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Thursday, July 19, 1956

Vol. 32

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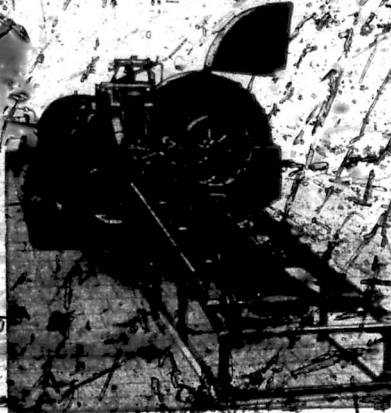
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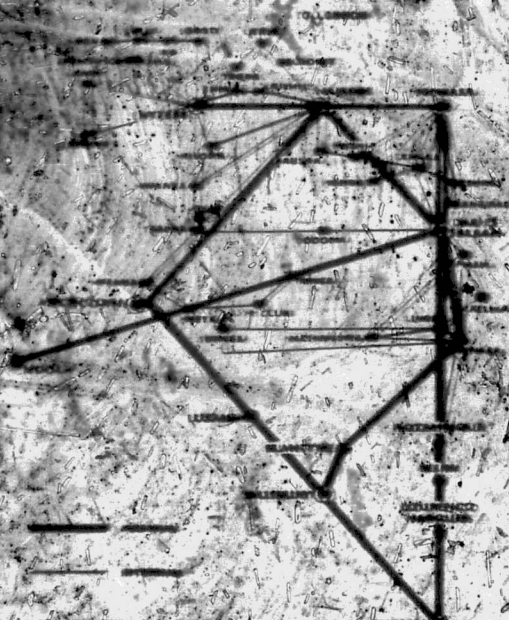
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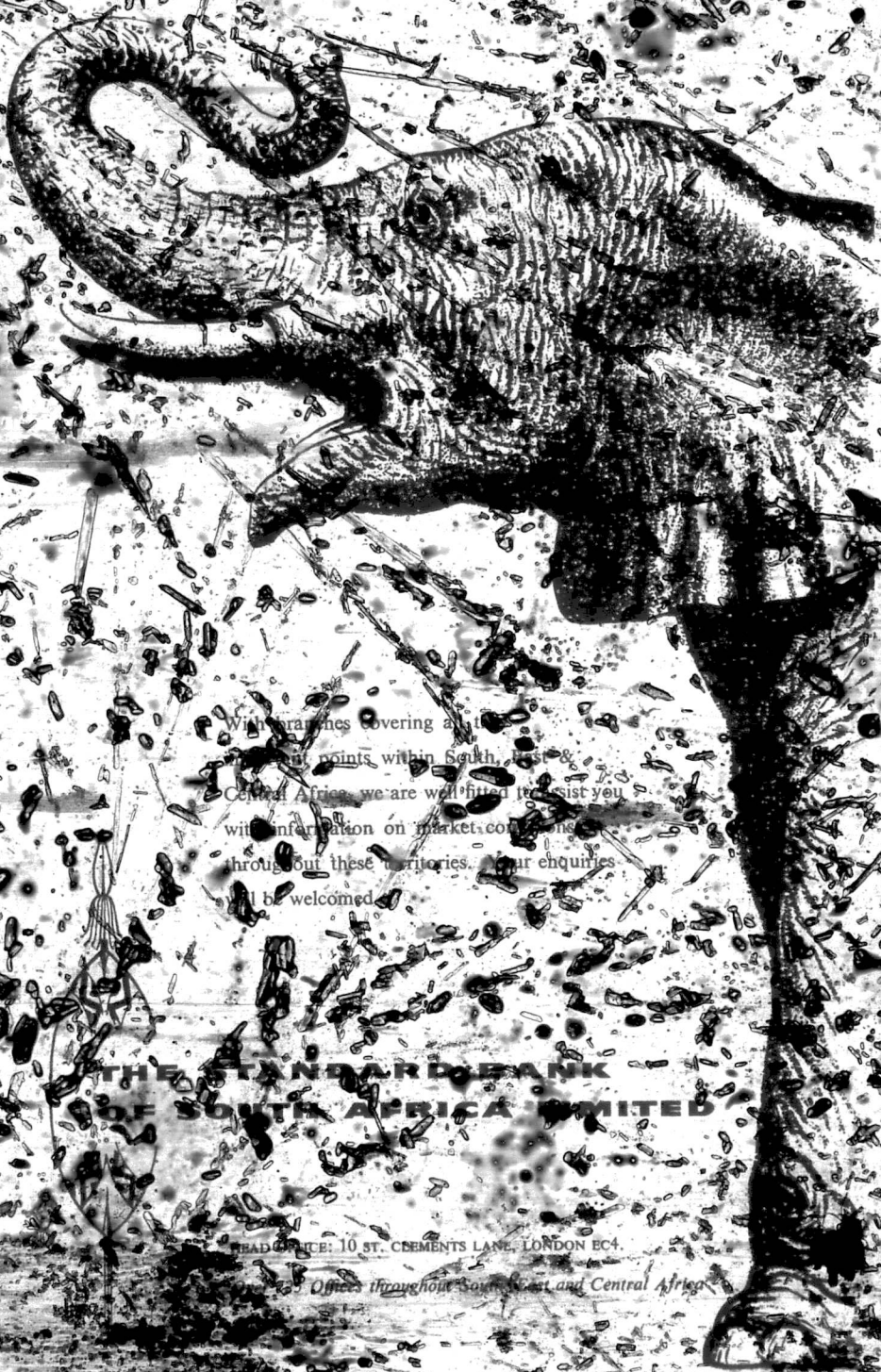


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Founding Editor
F. S. Joelson

MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA'S GREAT mistake is not only that it has wasted many valuable opportunities in recent years, encouraged the growth of racialism among Africans, and split the European non-official community, but that it has not shown sufficient support to wise and forward-looking policies. Bearing these facts in mind, it may be said with certainty that Mr. E. B. Mbari does not exaggerate when he states in a letter published on another page that this is a critical time for his country and that if the chance of right political action be not taken now, it will not recur. This letter is a Masterly exposition of East Africa generally, not merely of Kenya, and always stood for inter-racial peace and inter-territorial co-operation, and his timely plea for a better understanding and a more generous spirit in affairs ought to be heeded. Undoubtedly, there is a very real risk that the policies which have characterized the last few years may be continued mainly because these Europeans who have never been concerned to see out a leader capable of whom, and holding the trust of the non-official members of the Legislature of all races will appear content to allow matters to drift. Four times in four days last week, well-known and well-informed visitors from Kenya told us that they expected little change among the fourteen European elected members returned to the Legislature by the general election two months hence. That is an alarming prospect for few Kenyans have considered that the country has been well represented. By no stretch of the imagination can some of the elected members be said to have earned public confidence. Indeed, the retirement of about half of them might have been viewed with relief. Half of the European non-official members, it will be remembered, were returned unopposed. On this occasion, fortunately, there will be no repetition of that

bad Kenya. On the contrary, some members, including some of the good members, may be defeated. In any case, the main causes being failure of moral courage, equilibrium, vacillation, contradiction and self-seeking. The best non-official opinion has not been faithfully, forcefully, consistently and constantly expressed. In other words, there has not been a firm leadership advocating the policies which the electorate might have been induced to support. It will be wondered that those who know most about the Legislature in the past four years — or the past eight for that matter — are now so unenthusiastic. Indeed, an extremely critical of what passed for European non-official leadership, far more critical than those who did not make it their business to study what was done and not done. Had there been good leadership Kenya would not now be so tragically split into factions. United Country Party whose founders and officers have not the courage to stand under its flag; a Federal Independence Party which has a vague abstraction and some extremely dangerous and a group of Independents who have issued moderate and constructive manifestos but who number only five of the present elected members; Asians divided into Muslims and non-Muslims, moderates and extremists; and Africans at least as divided as the non-Africans. There are out-and-out racians in a hurry, some almost certainly extremists who will do anything and probably prepared to do coercion in any convenient form. There are also imprudent

nationalists, who recognize that progress must depend upon the Africans' capability, experience, and worthiness, and the great mass of the people who are hearing politics are not satisfied to be led along the path of advancement by the European, they do not admit and trust.

In such a situation the overriding need is the emergence of a man in whom all the elements in all the cases could repose their trust and their hopes, a man who would feel alive, the true welfare of the Men of Kenya, a man who would not be diverted from that testing task by any pressures which might temporarily attract, would inevitably see the likelihood of an inter-racial approach to the problems which have to be solved. He would have to be seen by whom Africans, Asians and Arabs, no less than the European leaders, could say that such a man is not to be found. If, in essence, it were true, a general watering-down of the British community in Kenya, especially the British non-official community. Of course, there are Europeans of character and competence, no given the opportunity and firm backing, could render in a still more influential sphere services exceeding those which they have already given. Not long ago Kenyans were bewailing the failure of the Government to find a "good" (Secretary) yet the right man had been in the country for years. Mr. Windle quickly "went" when the well-known African promises of official whose duties might have been recognized less than Mr. Windle. How have you been able to do because they see and do what they think is right without regard to mere expediency of the non-official European community could similarly produce the man for the job and the right lieutenants.

Those who reject this contention must reconcile themselves to the fact that a policy of rabid racialism against Africans (for that will be the inevitable alternative to a non-official leadership which can speak for all the races, and steadily develop inter-racial faith and trust. The time for such unity has been left dangerously late already, but there is still time, the only just, if the right choice be made now. It must be made quickly, for by the latter part of this year at the latest can the non-official African election in March be properly campaigning for votes, and those who are certain to preach "Africa

for the Africans." Extremism is highly likely to win most, if not all of the seats, mainly partly to the folly of the Kenya Government in wrecking the wise proposals in regard to the franchise put forward by Mr. Oduho, its chosen commissioner, with strong African support. The Legislature itself will provide a platform for dangerous demagogues, the chief sufferers from whose malign propaganda will be the Africans. It is therefore to the advantage of the mass of Africans, no less than of Europeans and Asians, that a sound, experienced liberal leadership should be provided now. It will fall for a while for a cessation of private piques and quarrels, not least, for courage. It is a very real price to pay for the assuredly more far-reaching of the near future, and without the prospect of comparable advantage. With political stability at stake—that is to say the whole future of the country—this is no time for a vital program of State ship to the bank, let again. If the Congress-minded Africans will be given what ought to be denied them, and loyal Africans will be deprived of the encouragement on which they ought to be able to count. Never has the European community faced an election so fraught with risk to all as when it stands. Never has it so badly needed a leader, who, by the strength of his own beliefs, would attract the confidence of all the races.

Statements Worth Noting

Great Britain is in peril of poverty by stages. The battle against inflation is the new battle of the day. We have to halt rising prices, produce more of a quality and at prices that the world demands, and have no need to wait on time. If we do not do these things, our people's lives will be in a real danger. You regard it as a step back in the race. There is no international welfare state. — Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister.

Without the agreement of the people of Great Britain it would have been impossible to take on the coffee and cocoa export taxes or to avoid increase in other taxes. Removal of the coffee and cocoa duties meant possibly £14m. to the taxpayers of Great Britain. It means that I had to ask for £6m. and £10m. instead of £4m. — Mrs. E. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya.

Awards for gallantry to the Kenya Police during the Mau Mau emergency have numbered 52, including seven George Medals, two bars to George Medals, and over 40 Colonial Police Medals for Gallantry. — Mr. W. Cusack, Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya.

All doctors in the Medical Department, nursing sisters, and health visitors in Clinics have been told to save their time when asked about family planning. — Mr. W. S. Harstock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya.

No cause is more unpopular in modern Britain than the British cause. — Sir A. K. Chesterton.

Notes, By The Way

Italians Book the Business

ITALIAN COMPANIES have been awarded the two most valuable contracts for the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric power scheme, the total value of the work entrusted to them being some £35m. compared with about £10m. awarded at the same time to United Kingdom companies. Though some months ago, contracts totalling about £10m. were placed with a United Kingdom group. It must also be said that of the £10m. contract awarded to Italians for the transmission lines from Kariba nearly half will be spent on material from the United Kingdom. British civil engineering has nevertheless received a heavy blow, and that from a part of the Empire which has lent over backwards to do business with Great Britain ever since its pioneer days. The Italian companies may have had the advantage of the promise of financial or equivalent facilities from their Government, which must recognize the prestige and practical value of this success and which always wants to find work and seas for its surplus population. A large number of Italians will naturally be employed on the construction work at Kariba, and many of them will probably remain in the Federation when their contracts expire.

U.K. Not Gived a Living

THE LESSON BEHIND THE DECISION not to place the business in the United Kingdom should not be lost by those from Ministers down to obstructionists in the trade unions, who bear their share of responsibility for the high costs which now rule in this country and have consequently ruled out the British bidders. The outside world, including the strongly pro-British Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has no call to place orders in the United Kingdom when it can get much better terms and satisfactory service elsewhere. That is the "variable bill" which the misleaders of the workers of this country have to swallow, while the great civil engineering contractors swallow their chagrin. The same analysis that other countries are working harder, and sometimes better, and that they will get us until we get back to a full day's work for a good day's pay.

A Consequence of National Extravagance

ANOTHER REASON for the loss of the business to the U.K. is that extortionate taxation and Government policy have drained this country of the funds which ought to be available for overseas investment. Because Great Britain could not provide the loan capital for the Kariba project, as its promoters would have preferred, they had to turn to the World Bank. If it is the largest source of loan capital, to protect its investment, may well have stipulated that the lowest offers from responsible sources should be accepted, irrespective of the nationality of the tenderers. British failure to provide the loan certainly paved the way for the loss of the contracts. Used that elementary fact registers in the national mind and gives timid politicians the encouragement to deal more faithfully with the national house-keeping. Similar shocks must be expected; and each will improve the competitive power of non-British companies and groups for the future. The Windfall Sale has driven Rhodesians to a course which they must find distressing.

First Sudanese Ambassador

SAYED AWAD SATTI, who has this week been appointed the first Sudanese Ambassador in London, will be warmly welcomed, for here is a country that has no regard for the Sudanese, the hope that they will get a success rather than self-government, and a cordial willing-

ness to operate with the responsible leaders. The Ambassador can contribute greatly to mutual understanding, and it is to be hoped that Sayed Awad Satti, who has been Director of Education in the Sudan and previously a lecturer in mathematics at Gordon College, Khartoum, will prove to be the right man for this important post. He knows London well.

Predecessor's Stocking Speech

DR. URO, lately Sudan Agent in London, who was recalled to Khartoum a few days ago, will be remembered by some people for his strange behaviour just before his departure, at a dinner given by the Israeli community in honour of the Aga Khan. Because the Sudan had recently achieved independence, a London representative was accorded the privilege of replying for the guests. To the astonishment of many in the company, his theme was alleged British oppression and exploitation in the Sudan; he even used the words "slavery", and, for full measure, asserted that only one friend of the Sudan had then stood out, Egypt. To furnish a speech pad, so far as I can recall, never previously been made on a public occasion in London by any Sudanese. As the usual representative of his Government, the speaker might have been expected to show discretion, courtesy, and faithfulness in his references to Great Britain.

Mischievous and Malicious

IT WAS COMPLETELY FALSE to suggest that the Sudanese had ever been oppressed, exploited, and enslaved by the British, who, on the contrary, established peace in a country which had been torn by dissension, warfare, and large-scale slavery, decimated in population, and reduced to general misery. The British established peace and also provided administration, communications, education, and all kinds of technical services, and for the first time gave the Sudanese the benefits of order, prosperity, and enlightenment. To suggest that the truth about the Sudan had been Egypt was to mock the facts. But in the present context could be expected to know that the statements were nonsense. They were, it is true, received in silence by most of the hearers, but with applause by a few Egyptians and Indians. If Dr. Uro has not been sharply reprimanded already, he ought to be. It will be interesting to see what new appointment he receives from his new Prime Minister; and it would be interesting to know whether the date of his recall was advanced because of his mischievous and malicious speech.

Sixty-Five Years

MR. ERNEST HINCHLEY, joint governing director and vice-chairman of Keep Brothers, Ltd., of Birmingham, has, I hear, just completed 65 years of continuous association with that export merchant company, of which he is a life director. He has frequently visited South, Central, and East Africa, and has many business friends of old standing in those markets. Mr. Hinchley still attends his office every day. Has any shipper to East and Central Africa a longer record? I know at least one fairly close runner-up.

Not a Duet

PRESIDENT NASSER OF EGYPT used his eight-day visit to Jugoslavia to refer at a State luncheon to "the policy of oppression to which the Colonial Powers still cling in Africa and Asia". Marshal Tito, far from taking up the theme of "colonialism", praised Great Britain by inference when he mentioned the agreements concerning the Sudan and the Suez Canal. "models of how to solve even the greatest problems by peaceful means"

Economic Development of Tanganyika Territory

£100m. Needed in the Next 10 Years, Says Mr. T. N. Tyrrell

MR. T. N. TYRRELL read a paper on "Economic Development of Tanganyika" at the convention of the United Tanganyika Party held in Dar es Salaam.

He expressed the view that the advance in the territory of nine million inhabitants in the last seven or eight years had been unprecedented in the life of any people, and that progress in the next decade would overshadow anything that we now consider unprecedented as to make our present efforts appear puny in the extreme.

At least £100m. must be obtained by way of grants, long-term loans, and suspended-interest loans over the 10 years, he said, and a delegation of people able to put Tanganyika's case with strength to the Imperial Government should be sent to London. If H.M. Government as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory, could not give the necessary assurance, it should be asked to forward an application to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Tanganyika ought also to establish its own development corporation, on the lines of that created by Uganda. There is already a Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. Why should there not be a Tanganyika Development Corporation for the service of industry and commerce?

At its present form the Government was incapable of processing the need for agency.

Promotion System Criticized

The change of policy must be brought about at the earliest possible moment, by recognizing that the days have gone when appointment to the senior post of Member (or Minister) can be based on the basis of service in the administration or by promotion from the administration. A change over to a ministerial system must be made forthwith, this whether or not we have elections, and whether or not we have the men in Tanganyika.

"Appointments to a ministerial post must for some time be made on a contract basis, without any other attachment, and for a period of one year, without pension or other attachment, and experience.

"It will be necessary to search for the best man for the job, and this is a must in the case of Finance, Development, and Commerce. Work should be divorced from Development, leaving both free to concentrate on the specific job in hand.

"It would be unreasonable to put the non-official side of Government supported by an enthusiastic people, to a full recognition of the needs of the time only to be hampered by an out-of-touch and out-of-date policy of an official Government.

"It is again unreasonable to expect the civil servant, sheltered in a job for the greater part of his life, to follow the policy of an administration, forming his future prospect and pension rights on compliance with the policy and his ultimate masters, the colonial Office, to be able to stand up to the busy-busy of financial and political intrigue which occurs in the higher realms of international policy-making into which he is not to force himself, or for that matter, local policy-making which he today dictates more than ever by the people he expects to direct."

Coal and Pyrochlore

On the subject of mineral exploitation Mr. Tyrrell said:

"A market already exists in Great Britain for our coal which should be our first step in major mineral development. The railway necessary to bring that coal to the port of Mtwara could be built for something around £10m. That railway would not only carry coal but would so open up the Southern Province as further to justify the construction of the railway by the other freight carried. Providing communications are established, private enterprise will do the rest.

"A company is now engaged in the Mbeya area on the exploitation of pyrochlore, and it is no secret that other more expensive minerals are expected from this same concession as further progress is made by this company. Concessions have been granted to at least three other mining syndicates of repute for prospecting in various large areas of Tanganyika."

A discussion paper on franchise questions was submitted to the convention. It said, *inter alia*:

"It is very strongly recommended that a system of multiple voting should be adopted. It has the great advantages of permitting a qualitative franchise on the broadest basis. It also gives due recognition to those qualities in an individual which should entitle him or her to a greater say in the direction of the country's affairs.

Universal Franchise Unsuitable

"Universal adult franchise is not suitable to Tanganyika conditions at present, and therefore we should have a limited qualitative franchise based on residence, education, experience, public service, and character. In making this recommendation the following factors have been taken into account:

"(1) In Tanganyika at its present stage of development there is a wide diversity of social, educational, and cultural standards, and while African society ranges from the sophisticated peasant cultivators at one extreme to the travelled responsible professional man at the other, some kind of qualitative system is essential. There are similar ranges in other communities, but their extent is not so great.

"(2) It is in the interests of all the people of Tanganyika, and particularly so the African, that the candidate returned to the Legislative Council should be a person of standing and repute and possessed of qualities which will enable him to represent the people. Unless there is a qualitative franchise there is a real danger that universal adult franchise would mean that an inexperienced electorate, having had little or no contact with the outside world, and as yet unaware of the principles of government, would give its support to the candidate most promising to it, and least scrupulous about the promises he is prepared to make.

"(3) Although a qualitative franchise with a multiple vote will result in a limitation of the electorate, the number of persons entitled to vote and the number eligible for multiple votes will increase in direct relation to the speed at which those who will at first be disfranchised are able to raise their educational and economic status.

"(4) In view of the rapid progress being made in most areas of the Territory and the value placed upon economic development, it is a matter of the greatest importance that without prejudicing the interests of those who still live in traditional tribal communities, men of proved character and those prepared to accept responsibility outside the purely tribal sphere should be enabled to exert an influence on the electorate appropriate to their standing and attachments.

Multiple Votes

"The reasons outlined above for adopting a system of limited qualitative franchise with multiple votes have been very largely taken from the Kenya White Paper No. 39 of 1955-56."

"A maximum of three votes was suggested. The paper also said:

"Any system for the representation of the people should have a unifying effect. This is best achieved by creating a system which binds together within the individual a feeling of identity with all the people of Tanganyika. It will be a slow process, but unless each voter has some conception of citizenship and loyalty to Tanganyika the vote will be a disorganizing rather than a unifying influence. Without these two conceptions it is impossible to further racial or even tribal interests as opposed to the general interests of all the people of Tanganyika."

"What is aimed at in the common voters' roll, not a divided racial roll, is the setting of a neighbouring territory. A common roll is a unifying device and makes it necessary for a candidate when electing himself to appeal to all electors. It makes it impossible for an appeal to be made to a single racial group on emotional or any other grounds."

"For the time being each constituency should be a three-member constituency. This means that there will be an African, an Asian, and a European candidate in each constituency, and that each elector should vote for each candidate. This temporary expedient is necessary because the three races have not yet reached the stage at which common roll elections without reservations would result in the election of the best man for the job."

British Empire Society for The Blind

Heartening Progress in East and Central Africa

MAGNIFICENT WORK is being done throughout the Colonial Empire by the British Empire Society for the Blind, the annual report of which for 1955-56 (obtainable from 121, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1) gives many striking facts about its achievements since it was established six years ago.

The founders then estimated that there were about one million blind in the Colonial territories concerned, and that three-quarters of that blindness was preventable. Careful surveys, almost always made in co-operation with the local Government, have justified both the original estimate and the confidence that this great problem can be brought under control.

This applies known to be about 152,000 blind in East Africa and 100,000 in Central Africa. Cataract is the main cause of blindness in 27 Colonial territories, and trachoma in 26. In the highest blindness rate, sometimes amounting to one-third of the whole population, occurs where river blindness, which results from the fly-borne disease of onchocerciasis, is endemic. This scourge is controlled by destroying the simulium fly, which transmits it, and dramatic results have been achieved in Africa by treating infected rivers with insecticide. Dr. Geoffrey Crisp, leader of the Society's entomological team which has been investigating this grave problem, is about to publish a book detailing the results of three years of intensive research.

Possibilities of Cure and Prevention

As a result of a two-year survey in Kenya, Dr. R. D. Calcott reports that nearly half of the cases of blindness in that country are due to cataract, which is curable, and that nearly three-quarters of the other cases are due to conditions which might be prevented. There are in Kenya between 65,000 and 70,000 totally or practically blind persons, or one in every 88 in the population, about 10% are children, and 25% men or women of working age. Dr. Calcott considers that the appropriate measures could reduce blindness by at least one-fifth in five years.

Much pioneer work has been done on training blind peasants in Africa, people who had hitherto been condemned to a life of pathetic dependency, which made them a misery to themselves and a burden to their communities.

By methods appropriate to the standards of their own neighbourhood, blind peasant farmers are being trained in Kenya and blind village artisans and cultivators in Central and West Africa. These new centres are strikingly unlike traditional schools and workshops for the blind; the buildings are simple, often thatched huts which can be erected for a few pounds, the blind trainees use hoes and hammers rather than Braille frames and textbooks. The life and amenities of each centre are those of the villages from which the students come and to which they will return after training.

A programme which will combine the experience of six African territories in training about 1,200 people for various rural occupations is to be worked out during the next three years. In that connexion Mr. John Wilson, the blind director of the society, travelled some 20,000 miles through Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the two Rhodesias, Bechuanaland, and Nyasaland.

During the year the society extended its operations to include Southern Rhodesia, bringing the whole Federation within its sphere. It estimates that there are 61,300 blind in Southern Rhodesia, 15,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 18,400 in Nyasaland, alarming blindness rates, particularly among children, are reported from some parts of the region. In the past six years the number of schools and training centres for the blind in the area has increased from four to 12, and those institutions now accommodate more than 500 blind students.

In four years 60 acres of overgrown, swampy land near the disused Bwana Mkuuba mine have been developed by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind into one of the most effective schools and training centres for the blind in Africa. At the end of 1955 the school had 74 children and 21 blind adult pupils. In addition to the student teachers, several of whom completed courses during the year.

The children, whose working day lasts from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., learn, in addition to normal classroom subjects, the basic occupations of African life. They practise simple handi-crafts, and in their own gardens and on the school's small holding grow vegetables and fruit, and care for goats and poultry. The blind adults, for whom a separate workshop of the Copperbelt is being built, live and work, some with their wives and families, in a separate compound. With their African huts, vegetable gardens, poultry and animals, these blind men and women resemble a typical village community.

Visitors' Favourable Impressions

The following account by a recent visitor communicates some of the spirit and impact of this remarkable school:

"A blind boy showed us round. He knew everything and everybody, and carried on a voluble conversation in three languages. We saw blind children on the parade ground climbing ropes, swinging on high trapezes; these youngsters are tough and fit, and would give a good account of themselves in any village rough-and-tumble. We saw blind men thatching a hut, making furniture, and building a poultry shed. We saw blind women preparing food and cooking it in clay pots over an open fire. It is impossible to believe that four years ago this place was a deserted swamp, and that these active and self-confident people were helpless victims of one of Africa's most dreaded scourges.

"Mr. Geoffrey Salisbury, the member of our overseas staff who, working under the Northern Rhodesia Society, helped to build and develop this school, has now returned to the United Kingdom, where, before proceeding to his next assignment in Africa he is writing a book on the story of this achievement at Bwana Mkuuba. Mr. Tom Poole has taken charge of the school pending the appointment of a permanent principal. Mr. Robert Young, a blind Rhodesian who came to England three years ago for training, has returned to Northern Rhodesia as a fully-qualified craft instructor."

Teachers trained at Bwana Mkuuba have already established three village centres in the Northern Province and Barotseland, which together accommodate 82 blind students.

The Dutch Reformed Church (pioneer of work for the blind in Central Africa) has blind children in its school at Magwero. Of its 283 past pupils, 48 have become teachers, 17 evangelists, 26 basket-makers, eight agricultural workers, and seven housewives. Of the 200 who returned to their villages, 75 are now self-supporting and another 85 would have been so if after-care facilities had been available.

Training Centres in Nyasaland

The Nyasaland Society for the Blind envisages the establishment of two rural training centres each year for the next three years. Each centre will provide an unpretentious workshop where blind adults will be trained and employed as village craftsmen, and will also be the base from which an African social worker will maintain contact with up to 100 blind home workers in the neighbourhood.

Articles will be made from local materials for local markets, and among the trades proposed are the making of clay tiles, pots and bricks, nets, and mending, upholstery, mattress-making, and leatherwork. African staff for these centres will be trained at Bwana Mkuuba.

The Rhodesian Society for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has recently built in Bulawayo a magnificent school for the disabled, one section of which could accommodate all blind European children in the Federation. That society, which has branches throughout the territory, already provides Braille literature apparatus and talking books and gives financial and administrative help to other voluntary organizations.

The African Society for the Blind and Physically Defective, founded in 1948 by an African who was shocked by the condition of disabled town beggars, has a workshop in Bulawayo where eight blind and 11 disabled Africans are employed.

In Kenya a training centre for blind peasant cultivators was established at Kolsana, near Malakisi, in Western Kenya. This centre, financed by Kenya branch and managed by the Salvation Army, is a practical experiment to adapt training methods to tribal conditions.

The Uganda Foundation for the Blind, to which Sir Clutha Mackenzie is acting as executive officer, has reached its target of £50,000. Tanganyika and Zanzibar have also begun work for the blind.

Letter to the Editor

Sir Eboo Pirbhai on Kenya's Problems Plea for Co-operation and Courage

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—With a general election due in Kenya in September, a steady and mischievous campaign is being waged to wreck the Lyttelton Plan for co-operation by all races in the Government of Kenya. This campaign is being organized by small vocal groups who are unwilling to realize that conditions in Africa today are vastly different from those obtaining a quarter of a century ago. The politics of these groups are based on self-interest, and they are concerned not with the general good of Kenya, but in fostering political glamour and personal aggrandizement.

One of the main planks in their political platform is that the Lyttelton Plan is "appeasement," a betrayal of British interests, and "the beginning of the end in Kenya." This is part of their policy of ignoring the very natural aspirations of the African people to play a proper part in the full development of a country which holds out great promise of prosperity.

The Lyttelton Plan is not appeasement, but one of the finest examples of practical politics proposed for the governance of a territory whereby all the inhabitants, irrespective of race or colour, can find a basis for co-operation and mutual respect.

Responsible elements in all communities in Kenya have accepted not only the precepts but the spirit of the Lyttelton Plan. They realize that this plan for the constitutional development of Kenya is not only workable but is the only answer if all the inhabitants of the Colony are to live in harmony without the upsurge of the nationalisms which are so tragically apparent throughout the African continent today.

The Lyttelton Plan was conceived with the knowledge that unless some form of co-operation between the races was secured, the only result would be distrust and disharmony, with their inevitable effect on the economic life of the Colony.

It is strange that the active critics of the plan have failed to put forward counter proposals other than the domination of one race by another, a conception of government which is totally alien to the British way of life and the policies of Her Majesty's Colonial Office, and which will be rigorously opposed by the 10 million Africans in Kenya.

It is this fear of domination which the Lyttelton Plan seeks to remove, and in Kenya we realize that the only way to overcome this fear is to make a tangible contribution to the greater participation by Africans in the Government of the Colony. Such greater participation must come sooner than later, for no one yet, except at the expense of wholesale bloodshed and horror, has succeeded in putting back the clock of history.

The opponents of the Lyttelton Plan can only blame. They blame the Colonial Office for attempting to find a solution to the complex pattern of life in Kenya today; they blame the Labour Government and its Ministers for setting too fast a pace for African political development; they blame the Kenya Government for even considering the moderate proposals from Whitehall; they blame the Conservative Party for not taking a "strong enough line" on matters affecting political life and Kenya; and they blame the liberal and moderate elements in Kenya itself for even considering the Lyttelton Plan. This constant nagging is not constructive, and it is creating distrust not only in Kenya but in the neighbouring territories, where 13 million Africans can be influenced by what happens in Kenya.

The great need in East Africa, so rightly stressed in the Report of the Royal Commission, is for the closer integration of the three territories. East is inter-

dependent upon the other, and the proper economic development of the great land mass that is East Africa demands close co-operation and understanding. The headlines that the vocal minorities look for and receive in the Press in Kenya and also overseas do incalculable harm to Kenya and East Africa by recreating fears and distrusts.

Nobody will deny that the European communities in Kenya have contributed in full measure to the betterment of the African. Their record of settlement and development over the past 50 years must be respected. It has been liberal and progressive, and the Kenya Government's plans—currently severely hampered by lack of capital—for betterment socially, educationally, and in the spheres of agriculture and industry can provide a model for many countries. It would be indeed a pity if the current internal bickering among the European community were to destroy these great achievements, which have been made possible with Asian and African co-operation.

The rapidly changing circumstances in Africa are essential for each community to play its own part in creating harmony and unity of purpose between the races, without which proper progress will be hampered or indeed halted.

And if the opportunity of the right action is not taken now, it will not recur. This is indeed a critical time for

Savey Hotel,
London.

Yours faithfully,

EBOO PIRBHAJ

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Points from Letters

Dangers of Ignorance

— "DISCONTENT IS SPREADING among the non-Kikuyu at what they consider to be the disproportionate advantages which the Kikuyu are reaping as a direct result of their rebellion. Every time a literate non-Kikuyu picks up a local newspaper he reads of the benefits of land consolidation, land conservation, and land improvement in the Kikuyu country, and of plans for large-scale growing of coffee, pyrethrum, tea, pineapples, and other crops which will bring great wealth to a tribe whose wholesale disloyalty has done incalculable damage. Much good work continues all over the Colony, but nothing like the same emphasis is placed upon it, and it is not surprising that say, the Kambari and the Nyanza tribes think that revolt has paid for nothing. Why does our procrastinating Government not take the commonsense course of constantly emphasizing what is being done outside the Kikuyu reserves?"

Overdose of Politics

"EVERY EXPERIENCED EAST AFRICAN must agree with your emphatic reiteration that our troubles are due largely to overdoses of politics for Africans who are nothing like ready for such medicine. Politicians in Great Britain who are anxious to divert attention from the truth find all sorts of plausible excuses for Mau Mau: it arose from land-grabbing by Europeans; from the high living standards of European settlers; from the juxtaposition of wealth in Nairobi and lack of it in the Kikuyu tribal areas. Nonsense! Mau Mau was the product of perverted politics preached by self-seeking Kikuyu agitators, who already set up schools to breed hate of the white man through a system of deliberate lies. If I had to define the origin of Mau Mau in two words, I should say 'pernicious politics.' Africans must have political outlets, but it behoves us to be clear-sighted and cautious, and not to suppose, as many have a great tendency to do, that a few African demagogues are representative of their people."

M.P.s. Want Intervention in E. Africa. And British Investors in British Territories

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION between Mr. Harold Fraser, Conservative M.P. and Mr. James Johnson, a Socialist member of the House of Commons, took place in a recent "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

Their exchanges here given in a very abbreviated form were on the following lines:

Mr. Johnson: "We are agreed that East Africa needs a large amount of capital investment."

Mr. FRASER: "Jimmy Johnson, you are a Socialist, naturally slightly more starry-eyed than I am on the Colonial sums are involved to carry out the Government's report, and the funds available is very great. We've simply got to build up the African middle class, and there are, in a modified form, colossal possibilities in East Africa."

Mr. JOHNSON: "But why do you say that East Africa alone wants £100m. more in harbours and railways in the next five years? About the credit squeeze, I'm worried whether the City of London - your City businessmen - can find this money. If they don't, you leave the field wide open for West German capital, American capital, and other sources. If Holland can capital to East Africa, she'll need her own technicians to work there; she'll want Dutch locomotives used, not those made in Denmark and Darlington."

Need for Surplus

Mr. FRASER: "Unless we have a surplus here, to invest, we cannot make any investment." That surprises Mr. Macmillan's point, that despite though it is - and it's certainly having its effect in Nairobi now - we've got to have the squeeze until we start building up that surplus. I'm glad that in the House of Commons Socialists and Conservatives have signed a joint motion drawing attention to the need of large sums of money to be created for investment in the Colonies."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Dependent peoples are scared and suspicious of money coming in out of one particular nation. They'd be much happier if the money came from national origins. They'd sooner see Wouter bank notes and United Nations aid, and they'd like it to come in with no lies."

Mr. FRASER: "Money always has ties to it. As you said a moment ago, if you bring in Dutch investments you'll get Dutch locomotives. That's why it is so very important that this country should generate a surplus which we can put down in East Africa."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Hear, hear! But whoever gives the money, it's really important to have full African participation. In West Africa I found U.A.C.C. Kofis and Costas, not merely having African managers at lower levels, but Africans even on the board. If we're going to integrate East Africa as a priority, we must dispel suspicion. We must have Africans coming in with us as a going concern."

Mr. FRASER: "I agree, and that there is African suspicion. But one can't create a surdy bogus situation where one has an African on the board merely as a political front. We must have the African up to scratch a point and quickly, so that he can fulfil a function on the board."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Well, nobody wants a stooge, merely because he has black skin. We must spend much more money on equipping the African in a technical and academic sense, to stand up, sit down and speak alongside his European cousins."

Mr. FRASER: "I agree, but if I may be rather more Material in my approach than you, the great thing is to build up the real wealth of East Africa; and of course the Africans are to participate. I have a forecast of potential cash crops by 1974 which suggests an increase in timber production from 2,000 in Kenya to 110,000 tons a year, a threefold increase in tea, a fourfold increase in coffee production. The problem in East Africa is the smallness of the present educated persons. We've got to concentrate on creating teachers and more chairs to take responsibility."

Mr. JOHNSON: "I'm not asking for a million pounds, but I want a comprehensive education system to be enormously wasteful at the bottom and all the way up, where you'll never get the Africans in this economic field to hold their own and then supply in the political field which is feared for the 1960s."

Mr. FRASER: "I think that is true, but it's a question of what can be done, not of what should be done."

Mr. JOHNSON: "The technical college in Nairobi with its 100 students of African technicians in the next few years, and we are developing a technical system which can absorb these students and train in the near future. It's really important to ensure that the Africans most pull together amongst themselves, so that we don't want too much assistance from so much assistance."

Mr. FRASER: "I wouldn't agree there on that. What is worrying at the moment is that these three territories, far from moving together, seem to be moving further apart."

Mr. JOHNSON: "I don't see how we can do anything to help the poorer. It's really a bit of the better-off, the wealthier, the more advanced western people to help these backward, poorer African nations. If the better-off people work together and pull together as a class, it's a good thing. I quite agree. Political integration, a dynamic life, a life which is possible, is into more dynamic life, a life which is a life, a life, a life."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Hear, hear!"

Mr. FRASER: "I think that the railways, customs, and the ports of these three should be regarded as a unit, not as three separate entities."

Mr. JOHNSON: "I listen to you as if I were talking to you, but you make me think of Harold Laski and his views. He was believed as a Socialist a functional democracy, that the people themselves, at the bottom, look for their own development, their own potential."

Mr. FRASER: "I don't see you in the light of the so-called 'middle class', do you hope that after this talk you will have a change of heart, so that you were at the beginning, as it is, I think, so that you shall see about that. We believe in arms and peace. We've an ethical basis to what we intend to do, but the time when it comes to do it, it can work just as hard with our weapons and our efforts to us as anybody on the other side of the House."

Mr. JOHNSON: "I think that's perfectly true, Jimmy, but what we want to see - I think both sides of the House are determined to see - is that there should be more concentration on British wealth in British areas."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Hear, hear!"

University of Khartoum

Full Status Decried by Sudan Parliament

A Bill converting the University College of Khartoum into a university has been passed by both Houses of the Sudanese Parliament and submitted for assent to the five Supreme Councillors in whom the presidential powers are vested.

The special relationship with London University, introduced in 1947, will cease, except in regard to students already registered and the new University will award its own degrees and institute honours courses. Its budget for the next three years will be approved by the Sudanese Cabinet.

When the Bill conferring universal status is passed in the near future, Khartoum will be the first of the three Sudanese universities to attain full status. It will continue, however, to appoint external examiners from London as well as from other universities, and English will still be the language of instruction except in the departments of Arabic and Islamic (Shari'ah) law.

The university will retain full autonomy, with all the powers vested in a council electing its own chairman and empowered to nominate a chancellor for appointment by the Supreme Council. Other council members will include vice-chancellor, deans, warden, members of the academic staff, nominees of the Sudanese public and other bodies and certain persons elected from the professors.

The principal, Professor Michael Grant, on leave of absence from the Chair of Humanity at Edinburgh University, but at present in the country, will become vice-chancellor. About three-quarters of the teaching staff are British, the remainder being mostly Sudanese (including three professors) and Egyptian. Appointments on a part-time basis have recently been offered.

At the beginning of the new session there are expected to be 235 students in the university, 125 in studies and 110 in the 120.

Subjects derived from the former Gordon Memorial College, inaugurated in 1907 and extended to include a higher school in various subjects (1945) and the Kitchener School of Medicine (1951) will bear the final diploma is recognized by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Governor's Review of News and Affairs

More Consultation with African Leaders

ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Tanganyika, said in the course of an address to the Legislative Council: "In the sphere of African administration we have made considerable progress in the past few years. The local authorities are now councils of chiefdoms; but, as in the past, much depends on the personality and progressiveness of the chiefs who are the heads of the authorities. Further recognition of their position was recently taken in the form of considerable increases in their emoluments. With regard to the establishment of four new district councils, which have been decided for Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Zomba, and Morogoro districts. The six district councils, previously established have made progress, and their educative value for Africans and non-Africans alike has justified the enactment of the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance of 1953.

However, although the pattern of future rural local government has been established, and although the district councils are beginning to take shape, much is needed by way of specialized staffs and the training of executive staff in a satisfactory system is to emerge. It is hoped to fill the post of local government officer shortly, similarly, through the provision of additional social welfare staff, it is our intention to make progress in a specialised sphere in which the Government has taken a sufficiently active part in the past.

The Administration is concerned with the well-being of the ordinary men and women of the country, and it is the concern of African leaders in every sphere and at every level. It therefore follows that the existence of this platform aim gives us reasons to appreciate African leaders with formulation Government policies and their implementation. The manner in which the Government proposes to proceed in the matter is to associate Africans more fully with various boards and committees, where this is appropriate, to utilize such bodies as the district and provincial councils for evolving and discussing Government proposals, by regular meetings of district and provincial advisory committees, African who are not necessary members of those councils, and by no means the least, to aim by discussion of members of Executive Council with the African members of the Legislature whenever opportunities occur.

Land for African Settlement

In pursuing the policy of progressively polishing Tanganyika negotiations have been conducted successfully for acquiring considerable areas of privately owned land. On most of these areas a heavy African population already resided, while other areas acquired have been suitable for settlement. Progress has also been made in finding areas for development in the general economic interests of the country. It is hoped to acquire land for resettlement and for other land for development will continue, and will go on all sides and we continue to desire to achieve a final solution of this difficult and complex problem as soon as possible.

The Government has been pleased to see the progress made on the farm side, and many of them are aspiring to the other side by side with the encouragement of the individual and the progressive community unit has also been seen when willing to undertake its holding on a sound business basis, and progress in this regard has been notable, especially in the Kilimanjaro districts. I am considering the formation of a high-level committee to consider this work over the whole Protectorate and to advise and assist the Provincial and district teams.

The marketing boards have combined into a single Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, which has played a valuable part in agricultural development. Steady prices, often guaranteed before marketing takes place, and a widespread and efficient marketing organisation run on behalf of the farmers themselves. To do this, the marketing boards have to be able to make a market for their produce, and it is our marketing policy there is a need for improvement in this important field of agricultural marketing, and the Government and the board are giving the matter the highest attention.

The best possible exploitation of the fish resources of Lake Nyasa has continued to engage the Government's attention, and the view of the considerable improvement regarding the reasons for the failure of the distribution system to provide fish to the average villager at a price within his means, and to accommodate the seasonal glut and carry it over into the period of shortage. I have set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the marketing and supply of fish throughout the territory.

I have approved the issue of a commercial fishing licence to a new firm with considerable experience in fishing, and I wish this enterprise well in its efforts to develop for the first time the fishing in the exposed inshore waters in the north and centre of the lake.

Coal and Cement

It is disappointing to note that the trial drilling in the Sumbwa field in Chikwawa district produced discouraging results, and it seems that the northern coalfield remains the most promising for future development. As the Nkanga field overflows into Tanganyika and many more reefs are worked from that side of the border, we are waiting for the results from investigations in that territory before we start any trial drilling programme in the rather isolated Sumbwa area.

Of considerable interest have been the proposals of Rhodesia Cement Ltd., a Southern Rhodesian company, for the production of cement in the country. The plant, which I am very pleased to say are in the course of completion, the company's intention is to acquire and develop a large limestone deposit at Chingalumi, west of Zomba, where the proposals to be established to undertake the initial process of conversion of limestone into clinker. The clinker would be transported from there by a railway, which would be a branch off the main line for 11 or 12 miles to connect with the existing railway system, over which it would then be conveyed to the factory now approaching completion in Blantyre for processing into cement. It is intended as an interim measure to import clinker from the company's own sources in Southern Rhodesia for conversion to cement at the Blantyre factory.

R. A. S. Summer School

THE SUMMER SCHOOL of the Royal Empire Society is being held this year from July 21 to 31 at Balliol College, Oxford. About 100 people are expected to attend, among these who have been enabled by representative of the Colonial Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Bank of England, Terr Army officers, six from the R.A.F., six teachers nominated by the Ministry of Education, and six officials of the Imperial Institute will also be present. Professor Vincent Harby, to give the inaugural address, Sir William Lucas-Phipps, to discuss on the Sudan, and Sir Langford Graham has promised to sum up. He is chairman of the organizing committee, while other members are Brigadier G. D. Davson, Professor Harold G. L. Hudson, and Colonel Archibald Cameron.

B.B.C. Overseas Services

A B.B.C. booklet on its external services shows that the General Overseas Service operates for 147 hours a week, and that of the services for East and Central Africa occupy 100 hours. In 1955, 700 different English programmes were sent out during the year to 64 services broadcasting stations, including those in Bhopal, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, the Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda, and British Guiana, stations in East Africa. The booklet states that with a number of the 45 broadcasting organizations in the Colonies the B.B.C. has especially close ties. It has contributed to their development in a number of ways, for example, by allowing its staff to visit Colonies and advise their Governments, by seconding members of its staff to Colonial broadcasting organizations (some 30 are present on duty overseas in this way), and by training the staff of these organizations who come to England in a steady stream to gain experience."

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PERSONALIA

MR. MICHAEL BLAKE, British Consul in Rhodesia, left for the beginning of September.

MR. W. S. WILKINSON is due to arrive in London from the north from Ketchikan, Alaska.

MR. S. H. KEENE and Mr. J. CARROLL have been re-appointed trustees of the Kenya National Parks.

MR. T. O. LOCKHART-MURE is due to England from Nairobi at the end of the month for a visit of three to four weeks.

THE REV. E. B. REES has arrived in Kenya to take up the appointment of chaplain to the Duke of York School, Nairobi.

DR. S. H. SHAW and MR. L. Z. A. MAKOVIECH, of the Colonial Geological Surveys, have left Kenya for Kampanyika.

SIR DAVID LEPP, Administrator of the East African High Commission, is due to leave London Airport today on his return to Nairobi.

MR. P. K. ROBERTSON, British High Commissioner for the Federation, will return to Salisbury tomorrow following a visit to Nyasaland.

Mrs. M. I. MITCHELL has been appointed a temporary member of the Legislative Council during the absence from Rhodesia of MARGARET DUNN.

LOUISE TWEEDSMUR has been elected a director of Equitable Securities of Canada, Ltd., an associate company of Kleinwortson's Company.

Mrs. THOMAS WILKINSON, who recently celebrated her 70th birthday at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, received a congratulatory telegram from the QUEEN.

MR. D. G. W. ALEXANDER and Mrs. ANNE ROBERTSON, daughter of SIR JAMES and LADY ROBERTSON, were married last Saturday in Gosley, Berkshire.

MR. G. H. G. GIBNEY has been appointed an alternate member of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence from the country of MR. C. G. USHER.

Mrs. HARRY SAYRE, who is the fourth wife of a member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles, is due in London shortly on a business visit today.

SAVED AWAY, SAHLE, has been appointed the first Sudanese Ambassador in London. He has been Director of Education in the Sudan since November, 1957.

SIR WALTER GRIFFIN, former chairman of Rhodesia Railways, and LADY GRIFFIN, sailed in the PATAGONIA CASTLE last week on their way back to Rhodesia.

MR. C. A. H. KACHINGWER, of Nyasaland, and MR. M. E. SIMON MULINDWA, of Uganda, have been awarded the Queen's Jubilee Medal of the London Polytechnic.

MR. J. M. FINEY has been appointed a temporary nominated member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence of MR. F. H. WOODROW.

MR. J. DE NOBREGA has been appointed chairman of the official side of the Central Whitley Council in Tanganyika where he is Acting Director of Establishments.

RONALD PRAIR, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Tribunal group of committees, received the badge from the QUEEN at Buckingham Palace in London.

MR. J. H. HILL, Member of Communications, Works and Development Planning in Tanganyika, is an additional Acting Commissioner for Development and Housing.

MR. E. G. UNWORTH, Q.C., Agency-General and recently Acting Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Attorney-General of the Federation of Rhodesia.

GORD ROTHENBERG, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., in which the Union-Castle and Clan Lines were recently merged, will revisit East Africa at the beginning of next year.

The acting appointments of MR. A. E. WAINE as Secretary for Local Government, Health and Housing, and MR. DONALD H. MACKENZIE as Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya are announced.

MR. S. N. YOVANI and A. ANTONIO FERRO, both with the King's African Rifles, have been awarded Queen's Commendations for Bravery in rescuing the pilot of an aircraft which crashed near Jinja last December.

DR. S. N. KRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, opened the Gairdin Memorial Academic Conference last Thursday and unveiled a life-size bronze statue of Gairdin. The Academy is a part of the new Technical College of East Africa.

MR. J. N. KICK, managing director of Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd., and a director of Wiltshire's Consolidated Co., Ltd., joined the boards of London-based Messian Mining and Oil Co., Ltd. and African Investment Trust Ltd.

SIR JOSEPH HARRIS, Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, and GERSH GOOSTER, Consul in the DANIEL CASTLE, sailed two days ago from London, Mr. Gooster to take up the post of Secretary for External Affairs in the Union.

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, deputy chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, presided at the annual general meeting last week. The chairman, MR. J. S. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, is now in hospital. The B.C.P.O. celebrated its 25th anniversary.

MR. P. W. AMSCOTT has shortly arrived in London from Nairobi for a visit of about six weeks. He is consulting civil engineering firm of which he is the senior partner. His offices in Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, and Mwanza, Tanganyika, have recently joined in partnership.

SIR GERRARD RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Sir J. H. HARRIS, Consul in London, were the guests of the QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh at the State Banquet, such as Buckingham Palace on Monday evening in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

MR. J. G. MACKENZIE, Professor of Public Administration at Victoria University, Manchester, has arrived in Salisbury from London for a session with the committee appointed to study the Tanganyika Government's proposals for connexion of the railroads to the Legislative Council.

MR. G. MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport last Thursday afternoon to return to Salisbury. His return to his arrival in Southern Rhodesia last week there is more than likely that he had attended his last Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

SECRETARIAL

MISS LORNA HILL, only interested in East and Central African affairs, is willing to undertake any commission in London regarding secretarial work for settlers. Reasonable terms. 29 Elmham Road, London, W.14.

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MR. R. PEARCE has been elected a member by the Nyeri County Council of which he is chairman, in recognition of 33 years' service to local government in the area. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, who made the presentation, said that Mr. Pearce's service was probably the longest period of voluntary work for local government in Kenya.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, G.O.C. in Charge of the East African Brigade, Brigadier T. H. BIRKBECK, commander of the East African Brigade, and BRIGADIER J. MACNAUL were among a party of 10 who left from Nairobi to Addis Ababa to attend the unveiling of the memorial to the Anglican Church there to members of the armed forces of the Commonwealth who lost their lives in the Ethiopian Campaign.

Obituary

L. S. A. Morrison

Mr. L. S. A. Morrison, since 1952 secretary of the British Council of Kenya, who was on sick leave in this country, died in Harare, East Rhodesia, last Saturday at the age of 67.

Stanley Andrew Morrison was born in Liverpool and educated there and at Oxford. He became a teacher and then a C.M.S. missionary, and sailed in 1909 for French East Africa, where he remained until 1951, when he was appointed executive secretary of the Relief Committee of the Near East Christian Council. Of his work in Kenya a correspondent has written in *The Times*:—

"Kenya was in the midst of the Mau Mau emergency. Quickly Morrison gained a grasp of the whole situation and his experience of co-operative activity was a great strength and encouragement to the other Christian leaders on the spot. In the ensuing two years the Christian Council of Kenya became the focus for an outstanding programme of constructive Christian action.

"The work of the Council staff among the Kenyans in the districts and rehabilitation camps and in the new villages and Nairobi is well known. Less well known but less notable has been the research work undertaken by Mr. Morrison of particular problems arising out of the Mau Mau emergency.

"In the beginning of last month he flew to England, having been asked to rest completely for two or three months. But he was unable to have the rest he wished for. He travelled in London to find himself the subject of controversy arising from allegations about the conduct of the emergency in Kenya. He letters and articles in the press and in many private meetings he sought to work out the facts as he knew them, and in particular to describe the part which Christian opinion and conscience had been urged to bear upon the Kenya situation."

He has written a number of books and contributed to many journals, and at the time of death had completed the manuscript of "Working Together in Kenya."

He married in 1930 Miss Margaret Girling, a C.M.S. missionary in Egypt, by whom he had a daughter.

MR. B. L. GARDNER, chairman of Rhodesia Cement Ltd., has died in Bulawayo, aged 70. He was born in Adelaide, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1911, and eight years later joined Wilkinson's Consolidated Co. Ltd., becoming a mining engineer. He was general manager of the company for over 20 years, retiring in 1951, and became chairman of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., when it was formed in 1946.

MR. MAURICE LIPPENS, a former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, who has played a leading role in important industrial and financial concerns in Belgium and the Congo, has died in Brussels at the age of 67.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR COLIN MACKENZIE, who has died in London at the age of 94, served with the King's African Rifles in the Nile Expedition in 1898 and then in the Sudan as Khartoum.

MR. ROBIN H. BROCKLEHURST, a cricketer who has played rugby and cricket for many years, has died in Cape Town.

MR. JOHN WILSON FAMES has been awarded a lease for a farm in the Solai district of Kenya.

Princess Margaret's Visit to East Africa

Programmes for Tanganyika and Kenya

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS have now been made for Princess Margaret's visit to East Africa. On Saturday, September 22, she will alight at Matsigeni, Mombasa, drive through the streets of the town, and meet the Mayor and Aldermen privately. In the afternoon she will be present at a gathering of children in Mombasa Stadium. A special Arab Ceremony will take place at Government House, followed by a reception before the leaves for Zanzibar.

Arriving in Dar es Salaam on October 2, when he will be back from Mauritius, Princess Margaret will secure open the new deep water berth at which the Royal Yacht YANTANNA will be moored, and will accept a guard of honour of the 5th Bn. F.A.R.; she will receive and address from the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Mr. T. W. Twell, accompanied by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, she will drive to Government House, where school children of all races will be gathered to greet her. An official luncheon will be given by the East African Airways and Harbours Administration, and there will be a State banquet in the evening.

Next day at the old airport there will be a *baraza* at which addresses will be presented, after which the royal visitor will be entertained to luncheon by the Speaker and members of the Legislative Council.

Visit to New Group Hospital

A flying visit to Tabora on October 10 will be followed in the evening by a film work display after her return to Dar es Salaam. The next day she will visit the new group hospital and medical training centre and the Arnaughton Community Centre to meet representatives of welfare and voluntary organizations. In the afternoon the Mayor and municipal councillors will be seated in a garden party, and in the evening there will be a *baraza* in the Government House grounds. Flying to Mbeya on October 11, Her Royal Highness will stay the night at Lady Chisham's estate. On the following day Princess Margaret will fly to Tabora, and later to Mwanza, where she will attend divine service at the Church of St. Nicholas on the Sunday. After seeing the Williamson diamond mine, she will fly to Arusha, and on October 16 drive to Lake Duluti and the Ngopato Centre. A *baraza* party will be held on the 17th. On the 18th she will visit the new theatre, which will be opened to the public to open an annual cultural show.

She will inspect the primary workshops on October 17 and visit the agricultural show in Hillier Park on October 18. On the following morning she will attend a mass assembly of school children and will tour to a boys' Olympic team. On the 19th a tour of African homes in the city, she will be the guest of honour at a *baraza* in the city.

On October 20 there will be a garden party at Government House, and on the following day a visit to the Kisumu area. There will be a mass gathering of the Kamba people and a parade of ex-employees of the tribe when she goes to Machakos on October 22. On October 23 Princess Margaret will visit Malindi and some of the new towns at Malindi. After a visit to Amboseli National Park the next day she will open the Royal Technical College at Nairobi, flying to Kisumu on October 25. The last day of her visit, she will attend a large assembly of Africans of the Kenya and adjacent districts before returning to London by air.

Visitors from the Federation

MR. AND MRS. WILSON, who are in this country from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and are

- Mr. G. Austin, Mr. & Mrs. J. Amolik, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Austin, Mr. & Mrs. B. Bond, Mr. & Mrs. G. Coote, Mr. C. E. Coates, Mr. D. E. Dodson, Mr. F. G. Edwards, Mr. F. M. Hans, Mr. W. H. D. May, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Fitzgibbon, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Freeman, Mr. H. G. Giddens, Mr. J. G. Godden, Mr. R. E. Gregory, Mr. F. Madden, Mr. B. Hallam, Mr. A. C. Hands, Mr. P. W. Hans, Mr. L. A. Harris, Mr. A. M. J. Hirdman, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. H. Kim, Mr. C. A. Hino, Mr. W. Huggins, Mr. L. C. Jallungu, Mr. A. R. Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Layne, Mr. J. H. Barclay Lloyds, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Latt, Mr. J. R. Moyes, Mr. & Mrs. F. Nugent, Mr. George Rawlings, Mr. W. East, Mr. E. G. K. Saliman, Mr. K. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. G. Venter, Mr. E. W. Wright, and Mr. J. Yates Jones.

Parliament

Federation and the Commonwealth Capital and Development

MR. JENKINS BROCKWAY asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last week what conclusion had been reached regarding the relationship of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the Commonwealth.

SIR ANTHONY EDEN replied that it would be seen from the statement issued by the Commonwealth Ministers in the text of which appeared in last week's issue that they welcomed the formal participation of the Federal Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, at their meetings.

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the reports of the Conference which have appeared, will you say whether it is the case now that a Colony which becomes an independent country shall have the right to join the Commonwealth Conference without a specific decision upon such an application? Secondly, why is it that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to have representation in the Commonwealth Conference when it is not a democratic Federation? And why should it have that more than the West Indies or Nigeria?"

SIR ANTHONY EDEN: "As regards the last part of your question, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, as they say, taking into account the 20 years since the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and as he is now Prime Minister of the Federation, has been with us agreed that they would welcome continued participation of the Prime Minister of the Federation. That seemed to me to be a reasonable and sensible arrangement, and I am glad the Prime Ministers took that view."

Continued Participation

MR. JAMES GORRETT: "Will the Prime Minister make it clear what is decided regarding participation, it does not mean any decision by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, nor there is any change in the status of the Federation?"

SIR ANTHONY EDEN: "I think it means just exactly and precisely what I say, neither more nor less."

MR. JOHN DUNN: "Is the Prime Minister aware that Lord Malvern was invited to the Conference, only in view of his special qualifications—personal qualifications? While realizing that probably no actual vote was taken at the Conference, may I ask him to say whether in fact the decision to admit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was taken unanimously without dissent by any of the Prime Ministers?"

SIR ANTHONY EDEN: "There was no question of their taking decision in that sense in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting, but the statement issued from the Conference expressed the views of each and all the Prime Ministers."

MR. HAROLD WILSON (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister what representations he had received from Prime Ministers and other Governments representative of Commonwealth countries about the difficulty of raising a loan in London for Commonwealth development and the high rates of interest.

SIR ANTHONY EDEN said that the Prime Ministers Conference noted with satisfaction the U.K.'s determination to maintain and improve its capacity to serve as a source of capital for development in Commonwealth countries.

MR. WILSON: "Are you not aware that last year out of current income this country found a net figure of only £4m. for investment overseas? Are you further aware that a considerable number of countries are now having to borrow from such countries as Norway, Switzerland, and the United States, partly because the capital is not available here, and partly because of the exorbitant rates of interest charged in this country?"

SIR ANTHONY EDEN: "It is perfectly true that we wish there were more capital available for this investment, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer made plain a short time ago we do not believe to have been in the first six months of this year a surplus of £100m. for overseas investment. Although that is not as much as we should like, it is a very considerable improvement on last year."

MR. WILSON: "Coming from the question of surplus, which raises very wide issues of economic policy, is not the Prime Minister aware that this essential borrowing is also inhibited by the world bank, in operation, and will he

doubt that with the Chancellor because of its effect on Commonwealth borrowing?"

MR. BERSFORD CRADDOCK (Cons.): "Is it not a fact that this country is also subscribing very large sums to the Commonwealth through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund?"

SIR ANTHONY EDEN: "That is true, but it also remains the fact, as I say, that although the first six months of this year have been better, there is not as much capital as we should all like to see, partly because of the need for investment in the Commonwealth."

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: "Would the Prime Minister like to make it plain that it would not satisfy the terms of the Prime Ministers' communiqué if we were to continue borrowing on short-term from the Colonies and lending on long-term to the rest of the Commonwealth?"

SIR ANTHONY EDEN: "No, I think it fair to say that the figure of £100m. was overall investment."

Indian's Retort to Sudanese Trade Britain Should Reply to False Charges

THE FOLLOWING LETTER, written from Bangalore, India, to *the Times* by Mr. Mirza Ismail, was published in that newspaper recently.

"As one who for no time in his long official career served directly under the British Government, and is now before under any special obligation to them, I feel that I am in a position to give expression to my feelings without being misunderstood on a matter which deserves the attention of all who have until recently lived and flourished under British rule."

"It is true we expressed our genuine appreciation of the way in which Britain has brought our countries to their present hopeful position."

"One other matter fits its long under British control and swarming independence. It is natural enough that the leaders should make vivid contrasts between the prospects of a growing future and the past, but to blacken and misrepresent that past is in no sense helpful to the future. Unhappily, few of these leaders have emerged with credit and complete good faith from this first test of generous statesmanship."

"I take as an extreme example certain accusations made by the Prime Minister of the Sudan on the inauguration of the Republic."

A Source of Trade

"I will refrain from a note of great pride for the nation for many years to come that it has able, by wisdom, fairness, and good faith, to extract its liberty, independence, and dignity from the yoke of colonization, which having to sport to heavy burdens to achieve its freedom, to undo the shackles of slaves. Colonization sat heavily on the land for 57 years, draining over its population, destroying its peculiarities, and spreading hatred and separation between its people, in order to acquire a long stay."

"So spoke the leader and inspirer of a people who almost everything to Britain: their growing prosperity, their great schemes of development, law and order, and the humane services, such capacity for administration as they have attained; such approach to unity as they have made; and on the very achievement of self-rule they have been given, without that help and guidance without which there could have been any future— and danger."

"The tirade I have quoted may be regarded as extreme, and it has to be borne in mind that the position of a leader possessing high governing authority is difficult to sustain, as has to court the vote of the ignorant and prejudiced, to whom violent denunciation of Britain makes a strong appeal. Yet it is a shaky authority that depends upon such support, and sincerity and respect would pay better in the end."

"In my judgment the present British Government and its predecessor have been too prone to leave these charges unanswered, and avoidance of self-praise can be carried far in the international field."

"I will not be giving, where lack of emotional and political bias and personal concerns, to answer misrepresentation and malignment with fact, however unadorned. This is never a purely regional matter. The continuance of the high reputation Britain is so vital to the territories she has ruled in the past, and shared to the world at large, as to herself."

"Britain's good past only in the Sudan, but also in other countries, now self-governing—India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Malaya—must not be a cause of shame. She has done for the people of those territories what no other country in human history has done for its subject peoples."

Southern Rhodesia's New Budget

Estates up to £15,000 Free of Death Duty

IT SEEMED LIKELY that 1955 would come to be recognized as the year that set the main pattern of the Colony's industrial development, said the Southern Rhodesian Minister of the Treasury, Mr. C. J. Hatty, in his budget statement to Parliament.

The country had achieved a record production of minerals, with asbestos in the lead and tin offering as a valuable addition to the great variety of base metals. Gold mining, with an output of 40m., was only £1m. below the output of asbestos. Coal production was worth nearly £34m. and chrome £2m. The output of lithium mineral increased, copper production rose, and a start had been made in the production of pig tin at Kamativi. Unless railway difficulties increased, it was likely that the 1955 mineral output would be surpassed in 1956. Development of primary industries, said Mr. Hatty, had a bearing on the expansion of secondary industries in the Federation.

The Minister referred to the attempt made to form a ministerial economic planning council between the four Governments of the Federation and rejection of the idea by the Federal Government because of the unfortunate experience of the Central African Council eight years ago. The Federal Government had, however, indicated its willingness to convene a special Council of Ministers if a suitable subject arose for consideration.

Increased Power Consumption

Mr. Hatty said that in the Colony in 1955 electricity consumption increased by 12.5%. There was an increase of 19% in the consumption of power by secondary industries. The overall national income increased by 10% between 1954 and 1955—from £145,900,000 to £160,000,000. Companies registered increased from 628 to 880 over the same period and the total concessions might be higher this year.

Minor concessions in taxation amounted to £154,000. There would be no increases and no change in the present full 20% territorial surcharge on income tax. The concessions include a reduction in vehicle tax from £16 to £10 a year for vehicles weighing between 2,501 lb. and 4,000 lb.

Succession duty is to be abolished, and the maximum rate of estate duty is to be halved. The effect of this will be that estates up to £15,000 will be exempt, and the maximum rate of 2s. in the £ estate duty will apply on estates of £2,000 upwards. This concession is likely to reduce the estimated yield from death duties by £110,000 this year.

Mr. Hatty said he was budgeting for an estimated nominal surplus of £182 in revenue over expenditure. Last year he budgeted for a deficit of £366,438, but this had turned out to be a surplus of £344,297 at June 30 this year. He was budgeting this year for an expenditure from revenue funds of £16,530,315, against £16,000,000 more than in 1954.

Summing up his account transactions for last year, the Minister said that more than £3m. had been invested in earning development assets and had borrowed only £2.6m. in order to do so. For the past year the expenditure amounted to £6.9m., which was a small increase over last year. It had been decided to double the provision for European housing from £250,000 to £500,000, and the provision for construction of roads and bridges had been raised considerably to over £2m.

An increase of more than £2m. in expenditure from revenue funds and an increase of just over £251,000 in expenditure from loan funds are shown in the estimates.

One of the biggest increases in the revenue votes is that of the British South Africa Police, which has gone up by £27,855—from £1,985,000 last year to £2,012,855 this year. There is an increase of £145,800 in the Native Education vote, which now stands at £1,761,788. The Native Affairs vote has gone up by £208,734, to the £1,044,600 allowed for the implementation of the Native Land Husbandry Act. £455,400 is for water development.

Of £99,239 allowed for lands and game control, £10,000 is earmarked as a contribution towards clearing the bush in the Kariba lake basin and £10,214 for game preservation and control. On the roads and bridge maintenance and £445,000 for the completion of Salisbury Airport (£225,000), Woodvale aerodrome (£225,000), and construction of Thornhill station (£135,000).

Under the loan vote a sum of £1,360,042 is allowed for African housing. Loans to local authorities include £950,000 for Salisbury and £410,000 to Bulawayo.

Vice-Presidential Advice

DR. BARDHULLI RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, said when addressing the Salisbury Asian Association during his brief visit to the Federation, that it was essential that Asians should consider themselves members of and serve the community in which they were living. They should not seek merely to make money. Societies should be formed on the basis of political conviction and not on racial principles. The process of granting self-government which had been seen in European-settled countries like Australia and Canada, and then in India, Ceylon and Pakistan, was occurring in Africa. "The centre has shifted to Africa and in time it should be possible to see many countries of Africa full members of the Commonwealth," he said. Dr. Radhakrishnan was at one time Spreading Professor of Oriental Ethics and Religions at Oxford University. He succeeded Mrs. Pandit as Indian Ambassador in Moscow, and has been vice-chairman of Unesco. During his stay in the Federation he was the guest of the Acting Governor-General, Sir Robert Tredgold.

Novel Spraying Experiment

AN EXPERIMENTAL FORM OF MALARIA CONTROL is being undertaken near Dar es Salaam for the first time in Africa, and only for the second time in the world, by Airtspray (East Africa), Ltd., a subsidiary of Fison-Airwork, Ltd., of Bourne, Cambridge. Instead of using a wet insecticide spray, which is liable to stick to the surrounding vegetation, Airtspray is dropping a granulated form of dieldrin at the rate of 1 lb. per acre. The granules, released along "lanes" 12 yards wide, penetrate right through to the water surface where the larvae breed. Since the inception of the company last year, Airtspray aircraft have been engaged in combating locusts and crop diseases and in controlling weeds, insects and pests in Northern Rhodesia. Experiments now in progress include sage bush control, the spraying of wattle and maize, and the elimination of the diobird, millions of which have done great damage to crops.

African Common Roll Plan

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN African Representative Council, the senior African advisory body in the Protectorate, has voted unanimously in favour of an African common voters' roll. Mr. F. B. Chembu, who proposed it, said that the qualification for men and women should be: age over 21, residence for at least three years, literacy in the vernacular, £50 property qualification, and a monthly income of £1. Mr. W. Stubbs said that the speaker had tried to simplify, very difficult and involved problem and was moving too fast. "An income of £5 a month cannot, I think, be taken as sufficient indication that the holder is a person fully capable of understanding the difficult questions of elections," he said.

Nationality Quota

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has set a "nationality quota" for immigrants to ensure that most new Rhodesians are British. For the rest of this year residence permits will be issued on a basis of 1,800 a month to British subjects from all sources and 300 a month to aliens. Mr. Frank Owen, the Federal Minister responsible for immigration, has said that the Government would ensure that labour requirements at Kariba, and of transport, agriculture and industries being foreign markets or producing capital goods, were met, but that it was not intended to be occupational priorities at present. Such a policy would be extremely controversial, and there was no assurance that new labour would remain within the essential industries.

Governor Stresses Importance of Work

Great Possibilities of Kipsigis Area

SIR EVELYN BAKING, Governor of Kenya, said at a *baraza* when he visited Bomet, in the Kericho district: "More than 15,000 young Kipsigis are serving in the army, police, prisons or as farm guards on emergency work. This loyal help is of great value to the Government, and I thank you for it.

"It is good that young men should do useful work; and there is no advantage to anyone in having idle people wandering around the countryside. Idleness leads only to other vices, such as drinking, and if you are to continue in the wise way in which you have begun in developing your country, you must put away such things as laziness and drinking in excess. It is the duty of the elders of the tribe to see that every man works hard in his district or in employment, so that the whole country may progress.

"You have had good possibilities as great as any and you have not used them. You have laid sound foundations for development, and you have divided it up into economic units. You are controlling the fencing and hedging of the individual holdings and are starting to bring water to them.

"You have set your faces against fragmentation and will not chop the land up into little useless pieces. These are great changes from the days within the memory of most of you, when the countryside was uncared for, and covered with bush and when cattle straggled far and wide for that they could get.

"Of all the crops that you grow — maize, potatoes, wheat, and even tea — grass is the most valuable to you. Grass feeds your stock, and the highest yield that comes from any acre is from milk.

"You all love milk so much so that you buy at any rate the people drink so much that they have to import large quantities from the European farms in Sokei. It is a good thing that you, particularly your children, should drink so much milk, but it would be even better if you produced it all yourselves, and the first way to set about doing this is to increase the amount of grass available for your cows.

"Good grass cannot grow where bush and scrub flourish, and I have been a little worried, because there has been an increase in the scrub and weeds in many of the paddocks I have passed. If you do not keep your pastures clean you waste money; and there is no sense in this. So, when I come back again, I would like to see every paddock clear with no useless weeds and bush growing in the grass.

"It is not much use having lush green pastures if they are going to be filled with scrub cattle, and I was very pleased to learn that the benefits of improved bulls from Kabiangi are beginning to be shown, and that a new stock centre is soon to be started here at Bomet. With improved progeny the increased yield it is very necessary to make sure that you dispose of excess stock. I am glad to hear that you do appreciate the value of doing so, and of caring for your animals.

"You have a rich district, and in that you are more fortunate than many other tribes. You have wisely laid good foundations for its development, but you cannot stop there. It is up to you to work hard to carry on with its development, so that you may progress in peace and prosperity, and so that your children and their children may inherit the wealth of the land."

Uganda Government Uses Whip

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT used the whip to compel backbench members of the Legislative Council to vote against a proposal by Mrs. B. Saba, which was lost by 25 votes to 24. She proposed to delete an item of £43,000 expenditure on a campaign fire station, mostly for staff quarters. Mr. T. T. Simpson, leader of the representative members, threatened to resign when Mr. C. Handley Bird, Minister of Commerce and Works, suggested that a motion to delete a sum of £25,000 for a start to be made on the new Legislative Council building, supported by a late Colonel W. H. L. Gordon and Mr. Simpson, had been proposed "merely for the sake of having a crack at the Government." Later Mr. Bird withdrew the word "merely."

Case against Multi-Racial Juries

Kenya Government Opposes Idea

MR. HENRY SLADE, a barrister, and a non-official European elected member of the Legislature of Kenya, said at a Council that in many masters it was necessary to arrive as quickly as possible at a position in which men forgot that they were of different race, but there was need for great patience in regard to multi-racial juries, which a former Chief Justice had proposed. He continued:

"I am a well-known saying that a man is entitled to be tried by his peers. I am sure that that saying is not founded merely on snobishness, or on any claim that, because a man has a certain station in life, he should not be tried by people of a lower station. The underlying principle is that it is a man's own peers who are the best judges of probabilities in that man's actions.

"The basis of the jury system is that a trial judge is relieved of the responsibility of judging the facts. That burden is put upon men of everyday life, laymen who have experience of the ordinary doings of ordinary people. In performing their duty of judging facts they also have to judge intention. They have to peer into the mind of the man in the dock.

"It is said that the mind of man is unattainable. Yet in almost every criminal case you have to try his mind. You have to ascribe to his intention — whether there is any guilty intent. Why did he do what the facts show that he did? Because that is the essence of crime. The best judges of that — and that is the foundation of the jury system — are men who have lived the same sort of life as the man in the dock.

"That is why I say that where we have different races with such different ways of living as we have in this country at present, it is quite out of the question that a man of one race should be tried by a jury of another race."

Mr. E. N. Griffiths Jones, Minister for Legal Affairs, said that the views which Sir Barclay Dhill had expressed in favour of multi-racial juries were not shared by all the judges or all the other lawyers in Kenya, adding: "They are by no means the views at the present time of this Government."

Refused Permission to Stay

A KENYA GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN denied on Monday that Mr. George Dixon, 25, a former Kenya police inspector had been refused a temporary employment pass because he wished to marry Miss Margaret Mauna, a 20-year-old Kikuyu. He added that the principal immigration officer, Mr. J. Pateman, knew nothing of Mr. Dixon's plans when he refused to renew his pass. The decision was based on other reasons which he declined to reveal. The spokesman stressed that no deportation order had been made against Mr. Dixon, although he was supposed to leave Kenya on Sunday and had not done so. Mr. Dixon went to Kenya in 1953 on a visitor's pass. He was granted a temporary employment pass on joining the Kenya Police. When he resigned he asked for his pass to be renewed because he had been offered a position as a trainee in a Nairobi bakery. Under the regulations, the principal immigration officer may refuse to renew a pass if a vacancy could be filled by a local resident.

Tourist Publicity Campaign

BECAUSE IT LACKS an outlet to the sea, the Federation may normally have an adverse balance of tourist trade. In 1954 — the figures for last year are not yet available — Rhodesians spent £97m. outside the Federation, but visitors spent only £24m. "I do not see that we shall overcome that deficit for some time to come, but we are making every effort to redress it," Mr. I. W. D. Gale, Director of Tourist Development, said in Salisbury recently. He thought that the next four or five years would see the position improve, for an intensive publicity campaign had been started in South Africa, which accounts for nearly 80% of the Federation's tourist traffic.

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Training the Youth of Africa

Work of the Scouts and Guides

BRIGADIER GENERAL Sir GODFREY RHODES, Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association for Kenya, said when he addressed the annual meeting:

"I have lived in Kenya since 1920, and seen the country develop to the present extreme activity in all directions. The longer I live here the more convinced I am of the need of some youth organization to train our young people in the best traditions of good citizenship.

"The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides, with the ideals contained in their law and promise and their system of training, are the ideal organizations for the job. You have only to see a good troop at work to appreciate this. On the other hand, you have only to see a poor, badly led troop to realize how easy it is to fail in our endeavour. If we are to produce the leaders of the future, good leaders and good supervision are essential now. Quality, not quantity, is required.

"We have no distinctions of class, race, or creed: all have to learn and keep the standard required or stand down. It is the background of our movement, without it, we might as well shut down. If we can once prove this to our Government, I am sure we shall never again have to beg for funds. We shall be pressed to do more and more.

Full-Time Executives

"Last year we appointed a full-time executive commissioner to the Central Province, with headquarters in Nyeri, and I recently toured that area. The change was quite remarkable. We could employ two or three executive commissioners in that area instead of one, and we want executive commissioners in all the other provinces.

"All the rest of the effort in the Scout movement is provided by voluntary unpaid service, as our headquarters, commissioners, area commissioners, district scoutmasters, group scoutmasters, and scoutmasters are volunteers, giving many hours each week to this work. But the organization needs the stiffening and stability of some full-time paid staff.

"The most outstanding example of the urgent need for an executive commissioner whom we have not yet been able to provide is the province of Nyanza, where the potentiality is enormous and excellent talents available, but where supervision and control, due to lack of sufficient leaders with the necessary time, are sadly lacking. The Coast Province would also benefit greatly from the presence of an executive commissioner.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes paid warm tribute to the Rev. F. J. Bedford, Deputy Chief Commissioner and Commissioner for Training, thanked the Government for the annual grant of £5,000, and a special grant of the same amount for extra work during the next three years; and, in saying that at least £15,000 was needed for a new headquarter building, disclosed that the Government of Kenya had promised to guarantee a loan for half the sum when £7,500 had been raised.

Many of the Scout troops in the Central Province which were disbanded because of Mau Mau influence had now been reformed under new leaders, their influence, Sir Godfrey said "is now very much anti-Mau Mau".

He estimated the number of enrolled scouts and cubs in Kenya at rather more than 10,000.

A representative troop of boys of all races is to be sent to England next year for the jubilee which will celebrate the centenary of the birth of the founder of the movement and the jubilee of scouting. On February 22 next a Colony-wide rally is to be held at Nyeri to pay homage at the grave of the late Lord Baden-Powell.

Kariba Labour Officer

The townsite which is springing up at the Kariba hydro-electric site now has its first resident civil servant, an officer of the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Department. The present labour force of about 3,500 Africans will be increased to 8,500 during the construction of the great dam across the Zambezi. Since the labour officer needs jurisdiction on both banks of the river, he has been appointed a labour officer in Northern Rhodesia also.

Land Consolidation in Kenya

Kikuyu Appreciate Benefits

Mr. E. H. WINDLEY, Minister for African Affairs in Kenya, said in a recent broadcast on land consolidation:

"It is not Government's policy to force any tribe to consolidate its land holdings. This will not be done anywhere, nor has it been done — not even in Kikuyuland, where, owing to the emergency, the people have been subjected to strict discipline.

"The Kikuyu have seen the benefits from land consolidation, from which we mean to develop registered individual land titles. They themselves have asked Government to help them in this, and we are doing so. It will bring them many important advantages and progress in the future.

"I have heard fears expressed that there will be room for fewer people and less stock on the land after consolidation, and even from some quarters that the intention behind it all is to compel people to go out to work in towns and on farms in the settled areas. This is quite untrue. In fact, in areas where consolidation has been done it has been found that the land can carry not fewer people and stock but more. As more can be grown on a properly planned farm, more people are needed to look after it, and more cattle are needed to manure it and keep it good.

"A silly rumour has got around that Government intends to make all the Luo live in villages, as they do in Kikuyuland today. This is not the Government's intention at all.

"If people live in villages away from their gardens, how can they farm them properly — which is what the Government wants? Even in Kikuyuland it is probable that as soon as the security position allows many good farmers should go back to live on their farms, so that they can look after them and supervise other people working there."

Kenya's Estimates

KENYA'S ESTIMATES of revenue and expenditure for 1956-57, which were passed by the Legislative Council last month, provide for £28,259,000 and £34,864,714 respectively, compared with £31,280,000 and £38,726,000 in the revised and net estimates of the previous year, and actual figures of £26,352,981 and £39,054,696 for 1954-55. The chief items in revenue are: customs and excise, £13,650,000; income tax, £8,600,000; licences, duties and stamp duties, £1,806,500; African poll tax, £1,343,000; personal tax, £700,000; stamp duties, etc., £510,000. In expenditure,

the emergency fund requires £8m.; public debt, £1,802,804; the E.A. High Commission, £1,464,540; education, £4,007,423; police, £3,160,654; works, £3,067,061; health, £1,750,969; African Affairs, £1,639,093; defence (military), £1,347,255; prisons, £1,019,719; pensions and gratuities, £899,992; agriculture, £613,964; veterinary services, £426,049; and information £298,086.

Mr. Awori

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF KENYA Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, the Minister for Commerce and Industry said the other day of Mr. W. W. Awori, one of the African representative members: "Having made a lot of allegations about a situation which is alleged to exist in North Nyanza, he had neither the courtesy to hear what I had to say when I introduced the vote nor the courtesy to remain five minutes to listen to my reply. He makes allegations that are cowardly and the votes not stay for the reply. His remarks about transport licences were futile in the extreme."

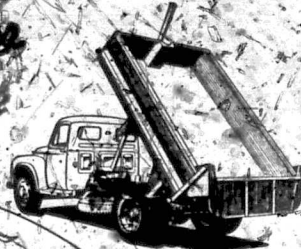
Government Printer's Report

NOT YETEN is the annual report of a Government printer in East Africa illustrated, but that for 1955 by Mr. G. Chard, Government Printer in Uganda, has eight pages of illustrations on art paper. The department produced 53,729,833 pages of printed matter during the year, against mere 45,215,236 in 1954. Expenditure amounted to £115,893.

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No Faith in Psychological Experts

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS are no ignorant of the psychological approach. Indeed, most of us on this front bench are cabinet officers. We probably know a good deal more about the psychological approach than do the rest of the other side of the Council.

"The Minister for African Affairs, the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, the Minister for Defence and myself can muster amongst us the best part of 100 years' field work among Africans. When I say 'field work' I mean work in the hills, not on the pavements, but in the hills, the forest, and in the townships. We have great confidence in the psychological approach, because we have been brought up with it."

"But we have no confidence whatsoever in the psychological experts. There is the psychological expert who knows more about the habits and the ways of thinking of the people of the Central Province than the Minister for African Affairs, and the Special Commissioner. Where is the psychological expert who knows more about the northern part of the country than the Minister for Defence and myself? I will offer a Havana cigar for any such person who can be produced." Mr. Robert Turnbull, Chief Secretary, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

Chief Suspended

Chief Mumbaka, an Angoni chief in the Mzimba district, has been suspended for three months for allegedly practising witchcraft. His suspension has been ordered while the Government of Nyasaland considers the case. Early last month a council of Angoni chiefs, headed by the paramount Angoni chief, recommended that he be deposed.

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Prime Results of G.A.T.T. Hypnotic Influence of 'Free' Trade

THE ASSUMPTION THAT TARIFFS constitute a barrier to international trade was demolished in the original negotiations for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) and has been accepted as axiomatic ever since. It has been the so-called principle of non-discrimination, says the Empire Industries Association and British Empire League in the current issue of a bulletin which continues:

"This is the result of an hypnotic influence of the word 'free' in free trade. It should be accepted by a succession of British Governments, all the more amazing when it is recalled, and seldom is, that the United Kingdom action in abolishing her mercantile house in 1846 was largely responsible for an immediate increase in Commonwealth trade and in international trade also. The real thing of confidence, which the British action then engendered, dragged the world out of its unprecedented depression on to the high road of commercial recovery."

"Those who accept this pronouncement are more content to swallow barrier agreements, subsidies, exchange juggling, dumping, and the like, all of which have an aim which could be attained in a far more smooth and flexible manner by a wise use of tariffs."

The negotiations undertaken in Geneva between January 18 and May 23 of this year, had the association considers a "lucrose" result, with the possibility of our securing a small advantage on about 3% of our exports.

Crown Clog

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ALLAN ADAIR, Assistant Grand Master of English Freemasonry, who has visited a number of African territories, and who recently congratulated the new East and Central Africa Loan in London, has sold back to the Metropolitan Water Board for £8,230 an annual right to payment of £400, which sum his ancestors and he have received for 220 years. In 1612 Sir Hugh Audley had asked James I to help him complete certain river works, and the King agreed to pay half the cost in consideration of half the profits. Not long afterwards Charles I surrendered that right for an annual payment of £500, which was later reduced to £400. That sum, known as the Crown clog, was charged on the dividend of some of the company's shares, which were said to be "clogged". The clog changed hands on several occasions, and was bought in 1736 for £12,000 by William Adair. Sir Allan Adair commanded the Guards Armoured Division in the advance through Northern France and Belgium in 1944.

Serengeti Inquiry

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has decided to accept the advice of the chairman of the trustees of the National Parks to set up an impartial committee to consider the representations made regarding the Government's White Paper on the future of the Serengeti National Park. Steps are to be taken to secure the services of suitable persons, and the committee will probably meet in August towards the end of this year.

Record Maize Crop

THE EUROPEAN MAIZE HARVEST in Northern Rhodesia is the largest in the territory's history. The Maize Control Board expects a record of 200,000 tons at the moment this year from European farmers and 606,000 tons from African farmers. The main reasons for this fine crop are a startling increase in the yield per acre, greater acreage, better cultivation, and a wider use of fertilizers.

More Power for Australia



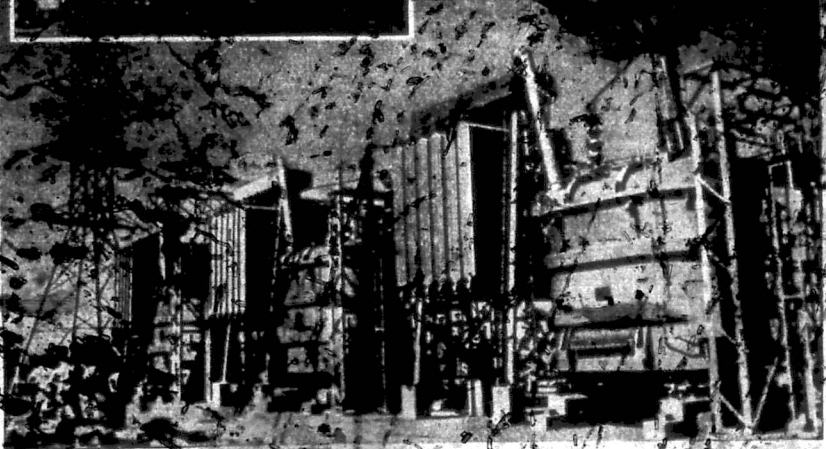
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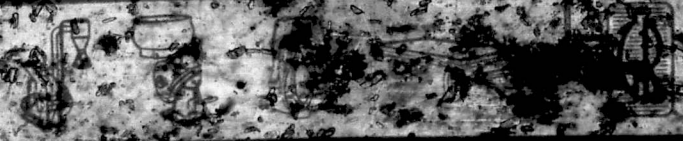
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East Africa's expanding industries — COFFEE



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HARVESTING THE COFFEE CROP

One of the first exports from Uganda was an consignment of coffee in 1903. It was carried on the Uganda Railway. Since then the coffee-growing industry has developed into one of the most important in East Africa. That development has meant increasing demands on the rail services, lake services and port facilities. In 1933 the coffee industry throughout East Africa, by then well established, called upon the railways to transport 60,000 tons of coffee. In 1954 the tonnage transported had grown to 102,000; and this figure had been increased to 187,000 by the end of 1955.

To meet the needs of today, East African Railways and Harbours have 3,422 wagons in service and another 870 on order. The lake services have been improved by the provision of new launches and lighters. And big development schemes at the ports are speeding East African coffee exports all over the world. These exports are vital to East African economy. Railway and dock facilities are vital to the exports — and East African Railways and Harbours are constantly improving and developing the service they provide for the coffee growers, and all those workers, on the road and in industry, who are helping to build a greater East Africa.

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Federal Earnings and Taxation

IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR ended June 30, 1955, the ventilated tobacco firms in the Republic of Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose annual net proceeds were £2,500,000 between them, they paid just over £9,000 in normal income tax, as most of their income was from dividends, super-tax, however, took a further £58,875. There was one bachelor with an income of between £20,000 and £25,000, the Commissioner of Taxes states in his report.

Taxpayers numbered 14,998 individuals and 2,164 companies. The individuals paid £3,668,853 and the companies £24,189,071 (the biggest companies in Northern Rhodesia contributing £1,456,477). The tobacco industry yielded £847,639. The total taxable income earned by individuals and companies was £148,691,955.

In personal taxation the most popular group was that of £1,501 — £2,000 a year, with 7,940 married taxpayers and 587 single persons. There were 138 married and 10 single persons earning between £10,000 and £15,000.

From the territorial standpoint, Northern Rhodesia paid most into the Federal Exchequer — £19,483,944 of which £18,368,364 was paid by companies.

Half Tobacco Crop Sold

THE FIRST HALF OF Rhodesia's 1956 crop of fire-cured tobacco has been sold at the Salisbury auctions for an average 33.73d. per lb., £14,278,865 having been paid for 80,208,396 lb. U.K. manufacturers took 50% of the total weight. At the comparable stage of last year's sales 82,692,770 lb. had realized £14,957,336. Many farmers protest that tobacco cannot be grown profitably at the present price levels, and they are reacting by postponing fertilizer purchases for next season's crop. Leaders of the industry, however, are optimistic and are expected to call for a crop of not less than 150m. lb. next year.

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Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London 1,742 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 2s. 9.94d. per lb., compared with 14,796 packages averaging 2s. 9.54d. in the previous week. Total sales in London for the date amounted to 189,329 packages averaging 3s. 1.36d. against 83,134 packages averaging 4s. 4.3d. for the corresponding period of the previous year. The highest price paid last week was 3s. 11d. for a consignment from the Belgian Congo.

Tenders have been invited by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the construction of three or four quay walls with an overall length of 1,800 ft. or 2,400 ft. for the deep water extension to Mombasa harbour. It is expected that two bargins will be in operation by 1960.

Eighteen ships sailed in Zanzibar during the week ending July 11, and 14 sailed from the port. The week's landings amounted to 27,312 tons and shipments to 7,613 tons. At the end of the week there were 2,997 tons of imports and 20,921 tons of exports in the port area.

Tenders totalling £30,000 were received by the Kenya General Finance Corporation for £100,000 of 32- and 88-day bills, recently offered in Nairobi. The average rate of interest was 3.4 1/2% and 2.98% respectively.

Plans should be made for a fourth expansion of East Africa's tea industry to an annual output of 100m. lb., according to the report of the East African Tea Research Institute.

The issue by Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. of 300,000 new ordinary shares to the ordinary shareholders of the company has been completed.

Buildings worth £7m. are being erected by Nairobi by private enterprise, exclusive of Government, Housing Commission and African housing schemes.

Salisbury City Council is shortly to call for tenders for a new pipeline costing over £2m. from the Lake Malawi reservoir.

African co-operative societies in Nyasaland for the year of last year numbered 76, compared with 66 in 1955.

About 40 acres of industrial land in Bulawayo have been sold in the past year to 27 industrialists.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2% (the same).

The Building Societies Ordinance has been passed in Kenya.

Whiteway Laidlaw Report

MESSRS. WHITWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD. after providing £41,195 for tax paid, earned a consolidated profit of £67,291 in the year ended March 31, compared with £49,469 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £25,808 and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares £80,359, leaving a carry-forward of £66,803, against £62,777 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £400,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, £250,000 in £100 shares, £100,000 in 10% cumulative preference shares, and £589,340 in ordinary shares. All of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £38,000, revenue reserves at £255,756, and current liabilities at £448,822. Fixed assets are valued at £456,221, subsidiary companies at £267,971, and current assets at £1,257,754, including £385,326 in cash.

The company has branches in Eldoret, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nakuru in Kenya.

The directors are Sir S. Harold Gillett (chairman), and Messrs. E. G. Metcalf (managing director), M. Wilkinson, W. E. O'Brien, and W. T. MacEwan. The secretary is Mr. P. M. Windsor.

London County Properties Report

THE LONDON COUNTY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES LTD., a company with investments in property in Southern Rhodesia, after providing £37,882 for tax paid, earned a net revenue of £255,664 in the year ended March 31, compared with £297,940 in the previous year. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £821,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, and £276,000 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £2,934,855, revenue reserves at £1,200,757, secured charges of £934,855, current liabilities at £20,704, and rents receivable in advance at £452,695. Fixed assets appear at £1,715,211, and current assets at £441,576, including £105,060 in cash. The directors are Messrs. T. J. Cullen (chairman and managing director), J. H. Parsons, E. Howard, E. V. Roney, and G. W. Shelford, Viscount Buckmaster, and Sir John S. P. Mellor.



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MINING

Chamber of Mines and African Union Conciliation Meeting Ends Inconclusively

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA African Mineworkers' Union has refused to acknowledge that its recognition agreement with the mining companies is still in force and binding. This refusal was made at a meeting in Kitwe under the auspices of the Northern Rhodesia Labour Department.

The copper mining companies referred to the present unhappy position existing as a result of the strike overseas in breach of the agreement by the union. The companies also asked for an assurance that the existing agreement was still recognized by the union, and expressed a wish to explore thoroughly with the union the motives and sentiments which had given rise to the present state of affairs.

The union consistently refused to give an undertaking that the present agreement was still in full force and would be honoured.

The union asked for a two-day adjournment to enable it to submit a memorandum on its objections to some aspects of the monthly wage system, undertaken to ensure there were no strikes in the interim. Requests for the present system of the maintenance of the status quo were maintained. Their requests were refused by the companies.

The meeting therefore ended inconclusively, but the companies representatives said that they would be prepared to have a further meeting at any time under the terms of the agreement, provided no further breaches occurred meanwhile.

The agreement, which was signed in October, 1955, confined the African union's representation to certain bracket-pay categories and excluded staff jobs. It also lays down that the union shall not call or countenance any strike without going through the proper negotiating procedure. A secret strike ballot by its members is also provided for. These provisions have been ignored in the recent series of strikes and stoppages which have affected all the major Copperbelt mines.

N. Rhodesia Companies' Good Year

NORTHERN RHODESIA CO., LTD. earned a profit of £18,872 in the year ended May 31, compared with £18,872 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £22,743 (including £11,000 on assets for 1957-58), general reserve receives £7,500, and a dividend of 7½% and bonus of 1% less tax requires £7,187, leaving £3,022 to be carried forward against £2,256 amount in. The issued capital is £100,000 in 5s. 8d. Divided investments appear at £121,082 (market value £169,961), tax reserve certificates at £14,000 and cash at £20,747. Current liabilities total £12,713. The directors are Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (chairman and managing director), R. H. Janson (alternate), S. A. Tabbetts), J. F. Corp (also secretary) and Sir Denis Lowsen, who joined the board last November and offers himself for re-election.

To Arbitrate in Mine Dispute

SIR WALTER HARRAGH, O.C. has been appointed arbitrator for the industrial conciliation proceedings to resolve the claim by the African Mine Workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia for an increase in pay of 6s. 8d. per shift. Two assessors are to be nominated by the mining companies and two by the union.

Amalgamated Metal Corporation Report

AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION, LTD. after providing £4,897 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £148,985 in the year ended December 31 last, compared with £381,000 in the previous year. General reserve receives £281,000, mineral exploration reserve £23,000, and £34,215 is set aside for good will. Interest on the preference shares is £27,000, and a dividend of 10½% on the ordinary shares £258,058, leaving a carry-forward of £1,478,715, against £1,430,158 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 1,900,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £4,438,392 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Current liabilities stand at £274,282, fixed assets at £5,322,000, and current assets at £279,300, including £2,474 in cash. The company has subsidiaries in South and Central Africa, where business continues to expand, especially in asbestos, but dealings in chrome continued to be hampered by shortage of transport.

The directors are Messrs. Walter Gardner (chairman), J. C. Bennett, J. C. Budd, R. G. de Pol, V. Mikolajczak, W. Maye, R. E. Stiver, P. A. J. H. Smith, J. F. Thompson, and the Hon. R. M. P. Preston. The secretary is Mr. J. A. W. Gibson.

Progress Reports for June

Filton—15,708 tons of ore were treated at the Dalrymple mine for 2,858 oz. gold and a working profit of £9,157. Corresponding figures at the Sunaco mine were 2,400 tons, 488 oz. and £190, and at the Bay House mine 1,228 tons, 241 oz. and £213.

Wankie Colliery—300,345 tons of coal and 18,043 tons coke were sold against 311,603 and 18,228 tons respectively in May.

Kenton—1,110 oz. gold were recovered by the Delta mine from 20,200 tons of ore treated. The working loss was £2,856.

Mining Personalia

MR. M. DE MANN, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Umtali to become divisional manager-in-charge for Toner's Asbestos Products (Pvt.) Ltd.

MR. D. A. O'NEILL, ASSOC. INST. M.M., will be on leave in this country from Tanganyika until August.

MR. D. A. HARKIN, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has returned to the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika.

MR. E. H. REAGNE has been elected president of the Institution of Mining Engineers for 1957-58.

MR. R. W. HARDY, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Cyprus for Kenya.

Prospecting Negotiations

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., is one of a group of five important mining companies at present negotiating with the Government of Tanganyika for large prospecting rights in the territory. Mr. Robert Annah, the chairman, who has been visiting Tanganyika, has spoken of promising aerial surveys made by the company, which is interested in radiactive minerals. Wide areas of the neighbourhood of Morogoro and Singida, and to the north of Lake Nyasa have been surveyed.

Uranium Talks

TWO MEMBERS of the British Atomic Energy Authority, Mr. E. J. S. Clarke, principal officer in charge of the metals division, and Mr. A. Campbell, a mining geologist, have arrived in Salisbury for talks on uranium and other radioactive minerals with the Federal and territorial Governments.

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Efforts to Foster Development of Trade

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ROTHERWICK ON THE TASK AHEAD

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, WAS held on July 12th in London.

THE RT. HON. LORD ROTHERWICK, the chairman of the company, presided, and said in the course of his speech:—

"My fellow-directors and I have taken on our new tasks with a full sense of responsibility and a determination to succeed, and I am confident that as the leader of the team I can count on the loyalty and willing help of all connected with the various companies in the group. In the meantime, I should like to express our thanks to all those, afloat and ashore, who by their efforts have created a solid foundation on which to build.

"The accounts for consideration at this meeting are purely formal, but will enable the shareholders to appreciate the financial position of the group.

Broad Conception of Policy

"My broad conception of policy can be stated very simply—to provide a first-class service and make profits. This group of companies can and must contribute to the well-being of the countries which it serves. It must use every effort to encourage the development of trade, for by so doing it will help not only the economy of the country concerned but will also help to promote a better understanding among nations. In return we consider that we are entitled to receive an income to meet our needs and a reward commensurate with our effort. I make no apologies for attempting to make a profit. For today, additional finance is required to maintain even a static business. But a business must either go forward or back, and I shall certainly do all in my power to see that our business goes forward.

Need for Government Support

"What is left of an already depleted British dry-cargo merchant fleet may well be ruined by the ever-increasing cost of replacement and the hampering effect of penal taxation—the heaviest in the world—and flags of convenience. Our task is to ensure the British shipowner must accumulate the difference between the actual and replacement cost of a ship, a gap only partly bridged by the investment allowance, whilst others taking advantage of an accommodation address may, broadly speaking, retain practically the whole of their profit.

"In present conditions the decision to build a ship is an act of faith. Some may think it is capting providence. However, if we allowed ourselves to be dismayed by the prospect we should never build another ship, for always the dangers of tomorrow would outweigh the possibilities of today. I am satisfied that it is right to take a calculated risk and to proceed with an adequate policy of replacement.

"In this we need help, and I look to the Government for support. Having regard to all the risks of obsolescence, I am justified in asking for an increase in the wear and tear allowance so that the cost of a ship can be written off more quickly out of profits. Add to

this a proper recognition of the difference between replacement value and original cost, and it can be achieved by increasing the investment allowance. Then British shipping will once again be well ahead, to plan for the future, to create new opportunities and assist in the development of world trade.

Research Department

"With the development of the technique of a controlled economy, Governments, more than ever before, have become interested in rates of freight. In this changing world the shipowner can no longer consider that he has done his job if he provides a regular and satisfactory service. He must examine trends; he must anticipate requirements; he must assess the trade potential of a particular area. In fact, he must take an ever larger part in the economic life of nations. Their problems are our problems. Our prosperity depends on their prosperity.

"If we approach our common problems with mutual good will and understanding, we can overcome our difficulties. There lies our best hope of success. In these circumstances we propose to develop a research department within the group which will be responsible for giving us an appreciation not only of trade prospects in the Territories which we serve but of world trends.

Chairman to Visit East Africa

"I, for my part, in order to form a first-hand impression of conditions, intend to revisit South and East Africa next January, and I could not look forward to any journey with greater interest.

"Last August a delegation of the South African Conference Lines conducted negotiations in Pretoria with representatives of the Union Government. We were not entirely satisfied with the revised rates which were agreed, but a friendly relationship developed between the negotiators which we hope can be broadened and extended, making possible the build-up of a freight structure which will provide an ever-improving service.

"Delays in port are still one of the most disturbing features of our business. In India a welcome increase in trade has caused congestion, but the Indian Government is taking active steps to remedy the position; in Australia the Government is endeavouring to deal with working conditions in the ports; in the United Kingdom, you are all aware of the strikes which took place during 1955, and which affected adversely the results for that year.

Prosperity Dependent on Export Trade

"The prosperity of British shipping depends on export trade, and unless this is maintained at a high level the future will be dark indeed. We are in the midst of a credit squeeze. I do not dispute that this squeeze is assisting our economy. However, it is bearing very heavily on the little man, who is least able to afford it, whereas a drastic reduction in expenditure by the Government would have been more effective, for it is this extravagant expenditure which is one of the principal causes of inflation. If taxation was materially reduced

prices would come down, and not only would money buy more in this country but we could expect an improvement in our export trade, which in the end will determine our standard of living.

Money is still the most cogent argument for increased work, but it must be real money. Merely to earn more to enable you to pay more for the same article is no answer to the problem. We can afford to pay high wages if related to increased production, but the State is the greatest partner who requires anything from 12% to 92% out of most increased earnings—a fact which must cause some on whose training and education much money has been spent to seek opportunities in foreign lands where they may reap a less highly taxed reward for their labours.

Future Prospects

You will appreciate to what extent our programme is dependent on the volume of investment in the industrial sector, and the costs in the form of depreciation allowances and interest charges.

Under the present circumstances, the Government over 1955. The programme taken over a 16,000-ton tanker, which is on charter to one of the oil companies, while in addition a further three tankers, with a total tonnage of 54,000, have been ordered. In due course, if funds permit we hope gradually to increase this side of the group's activities.

Real Opportunity

"In conclusion, I must refer to the Commonwealth and Empire within which practically the whole of the trade of this group is carried on. There is far too much talk about the international situation and far too little about imaginative plans for helping Commonwealth countries to develop the untold wealth which they contain. In thinking of the Commonwealth and Empire I cannot confine myself to the benefit which the group would obtain from an increase in trade with these countries.

This is something much bigger than the prosperity of a group of companies. Our attitude to this free association of nations can determine the future history of the world. A strong Commonwealth and Empire can create stability. This is our real opportunity, and, forgetting petty things, let us dedicate ourselves to this task. We are proud to carry the name British and Commonwealth as a constant reminder of our obligation."

The report was adopted.

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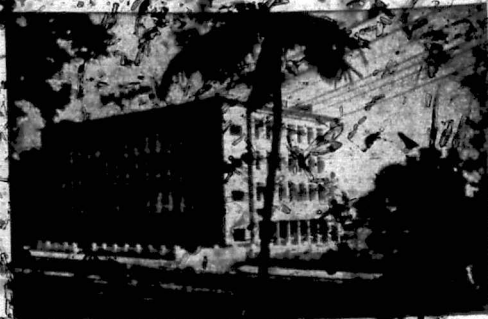
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