

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 30, 1956  
No. 1664

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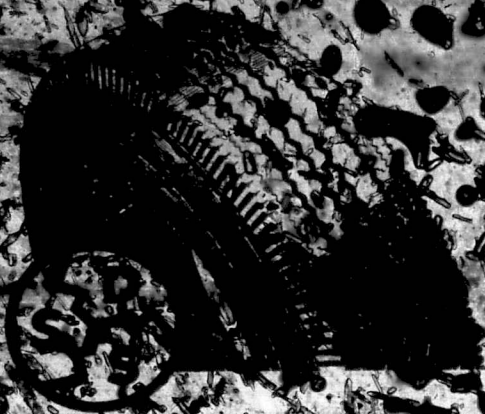
## SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY LIMITED

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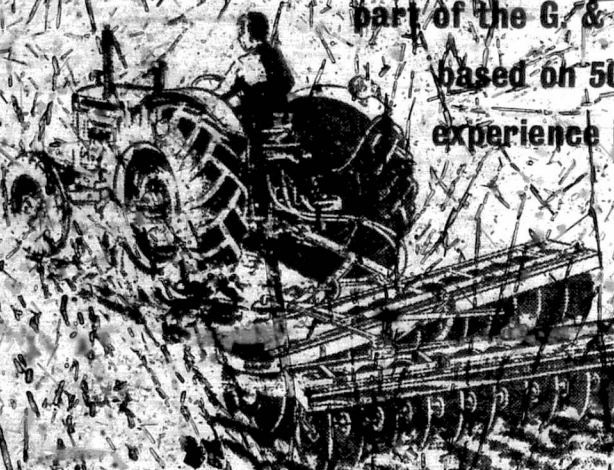
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### Fivefold Increases in Sisal Wages But No Improvement in Output

THE KENYA SISAL BOARD has published in its bulletin facts about African wages and work in the industry over the whole period from 1923 to 1955. The commentary on the table includes the following passages:—

"In sisal the cutter is really the key-man on the estate. Sisal production is based and whose wages are paid to the labourers, roughly in proportion. Twenty-five years ago a married cutter received pay, rations, a blanket, cooking pot and very little else. His total cost to the estate, apart from wages and rations, was probably less than 15s. per tickle."

#### Amtenities and Services

"Not only does he receive such things as long service bonus, bonus, leave pay, faxes, blankets, good housing, recreation, recreation facilities, medical attention, fuel, water, a vegetable allotment, and also fares for his family to their homing, food, medical attention, schooling, etc. etc. amounting all to not less than 75s. per tickle, etc."

"There has been no improvement in output over the years and the best results, averaged over any five-year period, were during the bad times with the lowest wages—in the top 10 years the total was little over 30s., whereas it is now approximately 155s. These are average figures earned on an average of about a 30-hour week. Some, but far too few, can doubt this by working longer hours."

"If this is compared with a European farm labourer, a highly skilled and able to turn his hand to an infinite number of jobs on a farm, who has to earn sufficient for himself and his family for rent, winter fuel and clothing, taxes, insurance, etc., the Africans, very highly paid, and his family can, if they wish, add to the income by working."

"Recent study in a factory revealed the productivity of unselected African migrant labour as only 29% of that of normal white workers in continuous employment, but that the productivity of African labour can be raised to 65% if they are selected and in continuous employment."—F. Hobart Thompson, in a B.C.C. broadcast on "Migrant Labour in Africa."

### Dar es Salaam Vow An Open Port New Deep Water Berths and Installations

ALTHOUGH THE OFFICIAL opening ceremony will not take place until Princess Margaret's visit on October 8, the new deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam are now operating as an open port.

The berths and installations were taken over by East African Railways and Harbour from the consulting engineers, Coode and Paktiers, on August 1. The first ship to dock after the handover was the CRY of CHELMSFORD, owned by Ian Hall Harrison Lines.

The Tanganyika shed, part of the 24m deep water quay installation, is the largest transit shed in East Africa, 261/2 considerably longer than two football pitches placed end to end, providing 146,750 square feet of deck space for cargo handling. It also houses the Double storied Customs office and inspection room, and offices and damaged goods stores for the Lands and Shipping Company of East Africa.

The berths were designed by Coode and Paktiers, Ltd., and constructed by J. L. Kler and Co. The work involved including trackwork and all other installations and workshops were executed by the Chief Engineer of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

### Trade Unions Bill

NORTHERN RHODESIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has appointed a Select Committee to receive evidence from the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill 1956. The members are Messrs. W. M. McCall, C. H. E. Jones, G. Herby, L. H. Ngandu, W. Readall, and T. Williams (secretary). The Bill provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and inspection of their accounts; prohibits anyone from holding office in a union who has been convicted of a crime involving fraud or dishonesty within five years from the date of conviction; makes it an offence to picket a shop, numbers as to intimidate anyone to picket a residential district, and empowers the registrar to wind up a union after due notice.

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# BY SEA

# Now That Basing Has Ended New Rating 'Crests' Scarcity

A LITTLE BIT of evidence is being put forward that is the description of a ship north of Mombasa given in a brochure issued by Nyati Ltd., to mark the silver jubilee of the opening in August, 1931, of the Nyati Bridge, which links the island of Mombasa to the mainland.

The bridge, a 1,700-ft. long toll-free structure, is sufficient to meet the needs for motor cars and it is necessary to raise loans, some £40,000, of which £10,000 will still be outstanding. The dividend has ever been paid to the shareholders, the chief of whom also lend large amounts of money to the business. The bridge is owned by Nyati Finance Limited, which is registered in Mombasa in the early part of the century. The bridge began to be built in 1904, but was not finished until 1931, when it was opened. It was built by the Nyati family, who have their residence in Mombasa. Almost a quarter of the island has been developed and plans for the future include an 18-hole golf course and a shopping centre.

For the first decade of its existence, the bridge was used for tolls of less than £1. Now the daily traffic of 1,000 motor cars, half that number of lorries, 100 commercial motor vehicles, 500 cycles and 10,000 pedestrians and bus passengers. The bridge is owned by Nyati Finance Limited, which is registered in Mombasa in the early part of the century. The bridge began to be built in 1904, but was not finished until 1931, when it was opened. It was built by the Nyati family, who have their residence in Mombasa. Almost a quarter of the island has been developed and plans for the future include an 18-hole golf course and a shopping centre.

THOUGH THE MOMBASA SHIPMENT SCHEME comes to an end on Friday of next week, the East Africa Shipping Conference has decided shippers in the region that the registration scheme will be followed by a booking note system, and that cargoes should not be dispatched to the docks until they have received a clearing-inward note.

The city agents of the shippers commented that the scheme was a success, but that the scarcity was a result of the unexpected rapid end of the Mombasa scheme. The scheme was set up in 1952, when the port became a free port and shippers began to bring their cargoes to the port and ship them to the docks. The scheme was a success, but that the scarcity was a result of the unexpected rapid end of the Mombasa scheme. The scheme was set up in 1952, when the port became a free port and shippers began to bring their cargoes to the port and ship them to the docks.

It was the elderly shippers, expecting an 18-month delay, booked more space than was available, justifying the charges of the other side. The principle of the collapse of the system has been a serious embarrassment to all but that it will not be appreciated. The scheme was set up in 1952, when the port became a free port and shippers began to bring their cargoes to the port and ship them to the docks. The scheme was a success, but that the scarcity was a result of the unexpected rapid end of the Mombasa scheme. The scheme was set up in 1952, when the port became a free port and shippers began to bring their cargoes to the port and ship them to the docks.

## British and Commonwealth Shipping

NORWEGIAN CASTLE LINE VESSELS will be the names of the two 10,000-ton cargo liners ordered for the Union-Castle Line, delivery of which is expected towards the end of 1959. Their overall length will be 423 ft., moulded breadth 65 ft., and draught 22 ft. 11 in. Each will have capacity for more than 10,000 tons of perishables. These two cargo vessels, each of 10,000 tons and having approximately 1,000 cu. ft. cargo capacity, are to be constructed for the Dan Line. The first of these new tankers for the BERMUDA, SCOTTISH TRIN and SCOTTISH TRIN is expected to be delivered in the autumn of next year. Three new tank vessels are being built for the King Line by Messrs Harland and Wolff Ltd., Belfast. The first of these is expected to be delivered in January, 1957, the King George in the following April, and the King Henry in March, 1958.

## Consolidated Siam Estates Report

THE CONSOLIDATED SIAL ESTATES (EAST AFRICA) has after a long period of preparation, published its annual report for the year ended 31st March 1956. The company, which is registered in London, has a capital of £1,000,000. The report shows a profit of £22,500, against £20,000 in 1955. The issued capital is £1,000,000, of which £200,000 is reserved for future taxation at 10% and £800,000 is available for dividends. The assets are valued at £1,392,825, including £43,000 in cash and £1,349,825 in other assets. The company has a fleet of 1,000 tons of cargo vessels and 100,000 tons of cargo capacity. The company has a fleet of 1,000 tons of cargo vessels and 100,000 tons of cargo capacity. The company has a fleet of 1,000 tons of cargo vessels and 100,000 tons of cargo capacity.

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# Commercial Concern

At the week's end, production in London... (The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it difficult to read accurately. It appears to discuss industrial production and market conditions.)

A new road service by road between Kenya and... (This section likely discusses infrastructure developments, specifically a new road service connecting Kenya and another region.)

The East African Company... (This section discusses the operations and financial status of the East African Company, including its public and private shares.)

The... (This section continues the discussion of the East African Company, mentioning its assets and financial performance.)

The... (This section discusses international trade and shipping, mentioning the British... and second inter...)

The... (This section discusses shipping and trade, mentioning the... and...)

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Annual Consumption 1,100 million units  
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Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika





Company Report

# The Globe Telegraph and Trust Co.

## Another Successful Year

### MR EDWARD WILSHAW, ON ENCOURAGEMENTS FOR SMALL INVESTOR

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ordinary stock of Cable Investment Trust Limited the 11th of the TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED was held on August 14, 1956 at 10, Broad Street, London, W.1.

MR EDWARD WILSHAW, Chairman of the company, presided, and said: "In the course of this year we have had another successful year, and that the gross income has risen by 25% over the corresponding period of the previous year."

The accounts show that we have had another successful year, and that the gross income has risen by 25% over the corresponding period of the previous year."

more than a year's dividends in certain cases, but even more for this the interest I think you will all find highly satisfactory, making a total of 40% over the last two years, whereas the capital has increased during that period by only 25%.

The earnings for the year before providing for taxation are £614,675, which is £206,248 more than last year. Income tax amounts to £352,200 and leaves net earnings of £262,475. This year's earnings are £249,999 for the year ending 31st December 1955.

Out of the net earnings the directors have paid a interim dividend of 2d per share for the year. I have transferred £100,000 to the general reserve. They now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3d per share of stock. These appropriations absorb £187,000 and leave £82,999 to be added to the unapplied profits.

The capital and share premium accounts have increased at £5,500,000 with £63,812 in respect of the share premium. The reserve has increased by £27,000 to £240,000. The general reserve is £100,000 and the undistributed profits are £262,475.

Invested funds now exceed £10,000,000. This amount is an increase of £17,250,000. These funds £7,447,750 is an unquoted investment which had a market value of £2,065,071 nearly double the book value.

The unquoted investments are valued at £7,447,750, substantially in excess of the sum shown in the balance sheet of £3,688,600, as shown by the classification of investments, our holding of one-half of the

total value of which is £2,110,000. But it is estimated to be worth more than £2,000,000.

It will be seen that our position on June 30, 1956 was more liquid than on the previous June 30. There being an excess of current assets over current liabilities of some £207,000. This excess is of real significance. You will see that in one week we are able to have surplus funds.

### Proposed Rights Issue

I propose to make a rights issue which will not only increase the number of shares but also increase the overall yield to our present holders of ordinary stock in the company, but at the same time increase our issued capital so as to enable us to widen our portfolio, thus gaining that additional security which the investment of such capital will provide.

Subject to your approval, therefore, of an increase in the authorized capital of the extraordinary general meeting which I have written to advise a further 4,000,000 new 5s. shares and to offer the right to take up that 4 to say at the market value of the shares as the price of the new shares at the complete five s. ordinary stock units already issued. You will thus be offered shares at 5s. and 10s. per share.

The increase to increase the authorized capital from £5,500,000 to £10,000,000 has already been issued. I propose to increase it to £10,000,000 to £15,000,000 and also further new issues of shares which may have the opportunity to make in the years to come. I would say here, however, that the present intention of our directors is to limit the issue of capital to an immediate issue of the 4,000,000 new 5s. shares which I have just referred to.

We are confident that nearly all of our stock owners will take up their allotment of the new 5s. shares, as they will see their value as a growth investment. There are always the few who prefer to put their money in the hands of others, and those who prefer to participate in our prosperity. To them I would emphasize the value of the

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provisional allotment letter which will receive in a day or two's time. We do try to make the instructions as to transfer, etc., which are printed on it, clear as possible, but it is inevitable that some misunderstandings will occur. I would appreciate requests from stockowners to contact either banker, if they stockbroker or falling short, if otherwise, we will always help if we can.

Payments for the new shares to be made in one lump sum to be deposited in our bankers' hands on the date the allotment will be deemed to have been despatched. Our stock is quoted as slow moving and will be a considerable premium on the stock Exchange as it will be part of the shares allotted can always be sold to pay for the remainder and thus still allow the allottee to enjoy at least some portion of the benefit which he is due with respect to the new shares. However, it should be difficult for a small investor to find the rest of the shares with which to pay for the whole of his allotment.

**Company Report**

To encourage the small investor still further, we have been giving much thought to the introduction of quarterly interim dividends, which, I feel sure, would be much appreciated by shareholders. In my opinion, our financial position is sufficiently secure to enable us to maintain our present rate of dividend unless unforeseen circumstances should supervene. The payment of these interim monthly dividends would be, therefore, yet another step towards our object of providing an excellent low-priced stock yielding a steady reliable income and with the further prospect of an occasional bonus by way of extra shares, either free or at nominal price.

These facilities will, of course, involve much additional work and we must see our way clear before we commit ourselves. We shall have the personal rights issue on our hands for some time to come, but I think that next year we shall be able to do something about it. At the same time as these quarterly dividends are paid, I expect to issue a statement showing our estimated earnings for the next period, that you will be able to see how your company is progressing from time to time.

As an added incentive to the smaller man to save, I would again emphasize the plea made in so many other places and notably recently by the chairman of the London Stock Exchange, for a reduction in the present rate of stamp duty.

**Overseas Visits**

A little earlier in the year I was asked by another company within our group to visit the West Indies (which I did in May and June) and I thus had an opportunity to see for myself the potentialities of some of the overseas markets. I seized myself of the occasion to examine our own interests in that area and discuss in person with the directors of the local investment companies of which we are part-owners not only the well-being of those companies, but also the situation generally. I am pleased to report that I found things in a very satisfactory condition. Our companies are growing steadily and are well equipped to deal with the rapid progress of the country's industrial and mining and coal and transport shares.

In the course of the next few days I hope to leave for Canada where we also have a share and I have no doubt that I shall find our prospects in that country and Canada Dominion equally satisfactory.

The report and observations of our directors and the proposed increase in dividend will be discussed

**Company Report**

**United Dominions Trust Limited**

(Incorporated in England)

Mr. J. Gibson Harvie, Chairman

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST LIMITED was held on August 15, 1956, at the registered office of the company, United Dominions House, Fenchurch Lane, London, E.C3.

Mr. J. GIBSON HARVIE, Chairman, presided, in the absence of Mr. Spearman, the financial year which closed on June 30, 1956, having again produced a record result.

Profits for the year have risen from £58,214,783 to £63,737,759 and the gross group income from £1,780,288 to £2,816,453. Taxation and £1,228 approximately last year.

A dividend for the year on the ordinary stock has been raised by 1% to 17%.

We have succeeded in maintaining our policy of keeping back all profits of overseas companies.

The needs of the Dominion subsidiaries, taken together, encourage me to repeat my prediction that within reasonable time, they might easily beat the record of the parent company.

In the accounts the seven years' comparative figures disclose the steady increase in the strength of the U.D.T. group of companies and provide an indication of its potential importance in international trade and finance particularly in the Commonwealth.

In general terms, the functions of the U.D.T. group, Dominion and domestic subsidiaries, are primarily directed toward the growth of trade between the component parts of the Commonwealth. Our activities are essentially productive; they are up-to-date, they are meeting modern needs. The success of the companies within the group has proved that the need is there and that we are meeting it. Our name correctly describes our aims and our objectives, and as the opportunities within the Commonwealth are unlimited and desirable, the group may prosper.

**No Weakening of Commonwealth Bond**

It is many years' growth in the success of the Dominions has led some pessimists to mark at this independence of government the imminent disintegration of the Commonwealth. I believe that they could not be further from the truth. I admit that in some spheres official diplomacy and political weakness and ignorance have broken down which could very have been built on a wider scale the family bond of the Commonwealth peoples is rather strengthening than weakening. The Dominions have made it quite clear that they welcome our investment and the company has been quick in Dominion subsidiaries supplemented by loans already contributed in no small way to industrial, commercial and agricultural improvement and expansion throughout many of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is so big, so important in the world and so geographically spread in the world that knit together by sentimentality human interests, its future would appear to be safe.

Were Britain to fail because we are too richly endowed and small island entirely dependent on foreign trade for our very existence, but we have a great history and we are still the political centre of a great aggregation of nations young and old—the British Empire—the Commonwealth. Call it by whatever name you prefer—which must exist and persist and eventually prove to be the only empire in record likely to rise, flourish and endure.

In my tribute to my colleagues I include, of course, overseas directors, management and staffs, all of whom have labored with us here in bringing the U.D.T. group to a new record level of attainment.

# Engineering Supplies



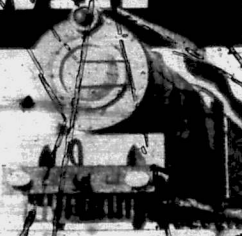
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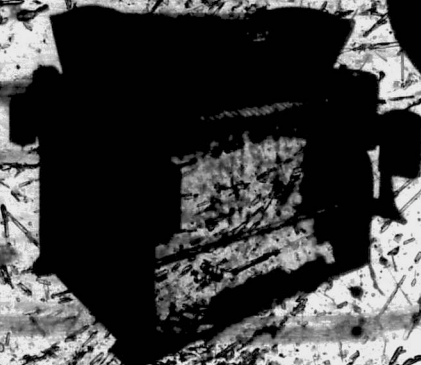
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The relevant provisions of the Constitution provide for amendment to any provisions, subject to certain safeguards. Thus what I have just said is possible under the Constitution.

What did the preamble in the Constitution really mean to indicate? I understand from the conversation we have then that the desirable means of Dominion status cannot be achieved without the consent of the inhabitants. Dominion status no longer exists as an expression used for full membership of the Commonwealth status which is not in the gift of the U.K. Government, but the U.K. Government could clear our Federal Constitution if they so wished in the way I suggested.

Then, because of the position of the territories we should have no free choice of remaining within or without the Commonwealth. We should have to remain within and then we should have to take our chance of being granted to become full members.

**Complete Muddle**

One thing the proposal was not meant to do is to give adjustment of the status of the Federal State in favour of which falls short of what is generally understood by Dominion status. In my early remarks I gave the House my reasons for believing this was desirable under the Constitution. Sir John Moffat, who did not take part in these off-the-record conversations — he took part in others — does not agree that that was the object.

Well, I had the opinion of the then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and he agrees with my interpretation of what the Constitution actually said. He went to London to consult with the Home Office and the Foreign Office and he was the person who was consulted at the time.

However, to give an idea of what a complete muddle this sort of thing can be in your short speech, I would like the House to have this opinion which was given by a legal authority at home during the obvious conference on federation. That was some time before there was any meeting of the Ministers and Governments. There was an official conference first, and at the invitation of the chairman, Mr. Dale spoke about certain legal points which were connected with the Constitution on the proposed contract that was being made.

Mr. Dale said he sought the question of annexation and did not raise the purely technical matter which annexation would have involved on the national status of the inhabitants of the territories. For practical purposes, federation and amalgamation could be achieved without annexation. He quoted Kenya, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Malaya as examples of new entities which had been created with their boundaries in line of these areas had it been found constitutionally necessary to annex the Protectorates, and the arrangements worked out very well.

In reply to Mr. Cobden, the present Governor of Rhodesia, who was the chairman of the Joint Committee of Enquiry, and the formation of a new State would take place without any kind of amalgamation. It would take an unusual position but he did not think it could be seriously inadmissible from a legal point of view. The proposal was exercised by the King and he gave the reason why should not be given under a changed Constitution.

**Interview**

That was the substance of the question of whether the Protectorates will interfere with the status of the State, which was a union of federation proposed to them from the one full international entity. The Government had had with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as I have left London the other day, he admitted that it was not possible for the Federal State to be independent within its sphere of influence although it contained Protectorates. That was the first and the only point on which the two Secretaries of State produced out of their bag to stop me going on with the discussions which tried to initiate in London.

One other point of considerable importance is the question of what Mr. Yitelton said in 1952. He said: "None of the separate States could be incorporated in a unified State, whether by amalgamation or in order to get Dominion status, unless the Government of the day of the United Kingdom are satisfied the majority of the people so desire it." Well, I did not ask for amalgamation and I did not ask for Dominion status so the whole quotation is not applicable to our argument.

To make a longer view, as we progress and create more opportunities for the African, which is our avowed policy, we cannot force to do that if at the same time there can be no constitutional advance, it is unthinkable, and the people here would not buy it. The United Kingdom seem to have the power to do this in their own sphere, whilst not really being responsible for the rights of otherwards. In fact they want the prerogative of power without responsibility.

There is the point that we should not raise the question of constitutional advance because it is a matter of opinion

in the minds of the African. Everything we do will be a question if those proposed to do it, their greatest friends put it into their hands to start with, have said that it can be the subject of what they are being taught in the European and a skilled person, giving the impression that it is clear to the Africans, it would not say that it is a matter I might have to examine and report on. In fact, the proposals did not affect them in any way, as they would have been no grounds for insurrection.

**Progress Despite African Fears**

All progress made hitherto — medical, agricultural, and so forth — has had to be carried through in the face of African opposition based on groundless fears and lack of understanding. It has been thought to mean, of course, when the men of the State to the Colonies came out on a mission to the Colonies and asked these self-same people a question, they had never been asked their opinion before, and they became very suspicious and very angry.

Where they were in the woodpile was where they were in contact with the African, but the people's representatives in the Colonial Office both here and there were not in contact with the African, which excluded us from any contact with the Africans. We are desperately kept away from them by the Constitution they have granted to us and they are at the mercy of anyone who has access to them.

There is an opportunity and it is one of the things that pleased me to see in this wonderful scheme. I saw that it could be done. I said that would be all right; at any rate we can talk to the African people through the press, even if we cannot do anything else. But, unfortunately, when the Federal Government put up a proposal to federate, which they are entitled to do under the Constitution, the Northern Rhodesian Government objected very fiercely. We did not want to overrule their legislation in the early days of the Federal State, so that is the position that remains. Our one method of talking to the African people is denied. Although Northern Rhodesia might withdraw their objection if our incorporation was set up to run on a cash basis, I cannot see a Federal Government agreeing to set up an incorporation without having a clause in the law to say that they can use the wireless when they want to, so that is the point otherwise we have no contact with the African at all.

**Cracking the Whip**

There is a feeling in some quarters that in a review of the Constitution of the United Kingdom must be in a position to crack the whip. It is probably some people hope there will be a Labour Government in power which will then either break up the Federal State or something silly, it would be unjust to the Government to say anything any such thing. It was the Government that agreed to the principle of federation, because they carefully examined the situation they felt it was the right thing for all the inhabitants. What is more, they said they had the rights of the people in mind.

Mr. Cobden: "No, the Prime Minister should find another word." The Prime Minister: "They had the courage to do it. You cannot make people do things unless they wish to, except by force, and one of the curious things about our Constitution is this: we have complete control of our own Defence Force, but we shall not have to use it as the North American Colonies had to use it, because we are dealing with a stupid Government in the United Kingdom."

Having been a little bit terse about the United Kingdom Government, I would like to repeat what I said in my opening remarks. What I strove for was to improve our international status. It is not agreed all right; forget about it. We cannot afford to have a row about any of these things. I want to get on to consolidate our position economically to advance the people as we do, and when we are strong enough we do not care, because nobody can stop us doing what we like.

**Christmas Story**

AROUND CHRISTMAS TIME the British South Africa Police in Bulawayo decided that if a man felt he was sufficiently inebriated to be a danger to the public he should ring up the charge office and a B.S.A.P. constable would drive him home. Three young men of my acquaintance, hiccupping nicely, went to the charge office and asked for a constable. They were given the constable. One and a half hours later they came back with a paralysed constable and said: "Give us another one, we'll occupy it." Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.



copies of the pay sheets were sent to headquarters for monthly statements of expenditure. There were also regarding transfers of orders. We were told by the wardens these were never checked on the pay sheets, had they been done the frauds would have been discovered earlier.

We are surprised that the frauds were not discovered by the Audit Department. We have been informed that the Audit Department does not check over 100 pay sheets and a such check takes about three months. The frauds have been caught. However, these frauds were not discovered until months later.

The Central Prison, by far the largest in Uganda, covers very considerable area and has various sections, with a workshop. The main building at the time of our visit housed about 200 prisoners. The industries section was situated in a separate building. The prison was a long narrow strip of land.

The prison was a long narrow strip of land, with a workshop and a dining hall. The prison was a long narrow strip of land, with a workshop and a dining hall. The prison was a long narrow strip of land, with a workshop and a dining hall.

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Transfer of Money

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for this and the prison officials. The prison officials were not properly controlled on any occasion. It was estimated that two and a half million shillings were lost. The prison officials were not properly controlled on any occasion. It was estimated that two and a half million shillings were lost.

Prisoners' Letters

Although govt. censors are supposed to receive all letters from prisoners, many uncensored letters addressed to MCKEY were found in his possession. According to the evidence of many convicted letters were sent in plain paper in a box to the prison warden. The system of the letters being in a sealed and locked box to the post office seems to have been a makeshift arrangement. It was open for any unscrupulous person collecting the boxes and for any spies or informants to intercept them.

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Golden Opportunity

MCKEY was allowed to leave the company since without any supervision after leaving. While he was supposed to do office work, he had a golden opportunity of carrying on his private work. He had a golden opportunity of carrying on his private work. He had a golden opportunity of carrying on his private work.

The prison was a long narrow strip of land, with a workshop and a dining hall. The prison was a long narrow strip of land, with a workshop and a dining hall. The prison was a long narrow strip of land, with a workshop and a dining hall.

Continued on Page 1874

# Africa Bureau's Policy Statement on Kenya

## Transvaal and African Missions in Terms with their Envoyness

WITH THE APPROACH of the Mau Mau insurrection, Kenya should be looking forward to a period of tranquillity, reconstruction, and reconciliation. But although the Colony has painfully won its respite from civil war, its future remains unsettled.

As a long-term view, it is thoroughly unrealistic to suppose that Kenya's five million Africans will not proportionately exercise a greater political influence on the Government than the 450,000 Europeans or 150,000 Asians. It is not necessary to argue when that time will come, whether sooner or later will depend on the effectiveness of the policies devised to steer Kenya through its transitional stage. An unimpeachable short-term policy must seek to delay its coming for too long, in which event the transitional period will be painful and disruptive instead of peaceful and fair.

Kenya cannot be kept out of the main stream of contemporary political development and created as if it were unique. Across its borders in Uganda, the establishment of a state which, like its neighbour, Africa, is the accepted aim, is no different from India, Indonesia, the South of Malaya. Its future development must be seen to be the same as that of any other country.

### Democratic Principles

It is unrealistic therefore to imagine a future in which Africans will not want to run this region very largely for themselves, invoking the aid of others where they have the skill or capital to do things for themselves. This, of course, means the utmost of operations between Africans, Europeans, and Asians. But it also means that the primary aim should be to establish a country based firmly on the same democratic principles by which we live in Britain.

There are only two paths that Kenyans can choose to follow. Either Kenya can be made secure for all its racial communities or it can be made insecure for the immigrant races. In terms of permanent residence it can never be made insecure for the Africans. Whatever the value of their ultimate society, the one certainty is that the Africans can never be pushed out of Kenya. No similar certainty exists for non-African Kenyans. It follows, therefore, that if the white and Asian Kenyans are to remain permanently in Kenya as they have every right to expect, they must come to terms with their environment. To fly in the face of the inevitable is to court disaster.

Nevertheless, it would be foolhardy to ignore the dangers of premature self-government, involving rule by inexperienced leaders, a Such danger is increased by disruptive racial policies and by irresponsible demands for premature termination of Britain's responsibility.

If Kenyans therefore are to look forward to a secure and prosperous future, they should combine to do their utmost to give Africans opportunities for experience as rapidly as possible and in as large numbers as possible, in the ways of democratic government, civil service, police, judiciary, and technical skills. At the same time they must take care to adapt the best features of African society. Only if such a synthesis is accomplished can Kenya's future be anticipated with any sense of confidence.

Although Mau Mau has tried its immediate aim to drive out the whites from Kenya, it has shown Africans how much power lies in their hands and how to use it. The horror and excess of Mau Mau should blind nobody to the fact that its tenacious resistance has raised the spirit and anger of Africans in Kenya. This new spirit is the pride in Mau Mau which the majority of Africans

desire to maintain to achieve a new state for Africans. It would be a mistake to suppose that there is a natural homogeneity among Africans in that they are agreed about policy and method. But a new wave of nationalistic feeling over Kenya. Though castles and compounds and emergency regulations, this nationalistic force must be met by the breadth of its spread is one of the findings to which special attention was drawn in the recent Coates Report on African representation.

### Delay With Foster Extension

Time is the crucial factor. Whatever is done must be done soon. Delay in Kenya is the ally of all the forces of extremism. Hesitancy and half measures are policies of total defeat. Unless this is understood, Kenya is already lost to the forces of moderate leadership. This, therefore, is a time for bold leadership, for generous negotiation, for clear-sighted political and for urgent decision. The one of the important truths brought home by Mau Mau is the failure to Kenya of the British colonial. The British contribution was an essential, perhaps the decisive factor, in the suppression of Mau Mau. Britain's responsibility must therefore continue to be exercised in the interests of all Kenyans, both as protector of those not fully represented and organized.

The second evident truth is the collapse of the status quo in Kenya. The need for a redistribution of power has to a limited extent been acknowledged by the Lyttelton Constitution and the acceptance of a new system of direct elections for African representatives to the Legislative Council. The abandonment of the status quo is, moreover, reflected in four important changes:

- (1) Acceptance by the white Kenyans of the impracticability of their old policy of settler rule; a greater willingness to accept imperial rule for the present and less reluctance to accept some form of multi-racial government now and democratic self-government in the future;
  - (2) Greater recognition of the power of African Kenyans;
  - (3) Recognition of the rights of Asians to be regarded as an integral part of Kenya's society;
  - (4) A slow realization that no further power can be devolved from the Colonial Office to a man transferring responsibility into the hands of the settler communities.
- There are still, however, certain forces which refuse to accommodate themselves to these changes, and who can be relied upon to fight a vigorous rearguard action. When these forces are strong enough to capture control of the white Kenyan leadership, the full undoing. On the other hand, there are radical changes that must be made before Kenya can be regarded as having established a basis of peace between the different communities. Kenyans must stand the so-called moderate. For the immediate future, therefore, Kenya is likely to be the scene of a vigorous triangular struggle out of which will develop a new situation.

### Law and Order

Respect for law and order has been one of the major casualties in the struggle against Mau Mau. Violence and savagery by the rebels was often countered by violence and terror by the security forces. In so often happens, the terrorists appear to some extent to have succeeded in corrupting the weapons of their antagonists.

The highest standards of British justice must be restored or introduced in Kenya, in accordance with the principle of equality before the law as an integral right of citizenship. Trial by jury should be introduced for all, irrespective of race. Every effort must be made to eliminate real or apparent discrimination in legal procedures on grounds of race. The police force should be independent of the administration, and district officers should no longer have magisterial powers.

With the ending of the emergency the duties of detainees will become of greater urgency. It is essential not only that justice should be done but that it should be apparent that it is done. It is important that official policy should neither apparently nor in fact consist of a series of belated concessions in the face of a series of public queries or revelations.

A judicial body should be set up without further delay to work out the principles and to give judicial procedures for dealing with detainees and for hearing appeals. It should be expedient, so that people are no longer left without hope of freedom, and so that those who are innocent are not forced to feel that they can find no safety in false confession.

Such a judicial body should be made up of a commission to be selected from this country, headed by a judge of other person of outstanding capability, and empowered to make all necessary



ary dissenting opinions in Kenya, including the examination of reports and a review of the situation. An inquiry of this scale is desirable in order to relieve the anxiety and restore confidence in the processes of law and order and an improvement of justice for all the races.

**A Programme for Political Action**

A short-term policy should seek to create the machinery, constitutional, economic and social, necessary to integrate the racial communities into a single Kenyan citizenship. A community may if it desires maintain its own racial identity. But until a single citizenship is created all such racial identity will inevitably be dominated by the race factor.

There should be open to all Africans, Asians and Europeans the opportunity to achieve a minimum standard of education. Citizenship would be granted equally to all persons irrespective of race. The franchise, equality of life of property and equal treatment in the courts of law.

Any short-term policy should aim to establish among all Kenyans a sense of security and confidence about the future of their country. Such a state must recognize the importance of the contribution that can be made by each of the communities to the general development, recognizing the long-term goal of a democratic self-governing African State to become a reality during this interim period to safeguard the rights of the minorities. It must be recognized, however, that the attitude and behaviour of the minority groups to the African majority will inevitably constitute the best safeguard for their future security.

There can be no place for the old spirit of racial contempt in the new Kenya. While it will be necessary during the interim period to retain certain measures expressly designed to protect under-privileged racial groups in terms of jobs, all forms of racial discrimination must cease. No special privileges may be retained for the exclusive enjoyment of one community and no public funds should be devoted to the provision of racially exclusive amenities. Educational facilities must be available to all as rapidly as possible.

Immigration must be based solely on the needs of the economy as a whole and not on the exclusive interests of any single community. To ensure proper control over immigration, a more adequate representation on immigration boards must be afforded to all communities during the present interim period.

**Constitutional Proposal**

Whatever its temporary advantages, the Lyttelton Constitution offers no basis for even a short-term policy. Its three great weaknesses are:

- (1) That it maintains an unfair balance in the membership of the Legislative Council, based on the proportion of white Europeans, Asians and Africans.
- (2) That it gives ministerial responsibility to communally elected members, which is wrong in principle and bad in practice.
- (3) That it envisages the continuation of communal representation.

An effective transitional constitution, leading progressively from the present state to a democratic self-governing State, should be designed:

- (a) To create, as the next immediate stage, a legislature with parity between African and immigrant races, based on Kenyan citizenship. Although the common roll should be started without undue delay in certain urban areas, it is inevitable that communal representation should persist for some years to come.
- (b) To transfer responsibility only to State Ministers as can exercise collective responsibility towards all races and not by one race.
- (c) To retain Imperial Council until a democratic Government has been established.

How is such a constitution to be achieved, and what form should it take? There are those who argue that at the time being communal representation should be maintained, but that it should be extended to provide parity between Africans, Europeans and Asians. Others argue that while communal representation should be maintained an immediate start should be made to supplement this form of representation by a communal franchise.

This method is favoured for three reasons: (1) because it would mark the beginning of a single Kenyan citizenship; (2) because it would provide an effective method of gradually replacing communal representation thus opening the way to implementation of the long-term programme; (3) because it would provide a responsibility to all races and would not draw attention to racial differences.

A third proposal is that a system of multiple votes should be established to achieve a direct election of communal voters. A final proposal is that Kenya should have a federal Government, each allowing the European to maintain control over their own islands and the other races to have a control over their own regions.

It is a sensible approach to find solutions to the problems of the under-privileged, representative of the racial communities by the Colonial Secretary's conference in Kenya an opportunity to discuss their views.

It is one of the most important factors in the United Kingdom that a racial imbalance will continue to frustrate the progress of the programme made in Lyttelton. It is necessary to place agriculture on a sound footing. Such factors must be considered:

- (1) There is a surplus of land to provide a livelihood for a who, at present, have no alternative employment opportunities.
- (2) The Kikuyu are one of the several tribes most seriously affected by land hunger.
- (3) Even though European settlement is not desired in the White Highlands no provision to end the problem should be provided, but that being open to all races is an essential biological step.
- (4) The historical forces that have contributed to the circumstances which have brought the Kikuyu and the European settlers cannot be disregarded in plans to achieve an equitable solution.

**Land Policy**

An effective land policy must be one which achieves the following results:

- (1) All available land, both in the reserves and in the highlands, should be made as far as possible by the effective application of such plans as have been proposed by Lyttelton and Lyttelton.
- (2) The size of landholdings should be limited, allowance being made for the nature of the land; it is of course recognized that certain land is suitable only for ranching purposes, and that certain large allotments.
- (3) While the criteria for land ownership should be beneficial occupation, proper recognition must be given to the peculiar land ownership that still exists between an individual society and the land. Such a policy does not mean the need to eliminate traditional land practices which are a feature of some traditional land systems.
- (4) The preservation of land for the exclusive use of any one race should be modified and the African system of land tenure freed of obligations. Special consideration is required to prevent African land holding being alienated, thereby creating a great necessity for the removal of the already dangerous problems arising from the continuation of landlessness and the absence of alternative employment for Africans. The consolidation of land holdings should be encouraged.
- (5) Agricultural labour should be freed of all artificial restraints and penal practices. There should be proper provision in the Highlands for modern village settlements.
- (6) Village settlements in the Kikuyu Reserve and elsewhere is obviously of great importance, but it should be planned and administered on the basis of democratic local government procedures, and an inquiry into the present administration of these villages should be made.

It is the surplus rural population drawn to the towns should be integrated into their new urban environment. The steps that need to be taken to achieve this are already described in the Report of the Royal Commission on East Africa.

**Industrial Development**

Kenya's land problems can be solved only through vigorous economic development to provide alternative employment for the excessive rural population. Every effort must be made to establish fair wages, good conditions of employment with sound labour codes, and trade union rights. Several important proposals for economic development, organization, and industrialization have been made by the Royal Commission on East Africa.

Industrial development should be planned by the Government to provide attractive conditions for local and external capital. All consultations must be held with the local inhabitants and, where possible, their participation in new developments must be encouraged. Public utilities should be fostered and co-operative enterprises greatly encouraged. Despite the poverty of the region, there is a great deal that can be done through private capital, especially in developing commerce, industry and mining and in organizing the resources of the people through co-operative enterprise.

International funds for economic development should also be drawn upon through the United Nations' Specialized Agencies, the World Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is essential that the indigenous people should be given an increasing sense of participation in the development of their country.

Whenever I bring a motion there is always some method of which the motion is framed. Mr. John Gault, addressing the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

# Nominations for the General Election in Kenya

## Fifty European, Asian, and Arab Candidates for Twenty Seats

THIRTY-TWO CANDIDATES were nominated in Kenya last week for the 14 European constituencies, and there are 16 Asian contestants for the five Muslim and non-Muslim seats. For the Arab constituency there are two candidates.

In one area only, Ukamba, is there an unopposed candidate, Sir Charles Markham.

In the Western Area there are four European candidates, and there are three each in the Trans Nzoia, Nairobi South, and Nairobi West.

Among the non-Muslim Asians, there are five aspirants in the Central Area and four in the Western Area.

Three Muslims, one a Minister (Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo), are contesting the West Area.

Polling will take place between September 21 and October 2.

### European Constituencies

**Ukamba.**—SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, unopposed (1952 election: Lady Shaw, unopposed; 1955, by-election: Sir Charles Markham unopposed).

**Basin Gishu.**—MR. L. R. M. WELWOOD, European Minister without Portfolio, and MRS. E. D. HUGHES (1952: L. R. M. Welwood, unopposed).

**Nyaua.**—MRS. A. R. SHAW and GENERAL N. M. S. IRWIN (1952: Mrs. Shaw, 362; General Irwin, 317).

**Trans Nzoia.**—MESSRS. O. R. ARNELL, J. R. MAXWELL, and S. H. POWLER (1952: Major A. G. Keyser, unopposed; 1953, by-election: R. Leitch, 325; G. Smallwood, 306).

**Rift Valley.**—MR. M. BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture, and MAJOR P. B. ROBERTS (1952: Mr. Blundell, unopposed).

**Nairobi South.**—MR. N. E. HARRIS, MR. L. E. VIGAR, and DR. J. R. GREGORY (1952: N. E. Harris, 1,082; Dr. J. R. Gregory, 724; L. E. Vigar, 411).

**Nairobi North.**—MR. R. S. CAMERON, COLONEL S. G. GHERSIE, MR. M. J. E. MORGAN, and MRS. S. S. WOOD (1952: Colonel Ghersie, unopposed).

**Nairobi West.**—MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, MRS. E. J. H. BEELEY-MATHEWS, and MR. C. W. SALTER (1952: Colonel Grogan, 770; Mr. J. R. Martin, 305).

**Aberdare.**—MESSRS. H. W. J. DAY, and H. SLADE (1952: H. Slade, 494; I. Old, Delamere, 410).

**Mau Mau Belt.**—COLONEL W. E. CROSSKILL and MAJOR COLONEL D. C. MACLEOD (1952: W. E. Crosskill, 298; D. E. Buxton, 124).

**Nairobi.**—MESSRS. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, and R. L. THOMPSON (1952: W. B. Havelock, unopposed).

**Mount Kenya.**—GROUP CAPTAIN I. R. BRIGGS and MR. P. D. MARRIAN (1952: I. R. Briggs, 22; T. C. C. Lewis, 23).

**Coast.**—MESSRS. A. V. COOKE and G. A. HARRIS (1952: S. V. Cooke, 185; G. A. Harris, 19; G. B. Mousley, 6).

**Mombasa.**—MESSRS. E. L. HOWARD WILKINS and G. Usher (1952: G. Usher, unopposed).

### Asian Constituencies, Non-Muslim

**Western Area.**—MESSRS. B. S. BLANEY, CHANIN SHAW, B. T. COFFEY, S. MADAN, and N. S. MANGA (1952: Captain Shaw, 1,040; C. Madan, 5,886; K. D. Trahan, 5,795; S. A. Amin, 2,719; and K. B. Shah, 813).

**Western Area.**—MESSRS. R. P. D. JOSHI, J. G. M. NAZARETH, J. S. PATEL, and A. PRITAM (1952: J. S. Patel, 2,102; A. Pritam, 3,065).

**Eastern Area.**—MESSRS. D. P. CHANDARIA and A. J. PANYA (1952: A. B. Patel, 3,874; Mehta, 2,846).

**ASIAN CONSTITUENCIES, MUSLIM**

**Western Area.**—MESSRS. S. G. HASSAN and A. H. NURMOHAMMED (1952: S. G. Hassan, 2,932; Mr. R. A. Rana, 2,377).

**West Area.**—MESSRS. S. M. AMIN, G. K. ISHAN, and J. E. NATHOO, Minister for Works (1952: J. E. Nathoo, unopposed).

### Arab Constituency

MESSRS. A. ABULLA and S. M. S. MACKAWI (1952: S. M. S. Mackawi, 465; S. M. Sharty, 430).

## Kenya Ministers Favour Coalition

THE THREE EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIAL MINISTERS in Kenya, Messrs. Blundell, Havelock, and Welwood, have announced that they are standing at the general election "in support of a Coalition Government which includes Ministers of other races, and we support European elected members joining the Government to retain and extend their official influence therein, provided that the Government does not produce any statement of policy contrary to our view."

"If elected we are prepared to work with any group of individuals who support the main principles of the Buxton Constitution, which are the progressive substitution of non-official for Civil Service Ministers and the participation of the main races in a Coalition Government."

"We consider that no barriers of party or group should separate those who believe that in such a form of Government lies a real prospect for peace and prosperity in Kenya and are prepared to work together for this common aim."

## Statements Worth Noting

"At least two Supreme Court criminal courts and four Supreme Court civil courts sit daily in Nairobi, and there have been as many as six criminal courts sitting simultaneously. There are 10 magistrates' courts sitting daily in Nairobi—five criminal, two civil, a traffic court, a juvenile court, and a municipal court."—Mr. E. N. Griffiths-Jones, Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya.

"Whatever achievement we have made in Kenya in game preservation, our tributes must go to those men who devoted most of their time and lives to it—particularly Blaney-Percival, Captain Archie Ritchie, and Captain Keith Caldwell."—Mr. Mervyn Cowie, M.L.C., Kenya, speaking in the Legislature.

"It is vital to train the youth of the Commonwealth for leadership in industry, agriculture, education, and social services. It is not enough to have an imposing front bench of political leaders."—Mr. John Hare, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

"The hon. member should not generate more indignation than he can honestly contain."—Mr. W. M. McCall, Member General, Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislature.

"The subject of housing for Coloured people in Lusaka is of great importance, followed by provision of a school for Coloured children."—Mr. E. W. Benson, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

### C.D.C. African Schemes Validated

#### Mr. Bevan on Same Constitutional Aspects

Bill to validate certain projects of the Colonial Development Corporation which had been declared *ultra vires* and to include the Central African Federation within the orbit of the corporation recently received the Royal Assent.

The schemes over which difficulties had arisen included housing schemes to the Kenya Government of £2m. approved in 1954 and to Southern Rhodesia of £1m. approved last year which are now validated.

"Successive Governments have considered housing within the corporation's terms of reference, but the contrary was the case and I have had gone to the courts to resolve the difficulty, we might have found ourselves in rather a peculiar position," said the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Hare, during the debate in the Bill shortly before the House of Commons rose for the summer recess.

Faddy legal advice was not an issue for the cases in question had not been submitted to the Government's lawyers until last autumn. "All previous Governments and Parliaments, which had had successive annual reports before it, had not up to that time been troubled by doubts," which first arose when details of a housing loan were being examined.

It had not been intended to extend the corporation's activities into Southern Rhodesia, but federation had changed the position. In order not to deprive Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of C.D.C. assistance in matters now transferred to the federal field, the Federation as a whole would be added to their list of territories in which the corporation might operate, but permission to operate in Southern Rhodesia would be given only if the project or undertaking was needed to promote or expand enterprises in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. There would be no self-contained schemes in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

#### Tory Misrepresentation

MR. ANEBURN BEVAN thought there was a "justified" source for the legal doubt which might have been deliberately generated in order to have an excuse to limit the powers of the corporation. "We know the Conservative have never liked the corporation. They conducted a mass of misrepresentation all over the country for very many years."

"It was always intended by the Labour Government that the corporation should undertake enterprises in the Colonial areas and manage them; that it should call into existence physical schemes and set on the ground. But more and more the corporation has been taking the form of the finance corporations in Great Britain, lending money at cheap rates to people to exploit Colonial possessions and then clearing out."

"We do not like that. The Colonial people will not like it when they get more power, because the C.D.C. is now being used to find money for companies to exploit the low standards of living in the Colonies. The hon. Member for Croydon North-West (Mr. F. HARRIS) does the same thing in Tanganyika. The Minister of State himself had to declare, quite properly, an interest arising out of the operations of the corporation."

"We come in that this corporation is being diverted from its original purpose by pressure from the Government for by what it considers to be its job into putting up money for private enterprise in many countries. There is a field for attracting private capital for Colonial development. In fact, the International Finance Corporation has just been established to recruit capital from different parts of the world to canalize it into undeveloped areas. Nevertheless, I would like to see some different kind of scheme in the matter."

"Over almost half a century the individual development and the economic progress has been done under State planning and State direction. In the Far East, in Pakistan, China, Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Russia, and now here, it has been that way. Members opposite are frightened by the consequences."

"The corporation is doing its job in assisting the under-privileged and clearing up. That was not the original intention. It was to take the initiative where private enterprise would not take it, organize projects where private enterprise would not do it."

MR. NABARRO: "Of importance, certainly. There are circumstances where private capital is required and should be secured. However, there is now lack of business and the corporation's activities are not being directed sufficiently towards the other projects contemplated by the 1948 Act."

"We are really worried about the constitutional position of Southern Rhodesia. The Minister of State is a close ally and I agree with him in saying that where the Minister does something then the House, of course, controls him. But when he does something in the territory of a sovereign Power, what does that control mean?"

"The Bill makes it possible for the Minister to authorize expenditure by the corporation in that area, and the Minister said that that makes the Minister responsible to us. But how does it make the Federal Government responsible to us? We can say to the Minister what he shall or shall not do, but once he has projected himself into Rhodesia and Nyasaland he cannot do anything more about it."

#### Risk Capital

MR. GRAHAM PAGE (CONS.): "Surely, if the C.D.C. is running a concern in a sovereign State, the Secretary of State is still responsible."

MR. BEVAN: "No, that is constitutionally improper. One nation can have a project in another nation's territory, but the first nation's will does not run if the second nation does not want it to run."

MR. G. O. N. NABARRO (CONS.): "Surely the sovereign State can take a decision if the project is a nationalized project, part of a Colonial development project, and it is equally true of a private enterprise project. It is a risk capital, be it nationalized capital or private enterprise capital."

MR. BEVAN: "The hon. Member is correct. That brings me to the next point. What happens to C.D.C. capital invested in Colonies which have become independent? Are they to be withdrawn, suspended?"

"I sympathize with the idea that the Colonial Government are to obtain finances outside the purpose of this Bill it is a good thing that they should get them from some other medium than the Development Corporation. There are other funds available. There is the Colonial Development Fund. It would be unwise if the finances desired by Colonial Governments should be entirely canalized through the Development Corporation. I would prefer Government to Government relationships."

MR. NABARRO: "To what extent are public funds and private enterprise risk capital to be attracted to Colonial development, with special reference to Africa? I thought Mr. Bevan was a little off the beam when he talked of supposedly massive scale of investment in the Colonies by the C.D.C. That is what he implied. The rate of investment by the corporation is a few million pounds a year, certainly not more than £12m. The scale of private enterprise investment is 10 to 20 times as great in an aggregate sum among all the Colonies."

"The policy of H.M. Government, which in my view is the correct one, is to ensure that the C.D.C., using public funds, will furnish only the fringe investment for purposes and projects in which private enterprise cannot for one reason or another attract risk capital."

#### Africa's Limitless Coal

"What will the C.D.C. do about the limitless coal resources in Africa which are so far from the purpose of balancing our coal budget in this country, as the only available alternative to burning dollar bills every year in hauling coal across the North Atlantic to Britain?"

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Does the hon. Member want to tell the House that it would be a good thing for the C.D.C. to develop Songea coalfield in southern Tanganyika, that he is willing for the taxpayers to open up Southern Tanganyika so that he and his friends in the City can invest in Songea coalfield, export coal, and make money from so doing?"

MR. NABARRO: "It would not be politically or economically practicable today for any single body to promote the large-scale development of African coal resources without regard to the political situation. It is not only a question for Great Britain, but also the Central African Federation, the Union of South Africa, and Colonial and dependent territories, because the railway lines to bring the coal out of the Rhodesias, for example, would probably have to traverse many territories, including the mandated territories and other parts of Africa, which are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom and South Africa. Also there are the interests of British subjects in South Africa."

MR. GRAHAM PAGE (CONS.): "Many of these schemes do not look on the C.D.C. merely as a corporation to develop for the purposes of private enterprise. It is carrying out some very sound schemes for the great benefit of Colonial peoples. What happens when a Colony gets independent? The Government has the power to carry on developing in that Colony even though it has obtained self-government, for the simple reason that it was given the power to carry out projects"

anywhere in a Colonial territory which was a Colonial territory at the date of the 1948 Act, shall, whether that Colonial territory becomes a self-governing territory or ceases an independent nation afterwards, there would have to be a statute to amend that position.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (RUGBY): "I have talked about African co-operation in Tanganyika as an excellent case in point. The line from Nachingwea to Songea will cost about £2 million. The opposite side of the House want C.D.C. money to pay for money to go open up the hinterland to enable a large-scale economic exploitation to take place preferably by capitalist enterprise. We say that it would be much better to use C.D.C. money with public money, so that if and when we have a new Government in Tanganyika, an African Government, there will be much easier conditions for handing over to the Africans those assets which we hope to do for their behalf. That is the difference between us."

#### Less Economic Development

"Not merely so, but the corporation become a finance corporation simply leading taxpayers' money as a bank would do in the City of London on advantageous terms, but we are having less and less emphasis on schemes of economic development, and more and more money put into communications to open up the hinterland for capitalist development."

"More and more the party opposite, and I never liked the C.D.C. are wishing to make more of its activities go into development and welfare. They have asked the corporation since it began and would like to abolish it and have the money spent on opening up the hinterland, on roads, railways, docks and harbours, to provide the framework for capitalist enterprise. That is their philosophy."

MR. HARE: "The real difference which seems to have divided our approach to this matter has been that the Opposition have said that we are curtailing the powers of the corporation under the 1948 Act. I assure them that the whole object of bringing in the Bill was not to curtail the activities of the corporation but to widen its activities."

MR. DUGDALE: "The right hon. gentleman has tried to make out that this was just a question of legal technicalities. Does the corporation believe that it will have the powers it thinks necessary and more powers than it had before?"

MR. HARE: "I am speaking for the Government. We believe that the Bill will remove the doubts under which the corporation has been working and will widen its powers."

MR. HUGH DELARGY: "Surely the right hon. gentleman discussed this matter with the corporation. What did the corporation think about it, apart from lawyers' opinions?"

MR. HARE: "I am speaking for the Government and not for the corporation."

On the Committee stage Mr. JOHNSON said: "In the Federation some people do not look kindly on the organization of trade unions, especially black trade unions. About the Protectorates in the north we can ask questions and fight the battles of coloured workers in Lusaka or Blantyre, but it has been difficult to ask questions on behalf of workers in Southern Rhodesia."

#### African Trade Unions

"I am told that there is soon to be a Bill in Zambia which will make legal the organization of African workers in trade unions. There are trade unions in the Copperbelt for white workers and black workers, also. In Southern Rhodesia they are now seeing the light. We are very concerned that coloured peoples should not be subjected to discrimination. I am speaking not of a colour bar applied in hotels or schools, but purely in the context of economic activities undertaken by the C.D.C. who might wish to employ coloured workers in Southern Rhodesia."

"The House of Commons has an extremely important task in safeguarding the interests of those coloured peoples who are not represented in an hon. Member here who can fight their battles for them. In Southern Rhodesia the coloured peoples have no member in the Legislature to fight their battles for them."

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Anyone who has been to East Africa will have found that the fear of the African people of industrial development is affecting not only the industrial situation but also the political situation. Many of the difficulties experienced in Uganda during the last two years have been due to the discovery of copper in the Mountains of the Moon and the fear that development of that copper will lead to a departure from the decision that Uganda should remain an African state."

On applying to the debate the Colonial Secretary, MR. LENNOX-BOYD, said: "It is my genuine desire that racial discrimination disappear as rapidly as possible throughout the territories for which we are responsible. I do not believe that the best way of doing this is necessarily by legislation, but I share the objective of hon."

members opposite, and agree in the words of Lord Milner that 'the rotten ground of colour' should not be the qualification for political and other advance."

"I am sure that Lord Reith and his colleagues would recognize the continuing desire on our part to understand the complexities of the corporation and the terms and conditions which are bound to confront us in many ways, none of which as a commercial organization in many ways, none of which subject to what must be a somewhat Government restriction properly imposed upon it by an Act of Parliament."

MR. BROCKWAY made a great many very respectful references to private profit. He mentioned Williamsons' diamond mines and also the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. I must say how much I as Secretary of State own to the operative figures in those two great companies for all that they do for the real material and moral improvement of the territories in which, through the hard work of individuals and the blessings of Almighty God, certain great natural resources have been found."

#### Dr. Williamson's Courage

"In Tanganyika we owe a great deal to the incredible persistence and courage of Mr. Williamson. There, against difficulties in which anyone else might have abandoned the quest as hopeless, he has gone on with zeal and fortitude. Williamson (Diamond) Ltd. is one of the finest employers in the Comptonwealth. No one who has seen the steady truck of the plans to get a job with Williamsons would regard private profit as a thing which is distasteful to the average African."

MR. DUGDALE: "I had no desire to attack Williamson. I was giving an instance of money to be handed over to an independent company. I am sure that if any independent company would use it that company is Williamsons."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am glad that I have had other opportunities of saying what I think of the work in Northern Rhodesia of Sir Ronald Plain and of his fine statesmanship and personal courage. I think that a name will arise for me as a not-too-distant date in front of Africans and others alike to pay tribute to the work he has done and the really practical results there in the creation of an African middle class which is surely a desirable thing—to which he has set his hand, and also his almost incredible vigour and enterprise."

"If we are to look for a steady increase in the standard of living, that will come only when people with the highly proper motive of private profit are encouraged to go out and work in Africa. I shall regard myself as having been an inefficient Secretary of State if at the end of my service I have not also encouraged a sense of private profit among Africans themselves. I very much hope to see further development of an African middle class, a property-owning class, as one of the stabilizing factors in that vast continent."

"When the Labour Government first thought of a good sense set up the Colonial Development Corporation, they included among its activities the making of loans. There has been a considerable demand for those loans. The present Government accept the corporation's view that a reasonable provision of finance for business is necessary if the Government is to fulfil its statutory obligation to break even every year with another. There have been a number of loans on a substantial scale of which, of course, the Government have the £15m. invested in the great Kariba project."

#### Spiking a Reasonable Balance

"If the corporation is to discharge its statutory duty, it is only reasonable that a reasonable proportion of its assets should be invested in loans for schemes of this kind, but I share the desire that it should have adequate funds available for direct commercial development and, in consultation with the chairman—and to the work of Lord Reith and his colleagues over the last few years I should like to pay a generous tribute—I shall always watch with interest and care the proportion of its assets which goes into loan business. We certainly do not want to see straight-forward commercial development prejudiced by a disproportionate investment in purely loan business. The corporation, in consultation with the Government, will do all it can to see that this does not become a top-heavy aspect of the corporation's activities but bears a reasonable relationship to its more directly commercial ventures."

"I have been asked whether the corporation agrees with the Bill in *totu*. The main purpose of the Bill being to validate the corporation's legal advice being that there was no need to validate, naturally the corporation regarded the Bill as an unnecessary exercise, but I think it accepted the Government's point of view that if this matter were tested in the courts and the Government's contention were upheld it would then be necessary to have legislation, and if the Government's contention were upheld it might be that the judgment of the courts would not be based on some isolated incident, and not to the whole range of cases that at the end of the journey the corporation realize that the Government had no option but to introduce a Bill and were glad that it should be done expeditiously."

Book Reviews

**Big Game Hunting in Tanganyika  
Hat and Bracelet Magic**

"PORI" (meaning, in Swahili, "Short Dash") written by Major Oskar Koenig and published by Michael Joseph at 18s. Well above the average quality of big game books, for the author has a grasp of his subject.

Born in Germany, and due to go to Oxford University in the autumn of 1914, he served through the war with the German Army on the Western Front and Russia, landed in Swaziland seven years after demobilisation, and in 1927 went to Tanganyika, where for the next 25 years he was the only German professional big game hunter. For half that time he was an honorary game warden, clear evidence of his close relations with the British authorities. Before 1949 he had made no secret of his anti-Nazi views.

In this modest, matter-of-fact, but very readable book he shows that he, like many another hunter, is an ardent preservationist. Indeed, he was one of the creators of the national park in the Ngongoro Crater.

He tells an amazing story of a friend, identified only by the Christian name John, but whom some readers in Tanganyika may know as having shot five elephants in a morning.

**Narrow escapes**

"John had already had several narrow escapes from elephants furiously charging — but he had only a leather cap and his big felt hat, packed off on top with a piece of leopard skin, and wiped the sweat off his brow. If ever he left his Kamba hunting in camp, a runner had to go back for it. The Kamba wondered if there was not some very powerful magic about it, till the day came when this idea was splendidly proved.

John had shot a big bull, which collapsed immediately and was plainly dead. Just then another bull which nobody had seen crashed through the bush and in a matter of seconds was right over the man. Dismayed by the mighty creature, John stood there motionless between the tusks, feeling that it was not worth a minute's purchase.

The elephant lowered his trunk very slowly, and was almost touching the slouch-hat with the leopard skin patch. The next second the trunk shot back into the air with an ear-splitting shriek. John still remained like a statue. Again the trunk came down and the Kamba watching from cover in the bush closed their eyes again, feeling sure that the terrible end was near, the end of John, their father and master and blood-brother. The trunk reached the hat once more, touched it, and then whirled high in the air as if on the rebound. There was a loud trumpeting as the elephants turned majestically towards the bush.

The tribe was staggered; the elephant had had a hit, but his tusks, could have squashed him like an insect, and had not touched him. That leopard skin on the hat, yes, that was the magic, which gave him power over elephants, no elephant could touch him while he was wearing that hat. If John had been a great man before, this story made him almost immortal, at least in the mightiest of all medicines men, before whom even elephants ran away.

**Pangani Crocodiles**

There is a strange story also from the Pangani River in Tanganyika. Mr. Koenig had shot a crocodile basking on a sandbank. Two Africans sauntered along, suggested that they should bring the dead croc to land and let themselves into the water.

"The crocs were so thick you could have used their backs as stepping-stones. My new friends rammed their spears into the ground, undressed completely except for a small loincloth, calmly swam past a few crocodiles which had just surfaced, reached the sandbank, tied some string to the dead croc, and started to climb back into the water.

"Suddenly one of them clapped his hands and said: 'Bwana, please watch out for hippo. If they see us, they will protect us and shoot; they are very nasty.' The other two were no hippos to be seen and why I thought that was about hippos when you are surrounded by crocodiles and are being watched by the two men slowly dragging the dead croc. When they reached the bank on which

we are standing today was intense. They stepped across the country. 'Heres your crocodile,' they said. 'now please can we have that baknessh?'

"Asked how they could venture into the river among the crocodiles, they said:

"If you went in, bwana, or you, hun-bearer, you would be torn to pieces at once, but we have our magic, we follow the line on the river — and they pointed to their legs. Below the line they were wearing a kind of bracelet made of the tail-hair of giraffe, into which they had knotted an oval piece of what looked to me like black shell. 'Yes, they went on proudly, we can always go into the river and the crocs will not touch us. Oh, it is very strong medicine, but only for us. It cannot protect you, bwana, if you came into the river with us.'

In the many stories Mr. Koenig tells, one is of an African hun-bearer who asked to be left in camp one day because his stomach was tired. One thing produced information that on returning to camp at noon of the previous day he had eaten the leg of a wild beast, the shoulder of a gazelle in the afternoon, the leg of a kudu at night, and the other leg in the middle of the night — altogether about 40 lb. of fresh meat in 18 hours.

"The Lion", by Paul Hartmaier (Bless, 18s.), which is described as the story of an expedition to Ethiopia by nine Germans, is no more than a scrappy collection of notes, many of which could have been written by someone who had never set foot outside Europe. The publisher claims that the book is "packed with unusual information about the habits of the people and lively incidents about what befell the author and his companions." Almost every fact given about Ethiopia is common knowledge, and the tale of 5,000 miles of travel in five months could scarcely be less informative or less interesting. Realism being a lively narrative, it is deadly dull.

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# Obituary

## Robert Osborn Stark

ROBERT OSBORN STARK, whose death is reported in this issue, has died at the age of 86. He had been a member of the 86th Battalion of the King's African Rifles for 60 years and was a Staff Sergeant. He was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1901 for his gallant conduct in the attack on the plateau near the Kombe River. The British had not been in the area and the British had to march from the Kombe River to the plateau. He was the only member of the 86th Battalion to be awarded the Victoria Cross. He was also awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Distinguished Service Medal. He was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

which determined a tactical error in the flanking party sent by Kawinga to attack the main attack and the main attack. He was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

MR. ROBERT BIRD, who has died at the age of 70, joined the staff of the National Bank of India in 1912. He was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

Mrs. M. J. de Ronsal, who has died at the age of 70, was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

The Rev. A. W. D. ... has died at the age of 70. He was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

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# Obituary

## Sir John Reynolds

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR JOHN ROSEMARY REYNOLDS, B.S., was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

Mr. James Douglas Michael McKinnon, who has died at the age of 65, served in East Africa during the war. He was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

# Obituary

## David Stirling Mission

The Rev. G. W. ... has died at the age of 70. He was a member of the British Army for 40 years and was a member of the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion. He was a member of the British Legion and the British Legion.

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### Quick Trip to the Federation

#### Spells-Binder of Farmers

Mr. MICHAEL NEWMAN, Assistant Information Attache at Rhodesia House, London, who recently flew to the Federation for a quick visit has taken the course of a talk "in the Calliope" Rhodesia House Nyasaland programme of the B.B.C.

"What could I feel like suddenly to go down to London's bustling, tourist-ridden streets and back again all in two weeks? It's probably the only way of getting things into perspective. Fourteen days on a ship and three days on a train, however, probably tend to dull the sensibilities and the contrast is less sharp."

Dr. John R. ... to Northern Rhodesian ... as long as ... and ... them into ... methods. The ... Khan ... precious ... should ... in pieces

There are to be ... and ... service ... follows:

- (1) It will be reasonable on a contributory basis and contain European and African civil servants.
- (2) It will also be reasonable on a contributory basis and the main ... will be ... Provision will be made ...
- (3) This ... will be ... no contributory ... and in present circumstances ... non-European ... will cater ... clerks and sub-postmasters.
- (4) It will cater ... for African ... in the lower grades. Persons will be ... on a contributory basis.
- (5) While most of the non-European ... will fall into branches 3 and 4 a substantial number will fall in branches 1 and 2. The Government now employs about 2,000 non-European. The structure provides ... from one branch to another without regard to ... and Lord Malvern said ... in the future ... branch ... number of African ...
- (6) The proposed ... two senior ... from £340 to £500 ... and from ... to £1,520 ... a degree could enter the service ... £290 with the opportunity of promotion to a high salary scale in branch 1.

### Quick Trip to the Federation

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### The Pace of the ...

#### Pay Rates for Italian Officers

Millions of pounds worth of ... from Britain, America and Italy will ... was to the Federation ... on a ... of the ... Italian ... group ... machinery ... would cost more than ...

About 80 of the total Italian labour force of some 200 have arrived and the remainder will fly in in batches over the next month. Some will bring their own ... and ... will ... the Federation on temporary ... but during their stay they will be entitled to apply to ... permanent residents if they wish.

Highly skilled ... will be paid up to 65 s.d. an hour, plus £15 a month with board and free accommodation, and the less skilled will receive 58 s.d. an hour plus £15 a month, free accommodation and insurance. Overtime rates for both a week are 25% extra.

### A Career in N. Rhodesia

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT of Northern Rhodesia has published a useful and interesting booklet entitled "A Career in the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia". Those who "like room to move" and the excitement of living in a young community will find the booklet attractive. Since they are scarcely likely to feel at home in Northern Rhodesia, it wisely discourages those whose dreams "are of crowded pavements and the streets of night clubs and theatres of skyscrapers and underground."



Players' Pledge



**Makarios Was Terrorist Leader**

**Archbishop Apologists "Blow Sky-High"**

Mr. A. J. Dixon Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in London on Sunday that documents recently received in Cyprus provide irrefutable proof that Makarios, Archbishop of Cyprus, was a deprive in the Seychelles, was the leader of the terrorist campaign in Cyprus. "Much of the criticism about our treatment of Makarios and in particular the deportation was based on the assumption that he was really a moderate, and that we were losing the chance of moderate support" and the Secretary of State continuing:

"That has been blown absolutely sky-high by these papers. They show him to be the personal director of the whole fringe business and in no sense of moderate, and involved even in the choice of individual victims for murder. He has been behind the original physician of the E.O.K.A., which has prevented freedom of expression. It is our purpose steadily to end this intimidation. We do not consider the Archbishop to be in any way indispensable to a negotiated settlement."

**Accessory to Murder**

Asked whether Makarios would be tried as an accessory to murder, Mr. Dixon-Boyd replied that a new situation had been created by publication of the documents and that H.M. Government and the Governor of Cyprus would have to give immediate and very close consideration to the Archbishop's position.

A statement issued on the same day from the Colonial Office said:

"Documents recently obtained have established that the E.O.K.A. leaders' Government is being under the personal direction of Archbishop Makarios, to whom he regularly reported and from whom he sought instructions about the activities and plans of the terrorist organization."

"Extracts from one group of documents establish beyond doubt that Archbishop Makarios personally took a leading part in the foundation and initial operational planning of the E.O.K.A. organization, that his personal approval was given sought for the selection of the date for the beginning of operations, and that he personally provided money for the smuggling of arms into Cyprus, and was used for the murder of his fellow countrymen and members of the security forces."

**Escaped to Rhodesia**

A 19-year-old Cypriot, George Cotzonis, has been granted political asylum by Egypt. He applied in Cairo airport when being flown from Rhodesia to Cyprus. According to an Egyptian statement Cotzonis was working in a Cyprus Government office when he was discovered to have E.O.K.A. associations. Obtaining a false passport, he fled to Rhodesia where he was arrested and ordered to Cyprus for trial on an unspecified charge. When the aircraft halted at Cairo airport he persuaded a Greek waiter in the cafeteria to call the Egyptian police that he sought political asylum. In the presence of the Greek chargé d'affaires and military attaché he repeated the request which was granted after the Egyptian President, Colonel Nasser, had been consulted.

**Rebels to Ho Chi Minh**

SOME TIME ago an African rebel van in a bushy area dived where a Stone-Isle mining machine was working place. These rebels jumped out of the bus, tackled the Stone-Isle mining African hoists, apprehended them forcibly, and held them down until the police arrived. From a van about such incidents has not been used sufficiently. It has a great year in war. Let it be a great weapon in these days of uncertainty in our country. Mr. S. S. Malingo, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

**Malaria Routed in S. Rhodesia**


MALARIA HAS BEEN ALMOST ERADICATED in Southern Rhodesia after a seven-year campaign costing £175,000. European malaria cases have become a rarity, and the number of Africans carrying malaria parasites which could be transmitted by mosquitoes to other people is estimated to have been cut to five in 1,000. Seven years ago, before Dr. Alves, director of the Malaria and Bacteriological Research Laboratory, launched his campaign, 5,949 Europeans suffering from malaria were admitted to hospital during a year, and the African population was described as "riddled with malaria." Spraying operations have been supplemented this year by anti-malaria drugs, of which about one million doses have been distributed. "Next year we hope to give these drugs to all immigrant labour as they reach the border posts. When these precautions have been taken it will be possible to say that malaria no longer exists in the Colony," Dr. Alves said.

**Land Settlement**

THE PROBLEMS of finance, production, marketing, administration, mining and human relationships involved in the European land settlement scheme in Southern Rhodesia suggested by Dr. H. C. Weizmann are being studied by a five-man working party, consisting of Mr. S. Holden (Under-Secretary, Lands Department), chairman, Mr. W. J. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. J. V. Dankwerts (Federal Settlement Board), Mr. E. G. Marsh (Federal Ministry of Home Affairs), and Dr. V. M. Wadsworth (Federal Ministry of Agriculture).

An Inter-Territorial Development Planning Group, consisting of representatives of the four governments of the Federation, has been established.

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## Sir Herbert Manzoni's Report Deep-Seated Defects in Present System

SIR HERBERT A. MANZONI, who recently acquired the post of secretary of the roads branch from the post of the Public Works Department of Kenya has made the following recommendations:

- (1) That the Minister for Works shall have full responsibility for roads, public buildings, and township water supply and drainage implementation in these respects, the present of the Government as passed on to him in detail by Ministers;
- (2) That water conservation and irrigation shall remain the responsibility of the Minister for Agriculture, to be implemented by the staff of his own department with suitable transfer of personnel from the P.W.D.
- (3) That the Roads Authority shall continue in its present form; that the Water Resources Authority shall be responsible to the Minister for Works for township supply, drainage, and planning responsibility for water conservation and irrigation, and that a new authority shall be set up to control building works;
- (4) That the chairman of these authorities shall constitute with the Minister for Works a cabinet of policy control;
- (5) That the secretary shall be appointed by the Minister of Works who shall also be secretary to the three authorities and to the Minister's cabinet;
- (6) That each authority shall have as its instrument of separate department, one for road works, one for water schemes, and one for buildings;
- (7) That these three departments shall be formed from and operated with the present personnel, plant and premises of the P.W.D. and that details of the divisions shall be worked out by the heads of these three branches;
- (8) That these heads of department shall be wholly responsible to the respective authorities and through them to the Minister for all matters concerning the work of their departments, including accounting;
- (9) That the materials laboratory and organization shall remain a separate unit acting on an advisory basis, and that the secretary shall be responsible for its functioning other than in technical matters;
- (10) That as much responsibility and work as possible shall be passed to local authorities, who shall thereby be encouraged to develop their resources;
- (11) That the carrying out of works of all types by contract shall be encouraged; and
- (12) That the arrangements for personnel management and recruitment shall be overhauled and shall be the responsibility of the secretary, with the help of a competent personnel officer.

Sir Herbert writes in conclusion: "In these recommendations are carried into effect they will almost certainly result in some dissatisfaction to some members of the present staff of the P.W.D., whose present posts will be changed or disappear altogether, and unfortunately the holders of these posts are extremely good and valuable servants. Moreover, my suggestions may arise from shortcomings on their behalf, but rather from defects of long standing in the conditions under which they have worked. I believe, however, that the results of these defects are so deep-seated that they can be eradicated only by a major change, and that failure to eradicate them will lead to greater friction and a diminishing chance of the development of full efficiency."

## Non-Emergency Areas

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK in the non-emergency areas of Kenya is to be expanded by the use of a grant of £68,000 from the International Co-operation Administration of the United States. Administrators of this grant will pay for the salaries and travelling expenses of 21 community development officers, of whom 11 will be women, and the remainder for materials and equipment for their work. A contribution by the Kenya Government will cover housing, vehicles, and the salaries of the other officers working in the areas.

## Makerere Really Multi-Racial Four Europeans Among 628 Students

MAKERERE COLLEGE, UGANDA, HAS 625 freshmen this year and a total of 628 students.

The student body now consists of 589 Africans, 17 Indians, 17 Ugans, seven Arabs, four Europeans and three Canadians, and one Persian.

Two of the freshmen are post-graduate students from the United Kingdom. Of the new entrants, 65 are from the Government of Kenya, 36 from Tanganyika, five from Malawi, and two from Nyasaland. Thirteen of the new students are women.

Mr. H. J. Mansen, the principal, said when he welcomed the newcomers that they must consider new ideas objectively, weigh evidence, and keep their minds open. In its public life East Africa had urgent need of men whose thinking was based on evidence and who respected the point of view of other people and their courage in holding to conclusions which had been honestly reached.

## Books for Africans

NINETEEN NEW BOOKS and 46 reprints were produced under the aegis of the Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland during 1955. They ranged from grammars and dictionaries to novels and social histories. Sales totalled £9,340. The purpose of the bureau, which was founded in 1948, is to supply books to Africans, stimulate their interest in them, and encourage local authorship. Nearly 120 manuscripts were submitted last year, and a further 87 in response to a challenge for competition. Taken together, over 90% were by Africans. The Bureau has mobile bookshops in both territories. In Nyasaland the bureau's African Book Centre in Limbete is the main distributing organization, and there are branches in Blantyre, Lilongwe, and Zomba, and numerous minor agencies. In Northern Rhodesia the bureau's main distributing agency is the United Society for Christian Literature.

## Female Education

AN AFRICAN MEMBER of the Northern Rhodesia Legislature had ever brought forward a motion for a more active policy of female education, said Mr. Watmore, a former provincial commissioner, when he pleaded that one of the continent's most urgent needs was a great expansion of the education of girls. An educated mother, he argued, was the best educator of her children, and educated young men must be able to marry educated women if their home life was not to be thwarted. The first requirement of African education, he believed, was basic female education, with special emphasis on domestic economy and hygiene; the second was technical or vocational education of Africans, male and female; the third was greater attention to the mass literacy campaign and the fourth to give all Africans a working knowledge of English.

## Inter-Racial Youth Camp

AN INTER-RACIAL YOUTH CAMP is being built beside the Mulungushi River, near Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, with money provided by the King George VI Memorial fund. It will be run on the lines of the Duke of York's camps in Britain, which the late King frequently attended. Mr. John Bradley will be the first warden of the camp.

Heavy expenditure on education continues in Northern Rhodesia. Last year the Government spent £14,946,622 on schools run by the Government, £21,158 on village schools, £76,992 on education to Chitumbi, and £1,000 on development area schools and £3,224 on mass literacy work.

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## News-Items-in-Brief

Rhodesia police team has been visiting near Salisbury for the use of private aircraft.

Celebrations for the 32nd birthday of the Government of Uganda on November 21 are to be held by the Mweya Township Authority, Government of Tanganyika Territory, to constitute a day of unity.

Nine members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia were elected to the Commission of Enquiry into the Protectorate.

A standing committee has been appointed to co-ordinate the policies of Government concerned with land usage.

Twenty-one patients suffering from malaria in the population of nearly 600,000 Burundians in the period 1956-1957 were cured in 30 days.

A four-sided annual festival is being held in the Bangweulu and Mungwa districts and the north-western part of Northern Rhodesia.

Work on the Somaliland Protectorate, valued at £168,000 will be carried out by means of a special development and welfare grant.

The Federal Parliament has accepted a resolution to send a select committee to investigate and report on the constitution and allowances of Federal Ministers.

### Golf Club Jubilee

The Royal Norfolk Golf Club has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation. The senior member, Colonel O. Fitzgerald, was present at the jubilee meeting.

Nearly half of Kenya's 1,114 societies have registered voluntarily under the Societies (Amendment) Ordinance of 1956. The last date for registration is September 30.

Two Somali officials serving in the Accountant-General's Department in Harare have been awarded two-year scholarships to accountancy at Leeds College of Commerce.

Proposals to extend the Southern Province Railway in Tanganyika to Masisi have been rejected by Government, which considers that the capital cost would not be justified.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which is to open next year, has already had applications from 56 prospective students, 42 of them Africans, and one a woman.

The Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Buganda has asked the Institute of African-American Relations of the U.S.A. to help it find 15 American teachers for secondary schools.

The United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation has claimed diplomatic immunity from the Salisbury municipal by-law which imposes a charge of 6d. an hour for parking his car near his office.

Medals in dispatches are to be made of some civilians from among those who are eligible for the award of the African General Service Medal for service in operations against the Mau Mau in Kenya.

With his bare hands an African tackled a lion which attacked his wife in the Tunduru district of Tanganyika; he grabbed with the beast until it was shot. The wife died and the husband, though maimed, recovered.

### High Court Writ

The Speaker of the Buganda Lukiko has been served with a High Court writ demanding an answer to the complaint of Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, whom he recently expelled from the Lukiko. The case is not likely to be heard for some months.

The Seychelles Taxpayers and Traders' Association resolved at its recent half-yearly general meeting to ask the Government to abolish export duties on coffee, essential oils, and vanilla, and raise by income tax the revenue thus lost.

Mr. H. M. Lunnie, president of the Uganda Railway African Union, who has lately made a tour of railway and port depots in the Protectorate, has called for support of the union, but warned employees that trade unions were not formed "to protect lazy workers".

Bursaries for further education outside Northern Rhodesia are to be awarded this year to African men and women by the territorial Government. Special preference will be given to girls, particularly those who are qualified and anxious to undertake domestic science training.

The new national anthem of the Sudan has been played for the first time in public by a military band in Khartoum. The final selection had been made a day or two earlier by the Prime Minister, Sayed Abdullah Khalil, after he had listened to several possible renderings of a national anthem.

Commissioners of Police in East and Southern Africa will meet to discuss Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Botswana, Rhodesia, Basutoland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Malawi and Bechuanaland, and Basutoland will be represented by Mr. G. L. Frazier, Commissioner of Police in Rhodesia, who presides.

Mr. E. D. Hupps, vice-president of the East African Business and Professional Women's Club, told the East African Commission of Inquiry today that her own country, with a combined income of up to £100,000 a year might have great difficulty in living comfortably in her own country if they had children of wage-earning parents.

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Nandi passenger bridge from Kitale to Kisumu Island in Kenya, no toils were collected for four days. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, lunched with the members of the commission, and the committee members who helped to build the bridge in 1931 and have remained in the country since that time.

Mr. G. H. Sirley, a National Advocate in the Nyasaland Protectorate, has been both the successful applicant to obtain a licence for a growing business, for which he had to account for £17,000, and the successful applicant for a licence to have surrendered to a bank £15,000 in additional sureties totalling £10,000 each.

The Rev. Eric Rockington, who fought a rabid dog which after biting two children and six Africans, trapped and killed her, was in the Nyasaland. It flew in her throat, and Mr. Rockington, hearing her screams, dashed in and tackled it, but it bit him. It had bitten Mr. Helliwell, a brother of his wife. Friends clubbed the animal, which was afterwards shot.

The Federal Minister of Home Affairs has said that the African population of the Federation is increasing at the rate of 2.2 per cent per annum by natural increase. In these rates were maintained the African population would reach 25 million by 1960, which is an increase of 27.2 per cent since 1950.

### Uganda Football Team

A PARTY OF 20 PLAYERS and four officials of the Uganda Football Association arrived in this country last week under the management of Mr. Malcolm Harris. The following fixtures have been arranged: Wycombe Wanderers, August 29; Southall, September 1; an Athenian XI at Harlow, September 5; Darlington United, September 8; Boston United, September 12; Leeds and district F.A., September 15; South Liverpool, September 19; Jack Mould's Athletics, F.C., September 22; British Olympic XI, at Ilford, September 26; and an Isthmian XI at Romford, September 28. Of the Uganda team's two goalkeepers, one is an African and the other a European, assistant district commissioner who at one time played for the Corinthian Casuals.

### More Health Centres

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES in Tanganyika in the period 1956-61 provides for the establishment of 40 health centres (about 25 per cent of the Territory's ultimate requirements of the kind), the capital and recurrent costs of which would be borne by the native authorities, while the Government paid for the training of personnel and supervision by senior medical and public health staff. The 40 centres would cost about £25,000, including equipment, and £1,314 each annually to run.

### Sabi Anti-Erosion Campaign

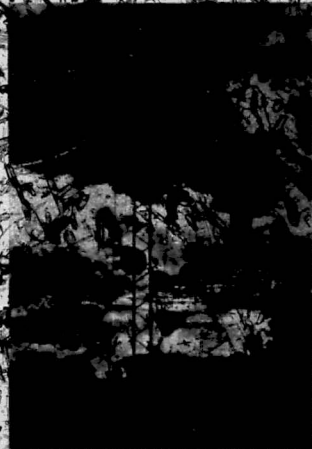
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has accepted proposals involving the expenditure of about £20,000 in the first year and £12,000 annually in subsequent years to combat erosion in the Sabi Valley in preparation for the main Sabi scheme, Southern Rhodesia's largest irrigation project. The recommendations were approved by the signature of Mr. P. Gordon Deedes, chairman of the Natural Resources Board, urging the provision of technical staff and support for research and specialist services.

# For jobs like these

*Above:* A 60° angle tower on the  
275 kV British Subsea.

*On left:* African workmen stringing a  
220 kV transmission line in Uganda.

*On right:* 66 kV line in Queensland in  
course of erection. P.B. poles supplied  
by Painter Bros. Ltd., Hereford.



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## New Managing Director Appointed

Mr. B. J. Bennett Succeeds Mr. L. H. Fremantle

ROBERT J. BENNETT, lately general manager of The Standard Vacuum Oil Company in Indonesia, has been appointed managing director of Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (East Africa) Ltd. He follows Mr. L. H. Fremantle, who has held the appointment since 1951 and is now retiring.

Mr. Bennett began his career in the oil industry in Java, Java, and was soon afterwards transferred to a company in Holland in 1932, and six years later was appointed manager of the East African division of the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., where the East African company was formed five years ago. He became the first managing director.

Mr. Bennett was made district sales manager of Standard Vacuum Oil Co. in Calcutta in 1938, and later in 1945 he came to London as assistant to the managing general. He has since held appointments in Djakarta as assistant general manager, and two years later became general manager. Mr. Bennett is married and has three sons.

## E.A. Railways and Harbours

TOTAL REVENUE of East African Railways and Harbours in July was £1,111,000, compared with £1,869,000 in the same month last year, and £227,000 below the estimate. Earnings for the first seven months of the year are £7,420,000 (£7,116,000), or £313,000 short of the estimate.

Railway revenue in July was £738,000 (£753,000), and £16,000 over the estimate (£9,979,500). Traffic in and out of Mombasa in the month was 122,000 (125,000) tons, against 132,000 (801,900) tons this year. Railings at Mombasa averaged £2,200 (£2,100) per wagon for the first seven months.

Exports to Tanga rose to 15,200 tons for the month, 22% more than in the previous month and 37% above July last year. Downward traffic to Dar es Salaam in July at 25,000 tons was the highest since September, and 52% higher than in the same month last year. For seven months 1,300 (1,200) wagons were loaded.

Revenue from harbours in July was £326,000 (£334,000) and £80,000 more than £2,600,000, an increase of £52,000.

Exported imports in July were 36,500 tons at Mombasa, 48,000 tons at Dar es Salaam, and 7,000 tons at Tanga. Exports were 75,000, 33,000, and 20,600 tons. In the month imports and exports respectively were 700 (1,100) and 1,200 (3,200) tons at Mombasa, and 1,000 (1,900) tons at Dar es Salaam.

## The Outlook for Coffee

Fears of Consumer Resistance

MESSRS. EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD., whose coffee is the current market leader, say:

"After an upwards surge in levels which has since seen a boom in 1953-54, prices for coffee have again caught in an eddy between two deep troughs of consumer resistance, at the roaster's price level, and into the dangerous dollar per pound region. It has been a high statistical support position for some time now.

(Mills, at least until November, December, are not going to be plentiful. Any adverse weather conditions in Central America could delay the first harvest of a crop which is otherwise expected to be good to normal. Colombian supplies are scheduled to reach their low point in September, and the firmness of the market and terms reflect the summer supply position. Brazil has recently experienced rain damage which is too early to assess the 1956-57 crop. Nevertheless, quality is not likely to be improved by such conditions, and it is in this aspect of the future which concerns us mainly.

Scarcity of Brazil coffee is not expected, but the roaster looking for fine coffees to put in the quality of his blends is having already to purchase pieces of autumn shipments. Most European buyers are reluctant to pay present ruling prices for mills. Many have a sufficient stock to draw out of the market for some months, and a level at which roasted coffee is being sold generally in Europe does not allow the roaster to pay today's green price and make a profit. German roasters have just raised their prices, but they are still not high enough. Any future increase, although seemingly avoidable, will mean consumer resistance.

Whereas the United States Department of Agriculture has forecast a Kenya crop for 1956-57 of 400,000 bags, Messrs. Schluter give a preliminary estimate of 250,000. The United States forecast for Tanganyika is 310,000 bags, but that of the London merchants 400,000. In the case of Uganda they assume exports at about 1m. bags against the American figure of no less than 1,400,000 bags.

## Local Tobacco Sales

AT THE TOBACCO SALES in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during the week ended August 16, the 22nd sale, 6,100 lb. of fire-cured leaf was sold for an average price of 32.44d. per lb., making a total sale of 11,034,943 lb. averaging 34.44d., of which the U.K. has bought 1,000,000 lb. Australia 5,160,000 lb., local markets and other markets 5,990,000 lb. These figures are for leaf from Southern and South-Western Rhodesia. In Limbe sales of Nyasaland tobacco were: fire-cured, 4,022,780 lb., averaging 23.29d.; fire-cured Southern, 3,375,986 lb., averaging 15.5d.; fire-cured Northern, 112,826 lb., averaging 17.84d.; sun-dried, 2,669,107 lb., averaging 19.41d.; sun-dried, 2,194,578 lb., averaging 20.60d.; Native Rhodesian buy, 186,422 lb., averaging 24.72s.; and 1,000,000 lb. of Rhodesian sun-cured, averaging 9.75 per lb.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Exporters' Association estimates that an additional 3m. lb. of tobacco will be needed in the coming season to meet the requirements of all buyers computed at nearly 61m. lb. Total requirements reached 55m. lb. in 1954, 43m. last year, and about the same amount this year. For 1956-57 United Kingdom requirements are put at rather more than 20m. lb.; fire-cured, 11m. lb., sun-cured, slightly less; fire-cured, 9.8m.; and buy, 7.75m. lb. Other markets would take almost 21m. of fire-leaf, 2m. buy, 2m. fire-cured, and 1m. sun-cured.

## Nyasaland's Cotton Losses

ABOUT 60% OF NYASALAND'S COTTON has been ruined by the disease and a very wet season. The crop is expected to be little over 4,500 bales, as against more than 45,000 last year; the value, though, is about £200,000, compared with £770,000 in 1954. An Agricultural Production and Marketing Board spokesman has said that bollrot, caterpillar, and seed-bollworm have caused enormous damage.

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New York: Lehman's Industrial Ltd., A.C. 243, Dry ex Salazar  
Kenya: Gray & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi  
N. Rhodesia: Wilfrid Watson Ltd., Cecil House, Ndola





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MINING

Minerals in N. Rhodesia

The SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF Northern Rhodesia reported last week a decision by African members asking for review of the 1891... The African National Congress is understood to have considered counsel in London in regard to the... The Government of Northern Rhodesia formally confirmed the validity of the... Company's title.

Bancroft Mines

THE SCHROEDER TRUST COMPANY of New York is to issue transferable American depositary receipts in registered form for Bancroft Mines ordinary stock... as agents.

New Mineral Map

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of Southern Rhodesia has published a new mineral map to a scale of one in 2m. equivalent to 3 1/2 inches to the inch. All known mineral occurrences have been plotted. The total value of mineral production from the Colony to the end of last year had somewhat exceeded £35m.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first quarter of this year were valued at £1,328,763, compared with £1,211,360 in the corresponding period of last year. March exports were £1,000,000.

More Strikes in N. Rhodesia

THE KANSASHI BRANCH of the African Mine Workers Union of Northern Rhodesia ordered a strike... The Nchanga mine returned to work after... Mr. M. D. Nkolema, general secretary of the union, said last week that such strikes would continue indefinitely... The companies now recognize... representing daily-paid labour only... advanced jobs and on a monthly contract... The African Saleried Staff Association... these 'rolling strikes' would be followed by a general strike in Northern Rhodesia.

Mufulira Housing Scheme

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., instead of increasing the size of its European townships, has asked the municipal board to provide 500 covered sites for housing additional personnel. This is the first time any mining company in Northern Rhodesia has taken such a step. The municipality has agreed to the scheme, which should increase Mufulira's European population in four years from about 1,000 to 3,500 and the total number of houses from about 300 to 1,100.

Company Progress Reports

Chavira Minerals — 67,356 metric tons of ore were treated in the June quarter for 3,450 tons of concentrates (39.89% lead, 12.62% copper, 1,484 gms./ton silver and 29.9 gms./ton gold). The estimated working profit was £108,628, before charging depreciation and interests on loans.

Messina (Transvaal) — 219,996 tons of ore were treated in the June quarter and 2,713 tons of recoverable copper produced.

Important Merger Proposals

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON THURSDAY that Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd., which have large Rhodesian and Central African interests, and the Central Mining and Investment Corporation Ltd. have entered into conversations with a view to a merger. If agreed, it would be one of the largest combinations of assets.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.



ASSOCIATED WITH  
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. LTD.  
AND  
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

|                     |                  |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| UNDERTAKINGS        | 1955             | 1955              |
| NUMBER OF CONSUMERS | 11,000           | 6,837             |
| ANNUAL CONSUMPTION  | 11 million units | 7.5 million units |

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System: A.C. 2,000/3,000 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
P.O. Box 225, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Amani, Gdudumi, Igoma, Mwanza, Mtwara, Moshi, Mwarua, Mwarusa, Tabora, Tanga, Zanzibar.  
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## Company Report

## East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

## Rapid Development of the Business of the Group

## £1,800,000 Hydro-Electric Project in Tanganyika Territory

## MR. A. J. DON SMALL'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED was held on August 23 in Nairobi.

The following statement by the chairman, MR. A. J. DON SMALL, C.B.E., M.C. MECH., had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955:

## Changes in the Directorate

In referring to the account for the year under review I give me considerable pleasure to express to Major M. Taylor, C.B.E., M.C., the thanks of the company to which I know I can add those of the executive and the staff, for his period of service in the chair which he relinquished in August last in order to reduce his business commitments. Major Taylor served as chairman for nine years and has been a director since 1927. We are indeed happy that he is still with us in the latter capacity. During nine precious years which formed a period of unprecedented expansion in our business his leadership has proved of the greatest value.

We regret the retirement in December, 1955, of Mr. R. G. Vernon, who has served the company since 1924, first as secretary and since 1932 as a director. Throughout this long period Mr. Vernon has been a tower of strength both to the board and to the executive. He is being greatly missed, but we wish him every pleasure of health and happiness in his retirement.

"We welcome Mr. Jan S. Smith who has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. M. Crabbe. We also regret the retirement in January this year from the London board of the company of Mr. Douglas S. Warren. Since succeeding the late Mr. J. G. B. Stone as a member of the London board in 1934, Mr. Warren's counsel has been of inestimable value to our London colleagues and to ourselves. I ask you to join with me in wishing Mr. Warren a speedy return to good health.

## The Accounts

"The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955, which are appended, show an overall improvement, the net revenue for the year being £112 as compared with £92,831 in the previous year.

"From the company's balance sheet you will observe that the capital stock and debenture liabilities remain unaltered. The share premium account has been debited with the small balance of the expenses incurred carried over from the 1954 issue of convertible debenture stock.

"The reserves at £493,984 compare with £426,000 previously. It is satisfactory to note that this year it has been possible to make a contribution, if only of the modest sum of £50,000, to general reserves in several years in which no provision was possible, and the balance on the revenue account has increased from £129,325 to £146,499.

"As usual, full provision has been made for taxation up to the date of the accounts, and £60,335 has been added to the reserve for future taxation. The change in current liabilities reflects the repayment of the balance of our bank loan amounting to £265,000.

"Turning to the assets side of the balance sheet, the sale of the East and Wanji hydro-electric stations and transmission lines to the Kenya Power Company Limited, which was agreed in 1954, is responsible for the reduction in the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery which now stands at £2,904,071 compared with £3,663,535 in the last account. The book value of the assets sold to the Kenya Power Company Limited amounted to £3,550,678 whilst our expenditure on permanent works amounted to £1,458,860 giving a net difference of £2,372,918 (after adjusting for depreciation provided during the year £281,000 and for the allocation of £1,082 to individual assets of interest previously charged to capital).

## Investment in Subsidiaries

"The investment in subsidiary companies rose by £149,307 being £150,000 of additional share capital subscribed as at date in Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, £433 the cost of our one-third interest in the share capital of the Kenya Power Company Limited, which is now a separate firm as that company is no longer a subsidiary, and advances to subsidiary companies increased by £1,616,535 which consists mainly of additional advances to the Tanganyika company £76,625, to the Kenya Power Company, £50,205, to Lockheed Moore & Roy Limited, £20,000, and various adjustments on current accounts. In the item current assets the stocks of shares, tools, etc., is reasonably constant compared with last year, while short-term investments at £1,642,167 result generally from the balance of the payments received from the Kenya Power Company, limited, after repaying our bank loan and after taking into account the expenditure on new works of £1,458,860 mentioned above. The sharp rise of £862,111 in sundry debtors includes the balance of £250,000 due from the Kenya Power Company Limited, which was repaid early in 1956.

## Administrative Expenses

"The revenue account shows that the total of operating surplus, dividends and income from short-term investments is £1,146,999, an increase on £1,121,865. On the other side there is what now would appear to be an inevitable increase in the expense of administration of £74,625; depreciation at £20,000, as has been provided on an adequate scale, but the increase in debenture stock interest for a full year is partly offset by a reduction in bank interest. The net revenue stands at £47,112, which shows a modest increase of £5,335. This balance has been appropriated as to £47,250, our completed liability for East African tax; £50,000 to general reserve, and £432,578 for dividends paid and promised in preference and ordinary stock leaving £17,284 to be added to the amount brought down of £129,325, making the sum carried to the balance sheet £146,499.

consolidated accounts do not call for much comment except that the reduction in the fixed assets balance-sheet from a net figure of £11,218,242 to £10,275,000—a decrease of £1,897,307, reflects the sale of the Tana and Wanji hydro-electric power stations and transmission lines to the Kenya Power Company Limited for £3,550,678, less expenditure on extensions in all areas of supply to which I have referred elsewhere. Current assets at £3,936,328 show an excess of £3,414,599 over current liabilities as compared with an excess of £1,360,715 last year. You will see from the notes on page 10 that the gross capital commitments not included in the accounts total £2,339,200.

**Costs of Operation**

It is regrettable that our operating costs in all areas continued to rise. Certain of these, such as fuel, are dependent on Gulf prices and tanker freight, while the cost of maintenance materials reflects the steady rise in the United Kingdom prices. What concerns us most, however, is the policy of deliberate wage inflation pursued locally, and particularly in Kenya, where African wages have been the subject of a rapid succession of imposed increases without any compensating improvement in output or responsibility, and where artisan rates are unduly inflated by policies of immigration designed to safeguard the more remote future. The requirements of our business have now reached the point where we can no longer undertake the practical technical training of our junior engineering employees.

“Wage inflation has a particularly heavy impact on a business such as ours, where 44% of our total direct costs other than fuel are represented by salaries and wages. Undoubtedly improved management methods, which are under constant study, do something to ameliorate this trend, but the rate of increase at present goes far beyond the capacity of the most efficient management and must sooner or later throw additional burdens on our consumers.

**Expansion of the Business**

“The expansion of our business, although a fraction below the figures attained in previous years, continued to reflect the ever improving economy of the territories. Units sold to consumers in the group, excluding inter-company bulk supplies, rose from 2244 to 2624 millions, a rise of 17%. The ratio of units sold to those generated showed considerable improvement as a result of the work carried out on the transmission and distribution systems. Gross revenues from electricity sold by the group increased from £2,268,763 in 1954 to £2,573,376 in the year under review, being an advance of 13.4%. In Kenya alone the parent company's business developed by 20.2% in units sold and 16.3% in gross revenue.

**Construction Progress**

During the year under review our contractors Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Company, Limited, completed several important works. The Merilla Barrage and tunnel 14 miles in length serving two new 4,000 K.W. hydro-electric units at the Tana power station were commissioned in June, 1955. Two 800 K.W. sets surplus to Nairobi requirements were installed at Mombasa and in the latter area the 73 K.V. North Coast distribution feeder was in service up to July. A new set of 9,175 K.V. capacity was installed at Mombasa in December. Shortly after the end of the year the 2,000 B.T.H. 2,500 K.W. gas turbine plant was installed at Wajir. The 2,000 K.W. gas turbine set is in service at Nairobi since completing the reconstruction of our principal standby plant at Nairobi.

At the end of 1955 the storage works at Mombasa were completed. Similarly small units were completed at Kisumu and at Mwanza, Kenya, and at Dar es Salaam subsidiary. In all the period from September 1954 to February 1956 10.5 K.W. of capacity in plants was added to our generating capacity. Further 10.5 K.W. sets at Dar es Salaam are under commission and the new 10.5 M.T.H. steam turbine at Kisumu to serve the Mombasa area is well advanced so that the first of two 100 K.W. units in this case of erection should be in service in September. Some delays had occurred in this project and the supplies encountered in the submarine work for the water service, but these were overcome by the contractor.

**Thermal Steam Investigation and Seven Forks Scheme**

“Further investigation into geo-thermal steam possibilities in the East Valley, which we are conducting in conjunction with Power Securities Corporation Limited, and others, is progressing well and deep drilling at carefully selected sites is now in hand. It is still too early to forecast results.

“Negotiations as to the use of the waters of the Tana River for this scheme have continued with the authorities since the date of the last annual meeting. The company and Power Securities Corporation Limited, have given the authorities all the information they have required about this 100 M.W. scheme, and the issue of the necessary permit to begin work at the appropriate date is now awaited.

**Current Year's Prospects**

“The unusual but welcome rains in late December and early January have had a marked effect on output in all areas where hydro-electric plant is installed, and should to a great extent ensure that standby thermal generation is less necessary than has been usual. Not only should this assist our revenues directly by the savings on fuel, but wear and tear on the thermal plant will also be reduced.

“While the past two years have been marked by a lull in consumer demand in Tanganyika, particularly in the Dar es Salaam and District Electricity Company's areas, results this year have already shown a marked improvement. In Kenya there is every indication that the satisfactory and profitable work which we have experienced in past years will continue. Building development, both of houses and commercial premises, continues on an impressive scale, and, with the exception of some inevitable setbacks, secondary industries is developing steadily.

**The Emergency**

“It is satisfactory to find that, without being unduly optimistic, the Mau Mau situation now appears to be under control and that the serious drain on the economy of Kenya may be somewhat reduced in the early future. Danger to the individual in the most remote areas still remains, but our anxieties for the safety of the company's properties are relieved. As I have said, it may not be necessary to refer again to the emergency. I should like this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to our staff in all groups who served in the dangerous areas with unbroken calm and efficiency.

**The Kenya Power Company Limited**

“In last year's report you were advised that The Kenya Power Company Limited, received a bulk supply licence in June, 1955, some six months or more later than might reasonably have been anticipated, and that this delay would inevitably affect

terms under which that company's finance could be raised. Such indeed proved to be the case when the issue of £1750,000 of debenture stock was made on September last. The rate of interest was fixed at 5% and the debenture stock was finally fixed at £101 per cent. and subtended had we been able to obtain our terms of some 10% less, thus relieving the undertakings of interest charges of £75,000 of more annually.

The Colonial Development Corporation took up £3,500,000 of the debenture stock issue. The remaining £4,000,000 was subscribed for by the public subscription in East Africa and the United Kingdom, and less than 2% of the public issue was taken up by the undertakings in Kenya. It is good to attribute both to Flower & Co. Corporation, Limited, who handled the issue, and to the public spirit of those who underwrote it, that such a large sum was raised for development in Kenya in the height of the Mau Mau trouble and in the very difficult financial circumstances then prevailing in the United Kingdom.

The proceeds of the issue enabled the Kenya Power Company, Limited, to complete the purchase from the British and Foreign Hydro-Electricity Corporation of the ancillary transmission lines for the sum of £3,550,600 above the book value at December 31, 1955, subject to certain minor adjustments; this sum has now been re-invested in other developments in our operating areas. The transaction was in accordance with the authorization given by you at the special general meeting in July, 1954. The balance of the issue will provide for the erection of the 132 K.V. transmission line from Nairobi to Uganda.

#### Nairobi-Uganda Transmission Line

In August, 1955, a contract was placed with Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Company, Limited, for the construction of the main transmission line to operate at 132,000 volts between Nairobi and Tororo, under the bulk supply arrangements made with the Uganda Electricity Board.

The transmission line has made satisfactory progress, a particularly pleasant aspect having been the ready co-operation of practically all the farmers concerned in the Highlands and of the African district authorities in the matter of wayleaves; seldom indeed can the route of a line of this length have been negotiated with less legal formality and more good will.

The delivery of the fabricated steel-work for towers and foundations has a less pleasing aspect, although in the autumn of 1954 our contractors had taken the precaution of reserving with manufacturers in Great Britain the tonnage of steel required. There came the regrettable and protracted delays in the issue of the Kenya Power Company's licence, during which the reserved steel had perforce to be released for other and immediate requirements.

With the increasing demands on our limited British resources, particularly in the relative shortage of rolled sections, required, the orders for towers and foundations have been re-instated only with extreme difficulty and on much less satisfactory delivery terms than we had expected. The cost has also been inflated. It is to be hoped that the lesson of increased interest rates and increased material costs will not be forgotten by those who opposed the Kenya Power Company's licence without due consideration of the financial and technical factors involved. The difficulties as to delivery have been to some extent overcome, and whilst at today's date progress is not quite up to schedule, it is considered that construction work should be completed within the contract period.

#### Rural Electrification

The development of the Nairobi-Uganda line, and various erroneous conclusions drawn publicly, which

would easily have been prevented by previous reference to us, have not induced considerable interest by the Kenya Power Company, Union and East Africa, in the possibility of extensive extension by the company in the rural areas of Western Kenya. So far the problem of providing supplies on an economic basis, at once attractive to the farmer and equitable to other consumers, has to be shared by the shareholders, but proved the subject of solution.

#### Cost of Supplying Farms

It is clear that an average of at least 14 miles of subsidiary E.H.T. line with an individual sub-station would be necessary for each farm, involving a direct cost of some £2,000, whilst in addition the allocation for the basic E.H.T. system would be £3,000 on average, or a capital investment in the rural system of an average of £5,000 per farm. As very much the same supply is obtainable economically from an individual generating farm plant costing some £1,000, with oil-generated units costing little more at the farm than at our smaller urban installations, there is naturally an iron-ore margin between the economic cost of the supply derived from the expensive method of bringing down a main transmission line with such a considerable pressure as 132,000 volts and that of private generation on the farm.

It is equally clear that our tariff rates in the major centres of supply cannot be increased materially to subsidize rural supplies without serious detriment to the increase of business in those centres. Should Government policy require the development of an extended rural network, then some form of subsidy, either by way of interest-free construction grants or maintenance grants, would seem inevitable; but these are surely more urgent and essential demands on Government funds.

#### Tanganyika

Last year the then chairman advised you that the Government of Tanganyika had approved in general principle the amalgamation of our two operating subsidiaries in that Territory. The legal work concerning the amalgamation of the two companies has now been completed and is under discussion with the Tanganyika Government, pending their approval.

A study of hydro-electric possibilities has been made by our engineers, Balfour Beatty & Company, Limited, and a development plan has been drawn up on our behalf which has been submitted for the approval of the Government. This plan embraces in the first instance a new hydro-electric project of 14 M.W. capacity at Makiyumbwe upstream from our existing property at Pangani Falls and estimated to cost some £1,800,000. This new development will be coupled to our existing station and slight modifications will enable that station to develop its full installed capacity.

#### £1,800,000 Scheme

It is proposed to secure the necessary assistance from the Tanganyika Government for these schemes with our thermal station at Dar es Salaam and a 132,000 volt transmission line from Pangani to Dar es Salaam. This will also facilitate the development of supplies in the Central Line area between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro. In this latter area there is a considerable market for power, whilst savings in operating costs at Salgam can be anticipated. At the same time the local mains system in the Tanga Province must be strengthened and developed.

The programme of additional plant at the various smaller branches of the Dar es Salaam company is well-nigh complete, and further hydro-electric units have been authorized for Mbeya and Iringa, the latter to deal with the anticipated load from the new central Government School. Hydro-electric investments at

Moshe are now complete, and show that developments of considerable promise are possible in the future including the scheme of 13 M.W. capacity.

**Tariff Policy**

As you are aware from my predecessor's annual statements to you, the East African undertakings have passed through an extremely difficult period since the world war, during which the rapid expansion of demand at times, and in many areas, outstripped our ability to provide the requisite rapid and greater expansion of our generating facilities. In consequence, our supply at some times fell short of the demand to which we aspire. Fortunately, an adequate balance of installed plant capacity and demand has now been achieved in all but one or two of the very small branches.

During the same period the two Governments with which we are co-operating were gravely preoccupied with the problems of inflation and the rising cost of living. In consequence, the policies of the Governments in so far as our tariff rates were concerned, particularly for domestic purposes, tended somewhat naturally to approval of minimum increases only and in these policies your directors felt bound to some extent to acquiesce whilst our generating capacity appeared to be inadequate.

Nevertheless, and this has been appreciated by the Kenya Electric Power Advisory Board, our undertakings, to achieve a healthy development, must be placed in a position to earn somewhat more than the minimum requirements of capital service and depreciation. Progress is to be maintained. Indeed, it is essential that prudent reserves be accumulated to an extent which makes us independent of borrowing or of the raising of additional capital for normal day-to-day development by way of minor extensions to plant or mains, services, lines, meters, leaving major projects only to be met from new capital calls.

**Raising Capital**

As you well know, the raising of capital under present conditions is no easy matter. To be attractive to investors must see a fair return, which means that sufficient revenue must be available not only to service the capital but also to provide a reasonable cover. In view of future developments we, with our financial advisers, are watching the position closely and, provided we can show an adequate return and sound security, we should be able to obtain a continuation of support for our financial requirements. To this end it is inevitable that our consumers in these times of constant increases in cost will be called upon to meet modest increases in our rates, such increases being carefully controlled to avoid any unnecessary burden on the consumers whilst maintaining the usefulness of our service.

Such an increase in tariffs took place in Kenya in June this year, the increased revenue being estimated at some £213,000 in a full year, or some 10% of the estimated gross receipts from electricity sales in 1956. In accordance with an undertaking previously given, our proposals were submitted to the Electric Power Advisory Board for comment, and certain adjustments suggested by a sub-committee of that body in favour of the domestic consumer were incorporated in the actual rates now charged. These recent price changes were permissible within the limits of our by-laws as approved by the Kenya Government.

**London Directors**

Both Sir Andrew MacTaggart and Mr. Donald Brook paid several visits to East Africa during the year, notably on the occasion of the formal opening in August of the Low Tana hydro development by His Excellency

the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.O.

Sir John Huggins, C.M.G., M.C., visited Nairobi during the final stages of the negotiations for the Kenya Power Company Ltd. application.

The close consultation on our problems, both of development and finance, made possible by these visits was most welcome to your board.

**Executive**

During the course of the year, in view of my appointment as managing director, we were fortunate in securing the services as joint managing director, Mr. W. E. Rolfo, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., who was previously in charge of the construction of the original 100 M.W. hydro-electric power station at Low Tana and has been considered excellent service as sole agent to our customers at Low Tana.

Mr. G. H. REED, M.B.E., who has been secretary of the company since 1949, has also been appointed a Joint Managing Director. Mr. G. H. Reed is a member of the board of directors of the company, and myself, I should like to thank both Mr. Rolfo and Mr. Reed for the excellent manner in which they have handled our affairs. With Mr. A. E. Kinnage, our chief accountant, and Mr. E. J. G. O'Connell, who was a joint managing director during the year, we have secured from the whole of our staff serious and loyal service. Mr. D. T. Stewart, former managing director of our East African subsidiary, has been appointed general manager of the Kenya Power Company Ltd. and his staff will give an excellent service.

As you are aware, our essential business in London has been met and effectively handled by Mr. G. C. Stebbins, who, together with Mr. G. H. Reed and his staff

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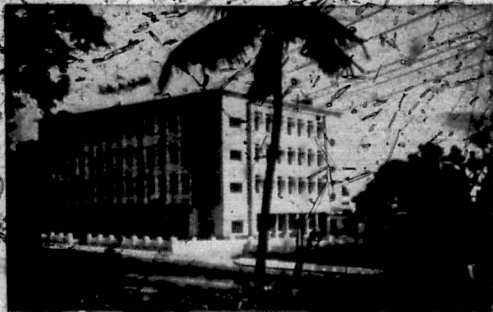
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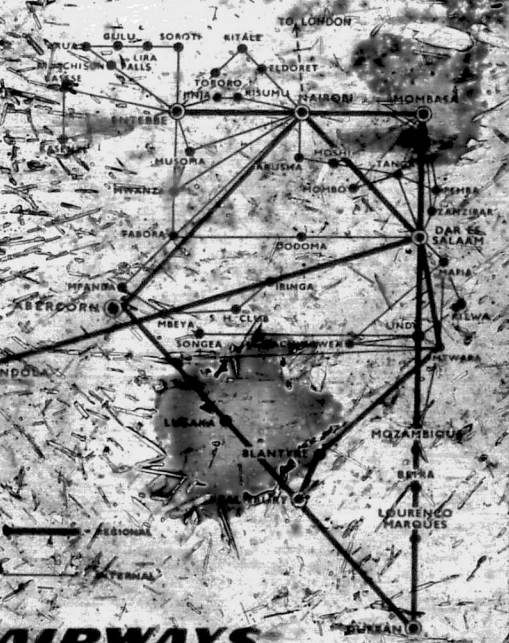
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