

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 3, 1956

Vol. 32 No. 7647

30s. yearly, post free

Registered at the G.P.O.

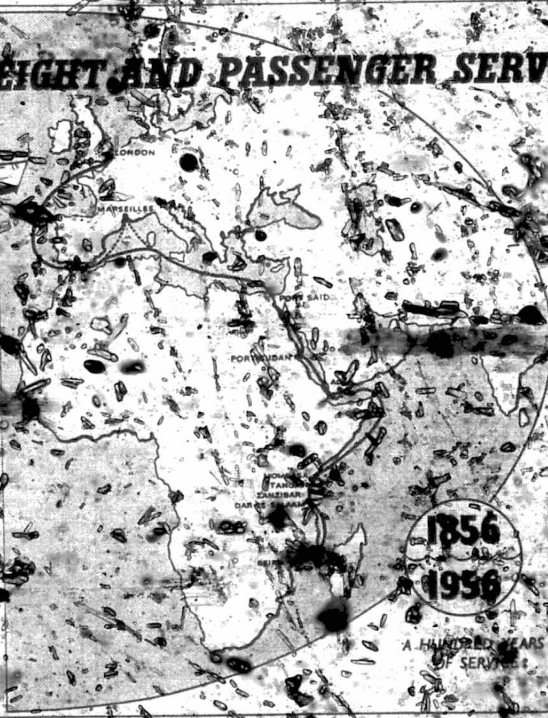
## **B-I** FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE



CONNECTING  
EUROPE WITH  
EAST AFRICA

Attractive modern ships, well appointed, providing an express service between U.K. and East African ports down to Zairi.

BRITISH INDIA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
25, ABchurch STREET, S.W.1  
SOLE AGENTS



1856  
-1956

A HUNDRED YEARS  
OF SERVICE

MAMBANDA - 47-foot net shafted draft vessel designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons.

Specially designed and built for African Service by

### **ALDOUS**

SUCCESSORS LTD

BRIGHTLINGSEA, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Inter-Racial Partnership in Rhodesia

## ALIAS

There were two main candidates, but neither was elected. They stood in the Blantyre West and the Highlands constituencies.

The European representatives are perhaps the best who were available. All but one are moderate in outlook and all stood as independents, refusing to accept the nomination of the Nyasaland Association of Independent Policy, except where such policies in the best interests of the whole country.

### Racial Barriers Have Come to Stay

The results of the African elections can be described only as disastrous. Such a complete success for the African voters indicates that a firm majority of the voters in all three provincial Councils must have voted for members of the chiefs' votes were split among two or more other candidates.

Political parties appear to have come to an end. It is now certain to them, success from the liberation. Whether they will try to organize and coordinate activities remains to be seen. The only remedy for political unrest in Nyasaland is to accelerate the expansion of its economy. Already there are signs of this taking place: for example, the

current development programme, with its emphasis on communications, particularly the improvement and extension of roads and airports. The prospect for mineral development is better than it has been for years. Fresh efforts are being made to attract new investors in order to provide increasing opportunities for gainful employment within Nyasaland's territories. A good start has been made on improving the medical and educational facilities.

Although there is some quietening of the pulse, the pace is slow and the feeling persists in some quarters that more should and must be done. The limiting factor is finance, and although grants from the Federal Government have begun to ease this situation, it has also the newly announced interest-free loan of £1m. by the Rhodesian Government. Only the African and European in Nyasaland are benefited. Exports from the Federation are increasing less swiftly than many in Nyasaland had hoped.

It is the further growth of competing demands for scarce resources, but unless the advantages of federation can be demonstrated more fully, the chances of gaining the confidence of the electorate is slim. This is of the essence.

## Colonial Development Corporation's Past, Present

### Rash Commitments and Bad Management Have Cost C.D.C.

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has made a profit — of £19,233 in the calendar year 1955 after paying interest totalling £307,000 to the Colonial Office.

For the first time there were heavy losses — of £77,000 in 1952, £22,000 in 1949, £270,000 in 1950, £2,905,000 in 1951, £1,423,805,000 in 1952, £1,903,000 in 1953, and £51,000 in 1954, a total of £10,212,000.

80% of that sum is treated under the heading "special losses" — defined as "losses which could not have occurred had an efficient and experienced organization been built up before the C.D.C. spread itself out worldwide operations. There is, in 1954, commitments rashly undertaken or badly managed, abandoned wholly (some 20) or in part.

The annual report — again written in the strange staccato style of the chairman, Lord Keith — says on this subject:

"1955 saw an effort to deal to the redding-up process; what remains is, in a large commercial firm — or rather a calculated risk — good management with reasonable luck should not be possible. The doubtful ones through, but some failures are inevitable.

"On 31.12.55 special losses are assessed at £8,099,441; to an extent the figure is arguable plus or minus, but it is entirely fair, and so the past is passed.

### Board's View of Special Losses

"C.D.C. in announcing its policies to comply with Overseas Resources Development Act requirement to pay its way taking one year with another propose to disburse special losses as usual, but will not, through extreme reaction because this or that undertaking — in concept, content, and conduct — have been disastrous, refuse ever to adopt such course of content again.

"Some part of special losses account has been accepted by authority as eligible for interest waiver and C.D.C. maintains that all of it should qualify.

"And that instead of Authority being as it usually is now a creditor for this amount, it should take action to convert the £8,099,441 into an equity capital — which would automatically settle both interest and repayment of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the new International Finance Corporation.

"At last the corporation can claim — an efficient organization and experienced staff ready with hired exper-

assistants at need — and take work steadily within its field. But such a claim is not to be made in industrial technique evolve ceaselessly, so that no one organization can alone cover all the field all the time.

### Present Policy

So C.D.C. seeks in association with an assuredly continuing assistance with Government, and local interests means integration with local environment, association with private enterprise, near continuity of technical expertise.

"In each instance association should ensure that C.D.C. financial contribution will be repaid as a greater development is financed from the source. A recent example is China Cement, Ltd. in the form of shareholding £700,000.

"C.D.C. itself can provide an element of continuity in territories where newly elected Governments may need expatriate help in administration and management of development programmes, which hitherto Colonial officials have been responsible; it welcomes establishment of territorial development corporations and likes to work with them.

"Exceptionally C.D.C. is ready to carry extensive responsibility in new schemes specially directed to benefit local people, if such schemes are viable and it is to be macro competent.

"In the heading of markets appear these state, means —

"C.D.C. hopes to re-engage suggest expansion of production of raw materials, its field of operation is mostly tropical.

"1954 was a boom year in industrialized markets of North America and Western Europe, territories in which C.D.C. has concentrated can hardly look forward to more favourable economic conditions, the fact prices of many commodities are at a low level, and the beginning of outlook uncertainty.

"Unhappily two core projects will not start producing in 1955, the one, the project of C.D.C. products — hemp rice, and the other, a new line of drop.

"There is a measure of some hesitation against the materials and products of the tropics, and of these C.D.C. is directly interested in Rubber, hemp, cereals (now discontinued), tung oil and tung oil (now discontinued), leather, as to footstuffs it has been found that by heavy capital applica-



tions (fertilizers, mechanical tools, production) has stepped up in developed countries as to the producers in underdeveloped and more remote areas.

C.D.C. must assess what has been done to profit in 10-20 years in competition with scientific ingenuity financed in industrialized countries with tax rebates from capital allowances chargeable before assessment of profits; increasing association with local people in C.D.C. projects through management and co-management schemes; and not make decisions involving their livelihoods any easier.

People who continue to live and make a living in the colonies C.D.C. helps raise the living standard, but assure markets for tropical produce which they grow are essential. C.D.C. duty is to help economic development of British dependent territories and in the process to have special regard to the interests of their inhabitants, irrespective of race or colour or confession or anything else.

The terms of reference are commercial, profitability is an essential factor as to choice of job and method of working.

As to the terms on which the corporation can find funds for desirable projects, there is this note:

"At 31.12.54 C.D.C. had to pay on loans from U.K. Government for term 2% medium 3% long 4% in 1955 rates went up four times; they will now be those at which ordinary borrowers that makes them: short term 4% medium term 5% long 6% which may be too high for the economics of many desirable projects agricultural and forestry schemes often with small pay-off development risks in these are high, revenue always far in early stages and maybe nothing for years; interest charges rising up at 6% or more (including inflation) and risk increasing.

**Housing Loans Held To Be Illegal**

Recently it became known that the law officers of the Crown were of the opinion that the corporations' provision of loans for Colonial housing and roads was illegal. The annual report says on this subject:

"C.D.C. has been of help to territories (especially housing, roads and roads) for development; many Governments have these high on their priority list; loans for African housing in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia stimulated progress for similar loans from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia; the West African works contracts have meant that they needed no special legislation, even if at a heavy cost to C.D.C.; about 10% of the total capital involved, of which the local part is still to be paid for and more is morally committed. But in October 1955 it was announced that the Overseas Business Development Act was now to take effect; that the Government had only approved by successive Secretaries of State was a surprise; they were not expected as in 1951 to have done so; and a new basis for C.D.C. was suggested.

"The Director's responsibility in this regard on both legal and economic grounds, having had legal advice and consulted on their behalf, C.D.C. declined to accept the financial, legal view.

"C.D.C.'s partners and associates, governmental and commercial, present and prospective, have been inconvenienced and embarrassed, and C.D.C. stock has fallen. Some of the promised validating and enabling legislation to be made of past, present, and future, C.D.C. hopes it may come quick."

**Selection Pattern**

What is called the selection pattern of operations is described as follows:

"The projects on stringent analysis should — as a first step and then second — show likelihood of being financially self-supporting, or at least not definitely profitable.

"But within that limitation preference will be given to work likely in long run, and in short view, to be most beneficial to local inhabitants, with priority to projects and procedures which can help themselves.

"No form of economic investment is (or should be) outside C.D.C. charter, provided there is agreement by local Authority, and there be evidence of planned development in territory in the interests of its inhabitants.

"C.D.C. considers that it should, exceptionally, be willing and enabled to undertake work of great potential benefit but more than of doubtful profitability, such expenditure to be separately recorded and results judged on other than profit basis, otherwise much that should and should be done must be denied by.

"It points again to the opportunity, advisability, and indeed to its view duty of co-ordination of C.D.C. and C.D. Gov. funds. Governments might thereby meet essential but financially unprofitable elements, C.D.C. and its partners, to the rest of the rest.

"The investment in Government-backed loans will be long ensured that annual administrative overheads will be covered.

"C.D.C. claims maximum flexibility in its status, and without restriction of investment functionally or geographically.

ally but with some sort of rational balance; no ban, general in particular, on any undertaking or kind of undertaking that is so to be decided.

The new projects were undertaken last year, among them a £1m. loan to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for African urban housing; a subscription for £5m. for stock in the Kenya Power Co., plus a loan of £250,000 to the Kenya Meat Commission for the expansion of the undertaking and small expenditure on investigation of the Kiviri sugar coalfield in Tanganyika and the Morobe settlement scheme in Bechuanaland.

**East and Central African Projects**

Continuing projects numbered 63, of which 13 are in East Africa, 59 in the Federation, and four in Bechuanaland. Expenditure of about £9m. was approved and some £8m. was spent.

Net profits from direct projects and subsidiary companies totalled £113,165, compared with a loss of £1,100,000 in 1955. The income from investments was £1,113 (£392,000), and there was a profit of £13,000 on realization of an investment.

Having struggled out of the red, says the report, C.D.C. must go on raising its net revenue each year, and then that it has built up its own reserves, it can be profitable; it would seem, on a strict profit and loss calculation for a few jobs however desirable.

The maximum borrowing powers are £100,000, plus £10m. temporarily by way of overdraft or otherwise.

The accounts are supported by tables showing the assets and liabilities of continuing projects, of each of which brief particulars are also given. The notes about those in East and Central Africa are continued next week.

The members of the corporation are Lord Reith (chairman), Mr. H. N.ume (deputy chairman), Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. Arthur Gaskell, Sir John Hall, Lord Macdonald of Gwainsbor, and Mr. G. Tysler. During the year Sir Maurice Huston resigned on assuming an appointment in Australia.

**Kenya to Abolish Coffee Tax**

Kenya's Finance Minister of Kenya introduced his budget last Thursday. He proposes to abolish the export tax on coffee and cotton. The coffee tax, introduced two years ago to raise money for emergency purposes, has yielded about £250,000 annually. Lower prices for both crops are expected and the concession to coffee planters is designed to enable them to carry out replanting and so strengthen the industry.

A grant of £250,000 in three annual instalments is proposed to the European Settlement Board for the purpose of intensifying development of the Highlands, and a special fund of £200,000 is suggested for the purpose of making interest-free loans to farmers, European and African, in areas in which they have been especially prejudiced by the Kikuyu rebellion.

A lengthy report of the budget speech will be given next week.

**U.M.C.A. Anniversary**

THE BISHOP RICHARD WOOD, M.A., will preside at the 98th anniversary meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on the evening of Tuesday, May 15, when the Ven. Christopher Eacey, of the Diocese of Swaziland, the Rev. Michael Wilson, of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia, and the Misses Mary Macmillan, Ethel Hanford, Doris Reynolds, and Elizabeth King, respectively of the dioceses of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, and South West Tanganyika, will speak. So will the Rev. Canon Broomfield, general secretary of the Mission.

# Self-Government Not Equivalent to Democratic Freedom

## Earl De La Warr on The Dangers of Communism

EARL DE LA WARR has written in a circular letter to its members of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, of which he is chairman:

"We fight in assuming that self-government and self-determination are always synonymous with democracy and freedom? It may be a necessary stage of political development to hand over power to a handful of nationalists, but does that in itself make it democratic? Is the attraction of Communist philosophy to some of these nationalists, consciously or unconsciously, that 'communism' means the continuance of their comparatively unlimited power, while our talk of democracy implies its limitation?"

"Self-determination is a high-sounding principle, but should we not remind ourselves that the break up of the Roman Empire led to the Dark Ages, while self-determination for the Hapsburg Empire gave first Hitler and then the Soviet Empire their main supply of satellites unable or unwilling to defend the freedom they had been granted?"

"I wonder if the Russians' success in propaganda does not arise partly out of their having a greater sense of reality about all this than we have. They then make their appeal to those who are discontented, namely those who have achieved some form of self-government is granted. I would not wonder if I should be hearing my elders say of the Russians, 'It is only a few agitators who make the trouble, but as always proved a dangerous thing to say, this is because it is the agitators who have driven initiative and sense of leadership and who therefore cannot be disregarded, but to deal with them we must first understand the real motive force driving them. Only then can our propaganda, however much we increase it, be effective."

### Lesson from America

"Nor is it only propaganda that we need. The American trade unionist is not politically a socialist, on the whole, the British trade unionist is. This is surely because the American feels that if he tries hard enough he can get to the top of the existing system, whereas the Briton does not feel this. The latter therefore wants to change the system. Our economy pays a heavy price for this difference of outlook. It may in fact be largely out of date, but for all that it is still there."

"It should contain a lesson for us in dealing with Africa. Africans must be made to feel that they can attain their ambitions by working with us, and not against us; and if we think, as many of us do, that they tend to concentrate too much on politics today, then perhaps we can offer them opportunities of rising in the world of trade and commerce. (Note the European trade unions on the Copperbelt and elsewhere.)"

"This may well seem to be easier said than done, because the number available with the necessary qualifications, and above all responsibility and integrity, is limited. On the other hand, this really makes us need more fight, and therefore more simple. But whether it is easy or not, we have to face the plain fact that ambitious young men will always find an outlet for their determination to rise and take a leading position, if not by promotion within a system, then by agitation against it. Can we ensure the former? I hope so, because a great deal depends on it."

"If we cannot, some of those who have lately achieved self-government in the hope that it would bring freedom from foreign control may, in their blindness, tie themselves up to a policy of neutralism towards a tyranny that has devastated the whole of Eastern

Europe, imposed dictatorship on its own people, and ruthlessly destroyed great numbers of its own Christian leaders."

"We, on our part, may find that in the name of freedom we have prepared the way for the defeat of freedom by throwing away every point in the cold war and every base that may be needed for the worse that may follow. (If this is true of Africa how much truer of the Middle East.)"

### What Are We Fighting?

"Are we not giving the Russians a present by saying always that we are fighting Communism? Communism can mean a mistaken method of applying Christianity to economic and social affairs."

"Are we not against Russia because of her imperialism, her determination to spread subversion, her aggression, and the beastliness, internal and external, for which she stands? Should we not be just as opposed to her behaving as she does if her economic system was capitalist? Why then not say so, instead of confusing the issue by implying that we are fighting only Communism?"

"We fought Kaiser Wilhelm and Hitler because we did not intend to allow ourselves or the world to be dominated by Germany, and the same applies to the new imperialistic Russia. This is particularly worth thinking of in Africa, where much of the old tribal life was communal and where the form of life is not therefore so repellent as it is to us."

"I should be grateful if those who know Africa so much better than I do could let me know whether or not they think there is something in this point. I have been told that it is a bee in my bonnet, but I am not sure that it is!"

### B.O.A.C. Progress

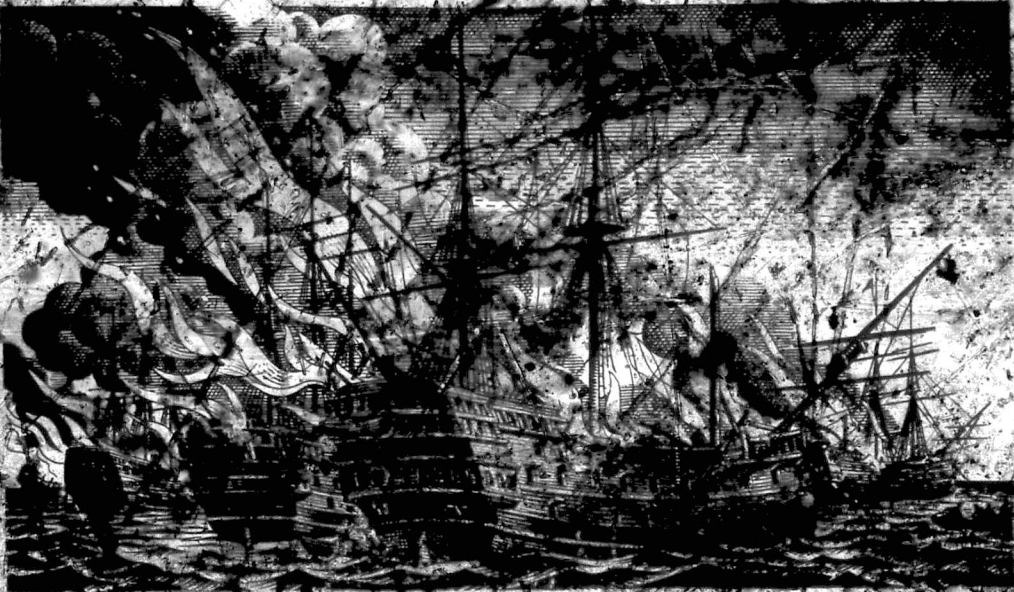
SIR MILLS DUNN said when addressing the Royal Empire Society in London last week that the revenue of B.O.A.C. during his eight years as chairman had increased from £1.2 million annually, and that a loss of £500,000 a year at the start had become a profit of £2 million for the year to March 31, 1956. The corporation expected a rate of growth of 12½% per annum, and he stressed that conservative. Air travel would soon fall into three categories: (1) 500 m.p.h. jets in jet aircraft for people in a great hurry; (2) 375 m.p.h. turbo-prop aircraft which could be more economically operated; and (3) a thrifty class travel over shorter stages for genuine tourists. The fact that B.O.A.C. had ordered 19 of the new Comets at a cost of more than £1m. each and 33 Britannias proved the faith of the board in such British aircraft.

### American Investment Adviser

MR. GEORGE F. SPALDING, an American investment banker, has arrived in Salisbury to act as investment adviser to the Federal Government. It is his first visit to Southern Africa. He is accompanied by his wife. Mr. Spalding was for 29 years with the National Trust Corporation in Chicago. Later he has been a private consultant. His most important appointment, which is for 15 months, was made by the International Co-operation Administration in Washington at the request of the Federal Government. His main task will be to advise on private sources of capital in the U.S.A. which will be likely to be interested in commercial and industrial openings in the Federation.







...OF THE BATTLE OF TRINIDAD, 1797, the  
 ...Admiral Don Juan de Guzmán's fleet, to the battle  
 ...the evening ...  
 ...the triumphant English, sailed in at dawn on  
 ...the following day the ... and blackened  
 ...

**TRINIDAD**

...of the ...  
 ...steadily in ...  
 ...from ...  
 ...while ...  
 ...the ...  
 ...large and cosmopolitan ...  
 ...the northern coast of the Gulf of ...

Business men ...  
 ...conditions in Trinidad are ...  
 ...Intelligence Department of ...  
 ...Port of Spain and elsewhere are  
 ...on request.

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







HEER AXEL SIEBURG, Editor of a German Sunday newspaper, expects to visit East Africa shortly.

MR. DANIEL LAPWORTH, proprietor of a printing works in Hackney, London, has leased from the Colonial Office three uninhabited islands in the Seychelles group, 600 miles from Malé. With Mr. Henry Savy, a seychellian, he intends to create an export business in copra, mother-of-pearl, beach debris, and lobsters. The islands are Aldabra, Cosmoledo, and Assumption.

MR. DAVID E. WYBRICH, General Secretary of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, is the fourth candidate for the Labour Party in the forthcoming general election. He is a member of another candidate's committee, and is also interested in the Labour Party.

MR. A. MEURIN, General Secretary of the Socialist Federation, is also interested in the Labour Party.

MR. J. W. WILSON, Secretary of the Federation of Rhodesia and Southern Africa, visited the United States as a guest of the Government under its foreign leadership. He will be away about three months.

MR. J. W. WILSON will study especially industrial labour relations, and the technical and financial aspects of the country. He will address chapters on the potentials of the Federation, and its attraction for foreign investment.

MR. J. W. WILSON will study especially industrial labour relations, and the technical and financial aspects of the country. He will address chapters on the potentials of the Federation, and its attraction for foreign investment.

MR. CHARLES LANE, Chief Justice in Mauritius from 1943 to the retirement in 1949, who has accepted the post of an appointive judge of the High Court in the Protectorate, first went to East Africa as assistant district commissioner in Kenya in 1911. He was transferred to Zanzibar as district commissioner 10 years later. After serving as a resident magistrate in Tanganyika from 1925 to 1928, he returned to Kenya in the same office. He was appointed a puisne judge in Sierra Leone in 1930 and in the Gold Coast in 1942.

MR. C. H. HARTWELL, Chief Secretary in Uganda, will lead a Parliamentary delegation from the Protectorate's branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which will visit the country at the invitation of the parent branch from June 30 to July 3. The other members of the delegation are the Ministers of Corporations and Regional Communications, MR. A. N. MAINI, of Lands Tenure, Z. C. K. MUNDONI, and of Rural Development, MR. K. R. LULE, and MESSRS. S. W. KULUBYA, D. N. KUNUKA, C. J. OBWANGO, A. OPWA, M. M. PATEL, and F. T. SIMPSON, all members of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Rhodesians at present in the country include: MR. & MRS. W. ADDISO, GROUP CAPTAIN J. BLAYHARD SIMS, MAJOR G. B. B. MR. & MRS. W. A. BURT, MR. A. H. CUMMING, MR. J. M. CUMMING, MR. P. GORDON DIEDER, MR. R. E. DENN, MR. N. S. EWING, MR. G. J. FRANKLIN, MR. E. A. GODDALL, MR. & MRS. E. A. C. GREEN, MR. J. W. HALL, MR. J. E. HINDSON, MR. J. J. HODGKINSON, MR. & MRS. J. K. KIRMAN, MR. E. W. KIPPAX, MR. O. KOLLNBERG, MR. G. S. LUDLAM, MR. & MRS. J. MACDONALD, MR. & MRS. G. E. T. MARKHAM, MR. W. J. MOUNT, MR. C. J. N. NEWHAM, MR. & MRS. C. G. REEVE, MR. & MRS. W. T. SIM, MR. & MRS. S. G. L. SNOOK, MR. & MRS. G. E. WHITEHOUSE, and the REV. P. W. ZEIGLER.

Obituary

Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter

SIR EDGAR BONHAM-CARTER, who died last week at his home in Hampstead, at the age of 86, was one of the most distinguished and, among the most original, of the early civil engineers.

After the defeat of the Boers in 1902, the Government selected him to study the country completely, and to report on the water supply with "outstanding success." His administration was so successful that, as a civilian, he needed no special powers. His integrity, tact, patience, and energy quickly established his position as a person to draw up civil and criminal law for a country that the foundation of the new state had to be disturbed.

For the course of justice, greatly helped by his military, military and civilian, Ebro, and others, whom he had confidence in, the system of justice had confidence in Bonham-Carter, and his capable and capable mentor.

For the course of justice, greatly helped by his military, military and civilian, Ebro, and others, whom he had confidence in, the system of justice had confidence in Bonham-Carter, and his capable and capable mentor.

In 1926 he had married Miss Charlotte Helen Ogilvy. There were no children of the marriage.

Mr. Carl Reder

MR. CARL REDER, whose death in Tanganyika is reported, went to German East Africa, as it was then, in the 90's. Mr. H. Beck writes:

Reder was one of the old timers. He had some building in Tanganyika in the early days, and then took up Kibara estate and planted with rubber, and later with sisal.

In 1910 he joined with Von Eckert and went through the whole German campaign on foot. When Lettow visited Tanganyika in 1954 he at once recognized Reder as one of his old men.

"I first met Reder in 1921 when he was producing sisal at Kibara with the help of two stalwart nephews, Willy and Hermann. Kibara had produced 10 to 12 tons of fibre per month. A little later he got hold of an old American decorator from Vol, but he went back to respirators. About 1927 he was joined by his brother Ferdinand from the U.S.A. and a period of expansion (and much debt) ensued. Eventually in the 'bad times' they lost the estate, which came into the hands of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd., who have expanded it into one of the largest and best sisal estates in the Tanganyika area.

In recent years Reder had retired into his house in Tanganyika, but he had one good deal out of the sisal boom; he had Mwakadira (Gem Dur) (Hindoo) planted some sisal thereon, and sold it for £10,000. He was a great old fellow, who had been fairly well until recently, when his heart gave some trouble. He was an Austrian from Vienna, and registered as such in the German born books. He was about 82 years of age.



Railiaman

Rhodesian University College  
Opposition, Attack and Segregation

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. JOHN DUGDALE, a former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, asked what conditions were attached to a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

COMMANDER PETER NOBLE replied that the grant was subject to the usual conditions attached to the issue of C. D. and W. funds for the development of higher education. One condition was that the recurrent costs should be met from other sources.

MR. DUGDALE: "Is the Minister aware that many people who were delighted that there should be a multi-racial university established are deeply disturbed to hear that Africans are to get separate dining halls and live in separate houses? Does this form of segregation have the approval of the Government, and is it in keeping with the ideas which led them to give a grant to this university?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "I do not accept the first part of the hon. gentleman's supplementary question. This is the first multi-racial university in the Federation, and I am sure that the authorities on the spot will make the best arrangements for its success. I am certain that this House will wish the university all success."

—The Daily Mail, London, New

MR. ANDREW: "Has not the Minister dodged the question? I am quite certain that the authorities on the spot will make the best possible use of the possible funds at their disposal, and the Minister cannot be separating of races in an educational institution. Does it start a contribution to the multi-racial policy? That is the point raised and not answered."

COMMANDER NOBLE: "I have just answered the hon. Member."

MEMBERS

BEVAN: "This is a very important matter when we have the misfortune to have a Government which have been developing a multi-racial policy, which have been approved by a majority of the House. Does not the hon. and gallant gentleman realize that when this report is heard in Africa it will have a very unfortunate effect?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "Perhaps I might quote from the Royal Charter granted to the college in February 1955: 'No test of religious belief or profession or race, nationality, or class shall be required or required of any person in order to entitle him to be admitted.' To go to further than that, I would say that I rely on the Federal Government and the council of this university to do what they think is best."

No Truly Multi-Racial

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "Will not this be the first time that we have used funds from this country to establish a university in Africa which is not truly multi-racial?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "There is no question but that this university is multi-racial. Certainly there is segregation" (HON. MEMBERS: "Oh!") "but it is not the desire of the people on the spot, and I have great confidence in them."

MR. G. NICHOLSON (Cons.): "Would it not be wise to get some representative on the part of members of both sides of the issue to leave this matter for the time being to those on the spot to see how things go on. Rather than try to

ill-feeling from this country into that part of the world?"  
MR. GATIKELI: "Is the hon. and gallant gentleman aware that we on this side of the House are very anxious to know if this matter will be placed before what he means by the people on the spot?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "I mean, of course, the council of the university."

MR. BEVAN: "The Government will understand that I do not let the matter drop and must flesh it up in a much more serious manner. I am sure that these things are much more regarded by the people on the spot rather than by the hon. and gallant member in this House."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Is this the first time that money has been given from the C. D. & W. Fund for higher education to be used for purposes not being multi-racial in the full sense of the word?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "This is multi-racial in the full sense of the word."

MR. G. THOMAS: "The Government please."

MR. DUGDALE: "In view of the satisfactory nature of the answer, I shall endeavour to drop the matter at the earliest opportunity."

Nile Waters

MR. HELEN BRASSE, Ministerial member for Sudan, asked whether, in view of the political and economic circumstances, the Foreign Secretary would press for a review of the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929 and approach the interested Powers about the attainment of an international Nile Valley authority.

MR. NUTTING, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that a review of the 1929 agreement was needed but said that an essential preliminary was a settlement of outstanding questions between Egypt and the Sudan.  
MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Could the Minister not agree that there is complete disagreement between the Governments of Egypt and the Sudan, and that because of the Aswan Dam project is put into operation, it is to be seen that the whole matter is reorganized from the beginning throughout the Nile Valley a common authority?"

MR. NUTTING: "I assure the House that the agreement between the International Nile Commission and the Government of Egypt is dependent on the prior settlement of the Sudan."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "The Ethiopian Government are now obviously following an expansionist policy in the Upper Nile Valley, and the Minister say what talks there have been with Ethiopia on this subject, particularly as there has just been a mission in Addis Ababa to discuss the action of the Ethiopian Government in this connection?"

MR. NUTTING: "Perhaps the hon. gentleman will put down a question about Ethiopian interests in this matter."

MR. BRADLEY: "Can the Minister say whether consultations have taken place with the Governments of Uganda and Kenya to ascertain what views they have on a subject which touches their interests very closely?"

MR. NUTTING: "Yes."

Executions in Kenya

MR. BROOKS asked how many Africans had been executed in Kenya since the declaration of the emergency.

MR. JOHN HARRIS: "Up to the end of March 1955 had been executed: of those 106 were executed after revision of the list of capital offences on July 1955, and this figure includes 97 since the further revision last January. These figures do not include 50 persons executed for murders not connected with the emergency. The following table gives the charges and the number of executions from October 2, 1952, to March 1956."

Murders	17
Unlawful possession of fire-arms	152
Unlawful possession of ammunition or explosives	95
Conspiring with terrorists	222
Other offences	54
Furthering terrorism	8
Demanding supplies for terrorists	2
Total	1,015
Offences marked with † ceased to be capital offences with effect from July 20, 1955, and January 1, 1956, respectively.	

Rift Valley Farms

MR. HURKAW asked if the schemes for re-establishing farms on Rift Valley farms in Kenya allowed the worker to refuse to work for a particular employer, and what notice for such employment was required.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Kenya permitted to return to farms on the Rift Valley area. I invited 50 responsible employers selected by a committee representative of Government departments (including the Labour Department) and the Farming Community. They may if they wish apply to the Labour Officer to be sent to another employer. They are enabled on the usual monthly contract, which is terminated by either party at the end of every month without notice."

**Kenya: About**

MR. HARE asked the Minister of the Interior, Mr. BROCKWAY, if the Kenya Federation of Labour Unions had any conference regarding all groups in Kenya to discuss constitutional matters, the composition of the Legislature and the Council of Ministers, and was planning these matters in the near future.

MR. HARE asked the Minister of the Interior of the Kenya Government, Mr. BROCKWAY, if the Government had initiated changes in the composition of Legislative Council of the Council of Ministers, 1960.

**Detention Appeals and Orders**

Answering questions on detainees in Kenya, MR. HARE said that 2,246 had been freed of whom 398 had been released. An additional 1,000 were released before their appeals were heard and 269 cases were under consideration. On March 26 there were 4,490 persons detained on Governor's detention orders and 39,176 on orders issued by provincial and district commissioners.

**East African Goan Association**

MR. BROCKWAY asked if the East African Goan National Association had yet been registered under the Societies Ordinance in Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No. The association was refused registration on the ground that it appeared likely to be used for purposes prejudicial to or incompatible with peace, welfare or good order in the Colony. An appeal against this refusal has been dismissed."

**Tsavo National Park**

MR. JOHNSON asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware that between 40 and 50 elephants were being killed each night by poachers in the Tsavo National Park of Kenya; and whether he would take immediate measures to increase the number of rangers in the park.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor is considering what steps could be taken to strengthen the Game Department, and a committee has been set up to consider the formulation of a long-term game preservation policy, the staffing of the Game Department, and the need to strengthen the game laws."

**G.D.C. Housing Loans Ultra Vires**

Replying to MR. BRAIN (Cons.), the SECRETARY OF STATE said: "I have been advised that the Colonial Development Corporation claims to be the Governments of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia for housing schemes in Malaya and Colonial Building Society in Malaya; and that the African works contracts are ultra vires as not being within the scope of the corporation's powers as defined by the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948."

"Though the corporation takes the view that the Act does permit it to undertake these and similar projects, I am satisfied that the matter must be put beyond all doubt. The Government have therefore decided to introduce legislation in the current session to do this and to validate the schemes and are considering a suitable amendment to redefine the powers of the corporation."

"It will be no further advance can be made under the Act from public funds in respect of these projects, and the corporation has been requested to suspend negotiations on any new similar projects. Such steps as may be necessary will be taken to avoid the Government concerned having a delay in their housing development pending the enactment of the legislation."

"While I regret the situation that has arisen, I must make it clear that the corporation has proceeded with these projects in all good faith, that they were entirely within the corporation's competence."

**Indian Lawyers**

MR. BROCKWAY asked if there would lawyers with legal qualifications were allowed to practise in Northern Rhodesia when they were permitted to do so in East Africa.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Legal practice in Northern Rhodesia is restricted to barristers and solicitors of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland; lawyers with Indian law qualifications are permitted to practise in East African courts because the East African legal system includes and has always included many fundamental Indian statutes and other laws. Indian nationals also are and have always been an important element numerically and commercially in East Africa. None of these considerations apply in Northern Rhodesia."

**Africans University Education**

MR. JOHNSON asked what there were only about 10 Africans from Northern Rhodesia receiving higher education in the United Kingdom; and whether further steps were being taken to expand secondary education, so that more students could undertake candidates for the new multi-racial diploma of Central Africa?

MR. HARE said there are 2 students at Southern Rhodesia and 1 at the University of Malawi. The Northern Rhodesian Government are seriously considering their educational facilities to ensure as many as possible are given as possible a chance to gain new university degree. They are giving priority to the education of girls.

**Ex-Askaris' Disability Pensions**

SIR L. PLUMMER asked what representations had been made to the Federal Government about the disability pension now being paid to ex-askari in Nyasaland.

COMMANDER NOBLE: "None. Defence is a Federal responsibility. The Federal Government has assumed liability for war service pensions payable to ex-askari in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I am informed that the Federal Government have decided to bring the Nyasaland battalions into line with the more favourable rates paid to former members of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Is the Minister aware that there are about 300 ex-askari in Nyasaland who incurred their wounds when under our control and not under the control of the Federation; that the disability pension for a man with 75 per cent disability is about 7s. a month and for 100 per cent disability 9s. a month? Will he make representations to the Federal Government that these people be treated as if they were British soldiers? It will certainly look into the point."

**Revival of Slave Trade**

MR. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked whether, in view of the revival of the slave trade between Arabia and the neighbouring countries in Africa and Asia, the Government would instruct the British representatives at the United Nations to press for an inquiry.

MR. NUTTALL: "A wide survey of the situation was made last year by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The U.K. representative played a leading part in the discussion which led to the preparation of a Supplementary Convention on Slavery designed to intensify efforts to suppress these practices. The draft will be considered by the Council at its present session."

**Bright Ideas**

Asked to comment on the now defunct suggestion scheme at the Colonial Office, MR. HARE said that it had operated from 1948 to 1959. Some 150 suggestions were received of which about 50 were adopted. The suggestions which were made for the most valuable included the adoption of improved the conduct of office business and the estimate of the savings in motor and car-pooling was possible. The scheme was discontinued in agreement with the Departmental Whitley Council in view of the decline in the number and practical value of the suggestions received.

**Colonial Stamp Sales**

In a statement on the sale of Colonial stamps, MR. LEWIS (Lab.) said that last year 18,042,061 were sold by the Crown agents to dealers in this country and through their bureau in Washington. Separate figures were not available to show how many were sold in the U.K. or in America, but the total amount received in respect of those sales were £37,295, of which £22,432 was paid by dealers in this country and £14,862 by American dealers.

**Kenya: Parksmanship**

FOR THE FIFTH YEAR and the fifth year in succession, Kenya has won the challenge cup in the open light section of the Colonial small-bore rifle competition organized by the National Small Bore Rifle Association, beating their own previous record with a total of 1,571. Of the team of eight, MR. F. L. S. ROOS scored 200 points (maximum) and Messrs. G. M. Y. Trotter (198), S. D. Franklin and J. V. Tucker (197), R. Congreve and A. N. Vincent (196), A. S. Kay (195), and J. A. Orchard (192) were close behind. Uganda was fifth. In the previous year, the section Northern Rhodesia finished fifth and Zanzibar 13th.

**Noah's Aircraft**

AN AIRBORNE NOAH'S ARK, which recently touched down in Dar es Salaam, carried a load of several cows, and sheep, rabbits, hens, ducks and a pair of turtle doves *en route* for Kersland Island in the southern Indian Ocean. In charge of the animals, which it is hoped will breed and later provide food for the islanders, is Mr. ROSE, a local administrator of the island. From Madagascar the journey will be completed by...



*Letters to the Editor*

**The Kabaka's Government  
Official Designation**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR — In your April 12 issue one of your correspondents criticizes officers of the Protectorate Government for referring to the Buganda Government as "the Kabaka's Government".

In fact these officers are quite correct. The Kabaka's Government is the official title used in the 1955 Buganda Agreement, and also in the printed statement of the results of the Buganda discussions published by the Secretary of State and the Buganda delegation on July 22, 1955.

The term "Buganda Government" is of course frequently used in conversation, but the correct term is the Kabaka's Government.

Yours faithfully,

FORACE WHITE

Kampala

*Director of Legislation*

[Mr. White's statement addresses another criticism of last year's Buganda Agreement. No official Government is the Uganda Protectorate designed in the name of the Native ruler, and this "aviduous distinction" in favour of Buganda is naturally displeasing elsewhere in Uganda. The African population of Uganda does not presently exceed one million. Was it wise to give Buganda which may encourage an increasing number of unjust pretensions from other paramount chiefs of the same size? — Ed.]

**Political Situation in Kenya  
Comments of Group Captain Briggs**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR — Since you were permitted by the Press to republish in full the article headed "Majority Group Choosing Choice" which was written by the special correspondent after his recent visit to Kenya and since the article in parts of the printing industry in the United Kingdom has interfered with normal production of the *Times*, I hope that I may comment on the article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Kenya settlers may be blind, as the *Economist* correspondent suggested, but they are not so blind that they cannot see a number of the factors which he overlooked during his fleeting visit.

For instance, in expounding his views on the common roll men he has overlooked the existence of a large and on the whole prosperous Asian community and ignored the obvious implications arising from that fact. I suggest that the reason why the Africans have not resisted the common roll principle contained in the 1955 Constitution is more likely to be due to recognition of those implications than to the theory advanced by the correspondent.

I do not comment in detail on his representation of the views attributed to the "Majority Group" because modifications of the Lyttelton Plan are now being discussed and I do not wish to prejudice the issue. All I can say is that, as far as I am aware, the views they have been given are unfortunate twists in presentation. Furthermore, I cannot believe that any member of the group would have expressed the view that any particular line of action would quickly bring Britain to her knees.

On the other hand, it is common knowledge that when the Lyttelton Plan was introduced the Elected Members were faced with the alternatives of acceptance or suspension of the Constitution, mainly on the ground that the Government at that time could no longer withstand the onslaught of the white European opposition. It is not surprising, therefore, to understand the European

as a force in Kenya and it would be correct to say that the members of the group were in a position of feeling a

compulsion to say that they had the blessing of the late L. R. Macdonald. Mr. Woodhouse, former Minister of Elected Ministers, who has since been the Minister of the day, was under similar compulsion. Not only was he one of the group so he cannot be omitted under the Lyttelton Plan, but since he had written the Lyttelton Plan, he was a member of the Executive Council. He assumed the post of Minister when the Emergency had ceased to be a health hazard but was by no means over, and he has a record of dealing with the intractable problems connected with the post-emergency period. This was indeed a strange omission.

Yours faithfully,

D. F. BRIGGS

**Sharing the Nile Waters  
Needs to be Done**

MR. W. N. ALLEN has written in the course of a letter to the *Times*:

"The Nile water has become a great asset to the Sudan. Referred to the Nile and with the dam now planned by Egypt would be able to store all the surplus water in the Nile basin after year indefinite; this practice, once established, would become an acquired habit. The Sudan must insist that the Nile water agreement may suggest projects of ultimate bearing on the Nile must be a joint project."

So far Egypt's position is not to be criticised except by people who are ignorant of the Nile basin. It is a little more than 20 years ago that the Nile water was shared between Britain and Egypt 27 years ago as a result of the 1929 Nile Agreement. Egypt is thus entitled much further ahead than the Sudan in the development of her irrigation. Both countries have rapidly increasing populations, that of the Sudan being about half of that of Egypt. Irrigation and hydro-electric power are essential to the Sudan.

Water in the Nile Basin. The Nile basin is a vast area, both countries water, and will for the time being the ultimate expansion of irrigation. The southern half of the Sudan has rain, but only a small area is not sufficient in amount and regularity to make irrigation unnecessary. It is against the background that the problem has to be considered of finding a basis for the ultimate sharing of the Nile waters. It is fair and just that the problem will be solved in respect of Ethiopia and the East African territories, but their requirements will be relatively small compared with those of Egypt and the Sudan.

Obviously in planning large storage on the Nile, in any event, the objective is to provide a steady, assured flow with the least possible losses. At Aswan evaporation is very high, in contrast to the equatorial lakes and Lake Tana evaporation and rainfall on the surface of the lakes more or less balance it. However, it is more as possible of the total storage capacity required should be provided in the dam and a further 50 per cent in the southern part of the Nile basin where evaporation is not heavy, and not so much on the main Nile in the north as cannot be met elsewhere.

It is not the largest benefits are to be assured for all the Nile valley must be treated as a hydrological entity and the world's present investigations and planning of a basin on this principle and has many technical criticisms of the present project is that it conflicts with it. Her second criticism is that the High Dam will entirely destroy the fisheries and the good life of the Sudanese; they will have to give up completely new methods — for the most part in the central Sudan, many hundreds of miles away from their present homes and in quite different conditions.

**Finance for Kariba**

THE WORLD BANK has informed the Federal Government that it is prepared to contribute finance to the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, and is ready to discuss terms and conditions of the loan forthwith. The Federal Government's mission has therefore left Salisbury for London and Washington.

# THE THREE GRACES FROM ENGLAND



THE *New* ZODIAC

New from Ford Motor Company, Ltd.,  
England, some of the most exciting new  
in appearance... New in comfort  
in performance... Cash-built by  
British... and styled by  
World...  
local Dealers about the new  
Zephyr and Consul—the best cars to  
come out of Britain



THE *New* ZEPHYR

and World Wide Service for  
for THE *New* ZEPHYR



THE *New* CONSUL

PRODUCTS OF



MOTOR COMPANY LTD

For more details contact: *Kenya* - Ford Motor Co. (Africa) Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya. *The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd.*, Kampala, Uganda.  
*African Lakes Corporation*, Blantyre, Mozambique. *Riddell Motor Ltd.*, Arusha, Tanganyika



## Uganda Proposed Direct Elections

(Report continued from page 1225)

In all our actions, and particularly in our relations with the Native governments and District Authorities throughout the country, we must constantly bear in mind this responsibility of the Government for the Central Government of the future.

No one can justly accuse us of being a Government with over-centralizing tendencies. A remarkable devolution of authority for local services is in progress, taking place in the different parts of the country as a result of the reforms of last year. But, excessive demands are made, demands which appear to encroach on the rights, responsibilities, functions, or revenues of the Central Government of the future. It is our duty to insist that Government does not make such demands. We certainly intend to carry out this duty.

It is also the Government's task to work with the Legislative Council, the Native governments, and the District authorities to help the people of this country forward in their progress towards self-government. We cannot effectively carry out this responsibility without proper powers, and without proper powers there can be no effective policy of leadership, and without policy of leadership the progress of this country and its people would dry up like a tree in sand. We have proper powers under the laws and agreements, and we intend to exercise them. It is our duty as a Central Government to do, for the good government and progress of the people.

### Government's Policy

Finally, on behalf of the Government, I have this to say through this Council to the people of the country. We respect your desire to move forward towards self-government, and this is a sound and natural desire. At the same time we ask you to remember the part the Government is playing. To help you forward is the first and most important aim of Government policy. It is something more than the mere exercise of power. It is the force and inspiration which drives the Government forward in its work. Our relationship with you, is to build up Uganda into a strong, happy, and prosperous country, which, when the time for self-government comes, can take its proper place in the world.

It is part of this task, and no part is more important, to help you, the men and women of this country, to prepare yourselves for the responsibilities which lie ahead. This great task will take time. But the record of what we as a Government have done for your advancement over the last few years, proves beyond doubt our desire for your progress and our determination to move steadily forward. No Government would have done the things we have done unless its aim was to help the people forward, steadily and progressively, in their advance towards self-government.

I have described to you, honourable members, the Government's plan for elections. I have spoken to you of some of the problems which the country has to solve in its progress towards self-government. Like all valuable things, self-government is something which cannot be brought about quickly through wishful thinking. It must be worked for over a period by building up solid institutions and producing the men and women to run them.

This has never been an easy process in any country. There are bound to be difficulties for the Government and people to face, and sometimes there will be misunderstandings. These difficulties can be successfully overcome if the people will work with the Government, trusting in its motives. To all those who are anxious to press forward, and indeed to everyone in the country, our common aim between the people and the Govern-

ment is vital. Let us have faith in each other. (Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

## Candidate Lacking in Character

### African Aspirant to Civil Service

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION of Uganda states in its last report that for the period ending on December 31 last, that it rejects the theory that seniority and long-service are themselves a ground for advancement in the Civil Service. The report continues:

It is only proper to add that the commission has found that the large majority of recommendations made by heads of departments are in accordance with the principle of merit and ability. In the few cases where the commission has been unable to endorse the recommendations of a head of department, that has probably been due more to the application of higher standards of the principle than to any more radical cause.

All official appointments, including promotions and transfers, come within the purview of the commission, which is also responsible for advising the Governor on disciplinary matters of a serious nature. It was given this task because the Executive Council now include Ministers who are not permanent officials, and it was recognized to be important to preserve discipline from any suggestion of political considerations. The commission also advises on cases in which an official is required to retire under what is usually called the 45-year rule.

### Stability in Employment

It is the view of the commission — Justice R. O. Ramage (chairman), G. N. Gibson, and others — that it means find the stability of Government employment, and the stability which encourages the higher endeavours often paid by commercial and industrial peoples. The report states:

From experience, it is clear that candidates exercise considerable discretion — almost choosiness — in their application, with the result that different posts on the same scale may attract markedly different responses. Vacancies in the welfare categories (community development assistant, probation officers, etc.) usually provide a good field of selection, and the competition in the prisons is provided little or none. A possible explanation may be that in the former group candidates think they hope that their work will be under such close supervision as to insure promotion.

The impression that the date is not what really goes for (African) candidates is that while really good candidates are in the majority, the number of such candidates is very small. The vast majority can be bridged by the local and often lower. Unfortunately, the local candidates are equal force to local candidates, above a certain minimum standard.

Some groups, however, are recognized and defined level of academic education, whether general or specialized, but the personality and character they often make little impression and seem to be the material for future appointments to senior posts requiring leadership, decision, and the acceptance of responsibility.

The matter is not one properly within the terms of the commission, but is very relevant to its activities and of course vital in the development of Uganda.

It is only fair to add that the present generation of applicants is the product of the education system before the expansion and development of recent years could produce their full effects. It may well be that the next educational generation will have a more satisfactory proportion of really good candidates.

## Cost of Compulsory Education

FROM A YEAR AGO, by the cost to Uganda at the outset of introducing free compulsory primary education. All children, said Mr. Kiwanda, Assistant Minister of Social Services, in the Legislative Council last week, when another African member said that there was now a demand for this development. It would mean accommodating and feeding 200,000 African children, for whom about 20,000 trained teachers would have to be trained, said Mr. Kiwanda.

# Safari

for truly  
personal service

Send a SAFARI

passport application form

and questionnaire for

filled in during Africa from Africa. This is a very similar and useful tribute and proof that

SAFARI is the most frequently recommended air service between the U.K. and East, West and

Central Africa. You fly Safairi only - sleep in the best hotels each night - at the lowest fares

# Safari

the experienced service

OPERATED JOINTLY BY

## AIRWORK LTD HUNTING-CLAN



N'Dola - P.O. Box 94, Gains, Airexec, N'Dola.  
Salisbury - P.O. Box 2278, Jameson Avenue, Gains.  
Airexec Salisbury - Tel: 25449 or 25569

RETURN FARES TO LONDON

NDOLA	£205.4s.	BULAWAYO	£212.8s.
CAPE TOWN	£180.0s.	JOHANNESBURG	£180.0s.
USAKA	£180.0s.	SAFARI	£212.8s.

... FROM EVERYWHERE IN RHODESIA



## Immigrants for the Federation

### Businessmen Claimed at Government Policy

MR. GEOFFREY PELLETIER, speaking for Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, introduced a resolution at the Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, held in Gwelo, a motion in the following terms:

That this Congress is alarmed at the suggestion that immigration might once again be discouraged because the provision of services is not keeping pace with the demands of an increasing population, and reminds the Government of the principle of the Southern Rhodesia Government that in the interest of immigration after he had pursued a policy of discouraging immigration for a similar reason in 1952-53. There was, he said, much dissatisfaction with handling of immigration by the Federal Government, and that immigration policy seemed in commercial lands to be undervalued. The necessary funds were not available for expansion of essential services by local authorities and for increased housing, hospitals, and educational facilities and overcrowded because more immigrants were arriving than could be accommodated with services were not commensurately extended.

Responsible public leaders had spoken of an intake of 500,000 Europeans within 20 years, but the Prime Minister had recently indicated that immigration might have to be curtailed.

### European Population in 20 Years

Over the last 10 years the intake had averaged 49,327 gross, and continuance of the present rate would enable the population to be reached in 20 years. That would be a remarkable achievement, representing 40% for anybody in the present European population, whereas Australia, which recently received a million immigrants in the first 10 years after



Darling

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

had a rate of only 1% of the basic population, might, however, be fairer for Southern Rhodesia and other arrivals of European to the total population, which would mean the same rate of 1% per annum.

Although Mr. Pelletier was responsive for immigration, among other things, there was no Immigration Department in the sense of the word. Business men considered it desirable. Housing needs might be met by establishing housing schemes in the main centres of the Federation, and such and other difficulties could be countered. Churches, clubs, and hostels established by the various Churches to take in the "guests" of Government subsidies in order to expand such facilities.

There was, he said, no restriction in the Federation. Mr. Pelletier included, and the country should take advantage of professional opportunities, which might not be otherwise available in the country. He noted that the Government was now discussing the

## Employer as Under-Parent

### Notion of Man and Race Relations

MR. NIGEL PRINIP, chairman of the Southern Rhodesia State Lottery, trustees has been discussing the Chas. Centre in Salisbury that malaria, berazzia, and tuberculosis were the most prevalent diseases in the country, and that the trustees had made grants for their reduction.

They had built or were building swimming baths, costing £6,000 in the main, and against malaria, from which a very large proportion of the African population suffered as a result of bathing in infected waters. It was a most debilitating disease. Now the trustees were asking the Government in its attack on tuberculosis, whether it hoped that the campaign would be just as successful for malaria.

He said, particularly industrialists, would have a much interest in it as a research station was set up in their factories which restricted animal reception. The African requires most careful guidance in their first steps towards civilization, and if employers fulfilled their duties as employers many tragedies would be avoided.

### African Wife Can't Clean

Mr. Prinip said that many African employees were not interested in their job, and that higher wages were not always the reason, that all they want is a minimum wage, a maximum time to work in the sun, and that these things would not alter his attitude if we are to accept that as a permanent feature of the position must be declared. He said he knew, however, that people did change in the African mentality had taken place over the years; there was a time when an African would not stand a hospital because the thought was the white to be in the man's medicine and treatment, so we are that we have a better attitude towards the African today. He said my 35 years in this country have seen great changes for the better in the attitude of the European employees towards his African employees, and I pay tribute to those employers who have made vast improvements in the housing, feeding, and medical services of their African employees. They have set an example which is being gradually followed and which will lead to the betterment of the most important factor in industry, the African worker, and better human relations.

## Presentations

A SILVER MODEL OF A Vickers-Armstrong aircraft, surmounted by a globe showing the air routes from London to Rhodesia, was presented to the R.A.F. Ferry Wing of Beersheba, Wiltshire, last week by the Federal High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Rennie. It commemorates the service given by the Ferry Wing to the R.A.F. in the delivery of nearly 20 aircraft to the Federal High Commission. The aircraft has been used on the U.K. departure points. The aircraft was presented from Spitfires in 1940-51 to the R.A.F. Ferry Wing, accompanying the High Commissioner, was Wing Commander H. Hawkins, Air Adviser to the High Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Prender, Military Attaché, and Squadron Leader N. Cross, R.A.F. Officer-in-Chief, J. Campbell, R.N. W.P.A.S.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



## PEARL DAISSY

This daisy-like Pyrethrum flower looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies is the production throughout the world of all varieties of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Pyrethrum Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

# MITCHELL COTTS

Limited

100, CHELSEA HOUSE, 107, BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4



## Joint Board's Annual Report

### Comments on Race Relations

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955 of the Joint East and Central Africa Board shows that during the year nine of the members of its Council visited East Africa or both East and Central Africa. Those who visited both groups of territories were Colonel Sir Charles Fensomby, Mr. D. C. Brock, Mr. W. N. Gunther, Mr. W. M. Robson, and the late Mr. Alistair Gibb; those who visited East Africa only were Mr. H. Izard, Mr. J. P. McDonald, Mr. J. P. H. Plumbe, and Mr. J. H. Tranter.

The report states, *inter alia*, that the care with which the experienced members of the East Africa Royal Commission fulfilled their task in the interdependence and erudition of the several chapters of their report have defied abridgement. The fact that the report demands long and careful study, authoritatively exposes it to the double risk of being forgotten, or misquoted. It appeared that any attempt at translation into the vernacular of the diverse peoples with which the report deals would be almost impossible.

Race relations loom large in all political discussions concerning Central Africa. The concept accepted by the East Government of the Federation is one which will assist Africa to advance on the basis of merit in the economic, social, and political spheres. But in the process difficulties, derived from changing stresses and strains are bound to arise, and these in the next few years will provide opportunities for the Joint Board to exercise undoubted influence.

Some have said that the honeymoon period of the Federation is over, and that early enmities are waning. Most Northern Rhodesians feel that, but

for federation they must be paying for the more modest Kafue scheme in easy stages, out of revenue. African nationalism could be a disruptive factor, and attempts are being made to create a Federal citizenship as the basis for the federal concept. The only formula that seems to be the emergence of movements with a centrifugal tendency.

## Civil Service Salary Changes

### Cost-of-Living Allowance Consolidated

NEW SALARY SCALES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia have been announced. They apply to all officers, including Northern Rhodesia officers seconded or loaned to other Governments, and to any officer who was in the Northern Rhodesia Service on July 1, 1955, and who has since retired, been awarded from the service, or been transferred to another territory, and to any person who was in the Northern Rhodesia Service on July 1, 1955, and transferred to the Federal Public Service after that date, provided that other conditions governing his transfer do not exclude him.

Generally the new immediate salaries are the same as the existing salaries plus 2% cost-of-living allowance, but partly points of administrative and professional scales have been considered and revised. The only officer entered for a salary scale is at £1,350 per annum, plus cost-of-living allowance, which is £1,500 per annum. In 1956 the salary scale on a consolidated basis of £1,500 plus the job in the administrative scale, including cost-of-living allowance, £1,344, will now become £1,350. The national grade posts are gradually revised.

District commissioners will also receive a duty allowance varying from £100 and £200, depending on their salaries. District commissioners on £1,500 or less will receive the maximum allowance of £200, which will be progressively scaled down so that any officer who is gazetted a district commissioner when his salary is between £1,275 and £1,350 will receive an allowance of £100 per annum.

## Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprises, transporters, companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association aims 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:

### WAR ENJALAAM

Main Street (opposite  
City Hall)

### MOMBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance  
to Dock Gates)

### KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite  
Imperial Hotel)

### NAIROBI

Hardinge St. (opposite  
bus terminus)

Further enquiries should be addressed to:  
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.,  
P.O. Box 2012, NAIROBI, KENYA.

in LONDON, the Association's New Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Park Lane, London, W.1.

in SOUTH AFRICA, enquiries can be sent to our representative at East Africa Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 95-97 Smith Street, Durban.

in RHODESIA, information obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 312 Bedford House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

## For The Commonwealth

CONSERVATIVE BACKBENCHERS (31) in number, have tabled a motion in the House of Commons calling for economy in the national expenditure so that a sum equivalent to 2% of the gross revenue of the United Kingdom may be made available to assist the development of industry within the Commonwealth. The motion reads: "That the House do resolve that the development of raw materials throughout the Commonwealth is vital in assisting the balance of payments and is essential to the prosperity of the United Kingdom and other countries within the Commonwealth, urges H.M. Government, by achieving an annual economy in national expenditure, to make available an amount equal to 2% of the annual revenue of the United Kingdom for the exclusive purpose of providing facilities of communication, water, and power which are essential to such development."

## Colonial Students

DIFFICULTIES in securing places for British Council in 1955-56 have been met by work in the exception and nomination of Colonial students. In 1954-55, during the period August 1 to October 31, when 11,745 students from overseas made their flight. During the peak period in 1955 the Council had 1,958 students, an increase of 17% over the same period in 1954 of whom 769 arrived without any prior application, while in many other cases the nomination and entry date was defective in the documents. The Council is registering essential details such as the course of study of the student and the student would be accompanied by a sponsor and sometimes his children. It is emphasized that the date of arrival should be stated with an advance preferably several months ahead.

# Power Plant

Whatever your Power requirements

G. & R. can recommend and supply the best

Equipment with the guarantee of after sales

service and

an adequate

supply of

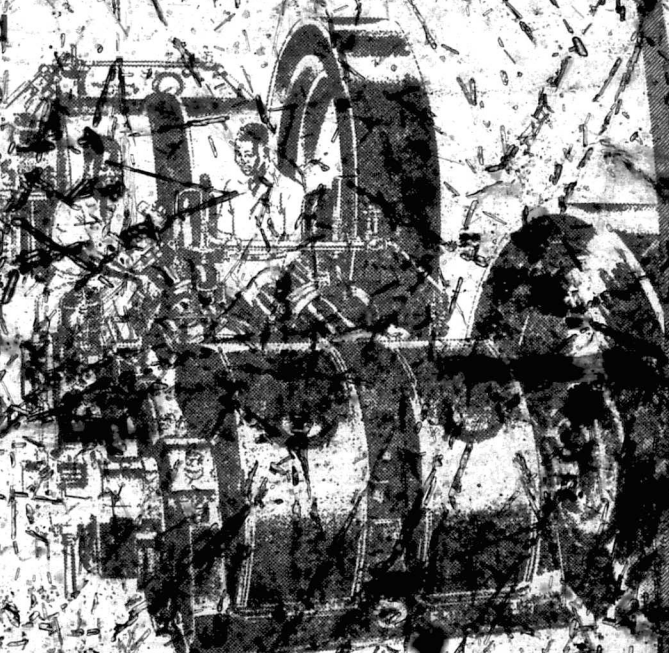
spare parts.

A service

available

throughout

East Africa.



Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public Works, Farms, Factories and your Domestic requirements.

## GAILEY & ROBERTS

Head Office: Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika.





## News Items in Brief

The first British Ambassador to the Sudan arrived in Khartoum on Saturday.

The Uganda Society in Scotland will hold a social luncheon and general meeting in Perth on Monday.

Reduction of the stock population of the Naadi district in Kenya from 225,000 to 150,000 within five years is the aim of a plan now being made.

The Capricorn Africa Society, inaugurated in Nyasaland has been postponed until June 15. The concert recently given in the Royal Festival Hall, London, in aid of the society, cost £280.

During the rainy season the Great Arcturion was the best spot in Southern Rhodesia, which falls to a total of 47.2 inches. In Northern Rhodesia the total was nearer to 70 inches.

Some of the former Italian Somaliland has now a Parliament which was inaugurated on Mogadishu on Monday. Seventy deputies have been elected, 40 representing the Somali and 30 the League of Nations. There are four women for the Italian community.

The Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd., announced that they bought the film rights of Mr. Robert Ruark's "Something of Value," a novel about the African Mau Mau and last dying in Kenya. The other author of the book is publication. The screen play is to be written by Mr. Richard Stone and the picture will be produced by Mr. Randolph S. Hoffman. Mr. Ruark, an American journalist, is now in Kenya in connection with the Mau Mau.

Robert John Gavin Pickertow, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in Kamulali on Monday on the counts of trading and false account while working at a bank. A copy of the indictment was committed for 41 years. The defendant was a 27-year-old assistant in the accounts department of the bank. He was sentenced in London to a year's imprisonment for forgery. At the time he was charged he was in Kingston-on-Thames.

## Sir Roy Welensky's Return Visit to the United States

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived back in London at the end of last week after a very strenuous month in the United States and a brief visit to Canada. The journey, made at the invitation of the two Governments, had, he said, been very strenuous but abundantly fruitful.

While in the United States Sir Roy was introduced from the floor of the Senate by the Governor of Senators Mr. Green and Senator Margaret Chase Smith. He had talks with the Secretary of State, Mr. Sullivan, the Secretary for Commerce, Mr. Sinclair, the Governor of New York, Mr. Averell Harriman, the Acting Ambassador, and many other prominent people.

The visit to the United States to meet representatives of banking organizations, especially the railroads, made some 40 speeches and was followed by a tour of the country. An extensive tour of the Southern States was made. While in Canada he was received by Mr. D. Howland, the Acting Prime Minister, on the 20th of the month.

Sir Roy had intended to spend about 10 days in the United Kingdom but urgent public business has necessitated his return to his back to Salisbury tomorrow. During the few days he has had discussions in official quarters with members of both parties in both Houses of Parliament and with club leaders and journalists.

He addressed the Joint East and Central African Board on Wednesday afternoon, lunched at the House of Commons, and took part today with the Conservative Commonwealth Council, which today with the High Commissioner.

London and Lady Rennie held a reception in his honor. He will arrive in New York to visit the works of the English Electric Corporation Ltd., in which the last of 22 diesel engines to be made at £100,000 each is almost ready for dispatch to Rhodesia. The visit was accompanied by Sir Gilbert Gennie, Managing Director of the company, and the Director of English Electric, Mr. C. M. Coates, General Manager of the company.

## Sir Eric Coates

SIR ERIC COATES, who has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the commission which is to investigate the whole question of income tax in East Africa, will visit the territories in the latter part of this month. Preliminary discussions will be held.

The terms of reference are as follows:—  
(1) To inquire into the present system of taxation of profits and income assessed in the territories; tax legislation;

(2) To consider the best way of raising the revenue required by each of the East African territories from the taxation of profits and income and the methods of payment to the points of view of the taxpayer, the Governments and the desirability of encouraging productive enterprise;

(3) To consider the present system of allowances, reliefs and rates of tax as a means of fair distribution of the incidence of the tax.

To make recommendations as to the commission should have regard to differences in circumstances and conditions in the individual territories and should indicate the probable effects on the revenue of any of the recommendations which might result in a substantial variation in the yield.

## Medical Meeting

AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING in Nairobi of the Kenya Faculty of the College of General Practitioners, Dr. R. H. Wiseman was appointed warden of the faculty and chairman of the board, Dr. A. G. Giddens vice chairman, and Dr. G. W. P. Ross, hon. secretary and treasurer. Mr. G. W. P. Ross was also elected president of the Association of Surgeons in East Africa, of which Mr. G. W. P. Ross is hon. secretary and Mr. G. E. Newth hon. treasurer. Colonel C. V. Thomson is president of the British Medical Association (Kenya branch), of which Dr. G. W. P. Ross is president, Mr. A. Hicks hon. secretary, and Dr. J. A. Carmen hon. treasurer.

## MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA

ZANZIBAR

PREFER

Ford



FORD PRODUCTS HAVE PROVED IDEAL UNDER ALL THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN EAST AFRICA AND ARE BACKED BY WORLD-KNOWN FORD SERVICE.

RIDDODCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE DARUSHA

Branches at: DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOCHI, IRINGA.

# A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

## TRADING SUBSIDIARIES

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,  
Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

at  
Kampala and Masaka

### Importers/Stockists

- ★ Building Materials
- ★ General Merchandise
- ★ Electrical Goods
- ★ Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant

### Exporters

- ★ Coffee
- ★ Cotton
- ★ All General Produce  
of East Africa

## SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.

A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.

Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.

## SOLE PROPRIETORS

A. B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Proveder Milfers

## RELATED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

### INTERESTED FINANCIALLY, AND AS AGENTS

Reece, Baumann & Co. Ltd.

Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

Concrete Construction Uganda Ltd.

Steel Bros. (Tanganyika) (Pvt.) Ltd.

The Uganda Grain Milling Co. Ltd.

Fresh Foods Ltd.

— Cashew Nuts and Oil

— Paints

— Cement

— Pre-Cast Concrete

— Nyasa and Mbinga Timber

— Flour Mills

— Uganda Grain Storage

### INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co. Ltd.

— Kina, Band, Waste Extract and Waste Bark

— Plaster Products

— Concrete and Pumice Products



### East African Crop News National Bank of India Report

The CROPS REPORT is the current quarterly review issued by the National Bank of India including the following items:

**Coffee.**—During the Kenya season, nearly almost ended, a record crop of approximately 23,000 tons was harvested, of which only about 3,000 tons remain unsold. The average price for all grades will probably work out a slightly less than £490 per ton. The present estimate for the 1955-56 Uganda crop is about 49,000 tons of clean Native grown robusta, which at the guaranteed price of 75 cents per lb. will place the hands of the grower approximately £6,720,000.

**Cotton.**—A season of rains during the picking period which continued until the end of February, have been responsible for a reduction in the cotton crop, and the present estimate is about 325,000 bales of A.R. (first quality) and 25,000 bales of B.R. (second quality). The Government guaranteed price paid to the growers for first quality cotton is 55s. per 100 lbs. for No. 2 and 54s. per 100 lbs. for other varieties, and for second quality 20s. per 100 lbs. Calculated on the lower price, the growers will receive approximately £12,933,000. So far 250,000 bales of first quality cotton have been sold at the auctions, which realized £12,955,000 for Uganda.

**Cloves.**—An estimated crop of 650,000 frassilas (a frassil equals 35 lb. for Zanzibar) seasonal year ending on June 30, 1956 has already been exceeded by 165,372 frassilas. This is attributable to part of the previous season's harvest being held over by the producers. Exports during the season to date total some 3,641 tons, of which Indonesia absorbed 66% and India 22%. Prices have been steady at between 20/1s. and 20/4s. 50 cents per 100 lb.

**Cashew Industry.**—Shipments from Tanganyika for Indian processors will this season be about 22,500 tons, the highest ever recorded, and all are against sales already made. Damage to cashew weather in the Lourenco Marques district makes it impossible that Portuguese East African shipments will be more than 44,000/42,000 tons, and on Portuguese Government orders 18% of all exports are being withheld to serve local industry.

**Tea.**—The health of Kenya continues to improve and the planted acreage to increase. The future of this industry appears assured. For tea production in Kenya during 1955 is estimated at almost 10m. lb. A point of interest has been the recent drop in the local price from 3.56d. to 3.2d. per lb.

**Somalia.**—Problems of tribal and inter-tribal fighting especially in the northern districts of the Protectorate, have retarded the import trade, especially in piece goods. Moreover, the activities of Indian and African nationalist African companies have recently shown some interest in mineral deposits in the Berbera district. Quality is said to be good and the mineral is near the surface and is probably easily accessible. But facilities at Berbera port are very poor and further improvements are being put in hand.

### Coffee Problem Very Urgent

#### Flood of Supplies in Prospect

A FLOOD OF SURPLUS COFFEE is expected by 1960, with a consequent "disastrous decline" in prices, according to a report submitted by a special ad hoc sub-committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States.

It states that if an international coffee agreement is not reached, the price of green coffee (now about 65 cents of a dollar per lb.) might fall to about 37 cents, a drop of 43%. But it estimates that a decline of 20% would within two years almost wipe out the gold and dollar reserves of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Haiti, and seriously deplete the reserves of El Salvador and Nicaragua.

If there were so great an increase in production, prices for African coffees would be severely affected.

### Little Reciprocity

I HAVE LOOKED IN VAIN FOR even the faintest indication of the gradual emergence of an improving spirit in the Africans employed in the Kenya coal industry, said Mr. Angus Lawrie, chairman of the Kenya Coal Growers Association, at the annual meeting. Though working conditions, housing, feeding, and general welfare were all of a high standard, there had been little response from the Africans who had benefited. Whereas the industry employed 33,000 men in full production and development, the number was down to 23,000 at the end of 1953, the lowest level in recent years, and no more than 10,000 of the 23,000 Africans employed last year had deserted. That problem ought to be faced by those who aspired or professed to be welfare African thought and development. They would then realize that no money was a substitute for government for social services except that derived from the industry of all who constituted the community.

### Kenya European Welfare Society

A KENYA EUROPEAN WELFARE SOCIETY has been founded to build a "place of safety" for neglected European children and a suitable institution in which "neurotic wells and chronic alcoholics" can be housed and employed to give them an appeal by Mr. George ... who has taken the initiative in the matter. He asks for a minimum of £50,000. Mr. ... who has been appointed a probation officer, was sent probation officer in County Durham and has also worked for the Distressed Prisoners Aid Society of Kenya.

During the first half of 1955 five public and 104 private coal companies were registered in Kenya, with a total amount of capital of £2,499,000; during the period 22 companies were removed from the register and 23 foreign companies were registered. In Tanganyika 100 public and 36 private local companies were registered, with a total of £3,797,000; three companies removed from the register and 11 registered. In Uganda 10 public companies and 24 private companies were registered, with £2,000,000 capital, 15 companies were removed and 30 foreign companies registered.

What is  
your child's  
FUTURE?

Happy, healthy, prosperous you can never be unless you can help. By giving your child good, healthy, and happy food.

Viol is a food containing essential nutrients to complement the diet giving extra energy as well as extra nourishment.

Viol helps to build strong bones and teeth, and a sound, sturdy constitution. Keep your child healthy with Viol.

# Viol

Viol is the food containing essential vitamins for health and growth.

# send goods *Fast* by **AFRICARGO**

## Traffic Trebled! in the first six months of operation

As proof that manufacturers of a vast variety of goods are rapidly recognizing the advantages of moving their goods swiftly and economically by "AFRICARGO"



the regular **AFRICARGO** air service between **U.K. and AFRICA**

4,000 tonne deliveries effected within 36 hours by "AFRICARGO" - the air cargo air service operating regularly between the UNITED KINGDOM, EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA

Packing, insurance and interest charges are reduced to a minimum and space reservation is guaranteed for all cargo accepted

For immediate bookings or further information, consult any Forwarding Agent or apply to any H.C.A. office listed below

# AFRICARGO

# HCA

OPERATED BY **HUNTING-CLAY AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
LONDON: 72 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Tel. "Witbeck 7799" (Cargo Res. Dept. 7799)  
MANCHESTER: 76 Deansgate, Manchester, M.1. Tel. Deansgate 6666  
NEWCASTLE: Woolston Road, Newcastle upon Tyne. Tel. Newcastle 5092  
GLASGOW: 109 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.1. Tel. Central 2034



The Offices of the Company's East Africa Headquarters are at Mombasa

- Branches at:
- Mombasa, Kisumu, Malindi, Voi, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Pemba, Mkwinda, Mbatia, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Games, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship Agents

The Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

# LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. PORTS AND VICE VERSA

Ship	Origin	Destination	Frequency
Elizabeth	East Africa	U.S. Ports	mid July
Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	mid Aug
Charlotte Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	late May
William Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	late May
Harry Culbreath	East Africa	U.S. Ports	early June
Walt Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	late June
Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	mid July
Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	early July
Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	late July
Lykes	East Africa	U.S. Ports	early August

For further particulars apply to  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. DURBAN**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. LIVERPOOL**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. (EAST AFRICA) LTD.**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. (SOUTH AFRICA) LTD.**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. (SOUTH AFRICA) LTD.**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. (SOUTH AFRICA) LTD.**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. (SOUTH AFRICA) LTD.**  
**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. (SOUTH AFRICA) LTD.**



## Uganda Electricity Board

### Summary for 1955

UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD in a summary of its annual report for 1955 writes:

The water power resources of Uganda are now making a significant contribution to the economy of the country. During the year 1955 99.53% of the electricity sold by the Uganda Electricity Board was generated at the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, representing a saving of over £400,000 in respect of the purchase of fuel oil. By using its own natural resources the pressure on port facilities and a long and heavily loaded railway system have also been relieved.

Two 15,000 kW sets were brought into commission for the first time in 1955, raising the total capacity of the Owen Falls station to 60,000 kW by the end of the year.

A recently completed survey of the hydro-electric potential of the 19-mile stretch of the river Nile below Owen Falls shows that there is an additional potential output there of some 500,000 kW to meet future demands for electricity in Uganda.

Surveys of the hydro-electric resources of four rivers in the Western Province suitable for local generation were carried out and reports were received towards the end of the year.

Schemes for local distribution using thermal stations were being examined in the Northern Province and also in parts of the Western Province.

### Expanding Distribution

Since 1948 the board have concentrated on the earliest possible commissioning of the Owen Falls scheme. With more power now available the board have been pressing forward with extensions and reinforcement to the existing distribution network and with the planning of the further extension of electricity supplies to bring the benefits of Uganda's hydro-electricity to the maximum number of people in Uganda in the shortest possible time.

The board are endeavouring to train Africans for positions of greater responsibility in the operation of their growing undertaking, but this task is seriously hampered by the lack of qualified African engineers. An apprenticeship scheme for artisans has been started.

By the end of this year the capital expenditure of the board is £19,379,282 plus £1,152,915 in respect of loans and acquisition expenses. Additional approved expenditure amounted to £3,316,430 making a total of £24,448,304. Towards the end of the year application was made by the Minister of Corporations and General Communications to increase the authorised capital power of the board from £26,000,000 to £30,000,000.

for the clearance of the surplus.

The surplus for the year was £1,000,000, which was used for payment of interest on the loans and for the purchase of funds of expenditure.

An issue of Uganda Government Bonds was made during the year at a purchase price of 100% and at an interest rate of 4 1/2%. This was a significant improvement compared with the earlier loans which carried interest rates of 6% and 7%. The issue also provides a heavy additional fund for the board's financial requirements during an important period.

During the year 69.3m. units of electricity were generated, an increase of 9% over the previous year. The maximum demand for the year was 127,000 kW. 127 new consumers were connected during the year, increasing the total number of consumers to 1,200.

## New Industry in Uganda

### Building Materials of Asbestos Cement

ASBESTOS CEMENT BUILDING MATERIALS will be produced next month for the first time in East Africa by the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa), Ltd. at Tororo, Uganda. The partners/providing the capital are the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of Watford, England, Uganda Cement Industry Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation, and the Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holdings) Ltd. Mr. G. M. Gibson, chairman of the Uganda Cement Industry Ltd., is chairman of the new company, and the Tanganyika company will market the products. Messrs. D. Kirkness and P. Talbot, respectively managing director and secretary of the Watford company, will be members of the board.

Initial monthly output will be about 4,000 tons of asbestos cement, which will satisfy local requirements. Production will be increased as demand develops.

The cement will be obtained from the local factory, and the asbestos fibre from Southern Rhodesia, except for a small quantity mined in Uganda. The asbestos might be wholly supplied from local sources if suitable deposits of asbestos were found in the Protectorate.

With a British managerial staff of three and about 150 African staff, the factory will supply standard types of corrugated and flat sheet products and sizes being developed later according to local requirements. The factory has taken a year to build.

## East African Airways

CAPTAIN MAZIN BORSBIE has received a presentation from members of the East African branch of the British Airline Pilots' Association on his retirement from the general management of East African Airways. The new general manager is Lieutenant Colonel M. S. F. Mostert, a pilot in Kenya with Western Airways and East African Airways before the war, and commander of the communications flight of the R.A.F. in Kenya from 1945 while serving with the South African Air Force. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the O.B.E. At the end of war he joined B.O.A.C. and was seconded to Inqui Airways as general manager and technical adviser. Two years ago he was seconded to West African Airways as general manager in which capacity he was responsible for the arrangements made for the flights of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh during their recent visit to Nigeria.

## New Vessel for Zanzibar

H.M.S. SIMON KHANSA, a cargo ship built in this country, and designed for cargo and passenger carrying and for use as a fishing yacht by the Sultan of Zanzibar, left Newport, Isle of Wight, recently, and is expected in Zanzibar in the middle of the month. She will operate between Zanzibar and Mombasa in ports. The ship has a capacity of 500 tons of cargo and 350 passengers.

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,

25, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

For ONE YEAR, and until countermanded.

PLEASE SEND ORDINARY EDITION (50/- per annum)

SEND

ME

ORDINARY EDITION (50/- per annum)

(Delete as necessary)

Name and Title

(Block capitals, please)

Post Office Address

(Block capitals, please)

Signature





## Importance of Tanganyika's Sisal

### Exports of 3,000, in Seven Years

SISAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the last seven years have totalled 1,068,757 tons, with a value of £10,149,426, says the report of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, which held its annual meeting in Tanga.

Last year the Territory produced 172,003 tons of fine fibre and 207,910 tons. Tanganyika's output was 211 tons under that for 1954, but the production of Kenya and Uganda together increased by 33,363 tons.

The quoted c.i.f. price in the United Kingdom for No. 1 sisal opened in January, 1955, at £69 per ton, there was a rise in February to £75, and in March to £80. By June the price had fallen to £80. It fluctuated between £83 and £88 until the beginning of October, when it gradually rose until it reached £75 at the beginning of November. From about November and December there was a gradual improvement, and the year closed with the price at £85.

There was a welcome increase in the price differential between grades at the end of the year when No. 2 grade was quoted at £80, No. 3 £1 below, No. 4 and tows £10, £8 and £11 respectively below No. 1 grade, and an increase of 21% of the East African production but, unless the normal situation persists,

### Average Prices

The average price for all grades of Tanganyika sisal obtained by dividing the total value received by the total quantity exported, as shown in the customs returns, was for fine fibre 160 shillings, owing to an 11.6% fall in £9,361,622. Taking fibre and tows together, the average was £54 for 17,862,000 tons shipped, or 10,046,058.

Since the f.o.b. value of exports from Tanganyika was £36,768,209, sisal exports accounted 27.76% compared with 30.22% in the previous year.

The industry employed 129,899 Africans, a total of 439,094 in employment in the Territory, the total African population of which is estimated at about 10 million.

The average annual f.o.b. values of fibre and tows together in the last seven years have been £27,265,274, £137,167,000 and £81, with an average of £96,000,000.

Tanganyika's shipments of fibre and tows from 1950 to 1954 have been, respectively, 1,046,058, 1,093,525, 1,177,833, 1,277,021, 1,233,000 tons, £10,149,426, and £11,111,232, or 1.49.

The industry in Tanganyika has produced 10,000 tons of fibre up to 10,000 annually.

Kenya up to £2,500 for overseas research, with the special object of increasing the use of the fibre in the United Kingdom in building, furniture, plastics, carpets, insulation for railway traction, upholstery, and any other means of mass consumption.

A London committee for this purpose was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. P. Deaneux (chairman), E. W. Bovill, J. D. Macdonald, S. P. Fish, and J. E. M. Scholmick.

The annual report expresses pleasure that the very heavy expenditure on locust control is to cease entirely in July, 1955, this being a most welcome change in policy.

The report of the East Africa Royal Commission is containing "far-reaching and radical proposals concerning administrative and economic policy."

At the end of the year the Association had 150 members, who represented 17 estates, 32 of which were not then producing.

## Austria Interests

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRIA and the Federation could easily be increased, according to Dr. H. J. Huber, who has been visiting Central Africa as a special delegate of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce, a semi-government body which handles all industrial and commercial undertakings abroad. He visited Ndola, Bulawayo, and Salisbury and saw commercial and industrial leaders and officials. He said: "I am most impressed with what I have seen of the Federation. There is a vast amount of development going on here. As a result Austria buys from the Federation asbestos, asbestos, chrome, hides and skins."

## Grindlays Bank Report

GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD., a subsidiary of the National Bank of Australia, after providing for a long list of financial debts and impositions on the value of investments, earned a profit of £10,700 for the calendar year 1955, compared with £17,266 in the previous year. An additional transfer of £20,000 was made to contingencies account. Dividends totalling £2,155 less tax, require £14,375, leaving a carry forward of £2,995 against £29,316 brought in.

The issued capital of £500,000, reserves, including share premium account, stand at £350,000, and current liabilities at £23,498,531. Fixed assets appear at £191,595, bills at £3,494,041, investments at £8,780,958, advances and amounts due from the holding company at £1,389,699, customers' acceptances at £2,242, and cash at £549,737.

The bank has branches in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Beit's Bush, Rhodesia, and in London, Johannesburg, and Cape Town. The directors are Lord Colman (chairman), Field Marshal Lord Auchinleck and Messrs. Allan N. Chishelm, T. E. ... and E. H. Gwell.

**AFRICA**  
**TRADING COMPANY**  
L I M I T E D

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 61-62, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

BEIRA P.O. Box 1

SALISBURY P.O. Box 778

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 47

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOURENÇO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557

LUSAKA P.O. Box 128

Established over 60 years





## Of Commercial Concern

**Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.**, which has subsidiaries and associated companies in East and Central Africa, reports a group net profit of £22,478,552 for 1955 after paying nearly £2.5m. in taxation, compared with £26,458,372 in 1954, when tax was just under £1.1m. The subsidiary companies retained £3,872,222 of the net profits. The dividend of 10%, which is unchanged, requires more than 100 million shares.

Two-fifths of East Africa's exports now come from Uganda, and Mr. W. Padley, Financial Secretary, in his budget speech to the Uganda Legislative Council last week, he announced that the marketing coffee shipments and headed the export trade, with a value of 135% above that for 1954, and that coffee exports had fallen to 39% of the total, compared with 47% in 1954.

Two sales representatives of the largest shipping and handling company in the world are making a 24,000-mile tour through Africa. Traveling in a specially equipped car, they have visited Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

Passengers on East African Airways scheduled services which numbered 21,533, an increase of 12% on the figure of March 1955. Air cargo and air mail respectively totalled 190,000 and 32 tons. For the March quarter 20,443 (23,374) passengers were carried; air cargo, 602 (396) tons, and air mail, 1,160 (1,000) tons.

**International Paints Holdings, Ltd.**, a company with East and Central African interests, reports that group profits for 1955 were £1,044,853, against £1,079,015 in 1954. Taxation amounted to £508,572 (557,378), and that the dividend of the group was £674,873 (621,293). The ordinary dividend is maintained at 2%.

Business of trade in the bazaars of Uganda is attributed by the Department of Trade to increased traffic as reflected by the increase in the Savings Bank, the purchase of motor cycles, the purchase of cars, and the growing tendency of Africans to build themselves houses in permanent materials.

Mr. Woodrow, deputy, have announced a final dividend of 20% on capital increased by one-third. The value of net profits rose from £130,349 to £226,794. Group profits increased from £166,217 to £264,781 after tax of £57,872 (£248,909).

the cargo ship of the British India Line, s.s. NARDANA, was launched in Glasgow last week by Mrs. J. G. Mason. A sister ship, the NOWSHERS, and NYAZA, she is of 8,000 tons, has a speed of 18 knots, a cargo capacity of 525,000 cubic feet, and 30,000 cubic feet of refrigerator space.

**British Rubber, Ltd.**, a large buyer of African sisal, reports that gross trading profits have risen from £1.2m. to £2.3m. Taxation requires more than £1m., leaving net profits of £999,875 (807,858). The ordinary dividend for 1955 is 16% against 15% last year.

At a capital cost of nearly £350,000 the Uganda Electricity Board has decided to supply power to Mityima and to extend distribution northwards for about 35 miles from their Kampala-Banda line. These plans will take about five years to complete.

At last week's auctions in London 10 consignments of African sisal were sold for an average price of 3s. 9d. per lb. against 3s. 6d. for packages averaging 3s. 3d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 6d. for a consignment from Kenya.

**Harland & Wolff, Ltd.**, who build the Union Castle ships, report that group net profits for 1955 were £2,259,259, from £1,104,762 in the previous year. U.K. tax requires £888,768, leaving just over £1m. The ordinary dividend is 10%.

No ships were awaiting berths in Mombasa harbour on April 26, on which day there were 1,133 tons of imports and 20,000 tons of exports in the Mombasa port area. During the previous week 14 ships arrived and 12 sailed.

A steedier tone of development in the tobacco auctions in Salisbury as a result of freer buying for the U.K. So far 12,792,332 lb. have been sold this season for just over £2.4m. an average of 22.3s. per lb.

**Schwepker, Ltd.**, a company with East and Central African interests, reports trading profits for 1955 of £1,840,061, against £1,306,902 in 1954, and net profit after tax of £1,037,777.

**Asbestos, Ltd.**, a company with East and Central African interests, reports trading profits for 1955 of £1,840,061, against £1,306,902 in 1954, and net profit after tax of £1,037,777.

Commercial treaty between Czechoslovakia and East Africa signed in Addis Ababa last week.

# THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. and DAR ES SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



	1955	1954	1953
UNITS OPERATED	2,200,000	1,700,000	200,000
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	1,200,000	1,100,000	610,000
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:			
in million units	1,200,000	214 million units	262 million units

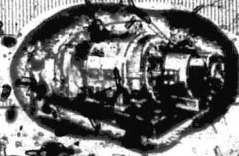
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.  
P.O. Box 591, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Naivasha.  
System: A.C. 115/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
P.O. Box 55, Tanganyika.  
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tanga.  
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office: 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 2046.

# Electrical Equipment



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**

P.O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Sole Agents for

Legg (Industries) Ltd.; Mexex; Welding

Processes Ltd.; Oldham & Son Ltd.

Batteries; — Chaining Equipment; — Arc Welding Equipment

# BENGUELA RAILWAY

The link to  
the Atlantic  
for Central  
African trade  
via Lobito



The Quiet Route to  
Katanga and Northern Rhodesia

Saves upwards of  
2,000 miles in travel

For Particulars apply to **BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY**  
PRINCE HOUSE, 95, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2



# Modernisation of Ginneries

## PLATTS ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIM



Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with 'woolly' type seed

**OUTPUT:** 100 bales of 250 lb per bale per hour  
**LINT DEWEY:** The machine is arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton to be collected from any one side of the machine as desired.  
**BEARING:** All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.  
**DRIVING:** Single or double shaft drive as required.  
Recommendation for driving shaft is 4 h.p.

**THE UGANDA  
CO. (COTTON) LTD.**  
P.O. BOX 1  
KAMPALA UGANDA

**ADVANTAGE:** The machine is designed for automatic lint and cotton removal.  
For further details of this machine or other Platts literature, please apply to the Platts Machine Co. Ltd., 27, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3, U.K.  
Platts (British) Machine Co. (Ginneries) Ltd., 10, Market Street, Kampala, Uganda.  
Platts (British) Machine Co. (Ginneries) Ltd., 10, Market Street, Kampala, Uganda.

**UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
LIMITED**

The Corporation's aims are to encourage the establishment and expansion of all forms of industry in Uganda.

It provides for the financial support of the economic life, local companies, and natural resources of the country. Particular financial points may be referred to the Technical Development Division.

It has an authorized capital of eight million pounds, of which five million pounds has been subscribed. The Corporation will consider the provision of capital where such assistance is desirable.

Investments and other work are being carried out in the possibilities of this prospering and rapidly developing country. For further details of the facilities provided by the Corporation, apply to the Corporation.

Kampala Office: P.O. Box 442, Kampala, Uganda.  
London Office: 27 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3, U.K.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 10, 1956

Vol. 33 No. 1648

30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



One of the most beautiful birds is the Crowned Crane. It is found in the East African savanna. It is known for its habit of stamping its feet as it advances to alarm insects into flight. It was 170 years before Jackson's first visit to East Africa that Smith Mackenzie and Company Limited became established in Zanzibar and since then we have played a large part in assisting those courageous men who faced so many hazards and difficulties in order to discover and develop these territories.

*Balearica regulorum*

## SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY LIMITED

Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Jinja, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mikindani, Lindi, Kisumu, Lamu, Mtwara, Pemba

Criticisms of Rhodesia's New University College



# THE BANK LINE LTD.

A. NOREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.

21, Eury Street, London, E.C.3



OPERATING

## THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

WITH FAST TWIN SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION  
DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES CARRIED

between

**RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO**  
and **SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

Details of Freight, Passage, etc., from A. NOREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD., 21 BURY ST., LONDON, E.C.3  
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.

### TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between  
**Beira and Nyasaland**  
(with connections to Dar es Salaam and Fort Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with Buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with Buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima, Lake Nyasa. Hotels connect at Chinthe Harbour with the Railway N.V. (U.S.I.L.) to all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwanza (Mor Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for the month for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House  
129 B.C., Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

### NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: NORHODCOM, S.W.1, LONDON

Telephone: WHI 6411, 2040 Cables: NORHODCOM, LONDON

### SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings  
between NORWAY,  
SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUS

KELLEN BRYANT and Co.  
22, Binkley Buildings,  
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa  
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTEE CO. LTD.

# WOLF BAEING PRESS

HAND POWER, or ELECTRIC DRIVE  
FOR MAKING COMPLETE RAILS OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS



Simple in operation.  
Also manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating  
and Brooming Machinery.  
Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre  
Factories supplied to order.  
Special Machines supplied  
Clients Own Requirements.

**SHIRTLEIFF BROS. LTD.**  
ENGINEERS  
LEICHTWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLEIFF, LEICHTWORTH ENGLAND



## EDM. SCHLEIFER CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1854

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

# Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN  
EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

- ★ SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



## Hudson

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

### ROBERT HUDSON, LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
London: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. ABB 7127/8

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE

## BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE

LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO

Regular fast services between

BELGIAN CONGO

ANGOLA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANTWERP

Space for vegetable oils and refrigerated goods

Managing Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, BONA, MATADI

(Belgium, Congo) EOBITO (Angola)

## new power economy

20% more power effort in this new 50 h.p.

SIMPLEX DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE with

3-cylinder engine. Range 57 tons



## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

Represented in TANZANIA-KENYA

by



## WIGGLESWORTH

COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZA, NAIROBI, NOMBETA, KAMPALA

London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Square, E.C.3



# CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MTWARA

by arrangement,  
INDO-SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSABI, DIBOUTI & BERBERA

For particulars of services, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.  
MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.  
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASELHUST & CO. LTD.  
LONDON, E.C.

## LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH  
AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF  
PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

	South Africa	East Africa
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"	late April mid May	mid June late July
s.s. "Charlotte Lykes"	late May mid June	mid July late August
s.s. "William Lykes"	late May early June	mid July late August
s.s. "Harry Cunningham"	early June late July	mid August early September
s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	early mid July late July	mid August early September
s.s. "Sue Lykes"	early July early August	mid August early September
s.s. "Elizabeth Lykes"	late July mid August	mid/late August early September

For particulars apply to

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DAR ES SALAAM  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL  
LESLIE & ANDERSON (FRANCE) LTD.,  
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR  
THE BEREA BOATING CO. LTD., BEREA  
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., LINDI  
KARLINA JYVANE & CO. LTD., MOMBASA

From AFRICA to the  
EAST in  
Constellation  
Comfort



Every week two services leave Nairobi for  
Bombay, where quick connections are  
available for all parts of the Far East,  
Australia and New Zealand.

AIR-INDIA Constellation

P.O. Box 3008, Cable "AIRINDIA" Nairobi  
London Booking Office:  
66 Haymarket, S.W.1. Phone TR4 8541

**FORGED**

**IRON**

for all

**Tool**

**Steels**



Representatives: EAST AFRICA  
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. P.O. Box 136  
Nairobi, Kenya.

Representatives: SOUTHWEST ASIA  
S. B. SWINNS (S) LTD. Corner, Rezsöde and But  
Sungai, Singapore. P.O. Box 8093, Becho  
Bulawayo.

**FORGEMASTERS ALL STEELMAKERS HEAVY ENGINEERS**  
THOS. BIRTH & JOHN BROWN LIMITED SHEFFIELD



## Hides from East Africa

Backed by nearly a hundred years' banking experience in Africa, we are well placed to supply the most up-to-date information concerning current market conditions and we cordially invite merchants and traders to avail themselves of our specialised knowledge.

### STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Head Office, 10 Clements Lane and 77 King William Street,  
London EC4.

London Wall Branch: 43 London Wall, EC2.

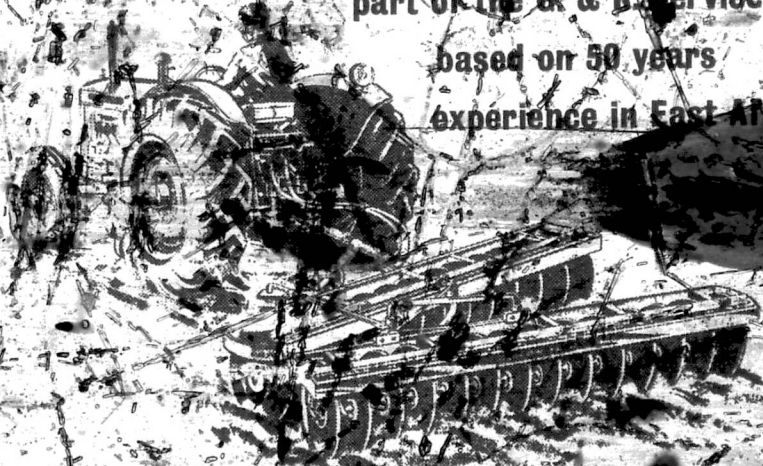
West End Branches: 9 Northumberland Avenue, WC2.

Suffolk House, 117 Park Lane, W1.

Registered as a Commercial Bank in the terms of the Union of South Africa Banking Act, 1938.

# Farm Machinery

Modern farming requires not only a knowledge of farming methods but also up-to-date information on mechanization and local conditions — supplying this information is all part of the G. & R. service based on 50 years experience in East Africa



Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public Works, Farms, factories and your Domestic requirements

## GAILEY & ROBERTS

Head Office Nairobi, Kenya. Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Rhodesia





# INSURANCE

The Insurance Department of The KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (Co-op.) LTD. offer covering in practically all classes of insurance including the following:

Fire, Householders and Householders Comprehensive, Motor (including Private Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Tractors, Combines, etc.), Workmen's Compensation, Personal Accidents, Livestock (Pedigree Cattle, Horses), Third Party (including a special farmers' Third Party Policy), Aircrafts and Aviation, Travellers' Baggage, Marine, Life Assurance, etc., etc.

Members and NON-MEMBERS are invited to write or call at our offices Arcade House, Donald Avenue, Nakuru. Phone 2281

where our highly trained insurance staff will be pleased to assist and advise on any class of insurance.

*Loans for  
Homes*

*Safety for  
Savings*

Generous advances granted to Home Buyers on most desirable farms.



Investments received Share or deposit at attractive rates of interest.

General Manager  
H. N. DOUGHTY

**FIRST PERMANENT**  
**FORMERLY FIRST RHODESIAN**  
**BUILDING SOCIETY**

Share Capital  
£4,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, BOX 11, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nigeria

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: POLY 1115  
Cable: EASTAFRIC, LONDON  
G. STAFFORD, Western House

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1259	Rhodesia University	1262
Notes By the Way	1260	Irish Immigration	1273
Qualities of Democracy	1262	Francis de Smet	1276
John Tanganyika	1262	Letters to the Editor	1276
Mr. Valey's Budget Speech	1264	Parliament	1278
Economic Survey of Rhodesia	1266	Mining News	1281

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

Vol. 5

No. 1643

30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

RHODESIANS will certainly not be pleased with the surprisingly mild words in which Commander Noel Noble, Chief Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replied to the House of Rhodesia's Commons last week to questions by Mr. Leslie Hale about the new University College of Rhodesia and Natal. A few days earlier he had been much stronger in answering Mr. Anselm Bevan, Mr. James Griffiths and Mr. John Dugdale about as strong a line as the socialist left wing could hold on such a Colonial issue. Mr. Bevan, the Shadow Colonial Secretary, nominated by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Griffiths was the last Labour Secretary for the Colonies and Mr. Dugdale was one of Mr. Attlee's Ministers of State for Colonial Affairs. Since Commander Noble dealt forthrightly with them, it is disappointing that he should have been subdued when questioned by Mr. Hale.

The circumstances surely called for blunt rejection of his allegations, especially as Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the University College, was known to have addressed a letter of explanation and unqualified protest to the Minister. Wear the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and had described the arrangement at the college in a Press interview to which considerable prominence had been given in responsible newspapers in this country. The right course for the Minister confronted with further questions in Parliament was therefore to bring firm answers. Nobody who compares Commander Noble's words as reported in another column with those which he had employed a few days previously recorded last week can say that he took that line. Some of our members of his own party made it clear of their regret that he was to depart to the continent

the afternoon of which Mr. Dugdale had given notice, but which, for some reason which has not yet been disclosed, did not take place on Thursday evening. It had been expected as late as the afternoon of that day. Perhaps at the last moment the Colonial Leadership recognized the folly of seeking to exploit an inter-racial issue which could so easily be turned against them. Though very reluctantly it was a wise decision.

Vicarious loving kindness is one thing, practical magnanimity is another. The socialist's offer plate of the same kind of men, they are in a position to be faced with a challenge. But, to translate their high-sounding precepts into practice, it is necessary to have been strikes in several English cities simply because the managers of the municipal bus or tram service had engaged Africans or West Indians as conductors. Porters at a number of railway termini have walked out for no better reason than that colleagues with a different colour from their own had been given promotion which had presumably been vacated. For the importance of intolerance of this kind has been debated to the accompaniment of the scampers whom Mr. Anselm Bevan and Mr. James Griffiths are two of the most vocal political leaders. It will not have been forgotten in Africa that British colonial has persistently refused to allow Italian miners to come and dig the coal which Great Britain so desperately needs, though the present labour force, aided by modern machinery bought by the taxpayers at immense cost, cannot or will not produce what the nation requires. The men and their unions have frustrated all the attempts of the Government to use in this under-stated nationalized industry Italian miners who desperately need employment. It is clearly the socialists who chant Workers of the world unite who of them



the reason that the whole article here has been almost entirely African from the start. The impression that the British creators wisher and hope is what the Africans want on the situation. Incidentally, the article was written by a white man. They are certainly kidding the white man in the opportunity to stand his side by

with young white men playing with their African friends with them and losing their bones, which will be of great value to both races in the future. Time will bring its changes, of course, and time not chatters at a distance, should decide when those changes are desirable.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Mboya Misleads Americans

Mr. Juma Mboya, the 26-year-old general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour has performed the incredible feat of writing a lengthy article for the American Committee on Africa headed "Kenya: Inside Ullion's Fight for Freedom" without even mentioning the Kikuyu rebellion. He refers frequently to the arrest and detention of Africans, to a "tragic happy European police officer" having shot a member of his federation, to Africans being held without trial of knowledge of the reason for their imprisonment, and to 60,000 of them being kept in camps, all this without the slightest indication that for three and a half years the Kikuyu, the largest tribe in the Colony, have conducted a savage revolt of indescribable bestiality which has cost Kenya and Great Britain some £30m, and necessarily involved unusual means for the protection of the State and its inhabitants, by no means least the Africans who were the main target of the Mau Mau gangster. He merely refers to "serious emergency problems" which not only the British Africa could interpret as meaning insurrection. He missed an excellent opportunity of denouncing it.

### Caricature of Kenya

The conspicuous failure of this African propagandist even to hint at the real nature of the situation in Kenya now and in the recent past would be led to imagine that a repressive Government had turned the country into a Police State in a sense that an African was liable to arrest and detention without trial or even to be shot and that the deliberate intention was to exploit Africans in the interests of "colonialism". Mr. Mboya knows perfectly well that is a caricature, not a picture, of the position. His lack of candour is excusable and the least he can do to make even partial amends is to ask the American Committee on Africa to publish with equal prominence a statement in which he admits that the Government on normal freedom (of course, not only for Africans, as well as Africans) have done the best they can and understandable consequences of the situation. If he wants to vote for the Mau Mau, at one time according to the Government, against the rebellion and the active or passive approval of all but about 5% of the white population, under intimidation which did not shrink from murder, mutilation, arson, and other monstrous

### Distortion Should be Corrected

Mr. Mboya ought to make that perfectly clear. Incidentally, he has been deceived by the program of the Committee, which is called "Africa Today" and, particularly the most influential Kenya leader now, the Hon. Kenyatta is imprisoned. I have heard Socialist spokesmen in London use against the same words about this

young man in his presence, which is scarcely the right way of encouraging him to develop a more balanced attitude to public affairs. Able and ambitious, a good speaker, deeply interested in politics, and evidently inclined to extremism, he may well play a prominent part in public affairs in Kenya, and it will be surprising if he is not elected to the Legislature next year. The article to which I refer can therefore not be dismissed as the exuberance of a raw, controversialist (temporarily) in the guard. He ought to repeat, to correct the gross distortion for which he is responsible.

### Danger from Egypt

When Mr. Ibrahīm Kassāwī, editor of a Zanzibar newspaper, gave a broadcast talk from Cairo recently he said that many hundreds of students from East and West Africa, Pakistan, and elsewhere, were educated in Egypt at the cost of the Egyptian State, of course, to assist only those whose facilities are available, and it would be interesting to know how many of them from the East African territories are now being indoctrinated with the views of the politico-military clique in control in Egypt. It may safely be assumed that the commodity on offer is not genuine education, a symposium of the anti-British and anti-Colonial opinions of Colonel Nasser and his associates, who bills being suitably covered with him in the form of glorification of the various aspects of the modern Arab world. There is little risk in assuming, therefore, that the young Arab, African, and Asian who had no one, two, or three years of this kind of training in East Africa with views which are unshakably, unchangeable, and dangerous, a high proportion of them, not all may be ready to engage in irresponsible subversive activities.

### Subversive Teachings

It would be most foolish to entertain the idea that large numbers of young Muhāmmadiyān from Eastern Africa who search for enlightenment and safety quench their thirst for knowledge at the wells of Egypt. In the physical sense the wells of Egypt are and upon the Nile which feeds the waters flow from the Sudan, and this is one of Egypt could make some sense. But if the teachings of the mind of young men from those countries with such a wisdom, it would be a useful act of reciprocity. But as the many revolutionary broadcastists in Swahili and Somali from Radio Cairo have proved, the aim is to stir up discontent, antransference, and active resistance to established authority, not to get a responsible man in a fair way. It is clear also that Egyptian influence is being exerted to foster ill-feling between some hands where inflammable substances are being used to stir up serious violence. There may accept a similar situation in the address of by students to Muslims. That risk should not be underestimated.

# Chiefs the Backbone of Good Government

## Qualitative Democracy for Tanganyika on Common Electoral Basis

**MOST AFRICANS REGARD THEIR CHIEFS** as their 'sheep anchor'. The process of streamlining the system to enable it to 'add itself' to modern requirements is going on naturally and it deserves to be encouraged and guided by Government.

The institution of chiefs in Tanganyika, which is quite different from similar institutions in some of our neighbouring territories, is adapting itself to meet the needs of the day. There are many who sneer at the institution as being feudal, paternalistic, outmoded, undemocratic and in any case undesirable. When reading the views of these critics, I gain the impression that they do not know what they are talking about.

Anyone who takes the trouble to go round and see the chiefs at work will find generally men and women, usually elected by the people, devoting themselves to real hard work for the benefit of their people and area. They are in most cases supported by a council on which sit elected representatives of the people to whose advice they do not refuse to listen. They have on the whole shown a willingness to re-orientate their positions and powers to suit the new circumstances, and the conclusion to which one must come is that they are a fine body of men and women trusted by their people and that they form the backbone of good government and progress in the rural areas of the Territory.

District councils play an important part in day-to-day affairs. The fact that 51 out of the 56 districts have councils, all of which include elected representatives of the people is a notable achievement.

### Definitional

Another growing problem which we have not yet tackled and which is of great importance has also been allowed to drift until it has reached a considerable proportion of defossilization. We have to get a measure of this problem, and we have not taken many active steps to provide what is required when the rural system becomes a matter of lesser importance to the life of an African. I have therefore appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Swinolan provincial commissioner of the Northern Province, a very experienced officer, to study the problem, so that Government can be advised as to the steps required to deal with it.

The Constitutional Committee which reported in 1951 realized the importance of strong and healthy local government bodies carrying a due amount of responsibility and being the base on which constitutional development might be built. Moreover, they saw in this development the best way to break down the excessive centralization of official responsibility in Dar es Salaam.

They suggested (1) the development of a new level of local government on an inter-racial basis to which could be transferred many of the duties of the central Government within their areas; (2) an advance towards autonomous inter-racial local government in the so-called 'advanced' townships; (3) a constitution of the current development of a new level of government.

They noted that such developments would need a very convenient means to associate all races in joint action for the common good. But while the problem as a whole was clearly visible from the top and while there was some demand for local government in the

principal towns there was no demand for it at all in the rural areas.

For reasons of political stability, the essential need was a demand and ways and means for it were outlined by the Special Commission of Enquiry in its report in 1952, which stated that a local government is not an ineffective part in securing inter-racial co-operation and centralization, these were two general conditions which had to be fulfilled. First, each unit of local government must have adequate financial resources under its own control, and the bulk of its resources would naturally consist of grants from central funds; secondly, each unit must be based on an adequate size and financial strength to enable a team of officers not inferior in provincial status to those of the central Government.

He also indicated that each unit must supply a range of services sufficiently wide to encourage active interest and co-operation from many of the citizens in the area, that there must be available a sufficient range of non-officials in which the area to enable suitable members for the local government body to be recruited, that an area must have communications good enough to enable its members to meet fairly often on official business, and that there must be a community of interest and sentiment among the representatives of the people.

### Local Councils

The Special Commission stressed that it was essential that county councils be set up, that was the nomenclature which it was decided to use for rural local government bodies, should to some extent be of their own, but to what extent would be a matter of controversy, but there was a point beyond which lack of local resources were likely to destroy the basis of self-government of county councils—that is to say they should not be set up without some independent power to tax.

This need not necessarily apply to a direct rate levied by the council of people who have already paid a direct rate to another body, the Native authority. A county council could fix a rate which the Native authority would pay to the central Government to be collected as a rate at the same time as their own rate was collected, a price could be levied on the local authority for services to be rendered, preferably in terms of so much a head rather than of a fixed total sum, and Native authorities would again collect the amount of the direct rate being included in their own rates. Since the Native authority would have representation on the county council, there ought not to be serious difficulties in getting reasonable prices accepted. It seemed, however, that for the present neither rates nor precepts could be imposed by a county against the will of a Native authority.

Shauri Moyo Municipality was set up before the Constitutional Committee was appointed, but it had been so since development outside the capital. Town councils have now been set up in Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza, Lindi, Dodoma, and Iringa, and this year it is hoped that they will be established in Morogoro and Moshi. Local councils have been set up in Newala and Mafia.

But one county only has so far been established in the south-east Lake area, comprising the five Serengeti districts with Musoma, North Mara and Ukerewe. It might also be called Coton County. Active investigations continue, however, as to the establishment of a county of councils in the Southern Highlands Province and in the Morogoro area.

### Advisory Councils

Informal provincial advisory councils have been set up in the other provinces, they consist of the provincial commissioner as chairman, the provincial departmental heads and the district commissioners, and a number of non-officials of all races. These councils usually meet at six-monthly intervals in the order of business is for written questions to be asked and answered by heads of departments to give progress reports during the past six months; and for discussion of various and advice to follow.

In addition, there is some form of non-official working committee in all districts. This takes the form either of the addition of non-African by co-option to the Native authority councils made at a district level, or, where co-option was not possible, the co-opting of non-officials to form an inter-racial team for the district team. The Southern Province one of the first set up in the South-East—was deliberately derived from the existing Lake Erie Provincial Council because its body was known and accepted by this Native authority and there was no danger of misunderstandings or friction from the latter.

To avoid this danger also the Council, instead of being restricted to the five Sukuma districts as the Special Commis-

*Being extracts from an address given to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory by the Governor, Sir Edward Twining.*





they should pay a deposit which would be forfeited if they did not gain a minimum number of votes.

It will be necessary for Government to conduct enquiries as to the effect of these conditions in the constituency first. At the same time it will be necessary to set up the requisite administrative machinery for the registration of voters and for the holding of elections - probably during the first quarter of 1958.

I have one or two appointments to say about the Civil Service. Tanganyika has had a small Civil Service led by European and Asian officers. They carried a heavy burden of work, and established those high standards of integrity and devotion to duty which are the hallmark of British administration. We are in the process of expanding the service to deal with the ever-increasing volume and complexity of Government business, and this rapid expansion has already confronted us with an exceedingly difficult problem. On the one hand the world in general is now at a state of full employment for the professionally qualified, and while Tanganyika still offers magnificent opportunities to qualified men and women impelled with a sense of mission, we are none the less buyers in a seller's market. On the other hand, it will be some long time yet before we are able to fill our needs locally.

We have still to turn out enough School Certificate boys and girls to fill the lower ranks of the service. Then we have

to turn out enough Higher School Certificate boys and girls to train and provide candidates who after their examinations may fill the higher ranks. And let us not forget that our schools have to provide for the needs of commerce and the professions.

Government cannot afford in any sense to wait for time to solve this problem, and must hasten its solution by every possible means. The educational programme for the next five years in itself is not enough. We must intensify our training of civil servants within the service, and we must send suitable candidates overseas for those forms of training which cannot be given locally. What we must not do, at any cost whatever, is to lower our standards.

Whenever we reach our goal of self-government, if we have not a Civil Service which combines technical ability with the highest standards of integrity, then we shall suffer disastrous disillusionment. It must therefore be the first duty of all trained civil servants constantly to search out untrained men of character and ability and lavish on them all the patient care that is needed to pass on to them both the training and the traditions.

Conversely, we must be relentless in weeding out those who cannot absorb either the one or the other. If we fail in this, we shall fail in all else.

## Finance Minister's Confidence in the Future of Kenya

### Mr. E. A. Vasey's Budget Review of the State of the Country

**KENYA'S GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME** last year was about £150m., an increase of £23m. on the 1954 total, and the economic outlook is encouraging and assured," said Mr. E. A. VASEY when introducing his fifth budget in the Legislative Council.

The Finance Minister said, *inter alia*:-  
Based on 1948 when an index of 100, the index of the geographical income in 1954, deflated for price changes, was 60% above the 1948 level, and our first estimate for 1955 is 85% higher than the base year. We therefore increased our income, after allowing for price movements, at least 85% over the last seven years. The increase between 1954 and 1955 has been 15% on 1948 prices. Between 1950 and 1954 the increase, at constant prices was 17%, while between 1951 and 1953 it was a fall of 3%.

#### Cash Output per Capita

"I have had this information re-assessed to allow for the increases in population which occur annually. Taking into account these population changes, the cash output per capita has increased in real terms from £8 in 1948 to about £13½ in 1955, so that on the average the real geographical income per head has increased by over two-thirds in cash terms from 1948 to 1955.

The preliminary estimate for 1955 is calculated to be £15m., an increase of over £2½m. compared with 1954, which represents about 19%, or the equivalent of the average expansion from 1948 to 1955.

In agriculture, in spite of a fall in income from cereals, there has been an overall expansion of some £7m., or 13%, mostly from an expansion in coffee sales. African cash income from agricultural sales, including livestock, has gone up by about £10m., in spite of the reduction in incomes from the sale of maize. There was an expansion in coffee sales, in African cattle of slaughter and from wattle.

"The return to commerce in national income terms has increased by about 17%, much of it being from changes in wages and salaries. There have been increased imports, and 1955 was a good year for many business houses. Our manufacturing industry has continued to grow in value, across the section to manufacturing industry is estimated to have been in the order of £5m., and the total contribution to the

geographical income is thought to amount to £19.4m. As a proportion of the total geographical income the manufacturing industries represent some 10% in 1954, the proportion was less than 10% in 1955, and was only 10.8%.

In 1954, the manufacturing industries totalled £49.9m., or nearly 40% of the geographical income. In 1955 the total was £64m., and the ratio had risen to 42% of the geographical income. Profits and surpluses rose in absolute terms by some £9m.

"In real terms, allowing both for changes in prices and for increases in the population, the geographical income of Kenya rose by about 15% during 1955. This satisfactory expansion cannot be considered purely the result of inflationary trends.

"Our sisal production has been of roughly the same order as in 1954, there being a 2,700-ton increase in prethrum production increased from 2,100 tons to 2,700. The total value of the output is now about 100% higher than in 1951. Production is estimated at 3,500 tons in 1955, an increase of 9% over the previous year.

#### Record Coffee Production

"But coffee has been the most outstanding of all our agricultural products in 1955. The production has been the highest on record. It has topped the 23,500-ton mark, and the nearest production in the past was 18,500 tons in 1941 and 18,000 tons in 1935. African production amounted to 8,000 tons - a really increasing and encouraging to all who hope to see an expansion of the cash output of the African farmer.

"In agriculture coffee has given us what more which we have so much needed. In the early months of 1955 the average price for our coffee rose to over £700 per ton. During the autumn of last year the export price was running at about £460. We have come to believe that prices will be lower during the coming year, and that we can hardly expect another bumper crop two years running.

"Our dairy industry, according to the Tropic Committee, will expand by some 70% by 1960. During 1955 the production of whole milk increased by 12%, and fat delivered to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries increased by about 13%, and butter manufactured increased by roughly the same amount.

"The value of our exports showed an encouraging increase. The total of merchandise sent overseas being £25.7m. an expansion of £4.4m. This was mainly due to the large coffee crop, which provided an export value of £19.9m. or 35% of our total domestic exports. Second on the list is maize, which is fourth in the list in real price of which rose 10%.



continued to fluctuate around £8.10 per ton. It is a pity that these 500 tons of fiscal broom are only £2m, but this represents 70% of the total value of our exports. Some of our export items are always jockeying for position in the export race, and each year they change places.

In 1954 wheat, bark and exots together were fourth highest and beans fifth, sodium carbonate sixth, maize seventh, and pyrethrum eighth. Last year wheat had moved to third place, ousting sisal, with 9.8%, followed by sisal and then by maize, beans and sisal, sodium carbonate, and pyrethrum. Although these eight items represent 84.3% of our total exports, we have 38 items grouped in 14 categories, and over 14 which represent individually more than 1% of total exports in 1955, or more than £20,000 each.

The average unit-price of our exports fell during 1955. Taking the average of all the prices of agricultural produce, the index for 1955 stood at 113, compared with a base of 100 in 1950. In 1951 the comparable figure was 133, while in 1954 it was 115. We are therefore getting less money for a unit of exports than we did in the past and can maintain or increase our total value of exports only by increasing the volume should the present trend continue.

Imports continued to rise in volume and total value. Retained imports were valued at £69.2m. I have heard a great deal from certain people in Kenya whose criticisms are sometimes based on political grounds rather than objective economic analysis, that the adverse balance of trade is a snout-out and demonstrates that Kenya is living on credit and not supporting itself.

**Inadequate Statistical Information**

"I said last year:— It is necessary to emphasize the statistical inadequacy of the information and express my belief that until we have firm figures of balance of payments statistics we should not go too deeply into the balance of trade figures of individual territories, but keep in mind that it is the East African continent which are of primary importance."

Some of our schools, buildings of inter-territorial organizations and other things are paid for, at least in part, by other than Kenya residents. I am informed that at least 70% of the aviation spirit which enters into the Kenya import list is used in refuelling aircraft of international air lines, and the balance of payments was struck between the various territories. I do not think Kenya would come out too badly.

Nairobi is a centre of trade and tourism for the whole of East Africa. Last year nearly 70,000 persons came as visitors and persons in transit. Many of these people came to Nairobi not only to buy local produce but imported goods. In addition to these numbers who came from overseas, there are thousands from neighbouring territories who travel to shop in Nairobi.

"Of the total value of retained imports, it is estimated that 28% could be classified as producers' capital goods. It includes all the machinery for industry and for basic services, tractors for agriculture, rolling stock for railways, cables and telephones for equipment for telecommunications and electric generators for power. About half of these imports were on behalf of public authorities and about a third were purchased for private industrial concerns.

**Retained Imports**

"About a third of the total of all retained imports was in the form of producer materials, which includes feedingsstuffs, oils, and petrol, as well as the miscellaneous items which go to form the materials for industrial production. It can be said that some two-thirds of our imports have very little to do with direct consumer demand.

"£13.7m., or 20% of the total, have represented consumer goods. If anything, this total is an overstatement since included in the aggregate are all private motor-cars, wireless sets, generators, and metal furniture and fixtures.

There was a considerable increase in the importation of manufactured articles, which increased by nearly 140% or some £500,000. Importation of copper producer materials rose by some £140,000, or over 300% while agricultural machinery and implements were valued at 107% higher than in 1954. Metal working machinery was 120% higher in value terms, while the importation of bicycles was 100% in number and value.

"Our imports of capital equipment totalled £19.6m., against £13.8m. in 1954. These figures are value only, and an extra allowance must be made for installation and other charges. During 1955 it is estimated that construction added to the value of capital formation of the order of £12m. Included in the total are the costs of water supplies, electric power schemes, dock and airway development and other works. The grand total for all schemes payable by the public amounted to about £38m. This is equivalent to 25% of the geographical location. In providing this service, it is estimated that complete rolling stock, etc., must be considered entirely inter-territorial.

"We have had large quantities of American and British Lighting Company and Kenyan Lighting Company, and other electrical apparatus which from 1950 to 1955 are estimated to cost about

£10m. The City Council of Nairobi's capital development programme from 1952 to 1957 includes £3,250,000 for water development, to be carried to the city. The programme of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the whole of East Africa from 1954 to 1957 is placed at some £44m., and a considerable proportion of the construction will take place in Kenya, since Mombasa is such an important port for the whole of East Africa. The Posts and Telecommunications Administration will be spending nearly £9m. from 1954 to 1958 on capital projects. The Government expenditure itself for the planning period 1954 to 1957 is estimated to be running at over £6,200,000 per annum for the three and a half years, or nearly £24,800,000 in total for the period.

**Electric Signs**

"Consumption of electricity is a good indicator of industrial development. During the year it increased from over 160m. kilowatt-hours to nearly 190m. and of this latter figure nearly 40% is estimated to have been consumed by industrial concerns. A new and important industry is the production of cement, and from an infinitesimal production in 1950 our output has more than tripled the 200,000 tons mark, being nearly 130,000 tons in 1955.

"In 1955 the value of building plans which had been passed by Nairobi City Council was just over £8m., compared with £4,300,000 in 1954. How was this grand total made up? Some 50% represented domestic dwellings, flats and similar buildings, 23% were commercial premises, 16% were industrial buildings, factories, godowns, etc., and 11% represented public and other buildings. Private buildings completed in Mombasa in 1955, totalled £1m., and some 70% of these were residential.

"The original estimate of expenditure for 1955-56 was £38,725,000. The revised estimate is £39m. The revised estimate of revenue, excluding the surpluses received from H.M. Government and as a result of the creation of the Cereals Finance Corporation, amounts to £29,675,000, which is over £9m. better than the original estimate of £25,337,238. The revised estimates of customs and excise revenue are over £2,300,000 above the sanctioned estimates for the year. The sanctioned estimate for income tax proved to be £60,000 lower than the actual collections for the previous financial year and is likely to be some £100,000 below the actual collections for this year.

"The financial summary for 1955-56 envisaged a net deficit of £6,259,382 at June 30, 1955. It is now estimated to be £3,925,190. This improvement is due to improved revenue collections exceeding even our most optimistic forecasts and to shortfalls in expenditure.

"The Development Estimates for 1956-57 envisage expenditure of little over £7m. in this concluding period of the three-and-a-half-year plan, making the total estimated expenditure for the period approximately £21,750,000, a substantially higher rate of expenditure than that of the period 1946 to 1953. Including expenditure on the Swynerton Plan, it is estimated that over £9m. will have been spent on agriculture, veterinary services and water development projects, including some £5m. on the Mombasa water supply, during the period January, 1954, to July 1957. Further, in this period £400,000 was voted in the Colony's estimates as loans to the Rehabilitation Fund.

"The Government is from time to time accused of doing little for the tourist industry. £46,000 a year, now to be increased to £50,000, is given as a subvention to the national parks. In addition, Kenya's subscription to the East African Tourist Travel Association is almost double the combined contributions of our neighbours to the north and south.

**Health Services**

"In view of the rising cost of the health service, it is proposed that a charge be levied on all African in-patients in Government hospitals at the rate of 10s. per patient for the first week or part of the week and 5s. per week for the second to fourth weeks. All out-patients' departments of Government hospitals and at Government dispensaries it is proposed that a charge be made at the rate of 2s. per adult per week's attendance in respect of any one ailment, and 1s. per child per week on the same basis. The cost of drugs and dressings will be included in the charge.

"In 1956-57, during which the system will be established, the additional revenue is estimated at £50,000. In subsequent years it is expected that the revenue will be of the order of £100,000.

"The Government decides after consulting the other East African Governments and Administrations that it would be justified in making an offer to consolidate salaries at a level of 5% above the present level of salary, plus cost-of-living allowance, i.e., of basic pay, plus 15%. They did not consider the ceiling, which at present stands at £4,500 not to be raised entirely, but proposed that it should be raised to £5,000. If the actuarial value of a free pension is included, the offer is equivalent to an increase in total emoluments of some 8% to 9%. It will cost £800,000—£1,600,000 in a full year.

(Continued on page 1280)

# African Farmers and Traders in Uganda Earned \$45 Bn.

## Uganda Now Provides Two-Fifths of All East African Exports

UGANDA'S EXPENDITURE for 1956-57 is estimated at £1,956,001, an increase of £1,372,981 over the revised estimates for the current year and the revenue is computed as £1,995,094, but an additional item of £325,000 for higher pay for officials has not been included in the expenditure figure.

The only new taxation proposed in the Budget introduced on April 24 by the Minister of Finance, Mr. W. Padley, is a duty of 6d. per gallon on motor spirit.

In the course of his speech Mr. Padley said: "Uganda's cotton crop represents less than 1% of world production, so that an increase in production would not be sufficient to effect world prices. In other words, in the face of falling prices, producers can do a great deal to keep up their income levels by increasing production. In the last year took nearly 30% of all our exports and some 75% of all the cotton exported. The only way in which Uganda can maintain her money income from the sale of cotton is to increase her production and her yield. The fact that we save £20m. in the cotton price assistance fund to help us over any really bad period is comforting."

In 1955, as a result of a very drastic fall in prices, monies were drawn from the coffee price assistance fund and returned to the growers. It was possible for peasant farmers to receive a surplus of £16.8m. in spite of a fall in the average price of coffee from £408 to £195 per ton. The Coffee Industry Board had to pay out over £4.6m.

For the second half of the crop year the price was reduced from 25 cents to 25 cents per lb. Although the world wanted coffee the consumer was not prepared to pay the high prices of 1955. There has been planted less has been left unplanted than usual and a high yield is being obtained in many areas but there is scope for a considerable improvement in quality.

### Coffee Surpasses Cotton

Last year there was a large expansion in the exports of coffee—an increase of 10% in terms of volume, not merely value, over the level in 1954. Coffee has taken the place of cotton as our most important export. Last year for the first time the value of cotton as a percentage of total exports fell below 60%—to 39%—and coffee went to the top of the list, being valued at £20.1m., compared with £13.7m. in 1954. The percentage from coffee moved from 33% of the total value of our exports to 44%.

Preliminary estimates show that in 1955 the growth of our geographical income was at the rate of 8%. In 1954 it was £103.1m., of which over 35% represented cash incomes from African enterprise—that is, the agricultural and business incomes of Africans. In 1955 the geographical income had increased by £8.4m. to £111.5m., and of that total £48.8m. was attributable to the activities of African farmers and African business men. The African peasant farmers' income in 1955 was £42.3m., an increase of £8.7m. over 1954. He received £16.8m. for his coffee crop and £15.5m. for his cotton crop, the remainder being made up of sales of cattle and dairy produce, eggs, groundnuts, maize, and other cereals.

The other major sector of the geographical income, excluding the sale of subsistence agriculture, is salaries and wages. These represented nearly 25% of the total African wages in 1955 are estimated at £14.8m., an increase of £2.5m. over 1954. When I say that the figure in 1950 is estimated to have been only £5.8m., it

cannot be denied that there has been a very marked improvement in the standard of living of the African wage-earner over the last six years. Wages have increased by 150% while the labour force has increased by only 20%.

We have recently made great strides, and other items are gaining in strength. Our exports have been calculated at 36% above the 1950 base in volume, but in price they are going very well. The average unit value of our exports measured by an index combining all the values of our exports was only 1% above 1950. In 1955 the average unit value of our exports was 50% above the 1950 level. In 1955 the actual value of our exports was nearly 50% higher than in 1950 in spite of the fall in unit value, and we have achieved this result by a large increase in the volume. Of all the exports from East Africa valued at our port from which they sailed, Uganda provided more than two-fifths. The total value of all our products in 1955 was £47.9m., compared with £40.6m. in 1954.

### Trade Balance

"Our favourable balance was not so great as in the previous year, because our imports rose from £28.2m. to £31m. in 1955. But even with this we have a theoretical balance of trade of £8.3m. In 1954 the value of our imports represented 25% of our geographical income. In 1955 the figure was 31%. The value of consumer goods imported in 1954 was £7.5m.; in 1955 this increased to £9.5m."

An average of more than 100 cars came on the road each week. The import of bicycles, which numbered over 62,000 in 1954, increased last year to over 28,000. Wireless sets and radio gramophones totalled 11,600 and 3,800 sewing machines were imported.

Capital is scarce and outlets for its use are many. The Royal Commission put the matter vividly when they said that the economic importance of overseas capital enterprise to East Africa is greater than the economic importance of East Africa to external capital enterprise.

"Uganda most certainly needs the overseas investor, and the experience of our own industries. An investor, however, rightly asks for a number of things, requirements which are fulfilled before he is prepared to make a loan. He needs peace and order and a peaceful and wise respect for life and property. He wishes to be sure that the economy of the country he is considering is firmly based, and that the financial policies of the Government is just and fair. If he sees extravagant spending of public funds he is naturally afraid that there may be crippling taxation in the future, and is less likely to be attracted. He wishes to be assured of a good and plentiful supply of labour, of adequate basic services, and of possibilities for economic and social development. There are not thousands of people who are so anxious to put their money in Uganda as to do his task of to lure and attract their money."

### Investment

"Our geographical income has grown since 1950 from £70m. per annum to £111.5m., capital goods imported into Uganda in 1955 valued £6.5m. or nearly 20% of the total value of our exports. Government capital expenditure was still running at about £8m. per annum, and new private spending is valued at about £2.5m. The Uganda Electricity Board's interest over £2m. on capital development. This fairly high rate of development represents 18% of the geographical income."

"One of the main items used in capital development is cement. In 1955 our total estimated consumption of 127,000 tons, locally produced cement amounted to 47,000 tons. Our consumption was 70% higher than in the previous year and about 15 times as great as in 1946. The Uganda Development Corporation has recently decided to enlarge the capacity of its cement factory at Iganga from 50,000 tons per annum."

The Uganda Development Corporation is making progress. The western extension of the railway will be opened formally within a few months, and Kilelesh mines are about to come into production. We give every hope that the development



of the Sukulu mineral complex is not far off. A large modern textile mill at Jinja will soon come into full-scale operation. We have many industries which process local crops and materials and it is estimated that the number of workers in industrial establishments is now 44,000, exclusive of Government. Sales of electricity by the Uganda Electricity Board have increased five times in the last six years, and the amount estimated to have been consumed by industry has gone up six and a half times. Over two-fifths of our electricity is now used by industrial and other consumers.

The revised estimate of revenue in the revenue budget is £18,270,000, which is £1,070,000 more than the approved estimate. The revised estimate of expenditure is £17,498,000, or £441,000 more than the approved estimate. We expect a surplus for the year of £772,000, against an estimate of £760,000. The revised surplus is almost the same as the estimated increase in customs revenue, which is £771,000.

**Expenditure and Estimates**

The revenue budget for the next financial year shows estimated expenditure at £19,050,021, an increase of £1,994,559 over the approved estimates for 1955-56 and £1,552,981 over the revised estimate. The net increase in the votes comprising the portfolio of Natural Resources is £91,000—an increase of about 4% on recurrent costs alone. The estimates reflect the policy worked out by the Productivity Committee and endorsed by this Council.

Provision for the Medical Department shows an increase of £395,000. Of this £194,000 is in respect of the normal planned expansion of facilities and the increased cost of services, and £200,000 is included as a one-line vote to cover such of the recommendations in the Fraser Committee's Report as may be endorsed by this Council. The full cost of implementing the recommendations was estimated by the committee at about £2,000,000 in the first year, rising to nearly £700,000 per annum by 1960.

Provision for Education, including an education rises to £2,263,000, an increase of £2,000,000. Very nearly one-fifth of the total recurrent expenditure is being spent on education, and I repeat that the pace of educational development can be expected to be maintained only if a much higher proportion of the cost, particularly of primary education, is borne by local authorities from their own resources.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure and the estimated surplus in the draft estimates for 1956-57. I have budgeted for a new section for Customs and Excise, which I have estimated will bring in £2,725,000, an increase of £1,292,000 over the approved estimate for the financial year and of £515,000 over the revised estimate. Revenue from income tax is estimated at £2,600,000, an increase of £200,000 over the approved estimate for this year and of £100,000 over the revised estimate. It is a considerable extent this increase is due to the activities of the special investigation department. I congratulate them on their very fine work in recent years.

I greatly regret that it has not been possible to balance the budget without some increase in taxation. The proposals for the refund to all companies distributing their profits for consumption in Uganda of the amount of the company's tax on 21, which was announced in October of 1950, will be withdrawn. The amount of this duty is 30 cents a gallon and at the time of its introduction the cost of the concession was estimated at £182,000 per annum. The cost for the next financial year was estimated at half a million pounds.

**Another £25,000 for Civil Servants**

The cost of petrol in Mombasa is 3s. 40 cents a gallon, of which 75 cents is duty. On the Kenya coast the Government border the price is 3s. 8d., the present Kampala price is 2s. 8d., and even with the full imposition of the duty it will still be 50 cents less than the price in the Kenya Highlands. In the case of the private motorist averaging 1,000 miles a month the annual increase in running costs is £100. This is a small business firm operating on a turnover of £10,000, its costs increased by about £25, and a business running a fleet of 20 lorries will have to pay £250,000 more in petrol.

It is considered that an increase in the emoluments of civil servants is fully justified and that the time has come to discontinue the inclusion of a special provision in the conditions of their emoluments. It is therefore proposed that from July 1, 1956, the cost-of-living allowance should be increased from 10% to 15%, and at the same time should be included with salaries in other words, in the cost-of-living allowance.

Government also proposes that the ceiling on the cost-of-living allowance should be raised from 15% to 20%, instead of 10% as at present at £162. An officer whose cost-of-living allowance is today an additional £162, the ceiling of a cost-of-living allowance from July 1 this year will be increased to £198. It will be the same for any cost-of-living allowance. He will therefore have £36 more per annum.

The cost of the proposals will be of the order of £325,000 per annum, which is reflected in the estimates before us this afternoon. I do not, however, propose to introduce any further measure of taxation to meet this increase in expenditure.

Control of public expenditure is the task of every single officer of the Government in one degree or another. It is an attempt to tighten control and at the same time simplify the machinery of control. I have had the whole of our financial procedure overhauled, and intend to produce what is in effect a completely new system in the coming financial year.

With unflinching vigour on the one hand by those who are entrusted with the expenditure of public funds, and with continuous efforts to increase our productivity on the other, we need have no fears for the future. However difficult the task may be.

**K.F.A. Issue Oversubscribed**

THE NEW CAPITAL ISSUE of the Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative), Ltd., has been oversubscribed. It was for 377,542 ordinary shares and 157,517 cumulative 7% preference shares, both of £10 par. Applications totalled about £3.8m., or approximately double the amount of the issue, thus indicating the strong faith of the settler community in the future of agriculture in Kenya.

A telegram received from Nairobi just before this issue was sent to press reports that there was an over-subscription of 74% in the case of the preference shares and of 36% in the ordinary shares.

In the case of shareholders' applications for up to 200 preference shares will be allocated in full and the limit for further applications is an additional 1,600 ordinary shares. The 200 limits are 1,600. Maximum allotments for applicants who were not previously shareholders will be 200 preference and 1,600 ordinary shares.

The prospectus gave the profits of the K.F.A. for the past five years with details of the new provisions for depreciation, renewals and amortization of assets. Profits after such provisions had before provision for taxation for the five years were £56,243 in 1951, £245,514 in 1952, £176,384 in 1953, £198,254 in 1954 and £358,177 last year.

On July 31 last the fixed assets of the group—which comprise the K.F.A., Unga Mill, White Star Milling Co., Ltd. and P. & A. (1955)—with an investment in Teso, Kenya Farmers Association, Ltd.—appeared in the balance sheet at £1,582,000. Fixed assets totalled £4,868,546 compared with current liabilities of £888,860 including contingencies and a provision for future taxation. Net assets were computed at £1,349,594. Paid-up capital was then £342,423 in cumulative preference shares and £1,040,171 in ordinary shares, a total of £1,382,594.

Captain L. A. Wilson, the chairman of the board in 1949 and 1950, has been chairman since 1953. Mr. James Mackay, the chairman, has been a director since the inception of the company. In the past he has been chairman for two periods, 1913-23 and 1927-31. Four other members of the board have served continuously since 1949, namely, Mr. Andrew Jones, Mr. H. B. Thomson, Mr. H. C. Smith and Captain D. W. Vaughan. Mr. Laurence Stern joined in 1952, and so did Mr. Arthur Kurewa (as representative of Tanganyika members). Mr. H. C. Green was elected in 1954. The managing director, Mr. Justice Pain, has been a member of the board for the past five years. The company and its subsidiaries now employ 2,000 staff and nearly 20,000 farm hands.

**Kenya's Council Declines**

NOTES FOR THE EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN CONSTITUTION IN KENYA will be August 23, and position will take place between September 21 and October 1. The hopes of the African members of the Legislative Council expected to be held in March of next year.











MR. J. WARRENDER RICHARDS, who has been appointed Acting Postmaster General in East Africa in the absence on leave of MR. R. E. GERMAN, went to East Africa in 1946 after 14 years' service with the British Post Office and war service with the R.A.F. as a flying instructor and pilot in Transport Command.

MR. ROBERT D. PEARSON, who has retired from the post of Chief Health Inspector in the Kenya Medical Department, has been associated with health work in the Colony for 20 years. Last week he and MRS. PEARSON left for a tour of Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, after which they will return to their farm at Kahawa.

MR. J. W. MCFITZ, lately of the Federal Department of External Affairs, and formerly Civil Commissioner in Bulawayo, arrived in London a few days ago - for the first time since he was at school in this country during the 1914-18 war. On June 1 he will succeed Mr. J. B. Ross as Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. J. S. COX, formerly of Uganda, who recently resigned the managing directorship of Manchester Garages, Manchester, has registered J. S. Cox (Devon) Ltd. with headquarters in Barnaple, and has been appointed main dealer in North Devon for the Rootes group of car and lorry companies. Mr. Cox is managing director of the company bearing his name.

MR. AUDLEY MCKISACK, Attorney-General of the Federation of Nigeria, has been appointed Chief Justice in Bulawayo. He was in Northern Rhodesia in 1924 as an administrative officer, was transferred to Uganda as a magistrate, and later became Attorney-General in Gibraltar in 1948. Nine years later he went to Zanzibar in a similar capacity, and in 1950 to the Gold Coast as Solicitor-General and Secretary to the Ministry of Justice.

Recent visitors to the Northern Rhodesia Club in London have included: MR. J. B. ATTENBOROUGH, MR. & MRS. A. N. BEAUMONT, MR. & MRS. B. A. BOND, MR. A. BORNSTEIN, MR. & MRS. J. ROYD WILSON, MR. & MRS. H. BRADFORD, PROFESSOR W. G. BROWN, MR. S. G. BURLOCK, MISS SHEILA CHAMBERLAIN, MR. & MRS. W. CABBETT, MRS. M. A. DEBLET, MR. MARTIN DENNY, MR. V. A. EVANS, MR. J. H. FLETCHER, MR. & MRS. D. GIBSON, MR. & MRS. E. A. C. GREEN, MR. B. G. HARRIS, MR. B. G. HARTLEY, MR. & MRS. G. S. JONES, MR. J. R. L. JENNIE, MR. MICHAEL KENT, SIR ARTHUR A. LADY LEWIS, MR. & MRS. J. LEWIS, MR. J. N. MARTIN, MR. & MRS. JOHN MARTIN, MR. & MRS. G. MATTHEWS, MR. & MRS. V. F. McLAREN, MR. B. P. DE R. O'BRYNE, MR. & MRS. J. M. REABOW, MR. & MRS. C. G. R. RODWAN, MR. & MRS. A. E. ROTHWELL, MR. J. O. P. SCARRY, MR. & MRS. GERMAN SOLOMONS, MR. & MRS. A. R. TAYLOR, MR. & MRS. VALE, MR. H. W. WILSON, and Mr. & Mrs. WROTH.

### Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS FOR MOMBASA in the DUNDEE, which sailed from London last week by the Cape via the Suez Canal, are: MR. & MRS. E. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. T. Barber, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bingham, Mr. J. Bewick, Capt. & Mrs. J. Bull, Lt. Col. W. C. Cottle, Major F. Chisholm, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Clemence, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. E. Cropper, the Rev. W. Darby, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. & Mrs. E. Drake, Mr. & Mrs. L. Duff, Mr. & Mrs. G. Egan, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. E. Evans, Captain H. Field, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hutton, Mr. & Mrs. G. Irvine, Capt. Carl W. Kosboth, Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Le Brun, Mr. & Mrs. B. Leach, Mr. & Mrs. B. Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. H. McInaine, Mr. & Mrs. C. Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. F. O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. G. Pugh, the Rev. Mother E. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. F. Stanley, Mr. & Mrs. G. Stanley, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Stinson.

### Obituary

#### Mr. C. E. Inghall

MR. CHARLES E. INGHELL, a pioneer of dairy farming in Nyasaland, has died on his estate at Michiru, near Blantyre. He first went to Nyasaland in 1908 to run a large estate. During the 1914-18 war he served with the Nyasaland Field Force, taking part in the action at Kambewa which drove the Germans from the Protectorate. After he was engaged in intelligent work in Portuguese East Africa. After the war he began dairy farming at Michiru. He is survived by his son, Major William Inghall, now farming in this country, and a daughter, Mrs. B. Usher, of Salisbury.

#### Sir Philip Petrides

SIR PHILIP PETRIDES, who has died in Tunbridge Wells at the age of 74, went to the Seychelles as Crown Prosecutor in 1916, and after acting as Chief Justice for two sessions was confirmed in the appointment in 1920. He was subsequently Attorney-General in Nyasaland from 1924 to 1926 when he was transferred to Bulawayo. He was afterwards Chief Justice of Malawi (1930-36) and in the Gold Coast (1936-44). He leaves a widow, son, and daughter.

MR. GUY HENRY STROCK, who has died in London at the age of 68, had had a distinguished career in the Consular Service and was a well-known mountaineer who took part in the first attempt to climb Mount Everest in 1921. He served in the Indian Army from 1926, being Charge d'Affaires in London. He had previously been British Consul in Angola.

MR. ELI MUMUKIA SHANANI, who was studying law at Gray's Inn, London, died as a result of a railway accident. Son of the late Induna Kalema of Barotseland, he was awarded a bursary last September by the Northern Rhodesia Government to study law in this country, and was reported to be showing great diligence in his work.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD ALSTO, who resided in Southern Rhodesia, died in Bulawayo at the age of 73. A graduate of the Royal School of Mines, he has managed the Erechim mine near Villabona and has been a shaft worker in Insiza, Hartley, and Gaborone areas.

THE REV. JOHN JOHN BROWN ELLIS has died in Bulawayo at the age of 92. An Anglican (Railway Mission) priest, he ministered to the community of engineers and artisans who built the Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambezi during 1903-05.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON TEGART, who has died in Bristol at the age of 90, was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda from 1898 until 1915. He returned to Uganda in 1929 in order to relieve a colleague for a few months.

MR. DWIGHT STONE, Manager of the staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has died suddenly in Salisbury while visiting the Federal office with Mr. William Bonnet, the bank's financial public relations officer.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. LANG, C.B.E., who was born in Kenya at the age of 10, had developed a high grade Shorthire herd at his farm near Hartley, and was well known as a polo player, angler, and sportsman.

MR. JAMES LINDSAY OLIVER, for many years a native commissioner of Mtwara, has died in Salisbury, aged 50. A Scot, he went to the Colony in 1904. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia from the Transvaal in 1914. He was born in 1894, and died in Salisbury, aged 78.