

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 15, 1958
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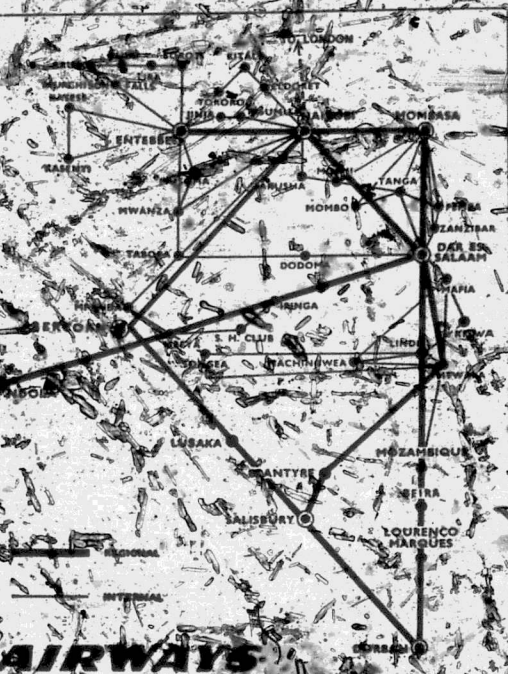
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Founder and Editor

F. S. JOELSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT is to be warmly congratulated on the acquisition of one of the very best sites in the whole of the West End of London. This is the result of perspicacity and perseverance in Uganda's Fine Site in London, attained over four years, for, owing to unusual legal complications, the negotiations have extended throughout that period, during which it repeatedly appeared that the deal might be frustrated. Building costs have risen so sharply meantime that the imposing structure which the local authority will certainly require in so prominent a position in Trafalgar Square will involve an expenditure substantially higher than would have sufficed at an earlier date, but the Protectorate will nevertheless become possessed of an asset which must increase in value, for freehold land so situated comes into the market only very rarely, and that scarcity factor inevitably conduces to appreciation. Several other Overseas Governments were most anxious to secure the site, for which there was spirited competition.

The Financial Secretary to the Government of Uganda has stated that the work will be chiefly undertaken in a number of bounds, and that when the building is completed — in a few months — it will be occupied by the Uganda Government, the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation, and the liaison office for Uganda students, studying at the premises, and that they now occupying elsewhere in the West End their joint requirements could scarcely exceed half the new building, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the balance will be made available to East Africa generally, for there

has already been far too obvious a fissiparous tendency in the location of the offices in London of various departments of the East African Governments. That a confusing, inconvenient and irritating mix-up for whose use they are intended, worse still, strengthens the mutually defeating impression that the territories are determined to act independently of one another whenever possible. Kenya has been the worst offender in that regard, and Uganda ought not to fall into a similar semblance of diversion.

East Africa were considered before as several parts — as it should be, and would have been — many years ago, they were not a distinguishing characteristic of most politicians and London headquarters — jealousy that of For East Africa — most Colonial governments — this splendid site in Trafalgar Square would now be sold to the East Africa High Commission for the joint use of the constituent Governments. There could scarcely be a better headquarters for the East African Commission, for the housing of whose staffs an admirable opportunity has never previously presented itself. If the accommodation is insufficient for his departments and those of Uganda, some of the space now rented in Great Buildings across the square by the Commission could be reclaimed for overflow purposes. Ultimately, Uganda's parastatal bodies might benefit in their present premises, which are within five minutes' walk. Either solution of the problem would require a spirit of generosity on the part of Uganda, from which territory it would be especially valuable as a clear demonstration that it does not intend to carry to undue lengths the isolationism which has so frequently been enunciated in the recent past.

by a small number of European and African spokesmen.

There is, of course, no present prospect of political federation, and even if that development were never to be attained — as we are confident that it must be in time for every

East Africa House Trafalgar Square

practical and mainly non-political reasons — it would still be wise to constitute the new building the London focus of East Africa in general, and not merely of Uganda. Such an occasion will be rare and it is therefore to be hoped that friends and friends-look-alikes could prevail in the matter.

Uganda Office in London, separate and distinct from the East African Office, was mooted the other day in the Legislature. We can think of no argument in favour of such a course and of many against it, and the former that nation be the better it will be. Indeed, the emergence of so ill-considered a proposal is an added reason for the Uganda Government to show magnanimity now by offering the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar the chance of sharing with it in the use of this new building. East Africa House, Trafalgar Square, would be a fine address for the centralized representation of East Africa in the capital of the Commonwealth.

Notes By The Way

P.M. and V.C.

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING quite like the assembly in London of V.C.s from all parts of the Commonwealth. Their parade last week deeply touched many of those who were present, and hard-hearted men of my acquaintance have told me that they never felt clearer tears. Among the national guests are gallant holders of this most prized decoration from East and Central Africa, and one friend, an ex-marginal who has served in two East African territories but is not identified with them in the public mind, has told me that nothing in his experience has been more thoughtfully arranged than the programme for these men of all ages, all interests, and all conditions of health and ill-health. Perhaps the best V.C. story has appeared in *Time and Tide*, which states that during the war Mr. Churchill made a point of reading for each few V.C. who could be reached. "One was shown into the Prime Minister's room while my friend was there. He was a very young man, pink-flushed, and embarrassed. Mr. Churchill looked at him kindly over his glasses. 'I suppose you are feeling a bit overawed in my presence, aren't you?' he asked. 'Yes, sir, somewhat,' the boy said. 'Well, how do you think I feel in your presence?' asked the Prime Minister. 'The ice was broken,' said Winston Churchill knowingly to use words so that they touch the hearts of men. He succeeds because he means what he says."

Inexactitude

THE FEDERAL PARTY COUNCIL resolved at its quarterly meeting a few days ago "that the tension between Europeans and Africans in Southern Africa constitutes a menace to the peace of the entire continent." Why Southern Africa? The clause quoted was part of a resolution calling upon H.M. Government to develop fully the resources of the British High Commission territories in order to check the drift of Africans to towns in the Union of South Africa. The proper course, therefore, would have been to use the words "South Africa" not "Southern Africa." It is to be regretted that the wider term was employed, for it is generally understood to cover not only the Union but also the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland (and, by many people, parts at least of Portuguese East Africa). There is no tension in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which could possibly be said to menace the peace of Africa, and those who speak for the Liberal Party should not have made so irresponsible a suggestion.

Printer's Devil

THE BOYS OF A JOURNALIST are numerous, if he be a glutton for work and deeply interested in it, but one of his trials is the inevitable recurrence of occasional blunders by the printer, often to the ruin of a point which it had seemed worth while making. Though the original typescript may have been quite clear, it is possible for a completely garbled statement to get into type without being noticed by the typesetter or by those two, three, or more other persons whose duty it is to check before printing begins. The other day, while writing of the spread of information about Kenya, I mentioned the East African Tourist Travel Association, adding in parenthesis, "which needs a much larger budget." The last word appeared in the text as "bridge" and my readers, I imagine, can have guessed what I wrote "budget." All that most will have known was that something was wrong.

Lower Standards

IT WAS NOT THE ONLY MILDLY BLUNDER in the issue and my annoyance has not quite abated when I noticed that the world's leading newspaper had been a two-way cropper over a four-line news paragraph telegraphed from Nairobi. In the original photograph appeared under "foreign news" instead of under the Commonwealth section of column of brief news. Secondly, in spite of reading that the East African Court of Appeal had dismissed a submission, the reader was told that "the East African court of appeal had done so." I do not endorse the sweeping statement of a friend that all papers are packed with printing errors nowadays and that nobody takes any notice, for whenever this newspaper prints an error, if only in an initial, some readers point it out — which is as it should be. Standards are unhappily far less rigorous than was normal before the last war, as they are in so many aspects of life and work. But the universality is no excuse. On the contrary, it should be living cause for deep general anxiety.

Now, Sir

KENYA'S HANSARD gave in a recent issue a 10-paragraph report of a speech in the Legislative Council by Mr. W. E. Crossin. All but five of the paragraphs began with the words "Now, sir." If this is not a record in monotony for East and Central Africa, it ought to be.

Keynote Speeches to Capricorn Convention at Salima

Pride and Prejudice the Root of the Problem, Says Bishop

RACIALISM is no new phenomenon, as old as man. It is the corporate expression of his inherent self-centredness, which the theologians call original sin, says the Bishop of Nyasaland when he addressed the Capricorn Convention in Salima. He continued:

"Once in itself is not evil; it is the gift of God, and rightly used has its part to play in His overmastering purpose for the world. It is when a race uses its God-given powers and capabilities solely in its own interests and to exercise domination over other races that it becomes the deadly destructive force that we call racialism."

"That is happening in Africa before our eyes, and it is what you of the Capricorn Society have set yourselves to combat. In that gigantic task you will come into conflict with the embattled pride and prejudice and fears of a great number of your compatriots, and very certainly you will not achieve victory if you rely upon your own unaided powers of persuasion and advocacy."

"Only the power and order the continuous guidance of the Holy Spirit of wisdom and love can the Capricorn Society realize its ideal of a harmonious interracial community in East and Central Africa. Only by God's Holy Spirit can you avail anything. If Capricorn forgets that and declines into a purely humanist organization for the betterment of the part of the world you live in, it will fail — as the League of Nations failed, as the United Nations looks like failing as any purely humanist organization must fail, since it holds within itself the seeds of the very self-centredness that it seeks to combat."

Overcoming Self-Interest

"They are in you yourselves, those very forces of pride and prejudice and self-interest that you are going to combat in others, and your first task is to seek them out in your own hearts and minds and begin to overcome them before you can have any hope of overcoming them outside yourselves. You must be constantly, humbly, and penitently aware of their presence in yourselves all the time you are fighting them in others."

"It is not as superstitious as knowing all the answers that you must go out and convince your fellow men of the superior wisdom and excellence of the Capricorn way, but as men of like passions with themselves, you must be patiently and perseveringly to prove to them in practice that there is no other way forward, for you, or for the country you live in, but the way of mutual knowledge, respect, and service between the members of all races."

"In maintaining the relations between the races on the whole friendly, but they are also a most wholly official — the relations of Government officer to his clerk or assistant, of employer to employee, of mistress and servant, of master and servant. Hardly at all do you respect as man with man, and you do not know each other as human beings. Yet without human regard and respect no political measures of reform will be of permanent avail. And the time that is left to do it is short."

"The Capricorn Contract, which you will sign tomorrow is no an end but a beginning. In the beginning of that beginning you name God, and in His power alone lies the hope of victory. Capricorn must not fail, and Capricorn will not fail if you and all those in whose behalf you will sign its contract keep faith with God."

MRS. SUSAN WOOD (wife of Mrs. Michael Wood, a Nairobian) said in the course of a eulogistic speech:

"My grandfather lived, worked, and died in the heart of the Muri Forest in the Belgian Congo. My father

"Though considerable space was devoted in our issue of June 21st to the Capricorn Africa Society's Convention at Salima, Nyasaland, the receipt on Monday of this week of the full text of the main speeches enables us to give this further information."

lived for 26 years travelling all over East Africa, the Congo, and Ethiopia. I was born in the Congo and now live in Kenya."

"The early administrators developed a system of Colonial administration that was largely sound and just, but it is not enough. One of the frustrations and uncertainties of the European today is that we have realized this inadequacy. We have seen, the best that we can do is to put to the test in other parts of the world and fail. We are beginning to realize that man does not live by economic factors alone, but by efficient administration, buoyed by inspiration; he needs to have his heart involved. He needs to be totally devoted to a country or a cause."

"Strange Fruit"

"The best ideas which Europe has produced have been transplanted to a new climate and have produced strange fruit. That has caused the European to doubt his own decision and purpose. We are afraid that, if we really live up to our principles, we and our standards will be swept away or an unexpected result will take the place of our original intentions. We are never going to be satisfied with an imposed solution to our problems; it must be a solution grown in Africa. We who have lived in our daily lives must be the ones to find the answers to the problems of Africa."

"Europe are driving us to live outside our ethnic. When the European came to Africa he inevitably took the lead. Now that the circumstances which require our domination are decreasing, we are willing to reply, not on moral stature or on winning the consent of the governed, but on a police force."

"The democratic tradition is built into our history. We were to follow this tradition and say 'Thus far, and no further.' What strength other than force would give us a place in Africa? What hope have we as a small minority dependent on force? We took the moral background from which men derive leadership. We have to find a new, up-to-date expression of democracy affirming all the important democratic truths and yet adapted to the unique African scene."

"The European in Africa is very sensitive to criticism from outside which makes him defensive and ultimately aggressively racial. We need an idea which will make us morally unassailable from the outside world, an idea which will give us the confidence to act courageously and without prejudice. We need a political faith which will help us to break down the barriers of our isolation."

"Ideas Need People"

"We are frustrated because we see no future, policy to which we can give our support. Every man has a different answer to good talking about ideas and a political faith unless we put them into effect. Ideas of people who are ready to live them."

"There have been till now a scattered minority often carrying all the responsibility for law and order and the development of an isolated area, or more often the control and organization of a large labour force on a farm. The final backing of that authority is often the personality of an individual. This produces great stresses and strains on the individual, who would find it a great relief if he could share this responsibility and task with all men of public spirit in the country."

"Part of our frustration derives from the fact that we have seen ourselves only as givers and Africans only as receivers. A man being, the uneducated African has come into existence, and we have not yet learnt how to live with him. Can we be big enough to receive from the African the contribution he longs and needs to give to the nation?"

"Our greatest frustration is that the European, whom he is not accepted as a full citizen of Africa, but is regarded as a privileged interloper. He is to some extent responsible for this, because he was often not himself apart. The European would find a fresh release of enthusiasm and energy if the Africans were able to accept him as someone who wished for all times to be associated with the future history of Africa. But this cannot be achieved by a gesture from the African alone."

"The European will never feel secure as a European in Africa but fully as a citizen of Africa. The European will never feel security at the expense of the security of others. We need with

the help of all to build up patriotism which will be the vehicle for the European to show and express his love of Africa and his wise and good. It is not the true nature of reality. It is not the magnificence and buildings, or sums of money. Reality is that spark which is engendered when two individuals meet in love and respect of each other. It is possible that in our separateness we have created a deep unconscious frustration. We have not lit that spark of reality in many of our dealings with the other races. We have spoken as if to ourselves instead of someone and have been surprised to get an appropriately inimic response. Can we at this late moment break away from our prejudices, cross the bars of race and time, and find the common ground belonging to humanity?

The Capricorn Contract gives us a political faith common to all races to which the European can give his whole-hearted allegiance. It gives us a patriotism which puts country before race. It provides a common loyalty, agreed and held by all races, thus giving the European his supreme opportunity to be of Africa and for Africa. It is an answer to Africa's problems from within Africa, a workable programme, not just a hope.

It has established a link as nothing else could have done between the members of all races who have worked together over the years. It has shown this link stand the tension of the African rebellions, have seen it stand up to oppression. I have seen it stand up to indifference. We have found together the common ground that we have been seeking.

Dr. Oldham, who has been a source of inspiration and wisdom to the society for the last three years, wrote these words. There are some things in life we do not know by research or reflection, but only by confronting ourselves. We must dare an order to know. Perhaps final knowledge is withheld from us until we dare confront ourselves beyond compromise or retreat until we take the great step of faith which is required of each race if we are to succeed.

East African Lawyer's Message

MR. HERBERT CHITSON, the first African to be called to the Bar in Southern Rhodesia, sent a message which said, *inter alia*:-

"For Africans the convention heralds the realization of a deeply cherished desire to live in peace and harmony with Europeans and Asians. Throughout the history of Africa's contact with the West the Africans have never in the past entertained a desire to rid themselves of the Europeans. Our organizations in all fields of human endeavour have sought to rid ourselves of indignity, oppression and domination. This is still largely true, but new organizations are rising which seek to get rid of the European.

This must be seen in its proper perspective as the natural reaction to the continued refusal of the European to accord us full dignity, freedom, and security which are the right of every man being. Deep down in their hearts our people even today are not anti-European or anti-Asian. They become anti-European or anti-Asian in their effort to win that freedom and personal dignity which the Europeans would deny them.

Especially in Capricorn Africa it is not too late to build a common partnership, which, seeking to create the conditions of the highest development of the human being, is more compelling and emotionally satisfying than anything that mankind has yet seen. To be so compelling it must be founded on eternal truth. Any compromise with truth and justice is in fact a betrayal of the very thing we seek to establish.

In the practical application of the truth we are understanding, but complete honesty will help us. The high principles which are the terms of our contact are useless unless they are supported by a resolute determination to put them into practice without reserve.

Many of us are Christians; and those of us who are not at least respect the Christian faith. In that great religion, as in other great religions, the idea that before God we are all whatever our race, equal in dignity is central. The greatest Community would have to be impossible without this central idea; and there is no one who would put it in our attention to establish a democracy.

The future is short and the sky is cloudy with foreboding omens. This is not merely a unique occasion in Africa. It is also the last opportunity, for if we cannot succeed together the Africans will be driven to a open and militant nationalism. If we are unable to assert ourselves and gain full status and dignity as individuals, then we shall be forced to assert ourselves as a race.

If the contract is adopted by the legislatures of our territories, the days of our frustration will be over, and an era of the stability and prosperity for all of our peoples will be begun.

THE HON. A. B. PATE, an Asian Minister in Kenya, said (in part):-

Most of the immigrants into East Africa will not stay. Wisdom therefore demands that Asians living in East Africa should be given unhampered scope to become citizens of the territories to develop to their maximum capacity without hindrance, and to feel that they are part of the population of the country. In this way only can they rise to their maximum capacity and make their contribution to the rapid development of East Africa in all directions.

Unfortunately the policies and practices of racial discrimination do not allow this to happen. Many persons of other races treat the Asian as an intruder who has complicated the problems of East Africa, a whispering campaign goes on against Asians and hostility is expressed against them from Press and platform. Their contribution to the development of the territories is being ignored.

Asian Fears

Asians entertained during the last 50 years fears that South African conditions may be created in East Africa. Lately they have been living under fears of what may happen owing to European racial policies or African exclusive nationalism. Constant fear of this nature breeds bitterness and on occasion a spirit of retaliation which does harm to them and the country as a whole. In those circumstances the Asians have been mostly living under a constant sense of grievance and have developed an attitude of opposition and criticism. They have also been motivated often by prejudices against members of other races.

There are individuals among the Asians who could without doubt have played an important and constructive role in the progress of East Africa. However, unpleasant and unfortunate experiences of racial discrimination encountered by them at some stage of their life embittered them and in some cases changed completely their attitude and outlook. A few know instances of this nature. With a person's dignity unnecessarily offended on account of the colour of his skin, the result is often unhappy and unfortunate. Once it happens such a person tends to see insult even where there is no insult.

The Europeans in the judgment of the Asian leaders tend to apply a longer yardstick than they do to their own people. This wisdom is avoidable, but it is the European and Asian leaders.

The formation of the multi-racial Government in Kenya, in April 1954, with two Asian Ministers, illustrates how recognition of legitimate Asian aspirations could alter their attitude for good. When they felt that they are treated as foreigners and invaders they approached problems in the spirit of opposition, but on the appointment of the two Asian Ministers they felt that they were recognized as part of the population of Kenya, and, however small their share in the Government and administration of Kenya was theirs. They after they increasingly approached problems more in a constructive spirit than they had ever done.

The Asian community in East Africa will give their full support to the professions, businessmen and leaders of the Capricorn Society. Policies which will be influenced by the society will give scope to the Asian community to play an increasingly great and constructive part, to their best advantage, in the development of East Africa. Let us pray that Divine Grace will help us in this great task, and that we who are assembled here will rise to the occasion.

(To be continued.)

One Day Conference in Africa

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has arranged a one day conference on Africa to be held in Birmingham on July 16.

Mr. M. Kodwo Mercer, Commissioner in London for the Gold Coast, will speak on that Colony. Mr. F. Madondo, Chairman of the Council of the Society will talk on "The Development of Africa".

Mrs. E. Thompson, formerly headmistress of a Johannesburg school, is to deal with the Union of South Africa, and films will then be shown.

Admission to the conference is free. It has been arranged particularly for school teachers, with families and members of the Royal African Society and their friends, but anyone else interested in Africa will be welcome. Further particulars are obtainable from the secretary of the society at 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

the same Government departments. It is desirable to obtain their requirements of staff, and the Government has decided to collect £1m. more than was estimated in the budget for 1955-56. It is unexpected increase in imports. It is possible that we are more than one step up on copper, but that there is no ground for assuming that next year will show a similar increase.

On the expenditure side for the coming year, there were a number of extraordinary provisions, including a contribution to the reconstruction of the East African Airways Corporation. The traditional contribution of £3m. in the Budget continued last year. The Government proposed to restrict expenditure on such purposes the amount of £1m. as a result of the copper companies. Fluctuations in the realization of the price of copper are well known. We decided that the best contribution we could make was that the realization price of £240 a ton was the lowest to which copper was likely to sink in the foreseeable future, and that we should have to calculate the tax accruing at that price. It is then appropriate to look at the tax receipts from copper over and above that sum. This we have done. We have estimated the receipts at £34m.

Caring for the Aged

The Federal Government had no legislation for dealing with old age pensions and the administration of assistance was still under the control of the territorial Governments. Nevertheless, the Federal Government was anxious to make it possible to give more assistance to old age pensioners and the Minister announced the following changes:

"The maximum pension in Southern Rhodesia, including an allowance of £180 a year, in Northern Rhodesia of £192 a year. We propose to consolidate cost of living with the pension and to raise the maximum to £200 throughout. The pension will cease if the pensioner's own income exceeds £300. We consider that there is no need for any assistance to pensioners who has an income of £25 a month.

"We are present when assessing the means of a pensioner in Southern Rhodesia who owns and occupies a house the first £1,000 of the unencumbered value is not taken into account. We propose that this should be increased to £2,000. When assessing means under the Southern Rhodesian Act an income of £100 is assumed for every £100 value of an asset. We propose that this rate of 1% should be reduced to 0.5%. This will bring it into line with the rate applicable to Northern Rhodesia.

"We have examined the system in Southern Rhodesia whereby the compulsory contributions of an earning son or daughter are taken into account in assessing the parent's pension. We consider that the contributions expected in this concession bear too harshly on those who are required to contribute, and they are to be amended so as to make them more in keeping with present conditions. Those pensioners wishing to avail themselves of this concession will be required to apply for a reassessment of their position and any benefit accruing as a result will be effected from the date of such reassessment. Other concessions will automatically become effective on July 1st.

"The rules quoted apply to European old age pensioners. Non-Europeans entitled to old age pensions under existing territorial laws receive two-thirds of the European rate. We propose to bring the European rate to apply also to them. This means a benefit in the Minister's outline of expenditure were:

Immigration.—An additional £100,000 is required for selection boards and related expenses, because it is necessary to be more selective in the choice of immigrants and the selection of staffs must be increased, and because more immigrants from the U.K. are expected.

Television Services.—An additional £100,000 is provided to cover the cost of African broadcasting in Northern Rhodesia and to cover transmitters in Northern Rhodesia.

Education.—Grants are to be made to private schools. With effect from January 1, 1956, grants will be based on £10 a week for a school child in junior schools and £20 in senior schools.

Health.—There is provision for increased assistance to agricultural workers which help the aged and infirm and to the African Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. **Agriculture.**—The duties on wool and maize are not to be increased. The duties on coal will be increased for the summer.

Customs Concessions

Customs concessions will prevent fluctuations in the value of the pound. It is very hard to give concessions on items which are sold at a profit, but to do otherwise there would be a serious effect on the economy. It is usually a protective purpose to have a small preferential margin to maintain the concession. The following are the concessions:

be suspended to 5% from the United States and free from the normal wealth; insecticides 5% duty on foreign insecticides to be suspended; beads, duty to be suspended by 10% so that imports from the U.K. and Commonwealth countries enter free of charge; refined sugar to be suspended by 5% so that its duty will enter the conventional area; duty on duty-free goods to be suspended; to enter at ordinary rates, as opposed to enter as silverware, bicycles, abolition of separate contribution.

Small gift parcels, not duty to be collected in future on parcels valued at £1 or less; stamps to be stamped to be abolished. Clearance fees on boxes and crates to be waived on all packages containing goods of which no duty is charged. Textiles, specific duties on duties on cotton piece goods to be completely suspended on all cloth weighing less than 5 1/7th oz per sq. yard or more than 12 oz per sq. yd., corduroys, black jeans, and denim, and suspended to an effective rate of 3d. in columns B and C on cloths of the same types made of rays or mixtures of wools and cotton.

All these concessions will come into effect at once except for the abolition of the customs duty stamp and the concession on gift parcels which would require changes in the basic customs law and could therefore come into effect only if Parliament had approved amendments.

"I must also announce changes which will benefit industry but which will put up the price of some imported articles. Some concessions in imports from Hong-Kong and India, but they are still substantial.

"An increase in duty is not merited at the moment, but Government will increase the rate if the imports rise substantially. To add strength to the warning, I propose to raise the duty on shirts so that the column rate will become 8s. 6d., but it will be suspended back to 4d. current rate. The suspension can be withdrawn at any time, and we shall not hesitate to do this if necessary. If we had to do so, I could not make any concession on goods in transit. This measure also enables us to propose a rise in duty on shirts for residents in New Zealand and the rest of the Conventional Area. I propose to carry out a similar measure for women's dresses where hitherto there has been no specific duty.

Duties Minimal

"It is interesting to have to raise the duty on shirts but what we have done is absolutely minimal. Industry would like shirts, blouses, and knicker suits to be further protected. They have resisted these demands particularly in the interest of African consumers and those in the Conventional Area.

"To minimize the effect of the changes of children's clothing, I have limited the tariff split wherever possible into adult and children's and the duties on the latter are left unaltered.

"It is our comfort to say so, but under the charter of G.A.T.T. the margins between specific duties are absolute and relative. Hence any move of a specific duty on columns entails a precisely similar move on columns B and C just for the sake of discrimination. Hence this is an occasion where the increase in the Conventional Area duty would increase the rate in the columns B and C.

"I should, however, point out that these specific duties are aimed at the cheapest garments. Garments coming from the U.K. are not in this category, and by a large they will be exempted from the column rates which have not changed. Rather than to specific duties, even though they are to be increased.

"The Minister said that he had not proposed any more protection to the paper industry, and a tariff increase of 100% would come into force on a rise of cardboard and paper produced locally, but there would be a reduction of 10% on greaseproof paper. The duty on leather bags could be increased from 4d. 10b. to 5s. 6d. a yard.

"I must say a word about the discriminatory position in the Conventional Area. All my sympathies are with the inhabitants of the area, but with a faint notion which I have announced, there is nothing to be done. I have the best reasons for doing this, but I will not be in the public interest for us to do these things. What I have done should be a great assistance, especially to the African, and a reduction in specific duties on West Indian clothing, which is a significant item in New Zealand trade, is of great importance in this respect.

"Finally, the Minister announced certain income tax concessions for children. The first concession would be that the tax on the first and succeeding child imparted to the parents would be 2% for a first child, 1% for a second child, and 1% for a third child. The rate was being increased from £1 to £1.50, where the taxpayer contributed at least £5 per year and £2.50, where the taxpayer contributed at least £10. The rebate for insurance and benefit contributions had been increased from 1% to 3s., with a maximum of £50 compared with the previous figure of £20.

"The result of all this will be that a married man with three children who contributed £1,000 a year to a pension fund and £100 to a medical, life insurance and insurance would in effect have a tax-free income of £1,037 per annum.

(Continued on page 157)

Nyasaland African Congress Is Seditious, Says Ex-Governor

Malign Propaganda Against the Federation Continues

THE NYASALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS is rather seditious, it is difficult to be witty when to shouting and non-representative of the vast majority of the African population," said Sir Geoffrey Colby, who has just returned from the governorship of Nyasaland, in reply to a question at a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. During the course of a long speech he had made no reference to the Congress and little to political issues.

There were no more than 50 people in the country, emphasized, than the Africans who served and served in the King's African Rifles, the two senior battalions of which were based in Nyasaland. Its numbers and former members exercised a very strong influence for good.

Federation of Nyasaland with the Rhodesias in 1964 had paved the way for the maximum development of British Central Africa as a whole, on the foundation of racial co-operation and partnership. The difficulties which had attended the birth of the Federation would attend its youth and at the end of three years were still substantial differences in economic development, constitutional status, population ratios, and outlook on many problems, but those differences were being narrowed. It was important to secure a greater degree of similarity, and all three partners must make concessions to the needs of their neighbours.

Lukwam or Hostile

Two-thirds of the population in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are lukwam or "hostile" continues Sir Geoffrey Colby. "A very great effort must be made to carry those Africans with us. In the next five to 10 years we should devote a disproportionate amount of development money to the two northern territories, especially the latter. The hands of administrators in contact with the Africans would then be greatly strengthened in countering malicious and even seditious anti-federation propaganda which is steadily put across."

We should be able to show Africans the great benefits received under the federal scheme. Development will provide important political dividends as well as cash dividends. Though Nyasaland has only one-tenth of the area of Northern Rhodesia, it has a greater population than either of the two other territories.

During the earlier part of his address the speaker had said:

"When I arrived in Nyasaland I found that no money had ever been spent in Nyasaland on roads, telegraph, railway, and communications to the north. The public utilities were almost non-existent. The total output of electricity was under 1,000 k.W. there were only four sets of farm roads, and for a population of 220,000 there were only three means with a piped water supply, and all three schemes were totally inadequate. There was no air-weather airport, the telephone system was limited to the south, and the hospitals were overloaded and out of date.

"Until we had electricity, water, and roads there could be no progress. So we set about creating conditions favourable to the production of revenue, which was necessary for the necessary social services, including the sympathetic support of H.M. Government and receiving substantial grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Circumstances were favourable to the local revenue from land substantially, but we found that in the middle of Africa you cannot suddenly increase the tempo of development.

"The most important limiting factor is skilled manpower, which has to come from abroad. A high proportion of our house-building capacity has now been devoted to those who would undertake a large number of projects in our development programme. It was at this time that we had to wait two or three years for deliveries of such things as electrical machinery, earth-moving equipment, pumps, and pipes

and when they arrived the ports and railways could not deal with the vast increase of post-war traffic. So there were many disappointments and frustrations. That we achieved our target was due to the work of a very large number of people—European and African."

"Now Nyasaland has 200 sites of farms, roads, there is sufficient capacity of electricity in all the main centres, new water supplies have been provided, and the plan is to have piped water in every district headquarters. Nyasaland has a first-rate airport, and we have the most modern system of telecommunications in Africa because we started early. A very great progress has been made by Nyasaland railways, which provide a lifeline to the north. In the eight years we have made the most unreasonable demands but have never sent jet planes and by bridging the gap of organization and provision the railways have met them all. Now they are carrying three times as much traffic as was handled eight years ago."

"Not only does investment of large sums in public utilities pay very good dividends, but it has the effect of attracting private enterprise and private savings which are reflected in the fact that the European population tripled between 1948 and 1955."

"Despite a great deal of protesting, no minerals have ever been discovered. Such discoveries must come, I feel, for there are exploitable minerals both in the Rhodesias and Tanganyika Territory, our neighbours."

A small but very valuable European community engaged in agriculture produces the greater part of the revenue. The main crops are tea, tobacco, and tanning. Prospects of increasing the area available for European agriculture are limited owing to the population density.

There are tremendous possibilities in African agriculture. At but about 5% of the population average in agriculture their methods are primitive in the extreme. A few bushels of maize or beans or water conservation in the crop yields were practically zero. If the soil is to be saved, the methods are then better seen into the soil, the agriculture, soil conservation, and should be more profitable than it is now. There is no doubt why they do not grow more. It is not a matter of more production has been initiated by the villages.

"In 1940 40 companies and individual Europeans engaged in planting and tanning, including a few mixed and native. Five years ago we started a new tea research station in Nyasaland. It is now under test. The work has the whole of the staff of the growers, who make substantial contributions toward the cost. I am confident that the results will surpass them. At the tanning experiment station near the north work has recently been extended to cover mixed tanning of tobacco, coffee, and fruit."

"I have planted 15,000 acres in the north in the Colonial Development Corporation for tung-growth and released 200,000 in the Kasungu area to Europeans for fluted tobacco. For wood we have planted 100,000 and 50,000 acres of softwood, and in 10 or 20 years we should provide the entire softwood requirements of the federation."

Railway Extension Favoured

"Extension of the railway to Mangoch and Northern Rhodesia would certainly pay excellent dividends. Another most important project is development of Lake Nyasa as a means of communication. I consider this lake of 200 miles to be one of Nyasaland's most valuable assets, with which we have an extremely little. There were more ships on the lake in 1940 than there are today. It should be made a great highway, giving proper harbours and moorings. We must establish trade over this natural route with East Africa."

"The scheme to stabilize the level of Lake Nyasa by a barrage across the Shire River, which falls 11,000 feet in 60 miles and offers excellent prospects for hydro-electric power development and irrigation, will not only increase the economy of the colony and immensely raise the living standards of the people, but it is a great training scheme for the African."

"The education system was widespread. In the year 1941, one of our African pupil in 200 reaching standard VI. The standard is so low quality. What has been done in the main is to the development of the mission schools.

"In 1948 there were 18 primary schools in Nyasaland, but in 1952 there were 400. Africans had some 400 standard VI, but there was no standard VII. There was one standard VIII."

"The number of African pupils in secondary schools has been multiplied by five in the eight years. The number of such schools has risen from two to 12. The number of teachers in training has increased sixfold and the expenditure has tripled. Now 12% of the total revenue is spent on African education."

East African Section's Comments on Royal Commission

Value of Profit Motive Must be Made More Widely Understood

UNANIMOUS REPORT has been presented to the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce by the committee appointed last July to review the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission.

The members of the committee were Messrs. E. Sortwell (chairman), W. A. du Buisson, E. Pettipiece, and J. H. Selinger.

Their report is, *inter alia*, on the subject of the Profit Motive. The profit motive encourages production, but maintenance of a standard of quality in activities in particular is essential if production is to be profitable. Another factor of almost fundamental importance is the attitude of the community which, although openly encouraging trade, is to be encouraging, and not unnecessarily suspicious of the results of profit. The Royal Commission have drawn attention to the fact that the East African Railways and Harbours are controlled under the existing Railway Act, thus making a profit and have deprecated this as no-profit business.

It is felt that the Royal Commission have dealt largely with the advantages and disadvantages of controlling profits. The value of the profit motive is insufficiently appreciated and must be impressed upon the community as an incentive to increase production.

Public Policy

PUBLIC POLICY.—The value of public policy is vitally important in the political and economic spheres. There can be no incentive for investment in development if public policy is uncertain or remains obscure. Policy cannot be static, but there should be steady progress without undue haste.

The committee urge a better system of public propaganda, which, on the whole, is seriously inadequate as compared with other countries. The dissemination of information is vital, and whilst the publicity given to Kenya is reasonably satisfactory, that for Tanganyika and Uganda should be widened, since it is vital to do justice to their achievements and potentialities.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—A fundamental statement in the Royal Commission's Report is that, whilst East Africa needs capital from outside the world does not require anything like the same degree of East Africa as a market for capital. Capital can come only from investment from abroad or internal saving.

So far as external capital is concerned, it is essential that conditions should be made favourable for investors. To this end external taxation, particularly United Kingdom taxation, must play an important part, and the committee draw attention to the recommendations already put forward by the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income. It must be a deliberate policy on the part of the Treasury in London to encourage investment if there is to be any substantial development in East Africa.

It is quite needless asking investors—whether firms or individuals—to put up risk capital to the development of overseas territories if U.K. taxation is going to take away most of the profits but leave the losses to be borne by the investor.

The report has emphasized the importance of the change from a subsistence to an exchange economy, and future development in East Africa must stem from this. If the existing tribal structure remains unchanged, there can be little hope of progress on a broad scale.

Increased capital investment in the land by Africans as well as other nationalities is needed, but the report does not indicate exactly how this is to be encouraged.

Education of individual Africans in the scientific and technical aspects of agriculture, and in other practical manual education in other subjects. Such agricultural education in conjunction with education by example will enable Africans to appreciate the ideas of methods of achieving the greatest production from the land. In this way they can more fully appreciate the value of the incentive for the encouragement of investment in the value and use of profits in raising his standard of living must be conveyed to the African in a way which he can understand.

Africans and Local Development

Local development will give the individual African the feeling that he is participating in the economic expansion. Agriculture should be developed through village schemes in which certain areas could be set aside for the purpose of producing specific crops. This might be operated on individual tribes. Whether such pilot schemes are introduced on a private, tribal or even Governmental basis depends on land tenure arrangements, and it will prove necessary to revise drastically the existing system of land tenure.

Whatever method may be used to implement pilot schemes, it is essential that those who conduct the pilot experiments should have absolute rights over the land, and should have the right of cultivation. On the other hand, such pilot schemes might with benefit be directed by an expert body of producers under Government control provided that such organization does not prevent the speedy correction of mistakes.

CREDIT FOR AFRICANS.—There can be no development in the credit arrangements for Africans until the individual has proved himself credit worthy and the facilities are available. It is imperative that the African should be taught the meaning and obligations of a loan, and also that any of his property pledged by way of security, may be forfeited if these obligations are not met.

The African, whilst not as cooperative as he used to be, needs to be convinced that by cultivating his land he can bring profit, not only to the community, but to himself as well, and have in his mind a worthy investment. When considering how surplus savings, which he has accumulated to date, can be channelled for the common good through the medium of land banks, etc. The African's confidence in the bank may be lost if there is not a stable loan program guaranteed over a period of years. Not only has he to be taught the meaning of mortgage loans, but also to have confidence in the banking system.

Overseas Investment

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—The committee draw attention to the Royal Commission's remarks which point to Kenya's need for establishing manufacturing industries in East Africa. The main reason is that Kenya is in an advanced stage of the other territories in publicity. The initial overseas investors are sometimes unaware of the possibilities in the other territories.

Whilst Kenya is coming to heretofore any industries to invest in, the economic conditions in Kenya are not similar developments in the other territories is not in the opinion of the committee in the interest of East Africa as a whole, nor does it solve the East Africa problem. Capital is being attracted to East Africa industries, not merely because of the large East African population in Tanganyika and Uganda could help remedy this by giving greater publicity to their industrial potential. Tanganyika, for instance, as equally suited for industrial growth since it has both the raw material and the necessary money power available, whilst Tanganyika has the potentiality of a waiting development.

Development of manufacturing industries is of immense importance to East Africa. It helps to balance the economy, provides an internal market for agricultural produce, and absorbs surplus labour. East African industrialization is also of great interest to the United Kingdom exporters, since it provides a remunerative market for capital goods.

Although it may be hoped that the companies will be encouraged to launch new enterprises in East Africa, one of the objects of the committee is to ensure that the companies will respect their control to remain in the U.K. with its many advantages to East Africa, unless the attitude of the Treasury in the U.K. towards the matter is fundamentally changed. Without such a change in corporate case law, at the time when the control of such concerns will increasingly be transferred to East Africa. If this is not achieved, the U.K. will cease to be the natural source of supply for new and replacement equipment and consumable stores, especially from foreign countries, and the competitive terms.

It is suggested that Tanganyika and Uganda should have extensive general deposits (partly financed by private banking), and that

felt that a full geological survey of Tanganyika and Uganda would be profitable. On the other hand, practically nothing worth exploiting has so far been found in Kenya. The committee emphasizes the need to give every possible encouragement to the early development of mineral resources wherever located rather than to wait for an apparently more favourable opportunity which may never materialize.

Minerals are not always a permanent asset and may be of little use if they are mined when there is an immediate need for coal deposits, for example. If left in the ground for a further 10 years many wells as if by then the main source of fuel and power, nuclear energy.

Water mining starts to regulate agriculture, industry, commerce, water supply, and water conservation. Excessive water in a field has often led to their being abandoned because the cost of pumping made them unprofitable. Water can not such water be used on irrigation, etc., thereby transforming its liability into an asset by producing a profit and which might otherwise be useless for agricultural purposes?

WATER DEVELOPMENT.—The small 20ft. dams are built across the water gullies to prevent or delay water flowing away. A dam of this type is better than none, even a succession of small dams will do this considerably to delay the flow of water. The committee draw attention to the use of oil film extending to reduce evaporation from reservoirs.

There should be the close liaison between all departments studying how far effluents conserve water since it is believed that while some species of trees tend to do this others evaporate more water than they conserve.

The Royal Commission recommend a Water Department in each territory. The committee feel that the ideal would be a uniform service under the East Africa High Commission.

A. Basic Policy on Immigration

IMMIGRATION.—The Royal Commission have shown the wide variation in the immigration policies of the territories. The view held in the committee's opinion is a uniform basic policy for all territories. The only criterion for immigration should be the benefit to the immigrant can bring to the territory, regard to any temporary inconveniences caused to individual local interests. The flow of suitable immigrants into East Africa will help to attract the capital essential for development.

Any general immigration policy must be long-term, since commercial and industrial concerns are not prepared to invest capital in new enterprises unless they are certain that the state they require to operate them an operating long-term arrangements without the restrictions and uncertainties imposed by some short-term immigration regulations.

TRANSIT.—If the East African Governments accept the Royal Commission's recommendations for increasing production the estimates of the Economic Intelligence Unit will have to be revised.

The committee support the Royal Commission's recommendation that the railway debts outstanding from the 1945-50 period should be written off and that rates should be reviewed and adjusted to produce a profit.

The Royal Commission have also proposed the establishment of an autonomous railways and Harbours Corporation in order to diversify railway finance, management, and operation from political considerations and from any uneconomic territorial interferences. They appear, however, to give some discretion to the powers of the suggested board of directors in determining railway rates and charges. The commission, whilst at first suggesting that the decision of the board in regard to railway rates and charges should be final, also state that changes in the rates or charges should be determined otherwise than by the board of corporation. The committee are in favour of such a corporation, and support the idea that at least of its capital should be in ordinary shares held by the territories, rather than in prior charge fixed-interest stock.

The board of the corporation should be to make sufficient profits to build up reserves and pay interest on all its capital, and this will perhaps entail raising a freight charge on some commodities. If any territory has at any particular commodity needs subsidizing, such subsidies should come out of territorial revenues, not out of railway revenues by levying rail charges.

The proposal of a Colonial Transport Development Fund is also welcomed.

The committee draw special attention to the development of roads as being the easiest means of opening up territories. Nevertheless, roads should not be substituted for the building of railways, unless abnormal climatic conditions make this necessary.

The first necessity must be adequate bridges and dirt roads to be followed by higher grade roads. Bridges are much more necessary than high grade roads, but it is not possible to build bridges immediately, drifts would give a temporary expedient.

Speedy opening up of the country is equally important. The roads, which are more rapidly constructed than railways, on a longer-term basis, railway, may replace them as the main means of transport. It is here that the committee would repeat their advice, and the knowledge that a railway will be built within a certain number of years would be a great incentive to the road to a higher standard than was needed for the present life.

Health and Nutrition

NUTRITION.—A high standard of health and the advancement of African agriculture, particularly in the favour is the attainment of a higher standard of living. In this the training of women, in simple domestic and domestic hygiene is important. Repairing the lack of nutritional balance in the diet of the African must be the first step towards the health. The value of education to the African is much enhanced if by reason of poor health and lack of standards of living, he is unable to absorb it.

EDUCATION.—The committee stress the need for the Governments to continue to extend the facilities for primary education to the maximum, making use of all available resources. Book learning is the first step towards itself; education must be related to the life and requirements of the community, bearing in mind the need for the opportunity of suitable employment for each individual. Improved educational facilities should be developed in conjunction with improved health services.

The output of university training should always reflect the actual requirements of the local African economy. It is important to ensure that there is always a good balance between the number of graduates and the positions to be filled. Industry should be responsible for training the semi-skilled African. As industrial development should be a greater opportunity for increasing technical training, an incentive by industry, thereby supplementing that already undertaken by Government.

The opportunities for Africans in commerce are primarily on their own initiative, there is no other special reason for the widespread employment of Asians rather than Africans. There is undoubtedly a future for suitably educated Africans in all departments of commerce and industry.

It is this will create social progress. For example, he will undoubtedly respect his wife a general development equivalent to his own, and there will be difficulties if he has to support his partner in marriage, leaving the emancipation of the tribes was. The committee therefore emphasize the supreme importance of the education of women and the responsibility of ensuring that business training also is open to African women. There appears to be no reason why the African woman should not acquire proficiency in shorthand, typewriting, and general office routine.

The developments accentuate the problems of the African vis-à-vis the multi-racial community of East Africa, and more important than ever will come the task of ensuring that every race fully appreciate its duty to East Africa, to work for the common good, and to accept the obligations which society confers upon the individual.

English the Best Language

LANGUAGE.—English is best suited to be the common language of progress in East Africa, because most of the African languages have technical words of expression nor can they be used to give a clear description of the mechanical and chemical processes.

Nevertheless, psychologically there is a strong case to be said for the European and African learning in their own African languages, at least Swahili, particularly in the more remote areas, as it is the sole means of communication with those many Africans who have not learned English.

STATISTICS.—Reliable intelligence statistics are vital for the businessman who wishes to enter the market, to plan his development, and to control it. It is true that statistics have not been used to compare the progress of the continent that one would have thought to be justified, but this was due in the committee's opinion, to two factors: (a) the statistics were often from one date when published, and (b) the statistics emanating from the same sources were based on different methods of measurement, and there was no facility to make valid comparisons.

The committee emphasize the need for a common basis of comparison to be established, and for a uniform system of arrangements for the collection of statistics, and for the publication of the requirements necessary for the statistics to be accepted, because the emphasis is on up-to-date figures.

The statistical service should be a central body under the High Commission, with branches in the territories, and should be an advisory board including business people, and a Statistical and Economic Commission. The committee have a great deal in mind as to the need for social and economic cooperation among all races in East Africa. Indeed, they

have pointed to the ways in which, in some directions, this could be promoted. They feel, however, that the evolution of a society of which a high measure of social and economic co-operation exists must primarily be the task of all sections of the community of East Africa itself.

The committee support most strongly the fundamental outlook of the Royal Commission on two points in particular. They have in mind the basic fact that modern communications of every sort have so speeded up affairs in general that much that was sound policy and procedure before 1949 is now so unsound that it must be discarded if the territories are to progress. The two points are:

(1) The existing subsistence economy must now be a way to an exchange economy, i.e., the aim of everybody must be to earn a greater income by selling goods efficiently produced on by giving their services at return for wages. This will enable them not only to live, but to improve their standards of living.

(2) Economically the three territories are interdependent. Today it is better for them to come closer together into one strong economic unit than to split again into three separate, unbalanced, and thus weaker parts.

Bearing in mind many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and present-day circumstances, it is vital that the operations of the three territories should be co-ordinated as closely as possible. For this reason it may be necessary for the appropriate authority to review the functions and procedure of the East Africa High Commission.

Mr. Garfield Todd's Sharp Attack

MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has called for stronger action by the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in dealing with the African National Congress in the three territories and for a more dynamic policy on the part of the Federal Government.

As briefly reported last week, he said when addressing the United Rhodesia Party in Bulawayo that the Southern Rhodesian Government had done all in its power to co-operate with the Federal Government. While it agreed with the Kariba scheme, it held that it should not overshadow other development, but the Federal Government considered that development must be restricted until the hydro-electric project was completed.

That the Federation had different policies for different areas was a serious weakness. The future was not sure and so on. The circumstances demanded great vigilance and over-riding unity among the electorate.

The Nyasaland African Congress was active in Southern Rhodesia and therefore came within the Prime Minister's orbit. It held meetings in the Colony at which anti-Federation songs were sung and the people encouraged to tub-thumping leaders who were less concerned with the truth than with swaying the ill-willed people by every device they could muster.

These influences are felt that Nyasaland is not a part of the Federation, and that the degree of Federation we have is on trial, and that the African people in Nyasaland can succeed at will. We have waited in vain for the Colonial Office to take action against the Congress.

We see a pattern evolving before us in which we must clear the air unless action is taken so that in the years ahead to a constant threat of political losses we can use a disciplined mass of people against the new and old enemies.

The Southern Rhodesian Government could not assist friends in the north, European and African, who wished to free themselves from Colonial Office intransigence and espousal of the new order.

Mr. Todd also sharply objected to the political pattern in the two northern territories, jockeying for seats in the legislatures on the basis of race and colour and increasing underlining of colours. He wondered if the Colonial Office accepted the political pattern of working for the domination of colour politics.

The Prime Minister stressed that his Government was not jealous of the Federal Government or its future leadership. What Southern Rhodesia demanded of it was a more dynamic policy, wider vision, and greater determination to press forward with developments whatever the implications.

Lord Malvern, the Federal Prime Minister, was in London when this criticism was made. Sir Roy Welensky, Acting Prime Minister, promptly took up the cudgels. It was difficult, he said, to imagine a more unfortunate address by the leader of a territorial Government; that was Mr. Todd's second attack on the Federal Government within 12 months, and on both occasions Lord Malvern had been absent overseas.

In suggesting that the United Rhodesia Party might enter the federal field, the Federal Party Mr. Todd was advocating a course which would do great harm to the cause of liberalism in Central Africa.

On the question of immigration greater than the present target of 20,000 a year, Sir Roy said that Mr. Todd was well aware of the seriousness of Southern Rhodesia's position four years ago. Economic realities were then ignored in favour of bringing immigrants into the country in excess of its ability to absorb them.

Mr. Todd had criticized the Federal Government's loan policy. But there was a limit beyond which lenders would not go, even the most sympathetic would not support the Federation unless they were convinced that its people understood the implications and responsibilities of external borrowing.

We are fortunate that copper has been in great demand and that the rising price of it has swollen our revenue; but now that the price has fallen to a level less than six months it would take a big effort to say that extremely high prices are assured for the future. The Federal Government had taken the precaution of calculating the price for copper in its planning.

Clearly it was desirable that the country should adhere to a policy of financial independence as far as possible from its own resources. No such policy had been attempted, but they were responsible for the money and could not evade their duty even if it meant refusing immediate support for desirable schemes and inviting unpopularity.

Sir Roy could not understand how Mr. Todd could say that the Kariba plan and yet not recognize that to do so was a game of that magnitude involved curtailment in other directions.

Development and Welfare Grants

THE RECORD SUM of £16,693,888 was contributed by the United Kingdom to Colonial development and welfare last year, of which £1,365,569 was for research. In the 10 years ended March 31 last £117,897,403 was issued in approved schemes under the C.M. and W. Acts, of which £10,392,150 was spent on research.

Among last year's grants were £1,053,300 for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; £151,600 for the University College of East Africa; £55,925 for the African Literature Bureau; and £30,000 for the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

Kenya received *inter alia* £155,000 for the Royal Technical College, Nairobi; £450,000 for airport construction; £250,000 for road improvements; and £200,000 for the erection of schools and teacher training institutions for African education.

Tanganyika's grants included £493,600 for improvement to the Great North Road; £451,890 for water development; £350,000 for survey of the Rufiji River; £328,875 for trade schools and a technical institute; £312,627 for the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation; £256,400 for rural water supplies; and £197,600 for the construction of medical and health training schools and hostels.

In Nyasaland £473,050 was spent on road improvements; £140,000 on the acquisition of land for African settlement; and £100,000 on educational development.

Among research grants were £104,150 for the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London; £62,329 for the East African Institute of Social Research; £38,100 for the E.A. Vines Research Institute; £34,167 for the E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation; £32,770 for the Rhodesia Veterinary Institute; and £23,400 for the E.A. Veterinary Research Organisation.

The Royal Empire Society has had to cancel the reception and has arranged for July 10 because the building contractors have finished their work on the work on the library and on the wings of the first floor. The function will therefore be held next summer, when it will be carried out in conjunction with the official modernization of the building.

Kenya's Information Service Criticized

Lady Eleanor Cole's Address

THE INFORMATION SERVICE IN KENYA was sharply criticized by Lady ELEANOR COLE when she addressed the Soil Association in London last week.

The department's fibrous teams engaged in rehabilitation work among the Kikuyu were in the hands of people spiritually and morally unsuited to their vitally important work, she said, and their idea of caricaturing the poison of Mau Mau by ribald laughter was grotesquely inadequate and in execrable taste.

By way of reward for good behaviour, a team of Africans had been sent to entertain an audience of several hundreds at Gilgil, and their performance was very skillful, there was absolutely nothing justifying that the African could take away.

The show had opened with a drinking song, which set the tone for the subsequent acts. They included an imitation of the Africans of prominent tribes recited when they first arrived in Nairobi, and how one boy became a pickpocket. A man was shown dressed as a pregnant woman, the cuckold husband was ridiculed, and there was an obscene dance on which many Africans turned their backs in disgust.

The show had been played before countless Africans and was withdrawn only after strong protest. Another disturbing factor was the number of mobile cinemas which had overtaken because the African driver and the European in charge were drunk. "There is a bad element in that part of Government", said Lady Eleanor.

Tribute to Kikuyu Loyalists

Paying tribute to the courage of the Kikuyu loyalists, many of them Christians, she said: "They make us feel very humble before such faith as they have shown". One woman had refused to take the Mau Mau oath and was about to be hanged, but her faith so impressed the terrorists that she was released. A Girl Guide's life was threatened unless she stopped wearing her uniform; she responded by wearing it every day and survived.

Some Africans had committed suicide rather than kill their employers on the orders of the terrorists. In one district the African farmers were practically all murdered; they had received European tuition and were earning about £100 a year from the sale of cash crops, because their prosperity embarrassed Mau Mau they were eliminated.

One of the good things to come out of the rebellion was villagization, which gave a sense of security to those who would otherwise be exposed to the forces of evil; their cattle were safe under cover, and their children were given the opportunity to attend school. Thanks to the persuasive efforts of the East Africa Women's League, the Government had appointed homecrafts officers to advise on housing and crop care.

One of the more positive manifestations of resistance to Mau Mau was the Torchbearers' movement, inspired by three Africans. Backed by a handful of Europeans, this protest against terrorism had gone from strength to strength. Not surprisingly, Mau Mau soon tried to infiltrate its ranks, and many of its members undoubtedly played a double game. But there had been a purge, and the movement should go ahead again. How far it progressed depended on the local administrative officers. It needed sympathetic handling, and might well help by absorbing rehabilitated Kikuyu.

There was a need for more Christian unity among the Europeans. Lady Eleanor went on. Although they were working in closer harmony and were much less jealous of each other than they used to be, the various sects and missions confused the Africans. To overcome this, the speaker had built a non-denominational church on her farm. It was boycotted for a time, but there were now regular Anglican, Church of Scotland, Baptist, and Methodist services, and even Roman Catholic weddings and baptisms. It had become a real centre of unity.

The early settlers in Kenya had worked in close contact with the Natives, but that sympathetic understanding and intimacy were being lost as both races began to enjoy higher standards of living. It was to bridge the gap that some Europeans were supporting the idea of a primary boarding school near Gilgil for the children of Africans who were well paid and themselves educated. The fee would be about £25 a term. Africans were enthusiastic, and had contributed to the £15,000, the minimum needed to start the project with accommodation for 60 boys and girls.

Replying to a question about the multi-racial school in Nairobi, Lady Eleanor Cole said that it was not justified. She did not think it fair to experiment at the children's expense. Separate schooling was best suited at present, although multi-racial junior schools might be more acceptable to the next generation.

The speaker did not believe in universal suffrage; she favoured the qualitative vote system, although she would not qualify for full marks. It would eventually give Africans an overwhelming majority.

The European in Kenya, she concluded, was passionately devoted to his land. He had cleared it himself, and very often sunk every penny in it. Her own farm of 30,000 acres in the Rift Valley, in which water had been piped over 20 miles, had been in her family for three generations. Few Africans could claim that length of tenure.

She had seen her fellow settlers struggling to maintain their farms by borrowing at 8%, survive the juggling with the rupee which had increased their debt draft by 50% overnight, and manage on a shoe-string during the slump; she had watched them go off to two wars, and return to high taxes, drought, floods, and diseases, the remedies for which had only to be discovered to break out in a new form. Yet agriculture had triumphed in Kenya.

Lord Stonehaven, president of the Soil Association, presided.

Indebted to the Federation

THE COMMONWEALTH owed the Federation a debt as the third largest contributor to the common dollar pool, said Mr. M. R. Metcalf, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation, when he addressed the annual meeting of Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. The World Bank economic mission which visited the Federation a year ago had, he recalled, reported that the Federation was probably developing more rapidly than any other country in the world. He said Mr. Metcalf was a tribute to the Europeans and also to the Africans who had come into the towns and adapted themselves quickly to modern methods. Surely this was the first practical step in the partnership between the races, without which development on the present scale would not be possible.

Brooch for the Queen

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of the Federation, accompanied by Colonel C. M. Newman, and Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Canning-Cooke, honorary colonels of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, were received by the Queen last week at Buckingham Palace so that they might present a regimental brooch as the gift of all ranks of the regiment. The Queen described it as a delightful present, and asked whether most sincere thanks should be sent to the donors. After the presentation ceremony, Colonel Newman, Lieut.-Colonel Canning-Cooke, and the Military Secretary Officer in London, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Practice, were entertained to luncheon by Lord Llewelin.

V.C. Parade

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh stopped to speak to Captain F. C. Booth, V.C., D.C.M., and Captain G. R. Norton, V.C., M.A.S., who represented the Federation at the V.C. Centenary Parade in Hyde Park last week. The Duke asked Captain Norton how he came to be wearing a Royal Hampshire Regiment tie; he replied that he had been serving with the Hampshire in Italy in 1918 when he won the Victoria Cross. At the Marlborough House garden party, the representatives from the Federation were presented to the Queen Mother: Mr. Jey Whittier, Mr. A. H. Moseley, Mrs. Janet Anderson, and Mr. Anderson all wore their father's V.C.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS is now Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MESHAK O. NDISI is the first African to be appointed a Government labour officer in Kenya.

SIR GODFREY RHODES has been promoted a knight of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

MR. and MRS. ROGER NORTON have arrived in London and not in Northern Rhodesia as stated in error last week.

SIR ERIC COATES, chairman of the East African Income Tax Commission, is due in Nairobi on Saturday.

COMMANDER LIONEL CUTHBERT ARDEN DEEFE has been admitted a partner in Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson.

MR. WINSTON SMITH, who has been elected mayor of Nairobi, Kenya, is the son of a former mayor of Northampton.

LIEUT. COLONEL D. C. MACLEOD is to contest the Mau constituency of Kenya as a Federal Independence Party candidate.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON arrived in England last week in the *Princess Casale*.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, is making satisfactory progress after an operation.

LORD MALVERN, the Prime Minister of the Federation, was the guest of SIR ANTHONY and LADY EDEN at Chequers last week-end.

MR. BRUCE FORT, Administrator of the East African High Commission, arrived in London on Monday from Nairobi on a fortnight's visit.

MR. A. E. H. HIGGINS, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, is due in Kenya on Sunday after his visits to Tanganyika and Uganda.

MR. RICHARD CATLING, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is to attend a Defence Conference in London next month called by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

MR. FARNWORTH, of the International Co-operation Administration, is expected to arrive in Nairobi on July 14 to study problems in connection with the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

LORD BROOKE, son of the Earl of Warwick and of Mrs. T. S. Bassett, and MISS SARAH ANNE CHESTER BEAVER, daughter of Mr. Alfred Chester Beatty and Mrs. Neilson, were married in London last week.

DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, is due in Dar es Salaam on Saturday, in Zanzibar on July 9, Nairobi on July 10, and Entebbe on July 13. He will return to Nairobi on July 16, and leave on the following day.

MR. ADAN ABDULLA OSMAN, President of the Somalia Legislative Council, ABDULLAHI, the Prime Minister, and ABU NUR MOHAMED have left Mogadishu for Rome on their way to New York to attend a session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

MR. G. BENNETT, senior lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford University, will be in Nairobi from July 12 until August 30, and from September 13 till October 13, the intervening period being spent in Mombasa. He is to collect material for a history of the Kenya Legislative Council.

When MR. M. D. LONGFORD and MISS JENNIFER MARY STEVENSON, daughter of Frances Countess Long of George of Dvior, were married in Dar es Salaam last Saturday, Sir EDWARD TWINGING gave away the bride and LADY TWINGING and he arranged reception at Government House.

PROFESSOR DANIEL NEUMARK, an economist at the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, U.S.A., who is making a five-months' tour of Africa, is based by the Ford Foundation, is studying the effects of urbanization and industrialization upon African agriculture. He is due in Uganda today.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST left Nairobi at the weekend for Ethiopia, where she intends to live henceforth. She intends to write her memoirs, a history of the Italo-Ethiopian war, and other books. *New Times and Ethiopia News*, which she established when the Italians invaded Ethiopia, has ceased publication. It will be replaced in the autumn by a monthly review, entitled the *Ethiopian Observer*.

BRIGADIER M. C. COLLINS has arrived in Salisbury from England to take up his appointment as director of the new Department of Federal Survey. He was formerly director of map publications at the Ordnance Survey, and was at one time commandant of the School of Military Survey, which is also the training school for Colonial land surveyors. During the war he was in charge of surveys on ADMIRAL MOUNTBATTEN'S staff in South East Asia.

MR. STEPHEN FRY, the Springbok captain in 1955 and a member of the team which played against Britain and France in 1951-52, has taken up an engineering post with the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. A graduate of Cape Town University, he was formerly by the staff of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., in Somerset West, and of the Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., in Cape Town. His brother, MR. ALEC FRY, is a surveyor in Salisbury. His grandfather, W. E. FRY, was a member of Rhodes Masonland Expedition.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF NAIROBI NORTHERN RHODESIA Appointment

Director of African Affairs

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above appointment in the salary grade £3,960 x £100 — £2,460 per annum plus a temporary variable cost of living allowance, at present £249.12.6 per annum.

Applicants must have had considerable experience, and be capable of organizing and administering an African Affairs Department of a local authority. A university degree in Social Anthropology or an equivalent academic qualification will be an advantage.

Details of service conditions and information to be supplied with applications are obtainable from the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, 57 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Applications to the Commissioner, in duplicate, must be received by him not later than Tuesday, July 31, 1957.

EDWARD C. BARLOW,
Town Clerk.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DECORATION AND FURNISHING BUSINESS, established 1914; clientele throughout East Africa; ample shop premises in excellent position; preferential treatment by leading suppliers; FOR SALE in suitable position; can be rent or buy; 28-acre property outside Nairobi with staff residences, workshop, work-room, stables, etc.; WIENNA BLOOD LTD., Box 730, Nairobi, Kenya.

SECRETARIAL

MISS SCORNAHILLS, keenly interested in East and Central African Affairs, is willing to undertake any commission in London, including settlement for settlers. Reasonable terms. Write to Miss Scornahills, London, W.1.

MR. KENNETH GRAME STEWART SMITH, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the Gambia, joined the Colonial Service as an administrative cadet in Tanganyika in 1940 and served in the R.A.F. from September of that year until 1945. On his release he was seconded to the Colonial Office in the following year, when he became an administrative officer in Zanzibar. Appointed Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles three years later, he was transferred to Aden as Assistant Chief Secretary in 1952.

PROFESSOR C. H. PHILIPS, who has been appointed Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University, has been Professor of Oriental History and head of the Department of History at the school since 1946, having joined the staff 10 years earlier. During the last war he served with the Army Educational Corps and at the Treasury. Offices in the university which Dr. Philips holds include those of chairman of the Board of Studies in History, vice-chairman of the committee of management of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, and senior treasurer of the University of London Union. PROFESSOR SIR RALPH TURNER, the retiring director, who had held the post since 1931, is a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last week, include:

Mombasa — Mr. & Mrs. J. Allen, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. W. A. Ashford, Mr. E. Athayde, Mr. & Mrs. G. Ayton, Mr. & Mrs. M. Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Bannister, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Bechevy, Mr. J. J. Bessley, Mr. & Mrs. N. Birdsey, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. J. Brooks, Lt.-Cdr. & Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. H. ... Mrs. & Mrs. W. E. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. J. Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. R. Childs, the Rev. E. Clements, Mr. & Mrs. J. Coggins, Mr. & Mrs. N. ... Mr. & Mrs. F. Dewhurst, Mr. & Mrs. E. Dicks, Mr. B. H. Ditchburn.

Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Fairclough, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Flin, Mr. C. A. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. L. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. F. Gavin, Mr. A. G. Gibb, Mr. & Mrs. G. Goodworthy, Mr. & Mrs. A. Goodchild, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. W. Guiting, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hall, the Rev. & Mrs. G. W. Hawes, Mr. & Mrs. K. Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. A. Hume, Mr. M. Hughes-Narborough, Mr. L. Humphrey, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Humphrey, Mr. B. Kent, Mr. & Mrs. G. Knapton, Mr. & Mrs. V. Lea, Mr. & Mrs. E. Light, Dr. & Mrs. I. Loupekin, the Rev. Fr. R. Lyons, Mr. & Mrs. A. Makepeace-Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. ... Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne, Mr. & Mrs. W. Musgrave.

Mr. & Mrs. S. Newton, Mr. E. Norris, Mr. A. Z. Orbach, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. O'Shea, Mr. & Mrs. J. Oswald, Mr. & Mrs. K. O. Page, Mr. & Mrs. D. Pinks, Mr. & Mrs. P. Powell, Mr. & Mrs. E. Rickards, Mr. A. Riley, Mr. & Mrs. A. Roberts, Mr. B. E. D. Salt, Mr. B. Sanders, Mr. M. L. Sanderson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. S. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. D. Sims, Mr. & Mrs. A. Sloggie, Mr. J. A. B. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. H. Stokes, Mr. B. E. St. J. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. A. Thackeray, Mr. & Mrs. R. Turner, Mr. R. A. Tyrrell, Mr. & Mrs. W. Valtrose, Mr. & Mrs. J. Walsh, Mr. & Mrs. J. Williams, and Mr. L. Wink.

Tanga — Dr. & Mrs. A. Franks, Sister Nora Haywood, and Mr. & Mrs. L. Jeffries.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. K. Boyes, Mr. F. R. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. E. Conish, Mr. & Mrs. V. Fox, Mr. & Mrs. A. Gander, Mr. C. J. Gornall, Mr. & Mrs. K. Kelt, Mr. & Mrs. J. Lapraik, Mr. D. Lapraik, Mr. & Mrs. C. Middlebrook, Mr. & Mrs. W. Oran, Mr. & Mrs. A. Powell, Mr. M. G. S. Ransom, Mr. & Mrs. J. Simpson, Dr. Leslie Stowell, Mr. J. A. Tebbanque, and Mr. & Mrs. W. Wright.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Bougeat, Mr. & Mrs. H. Boulton, Mr. & Mrs. D. Crowther, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Kissack, Mr. & Mrs. R. Madin, Mr. & Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. O'Grady, Brigadier & Mrs. G. Treg-Moore, Mr. J. D. Pratt, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Rowley, and Dr. H. C. Bruce Wood.

Lord Malvern Returns to Bexley

Ceremony at a Public House

MR. MICHAEL NEWMAN said in a "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.:

"Last week I accompanied Lord Malvern to Bexley for the ceremony of local boy makes good. He included in the title, apart from Lord Malvern of Rhodesia, the name of Bexley in the County of Kent. It was a prodigious return home last week at a formal luncheon attended by the Mayor and councillors of Bexley and organized by the local M.P. Mr. ... The ceremony was held at one of those large public houses you find on the main roads of this country, in this case the Black Prince, which stands on Rochester Way, the old Roman road to Rochester and Canterbury. The only local significance in the name of the pub is a story that the Black Prince stayed at a mansion nearby.

"I shouldn't be surprised if one day we see a pub in Bexley called the Lord Malvern, because the boy of 11 who left there 60 years ago has returned to their midst a world statesman. The old sweet shop which he favoured has gone, so has the house where he was born. Bexley vies with Bexleyheath as a popular suburb of London now, but you could see that Lord Malvern was tickled pink at being among the people of Kent again.

"He remembers the railway line going through a line which now carries thousands daily to their work in London. The Prime Minister said he thought that Bexley hadn't suffered anything like Salisbury by the march of progress. When he went to Salisbury there were only 3,000 people and you knew just about everybody; now he said, 'the place has been ruined'. They were running up skyscrapers all over the old town, had lost much of its appeal. But he philosophized, 'that's progress. It's no good being philosophical about it."

Conservative Commonwealth Council

East and Central Africa Group

DR. MICHAEL A. HOOKER, who succeeded the late Colonel Aislinn Gibb as chairman of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, is constrained by the pressure of business to resign that office, which he will do at the end of this month.

Mr. Patrick McEneaney, who has been convener of the Central Africa Sub-Group since its inception, has accepted the chairmanship.

His successor as convener of the Central Africa Sub-Group will be Lord Graigyle, who is at present visiting Southern Africa; he has large business interests in East Africa as a partner in the Kuchape group, of which Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., and their associated companies form part.

Major Patrick Wall has succeeded Mr. Beresford Craddock as chairman of the East African Parliamentary Sub-Committee, and therefore becomes *ex officio* deputy chairman of the group.

Dr. Hooker will remain chairman of the Committee on Colonial Students which was set up a few months ago by the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

E.A.W.L.

THE ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at Victoria League House, Chesham Place, London, S.W.1, on July 25, starting at 3.30 p.m. H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, patron of the branch, hopes to attend, and so do the Duchess of Devonshire and Mrs. Fisher.

Debate on the State of Kenya

Further Speeches in the Legislature

MR. E. WINDLEY, Minister for African Affairs, referred to the comprehensive clarity of the admirably forthright speech of the European Minister without Portfolio. Then he said (in part):

Provincial commissioners and I will leave no stone unturned to ensure that there is no complacency among the officers of the administration, however junior they may be. This is extremely important. I say from my own experience, experience in which I was deeply involved in the beginning of this emergency in the Central Province, that there was then no complacency among the officers of the administration in the field.

Nyanza is an area with very difficult agrarian problems, land tenure problems, problems of potential over-population, and many others. For these reasons I agree that Nyanza requires particular attention and a stimulation of development programmes, and it has recently been possible to give it much greater attention and more staff. Plans are about to be put into operation for a considerable expansion of agricultural development and for intensification of the administration of the ground, which I believe to be vital to any development plans.

In Nyanza they have always had a particular propensity for religious schism—the development of religious *dimis* and sects that break away from the more recognized forms of religion. They also, in certain areas, have ancestor worship—*Dini ya Mambwa*, which has at certain times broken loose and gone into serious disorder. This can only be dealt with by close intensification of administration on the ground, by which I mean not only administrative officers, but chiefs, headmen, and the rest of the machinery.

Nyanza has at certain times also tended to break out into a variety of associations, all of which need to be closely watched. There is a narrow dividing line between thuggery and political subversion, and I have no doubt that this line, which has been crossed in the past, will again be repeatedly crossed in the future, and will need to be handled under great control and care.

Lessons of the Last Four Years

The political associations that certain African Representative Members have urged to, I entirely agree with the European Minister without Portfolio, need to be carefully controlled. We have surely learned during the last bitter four years the need to remember that free speech must be conditioned by its effect on the people, particularly when you have an ill-educated, emotional, unophisticated population, on which, if allowed free reins agitators of the type that we have seen in the past can bring about the sort of chaos and so easily slip into disorder and down the slippery slope which we have seen in this country. For this reason we must insist on a need to control and guide, and where necessary, we will also help the development of sound political association. But if they overstep this line there will be need for immediate attention.

As to the recently formed Nairobi African Congress, from reports I have heard I am not entirely encouraged by the start they have made in this respect. I trust they will remember the need for a rational approach to these problems and a need to avoid engineering race relations and undermining the lawful authority of Government. I have also noted they are claiming the sole right to elect certain hon. members opposite. I trust that the electorate will not fall into that trap.

Where a detainee is susceptible to rehabilitation, it is much easier to achieve it soundly and certainly in the works camps and the open camps in their own country. I am naturally anxious to get out of the distant detention camps as many as are susceptible to rehabilitation and a change. Nevertheless, it is necessary to regulate the flow so that we can operate an effective screen of those coming out, so that the type of ex-detainee or terrorist mentioned by the mover shall not get through the sieve. This will happen occasionally, and when it does they must be smartly back down the pipeline. That is fundamental in this system.

The system at open camps and works camps is worked in close conjunction with the loyal Kikuyu, the local chiefs and elders, who are brought in to assist with the selection and rehabilitation of the detainees. Nevertheless, I have been concerned, at times about the dangers of the undesirable ones getting back into the Reserve. The Kikuyu Advisory Council—the Central Province Advisory Council—last week also expressed their concern with this, and urged me, and the Special Commissioner to give particular attention to it. This is being done.

A report of the earlier speeches in a debate initiated by Group Captain Briggs on the state of Kenya appeared in last week's issue.

...second, as none in my admiration for what has been done by the loyal elements among the Kikuyu. They are my friends, a very large number of them, my personal friends, and we have worked together for years. I trust, while it has cost them to take the stand against the evil which they have done, they will receive our support now and in the future to the maximum extent possible.

But I would stress, particularly to Mr. Gikonyo, that these loyal chiefs and elders of the Kikuyu are most anxious for Government to obtain the maximum powers to deal with the sort of mass agitations we have had on our hands, and the cleaning up of which is going to take us some years. They are in no hurry to expand political associations among the Kikuyu, because they realize the great danger of such political associations being infiltrated by the extreme type of the wild kind of older days who may slip through the network.

They realize that after the bitter years, the serious crimes that have been committed from the main body of their people by this Mau Mau evil which grew among them and from them, that there is a need for expiation among their tribes. They realize this and they welcome the opportunity of working back to their own salvation.

Police Defended

MR. GUSACK, Minister for Internal Security, referred to corruption among the police, saying:

I do not think the police are extensively corrupt, but anybody can expect, with the great increase in the force, and some of the raw people we had to take in in the earlier days of the emergency, that the standards of some are not as high as we should like and intend to see. A Convention of Corruption Bill will shortly be before this Council.

The number of firearms stolen from private individuals from 1953 to yesterday was 587. A main reason from which the Mau Mau have obtained their arms has been this. There is no evidence whatever of any source of obtaining weapons except by theft or capture in this country. On April 1 the number of privately licensed firearms was 17,000 round figures, 27,500 and of these 17,000 were revolvers or pistols. Government considers that the number should be reduced, due regard being had to the circumstances of individuals. The criteria are that the individual should be able to use his firearm effectively, that he will keep it safely, and that he has need for self-defence. (Voluntary surrender of firearms amounted to 2,029, renewals 8,993, and renewals refused 1,315, against which there have been 532 appeals. There is no intention of increasing firearms which are genuinely needed for self-protection, particularly in the country areas.)

Evidence of Accomplices

MR. GRIFFITH-JONES, Minister for Legal Affairs, explained that the rule regarding accomplice evidence must be with the discretion of the court, assessing the value and the credibility of the particular evidence.

But judges over centuries have decided very generally that an accomplice has a motive either to exculpate himself or to justify himself and incriminate his associates in crime. There are accomplices who participate willingly, wilfully, deliberately, and others who participate under duress, fear, intimidation, or some such involuntary compulsion. A person who participates in a Mau Mau crime may be in the latter category in that there is implicit in the threat of Mau Mau that form of duress which very strongly will divert a person who would otherwise be an accomplice of the taint on his evidence which a willing participation in the crime would present.

The speaker does not say that a court shall not convict on the basis of the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, because the evidence of an accomplice is inherently suspect, and a court must be on its guard against accepting the evidence of an accomplice without corroboration unless it is fully convinced of its truth and accuracy. You may find a court more cautious in regard to accomplice evidence and in regarding corroborative factors in a capital case than in regard to a lesser offence.

The Minister for Ukamba asked whether the policy regarding the treatment of captured and surrendered terrorists was still being carried out. It is. A number of persons who are liable to be sent to have their uses, and in those cases I do authorize in a number of cases that the prosecution be deferred until their use has been exploited. I make no apology for doing so, because to do otherwise would perhaps be to cut off a man's head in order to serve the lesser interest of individual retribution at the expense of the greater interest of the successful prosecution of the emergency. I can only recollect two instances in which I decided not to prosecute in such a case; the two men concerned were responsible for accounting between them for over 100 active terrorists in the field.

The European Minister without Portfolio has dealt with the attacks made on us abroad. We must become independent

of the nonsense which is talked abroad, remembering that to a very great extent it is believed only by those who want to believe it.

My tribute to those members of the Government service who have been responsible for the remarkable success in the constitutional system which has not succeeded by any violence, but has developed through the thoughtful, concentrated application of a psychological process which has exploited the rather unexpected propensity of the African who had been contaminated with Mau Mau, when he is given the opportunity in circumstances in which he has confidence in the people with whom he was dealing, to get himself free of the incubus of conscience which quite obviously was causing him a great deal of trouble.

Tribute to The Churches

MR. AKAP MOT thanked the Churches, and said:

Without Christianity nothing can be done in this country, and every support from Government should be given to all churches of all denominations.

I pay special tribute to the Minister for African Affairs, who suffered through additional pressure from all sides, either from this side of the Council or from outside this country, trying to sway him; but he never swayed, and we are all happy to see the results.

I should like the Government to consider people having their right to speak. It has been confused with the emergency. People living in remote areas where there is no emergency are stopped when they want to express their opinions. I should like Government to state whether the emergency binds all the African reserves in the Colony or if the emergency regulations are confined to areas which have shown disrespect of the law.

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS said in replying to the debate:

"When inaccurate and sometimes lying statements are made in the U.K. concerning Kenya, concerning the Government, concerning the people, I believe that it is the duty of the Government to take steps through their public relations officer in London or through the Colonial Office to see that those statements are refuted at once.

It seems to me extraordinary that seditious statements could be made in Kenya affecting the United Kingdom, or are made in the United Kingdom affecting Kenya, without some legal means being found to overcome that extraordinary situation.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence has been misinformed in regard to the situation in the settled areas, because I do know at first hand that police stations and police posts in the still affected areas in my constituency are, in almost every case, down to one European officer, which is below the minimum acceptable risk.

He gave the figures for firearms lost by the general public, but not the figures for arms lost by the police forces; and they made a great contribution to the arming of Mau Mau."

Coffee-Growing by Africans

In another debate in the Legislature on coffee growing by Africans, the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, said:

"In Kisii there is a small African plantation of 14 acres. It has also been in a bad state, and the owner is under constant pressure to rehabilitate it. Recently we have had to consider whether we should not indicate to him that unless the plantation is brought into good order we shall have to reduce it in size.

"In Embu before the war we had a 20-acre plot in which individual owners owned from 50 to 400 trees, but because the homesteads were at a distance it was never properly looked after, and with the agreement of the men themselves we reduced the size of the plot."

"In Meru, where we have no large plots at all, we find that an African family can tend efficiently from half to three-quarters of an acre of coffee. As soon as the acreage exceeds that, then additional labour is necessary from outside, and yields drop very much below the yields on the smaller acreages, with a consequential loss of realty of income to the grower.

"We have had some astonishing yields—up to 30 cwt. per acre in coffee in certain districts, grown under selective conditions by Africans."

The issue really is whether when pressure comes in overseas markets on the coffee industry we are better off with a highly selective small acreage of high-yielding coffee grown by Africans or a rather straggling, low-yielding, and poorish acreage.

"I have seen the coffee referred to in Uganda, and I say that it is not coffee that will stand up to economic competition. The coffee that we are growing under African development in this country is magnificent and we have recently had visits both from Uganda and Tanganyika in order to assimilate our methods for the development of the coffee industry."

Duke of Edinburgh's Conference

East and Central Africa Represented

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S STUDY CONFERENCE on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire, which will be held in Oxford from July 9 to 27, is described in the published programme as "to conduct a practical study of the human aspects of industrialization, and in particular those factors which make for satisfaction, efficiency, and understanding, both inside industrial organizations and in the everyday relations between industry and the community around it". The conference will not deal with matters which come within the normal scope of industrial negotiation.

Membership is composed of 280 men and women from the Commonwealth and Empire, mainly within the age group 20-45. Twelve will attend from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and seven from East Africa. Almost half the programme will consist of study tours. On the opening day a reception will be held at Rhodes House by invitation of the Rhodes Trustees.

Background papers will include the following: "Africans in Industrial Towns in Northern Rhodesia", by Mr. J. Clyde Mitchell; "Mobilization of Labour in the Rhodesian Copper belt", by Mr. R. L. Brain; "Planned Regional Development in Underdeveloped Countries: Reflections from Experience in the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan", by Mr. Arthur Gaiskell; "Some Economic and Social Problems of Transition to an Industrial Economy", by Dr. Arthur Lewis; "Use of Science in Underdeveloped Countries", by Dr. E. B. Worthington; and "Incentives in East Africa", by Mr. Walter Elkan.

Value of The Conference

In his foreword the Duke of Edinburgh writes:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that this is a study conference not for research workers but for people facing increasing responsibilities in industry. Its main value will not lie in the reports of the speeches and discussions, but will depend upon what the members make of them and hear. Its value will lie in the ability of the members to describe their points of view and experience for the benefit of others, and their ability to distinguish what is likely to be useful in their own special cases.

"Ultimately it is hoped that the members will be able to extend their influence in their own countries and industries to the end that industrial enterprises are so organized that they form an integral part of a happy and healthy community."

The council includes Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Bodker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd.; Sir Alexander Fleck, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Lord Gödber, chairman of Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd.; Lord Heyworth, chairman of Unilever, Ltd.; Sir William Lawther, past president of the National Union of Mineworkers; Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, a director and secretary of the United Africa Co., Ltd.; General Sir Brian Robertson, chairman of the British Transport Commission; Sir Robert Sinclair, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.; and Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia's Legislature

A NEW MACE was presented to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by the Acting Governor, Mr. A. T. Williams, when he opened its third session in Lusaka last week. A competition for the best design for the mace was conducted recently by the Goldsmiths Company. The winner was Mr. C. J. Shiner. Brackets for the mace, also designed by Mr. Shiner, and dispatch boxes for the table in the Chamber, designed by the chief architect of the P.W.D., Mr. P. D. Lawson, have been given to the Legislature by the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia and were taken into use on the opening day. The Council Chamber has been enlarged and completely refurbished.

Miss Fletcher and Detention Camps

Surprise Promised for Mr. Brockway

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary, Miss F. LENNOX-BOYD, what action had been taken by the Governor of Kenya on the representations made to him by Mr. S. A. Morrison, secretary of the Christian Council of Kenya, on conditions in the Colony's detention camps.

THE MINISTER replied that the Christian Council had occasionally raised specific points connected with the camps but had made no representations on the subject since October. He had been informed that its representatives were satisfied that on the matters which they had raised there had been full investigation by the Kenya Government.

MR. BROCKWAY asked if it was not true that in October last, Mr. Morrison had made charges very similar to those revealed by Miss Eileen Fletcher. As the Minister had referred to Mr. Morrison's evidence in the Fletcher case, it was only right that the Morrison charges made 18 months ago should be investigated.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Naturally I saw the report at the time and spoke to Mr. Morrison about it. The difference between Mr. Morrison and Miss Fletcher is that when he knows that remedial action is being taken, Mr. Morrison says so publicly, but Miss Fletcher repeats charges which might have had some substance of truth in them some time ago but in many cases are wholly untrue. The answer that I have given was approved by Mr. Morrison, and by Bishop Becher at well."

MR. BEVAN: "Is the Minister aware that if he reads the Press of the country, especially the Press which supports the party opposite, he would discover that these newspapers now state that he has been grossly misinformed about the facts in Kenya?"

Charges of Brutality

MR. BROCKWAY asked what action had been taken on representations made by Miss Eileen Fletcher whilst a rehabilitation officer in Kenya of superior officers in her reports on the Nakor, Langata, and Gilgil camps, and in other reports in which she had complained, among other things, of unaccompanied children of four and seven years of age in detention camps, the absence of blankets, the risk of Mau Mau contamination through inadequate segregation, the employment of juvenile girls in breaking stones, and instances of brutality.

THE MINISTER replied that he was examining Miss Fletcher's published statements in the light of comments he had made on them in recent discussions at the Colonial Office. He was also examining her reports and the comments of the Kenya Government.

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the large number of reports in which Miss Fletcher made her complaints to the appropriate authority in Kenya, will the Colonial Secretary now withdraw his statement in the House on June 6, 1957, where there is no record whatsoever of her ever having brought to the notice of the Ministry which employed her the alleged conditions of which she now complains?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that the hon. member had better wait and see when the material is presented. I think that he will be rather surprised."

Replying to MR. CREECH-JONES, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that segregation from adult prisoners of young persons was mandatory under the Penitentiaries Ordinance, and in the cases of children detained during the Governor's pleasure segregation from adult prisoners was one of the conditions of such detention.

By juvenile he meant those under 18. They were subject to prison discipline and could be sentenced to solitary confinement. Of the 24 females under 18 at Kamiti four had undergone periods of solitary confinement.

Female juvenile prisoners received education and vocational training; male juveniles were employed on building work, and about a third received education. A prison industry section was to be established at Langata, where male juveniles would be taught useful trades, and all would be given elementary education. Male warders were not employed in the women's compounds, although they patrolled the outer perimeter at Kamiti.

In answer to MR. BEVAN who asked about the length of the sentences of solitary confinement, the MINISTER said that the maximum was 14 days, of which only seven could be served continuously, then an interval of three days must elapse before another period was served.

Approved School for Girls

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "Without comment on the allegations made by Miss Fletcher, may I ask whether it is a fact that Kenya had an approved school for girls either for girls under 14 or for girls over 14, as there are for boys 90% of the time and temper of the House. In the last few weeks would not have been exceeded?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I should not be wishing if there were such a school, but I do not hope to believe that that itself would stop misrepresentation."

MR. R. T. FAGER (Lab.): "As the Mau Mau situation is now well in hand, and as there are no facilities to care for these 16-year-old girls properly, may I ask whether the safety of the Colony really requires us any longer to keep them detained or in prison? Why cannot they have an amnesty and be let out?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Mau Mau situation is largely in hand because of the courage and sense of duty of the people of Kenya and I think that the Kenya Government can be trusted in this as in other regards."

Referring to the prisoners held on Saiyusi Island, Lake Victoria, the MINISTER said they were detainees, not convicted prisoners. They earned a cash wage of 8s. a month for a 42-hour week. This was related to the average gross monthly emoluments for agricultural labour, which are 55s. The value of rations, clothing, and necessaries and time spent on the maintenance of the camp, for which no payment was due, was assessed as 30s. 6s. and 12s. a month respectively.

MR. J. RANKIN: "Is the Minister aware that there are 11,000 homeless families in the Kikuyu reserves who are dependent on the earnings of these people detained on Saiyusi Island? Does he consider that the amount these prisoners can earn is sufficient to enable those people to live even on a low standard?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The families are not dependent wholly on any remittances from the men concerned, but considerable responsibility obviously falls on the tribes to whom these people belong."

Replying to MRS. BARBARA CASTLE on the question of the homeless families, THE SECRETARY OF STATE said that the Government was actively promoting reabsorption schemes in the Kikuyu land unit, such as the Mwea-Tebere irrigation project, forest settlements, and development schemes, while land commissions were providing agricultural employment for an increasingly large number of the landless. There had also been encouraging progress in the return of Kikuyu to work on Rift valley farms.

Answering another of MRS. CASTLE'S questions, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that new detention orders took effect in January, 1957, in February, 628 in March, and 717 in April; they were made mainly in respect of convicts transferred from prisons to work camps for rehabilitation. During those four months the British population was reduced by 2,246, 7,600 detainees were released from detention and 100 returned.

New Items in Brief

The first reunion dinner since 1949 of the 3rd (Kenya) Battalion of the King's African Rifles has been held in Nairobi to hold annual dinner of the unit.

Preliminary results of last month's Federal census show that the European population is 247,200, of whom almost two-thirds, 171,000, live in Southern Rhodesia. There were 60,000 Africans in employment.

The 10,000-ton steamer CHAMBERLAIN has been converted to carry the mother-ship of a new fishing fleet on Lake Nyasa by Nielson Brothers, of Salisbury, who bought the vessel from the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

The Federal Government has approved the offer of 1,000 acres or more of land on the northern boundary of the Arusha Research Station near Mazoe, for use by the Department of Agriculture in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Office of Buganda has resolved to distribute 154 square miles of land among "deserving people." Nine ministers, other members of Buganda officials, and business men, who were to return to the Kabaka's court, have been invited to form a committee to select the recipients of the land.

SHARPE, a man reported to have been sentenced to death for murdering a fisherman during a dispute on the pearl settlement of Ngata Island in Lake Tanganyika, has after torturing the self-same fisherman, been offered a pardon. He has been accused in Nairobi for the Mau Mau movement.

Parliament

Contracts for Kariba Scheme
Farm Wages in Kenya

MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said at a question time in the House of Commons last week that the Colonial Development Corporation had been authorized to lend £15m. for the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, equivalent to about 10% of the cost of the first stage of the project.

Asked by MR. ROBERT FENINGS (Cons.) whether it was true the Italian firm had secured contracts for the scheme, the Minister replied that the Government had been in consultation with the Federal authorities and were satisfied that the arrangements made for U.K. contractors were fair in competing for this new business.

MR. JAMES GIBBITT asked Mr. Hare how he reconciled the decision to invest £15m. in the Kariba scheme — which he welcomed — with the answer given by the Secretary of State in the Convention that a similar sum should be invested to prevent the Trinidad Oil Company from passing into American hands.

MR. RICHARD STOKES (Lab.) asked whether it was not a fact that although the greater part of the money for Kariba was being provided by this country, the main contract for £20m. had already been awarded to Italians.

MR. B. BRUCE (Cons.) "Is it not astonishing that, at a time of acute capital shortage in this country, we should provide a vast amount of money in order that developments may be undertaken by a foreign Power?"

MR. HARE replied that the contracts were the responsibility of the Federal Government, and lay outside of his jurisdiction.

Rural Wages in Kenya

MR. HALE asked the minimum wage payable to an adult worker on a farm in Kenya, the maximum number of permitted hours a week, the estimated normal wage actually being paid for a normal week, and whether Government officers had instructions to refrain from witnessing employment agreements when they appeared judicially to the workers.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: "There is no statutory minimum wage in rural areas. Average annual monthly emoluments on farms and ranches are estimated to be £65, of which 31s represents the cash wage, and 80s, of which 37s represents the cash wage, respectively. An employer may also make additional income through the use, without charge of his employer's land for cultivation and stock raising. Hours of work are not controlled, but are estimated to average 49 hours in a six-day week. Magistrates and assisting officers may refuse to attest a resident labourer's contract which does not provide for fair remuneration."

MR. HALE: "Can the Minister say whether any instructions of any kind are given as to what is fair remuneration? Upon the figures which he has just given, a 6d. a week is apparently the cash payment for a man. Time after time we have produced in this House employment agreements which provide that other members of the family must also work, which means that the average figure is very much smaller. What instructions are given to these assisting officers, and what steps are taken to provide decent wages?"

MR. LENNOX BOYD: "Magistrates and assisting officers can refuse to attest any wage which does not provide fair remuneration in money, having regard to local wage rates. In regard to the general question of rural wages, a Rural Wages Committee was appointed by the Government last March following the Carpenter Report upon African wages."

MR. BRUCE: "Is it not a fact that even in Great Britain, when a class of workers find themselves unable to defend their standards of living against economic or other circumstances, the law steps in to protect them? If that is the case in Great Britain, is it not much more necessary in Kenya where all kinds of other disabilities exist? Is not the evidence in the House enough to show the appalling things which have been done?"

MR. LENNOX BOYD: "I hope that you will not be misled easily by the whole of the evidence that these wages are very disproportionately low, and whereas it is the Government of Kenya, the recommendations of the Rural Wages Committee. As soon as we get that we can have a profitable talk about the matter."

...whole of what Mr. Maudslayi said, the Minister... whether it is not evidence of the fact that there is appalling... aspect of ordinary human understanding that the... should be done a year after year when the... organized country, this is not a... to protect the... future workers, for example, in the... years ago."

MR. LENNOX BOYD: "The Federal Minister... figures of one country may not be... Belgian Congo Workers."

MR. HARE: "I am not sure on what circumstances... to bring labour from the Belgian Congo of the... into Kenya."

MR. HARE: "The Kenya Government are considering a proposal to introduce a limited number of workers from the Belgian Congo to alleviate the shortage of labour in the sisal, tea, and sugar industries, but have not yet reached a final decision."

MR. WHITE: "It is an astonishing thing, in view of the vast population of many rural areas in Kenya, that about 100,000 people should be brought in from outside. I am most ill advised to suggest it at the very moment when we are awaiting a report on agricultural wages, and which does not upset the workers already in Kenya and make them think that their conditions are being depressed?"

MR. HARE: "I do not think so. I should like to emphasize that the Government will have to satisfy themselves that the employment opportunities suitable for released detainees are not prejudicial to the local labour market."

MR. PATRICK: "I am not sure whether in view of the increase of game poaching in Kenya and Tanganyika, the Minister would increase the penalties, particularly against receivers and the illegal export of ivory."

MR. HARE: "The measures needed to check the activities of poachers and receivers, including the deterrent effect of increased penalties, are at present being specially studied by the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika."

MR. WALKER: "Would not the Minister agree that although the Government of Kenya and the Wild Life Society are doing their best to preserve wild life in Kenya, there is great difficulty in checking smuggling, and it may well be that the best method of checking it would be to make the game not worth the candle, and that that applies particularly to ivory smuggling to the coast?"

MR. HARE: "I agree, and it is the reason that a committee has been set up in each of these two territories."

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Profits Tax on Overseas Companies Penalty for Commonwealth Investment

MR. E. H. MUMFORD, a director of enterprises in the Uganda Corporation group, has written in the *Financial Times*—

"One important principle is frequently overlooked when the taxation of overseas profits is considered. Every year your leading articles refer to the possible exemption from U.K. income tax of profits derived from enterprises in the territories treated as dividends, inasmuch as they are not distributed.

"It is often a mistake, however, to suppose that relief is available to a company merely because it is registered in the U.K. territories. The difference between the U.K. rate of 33 per cent. and the rate of 22 per cent. in the territories is not a mere 11 per cent. The 11 per cent. charge is not a mere 11 per cent. of the profits tax, but both retained and distributed, has to be paid, and, worse still, has to be provided out of profits which have already suffered from the tax.

"The profits taxed wholly overseas should be met by the territories. It is incidentally (formerly called National Income) that the territories call for a more thorough examination by the Treasury, and it is important that the true overall costs of this tax should be widely appreciated.

Misleading Figures

"It is not merely a case of paying 33 per cent. profits and a further 22 per cent. gross dividends; these figures are misleading. The truth is that these must be remitted to the U.K. solely for the benefit of the Revenue authorities, and that half as much again is the gross dividend in order to cover income tax and profits tax liabilities.

"For example to pay shareholders a net dividend of £1,000 requires a remittance of £1,550, namely—

Remittance	£1,550
Retained profits (at 33%)	46
Distributed profits tax at 27% of £300	81
gross dividend	370
Income tax at 8s. 6d. in £	659
Net dividend	£1,000

"In other words, the real rate of U.K. taxation (subject to double taxation relief) on remitted overseas profits is over 60 per cent. in the £, and it would be unwise to see this figure quoted instead of the standard rate of income tax, which tends to cause the effects of profits tax to be overlooked.

"Why should companies earning their profits overseas and rigorously endeavouring to plough back into the further development and well-being of their territories bear this burden? Without profits tax a remittance of £1,000 could bear a dividend of £1,425 and a provision for a net dividend of £575; but the present tax burden on a taxation liability of £975 (or nearly 100 per cent. of the gross dividend).

"Mr. Harold Wingett has pointed out in your columns the surprisingly small volume of investment which has been undertaken by this country in the Commonwealth. What more obvious and readily available opportunity is there for the stimulation of investment and development than a remission of the U.K. tax burden in the case of pioneer companies.

Dominion Status in the Near Future

"I CAN SEE NOTHING that will stop us achieving Dominion status in the near future," Sir Roy Welensky, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation, said when opening a Northern Rhodesian divisional executive meeting of the Federal Party in Lusaka.

The Federation would succeed, and as that fact dawned on other African States they began to look to it to provide leadership. The Western world has great need of the Federation's tremendous resources, and fuller appreciation of that state of affairs was emerging.

Recent announcements of extensions of the Mufusa scheme, the opening of the new Chambishi mine, and the opening of the new Bantu Central Africa represented a clear indication of the fact that the investor in the world outside Africa recognizes that his investment in the new Central African State is safe.

One of the major contributions towards that recognition has been the growth of a Government which believes that the best way to secure the best of the best is the only solution to the problem of the continent.

Having just returned from extensive travels, he had no objection in saying that there was no racial distinction in the Federation, and that the lands which people of different races have made by side

East African Railway Training School Raising Staff Standards and Status

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, opened last Friday in Nairobi a new technical school established by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Mr. A. F. KAHN, the general manager, said in the course of his speech—

"As far back as 1919 a school for telegraphists was started, and our training schools now cover almost every aspect of railway working.

"We have schools for stationmasters in which they are taught the techniques of their work, train formations, and marshalling, and schools for stationmasters in which young men go to master the intricacies of train tariffs and commercial practice classes for budding locomotive drivers and firemen, where young men are taught not only the mechanics of the locomotive but also the basic principles and rules governing safety.

"There are classes for permanent way men, such as asphalt platelayers, and apprenticeship schools for young men who we hope will become not only well-trained mechanics, blacksmiths, machinists, etc., but will be our future supervisory staff and, in some cases, will progress to professional status. We have working arrangements with the Royal Technical College whereby students cross here and spend part-time at the college, but this school in railway takes the place of a college.

Corporate Spirit

"We are developing a corporate spirit within this school, so that the trainees will realize from the beginning that they are working for the E.A.R. as one organization, and that they will work together in their early years with some knowledge of what goes on in other departments. If, for instance, a young man who has served a traffic department training as a stationmaster or clerk, grew up separately from the young men who had entered as an apprentice locomotive fitter or driver in a new school, while they will attend separate classes, they will take part in the corporate life, and will inevitably direct various vocations they propose following in the railway.

"By this means we hope to inspire an *esprit de corps* in keen young men who have come from East Africa's own schools, young men who will be proud of their own way and will work with confidence and unity. We have set our standards fairly high, but in the realm of Africa and ways of living, but we think it is good for young men to be taught to live together in a civilized and disciplined fashion, and we hope they will take what they learn here not only into their working lives but also into their domestic lives.

"Some people who are long and severe vociferous in their criticisms of the Railway and Harbours Administration for not having planned adequately in the past are a little forgetful. A high capital figure, which has never been quoted in railways, is a misleading figure over the next few years. These capital figures are certainly high, but there is no reason why they should take fright. The value of the railway development funds were raised on a long-term basis, and the proceeds are being accumulated.

"It is a fact that the development will be some that slower than in existing and that the improvement in operating conditions will make better use of our existing capacity. These are the indications that we shall be forced to slow down because of the tightness of the capital market in East Africa to develop—and it cannot develop without basic support—of the money which will have to be spent within the foreseeable future, be that 10 or 20 years, will run into the millions, and that money is well spent in earning a profit, and will not be out of tune with the money spent on development throughout the territories generally.

Flag for the Shipping Group

THE NEW HOUSE LEASING, the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., is a combination of the blue of the two main constituent lines, the white disc in the centre of the Clan Line flag with the red Scottish lion being superimposed over the white centre of the Union-Castle flag. It will be adapted to be used as a pennant to be flown on all ships of the group, the full flag being retained for ceremonial use as usual. The ships will continue to fly their domestic house flags as hitherto, but will also fly the pennant of the British and Commonwealth group.

Mombasa Port Improvements Sharp Change in Shipping Position

IMPROVEMENT IN PORT FACILITIES at Mombasa are reflected in the fact that whilst in July and August of 1957 only 13,000 and 40,000 tons respectively were the basic overall quotas permitted by the Phasing Committee in respect of shipments from the U.K., the equivalent basic overall quotas are now 95,000 and 105,000 tons.

For January, September of this year the Phasing Committee has passed the 135,000 tons in excess of the quota for the month of last year. The effect on this London register which in February stood at 424,000 tons was a reduction of 25,742 tons in March, 25,544 tons in April, and of 38,965 tons in May.

In May the port worked below capacity. A total of 93,794 tons of lading tons of phased cargo was lifted, of which a shortfall of 1,371 tons on the original estimate, of which 28,742 tons were general cargo and 6,732 tons easy cargo. In addition, 674 tons of wheat, 8,400 tons of coal, and 2,866 tons of mail were landed, making a total lading tonnage of 103,976 tons. The total of lading tonnage of imports is 103,976 tons.

The importation of bagged cement into East Africa is virtually at an end, local production now meeting territorial requirements, but it may be necessary to import small tonnages at times in consequence of the temporary closure of factories in the kiln-planting.

The hard surfacing programme for loading grounds has been completed, the three grounds at Kilimo, comprising 140,000 square feet of bitumenized surface.

Of Commercial Concern

At the London Auctions in London 12,770 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 25, 10, 78d per lb., compared with 11,177 packages averaging 26, 11, 81d in the previous week. Sales this year total 144,000 packages at an average of 27d per lb., against 168,872 packages averaging 26d in the 106 corresponding period of last year. The highest realisation last week was 41d for consignments from Kenya and the Belgian Congo.

Powis Securities Corporation Ltd. have fixed at 28s the price of the 300,000 ordinary shares of £1 each which are to be issued to shareholders in the proportion of one new for four old shares. At the time of the announcement the old shares stood at 7s 3d on the London Stock Exchange. The last dividend was 10s.

Building plans from East Africa are said to be of a very high standard and very strong are being made for the Somali and Protectorate. Four airships are being made, a small automatic type can carry 100 panels for a 200 square foot house and one of the four ships.

25,000-acre ranches managed by young Rhodesians in South Africa and Britons, are planned by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the development of 100,000 square miles of well-watered land in the north-eastern part of the Protectorate. The 25,000-acre ranches are to be grouped in the bush, most of which has now been cleared and fenced at 2,015, 215 shillings of which 1,500 shillings are to be paid by the Government. Last year's total yield of the ranches was 1,500 tons of beef and 1,500 tons of wool.

Whitcomb Mercantile Co. Ltd. have decided this dividend of 10s making 10s for the year (the same as last year) after tax of £97,557 (£99,000).

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Immigration Facts and Figures

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR which has just ended 267,000 was spent on assisted passages for people from the United Kingdom, and in the present year the Federal Parliament would be asked to provide nearly £120,000 for the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. J. H. C. O'Connell, until the Immigration Advisory Committee. The Minister said that most of the new Rhodesians are coming from Britain. Last year 12,613 of the 20,013 entrants were British subjects, 6,247 had come direct from the U.K. and a further 7,76 had been born in the U.K. Of the 2,400 tons of immigrants, 784 were British subjects, 620 Hollanders, 234 Germans, 234 Germans, 234 Germans, 234 Germans. In spite of the recent decision to step down the rate of immigration to a lower figure, we are going all out to increase the number coming direct from the United Kingdom, said Mr. O'Connell.

Helping the African to Save

THE FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY has initiated a new service in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in order to enable Africans in the more remote areas to invest their savings. On Monday seven mobile savings vans left Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Kampala to run on regular schedules at monthly or shorter intervals. Deposits of 5s. and upwards are accepted and interest is paid at the rate of 5%. Depositors receive a passbook and badge and each van is equipped with a special camera which provides photographic methods of identity for those who cannot write. A loudspeaker will announce the van's arrival, and music will be played while customers make their deposits or withdrawals.

£2m. Cable Contract

THE FEDERAL POWER BOARD has awarded a £2m. contract worth about £1m. has been awarded to Kable Transport Ltd. for the purchase of plant, equipment and materials for the 2,000-mile hydro-electric scheme. The company, which will contribute heavy oil-engined vehicles to be arrived and another 100 are on order, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rhodesian United Transport Ltd.



Advertisement for Player's tobacco. It features a pack of Player's cigarettes and the slogan "Player's Please".

Sudanese Motion of No Confidence
Prime Minister Faces Defeat

SEVEN BACKBENCHERS in the Sudanese House of Representatives have tabled a motion of no confidence in Ismail al-Azhary, the Prime Minister. As the signatories are drawn from all parties but his own, the Prime Minister faces defeat. The motion will not be decided until the budget has passed through all its stages in the House. Mr. Azhary now commands only about 30 votes in a House of 115 members.

The Council of Ministers has adopted the main recommendations of the ministerial committee which has studied relations between the northern and the southern Sudan.

A special commission of under-developed areas proposed heads of Government Government will be required to stress economic and social advancement. Three local administrations will be appointed to carry out government in the south. The secretariat will be continued at present. The commission is to be composed of British and Sudanese officials who will be sent to the south when the military operations have been transferred and replaced by specially selected persons who are capable of promoting understanding between north and south.

Facilities between northern and southern officials are to be provided, facilities are to be provided for the exchange of information between the two sections of the country, and a feeder road is to be built between Kosti and Juba.

The Khartoum correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:

The recommendations are generally accepted as showing a realistic approach to the future of southern Sudan and if carried out will do much to allay the fears which now exist through lack of mutual confidence.

It is not far from the truth to say that the Sudanese people are generally happy. In the past, however, there are some who are not happy. These are the people who are now being transferred to the south.

The Sudanese people are generally happy. In the past, however, there are some who are not happy. These are the people who are now being transferred to the south.

Minister's resignation has been accepted. The Prime Minister's resignation has been accepted. The Prime Minister's resignation has been accepted.

Two hundred men have been recruited for their part in the military operations. The military operations have been transferred and replaced by specially selected persons who are capable of promoting understanding between north and south.

Bird and Company's Bonus Issue

Dividend of 17 1/2% on Higher Capital for next year. BIRD & COMPANY (LIMITED), LTD, the largest fiscal growers in Transvaika Territory, have announced a 7 1/2% interim dividend and details of a one-for-five scrip issue.

Trading results for the first nine months from July 1, 1955 to March 31, last, exceed by more than 40% those for the corresponding 1954-55 period, and if these results are maintained during the 1956-57 financial year the directors intend to declare a second interim of 10% on the ordinary shares payable in November or December, 1956, but not to recommend any final dividend.

The new capital represented by an issue of one share for every five now held will rank for 1956-57 dividends.

In future the directors intend to declare to availability of profits, to declare two interims annually in June and December of each year in lieu of recommending any final dividend. Given the continuance of trading conditions not less favourable than those now prevailing, they are confident that it will be possible to maintain the total at 17 1/2% on the increased ordinary capital.

Federation Budget

(Continued from page 1568)

The maximum of the food farmers' rebate was reduced to £1,000. The maximum of the allowances would be made for developing works. There would be no limit to the permissible annual deductions would be raised from £400 to £600.

Mining companies may henceforth deduct machinery requirements where the price of equipment is not less than £500, as compared with the present figure of £250. The maximum of the allowances payable to individuals as well as companies was increased to members of the Federal Council.

The maximum of the allowances payable to members of the Federal Council for serving in Malaya were to be exempt from income tax. Consolidating income tax legislation based on the report of the Income Tax Commission would probably be introduced early next year after the report had been debated in Parliament.

The Minister concluded his statement as follows:

"This is a satisfactory budget. I am trying to ensure that no more money is spent than is absolutely necessary. I am tightening up the purse-strings. I am having a watchful eye kept on banks and finance houses to ensure that credit is not given too generously. I am deliberately refraining from giving any substantial relief of taxation which would serve only to make more money available for spending and we are mopping up some spending money by asking the consumer to pay the additional necessary on the producer's price of maize and milk."

"At the same time I am trying to make it more attractive for people to put away money which I do not want to spend. I have imposed a 4% Office Savings Bank rate of interest. I have also got rid of the issue of a new general saving certificate. I am introducing additional tax relief to those who save by investing in life or endowment insurance and improvement loans."

"From the point of view of Government's own finances I am pegging back recurrent expenditure notwithstanding the current favourable revenue position. I am making substantial contributions from revenue to capital account, and I am also putting money away into an income tax reserve fund and a pension fund."

"Such relief as I have been able to give have been carefully selected. I have endeavoured to give relief not for the sake of doing so. But I want to try and get rid of anomalies such as the uneven children's rebate. I want to relieve the administrative machine of the burden of collecting irritating amounts of money, and I want to declare the Government and I am sure the whole community, in assisting to relieve those who are aged and infirm. Total expenditure is about £500,000, and most of the community would benefit from it to a greater or less degree."

This year is noteworthy not only for the fact that the Minister of Finance has appropriated an unprecedentedly large sum from revenue to the services of capital account. It has been a generous act of financial self-sacrifice by the copper industry groups, by the Chartered Company, and by the banks, and by the internal contribution to the great Kariba scheme which reached the highest proportions.

This is a good sign for the future. It brings nearer the time when we shall be able to get rid of our external liabilities which help to fetter us to the outside world."

Sentenced for Rioting

THREE MAJEORIS were sentenced as a result of the recent riot in the northern Rhodesia in which the district commissioner and a party of district messengers were overrun by a crowd of about 400 Lovale. Of the nine alleged rioters, one was discharged, three were found guilty of having taken part in a riot and sentenced to 12 months hard labour, and the rest were given a year's hard labour. A mobile police unit, which arrived two days after the riot had ended, remained in the district for 10 days and then returned to its base at Bwana Mkubwa.

Uganda Delegation

THE TEN-MEMBER DELEGATION FROM THE Uganda Legislative Council, led by Mr. H. B. Hartwell, the Chief Secretary, rounded off their tour here by a Press conference and afterwards attended a farewell dinner in the House of Commons on Tuesday. The visit was organised by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association of which Uganda has 22 Members.

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Standard Bank of South Africa Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., after providing for taxation and an allocation to officers' pension fund and after making a transfer to the credit of reserve for contingencies, out of which reserve provision has been made for a diminution in the value of assets, earned a profit of £820,331 in the year ended March 31, against £777,943 in the previous year. The reserve fund receives £200,000, and £500,000 is written off bank premises. Dividends (totaling 2s. 6d. per share, less tax) require £646,875, leaving a carry-forward of £458,197, against £581,703, leaving:

The issued capital consists of £5m. in shares of £2.50 paid, and £1m. in shares of £1. Reserves stand at £81m., notes in circulation at £645,998, current deposit and other accounts at £314,668,376, and acceptances and other liabilities at £6,481,055. Advances appear at £151,907,632, investments at £64,039,617, bills discounted at £17,298,688, bills of exchange at £24,055,615, remittances in transit at £24,589,301, subsidiary companies at £3m., trade investments at £322,921, bank premises and property at £7,354,922, liabilities of customers for acceptances at £6,481,055, and current assets at £37,442,790, including £30,327,014 in cash.

The bank has 89 branches in Southern Rhodesia, 19 in Northern Rhodesia, 13 in Tanganyika, five in Uganda, three in Bechuanaland, and one in Zanzibar.

The directors are: Sir Frederick W. Deith Ross (chairman), Mr. John N. Hogg (deputy chairman), Sir Edmund L. Hall-Patch (alternate deputy chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Hartley, the Earl of Scarborough, and Messrs. W. A. Aclon, M. F. Berry, G. C. C. J. Holland-Martin, M. E. C. H. Yilliers, and A. C. Watson. The general manager in London is Mr. C. R. Hill and the secretary Mr. W. G. Hall.

The Rhodesian board consists of Sir Ulrick Alexander (chairman), Sir Robert J. Hudson (deputy chairman), Lord Aclon, Sir Henry Telfer Low, Major H. K. McKee, and Messrs. C. A. Barrow, R. C. Bucoff, A. B. P. Robinson, L. Tucker, and Major Hugh Kennedy.

The 143rd ordinary meeting will be held in London on July 25, at which a resolution will be proposed to increase the number of directors from 12 to 16, and, if this is accepted, to decide the questions of remuneration.

Metal Box Company Report

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OVERSEAS, LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £230 in the year ended March 31, compared with £68,533 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £50,000 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares and £1m. in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Reserves stand at £1,009,867, revenue reserves at £407,841, reserve for future taxation at £245,000, and current liabilities at £828,726. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £7,640,929, and in associated companies at £66,065. Current assets are valued at £85,850, including £70,000 in cash.

Additional shares have been taken up for cash in the East African subsidiary. The Kenya factory has been enlarged, and a high speed can line is being installed to enable cans of local manufacture mainly for the pineapple industry. Manufacture of four-gallon containers for the oil industry began during the year.

The Dar-es-Salaam factory has been extended, but the meat business in East Africa has suffered a setback and prospects for the supply of meat cans during the current year are not encouraging. The company has another subsidiary in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The directors are: Sir Robert Barlow (chairman) and Messrs. J. D. Brogh (managing director), W. W. B. Dalzell, De Duca, C. J. Parker, and W. M. Sell. The secretary is M. L. T. McAllister.

Sena Sugar Estates Report

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., after providing £40,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £352,312 in the calendar year 1935, compared with £181,983 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £16,436 and a dividend of 8% of net income tax on the ordinary shares £109,200. General reserve receives £237,830, leaving a carry-forward of £143,942, against £155,296 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £450,000 in 6½% cumulative preference stock and £1,365,000 in 40s. units of ordinary stock. Revenue reserves stand at £727,463, funds for future taxation at £885,000, debentures at £387,924, and current liabilities at £1,654,524. Fixed assets are valued at £2,132,524, trade investments at £15,274, and current assets at £3,495,111, £229,542 in cash. Total production during the year was 100,000 tons, 30% more than in the previous year.

The directors are: Lieut. Colonel C. B. R. Hornung (chairman), Mr. Vivian L. Oury, Major J. D. Hornung, Major (ret.) D. Play, and the Earl of Perth. The secretary is Mr. F. B. H. Fox.

Low and Bonar

LOW AND BONAR LTD., company with interests in East and Southern Africa, have declared a final dividend of 7½% and bonus of 3½%, making a total distribution of 11%, less tax, for the year to November 30 last. After providing £181,367 for taxation, net profit was £235,801, against £207 in the previous year. The report states that profits in South Africa and Rhodesia are somewhat down but satisfactory, and that competition is fierce. In East Africa the Nairobi branch had an encouraging year. Both East Africa and Rhodesia were visited last year by members of the board.

Rhodesia Tobacco Sales

IN THE FIRST 13 WEEKS of the Salisbury tobacco auctions, 69,297,427 lb. of Rhodesian fire-cured leaf were sold for £9,626,777, of which approximately 94m. lb. were taken by U.K. buyers. Last week 6,467,027 lb. were sold at an average of 36.58d. per lb. The overall average was 33.94d. At a comparable stage of last year's sales the overall average was 43.49d., at that time 68,356,195 lb. had been auctioned for £12,424,319.

British Electric Traction

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION CO., LTD., which has large interests in motor transport undertakings in East and Central Africa, reports that net profit in the year to March 31 last rose from £2,995,474 to £3,429,239. Taxation required just over £1m., compared with £1,328,772 in the previous year. The final dividend is unchanged at 15%, again making 22½% for the year. Mr. H. C. Drayton is chairman of the company.

Bandana, Ltd.

BANDANA, LTD., produced 320,229 lb. of tea in the eight months ended May 31 last, compared with 297,070 lb. in the corresponding period of the previous year. Sales for the 8 months amounted to 201,246 (411,827 lb. at net average price of 10.88¢ (3s. 10.68d.)).

A Power in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:

"East Africa and Rhodesia" is better than any other. It values its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the Air Edition within 4 or 5 days brings us much news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere in African affairs."

If that is broadly your opinion, make sure that you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office club, or mess is better than to have it—but it is far better to study it uninterrupted in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also.

Line 15, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 30s. annually.

Routes of Progress

Roads are the routes of progress. Their construction is a fundamental part of the industrial and agricultural development that is raising the world's standard of living. They are the arteries of a nation's economy — and oil is the life-blood of their creation. Petrol and diesel fuels for the tractors and bulldozers. Lubricants for costly machinery. Bitumen for surfacing — these are but a few of the oil products that are helping the march of progress.

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MINING

U.K. Government to Sell Copper

R.S.T. Price Reduced to £275

THE BOARD OF TRADE has announced its intention to sell 36,000 tons of copper in the current financial year, this decision being part of the plan to run down stocks of defence materials.

The first sale will not be made until August, and steps will be taken to avoid undue disturbance for the market. The immediate reaction on the London Metal Exchange on Monday was a fall of £12 in the price of copper to £264 per ton for cash, which compares with a peak of £437 in March.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust group has reduced the base price of copper applied to its U.K. customers by a further £25 to £275 per long-ton c.i.f. U.K. for electrolytic copper wire-bars. This is the fourth reduction in a little over two months. The group first sold copper at a fixed price of £280 a ton in May, 1955. Since then there have been seven changes. In February the price reached £385.

Anglo American Corporation

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, former deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has assumed the additional appointment of managing director and Mr. W. D. Wilson is now assistant managing director. Mr. C. R. Anderson has been appointed commercial manager, and Mr. F. S. Berning an assistant manager. Mr. P. S. A. Browning has been made London agent.

Mr. W. E. Groves, manager and secretary in London, retired on Saturday but will retain his connection with the corporation in a consultancy capacity. Messrs. W. C. Squire, R. C. Woodard, and G. B. Simmonds, lately assistant secretaries in London, have been appointed joint secretaries. Mr. J. R. Byles is now assistant secretary in London.

Anglo Transvaal's First Federal Venture
Combined Operations in Northern Rhodesia

MAGUNDI COPPER MINES & MINERALS, LTD., Anglo Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., and North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., have agreed to the formation by Anglo Transvaal of a company to acquire the sole prospecting and mining rights in the North Charterland concession. This marks the entry of another of the great South African mining houses into the Federation. The concession lies in the eastern part of Northern Rhodesia.

North Charterland has not until recently been intensively investigated for minerals. Last year sole prospecting and mining rights were granted to Magundi for a period, and the company carried out exploratory work through the area, including the first mobile seismometer survey made in Northern Rhodesia.

Last November it was stated that there were some "notable results" including a reef in the Myezi area 2,700 ft. long, from which samples assayed between 7.01 and 16.28% copper.

Anglo Transvaal is one of the major houses mining gold and base metals in the Union. The new company will represent their first venture in Northern Rhodesia, and it is hoped that the technical and financial resources will prove of great benefit to the Federation.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Report

PHEENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., earned a profit of £38,644 in the year ended March 31, compared with £31,450 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £12,829, general reserve receives £10,000, and £14,950 is allocated to depreciation, leaving a carry-forward of £12,937, against £12,822 brought in. The issued capital is £300,000. Reserves stand at £57,665, current liabilities at £3,199, fixed assets at £238,124, and current assets at £32,740, including £2,242 in cash and bullion.

During the year 127,630 tons were milled and 15,048 oz. of gold recovered, a decrease of 74 oz. Working costs fell from 25s. 6d. to 23s. 7d. per ton and the cost per oz. of gold from £10 9s. 8d. to £10.

Output for the total 4,430 tons, averaging 3.44 dwt. per ton.

The directors are Messrs. Alexander Masquisten (chairman), J. H. Younger, Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, M.P., Sir Richard G. Young, and Sir G. Ronald M. Reid. The secretary is Mr. John...

TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA

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Nehanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NEHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., announce a net final dividend of 22s. 6d., making 30s. net for the year ended March 31 last, against 22s. 6d. net in the previous year. Profit totalled £25,670,900 (£16,362,000) before taxation of £9,450,000 (£6,180,000). With £2,000,000 transferred from sales equalization reserve, the total normal profit is £17,095,000. New dividends require £10m. and allocations of £3m. and £3m. are made to capital expenditure and general reserve respectively.

Promising Uranium Finds

MR. K. BRANSCOMBE, director of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority's Salisbury mines, said in that city recently that enough uranium had been found in the Federation to suggest that there were large deposits, though samples so far recovered did not justify working the mineral. Several hundred part-time prospectors were looking for uranium and other radio-active elements, and the demand for geiger counters was so great that about 30 instruments were being sold every month.

African Cash Bonus Increased

THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES announce that in view of the increased prosperity of the industry during the year ending June 30, 1956, bonus rates for African workers were increased to approximately 40%, effective from July 1. Increase in the African cash bonus was proposed by the African Staff Association at a meeting with the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines on May 18. The increases affect both daily-paid and monthly-paid employees.

Charterland and General

CHARTERLAND AND GENERAL, LTD., announce a dividend of 7½% and bonus of 7½% (both the same) for the year to May 31 last. Net profit was £48,913 (£64,497) after tax of £46,628 (£71,926).

Company Progress Report

Rhodesia Broken Hill—3,900 tons of lead and 7,150 tons of zinc were produced in the June quarter, against 4,000 tons and 7,150 tons respectively in the March quarter.

Company Report

Union Minière Du Haut-Katanga 1955

An Outstanding Year in Every Respect

Company's Copper Production a Record at 235,000 Metric Tons

STATEMENTS OF MR. P. GILLET AND MR. E. SENGLER

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA WAS HELD IN BRUSSELS ON JUNE 28, 1956.

MR. P. GILLET, president

In accordance with the agenda, the meeting first approved certain alterations to the articles of association, in particular the change of the date of the annual meeting from June to the fourth Thursday of May, instead of the fourth Thursday of June. Another alteration entitled the board to decide on the payment of instalments on the distribution of the profits during the course of the financial year.

The accounts for the financial year ended December 31, 1955, were also approved.

The Accounts

The profit and loss account for 1955, which had been circulated to the shareholders, showed a gross profit of 6,252,723,845 francs. After making provision for depreciation and allowing for the taxation of profits and sundry charges, the available profit balance, including the amount brought forward, totalled 4,200,311,167 francs.

From this sum, a amount of 750,000,000 francs was allocated to the special reserve for contingencies, and a sum of about 100,000,000 francs was set forward. The amount left for distribution was accordingly 3,395,496,356 francs.

The meeting fixed at 2,629.35 francs gross per share, i.e. after income tax 2,200 francs net per share, the total dividend for the year 1955. Taking into account the interim dividend of 600 francs paid in January, 1956, this entails a complementary dividend amounting to 1,660 francs net per share, or 166 francs net per tenth of a share.

Mr. Gillet informed the meeting that Mr. Godfrey C. Hutchinson had waived his director's mandate on September 22, 1955, on grounds of personal incapacity, and that on the same date Mr. Robert Hutchinson had been temporarily appointed to succeed to him. The meeting joined with the board in thanking Mr. Godfrey C. Hutchinson for his 23 years of signal service to the company, and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Robert Hutchinson as a director of the company.

Information was given to the assembly by the president concerning the basis of calculation of the directors' fees.

Mr. E. Sengler's Statement

In his address to the meeting, MR. EDGAR SENGLER, chairman of the permanent executive committee, first said that the extent of the annual report reflected the company's anxiety to give the shareholders as much information as possible on its activities.

Mr. Sengler stated that the year 1955 had been an outstanding year in every respect for the Union Minière. Its copper production reached 235,000 metric tons, and the average sale price for copper rose to 41,800 francs per ton, equivalent to 38 cents per lb., as compared with 33,600 francs or 30.50 cents in 1954.

Mr. Sengler gave the following distinctive figures concerning the year's results:

	Million francs
Turnover	13,017
Net dividend	1,720
Taxes	2,875
Royalty for the Concessions of Katanga (grantor of the concessions)	3,365
Provision for depreciation	1,200
Capital expenditure (including 22 million for the Le Marinel power station and a new power transmission line)	2,200
Allocation to reserve	750

Five Million Tons of Copper

The 1956 year of 1956 would see the production of the five million ton of copper since the Union Minière's establishment.

Regarding the future, Mr. Sengler stated that the recent trend of prices for copper was likely to bring them back to a lower level, which was in any case considered desirable for the future stability of the market.

The operation of mines in different parts of the world was beginning to make itself felt. Consumption would be able to rebuild their stocks, and demand could be met more easily.

Mr. Sengler then reviewed briefly the history of the company. The mines were located in semi-desert countries at great distances from the sea, and were deprived of means of communications. The nature of the ore rendered its treatment difficult and the manpower was meagre. The efforts accomplished by the company to solve all the problems which presented themselves, said Mr. Sengler, have been astonishing both in the technical and the social fields.

Commenting on the Katanga position as a producer compared with that of the United States, where copper consumption exceeded the domestic production by half a million tons, Mr. Sengler emphasized the fact that the Katanga's metal must be shipped overseas and that the company's customers were dispersed all over the world. That made it necessary to have a large commercial organization. A tonnage approaching 800,000 tons of copper was permanently spread over the world on its way to the company's customers and was consequently to be considered as part of the fixed assets.

On the occasion of its fiftyth jubilee the Union Minière had invited numerous personalities to visit its installations. The Katanga would appear to them as an agreeable and prosperous country, where the European and Congolese populations led a happy life in a harmonious community based on mutual respect.

Points from the Directors' Report

Copper production has reached a new peak at 234,673 metric tons, against 223,771 tons in 1954. The cobalt output at 8,567 metric tons has also reached the same level as in the previous year.

By-products are cadmium, germanium, zinc, iron concentrates, and precious metals.

Profits arising from the production of uranium concentrates represent only 1.5% of the working results.

In consideration of the probable depletion by 1970 of the Prince Leopold mine at Kipushi, which supplies the Kipushi smelter, the decision has been taken to open new mines in the western area and to develop the underground deposit at Kambave. A new copper and cobalt electrostatic plant is to be erected near the Kambave mine in the western area.

This programme will very greatly increase the need for electric power. Although an additional 1.4 billion kilowatt hours per year will be available from the La

Marinel power station, which is due to be completed in July of this year, the study of a new dam and plant on the Luabala River, scheduled for completion by 1965, is a real prospect. This would bring the total electric power produced to approximately 4 billion kilowatt hours annually.

The company is also concerned with the welfare of its Native labour, whose standards of living are constantly improving.

Company Report

African Explosives and Chemicals Industries, Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

Considerably Increased Volume of Sales

Benefits from Large Capital Expansion Programme

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON JUNE 29, IN JOHANNESBURG, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, D.C.L., LL.D. (Chairman), presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:

"I have pleasure in submitting my circulation to shareholders along with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955, the following comments upon the affairs of the company and its subsidiaries:

"The references made in the directors' report to financial figures relate to the company itself. In my comments, especially as regards our trading and financial results, shall generally refer to the consolidated figures in respect of the company and its subsidiaries.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

"It will be observed from the consolidated balance sheet that there was an increase, compared with the previous year, of over £2,500,000 in fixed assets. This represents capital expenditure during the year on our various extension projects of approximately £3,500,000, against depreciation for the year on the whole of the capital assets amounting to almost £1,000,000. As a temporary means of financing capital expenditure, arrangements were made with our ordinary shareholders, De Beers Industrial Corporation, Limited, and Imperial Chemical Industries (South Africa), Limited, to borrow from them on loan account; and the balance sheet at December 31, 1955, reflects these loans amounting to £1,000,000.

"Since that date, a further £1,000,000 has been borrowed temporarily from the two ordinary shareholders, and arrangements are being made for the total loans of £3,000,000 to be liquidated, at least on this year, by the issue of ordinary shares. The remaining items in the balance sheet are self-explanatory and do not call for particular comment.

Trading Results

"The manufacturing and trading profits of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1955, amounted to £3,321,226, which represents a considerable increase compared with the previous year, and to which I shall refer later. To the manufacturing and trading profits have to be added

dividends from trade investments amounting to £27,602, making a total of £3,380,999. Deducting therefrom interest on loans, loan stock, debentures and other borrowings, amounting to £40,843, and provision for taxation (including an amount transferred to reserve for deferred taxation) of £1,002,862, the net profits carried to appropriation account amount to £1,973,246. With the addition of the balances brought forward from the previous year, amounting to £72,707, the total available for appropriation was £2,345,953.

"An amount of £250,000 has been transferred to obsolescence reserve in one of our subsidiary companies for writing off certain plant and equipment which has become obsolete and an amount of £125,000 has been transferred to general reserve. Dividends on the 5% cumulative preference shares amounted to £165,000 and an interim dividend of 5% and a first dividend of 7½% making a total of 12½% for the year, were declared on the ordinary shares, absorbing £1,312,500. Deducting also the dividends paid and payable to minority shareholders in subsidiary companies amounting to £64,485, and the difference between those dividends and the minority shareholders' proportion of the profits of the subsidiary companies for the year under review, amounting to £21,532, the balance carried forward to next year is £407,422.

Manufacturing and Trading Profits

"I should like now to revert to the manufacturing and trading profits for the year, viz. £3,321,226. It will be recalled that owing to a change in our financial year, the previous accounting period, was for the 12 months ended December, 1954, during which period the manufacturing and trading profits of the company and its subsidiaries were £3,124,622. The corresponding figure for the 12 months ended December 31, 1955, was £2,668,824, so that, on the basis of comparable figures, our 1955 profits (£3,321,226) represent an increase of £652,408.

"This increase is attributable to the fact that 1955 was the first complete year of operation in some of our major extension projects which started up during 1954, and that several other major projects reached full production during 1955, coupled with an increase in the volume of sales of most of our existing products, which resulted in an increase of interest to refer to the manufacturing and trading profits.

Rising Demand for Products

Our sales of blasting explosives, detonators and other blasting accessories increased appreciably during 1955 due mainly to the rising demand from the developing gold mines in the Orange Free State, the Van West Rand and Klerksdorp areas. Forward estimates of future requirements of blasting explosives in the Union and the Central African Federation indicate continuing increases for the next few years and arrangements for expanding our manufacturing capacity in sympathy with the increasing demand are under consideration.

In connexion with explosives accessories, it will be of interest to mention that since the end of the year under review, we have commenced manufacturing on a pilot plant scale, of ignitocord, a new product which has been devised and developed by the Nobel Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Ignitocord is a device for lighting a number of fuses in sequence from a single ignition point instead of each fuse being lit individually by hands and its application introduces improvements in safety and efficiency in blasting practice. Supplies of ignitocord from our pilot plant are, of course, limited but as much as sufficient experience has been obtained on the pilot plant as to our intention to proceed to equip ourselves for full scale manufacture of this new product.

Increased Fertilizer Sales

Our total sales of fertilizers increased during 1955 due to the generally high level of activity in agriculture assisted by the further progress made by the Railway Administration in overcoming the transportation difficulties which had previously hampered our fertilizer business. The increase of 1955 would have been greater but for our output of superphosphate being restricted towards the end of the year due to shortage of sulphuric acid owing to the new sulphuric acid plant at Umbogintwini factory, which we had hoped would come into production during the second half of 1955, being unfortunately delayed and not starting by until early in the new year.

Fertilizer Manufacture

It is a matter for regret that fertilizer prices which were increased at the beginning of 1955, had again to be increased in January 1956. These increases were chiefly due to the high cost of imported raw materials brought about mainly by increases in ocean freight rates.

With the completion of certain extensions to our storage and handling facilities, now in progress, the aggregate capacity of our two fertilizer factories at Umbogintwini and Souda West will be about 308,000 tons of superphosphate per annum and we are also expanding these two factories to handle a larger tonnage of fertilizer mixtures in powder and granulated form. These extensions when it is expected, take care of the Union's requirements for several years. Looking further ahead, the principle has been approved of establishing a third superphosphate factory in the Union and when this becomes necessary and planning in this respect is proceeding.

In view of the growing demand for fertilizers in the Central African Federation, it was decided last year that A.E. & C.I. (Rhodesia) Limited should proceed immediately with the establishment of superphosphate manufacture at Rodda factory near Salisbury. Work on the extension of Rodda factory, which will include a granulation plant, is now in progress.

Industrial Chemicals

Sales of industrial chemicals reflect a considerable increase in the aggregate, the most notable increases being due to our having a full year's output in 1955 from the first stage of our ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate extensions which began production during 1954, and to the starting up of the second stage of those

extensions during 1955. The third stage which is hoped to be completed within the next month or two.

The new plant known as the 2 ammonia plant at Modderfontein, has a designed capacity of 150,000 tons of ammonia/60,000 tons of nitric acid and 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per annum, the total capital cost, excluding working capital, being nearly 25,000,000. Work on this project has started in 1948 and it was only in 1954 and 1955 that we began to receive a return on this large investment. The planning of further expansion of nitrogen capacity has reached an advanced stage and a project for the extension of a 2 ammonia plant at Modderfontein has been approved in principle.

The different sections of our new plant at Umbogintwini for the manufacture of ethoxine, solvents and plasters were started up satisfactorily during the latter half of 1955 and early 1956. The plant has had to operate initially at a comparatively low and uneconomic rate of output, but this position should improve steadily from now on as demand production approach the levels for which the plant was designed.

Ynide Division

Our paint department has continued to increase its turnover and profits. So far as leathercloth is concerned, this industry started both overseas and in South Africa with the manufacture of what was regarded as an imitation of, and substitute for, leather. With the advent of plastic coated products, and plastic sheet and film, the plastics are no longer imitation but are a range of new products in their own right and we have re-named our department our Ynide Division, 'Ynide' being the name of one of our main products. It has been decided to modernize and extend the plant in the Ynide Division to enable us to improve and widen the range of our products.

Our Klipspruit cyanide factory operated satisfactorily throughout the year up to the middle of the year when gas available from the Johannesburg Municipal Sewage Works. The second extension at Klipspruit, which is a coal gasification plant, should be brought into production during the second half of the year and in addition to increasing our cyanide output, should enable us to maintain a steady rate of output.

The demand for carbide, both in the local and export markets, increased during 1955 and, in spite of competition in some export markets, the output and financial results of our subsidiary, Rand Carbide, Limited, show an appreciable improvement.

Titanium Dioxide Pigments

It has recently been decided that we would join with British Titan Products Limited, in the establishment in South Africa of the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigments. This undertaking will be established at Umbogintwini on a portion of the site of our existing factory, from which it will draw its requirement of sulphuric acid. The other main raw material used in titanium dioxide manufacture is ilmenite which occurs fairly widely in the sands of the Natal South coast.

From the foregoing combined with the statement which I made to shareholders last year, it will be evident that the company and its subsidiaries are now reaping the benefit of the large capital expansion programme upon which we embarked some years ago, and that we are now undertaking further major extension schemes to keep pace with the developments in Southern Africa, both in the Union and the Central African Federation.

I would like to conclude these comments with an expression of appreciation and thanks to the management and executives at all levels and to all other employees throughout the group of companies who have rendered loyal service during the past year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Report

Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd.

Mr. J. K. Michie's Review of Activities

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED, was held on June 29 in London.

MR. J. K. MICHIE, chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from the chairman's circulated statement.

"On the trading side of our business 1955 was again a disappointing year. The difficulties arising from the continued trend towards Government trading in some quarters remain, and they have affected both exports from and imports into our normal trading areas. The volume of our own business has therefore fallen, and this is reflected in a considerable reduction in borrowings from the bankers.

"Income from our investments has again made an increased contribution to our profits, which total £206,420, against £457,262 for 1954. After taxation, depreciation, and other provisions there is a balance of £155,225, against £141,400, which has been disposed of as set out in the profit and loss account.

"A new appropriation is £30,000 to create a contingencies reserve fund, which we consider to be a desirable form of reserve to have in this uncertain world. Dividend distributions are unchanged.

"During 1955 fresh investments were made in the United Kingdom, in the Middle East, and in Canada.

Overseas Activities

"BURMA.—Due to a good book of orders at the beginning of the year, our trading operations in Burma in 1955 were overhauled reasonably successful, but for the reasons I have given prospects are distinctly less good. The exchange of rice for capital and consumer goods, some of which are neither suitable nor necessary, have been the order of the year, and our paper Burmese surplus has been largely disposed of. That policy, however, does not produce cash, and there are signs that the Government for good practical reasons wishes to revert as far as possible to sales for foreign currencies which they can use as they wish. From this change we would hope to benefit.

"One result of recent policy has been an increasing stringency in Burma's foreign exchange resources, from which we, amongst others, are suffering *inter alia* in an inability to get previous profits repatriated. This matter has our continuous attention.

"The joint venture, in which our subsidiary the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, participates continues to expand its operations, and a new refinery near Rangoon is expected to be on 'stream' at the end of this year.

"GRAND MOTORS, LIMITED, again functioned satisfactorily.

"INDIA.—Trading was on a limited basis and margins were small.

"PAKISTAN.—Results unfortunately showed a considerable loss arising from the revaluation of the Pakistan rupee. Although conditions are, in any way, prospects for this year are much more encouraging.

"HONGKONG.—Our branch again failed to pay its way. The whole pattern of the trade in Hongkong is changing, and considerable adjustments of policy may be necessary.

"JAPAN.—Our Tokyo branch achieved an increased volume of trade but still failed to balance expenses. Prospects for 1956 are somewhat brighter.

"SIAM.—We are now on a limited business, hence on our own account. Future business is anticipated to be

difficult and long-term prospects are uncertain. Results for 1955 were poor.

"SINGAPORE.—The vagaries of the tea market and the consequential variations on the export duty had considerable repercussions outside the tea industry itself. Our two subsidiaries, however, E. B. Cressy and Company, Limited, and Darley Butler and Company, Limited, had a reasonably successful year.

"MIDDLE EAST.—1955 was a difficult year for the associated companies in this area. Bad harvests reduced purchasing power, so no work was scarce, while the water conservation and irrigation schemes in hand are not yet operative. Some benefits from these will accrue this year, but major results are not likely until 1956 onwards.

"For financial and administrative reasons it was mutually decided by Shimney's (1948), Limited, and our view that they should dispose of their majority interests in W. J. Miller and Company, Limited, to Steel Brothers and this was done, taking effect from January 1, 1956. These companies have various agencies for engineering and industrial plantwork.

"This re-arrangement proved to work well, but it increased considerably our direct investment in Iraq. Given reasonably stable conditions, about which we are optimistic, we have reason to believe that results for 1956 will be satisfactory.

"EAST AFRICA.—We are glad to be able to report continued progress by our associate company A. Baumann and Company, Limited, who have now increased their capital by 50%. The same issues of ordinary and preference shares exist.

"STEEL BROTHERS' (AFRICA) FORESTS, LIMITED, increased its profit considerably in 1955, and the outlook for this year is promising.

"CANADA.—We have no reason to be other than optimistic about our longer term prospects in Canada, where our investments are now considerable.

United Kingdom

"CARBUTT AND COMPANY (1928), LIMITED.—This company's principal business is in iron, importing, milling, grinding, etc., and the continuous fall in prices throughout the year automatically curtailed the volume of trade and made a loss inevitable. The credit squeeze and the stockpiling by consumers, shops, and traders, and prices are now more stable and prospects are better.

"CONDÉS PLAZA RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LIMITED (formerly Staggart & Evans, Ltd.) I am glad to say improved its position not only by increasing its profit for the year, but by adding considerably to the volume and variety of its business.

"PETER'S PROPERTIES, LIMITED.—The company's pilot plant is now in operation and its staff is in contact with a number of potential users.

"Negotiations are also in progress with overseas interests with the view to making agreements to exploiting the use of its products in a wider field, and we hope to have more to tell you next year.

"EXPANDED PERITE, LIMITED.—We have recently opened a new interest in a small company engaged in the manufacture of high grade refractory material, which we believe has a sound future ahead of it.

"GAS PROSPECTING IN LAOS.—It has been our intention to continue to prospect, have been upland, and we are now arranging for a second well to be drilled in Laos, in which we are hopeful of finding gas in commercial quantities if not also oil.

"As you will have gathered, prospects are varying and subject to influences not entirely within our control. It is, however, our policy to concentrate on our most prospects and to eliminate the sections of our business which is proved for any reason to carry risks of out of proportion to the likely benefits.

The reports of the accounts are appended.

Company Report

The Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd.
Captain the Hon. Charles Waterhouse
Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 27 in London.

CAPTAIN THE HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, C.B., M.P., chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from the chairman's review, which had been circulated with the report and accounts:—

During the year ended March 31, 1956, the operations of the company and its subsidiary, The Zambesia Investment Company, Limited, have continued satisfactorily. A total net profit of £89,029 was realized, as compared with £166,807 for the period of 15 months previously to the previous accounts. During this period of 15 months to March 31, 1955, the board were able to take advantage of exceptional opportunities which it was realized would not present themselves every year. Accordingly a proportion of the profits earned during that period was utilized to increase the group reserves.

It will be recalled that the total net profits realized during the years ended December 31, 1952, and December 31, 1953, were £67,709 and £71,401 respectively. It should also be noted that the market value of the group's quoted investments increased during the year from £3,109,082 at March 31, 1955, to £3,769,321 at March 31, 1956, and that during this period the total reserves increased from £557,661 to £606,812.

The Year's Results

The results for the year ended March 31, 1956, reveal a "small" before taxation, of £68,820 in the parent company and £121,666 in the subsidiary (total of £190,485), as compared with £195,214 and £112,827 respectively to total of £308,041 for the previous accounting period of 15 months.

After making provision for current taxation, allowing for the adjustment of taxations respectively of the previous years, transferring the sum of £50,000 from general reserve, and bringing into account the balance brought forward at March 31, 1955, a balance of £119,822 remained available for distribution to the parent company. Out of this sum an interim dividend of 10% less tax has been paid, and provision has been made for payment of the proposed final dividend of 13% less tax, making a total distribution of 23% for the year.

As has already been announced in the Press, the board have decided to issue a further £25,000 of the

quoted share capital which was placed at the disposal of the directors by special resolution of the members dated July 9, 1954. The new shares will be offered at par to members on the register at April 27, 1956, in the proportion of one new share for every complete £10 of ordinary stock held at that date.

In order to ensure that the benefits attaching to this issue accrue fairly to all holders of the company's shares, not applied for, small fractions of shares will be allotted to the company's associate, Tanganyika Holdings Limited, and sold by that company on the market. The difference between the issue price of par and the net sale price will be paid over in due course to those stockholders entitled to receive it. The proceeds of the issue will assist your company to play its part in the development of Central Africa in which its associates are engaged.

Subsidiary Company

The profit of The Zambesia Investment Company Limited, after provision for taxation of profit and current years, was £63,933, and this profit has been added to the balance carried forward from the previous year, which is thereby increased from £162,787 to £226,715. In addition a surplus of £50,673, realized from a change of investments, has been credited to a capital reserve account.

During the period a further sum of £88,488 was advanced by the parent company to the investment company on account.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED. The principal assets of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, consist of shares and debentures in the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and the Bequaert Railway Company. After providing for taxation, the consolidated results of Tanganyika Concessions Limited for the year ended July 31, 1955, show a profit of £3,018,30, again exceeding the record profit attained in the previous year. Provision was made for the payment of dividends of 5% on the preference shares and 70% of the ordinary stock (both lots), leaving a balance unappropriated of £2,220,000.

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LIMITED. The share capital of Tanganyika Holdings Limited is held as to 50% each by our company and by Tanganyika Concessions Limited, and each company has advanced the sum of £375,000 on interest-free loan account. The main interests of Tanganyika Holdings Limited, comprise shareholdings in Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited, and Zanganshi Copper Mining Company Limited (in which a direct interest of 6.6% and an indirect participation of 30% of the ordinary shares of Rhodesia Finance and Exploration, a subsidiary of Southern Rhodesia, and a substantial holding in Kenyan Gold Areas, Limited).

The report and accounts were approved.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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Company Report

The Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, Limited

Mr. Gerard D'Erlanger, Chairman

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 1st in London.

MR. GERARD D'ERLANGER, C.B.E., A.C.S. (the chairman) presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The trading profits of the group outside Argentina have advanced to £190,699 but this is offset by the receipt of dividends from our Argentine stocks amounting to £183,200. Variations in other items in profit and loss account result in a decrease of £5,522 to £23,322 in the net profit for the year.

The shareholders' meeting for 1955 was held in our principal operating subsidiary, The Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited.

The statement then reviewed the group's activities in Argentina and continued:

"Union of South Africa The price of South African cattle exports during 1955 remained the same as during the previous two years. The profit earned by the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, is, however, less than during 1954, the decline being principally due to a reduction in shipments, and losses on silver, which weighed approximately 5,000 tons less than during the previous year.

The volume of extract produced by the company is a little more than during 1954 and with the decline in shipments stocks rose to about 14,800 tons at the

December, 1955, which, although higher than usual, was not excessive.

After reviewing the group's activities in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, the statement referring to the United Kingdom, continued:

A contraction in the input of hides by the herring tanning industry was reflected in a reduced volume of sales. The Caldera and Mersey Extract Company, Limited, in view of the difficult conditions confronting the tanning industry, profit was satisfactory.

The actual results achieved in 1955 in terms of net profit attributable to the Forestal Company are not satisfactory, and I must draw your attention to the less favourable aspects of the situation which have developed considerably since the end of the year.

The first five months of the year have seen a deep recession particularly in the United Kingdom, one of our most important markets. As in previous reviews, and particularly in last year's review, I have referred to the impact which substitutes for leather are having upon the heavy leather tanning industry. The seriousness of this impact is becoming increasingly apparent. Whilst I recognize that substitutes for leather are not a permanent condition to look and believe that a future boom will be possible in goods which are made upon the heavy leather industry and that on a not too long-term view the permanent loss which has been suffered in some of the world fields will be made up by the development of new markets.

It is clear, above all, that for the immediate future during this phase of readjustment to changing conditions on which we have entered, your company must conserve its resources to the utmost. For this reason, that your board have felt prudent to recommend a final ordinary dividend of 9%.

The report was adopted.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



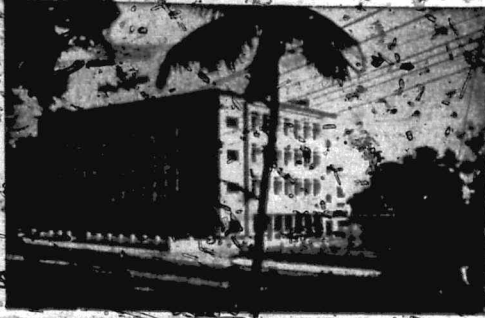
	1954	1955
Revenue	1,904 million units	11,093 million units
Operating Costs	1,5 million units	61,837 million units
Profit		214 million units

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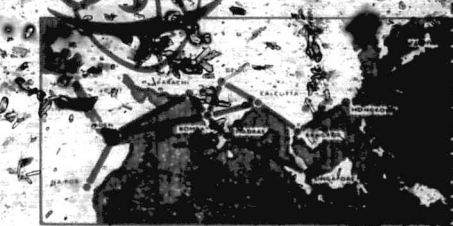
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