely have outlined more effectively the practical steps taken to prepare the Africans of Uganda for the much greater political responsibility offered at an early date. He ended with a plea for their close co-operation with the Government. "Let us have faith in each other," were the concluding words in a carefully considered address.

Yet the very generous intentions of Her Majesty's Government, expressed in most friendly terms, were rejected within a few hours by the Uganda [African] National Congress, whose spokesmen decide what shall be declared to be African opinion. Because the Congress has not hesitated in recent years to use intimidation whenever it has seemed neces-

sary to its purpose, because a small number of its members with inordinate political ambitions have been extremely active; because the greatest possible tolerance has been shown by the authorities, even when the ignorant masses have been incited to acts of violence; because a high proportion of the population, particularly in Buganda, consequently regards the Congress leaders as the men to whom the Protectorate Government looks for a definition of African opinion — for these and similar reasons extremism has become the voice of the masses, though it is highly improbable that a majority of the Africans of Uganda would endorse such an attitude if they were given fair opportunities of expressing themselves. The direct elections promised for Buganda next year will not, of course, provide such an opportunity, for intimidation, overt and covert, will assuredly be widely practised, as it has been by the Congress movements in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Yet innocent theorists in Europe and America, imagining the ballot-box to be synonymous with democracy, will hail with joy a development which most experienced judges will regard as premature. "Self-government now" is already the Congress slogan.

Lord De La Warr, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, makes some pertinent comments on self-government and self-determination in a circular letter which is quoted on another page.

Damage Done By Zealots. His remarks deserve careful consideration by all concerned with public affairs in East and Central Africa, especially by those who decline to face the unpalatable fact that the impetuous introduction of the franchise involves the transfer of power to a handful of African nationalists, often half-educated, and usually less capable than the average senior boy in an English public or

secondary school. Lord De La Warr gives the pointed reminder that dissolution of the Roman Empire led to the Dark Ages, and that self-determination for the Hapsburg Empire produced the weak satellites which first Hitler and then the Soviet Empire used for their own purposes. But the lessons of the distant and recent past mean nothing to the bigots who clamour for little groups of inexperienced political extremists to be entrusted with the future of countries which have made wonderful progress under European tutelage, the withdrawal of which may be quickly marked by incompetence, corruption, civil war, and other calamities. These fanatical dogmatists ignore the examples of Burma and Indonesia. When more than a million people lost their lives as a direct result of the over-hasty partition of India and Pakistan they deemed the tragedy scarcely worth comment. With the Gold Coast on the verge of inter-tribal war (according to current reports in newspapers which have strongly advocated self-government for that Colony) the zealots do not halt in their ways. Their theories must be right; all will be well if only power be quickly transferred!

Only the other day Buganda, the most advanced province of Uganda, was seen to be in the grip of violence and intolerance; victimization and nepotism showed clearly that that Native State is not yet capable of conducting its political institutions satisfactorily. Nevertheless, with almost indecent haste, the offer of direct elections is made already. Who will gain but the agitators and extremists? — and at the expense of the sober, experienced tribal leaders who have had faith in the British administrative officers whom they knew and trusted. Once more loyalists are to be sacrificed to the ambitions of unbalancedagogues, who will pay no heed to the exhortations of the Governor, for their concern is to attain power, not fit themselves for its use. It will be very surprising if the Government of Uganda does not find itself challenged to resist the excessive demands which the Governor made in cryptic reference, but who have confidence that it will then have the wisdom to do its duty? It has conspicuously lacked that quality on several crucial occasions in the past three years.

Notes By The Way

C.D.C.'s First Profit

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is to be congratulated on immensely improved results. At last it has made a profit — of £409,233 for 1955, compared with a loss of £511,108 in the previous year, the retrieval thus exceeding £900,000. The five years, since Lord Reith took over the chairmanship from the feeble and reckless Lord Trefgarne, have been marked by the discontinuance of some of the rash ventures upon which he staked large sums of public money and by realistic efforts to salvage others. The "special losses" of the Trefgarne period are now computed at rather more than £8m. (that being the cost of "commitments rashly undertaken or badly managed"). The present board, it is obvious, has strong feelings about the Socialist Government's selection of the first chairman. So had this newspaper — at the time, not years later.

If There Had Been Equity Capital

LORD REITH AND HIS COLLEAGUES have not succeeded in persuading the Cabinet to agree to write off the £8m. lost by gross mismanagement, and most readers will, I imagine, share the ministerial view that evidence of the disasters of a nationalized undertaking should not be removed from the accounts so that they may be conveniently forgotten. Yet there must be sympathy with the point made by Lord Reith (in the graceless phraseology in which he delights) that it would have been wiser to start off the C.D.C. with ordinary capital as well as loans. The chairman writes: "Authority being, as statutorily it now is, creditor for this amount, it should take action to convert the £8,028,441 into an equity capital — which would automatically settle both interest and capital repayment — c.f. the International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development and the new International Finance Corporation. What he is trying to suggest, presumably, is that if the corporation had started with, say, £20m. in ordinary capital and £80m. in loan capital, instead of loan capital only totalling £100m., and if £8m. had been lost, it would merely have meant that the ordinary shareholders would have had to wait longer for dividends and that the value of the shares would have stood in the market at the appropriate discount. So far as I recollect no suggestion of that kind was made from any source when the C.D.C. was created — by a Socialist Government, most of whose supporters profess to regard shareholdings as somewhat indecent (though the Labour Party and the T.U.C. had, of course, invested substantially in industrial shares).

Slackness Not Zeal

IF THE LAWYERS who have discovered that the Colonial Development Corporation acted illegally in devoting some of its funds to the improvement of housing conditions and roads in Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and other parts of the Colonial Empire are preening themselves on their virtue, most people who take any notice of this very belated exercise in detection will feel that they are much more to be blamed than praised, for the facts afford striking proof of their slackness, not of their zeal. Eight years have passed since the C.D.C. was set-up, and nearly six years since it made its first contribution to a Colonial housing project — after full consultation with the Colonial Office. It was then that the law officers should have checked that the intention did not contravene the Overseas Resources Act.

Continued Negligence

IF THEIR PRESENT CONSTITUTION is correct — and it has been accepted by the Government, but not by the legal advisers of the corporation — the aid given to housing in 1950 was *ultra vires*, but that fact was not then brought to the attention of the people primarily concerned, including the Secretary of State for the Colonies. On quite a number of subsequent occasions there have been similar transactions by the C.D.C., and each except the last was marked by the failure of the law officers to notice the fact. So their negligence, not their astuteness, should be emphasized. The interpretation which they now put upon the Act is disputed; their negligence over a period of years is not to be disputed. If so happens that their awakening deprived the Colony of any money which it had expected, for not until all the sums promised had been paid did the legalists arise from their slumbers.

Shari and Nasser

THE PRESS ACCUMULATES that the Coalition Government in the Sudan, which was at long last forced upon the Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail el Azhari, is far from united, and that dissension arises from personal differences as well as disagreements about policy. The strong support hitherto given by the Khartoum set to Mr. Azhari has greatly weakened, and it is even believed in some quarters to have been damaged beyond repair. Indeed, many Sudanese consider that the rupture of the alliance is the real reason for the visit which the Prime Minister has been paying to Cairo, where he attended a performance of the Russian Ballet as the guest of Colonel Nasser, with whom his relations had been bad for some months. If it suits the ablest politician in the Sudan to arrange a *rapprochement* with the Egyptian dictator, it is equally convenient to Colonel Nasser to have a semblance of amity, especially when the way to leadership of the Arab world has suffered several sharp rebuffs.

Spokes in the Wheel

AT THE VERY TIME, however, at which Mr. Azhari was making a bid for better relations, his Foreign Minister, Sayed Mubarak Zarroug, declared that the prospects of reaching agreement with Egypt on division of the Nile waters and currency redemption were worse than they had been earlier in the year, and that promises then made to him had been broken by the Egyptian Government. Mr. Zarroug added that finance for the High Dam which Egypt wants to build near Aswan could not be found until that country had come to an arrangement with the Sudan for fair sharing of the Nile waters, and that the Sudan case had lately been submitted in the form of a memorandum to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States and to the World Bank, the president of which, he said pointedly, would have been welcomed in Khartoum when he paid his visit to Cairo. That justifies the criticism of the two Governments and the bank which was published at the time in this newspaper — and, so far as I am aware, nowhere else.

Special Tracker Teams

THE SPECIAL TRACKER TEAMS which have been operating against the Mau Mau terrorists have in the past years had many successes which have received scarcely any notice from politicians or the press, and it has therefore, been pleasing to note that the capture of the thug who called himself "General Tanganyika" by one of these teams has served to bring their work under the notice of the British public. The reason is

that the gangster in question was third in the Mau Mau hierarchy, ranking after Dedan Kimathi and Sherehe Mathenge. Tanganyika had shown himself to be ruthless, and his elimination is good news. General Lathbury, the Commander-in-Chief in East Africa has recently estimated terrorist strength at no more than 1,500, and has said that it has been about halved in the last six months. Though the blood-guilty and desperate men may still commit serious outrages, Mau Mau has ceased to present a serious threat from the military standpoint.

Belated Unorthodoxy

THIS MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED much earlier if the Government of Kenya and the military had been willing to use the unorthodox methods which we repeatedly urged by many men with experience of operations in East African conditions. The authorities, however, were determined to rely mainly on the conventional use of infantry with the inevitable consequence that the gangs escaped again and again, and the evidence that they could do so naturally encouraged other Kikuyu to join them in the forests. Soon after General Lathbury assumed command a year ago it had become evident that he had recognized the need for much greater use to be made of small groups, European and African, which could move fast and far in the bush and beat the gangsters at their own game. Young Kenyans, white and black, have given an excellent account of themselves in this way — incidentally acquiring an increased respect for one another.

Deserters Enlisted

WHEN SOME MAU MAU DESERTERS were enlisted and trained for the special tracker teams, it was done without any publicity, perhaps because criticism of such a policy was thought likely. Yet it was no novelty in African warfare. During the 1914-18 war, hundreds of African deserters from the German forces in East Africa, to whom they had been press-ganged volunteered to serve with the British. Most were enlisted in the King's African Rifles, with due formality, but some were embodied without ceremony in the bush by the intelligence officers and agents who had captured them. I knew of many such cases. At least one first-class intelligence officer, a splendid bushman (though his education had been so rudimentary that he could scarcely write his name) had come to rely almost wholly on ex-German deserters.

Scourging the Enemy

ACCOMPANIED BY SEVEN or sometimes three, of the gun-bearers who had been with him on his professional elephant hunting safaris in pre-war days, he would penetrate the German lines, burn their stores, waylay their caravans, shoot up a patrol, and having killed all the white men in it (he was a deadly shot), disarm the Africans, offer those who seemed to him likely material the chance of working with him, strip the others of their uniforms, and send them home. He continued to scourge the enemy in this way for a couple of years and he told me that not once had one of the former German soldiers made any attempt on his life, any attempt at escape, or any attempt to help his erstwhile masters, though on many occasions the white man and his African gun-bearers were outnumbered by three or four to one. It goes without saying that the man in question, Pretorius, had exceptional instincts over Africans. But he was a very exceptional man in many other ways also.

Inter-Racial Partnership in Practice in Southern Rhodesia

How a Strong African Middle Class is Being Developed

THE AFRICAN IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA is not being overtaken by the second social revolution to take place in this part of the continent within some 65 years.

The first great impact on the primitive Native was the coming of the Europeans, who brought with them a standard and way of life — a feudal economy based on subsistence farming and the retention of the surface and a state of mechanical knowledge not far removed from the Stone Age, including ignorance even of the uses of a wheel, had to be adjusted to fit in with the complex ways of the white man.

An unstable *modus vivendi* arose from this situation. Many Africans came into the European towns for varying periods to earn money — a concept entirely foreign to their own society — with which to buy the bright trappings of civilization, while retaining their stake in the tribal areas as part-time farmers, at an incredibly low level of efficiency. In the towns they became for short spells houseboys, miners, general labourers in industry, and elsewhere were at an equally low level of efficiency, because they seldom stayed continuously in one job for long enough to learn it properly.

A continual drift to and from the towns was set up, and the old tribal laws and customs, which had always been the sheet-anchor of African society, were undermined. This drift created a concentration of men in the towns and of women in the tribal areas, a break-up of family life that is unhealthy in any society. Understandably, the mind of the African was staggered by the sudden impact of all the new ideas brought by the white man, from which he was totally unfitted by his experience to pick the good from the bad.

Old Society Disrupted

The old society was disrupted, but nothing positive had arisen to take its place: the African was just drifting, bewildered, between the fascinating glitter of the towns and the old security of the rural.

Within recent months the shape of a second social revolution and an entirely new society has begun to emerge from all this welter of instability. The Southern Rhodesian Government has played and is playing a large part in ending this new society to come into being as a stabilizing force of very great value in this rapidly growing country. Through the operation of an agricultural reform Act and a liberal housing policy for urban Africans they are creating the conditions necessary for a peasant farming community to arise in the Native reserves and a permanent urban population to settle in the towns.

Individual ownership of property, with the pride of ownership, increased respect and sense of responsibility which this brings, and the preservation of the family as the basic unit of society, are the keystones of the policy. It makes a complete break with the old tribal tradition of communal life, which has meant a man to be a hindrance and a danger rather than an asset in contact with European society.

This is not the willful attraction by the white man of an old Native society, the better to exploit the labour of the black man for his own ends. It is alleged by some, no doubt sincere people, it is an abuse of the operation of the laws of economics and of human

nature, that can be altered by no legislation on earth — that that simple device of Government realizing that an old society cannot continue to function under such radically changed conditions is to try to ensure that the structure which replaces it is as solid, as stable, and that the transition is made as quickly and as smoothly as possible.

Implementation of the Native Land Husbandry Act of 1951 in Southern Rhodesia is to be completed within the next five years. Plans have first been announced by the Minister of Housing, Mr. Geoffrey Allan-Brown, for buying 6,000 houses for sale in one year in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Harare, Salisbury and Bulawayo, within 23 months to two years. These houses are now being up to the level of five-year. These schemes on agriculture and housing are complementary.

Social Revolution

In improving farming methods, all is estimated that the annual cash income of the Native farms can be raised within eight years from the present £325 to £11m. Implicit in the provision of the Act for the transfer of all rights and eventual ownership of individuals is the need for a radical break in the definite divide between farming and urban life. Only those who are farming when the Act comes into force in a particular area will be eligible for individual rights to the soil. It is estimated that of the 750,000 indigenous male and female labourers outside the Native areas in Southern Rhodesia some 300,000 will remain in the towns and will be seen how the social revolution will be a long-term one, then, of this agricultural revolution will be a cause many of the Africans now living in the towns to break their last links with the land and to find a local way of life, and to bring their wives and children to live with them in the tribal areas to earn a living from the land, to set up a permanent home.

From the social and economic standpoint it is only a good thing. It will relieve the pressures and caused by the increasing African population — estimated to double in number every 25 years — which has been the cause of many problems in other parts of the continent. It will help to press to the family as a happy and contented unit, and will increase the efficiency of the African both as an urban worker and as a farmer, thus increasing the efficiency of the country's economy as a whole.

But it will aggravate a housing problem that is already serious in many areas. In 1954 there was a shortage of 18,000 units of single accommodation and 10,000 units of accommodation for married couples in urban Native areas. This was in addition to the serious shortage of accommodation for Europeans, especially in Salisbury. The Government is building single accommodation in the form of hostels, blocks of up to 40 beds, and a number of houses have been made during the past year towards solving this problem.

Ambitious Housing Programme

This pressure having been relieved, however, the Government, following the principle that a well-planned community is a contented community, has embarked on an ambitious scheme to provide family homes of a high standard to be owned by their African occupants. This is a policy which has been accepted principle in Southern Rhodesia. It has never before been able to achieve a state in the residential areas of the Colony.

For £350 the African will be able to purchase a two- or three-bedroom house for himself and his family, or lease one on monthly terms. To purchase such a house over a period of 20 years he will have to pay about a penny a week, or a reduced rent and interest of 2% on the balance, and serviced at 10s per month. On the first 12 months he will have to pay the Africans £2 may have to pay up to 50s a month for his house, so proves on the first year made for him to take in lodgers to help balance his family budget. If he so wishes.

The initial cost to the Government of this scheme will be some £2m. Such a expenditure based on a current population of under 200,000 is made possible only by making the entire scheme fully self-financing in the terms of the official report. It is to be financed on a trust fund basis. The estimated charges for the services, buildings, etc., will be covered by payments from tenants and owners, and within a few years the scheme will have been repaid to enable new schemes to be started.

As with all plans in this fast-developing country today, speed is the vital factor. With so many vast and urgent development projects competing for the available supplies of

Being an abbreviated version of the paper prepared for the Conservative Commonwealth Council by the Commonwealth Study Group of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Uganda Promised Direct Elections on a Common Roll

Governor's Statement in Legislature on Steps Towards Self-Government

WISH TO ADDRESS COUNCIL on the subject of direct elections, in which you, as representatives of the people of Uganda, are deeply interested. The Government welcomes the interest and has been studying the question for some months. When Council selected the question last January there was general agreement that the aim should be to introduce direct elections to Legislative Council, but the majority of members considered that it would be better to introduce direct elections on a common roll, subject to the introduction of direct elections throughout the Protectorate in 1957.

and my Ministers have closely studied the whole subject, and I have been in consultation with the Secretary of State. This statement of the policy of the Uganda Government has the support of H.M. Government.

There will, I believe, be general agreement in the House that the objective of our policy must be to introduce direct elections on a common roll for the representative members of Legislative Council from all parts of the Protectorate. This will be a most important step. There are, of course, many difficult practical problems that have to be considered.

I believe that there will be general support in the House and throughout the country for the view of the Government that it would be most unwise to rush into this step without making sure that the public generally are fully aware of the difficulties and the problems involved and without giving an opportunity for a full and open discussion throughout the country.

Time for Study and Discussion

Time will be needed for this study and these discussions, and the Government is quite certain that for this reason it would be impossible to introduce a system of direct elections on a common roll throughout the country for the elections to the next Legislative Council which will take place at the end of next year.

At the same time the Government believes that by 1961, the year in which elections will take place for the next Legislative Council, the problems can be fully discussed in the different parts of the country and fully understood by the public. We also think that by that time there is likely to be a general desire throughout the country, except probably in Karamoja, for the introduction of direct elections to the Legislative Council on a common roll.

It is therefore the aim of the Government that if there is the general desire, direct elections of the Representative Members of Legislative Council on a common roll should be introduced in 1961. The Government provided that arrangements for doing so could be recommended which are acceptable to H.M. Government.

Some of the most important issues which will have to be studied and discussed are the qualifications and disqualifications for voters and candidates, the question whether women should have the vote, and the appropriate method of conducting a general election of the non-African communities under the common roll. There is also the question whether Karamoja should be represented in the Legislative Council in 1961, and if so, whether there are any qualifications which should be made for this.

Before agreeing that a common roll should be introduced, H.M. Government will require to be satisfied on all these points, and will wish to be sure

that the system includes provision which will secure adequate and effective representation of the non-African communities on the representative side of the Legislative Council under the common roll, whether by reservation of seats or in some other way.

The Government believes that the proper time for studying, discussing, and settling these important and complicated issues will be the period of the next Legislative Council, from 1957 to 1961. The Government accordingly proposes early in the life of the next Legislative Council to set up a committee in consultation with the Legislative Council, appropriate machinery for such study and discussion.

It is too early yet to discuss the exact form of this machinery, this will have to be discussed with the Government with the Legislative Council when the time comes. But two points are essential, there must be full public discussion in all parts of the country of the problems which have to be settled, and public opinion in all parts of the country must have the chance of making itself fully known; and on technical issues we must be able to get expert advice, if necessary, from outside the country.

Offer to Buganda

It now rests to the action to be taken in Buganda in 1957. Last year, when the Government invited the election of members to represent Buganda in the Legislative Council, it was arranged that elections should take place at once under a system which was designed to produce quick results. The Lukiko agreed to this on the understanding that H.M. Government would arrange for a review by representatives of the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government in 1957 of the system of election of the Buganda Representative Members of Legislative Council. All this is set out in Article 1 of the Buganda Agreement.

The joint review, which will be held next year, should show that there is a general desire in Buganda for direct elections at the end of 1957, and if the Representative Members for Buganda, this will provide an excellent opportunity of testing the method of direct election in preparation for the general examination throughout the country in the period between 1958 and 1961. Such an opportunity would be valuable not only to Buganda, but to the country as a whole.

If therefore the joint review shows that there is a general desire in Buganda for direct elections at the end of 1957, the Government will be prepared to recommend to H.M. Government that direct elections of the Buganda members should be introduced at that time, provided that agreement can be reached between the Protectorate and the Kabaka's Governments as a result of this review on qualifications and disqualifications of voters and candidates and on other detailed arrangements for the elections.

It must be understood, however, that this would mean the Buganda Representative Members, and would not involve the introduction of a common roll or any other proposal to the Representative Members of the Legislative Council. The Protectorate Government will consult with the Kabaka's Government at the appropriate time about the best way of conducting the joint review.

I will now refer to the members representing the Eastern, Western and White Provinces. Since the aim is to introduce direct elections on a common roll in 1961, should there be a general desire for this, the

Government believes that the right course for those provinces in 1957 will be to save the systems as it is and to have members elected by the district councils as at present. At the same time each district will be able to prepare for the general examination which will take place throughout the country in the period from 1957 to 1958. Local study and discussion of the problems involved. These district councils will be able to watch the results of the 1958 experiment in Buganda, if that is introduced.

In districts where direct election for district councils has not yet been adopted, they might be introduced at the next convenient opportunity. If district councils agree, they could itself provide a testing ground for direct election to the Legislative Council in 1961. Much local discussion will clearly be needed, and I shall ask the General Committee for District Commissioners to take an early opportunity of discussing the whole procedure in the light of my statement with the standing committees of district councils.

If the House wishes to debate this statement, honourable members will probably find it most fruitful to do so later in the year when there has been time for study and discussion.

On behalf of the Government I have laid down a clear objective of policy — to introduce direct election on a common roll for the Representative Members of the Legislative Council in 1961, provided that there is a general desire for this throughout the country and that arrangements can be recommended which are acceptable to the Government. Now that the aim is no longer in doubt I hope that those who have been inclined to press for quicker action will realize the value of full and careful study and discussion.

Step Towards Self-Government

If direct elections on a common roll are introduced in 1961, this will be a positive step forward towards self-government. I have gained the impression that in some speeches and Press statements that certain members of the public have made in the past week in the Secretary of State's despatch of July 29 there will be no major changes in the Constitution until 1964 after which there will be a review and the similar treatment regarding Buganda in Article 11 of the Buganda Agreement.

These statements seem to have been interpreted by some as meaning that self-government will be achieved in 1961. This is a wrong interpretation. These statements mean precisely what they say — that there will be no major changes for six years and that the position will then be reviewed. Such changes as may be agreed in 1961 will be a step towards self-government, but 1961 has in no way been accepted as a target date for self-government.

The rate of progress of this country towards self-government will depend on the way in which everyone in the country carries out his responsibilities. Under the terms of last year's great responsibilities have been given to the Legislative Council, to the Kabakas' Government, and to the other Native governments and African authorities throughout the country. Political and constitutional advance will depend on the success of the work which all these authorities do, just as much as on the effectiveness of Government policy. Indeed, it will depend on the performance of the people of this country in all the things which are wanted to build up a modern State.

Self-government cannot be a reality in any country unless it has men and women who can effectively run its political institutions, its civil services, its transport, its education, its professions and its economic life. This is particularly important, as only the economic progress of the whole development of a country

depends to a considerable extent on self-governing country can hope to obtain technical, professional, economic, and administrative help from outside, but not beyond a certain limit. Beyond that limit it must rely on its own men and women.

Lack of Trained Men and Women

Can those who have been pressing for early self-government put their minds on their feet and realize that this country already has a long way to go in the future, enough trained and experienced men and women? The Government has concentrated particularly in recent years on education and training in all its forms. We have made this the keystone of our policy. We have improved and expanded higher education, teacher training, secondary education and primary education.

We have given Africans a much larger part on boards, committees, Councils and corporations, and a very much larger part on the Executive Council. We have made good progress in appointing Africans to the higher ranks of the Civil Service. We have introduced schemes for the training of civil servants overseas. We have established a Public Service Commission specially charged with the appointment, training and promotion of local men and women in the Civil Service.

Through the policy we have adopted of native governments and councils throughout the country there has come more representative of the people. We have undertaken schemes for the training of local government and rural development staff, both centrally and locally. We have expanded and improved technical education and vocational and professional training in all the fields. We are running agricultural extension through farm institutes and other units and are helping the farmers to produce more efficiently through the productivity programme.

We are helping traders with advice, training, who sell and transport services and better sites for their shops under the programme for the advancement of Africans in trade. We have greatly expanded the co-operative movement. We have brought Africans into the cotton and coffee processing industries and give them substantial help through means to establish themselves in these industries.

Things Still To Be Done

In all these fields remarkable progress has been made in the hands of men and women for increased responsibility. But to put it in its most sober terms, a very great deal remains to be done. Government will make no effort to desist from this work in any form. But success in education and training and the country's political progress will depend not simply on the effectiveness of the services which the Government provides, but still more on the use which its people make of them.

Equally essential is the building up of a strong Central Government. When self-government is achieved, a strong Central Government will be needed so that this country may take its place in the world, so that it may provide the people with the services and the life which they need and want, and so that it may lead the country in further progress and development.

In the past the Protectorate Government has sometimes been regarded as an outside Government. We are certain now that, for we have a strong local election in the Government and on the Executive Council. Apart from that, we are the trustees for the Central Government of the future, when self-government comes will be a government of the people of the country.

(Continued on page 1338)

Disastrous Results of African Elections in Nyasaland

Views of Central Africa Sub-Group of Conservative Commonwealth Council

UNTIL 1938 neither politics nor officials existed in Nyasaland. The British Government was regarded as unshaken by internal differences between the British and non-British Africans, and the latter were very loyal in their attitude.

From 1938 the 1938 Royal Commission started the change. It certainly startled the Africans, and even more than that, it had been suspicious of the Europeans in the country who supported the idea of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. Still more have they been suspicious of Southern Rhodesia's intentions towards Nyasaland.

In 1940 the first move to co-ordinate African opinion began, that year saw the disappearance of the numerous small African associations, and each interested only in its own parochial or private affairs, and the birth of the Nyasaland African Congress. At the same time the Europeans and Asians also became politically active, and before long the former happy relationship between the three communities disappeared.

In 1948, at a meeting of European non-official leaders from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the outright amalgamation of the three territories was discussed and agreed to. Although supposed to be secret, the meeting had barely concluded before the secret was known. Consternation and anger were great among all sections of the African community in Nyasaland, and African minds the former suspicious of European intentions became certainties.

Intimidation—Loyal Africans

It was in this unpromising atmosphere that the talks on federation began. To obtain African support for the scheme was a forlorn task. Not only Congress overstepped the mark in 1952, but the attitude changed. Then the violent attacks made on those chiefs who refused to take orders from Congress, and the extraordinary intimidation exercised against loyal African civil servants and others whose views did not conform with Congress teaching, brought reaction.

Many of the chiefs became as much alarmed at Congress domination as at the supposed threat of domination by Southern Rhodesia. The moderate element among the rank and file also feared Congress, and the first anti-Congress political group came into existence. Congress was now feared by all moderate Africans, and before long a counter-attack occurred in its ranks.

By the end of 1955 there were three African political groups in existence: (1) a small group of moderates, (2) Congress, and (3) a new, more extreme group led by Mashego Gondwe, Kaitimbi, and Chiyamba, all of whom had previously held important positions in Congress.

European opinion was wholeheartedly in favour of federation, but the Asian community, large in number, than the European, was almost as bitterly opposed to federation as the Congress party.

The above passage is taken from a paper entitled 'Present Trends in Nyasaland', which was prepared by the Central Africa Sub-Group of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council for consideration at a conference held in London last weekend.

The representatives, drawn by the three communities, the Legislative Council and Executive Council of the territory, to the beginning of February, 1956, was as follows: Europeans: six members in the Legislature and two in the Executive Council; Africans: three in the Legislature, Asians: one in the Legislature. In both Councils there was an official majority.

On March 1, 1956, the first elections of non-official members to the Legislative Council were held. Unusually membership had been by way of nomination. The Convention of Associations, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the African Protectorate Council had nominated a number of persons from among whom the Governor selected those he considered best fitted to serve on the Council. The two European members of the Executive Council were also chosen by the Governor; those did not necessarily have to be members of the Legislative Council, but they generally were.

Present Legislative Council

As a result of the March elections, the following now represent the Council as non-official members of the Legislative Council—

EUROPEAN

Chief Nyasaland.—Mr. Hector Milward, O.B.E., head of one of the main transport firms in Nyasaland, and chairman of the Council.

South Nyasaland.—Mr. Harry Gooding, a Government pensioner and a present town clerk to Zomba Town Council. A moderate.

North Highlands.—Mr. A. Little, general manager of Nyasaland Industries and Investment Corporation Ltd. and a councillor of Lilongwe Town Council. An immigrant from South Africa, although of British origin, who came to Nyasaland in 1951.

Lilongwe-Blantyre.—Mr. J. Blackwood, a solicitor and senior partner in the firm of J. Blackwood & Morgan, came to Nyasaland in 1945. Served on 1954 to 1958 on the Legislative Council. His best standing has been difficult to assess. Perhaps 'Anti Colonialism' might be the best description.

Blantyre-West.—Mr. C. W. Nixon, general manager of the British Central Africa Co. Ltd. in Nyasaland, came to Nyasaland in 1950. Served on the Legislative Council, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1955. A moderate.

Chire-Mitani.—Mr. G. Collins, manager of the Nyasaland Plywood Co. Ltd. and partner in the firm of Thorne & Collins' solicitors. Came to Nyasaland in 1950. A moderate.

AFRICANS

Southern Province.—Messrs. N. D. Kwenje and H. B. Chipambwa. Both are Congress extremists. Mr. Kwenje was until mid-1955 president of the Salisbury branch of Congress and a past editor of the *Sauri Mtoro*, an African weekly newspaper.

Mr. Chipambwa, educated at Fort Haré, tried unsuccessfully to get the Yao of the Fort Livingston district into active support for the Congress inspired troubles in 1953.

Central Province.—Messrs. J. R. M. Chinyama and D. W. Chizazi, both Congress extremists.

Mr. Chinyama, a past president-general of Congress, has served on the Central Province African Provincial Council, and one of the African representatives on the African Tobacco Board and Maize Control Board. Settled on the now farm, 30 acres in the Lilongwe district efficiently and economically. He is one of the few Africans in Congress who regularly preached soil conservation and practices it.

Mr. Chizazi is a product of Fort Haré College, where he studied medicine but failed to obtain a degree. He is anti-European and anti-government, and opposes modern agricultural practices.

North Province.—Mr. M. T. W. Chisima. Believed to be a product of Fort Haré and Makereke. Strongly anti-European.