

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday July 27 1955

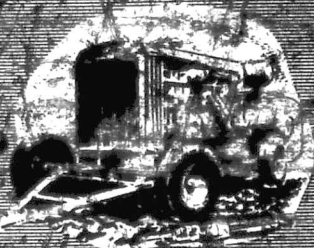
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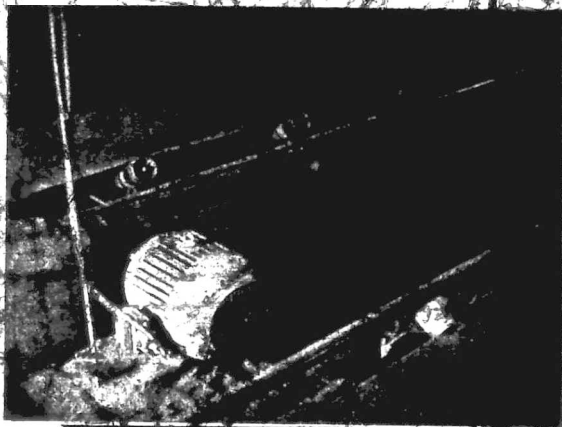
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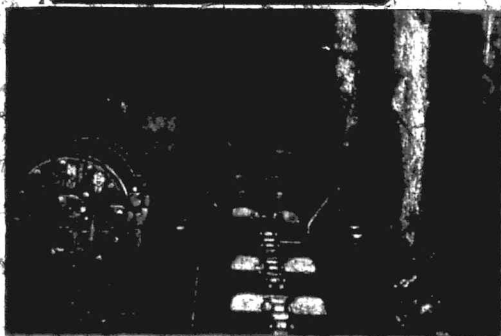
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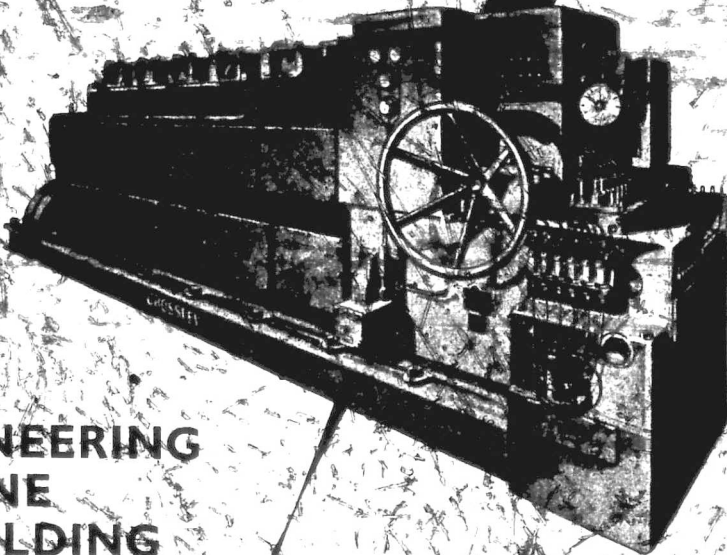


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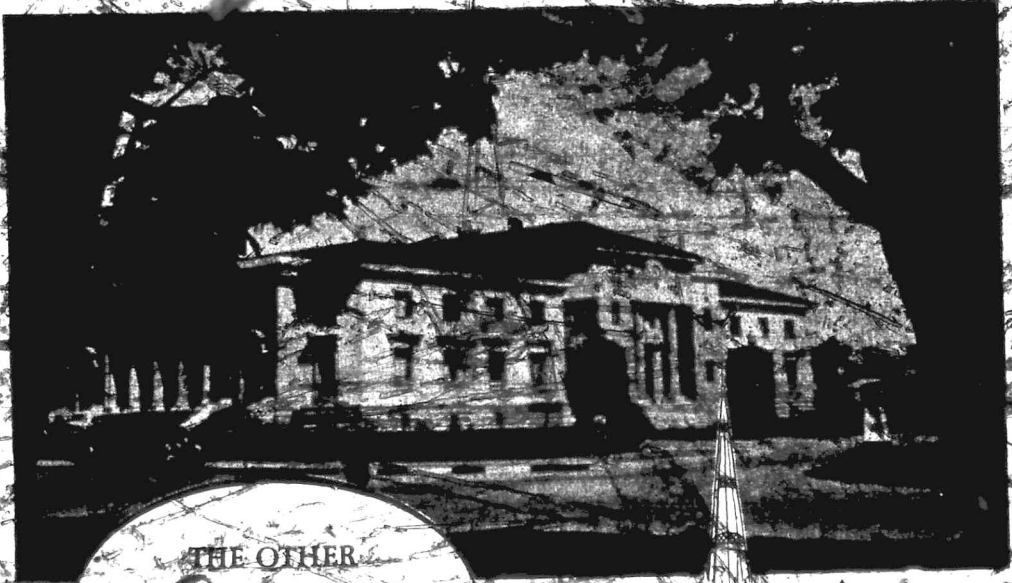
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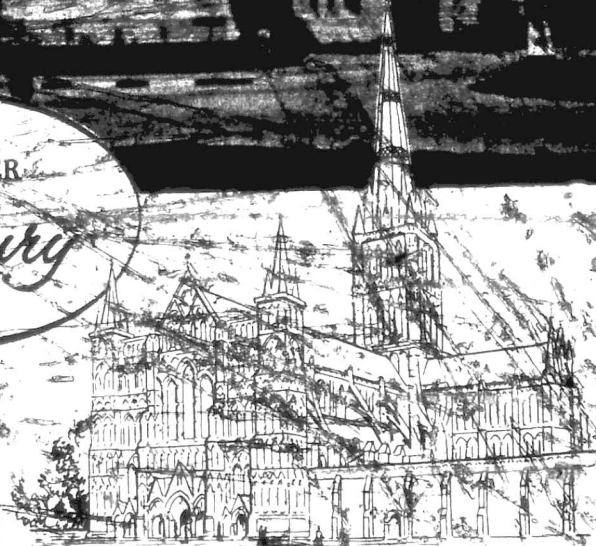
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1955

No.

30 years

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT LAND is central in East Africa, even among those Europeans and Africans who speak much on the subject. It is common practice for Europeans in Kenya to refer to the "sanctity" or "integrity" of the White Highlands and for Europeans and Africans to assume the "sanctity" of the tribal areas. The assumption and the practice are unreliable, but it has been convenient to both races, and it is less so to the Governments of the territories, to allow the generalizations to pass unchallenged. No politician in Kenya has set himself to make the real facts understood by his community. Indeed, some who have been quite prepared to admit them in private have steadfastly refused to declare them in public, excusing their inconsistency with the plea that candour on a controversial issue would cost them their seats in the Legislative Council and so deprive them of the opportunity of leading liberal thought at a more opportune moment. That attitude is not convincing for anyone who is known to say one thing in private and another in public progressively reduces his political capital, so that little may be left for use when he eventually decides to call upon it. Moreover, he will have weakened the faith of his closest associates, his procrastination will have strengthened resistance to change in the body politic, African suspicion of those in positions of leadership will have increased, and for these reasons his power at what he deems the proper time for action will almost certainly be far below his own estimate of it. Courage can often win an unpopular contest, manifest lack of it over a period far no better reason than expediency may prove fatal to the individuals most nearly concerned, and a grave liability to those by whom they were

selected when outside forces put an end to evasion.

The report of the East Africa Royal Commission is just such a force. Its two main recommendations in regard to land in the White Highlands were predicted many months ago by this newspaper, and this newspaper alone, and we continued to urge Kenya's European spokesmen not to await the findings but to make their own proposals. Local initiative, we argued, was far better than belated response to the pressure of outside opinion, however friendly. Unhappily, not even one of the fourteen European elected members of the Legislature would accept the logic of the situation. Now they know that the forecast made by *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* was right and that they have lost an excellent and irrecoverable opportunity. To make matters worse, the three of them who are members of the Council of Ministers declared earlier this year that they would resign if any attempt were made to change the position in the Highlands before 1960 (the intervening five years being covered by the "stand-still agreement" made with Mr. Lyttelton when a multi-racial Government was established in Kenya). That is nothing better than political escapism. To demand inaction for half a decade is certainly not statesmanship. If the Royal Commission's conclusions are sound, they should be accepted now, not be put into storage for future consideration. If, however, the findings are held to be vulnerable, the objections to them should be fully stated now, not left for formulation later. Delay cannot possibly improve the European position, but it must inflame African feelings.

Political Escapism.

In our opinion — and in that, we know, of many farmers in the White Highlands —

the recommendations of the commissioners in respect of these areas are desirable. It would be politically wise for the The Royal European community to make Issue. The admission of Africans promptly if it is persuaded that the suggestions are right. That is not the judgment of the men appointed by their fellows to the numerous organizations which represent the many facets of European activity, the case against the proposals should be made known, and without delay. If the verdict is against racial exclusiveness — but under stringent conditions of good husbandry — the psychological benefit over the whole field of race relations would be lost by imposing an interval of five years. What is really at stake is not any question of transferring large tracts of land from European to African occupation, for there are not immense areas available for any such programme, but the chance of the principle that Africans who have proved themselves good farmers may have access to land in the Highlands which they could utilize satisfactorily under strict control by the agricultural authorities and which is not now adequately used for economic or other reasons by Europeans who would therefore be willing to sell — preferably to a board whose tenants of whatever race would be leaseholders selected for their competence as agriculturists. What the Royal Commission advocates, in short, is the substitution of an agrarian for a racial test, and it would carry the same implication into the African areas.

There has been general misunderstanding of this part of the report. Nowhere does it contemplate States schemes for inter-tribal penetration — which would, indeed, contravene the whole spirit of the document. Its consistent emphasis is on stimulating private initiative, enterprise, and responsibility, on promoting harmony between all sections of the community, and on liberalizing contacts and practices. What these advisers of the Government have in mind is a considerable development of a tendency which is already to be noted in many localities. If the Masai were to be asked to allow thousands of Kikuyu to cultivate some of their land which is now uncultivated, they would assuredly decline, and they would equally certainly have done so before the Mau Mau rebellion started. Yet many Kikuyu had by private arrangement settled on Masai land, and many Masai had married Kikuyu women. Many Kikuyu had similarly settled on tribal land in northern Tanganyika and a few in Uganda, and substantial numbers of Africans from

inside different areas of Uganda had settled permanently there with the consent of the Native authorities. The same development has occurred on a large scale in southern Tanganyika (and southern Nyasaland) as a result of the influx of tribesmen for Portuguese East Africa. Indeed, from almost all parts of East Africa some cases of the kind could be cited, and in some areas the numbers are large and growing. The whole point is that there is no compulsion upon the tribe concerned. It is free to reject any applicant whom it does not want and to impose conditions on those whom it is prepared to accommodate. One condition is always that the newcomers shall accept the authorities recognized by the people among whom he is to live; normally he will pay some *douceur* to one or more persons; and sometimes he may undertake to pay rent, though more often that is not exacted.

Nor does this accommodation restrict itself to other Africans. Outside Kampala, for instance, hundreds of Asians are tenants of Baganda landowners, who thus show that neither they nor the public opinion of their tribe are of Africans. It is a dominant feature of the occupation and use of the land by men of another race so long as they, the Baganda, have a clear title of possession. From other districts in Uganda and also from Tanganyika Territory there have been clear indications that, where the African's title is unequivocally recognized, there would be no rigid bar against men of other tribes or races. The Royal Commission hopes for great expansion of this natural movement over the years — and many years must obviously be involved in the process, if only because it will take a long time to make surveys and issue titles where any question of individual tenure arises. Such tenure is still very much the exception, but it is spreading quickly, especially in the Kikuyu country as a direct result of the Mau Mau rebellion. To that extent good is coming out of evil, for the extension of a system which will increase individual effort and ambition is to be welcomed. When the land sections of the Royal Commission's report are considered, it is important to remember that there are no proposals for organized mass migration. The whole emphasis is on providing scope for individual ambition and energy.

Statements Worth Noting

Those who thought and preached that the continent should be exclusively for Europeans were not blind as to the Christian doctrine, which should rule the world. — The Governor-General, Lord Eversham, addressing Salisbury politicians.

Notes By The Way

Congress Threats

THE DELEGATES sent to London by the Uganda (African) National Congress, whose main achievement during their trip to England was to threaten revolt if the Government has not granted to the Protectorate, within five years, a constitutionally resolved to provoke a general insurrection, and perhaps a war, for the purpose of flying back to East Africa, issued a statement to the Africans of Uganda on their arrival which said: "We have come back to prepare you to be free. We have told the whole world that a multi-racial constitution, if introduced in Uganda now or any other moment, will be opposed to the bitter end. It is now up to all of you to vindicate us. In no circumstances must a multi-racial Government be imposed on us. We have made our position crystal clear. They also took it upon themselves to assert that 'the people of Uganda will oppose with all means at their disposal the introduction of a multi-racial Government in July, 1955, as any other date. The technique, it will be seen, is to make outrageous assertions and then plead with an ill-informed and almost wholly inexperienced public to show its loyalty by 'vindication' as mischievous misleaders.

Dangerous Course

SINCE THE SIGNATORIES must be well aware that a multi-racial Government will be set up as soon as the Governor returns to Entebbe, the decision to oppose that development "with all means at their disposal" and "to the bitter end" clearly means that these extremists are preparing for a trial of strength with the Government. At their Press conference in London the delegates made it quite clear that the congress will resort to violence if that should be deemed desirable at some stage; but spokesmen for the organization will doubtless emphasize that its plans are for non-violent pressure. How easily non-violence passes into riot and bloodshed in Uganda has been demonstrated on several tragic occasions in recent years; and the officers of the congress ought to understand the extent of their responsibility if less of life and damage to property result from their instigation of demonstrations. They should be held accountable and in order that they and their puppets should be deprived of the comfort of the excuse that matters set out of hand, a public warning could usefully be given now that complicity in disturbance of the public peace would be rigorously punished.

Planning Mischief

THERE IS REASON TO SUGGEST that the congress leaders plan to deprive Kampala, and perhaps other towns, of fruit, vegetables, and milk and of some essential public services if and when it is officially announced after the Secretary of State's discussions with the two delegations from Buganda that the Kabaka may not return until a start has been made with the reforms agreed by the Namirembe Conference and that the Government of Uganda is to adhere to the proposal to appoint an Asian Minister. From those two decisions there is no likelihood that Mr. Lennox-Boyd will retreat, since to give way on either point would be to yield to clamour what could not be conceded to reason. Despite the open threats of the congress delegation, the Minister has made a conciliatory return, which will be inconvenient to those who wanted to claim that they were being unfairly treated. On the further issue of the Bevanite Tribune, it is noted that Mr. O. A. Mayanja writes that "the Lennox-Boyd-Cohen combination is an unmitigated fraud; the British have no business in Uganda

we are tied up with being ruled by aliens and pushed about." It was he who in the congress delegation made its spokesman at the meeting with journalists in London. My latest information from Uganda is that the congress intends to stage another boycott of imported goods, and that its leaders may try to persuade thousands of Buganda to join to Entebbe and some of the lands of Government, "Hillside" until the Kabaka comes back.

Eight Wasted Years

IT IS FASHIONABLE at the moment to say that East Africa High Commission must have better publicity. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been almost alone in saying that for years. Since this newspaper had no support on the subject even from those members of the Central Legislative Assembly who now complain that the public has not had adequate information on the inter-territorial services, their present misgivings are not very impressive. A little more publicity in the past would have been worth more than a great deal now that the three territorial Legislatures have to vote on motions for the extension of the Assembly for another four years. The non-official members of the Assembly are quite as much to blame as the High Commission and the constituent Governments for the ignorance, apathy, and antipathy which are general throughout East Africa. Had they shown any real interest, the relatively small sums necessary for public relations work by men equipped to do the job successfully could and would have been provided.

Scarcely Anybody Cared

FOR ALMOST EIGHT YEARS, however, the non-official members from all three territories, Europeans, Africans, and Asians, have been as indifferent as the official members. It is ironical that some of them should now start criticizing the failure to do what they should have caused to be done, and it is no credit to those who are members of territorial Legislatures that colleagues of theirs in those Councils should betray shocking lack of knowledge of the High Commission and the Central Assembly, for that means that the main responsibilities of personal public relations work have been lost or differently used. The simple truth is that scarcely anybody has treated the High Commission as it should have been treated, and that scarcely anybody has cared. There have been warnings and criticisms ever since the establishment in 1948, but the Colonial Office, the three participating Governments, and the non-official members of the Legislatures have been blithely indifferent. I know only two sources from which admonitions have been constant — the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

What About the Public?

IN HIS ADDRESS last week to the Royal Empire Society Mr. Ronald Williams, M.P., a fluent, forceful speaker, said a great deal about the organization, rights, and claims of Northern Rhodesia's trade unions, European and African, but scarcely anything about their responsibilities, and not a word about the needs and rights of the community in general. As he is the legal adviser to one of the most powerful trade unions in the United Kingdom, his enthusiasm for trade unionism is not surprising. It seemed to me, however — and not me alone, I know — that he was obsessed with the power of organized workers that he completely forgot the general scarcely entered his mind. Yet Northern Rho-

desa as a whole is more important than any groupings within it. It is a pity that this fundamental fact was not acknowledged by the speaker, but in that respect he was admittedly no worse than the white and black unions on the spot. The employers on the Copperbelt have certainly shown far more regard for the public weal than either of the unions, and it must be said that Mr. Williams did emphasize the enlightened treatment of their employees, and in particular, the risks deliberately run by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group for a moral principle which Mr. Prinn and his colleagues deemed more important than the uninterrupted accumulation of very satisfactory profits.

Blackies

BECAUSE A DISPUTE exists between the African union and the employers, Mr. Williams refrained from comment on some of the most interesting points at issue. He was very direct, however, in accusing members of the European union of acting as "backers on the grand scale" during the recent two-months' strike, and in saying that "mediation had been delayed any longer trade

unions in the United Kingdom, the United States, and on the Continent of Europe would have refused to handle any of the copper produced, which would then have had no prospect of sale except in South Africa. So far as I know, that intimation had not previously been given by any trade union spokesmen. Everyone present must at least have realized from the talk that the problems of advancing the African in the mining industry were extremely complex and delicate, and that the easy solutions which sentimentalists so often suggest are not practical politics. Mr. Williams described the European mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia as better off than any other miners anywhere in the world, and he was equally emphatic in asserting that the employers had offered them more generous guarantees than had ever previously been offered anywhere. Though he did not say so explicitly, he gave the impression of believing that the real obstructionists are those feather-bedded European trade unionists, and that is the view of almost everyone outside the ranks of the European union (and, be it said, of a growing number within it).

Royal Commission on Urban and Social Development

African Town Workers' Pay Too Low for Adequate Housing

THE TRADITIONAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION and economic activities of the inhabitants of East Africa did not lead to the growth of towns. For many years Africans were regarded as temporary inhabitants of the towns in which they worked as unskilled labourers. They lived in traditional huts inside or outside the township boundaries, and when urban authorities found it necessary to provide them with accommodation it was on the assumption that they would work for short periods in the towns, unaccompanied by their families, and would then return to their areas of origin.

New Africans have become increasingly dependent on wage-earning employment. They are still, however, regarded socially and financially as liabilities for whose housing and welfare the urban authorities are responsible. The growth of the African element in urban centres has led to the continuous extension of the urbanized area beyond the official town boundaries. It is essential therefore to consider the urban problem in terms which include these peripheral areas of urbanized settlement.

Attitude to Towns

When European administration was established the East African territories were unhealthy for Europeans. Centres had to be established where they could live free from the dangers of tropical diseases and from which the surrounding countryside could be administered. The theory of indirect rule as well as the personal inclinations of many administrators led to a concentration on the development of rural tribal societies rather than the training of an educated urban élite, and also to the view that the town was not a suitable habitat for a permanent African society. There has, indeed, been a tendency to look on the westernized African with suspicion.

The towns have therefore been regarded rather as bases for administrative and commercial activities than as centres of civilizing influence still less of permanent African population. This attitude has had two important results. The first is the contrast between conditions in the non-African and African areas in the towns. The central parts of the towns are, as a rule,

Being further extracts from the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission (Cmd. 9475, H.M. Stationery Office, 17s. 6d.).

well laid out with wide roads and open spaces. The standards of building and of services are similar to those to be found in towns in Europe. The second result is that those Africans who have abandoned their customary way of life find themselves excluded from the social and cultural life to which they aspire.

There is a need therefore to create the conditions in which all races can settle in the towns on an equal footing and with equal opportunities for taking part in the life of the urban community.

Urban Policy of Governments

Thus there have been two main aims underlying the urban policies of the East African Governments: (a) to develop centres in which non-Africans could live in healthy surroundings and (b) to limit the trading activities of non-Africans in order to protect the way of life, land, and trade of the indigenous peoples. With the exception of rural areas specified for non-African settlement, legislation in all three territories has restricted non-African habitation and commercial enterprise to gazetted townships.

Restrictions on the enterprise of non-African retailers have had an adverse effect on the economic development of the East African territories, because they are at present the only agents capable of bringing goods and services to areas where they are not yet available. For example, in the Lake George area of south-western Uganda restrictions had prevented urban growth from accompanying industrial developments. The non-African trader is also deterred by the fact that, as he can only establish himself on leasehold plots on which high-standard buildings must be constructed, his overhead expenses are too great to enable him to take the risk of pioneering trade in new areas.

As a result of the legal barriers to non-African trade outside gazetted townships the smaller gazetted townships are inhabited almost entirely by Asians. The hostility to the existence of these centres which several African witnesses expressed when giving evidence before us is partly due to this fact. The expansion of non-African trading activities into areas from which they are at present barred would not be primarily to African interests. In the areas where African traders have learnt to compete with Asian traders, as in the Tanganyika country of Tanganyika, the latter have tended to withdraw to the larger towns. Where, on the other hand, there are no Asian traders of sufficient knowledge and ability to provide goods and other trading facilities, the presence of non-African traders

may stimulate the economic activity of the local people and aid their transition from a transitional to a modern economy.

At the same time African traders should be encouraged to settle in gazetted trading centres with traders of other races, not only because this would help to break down the isolation of these centres from the surrounding countryside but also because it would enable Africans to learn from the enterpreneurial skills of more experienced traders.

The percentage of the population which lives in towns is small. In Tanganyika it is only 2% of the total population were living in urban areas. When the non-African population alone is considered, the picture is entirely different; 90% of the Europeans and 70% of the Indians live in 48 of the largest towns.

European Concentration

Europeans form less than 5% of the total urban population in the majority of large towns. Nairobi and Kampala are exceptions, with 12% and 15% of the total, according to the most recent population estimates. In Kampala this is partly because a large African urban population lives just outside the gazetted municipal boundary. Europeans in East Africa make a contribution to town life in the fields of administration, commerce and the professions which is out of all proportion to their numbers. But the fact that many of them are not permanent residents tends to prevent the growth of a civic consciousness among them.

A large proportion of the urban populations is Indian. According to the latest estimates they are 33% of the total population of Nairobi, 45% of the total population of Kampala, and 29% of that of Dar es Salaam.

A witness who has worked for years among the African population of Nairobi told us that an increasing number of Kikuyu had been living there without employment, maintaining themselves by petty trading, borrowing and stealing. The witness said that the provision of more housing or higher wages did not improve the living standards of the wage-earners but only tended to increase the size of the African population. A realization that piece-meal measures, such as the provision of a limited amount of good housing, not only fail to solve the problem of improving conditions, but may even make it more difficult by encouraging the urban population to increase, is vital to the understanding of the whole urban problem.

The assumption that the majority of African workers spend one or two hours each day in employment in the towns and then return to their tribal areas for the remainder of the day does not appear to be true. It has been estimated that 40% of the African population of Nairobi before the declaration of the emergency had been resident there for five years or more. There is evidence that the majority of Africans who stay the whole of their first year in a town, during which period many give up their employment and go home, tend to spend most of their working lives in urban employment. But these African populations are not stable in the sense that they are wholly dependent on the town for their livelihood.

Conditions Deteriorating

In Nairobi and Mombasa conditions have been deteriorating for a long time. The Mombasa riots in 1939 were mainly caused by bad housing. Other conditions in Nairobi in 1948 it was reported: "It was disheartening to see legitimately employed Africans sleeping under the verandahs in River Road, in noisome and damnable shacks in the swamp, in buses parked by the roadside, and 14 to 16 men in a room in Pumwani, two to a bed and the rest on the floor."

Only a minority of Africans bring their families to the towns. The lack of family life means that the majority of children in the towns grow up with little parental control. In 1941 it was reported that: "Juvenile delinquency in Nairobi today is in no small degree due to the evil home life which the child sees. It is well known that there are night clubs to one woman, that most women are temporary and bordering on prostitution, and that the proportion of native women who are known prostitutes is alarmingly high."

Where conditions of prostitution and social instability exist, the incidence of crime is likely to be high. In the multi-tribal societies of the towns the restraints imposed by tribal codes do not operate. In many of the larger towns robbery with violence is carried out by organized gangs, and is of frequent occurrence. Africans suffer equally with members of other races, but they usually feel actively to support the police, whom they regard with distrust. The maintenance of order depends in the last resort on the active support of public opinion, which hardly exists where the majority of the population consists of rootless and irresponsible individuals who have neither family responsibilities nor property to give them an interest in supporting the authorities.

While many of the problems are due to poverty and bad housing, physical conditions are not the only cause. In healthy societies, and especially in those in which strong religious sanctions operate, the sick and overburdened do not necessarily lose a loss of self-respect and the breakdown of morality among their members. The fundamental cause is the immense

change which has been wrought in African society by the influx of western culture and of new economic forces.

The problems of the African who, emancipated from the constraints of customary society by economic forces and by new conceptions of man as an individual, yearns in the town for a means of escape and also an outlet for his energy and ambition. But when he reaches the town he finds himself bereft of the support which membership of a group gave him, while the door to the wealth and standing which he expects the town to unlock for him is closed. It is the isolation and frustration of African town-dwellers who feel that they cannot by their own efforts raise themselves above the squalid conditions in which they live and that they are denied the rights and advantages which members of the other races enjoy, which are the major causes of the crime, immorality, and drunkenness which are rife in many East African towns.

The Committee on African Wages in Kenya came to the conclusion that "approximately half of the urban workers in private industry... are in one quarter of the town in the public services... in receipt of wages insufficient to provide for their basic essential needs... hence the low working efficiency."

African Wages

The wages of the majority of African workers are too low to enable them to obtain economical means of subsistence by any standard. According to the reports of the committee, in Nairobi 22% of those employed in private industry and 6% of those employed of public services earned under 65s. a month, and 50% in private industry and 44% in public services earned between 65s. and 100s. a month. The average wage charged for an African for a bedspace in a place to sleep in a room shared with others in a municipal estate is approximately 60s. a month. In the better estates a room for a single roomer is 25s. a month.

An experienced welfare officer estimated that a family of five living in Nairobi needed an income of 200s. a month to live in decency. Only 5% of African workers in Nairobi receive this amount in wages, although a few Africans who receive less may have additional sources of income. The position is similar in the areas surrounding the town.

According to Dr. A. W. Southall, who carried out a survey of a densely populated area just outside the boundary of Kisumu municipally, some 42% of the inhabitants earned less than 50s. a month. He concluded that "those whose total earnings are less than 100s. must be living very close to the subsistence minimum. Very few rooms in Kisumu, even in the worst hovels, can be rented for less than 10s. a month, and it is difficult for a bachelor to keep his expenses on food, light and fuel below 40s. a month, even if nothing is allowed for other contingencies and recurrent necessities such as clothing."

In Government housing estates in Uganda the rent for a bedspace is 12s. a month for a single room 13s. a month, and for a two-roomed quarter 27s. a month. The majority of unskilled workers prefer to go outside the town to share a gruel shop with other members of the same tribe at an average cost of 2s. a month. There is a considerable demand for single rooms by clerks and also people of some standing, but little demand for two-roomed quarters.

Family Life Impossible

These figures indicate that the cost of accommodation of any kind is a heavy burden to the lower-paid African worker. The high cost of accommodation relative to wages is in itself a cause of overcrowding, because accommodation is shared in order to lighten the cost. This, together with the high cost of food in towns, makes family life impossible for the majority. The wife in the country, who often grows enough food for herself and her family and is sometimes able to earn an income by growing cash crops, is an economic asset. In the town she becomes a liability and has to be housed, fed, and clothed. Very few African women have found employment in the towns, and many wives the most lucrative source of income is the brewing of beer.

Even in the towns, if employment could not at present wage rates afford to sustain the towns with their families, although as wages rise the numbers of those who are able to do so are likely to increase. The majority of unskilled workers, however, will continue to remain subsiding in the rural areas as a source of economic activity for many years to come.

Many towns are seriously overcrowded. Evidence was given that in Nairobi 300 women, women and children were occupying accommodation on one estate designed to house 1,200 people. In Mombasa, in the course of a recent police investigation at night on other than 60 persons were found sleeping in one temporary single-storeyed house. In Dar es Salaam the average number of persons living in a room is 12.

In some towns it is a much worse situation. It was estimated in Nairobi in 1947 that the African population was estimated to be 27,000 and the difference between the actual population and the capacity of the housing available for Africans

in November, 1947, and approximately 25,000. In 1949 it was estimated that 400 municipal employees were without houses and those housed were in very crowded conditions. In all 10,000 people were estimated to need housing. The building schemes then under construction provided 500 bedspaces, but a further 2,500 people also required accommodation as a result of their clearance, which left 8,000 people unaccommodated. In that year, 10,000 people were housed. In 1951 it was estimated that 10,000 bedspaces were needed. Two new schemes to house 2,000 people were begun, but a new housing was completed during that year. By August, 1953, it was estimated that 20,000 Africans needed housing in Nairobi. It is said that there is a need of housing in Mombasa for 27,000 people, and for 30,000 men throughout the whole of Tanganyika.

Family

It is often argued that as the size of housing is very high compared with the density of the majority of Africans to pay for it, they must be prepared to reduce their families to the size which is normal in England, and to consist only of parents and children. But in some countries, for example, Italy and America, members of a single family group live together in one dwelling. The claims of members of the same family and clan are strong in African societies and they fall particularly heavily on those who live in the towns. Africans will not be able for many years to discard these obligations.

Houses must meet the social needs of Africans if they are to regard them as their homes. They should be (a) sufficient in number to overcome the problem of overcrowding, (b) large enough to meet the African's ideas of decency, and (c) of a design which, although inevitably modified by urban conditions, does not conflict too radically with the demands of custom. There is therefore a strong argument in favour of home ownership, which not only gives the African a stake in the town but allows a tradition of house design to evolve which is suited to local conditions. Wherever possible Africans should be encouraged to own their own houses. There will continue, however, to be a need for the provision of some houses by urban authorities, and these should be designed only after African opinion has been fully consulted.

The African needs services in the town, habitually associates with those whose language and customs are similar to his own, and in the past some urban authorities have tried to re-establish in the town the authority of the tribe. But the aim must be to develop among Africans an entirely new kind of society which embraces not only members of other tribes but also of the other races who live in the towns. The problem is to foster the development of a community of outlook and interest among groups which are at present isolated from each other by differences of language, customs, and wealth.

It cannot be said that the clear policy of urban development has been pursued in any of the territories, but to a limited extent the aim has been the same throughout East Africa: to remove all traditional and temporary buildings from inside the town boundaries and re-develop the cleared areas. For this re-development the standards of building construction and services are similar to those which are enforced in an English town. This policy of re-development has only been fitfully applied to the African areas according to the circumstances which have existed in each territory and town.

European Techniques No Answer

The Committee on African Wages in Kenya endorses the view that "as far as possible housing schemes should embody the concept of the neighbourhood unit, with provision for schools, health centres, shops, recreational and other amenities and security services." Apart from the failure to provide these services and amenities, many estates they are too rigidly planned and leave no room for organic growth.

The techniques which have been evolved in Europe to answer problems which have arisen after centuries of intense urban growth are more likely to stifle than to stimulate the beginnings of a family growth in East Africa. The densely populated African areas, although unhygienic and uncontrolled, are in many respects suited to African needs. In hot climates narrow streets and the close siting of houses provide some protection against the sun. The fact that people live very close together may in fact breed a sense of community. Africans, moreover, have little sense of tidiness and do not regard homes in the midst of the great regularity.

An example can be given of a town and extending African development in areas where conditions are favourable. Kampala is a suburb of Kampala which lies outside the municipal boundaries in which land is owned by the Africans themselves. Although overcrowded and insanitary, it has become a centre which provides many of the goods and services which are needed by Africans. These include food shops, the principal wholesale and retail market for vegetables in Kampala, a "Meat Brod" bicycle repairs, printing presses, restaurants, and dance halls. African professional businessmen, such as doctors and architects, are established there. Mud and waste buildings are being replaced by their owners by modern buildings in permanent materials. This is a desirable develop-

ment, but a system of administration is needed which is capable of imposing controls in the interest of health and good order, and of providing essential services.

It is the absence of similar opportunities for African enterprise either inside or outside the majority of towns which has given rise to the widespread feeling of frustration.

Nakuru's Good Example

As townsmen, Africans develop new social wants and aspirations beyond the basic need of food and shelter. These include market facilities, social services, and similar amenities. In many towns these requirements are lacking. The markets are often inadequate and too far away. Schools, clinics, and other social services are insufficient to meet the needs of the majority of the population. Drinking is often the only form of recreation available. But unless the town provides the means for greater satisfaction in their different social, material, mental and spiritual, they will not form a genuine community.

Where serious attempts have been made to cater for these needs, their nature is noticeably high as, for example, in Nakuru. The Nakuru Council has not only built a large community centre but also tries to organize social activities in it for every day in the year. There are clinics and maternity services. Special attention is paid to the social education of women by organizing women's clubs, by providing services in housewifery, and even by organizing a net, hockey, Soccer, and other sports for the races. There are a variety of sports teams and the African Legion. As a result the population appears cheerful and contented. As an example of the success of this policy, the fact of strict administration that the rate of the location which contains large numbers of the densely packed African huts is by no means a slump.

(To be continued)

Defence of Southern Africa Arrangements for Further Conference

THE PRIME MINISTER when telling Parliament on Monday that the Royal Naval base at Simonstown was to be transferred to the control of the Union of South Africa said:

"The two Governments recognize that, while the general security of the countries of Southern Africa must remain a matter for each individual country concerned, Southern Africa and the sea routes round Southern Africa must be secured against aggression from without. They are further agreed that the defence of Southern Africa against external aggression lies not only in Africa but also in the gateway to Africa, namely in the Middle East.

"Both Governments have agreed jointly to sponsor a conference to develop the planning already begun at the Nairobi conference in August, 1953 on the improvement and security of the lines of communication around Southern Africa and between South Africa and the Middle East."

Mr. Strydom, Prime Minister of the Union, said in Pretoria that agreement with Great Britain on the defence of the coast line of Southern Africa was an important first step to agreement with other countries with a common interest in Southern Africa.

Petition to the Queen

MRS. TWOMEY presented at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday the petition signed by more than 4,000 European women in Kenya praying the Queen to cause an inquiry to be made into the state of law and order in that Colony. The petition gives details of police inefficiency at the time of the recent murder by Mau Mau gangsters of two European boys not far from Nairobi.

Mr. L. W. G. Eccles

In the obituary column last week the death of Mr. LAUNCELOT WILLIAM GREGORY ECCLES was announced by a regrettable error under the name of Launcelot William Gregory. We apologize to Mrs. Eccles and her family.

sterling countries have been making towards the liberalization of trade with O.E.E.C. countries. I have found that the surplus on current transactions in 1954 is expected to continue at the same level as in 1953, namely at about £16m.

Import Policy Liberalized

Accordingly, and notwithstanding the fact that the Federation is not a member of O.E.E.C., we have decided to come into line with these countries and to liberalize our imports to the extent of 90% of our total trade with them. I have therefore agreed that from the beginning of the next currency quota period (July 1, 1955) imports from O.E.E.C. countries will be unrestricted with the exception of motor vehicles, motor-cars, and paper, which will continue to be governed by quotas.

Export promotion is a liberal world-wide business, and that the Government of the country, in order to stand the test of time, should have a watchful eye on the effect of this on our balance of payments, and should not become necessary to restrict the position, we shall have no hesitation in doing so.

I regret that I cannot see my way to make further concessions in respect of dollar imports. The position as far as our dollar trade is concerned is that for the whole of 1955 it is estimated, on the basis of present trends, that the Federation's exports on current transactions will be reduced to £7.5m. compared with £15.5m. in 1954. The reason is that during the first half of this year certain commodities were made in the imports from dollar sources which will increase our expenditure of dollars. At the same time our earnings on exports to the dollar area during 1955 are expected to be less than last year, because the relatively high price of copper in Europe, as compared with that in the United States during the past few months, resulting in a switch of copper exports to Europe. I have agreed, however, with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, to the use of a certain proportion of dollars allocated for commercial vehicles for the purchase of passenger vehicles. The allocation will not be increased.

The Federal Development Plan, which includes the plan tabled 12 months ago, and extends it to mid-1959, provides for the total expenditure of £90.5m. over five years, compared with the total of £80.1m. over three years in the previous plan. Neither figure includes the expenditure on the Kariba project. In this latest look at the plan we found it necessary to give serious thought to the scale of our borrowings.

Earnings and Taxable Potential

At current interest rates, even £10m. of borrow costs as about £200,000 a year in interest and redemption charges. Although our national income is gross domestic product, and all the statistical measures of our prosperity are forging ahead, our taxable capacity is not keeping pace.

In 1950 non-African salaries and the wages income of non-African unincorporated enterprises and incomes of companies totalled £19m. In 1954 the comparable figure was £22.7m. On the other hand, the total of African wages and incomes from unincorporated enterprises was £33.7m. in 1950, but it had risen to £20m. in 1954. Thus the lone sum had increased over the period by 70% but the other by 9%.

The important fact is that the trend of growth in the first group has steadily declined, annual increments being 24%, 14%, 10%, and 9%. In the African group, on the other hand, annual increments of growth were 16%, 19%, 24%, and 16%, and despite the fact the trend is definitely upwards. These indications of rapidly improving African prosperity are very welcome to Government, but whereas these impressive figures of growth go to swell our national income, they do not increase the taxable potential in anything like the same degree.

In 1950 the three Governments now forming parts of the Federation had to send £2m. overseas to service some £60m. of debt. In 1954 the external debt had doubled and outgoings had similarly doubled, and as a result some £4m. was going out of circulation in the Federal area. This might not be so disquieting if we were increasing our own internal contributions to development at the same rate. But we are not. The national debt of the Federal area in 1950 amounted to £97.8m., and had increased to £124.2m. by 1954, which represents an increase of 78% and appears quite reasonable in relation to the 80% rise in national income over the same period. What is so disturbing is that the external portion of debt has risen by 38% whereas the internal portion has risen by only 45%. This unhealthy trend ought to be corrected.

We should put ourselves in the position of the overseas investor. He is fully aware that the Federation has already borrowed substantial amounts externally for general development. He knows of our need to borrow for Kariba; and he is asking for more for general development. However, he can only be satisfied of our ability to service the debt,

he will not regard it as economically sound if we should be continually increasing our external public debt on anything like the scale which some people seem to desire. Our overseas friends will expect us to do something for ourselves out of our own pockets. That is why I attach importance to our revenue contribution and to our savings campaign. Both give a very clear indication that we are taking the necessary steps to make our economy more healthy and to relate our development to what we can afford.

The plan now before hon. Members involves expenditure during the next four years of £63.4m., which we hope to finance to the extent of £21.1m. from external borrowing, £20.8m. from internal borrowing, and £21.5m. from a variety of resources at our disposal, including contributions from revenue. Those responsible for the finances of the constituent territories are also giving attention to this same problem.

Our development expenditure is devoted, broadly speaking, to two categories of projects. There are those which provide services to the public for which the Government has to raise more revenue, and those which are financed by our contribution from revenue. The Government the amounts required for servicing of the long term loans involved. Obvious examples are Rhodesia Railways and the Electricity Supply Commission. On the other hand, schools, hospitals, and roads projects are immediate financial items, the servicing charges for borrowed moneys used in their construction falls upon the taxpayer. Whichever way one looks at this, the public has to pay, but from the narrow point of view of the Government's own finances the more the public debt is self-financing the better.

We prefer therefore to devote our borrowings to services which can pay their way, and we should like it possible to reach the position where services which cannot pay their way are financed by our contribution from revenue. This is the aim at least. We have not yet reached this position, though we are getting within sight of it. In the year now beginning development expenditure of this class of project amounts to some £10m. Against which we have a revenue contribution of £3.7m. So we shall reach a position of balance in this respect if we depend upon the extent to which the national prosperity grows.

Preparing for Rapid Development

In general, we are restricting new projects to bare essentials. We shall, in fact, be consolidating in the general development of the public sector, and when this fact is taken into the immediate Kariba project, we are preparing the ground for a rapid rate of development in the next decade. These remarks perhaps overstate the magnitude of our planned development expenditure in the year including this year now ending, the Federal Government expects to spend £90.5m.

Of this £90.5m. will be for railway development. The railways have a voracious appetite, and what is essential to them is equally essential to our development. Rolling stock and operating facilities are vital. We would be paying more for service to our views on the need to increase our national income if we failed to provide the railways with the wherewithal to cope with the movement of goods. This applies as much to the railway serving Nyasaland as to Rhodesia Railways. We have provided money for the development of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, but we have been somewhat in making provision for Nyasaland Railways because that company is in a position to go on the market itself, thus taking some strain off our own resources.

We are spending £8,770,000 on road and bridge construction. Throughout the Federation we are bringing our road communications up to reasonable standards.

We have allocated £6,500,000 for thermal electrical development in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This will complete the existing programme for the new thermal capacity at Ummati in Southern Rhodesia and provides for an extension of the power station at Umtali which serves the Eastern Districts. In this connexion we are keeping a watchful eye on the coal investigation in the Sabi Valley, which may assist in solving this problem. The balance is for an extension of the transmission network, which will, of course, also be required for the realisation of the Kariba power. The provision for the Nyasaland electrical services covers new transmission and distribution and expansion of the thermal station at Blantyre-Limbe.

New Airports

We have provided for the construction of a new airport at Bulawayo and the completion of the new Salisbury airport. At Chileka the terminal buildings and new taxi-track facilities will be finished. In Northern Rhodesia certain alterations to airports at Lusaka and Ndola will be necessary. The cost will be £1,560,000. It is proposed to spend £4,310,000 on tele-communications to enable the Post Office to continue with the expansion of services and improvement of existing facilities.

The Shire scheme is referred to in a footnote to the plan. The full scheme will involve the expenditure of a very large

sum of money. While the project can be constructed in stages, even the first will mean an outlay of several million pounds. The project will mean much to Nyasaland, however, and the Government is studying what can be done.

We are not neglecting our social services. £3,360,000 will be spent on hospitals, schools, post offices, and other buildings. Of the total loan provision of £19,531,765 required for 1955-56, £11,389,464 is for recoverable advances to statutory boards or institutions of a public nature and £8,222,301 for departmental needs. Recoverable advances therefore comprise 58.4% of the total. The sum of £350,000 for the Land Bank. Additional capital for farming loans is provided to the extent of £100,000 and taking into account repayments from existing loans which will be available for re-lending, the bank will be able to issue further loans to the farming community to the extent of £1m.

£20,000 is provided as additional capital for the public works showing fund. Taking into account repayments of existing loans, there will be available for lending, the sum of £1,000,000. I hope that the necessity to continue this provision in future years will fall away. Negotiations are now in train with the object of persuading financial houses to take over this class of business on terms which will preserve the favourable treatment which civil servants have enjoyed in the past.

£14m. for Transport and Communications

The transport and communications vote stands at £14,590,000. The largest item is £8,600,000 for Rhodesia Road, which is mainly for the purchase of lorries, motorbikes, rolling-stock machinery, and equipment, improvement of traffic and operating facilities, provision of housing and administrative buildings, and construction of the Lourenço Marques line and railways of Nyasaland to the extent of £2,340,000, and the £2,000,000 for the purchase of a breakdown crane, purchase of rolling stock for Trans-Zambesia Railways of which £98,000 is for rolling stock and the balance for ancillary works. For the Lake Service £780,000 is provided to complete the plying-inis service of a new cargo vessel and a new passenger launch.

Road construction requires £2,157,500. This amount will be divided as follows: Southern Rhodesia, £1,050,000; Northern Rhodesia, £56,100; Nyasaland, £551,400. In addition to allowing for the continuation of work in progress, this will enable the following new works to be put in hand: (a) reconstruction of the road between Inkomo and Banket; (b) high-level bridges over several rivers between Salisbury and Bulawayo, and Bulawayo and Beitbridge; (c) reconstruction of the road between Chingos and Solwazi in Northern Rhodesia; (d) reconstruction of the road between Lilongwe and Fort Jameson; (e) reconstruction of the road between Zomba and Lilwonde; (f) construction of bridges across several rivers on the new road between Mlanje and the Mozambique border.

Provision of £377,500 has been made for airport construction work at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Blantyre. Despite the setback caused by prolonged rains, work on the new Salisbury Airport is now progressing well. The plan is to open the airport to traffic about the middle of 1956. A new airport to serve Bulawayo is necessary, and money has been included in the estimates for the water supply and for a start to be made on the airfield and building work. As in the case of Salisbury Airport, the bulk of the work will be let to contract. Until this airport is ready for use the Airways will have to continue to serve Bulawayo with Vikings instead of the new Viscounts, but such interim arrangements should not last for more than 15 months or so. Central African Airways will move to the new Salisbury Airport and will have to incur substantial capital expenditure in establishing itself at its new headquarters. Some of the necessary capital is being provided by the corporation itself, but most will have to be lent to the corporation by Government. The total requirement from Government is £280,000. £42,000 is provided for harbours and navigation aids on Lake Nyasa.

Tremendous Need for Schools and Hospitals

The public works vote is for £44m. The Ministers of Education and Health make up the greater part of the provision. There is a tremendous demand for schools and hospitals, and much of the Ministries has been allocated amounts approaching £10m. More than half the provision for schools is in Northern Rhodesia, but the largest new project contemplated is a teachers training college at Bulawayo. This is very necessary as the Union of South Africa, which has been extraordinarily good to us, can no longer continue to train our wild-bee teachers because their own commitments are so pressing. The original demands by departments totalled just over £44m. The estimate required to meet this expenditure came to £38,254,000, and it was therefore necessary to impose severe cuts. It is neither easy nor pleasant to do this. Contrary to popular belief, departments do not ask for money just for the sake of having something to spend. They ask for money to provide services which the public demands and which the

Government would like to provide if the money were there. Equally contrary to popular belief, the Treasury gets no intrinsic satisfaction from denying them their wants. The Government were to provide everything asked for, taxation would have to be unbearably high; and, apart from the fact that under the constitution we have very little room for manoeuvre in tax fields, this is something which I must do all in my power to avoid, because I believe it would be detrimental to our development and seriously affect the investment of overseas capital in the Federation.

Representation in Portugal

Under the Ministry of External Affairs provision has been made for placing a counsellor in Lisbon. A nominal amount of £5,000 has been provided. He will be on a salary scale of £1,600 to £2,000, but allowances have not been settled. These will probably be in line with those paid by the United Kingdom to officers of similar status and in that case they will amount to something in the order of £2,000. With the usual expenses of a representative, the total represented in Lisbon is obvious.

The vote for defence shows an increase of £49,682, almost entirely due to the introduction of a period of training for territorialists of 127 days, extending territorial training to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and building up a Transport Squadron in the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Provision of £80,400 for a grant to Rhodesia University College is in accordance with the Government's undertaking to provide up to £150,000 a year for five years. Provision of £30,000 has also been included to refund territorial Government's customs duties on total purchases for public purposes, if this is not done there will be a termination for territorial Governments to import direct to the consumer private business in the Federation. The provision is of £5,000 for services of architects. It is intended to call in architects and commercial consultants from time to time to go into various aspects of Government business in order to ensure that as far as possible methods and systems are efficient and economical.

£10,000 has been included for a hydrographic survey of Lake Nyasa; this survey is long overdue, and the recent mishap to the vessel will not be remembered. An accurate survey is an elementary prerequisite if it will take three years to complete and will be undertaken by a senior naval officer from the Hydrographic Branch of the Admiralty, and the results to be reported shortly.

£4,000 is provided for industrial investigations. The object is to inquire into the feasibility of creating new industries in the Federation.

The Health vote stands at £4,390,075, an increase of £53,986. It is an expensive service for which the community is asked to pay very little by way of direct charges. The present charge of 1/6 per day in hospital is grossly sub-economic. The mining companies in Northern Rhodesia charge the Government five guineas a day for patients who are not employees of the mines.

Cutting Out Waste

It is wrong to suppose that in some vague Federation which will replace the Federal Government to take on 'limitless commitments'. AS we work, so shall we create the wealth we need. AS we create wealth, so the new services we want will be made possible. The other side of the coin is that we can also take on new commitments if we can cut out waste and do what we are already doing at less cost. I am not yet satisfied that everyone is trying to do this. Worth of value for every £1 of Government money they spend and I should like to see a great deal more attention paid to this problem. AS we have stated, £5,000 is being provided for the services of specialists with this very object in view.

The bill now present is for £41,567,350. On the existing basis to estimate that revenue next year would amount to £38,765,000, and I can properly apply £2,802,350 of this year's surplus to next year's spending. I would, therefore, need to seek £300,000 of new revenue to balance the budget. On this occasion it is completely misleading to talk of an existing basis, because the entire structure of taxation must be altered as a result of the new trade agreement with the Union of South Africa. Under the old agreement the Federation received in 1954-55 £2,441m in fiscal payments from the Union and paid to the Union £400,000. I have therefore to find not only the £200,000, but also net fiscal payments which will no longer be received.

The new Customs and Trade Agreements with the Union came into force at midnight tonight. The latter will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Gazette; the former forms part of my taxation proposals. I propose to raise £39,065,000, of which £19,065,000 is expected to come from income tax, and £20,000,000 from customs and excise. The remainder will accrue from fees for services rendered.

(To be concluded)

House of Commons Debate on the Colonies

Nyasaland Decision Solely Mine, Says Mr. Kennox-Boyd

THE EARLY SPEECHES in the Commons debate on Colonial affairs were reported last week.

MR. DOUGLAS MARSHALL (Cons.) drew attention to the way in which the Government might stifle Colonial development, and asked the Secretary of State to impose his will on the Treasury and the Cabinet in order to get maximum use made of the resources of the Empire for the sake of its peoples and the world.

He urged that in the next year, or before, action should be taken so that in cases of a new development it occurred as a matter of the Colonial Office and the Government, and not as a matter of the Treasury. He said that should do little or nothing in the next few years, it would lead to the migration of capital from this country into different parts of the Empire. This approach would provide a greater benefit than any form of grandiose Government scheme because pilot schemes would generate, and they would ultimately be enlarged and the final result would be that the particular form of production concerned would be to the benefit of the individual Colony.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) emphasized that his party was disappointed at the decision about the Nyasaland constitution which had been three to two in favour of 21 members; that there would be five out of 21.

He said that an African not to be put on the Executive Council of the new Nyasaland, one in Uganda, one in Kenya and one in Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland was the black African State in the Federation. If all their neighbours had one member on the Executive Council and they did not, Africans must ask if they were second-class citizens. He continued:

"We hoped that this constitution would be the same way, with modifications, as that of Uganda, but what hopes can we have of working with the people in Salisbury and Lusaka? If we had more gentlemen in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland like the hon. Member for Central Ayrshire (Mr. Nairn) we should be a lot better off than we are now, and people like Sir Roy Welensky would have more backbone in their liberalization of conditions in the Zambian region."

First Nyasaland Congress

One of the Minister's issues is that the white settlers of Nyasaland and even those of Southern Rhodesia have not been considered too much when he has been considering these 'bony and adventurous natives' about which he spoke in his answer last Wednesday? "I do not think so. We shall have to go much further than this if we want to convince Africans, particularly in the Federation, that this wonderful partnership of black and white, which we talked about in the time when Lord Chandon was Colonial Secretary, will be carried out. We were given guarantees and assurances that this would be a genuine partnership. This sort of thing does not look like it. I want to protest on behalf of those in the Nyasaland African Congress who cannot speak in this Chamber."

"Why cannot the Africans in Nyasaland have some form of franchise? The Indians in the Colony have it, and so have the Europeans. Why cannot the Minister think in terms of Kenya? Why cannot we have something on the lines of the Courts Commission going to Nyasaland and working out some kind of franchise for the Africans. After all, it is their country. If we do not give them a vote, again they say: 'We are second-class citizens in our own land.'"

"They must give us something substantial to convince them that, as an alien people in their country, we desire to bring them along with us, quickly or slowly, according to local conditions. What has the Minister to lose by doing that? He will have no more and no fewer members of the Legislature than he would have in any event. The Africans would merely be electing their own people, the same number that the Minister is allowing them in the new constitutional setup."

MR. BERNARD BROWN (Cons.) said that economic progress was exacting a heavy price in Africa, including the disintegration of traditional societies, the undermining of traditional loyalties, and the creation of a spiritual vacuum.

"While we talk about our achievements in the Colonial field, it is foolish to ignore the ferment in men's minds. I have often been hurt by the way that intelligent Africans, after a recital of all their rights that British Colonial rule has conferred upon them, reward us not with gratitude but with misrepresentation. For this there is a perfectly simple explanation. To those whose own society is disintegrating beneath them, who are seeking an outlet for self-expression, who are trying to find their self-respect in the modern world, our patriotism and half-concealed superiority is crushing, even when it is not meant. The root of the struggle in the Colonial territories is a struggle for status. That is natural and inevitable. It has

to be helped and guided. But it can turn sour, become bitter, and dangerous only when it is ignored."

"That is why I believe in the Colonial world the next five years will be crucial. That period will be long enough to see whether a multi-racial Government at the top in Kenya can inspire and establish real genuine peace and confidence between the races at the bottom. It is long enough to see whether the brave concept of partnership in Central Africa will become a reality or whether it will prove a meaningless phrase."

"What happens in the next five years will determine whether the black man and the brown man identify themselves with our form of civilization and are prepared to work hard and to make their distinctive contributions, or whether they will lose faith and confidence in us. I who would destroy it may also expect that the Government will thrust them more and more to the forefront of the world's stage."

Future Overseas Service

These problems need close and continuous study, and a totally new approach. The first is the training of the Overseas Service. The second is the pressing need for an effective and drastic agricultural code to cover nearly all the Colonial Empire. The third is the realization that we must find some satisfying status for the Commonwealth family circles, even for the smallest of the territories. Perhaps the most important and valuable contribution we are making to the advancement of the Colonies is the provision of highly trained and devoted administrative and technical officers."

"I am not in favour of maintaining small units if they are at a disadvantage to their peoples, they can be merged with larger units. Economic interests and strategic considerations argue the case for large units. But what appears to be essential to us does not always appear sensible to others. Those who study African affairs are today witnessing the phenomenon of nationalism, instead of moving towards unification, is tending towards fragmentation. That is not limited to the Bantustans, the Chagga or the Kikuyu in East Africa; we even have some Europeans in Kenya thinking in terms of a small White Highlands State which is really too absurd to contemplate."

"It would be tragic if this tendency developed even over the great States of the Commonwealth are prepared to surrender some measure of their sovereignty because they recognize that the price of security in the modern world is the acceptance of some measure of interdependence. Today the paradox is true that the price of independence is the acceptance of interdependence. It would be as foolish for us to ignore those warning signs."

"When people are seeking a satisfying status, a relationship which satisfies their own conditions and aspirations. If the task of statesmanship is to find the hearts of the Colonial peoples, then it cannot be done by ignoring people's innermost feelings."

Colonial Office Missioner

After all, the Colonial Office no longer runs the Colonial Empire. More than three-quarters of the Legislature are non-official majorities. As it does is to provide finance and expertise and guidance in a way which is appreciated in the Colonies. Indeed, 'Colonial Office' is really a misnomer. I suggest that we should change its name. I believe that I ought to get rid of the word 'Colonial'. It implies subordination, and it no longer has any relevance to the times in which we live."

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) criticized the Colonial Development Corporation for having become a banking organization engaged in lending money at cheap rates to public or private businesses, when the intention was that it should engage in enterprises throughout the Colonies.

He asked for a pledge from the Government that it had no intention of introducing federation in East Africa, and alleged that there was a deep cleavage of opinion in Colonial affairs between the Conservatives and Socialist parties. That gulf, he predicted, would widen.

MR. A. T. KENNEX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Mr. Dugdale had declared in a recent newspaper article that the Opposition must get tough; his speech represented that toughness there was no need for anxiety. In that same article the member for West Bromwich had denied responsibility and statesmanship is inevitable to an Opposition anxious to get on.

The Secretary of State preferred the view of Mr. Dugdale's predecessor as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Listowel, who had said the other day: "There is no substantial difference between the parties

Delegation from Kenya Legislature

Heavy Programme of Engagements

THE DELEGATES of all races in the Legislative Council of Kenya who have come to London for a fortnight as the guests of H.M. Government are Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Water Resources; Mr. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government; Mr. H. King; Mr. F. E. Nathoo, Minister for Education; Mr. A. Ohanga, Minister for Community Development; Mr. A. B. Patel, Asian Minister without Portfolio; Sheikh Mubarak Ali Hinaway, Liwali of the Coast; Group Captain R. Briggs, European elected member for the Nairobi Kenya constituency; Mr. J. H. Harris, European elected member for Nairobi; Mr. E. W. McEwen, African representative in the Legislative Council.

The delegates lunched at the House of Commons on Monday, listened to questions, and debates in the afternoon, attended a cocktail party in the rooms of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and dined in the House under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Elliot.

They went to Nottingham for the Royal Agricultural Show, and yesterday they were the guests of various people at private luncheon parties. Some were in the gallery of the House of Commons in the afternoon, they attended a meeting of the C.P.A., and were the guests of the Speaker at dinner.

House of Commons Luncheon

This morning they will attend a meeting of the Outward Bound Trust in order to hear of the proposed Outward Bound school for Kenya, and they will lunch at the House of Commons with the Parliamentary Delegation which went to Kenya last year. They will meet the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee, attend a cocktail party given by the East and Central African Council, and dine under the presidency of Mr. James Griffiths.

They will visit Lord's tomorrow morning, lunch with the committee, and dine in the House of Commons with Mr. Arthur Henderson, O.B.E., in the evening. The delegates will stay with different friends over the week-end.

They will lunch with the board of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society and then go to Transport House for discussions with Sir Vincent Tewson, and other members of the T.U.C. They will meet the Labour Commonwealth and Colonies Group after tea, and dine in the Houses with Mr. Alport in the chair.

Next day they will lunch with women M.P.s. That evening Mr. Ohanga is to meet Kenya students in London. All the delegates will dine with the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his London home.

On the following day they will lunch with Mr. Granville Roberts at the Reform Club, and those who want to watch the Gentlemen v. Players cricket match at Lords have been invited to do so. In the evening the general council of the C.P.A. will entertain the delegates to dinner.

Missionary Party

Private arrangements have been made for members to lunch with different people on Tuesday and next week. The Archbishop of Canterbury hopes to attend a party that afternoon at which the delegates will be able to meet representatives of the missionary societies engaged in work in Kenya. A farewell dinner in the House of Commons will be given by the executive committee of the U.K. Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Next day there may be a Press conference. Some members will lunch with the Foreign Colonial Bureau at County Hall and others go to the Rathbone House for a meeting.

On Friday July 15, Major Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Harris, Mr. Nathoo, Mr. Ohanga, and Sheikh Hinaway will leave for Scotland. On July 21 the East African Commission in London will give a cocktail party for the delegation.

Those who have accepted the invitation of the Joint East and Central African Board to meet the delegation this evening are:

Mr. J. M. A. B. Baldwin, Mr. Ernest Atkinson, Mr. H. F. Barrington, Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. P. B. Boardman, Mr. Westford Craddock, M.P., Lord Colgrain, Mr. William Currie, Mr. W. Coldrick, M.P., Mr. J. T. L. Dove,

Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P., Mr. H. C. Drayton, Sir Hugh Dow, Mr. H. F. Eagleton, Mr. S. H. Evans, Professor Frankel, Mr. Alistair Gibb,

Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Mr. F. W. Harris, M.P., Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. G. R. Hill, Mr. Henry Hopkins, M.P., Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., Mr. T. C. Henderson, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clark, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. F. S. Joelson,

Mr. G. Kitchen, Lord Lloyd, Major J. G. Lockhart, Sir Denis Lawson, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. A. R. L. Mellor, Lord Miverton, Mr. Nial Macpherson, M.P., Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, Mr. E. H. Morland, Mr. H. C. McKintyre, Mr. V. G. Matthews, Mr. N. E. Mustoe, O.C., Mr. J. A. Nelson, Mr. D. M. Oppenheim, Colonel F. S. Orme,

Sir Geoffrey Peto, Mr. B. E. Petitpierre, Mr. J. F. Pridoux, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. G. E. Schluter, Sir Stewart Symes, Mr. R. S. Smith, Brigadier Keith Sturbum, Mr. J. H. S. Tranter, Lord Tweeddale, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., Mr. J. W. Walker, Mr. H. W. Walker, Major P. Webb, and Mr. J. W. Walker.

Uganda Congress

FOUR SOCIALIST M.P.s—Mr. Fanner Brockway, Mr. L. Hale, Mr. B. Parkin, and Mr. K. Robinson—called on Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, last week to urge him to meet the delegation which had come to London from the Uganda National Congress and to consider its proposals for the immediate return of the Kabaka and restoration of the changes in Uganda. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he was already seeing two official delegations from Buganda, that he could not now receive representatives of the congress, but that if that body could prove that it represented a substantial membership throughout Uganda, as a whole he would consider receiving a deputation at some future date. If the delegation approached the Colonial Office after the talks with the two official delegations had been concluded, it would be received at official level. He did not suggest, however, that the delegation should remain in London for such a discussion.

Mr. Vasey's Visit

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, flew back to Nairobi on Tuesday after a week in London for discussions at the Colonial Office and the Treasury in connexion with the finances of the Colony during the next four or five years. Even when the emergency ends there will be heavy increased expenditure on administration, police, and prisons in particular, and it is understood that H.M. Government has agreed to provide assistance in meeting such costs of the aftermath of the Mau Mau rebellion. Finance for further European settlement was also discussed.

Colours for K.A.R.

NEW COLOURS are being presented today to the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles, and Colours for the first time to the 7th and 23rd Bns. by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, at a ceremonial parade in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, which will also be attended by the 3rd Bn. Each battalion will be represented by 75 officers and men. The battalions receiving Colours have been continuously on operations against the Mau Mau since October, 1953.

E.A.W.L.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER has intimated her intention of being present at next Wednesday's garden party in London of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

During the past five years the Rhokana Club has received grants from Rhokana Corporation totalling £32,000.—Mr. O. B. Bennett, general manager of the corporation.

Studying the Royal Commission Report Nairobi Chamber's Sub-Committees

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has appointed 14 special sub-committees to study the recommendations of the Royal Commission on East Africa.

When Mr. Stanley McKnight, the president, proposed such action, he quoted from a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which said: "We are driven to conclude that the duties of the Commissioners will not be matched by equal courage in official and non-official circles in East Africa. The challenge is those circles as to face every one of the recommendations honestly, accept those which are manifestly in the public interest, and explain clearly why others cannot be accepted." That Chamber, Mr. McKnight believed, should accept the challenge.

Mr. E. Baumann was appointed convener of a committee to consider the marketing and distributive system (pp. 54 to 76 of the report). The other members of his committee are Mr. A. M. S. E. Elliott, Mr. T. A. Deane, Dr. Eric Owenston, Mr. H. V. Tempany, and Mr. C. Valerine.

Capital Investment

Mr. R. T. Mitchell was convener of a committee on capital investment and financial policy (pp. 77-96) with Mr. J. Gill, Mr. J. J. Richard, and Mr. A. Jeremy.

Mr. D. R. Thomson will convene a committee, consisting of Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. D. O. Erskine, Mr. P. Phillips, Mr. A. J. Don Small, and Mr. G. A. Tyson, to consider the report on African (pp. 97-110).

Mr. H. Travis (convener), Mr. W. G. Atkinson, Mrs. G. Clark, and Dr. E. Loewenson will consider the manufacturing industries (pp. 101-110).

Mr. A. J. Don Small is responsible for the mining section (pp. 113-119), the collectors being Mr. D. Cosgrove, Mr. G. A. Tyson, and Mr. Charles Martham.

Mr. Don Small is also responsible for immigration (pp. 140-145), with the assistance of Messrs. S. Alexander, Donald Vincent, G. A. Tyson, and P. S. Muthinda.

Railway (pp. 119-131) will be handled by Messrs. F. Manton (convener), R. J. Hillard, P. E. Rogers, H. M. Tempany, and P. A. Travis.

Roads (pp. 131-126) have been referred to Messrs. P. E. Rogers (convener), E. T. Jones, E. P. Macgregor, L. E. Weston, and E. A. Ruben.

Water Development (pp. 135-140) is the concern of Messrs. J. Westcott (convener), J. M. Crabbe, A. J. Don Small, and P. M. Amicon.

African labour (pp. 146-173) will be considered by Messrs. P. I. Rogers (convener), G. Bevan, E. R. Bloek, A. Carmichael, H. Morrison, Norman Parker, E. A. Ruben, and A. Ward.

Mr. Richard Woodley will preside over the sub-committee dealing with health and education (pp. 173-185), his colleagues being Messrs. D. J. Hastings, J. J. Hughes, D. A. Lyon, and J. Westcott.

Social and Statistical

Mr. R. E. McAnderson (convener) and Messrs. G. d'Adhemar, R. J. Hillard, E. R. Kimber, W. Neenan, and J. J. Richard, will consider statistics (pp. 186-199) and social and economic cooperation (pp. 190-196).

Conditions for urban development (pp. 200-248) have been referred to Mr. G. A. Tyson (convener), Mr. P. M. Amicon, Mrs. E. D. Hughes, Mrs. S. W. Mouton, Mr. G. Norburn, and Mr. E. A. Wilson.

Mr. Alec Ward has undertaken to preside over the sub-committee on conditions for development of the land (pp. 252-325) with the assistance of Messrs. D. G. Allen, E. Baumann, J. M. Crabbe, H. Fack, and Mr. J. Don Small.

Mr. G. M. Campbell, a member of several of the above sub-committees, dies suddenly in Week. A memoir appears on another page.

African trade unions, particularly in Northern Rhodesia, are reasonably well organized, but they stand in grave danger of losing their real purpose, through departing from the home sphere of trade union activities. — Sir Roy Welens.

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PERSONALIA

MR. HARRY S. BRADY has joined the board of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd.

MRS. REBECCA FANE has flown back to Kenya this week from her visit to England.

MR. PETER M. AMCOTT is due in England at the weekend on a brief business visit.

VISCOUNT HUBSON has been elected a director of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd.

MR. W. R. T. PICTON-WARLOW has been elected chairman of Lanka Plantations Co., Ltd.

MR. JOHN BAINES left London for Saturday in Nairobi on his way back to Southern Rhodesia.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM has accepted the presidency of the British Empire Commonwealth Games Federation.

MR. A. O. BIRTH has been elected vice-chairman of the board of Erlangers Ltd., jointly with MR. GERARD BIRTH.

THE REV. K. HARRIES, vicar of Bittone, in the Diocese of Winchester, is to be chaplain of Kampala, and Entebbe, Uganda.

MR. J. CORLETT has been appointed to the Factories Board of Nyasaland on the resignation of Mr. C. A. B. BARTON.

SARAH MEKKI Abbas, managing director of the Gezira Board, is to discuss Sudan Cotton problems with buyers in Liverpool.

MR. RICHARD THOMAS ADAMS, son of the Governor of the Seychelles and Mrs. Adams, and Miss JENNIFER TAYLOR were married in London last week.

MR. C. W. GILHAM took over the headmastership of Kongwa School, Tanganyika, at the end of last week. He had been senior master at Mbeya School.

MR. A. D. TAW, lately manager in Mombasa for the Shell Company, is to leave in September. In September he will take up an appointment in the Sudan.

MR. JUSTICE MENRAY, senior puisne judge in the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, has been appointed Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. DAVID WILLIAMS has been elected representative on the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the Federal Tourist Board as alternate to Mr. J. W. STRATTON.

SIR ALEXANDER HELM, Governor-General of the Sudan, LADY HELM, and MISS HELM sailed from Port Sudan last Friday in the RHODESIA CASTLE for leave in the United Kingdom.

THE REV. and MRS. DIN BAYEL have been appointed the first missionaries to East Africa for the United Church of Northern India. They will work among Indians and Pakistanis in Kenya.

THE REV. K. M. JOHNSON, of the Diocese of Central Travancore, South India, has accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Central Africa to work in that diocese among the Asian community.

COMMANDER K. J. DEFFT SOUTHGATE, R.N. (Retd.), and Mrs. MARGARET WILLS, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss M. W. WILSON, of Nairobi, were married in London last week. They will be living near Eye, Suffolk.

THE RT. REV. CASH, Bishop of Worcester, is to resign at the end of September owing to ill-health. Dr. Cash was for many years on the staff of the Church Mission Society as a general secretary from 1926 to 1941.

MRS. M. CRAWLEY, of Nairobi, Kenya, has won the Uganda Ladies' open golf championship. She was Kenya ladies' champion in 1953. Her runner-up was Mrs. V. MATTHEWE, of Kampala, who has twice been Uganda ladies' champion.

PRINCESS DOROTHY, daughter of the Kabaka of Buganda, has left Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital after being treated for the after-effects of poliomyelitis. She is now living with her father in London.

THE HON. JOHN VERNON, only son of Commander Lord Vernon, R.N., and Lady Vernon, of Sudbury Hall, Derby, and Miss SHEILA CLARK, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Marshall Clark of Johannesburg, have announced their engagement.

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, Bt., has been appointed liaison member for Nairobi County Council on Nairobi City Council, and Mr. J. E. BLOWERS has been appointed a liaison member in the place of COMMANDER C. B. BLENOWEN who has retired.

LORD HOME, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, will live during Parliamentary sessions at Dorneywood, the house near Broomham Beeches, Buckinghamshire. It is the nation by Lord Home and his son and daughter for the purpose of entertaining visitors from the Commonwealth. The house dates from the 16th century.

MR. H. H. WOODWARD, lately head of the Africa and International Organizations Division of the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa, has been appointed Commissioner in East Africa in succession to MR. J. K. CHRISTIE, who returned to South Africa recently to take up a post in the Department of Commerce and Industries.

MR. W. M. ROBINSON, deputy chairman of the Campbell Booker-Carter Ltd., has been appointed to the board of Messrs. Booker Bros., who own a Ltd. He is a director of Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd., a member of the bookers group committee in London, and an executive director of the Joint East and Central African Board. He has recently resigned Central Africa.

MR. JUSTICE ABERNETHY, a puisne judge in Tanganyika, assisted by CAPTAIN R. S. COLVIN, a senior captain of B.O.A.C. and MR. A. A. BLACK, a senior meteorological officer in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has this week begun a public inquiry into the circumstances of the accident to the East African Airways aircraft which crashed on Kilimanjaro on May 18. The inquiry is being held in Arusha.

DR. W. K. CHAGUIA, a 28-year-old African from Sekela in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, who studied medicine at Makerere College from 1947 to 1951, and then spent a year in the Medical Department of Tanganyika, is one of the only three men who secured a second in the first division anatomy in the Cambridge University tripos. He will leave England for Uganda this month to take up the post of lecturer in anatomy in the Makerere Medical School.

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Obituary

Sir Harold Tempany

SIR HAROLD TEMpany, C.M.G., C.B.E., who was Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1940 to 1946, died in London on Saturday at the age of 73.

After serving in the West Indies, Mauritius and Malaya, he became assistant agricultural adviser at the Colonial Office in 1936. In four years later succeeded Sir Frank Stockdale in that office. He had been chairman of the 1938 commission of inquiry into the cotton industry in Uganda and he paid a number of visits to East Africa.

At different periods he was a member of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute and of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, a vice-president of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, and vice-chairman of the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture. After his retirement he became editor of *World Crops*.

In 1911 he married Miss Annie Francis Goodwin, of Antigua, who died in 1945. Their only son died in Nairobi last week, 36 hours before his father, who is survived by his second wife, *nee* Kate Welfare, whom he married in 1946.

Sir Edmund Richards

SIR EDMUND CHARLES RICHARDS, K.C.M.G., who has died at his home in Kokstad, East Griqualand, South Africa, at the age of 66, first went to East Africa in 1909, transferred three years later to Nyasaland, served with the King's African Rifles in the German East African campaign of the 1914-18 war (being awarded the Croix de Guerre, and twice mentioned in dispatches), and was then appointed an assistant political officer in occupied territory. When civil administration was established he became an administrative officer in Tanganyika. Promoted successively assistant secretary for Native affairs, provincial commissioner, and deputy chief secretary, he then went to Basutoland as Resident Commissioner. In 1942 he was made Governor in Nyasaland, which he left six years later on retirement from the Colonial Service. He married in 1926 Miss Jean Beattie. Their one daughter was married last year.

Canon Hugh Warner

CANON HUGH COMPTON WARNER, who died in London last Friday at the age of 51 after a long illness, was born in Umfolozi, Southern Rhodesia, in 1903.

Educated at the City of London School and Oriel College, Oxford, he became an intercollegiate secretary of the Student Christian Movement while preparing for ordination. For three years from 1929 he was a curate in Luton. Then he became vicar of Bishopsthorpe and chaplain to the Archbishop of York. He went to Acaster Mabley in 1937 and became vicar of St. Martin and St. John, Epsom, in the following year, but remained honorary chaplain to the Archbishop until 1942.

He threw himself into extra-parishial duties, accepting the secretaryship of the Youth Council of the Church of England and undertaking active work for the National Marriage Guidance Council. Later he resigned his living to become education secretary of the Church of England Moral Welfare Council, and in that capacity he spoke in many parts of the country, was a frequent contributor to the Press, and the author of a number of pamphlets and short books.

He is survived by his widow, *nee* Nancy le Plastrier, four sons, and two daughters.

Mr. Harold M. Tempany

MR. HAROLD MAURICE ("TAM") TEMpany, a director and general manager of Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and a director of Tanga, Ltd., and Sherwoods (East Africa), Ltd., died suddenly in Nairobi last week at the age of 36.

Born in Mauritius, where his father was Director of Agriculture, he was educated at Oundle School. He joined the London staff of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., in 1938, enlisted in the Princess Louise Keessington Regiment on the outbreak of war, was commissioned in the Middlesex Regiment in 1941, and served in the campaigns in the Western Desert, Sicily, and Normandy. Soon after his demobilization in 1946 he went to Dar es Salaam as assistant manager for Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd., became manager of the Tanga branch in the following year, and in 1951 general manager and a director.

His natural friendliness and his care for business made him universally popular, and his death will leave a commercial and social gap which will be difficult to fill. Though still only in his middle thirties, he had carried considerable responsibilities with marked success, and he will be widely missed for his good companionship, humour, vitality, and readiness to help wherever he could. He had been a member of the executive committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and he was active in the affairs of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

He had married in Dar es Salaam in 1942 Miss Valerie Heath, who survives him with two young children, Charles and Susan.

The Rev. T. Cullen Young

THE REV. T. CULLEN YOUNG, who has died in Edinburgh, played a large part in the provision of Christian literature for overseas countries and in the encouragement of African authors. The son of the Very Rev. Dr. John Young, he took a theological course in 1912 after having qualified as a chartered accountant, and joined the Livingstonia Mission in Nyasaland, where he served from 1904 to 1931. In the 1914-18 war he was for two years an intelligence agent to the Nyasaland Field Force. After his return to Scotland he joined the Religious Tract Society and helped to create the amalgamation with that society of the Christian Literature Societies for India, Africa, and China; he became the United Society for Christian Literature, and he was its secretary from 1931 to 1946. He was a leading advocate of the United Missions in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK HUGH GORDON CUNLIFFE, C.B., C.M.G., who died in London recently, aged 93, served in the East African campaign in the 1914-18 war. The Cameroons campaign successfully concluded, he took the Nigerian Brigade to East Africa at the end of 1916. His troops were soon engaged on the Mtega River and later cleared the enemy from both banks of the Ruffi. Later he commanded the so-called Lindi column with marked resource. He retired in 1919. After service in India and in the South African War he joined the West African Frontier Force in 1904.

CHIEF MANGWENDE is probably the first African domiciled in any part of Central or East Africa to use the births, marriages, and deaths column of an English newspaper. In *The Times* a few days ago there appeared this announcement: "On June 21, 1955, at Mrewa, Southern Rhodesia, Helen, beloved wife of Chief Mangwende. Funeral at Mrewa, June 23, was conducted by the Rt. Rev. E. F. Page, and attended by 3,800 mourners."

Extension of E.A. Central Assembly Debate in Tanganyika Legislature

"IT CANNOT BE CLAIMED that the Central Legislative Assembly has been a conspicuous success," said Mr. I. C. W. Bayldon during the debate in the Tanganyika Legislative Council on a motion for the extension of the life of that body for a further four years. He supported the motion on the understanding that an opportunity would shortly be given of debating aspects of the High Commission, which was resented by many people in Tanganyika with suspicion, he said.

He considered that the High Commission, sitting in Nairobi, caused much inter-territorial friction and that many of the *ex officio* members of the Assembly appeared to have an entirely false outlook. The confidence of the public as a whole was needed, he said, not merely in the Government but in the High Commission.

Mr. Bayldon recalled that when a similar motion was discussed in 1951, only three speakers took part in the debate and that all except Mr. Chopra had supported it. While he (Mr. Demaire) thought it would be bad statesmanship not to support the extension, he felt that the financial burden was not shared equitably between the three territories and that Kenya obtained direct and indirect advantages for which the other territories were not compensated.

Bottled Mosquitoes

Of the 100 mosquitos administered by the Commission 11 were in Kenya, five in Uganda, three in Tanganyika, one in Zanzibar, one in London, and one had just been closed down. The malaria unit was situated in Amani—where there is no malaria and no mosquitoes except those which they carry up themselves and keep in bottles.

Mr. J. C. Chopra said: "I suppose I have to support this motion. The Government will be sitting in front of me. But it will be with a heavy heart. He was prepared to support it only if he had an assurance that the decentralization of some of the head offices would take place, that more of the services would be situated in Tanganyika, or that the Territory contribution would be reduced."

Chief Luganda suggested that in view of the tremendous political changes which were likely to occur in Kenya and Uganda during the next few years, the matter should be reviewed at the end of two years. He hoped that the composition of the non-official side of the Assembly should be changed to six Europeans, six Asians, six Africans, and two Arabs.

Sir Charles Phillips thought that Mr. Bayldon had not studied the history and the actual work of the Assembly. "One of its troubles," he said, "is lack of interest due to the apathetic attitude of the public and the fact that it has practically no press." A year ago when he had addressed the House on the Commission's services, he had received a note saying that he had been speaking for over an hour; he found that practically no one had taken any real interest in the statement he had prepared.

Publicity Needed

"What the Assembly has long needed," he continued, "is publicity and it is hoped to start a publicity department, but it was felt to be undesirable to ask for additional expenditure, and such publicity as the High Commission and the Assembly can carry out is almost negligible. It is done through the Press where the Press is prepared to give publicity."

Mr. H. K. Virani also criticized the location of some of the services in Kenya, saying that a partnership could not succeed if some partners were dissatisfied. "One cannot say that your loaf will be shared between you and me, and that mine will be kept for myself." He also wanted parity between the faces in the non-official membership of the Assembly.

Mr. Bayldon imposed that his criticisms had been directed at the *ex officio* members, not the non-official members, of the Assembly.

Mr. F. D. Shah commented that an organization, which had various able-minded people as members should have passed its teething troubles in two or three years.

In his view, declared Mr. E. N. Houry, the Assembly and the High Commission is one of the most admirable institutions in these three territories. "The siting of the offices in Nairobi was due to geographical and climatic reasons. He opposed the suggestion of an extension for two years only,

because the work and impetus would be limited unless the directors were satisfied that further extension would be made. He agreed that more publicity was required, and that parity should be applied to the non-official membership of the Assembly.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock complained that the people had been led by the nose; it was a case of "yes, sir" every time. He wanted to see an increase in the non-official membership. "Our resources and initiative in terms of the High Commission are exploited in that parasitic hill town, Nairobi," he added. He proposed as an amendment that extension should be for two years only, not four.

Mr. Bayldon supported the amendment, which Mr. Houry opposed.

Mr. F. D. Shah saw no merit in it, saying that the High Commission could not be wound up in two years. Was it to be left to carry on with no control at all?

Sir Charles Phillips pointed out that the Assembly provided the only means by which the people of East Africa could control expenditure by the High Commission. Was it proposed to close the only forum of debate in two years and allow the High Commission to carry on without the various legislatures having any say in the matter?

Sir Eldred Hitchcock intervened and he was supported only as an opportunity for review.

Sir Charles concluded by saying that it would be a great mistake to show objection to the High Commission, thus curtailing the life of the Assembly.

The Acting Chief Secretary said that four years was considered the shortest time for which a constitution body could be established if representatives were to feel confidence and security. The High Commission had entered into long-term commitments and could not be wound up except over a period of years.

The amendment was lost.

No Kenya Members

The Member for Finance and Economics denied that the *ex officio* members of the Assembly had a Kenya outlook, reminding the House that of the three men who had held the post of Administrator of the High Commission, the first had been Sir George Sandford, for many years Financial Secretary and subsequently Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, the second Sir Robert Scott, who had spent most of his service in Uganda, and the present holder was Mr. Bruce Hutt, until recently Chief Secretary in Tanganyika.

As regards the siting of inter-territorial services, most had been located before the High Commission existed and could have been transferred only at great expense. Between 1951 and 1955, the Territory contribution had been increased by 91%, which took into account the fact that some services had been financed to a greater extent than at present by H.M. Government. Departmental expenditure over the same period had increased by 11%.

Estimates for 1954-55 showed that while Uganda's contribution was £724,000 and Tanganyika's £668,000, Kenya's was £1,279,000. According to the estimates, Uganda had contributed just over £360,000 from 1948 to the end of 1954-55, Tanganyika just under £400,000, Kenya just over £600,000, and H.M. Government just over £600,000.

Those who complained that Kenya got even more and Tanganyika nothing should have heard the opposite view expressed in the Assembly when it was argued that the users of the railways in Kenya and Uganda were having to subsidize railways in Tanganyika. After the amalgamation rates in Kenya and Uganda fell and those in Tanganyika went down, before the amalgamation the money raised for capital works on the railways in Tanganyika could not have been obtained without great difficulty.

The Acting Chief Secretary assured the House that suggestions for racial representations on the Assembly would be forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Mafia

MR. WILLIAM FULCOCH, who was recently district commissioner (and the only official on Mafia Island off the coast of Tanganyika, has suggested in an article in *Corona* that the fishing is probably as good as any to be found in the world; the yield of an afternoon's trolling might be anything up to 350 lb. of kingfish, big mackerel, barracuda, and rock cod.

The island has about 12,000 African inhabitants, 1,000 Arabs, 50 Asians and five European coconut plantation owners, and the drilling staff of the D.A.S. Exploration Company now engaged in prospecting for oil. The island is about the same size as the Isle of Man.

Asian Slashed in Nairobi Prisoner Escapes for Third Time

A 33-YEAR-OLD ASIAN, Mr. Karan Popat, was attacked by four Africans near the centre of Nairobi last week. He was slashed with a bush-knife on the wrist and arm, but his condition is not serious. Two Indian youths have been injured in the city during the last few months and several have been wounded.

A terrorist named M. A. Chotani, who was believed to be the head of a arson gang in Nairobi, and for information leading to whose capture the police had offered £50, has been arrested by a police party in the Parklands area. He was one of five Africans who escaped from Mahyan camp last May to be recaptured in June.

Seventeen terrorists were killed in operational activities last week, four captured and one surrendered.

Mwangi Mumbi, a Mau Mau leader, escaped from custody last Friday for the third time this year.

The main terrorist gang in the Gathuri location of Embu former, between 100 and 130 strong, ceased to exist when its leader, self-styled "major general" Gini, surrendered, with two bodyguards, two precision rifles and 35 rounds of ammunition.

Surrenders since January 18 amounted to 872 on June 30.

Surrender Appeals

Strenuous efforts are being made in Kenya to persuade Mau Mau terrorists to give themselves up before the present surrender offer expires at midnight on July 10. Until that date any terrorist may surrender with a guarantee that he will not be prosecuted for any Mau Mau crimes, including murder, which he may have committed before January 18; he will suffer nothing worse than detention for a period which will depend upon the individual circumstances.

Mr. R. H. Wandle, Minister for African Affairs, said the offer day is a broadcast in Kikuyu and Swahili:

"Never again will such generous terms be offered as those which are to be withdrawn on July 10. Not only all those who are now in the forest and who have not surrendered by July 10 lose their land, their cattle and their money, but all those, wherever they are, who have taken part in organizing or actively assisting in terrorist activities will also be liable to forfeit their land, their stock and their money.

Men in the forest must surrender, and those who are helping them in the reserves, in the towns, and on farms must go to a district commissioner or a district officer or an officer of the police and confess their bad ways before July 10 in order to save their belongings.

No Mercy

If the men in the forests fail to surrender they will be hunted down and killed or captured. Government already know who they are. Those in the reserves and in the towns who have not confessed will be sought out.

Four American missionaries have recently visited Mau Mau detention camps and prisons in Kenya. At 42 meetings they distributed more than 58,000 copies of pocket editions of the Gospel of St. John in Kikuyu and Swahili. Mr. Glen W. Wagner, foreign secretary of the Pocket Testament League of the U.S.A., and Mr. Harold Kufiz, who had accompanied him from America, have returned home. They were helped by the Rev. Austin Pate and the Rev. Kenneth Downing, members of the African Inland Mission at Kijabe.

According to the monthly magazine of the Church Missionary Society, eight former "hard core" Mau Mau leaders from Athi River detention camp have been commissioned by the Bishop of Mombasa for evangelistic and rehabilitation work in the Mahyan detention camp. The Athi river camp has been staffed by a team of Christian Europeans and Africans since it was opened, as a result of their work several hundred detainees have confessed to their association with Mau Mau. Of these a smaller number, team whom the eight were chosen, have for some time been under special training.

The final report of the Sudanization Committee is expected before the end of this month, and the Parliament of the Sudan is likely to be convened on or about August 15.

Education in Tanganyika

AMERICAN children registered in primary schools in Tanganyika rose from a total of 24,173 in 1953 to 29,628 this year; they were enrolled at 2,497 (2,942) schools. The annual report of the Education Department which gives these figures states that 82,976 of the primary pupils were girls, an increase of more than 10,000. In the middle schools there were 19,995 pupils. Provincial secondary schools were attended by 2,653 boys and 132 girls, and senior secondary schools had 231 and 41 respectively. At Ifunda trade school there were 267 students, the most popular courses being those for vehicle and tractor mechanics and carpenters. At Makerere College the 112 African students from Tanganyika included three women. Seventy-six candidates at teacher training centres took the grade I certificate, 67, including seven women, gained certificates, and seven, including one woman, obtained licences to teach.

Goodbye Ripon Falls

THE PROGRAMME of raising the level of the Nile above the Owen Falls in Uganda is being started at a rate of an inch every four days. A rise of 12 feet is to be achieved at this stage. Then there will be a pause during which the effect will be studied before another six-foot rise is undertaken. That will involve the disappearance of the Ripon Falls and Speke Rock, with a tablet recording the explorer's discovery. A new tablet is being placed on the bank above the new level of the water.

There are now 10 newspapers published in Luganda, the vernacular of the Buganda Province of Uganda.

A black and white advertisement for Player's Please cigarettes. It features a close-up profile of a man's face wearing a sailor's cap with the text "H.M.S. EXCELLENT" on it. Below the man's face is a pack of Player's Please cigarettes. The text "Player's Please" is written in a large, stylized font at the bottom right. A small circular logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the advertisement area.

Southern Rhodesian Budget Speech

Mr. C. J. Hatty's Survey

NO MAJOR CHANGE was announced by Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of the Treasury, when he presented his budget to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last Friday.

Total estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1956, is £13,624,000 and the estimated expenditure is £14,014,544. Allowing for surpluses of £24,000 brought forward, there would be an estimated deficit on revenue account of £366,000 at the end of June next year.

Mr. Hatty said the House would be asked to vote £6,100,000 on the loan account. Against that the Government had a right a £2m. share of Federal borrowing in the second half of 1955 and £1m. for a further borrowing, leaving a balance of £2,800,000.

A new personal income tax charge at the same rates as last year was expected to yield £2.1m., representing £1,180,000 from corporate bodies and £920,000 from persons resident in the Colony. Native tax was expected to produce £710,000. Death duties, because of the reduced rates, would total only £250,000, against £410,000 in 1954-55.

Vehicle Licences

It was proposed that from January next the Government should be the sole taxing authority in relation to motor vehicles and trailers, so enabling Government to apply uniform rates of tax throughout the Colony and avoiding the great variety of rates at present applicable. In respect of passenger vehicles the new rates of tax would be four only — £7, £8, £10, and £12 per annum. As compensation for local authorities the road council for the withdrawal of their taxing powers, the Treasury would pay each such authority £300 a year for each vehicle ordinarily kept in the area of the authority.

From January it was also proposed to reduce the wholesaler's annual licence from £100 to £20.

The total value of building plans in the year ended May 31, was about £12m. That included 1,837 dwellings, some of which were blocks of flats. There were new seven residential buildings societies in the Colony. Investments in shares and deposits in 1954 amounted to almost £4m. The total interest in share capital and deposits in these societies at March 31, was just short of £9m. Mr. Hatty pointed to the increasing extent to which Africans were investing in subscription shares.

Production of coal at Wankie had risen considerably, but unfortunately since March, when for the first time for many years industry in Southern Rhodesia had received a crisis coal needs, the railways had been unable fully to keep pace with production, with a consequent effect upon industry and the colliery itself.

Reorganisation of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission was being pursued energetically. In anticipation of the date when the commission could absorb a full reduction in the price of steel, Government would assist industrial development by granting a subsidy for a limited period in order that the commission might reduce its price of steel by £5 a ton.

Romantic Items

Referring to base minerals the Minister described as "one of the more romantic items" the increase in lithium ores from below 20,000 tons in 1953 to over 34,000 tons last year. Most of these ores had been exported to the United States, but in order to encourage the processing of lithium salts in Southern Rhodesia, the Government had now guaranteed that any reputable local processor of lithium salts would obtain their requirements at local prices. That announcement had had a most salutary effect, and the latest information was that by the end of 1956 the Colony would be supplying a significant quantity of that strategic mineral to other countries.

To foster the development of mining and secondary industries Government had proposed to the Income Tax Commission that any new mining company should be granted exemption from tax for two years, and it was now suggested that similar dispensation should be granted to any new concern set up to process locally produced minerals. As the result of Government's concern for the opening up of new mining activities and their gradual integration into the growing industrial structure, work was to start shortly on the first large synthetic acid plant in the country. This would facilitate many industrial processes, and later it should enable fertilizers to be manufactured.

The newly established Government industrial information bureau had already been in contact with more than a dozen

proposed new industries, three of which were really large propositions. The sale of industrial sites in smaller centres, such as Gwelo, New Victoria, Chipinge and Marandellas, showed decided interest.

Government was anxious to secure an increasing number of permanent settlers. In the spheres of mining, agriculture, and forestry there was need for many new entrants, and to industrialists the country could offer a growing variety of raw materials and an expanding domestic market. In the professions there was need for engineers, industrial chemists, accountants, veterinary officers, surveyors, and draughtsmen.

Mr. Hatty also stressed the part which the African people had to play in the country's economic development. Their contribution in industry and commerce in the towns would be valuable, but for some time their greatest contribution would be in the production of food. In order to bring home ownership in urban areas within reach of Africans and enable them to bring their families up in reasonable surroundings, a Government Native housing scheme had been introduced.

African Resettlement

It was hoped to implement the Native Homesteads Act of 1951 within the next four years. Last results showed that the resettlement of Africans on farms and individual plots to individual areas of arable land as compared with communal tenure in the past, had increased production considerably. The effect of that policy would be that Africans producing crops from the land would cease to be solely on a subsistence economy and would gradually be drawn into a cash economy and into the commercial markets. Indications were that income accruing to Africans within a cash economy was increasing by about £3m. each year; this year it should reach £3m.

The Minister expressed concern at the growth of the Negro education vote, which at £1,600,000 was twice the provision of two years ago. After a detailed investigation of the plans of the Negro Education Department to see what rate of progression was envisaged by the department, some of which had been laid down, in addition to those limitations it was proposed to begin charging for tuition at Government African schools from January next year. The fees proposed were approximately in line with the charges imposed in the mission schools.

Mr. Hatty concluded by underlining the Government's policy of trying to encourage new industries, new enterprises, and new settlers.

Sudan's Telephone Achievements

ALL PARTS OF THE SUDAN are now linked with trunk telephone lines. Extensions from Khartoum to Juba, Malakal, Kassala, and El Fasher, were officially opened by the Prime Minister, who said that the work had been completed a year in advance of the programme date. The Minister of Communications commented that a link from Juba to Wadi Halfa on one between El Fasher and Port Sudan would each cover a distance of more than 2,000 km.; in the second case there had to be 12 amplifying points on the route. The work had been done mainly by 22 expatriate and 35 Sudanese engineers and technicians, and it was doubtful whether so few men could ever created a system of similar size. Moreover, it was unlikely that similar routes anywhere had lately been provided with telephones at so low a cost of £E200 per kilometre. During the past four years more than 5,000 kilometres of main trunk routes carrying four copper wires had either been built or reconstructed. New experiments were being made to reduce costs by substituting aluminium for copper wire.

Buganda Government Bursaries

TO ENABLE SEVERAL AFRICAN OFFICIALS and others to take a specialist course of study of about four months in the United Kingdom, the Buganda Government has awarded bursaries to the holders of five of which are expected to arrive shortly. They are Messrs. J. K. Kigundu, manager of the plant to the Lukiko, who will study local government, finance, and agriculture in Aberdeen; B. M. Kabule of Nabutezi; S. K. Mukwaba, a member of the Lukiko, and P. Sendikwanana of Masaka, whose course in local government and agriculture will be taken in Edinburgh; and J. K. Spire, a chief of Buganda, who will take a similar course in Glasgow.

Maui Mau Debate Man Mau

British Secretary Negotiations

... Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. D. Hall, said in a speech in the House of Commons on July 4, 1963, that he had demanded that the Mau Mau leaders should be given a fair trial. He said that the Mau Mau leaders had been given a fair trial in the past, but that they had not been given a fair trial in the present. He said that the Mau Mau leaders had been given a fair trial in the past, but that they had not been given a fair trial in the present. He said that the Mau Mau leaders had been given a fair trial in the past, but that they had not been given a fair trial in the present.

...ing the intention to go back to them. I experienced the difficulties of crossing about on the forest edge and leaving for them.

Although it was not successful, we did have very good grounds up to a very high level. I believe that the terrorist leaders and the bulk of them were in the forest. It will seem to require a sufficient number of men to go along the road and to search for them. I believe that the Mau Mau leaders will not run if we do this. I believe that the Mau Mau leaders will not run if we do this. I believe that the Mau Mau leaders will not run if we do this.

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Terrorist Secretaries

Chief Mumbi, interestingly enough, said to me: "You must realize that these people copy you more slavishly than they have Mau Mau leaders in the forest, and they have their secretaries in Nairobi." This was certainly a comment on the information he received during the course of these discussions.

These leaders who came to see me at first of all and had a fourth level and the level gradually grew as we continued our discussions and they became more and more convinced of our soundness. We had to shoot down a good many difficult arguments. The one of them said at a certain meeting that we cannot understand why you have not proclaimed martial law. I believe that anybody who has achieved independence without martial law is not a good one.

We had to discuss the future of the Kikuyu, our plans for them what we would do if this failed. We spent a great deal of time in discussions. They had spent months and years themselves with their various ideas in the forest, we spent a matter of hours over several meetings in trying to debate these ideas, and I think we achieved a certain amount of success.

Many of our meetings were in the first place held in Nairobi. It was easier, and in my view more dignified, to

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(Report concluded from last issue)

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 20th session of the Rhodesia Legislative Council will open on July 14.

Northern Rhodesia spent £1,162,773 last year on the education of 416,207 African pupils.

Nyasaland Railways have opened a station at Miralero mile 30 on the Northern Extension.

Salisbury City Council is to grant 38½ acres in the West of the city to the Federal Government for the establishment of a federal centre.

On account of increased operating costs, shipping companies serving East and South Africa have increased their passenger fares as from July 1.

A site has already been selected for a television station in Uganda, though there is no suggestion that such a station will be built in the early future.

African Olympics

A proposal to hold an African Olympic tournament at Kampala in November is under discussion. A large new stadium is then due to be opened.

Some seven hundred Africans have applied to be taught English in evening classes in Nairobi. It has proved difficult to get 1½ Europeans to enrol for a technical course.

Eleven Africans trained in medicine at Makerere College, Kampala, have passed the special examination which enables them to practise medicine anywhere in East Africa. Four of them are in Uganda.

At the end of last year the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service had establishments of 779 male posts, of which there were 157 vacancies, and 465 female posts, of which 224 were unfilled. The annual report of the Public Services Board states that insufficient money is available for recruitment overseas.

Federal Supreme Court Sworn In Lord Chancellor at Salisbury Ceremony

The Chief Justice of the Federation, Sir Robert Tredgold, and the Judges of the Federal Supreme Court, Sir Arthur Lewis and Mr. H. J. Clayton, were sworn in by the Governor-General, Lord Howland, at a ceremony in Salisbury last Friday. Mr. Justice Sinclair, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, was sworn in as an *ex officio* member of the court.

In his address Lord Howland said that the future of civilization ultimately rested on the maintenance of law and order. The first requirement was that there should be good laws to maintain "and here," he said, "in glance across with confidence at the members of Parliament present." The second requirement was intelligent and impartial judicature to administer the laws in all three territories. The judges and magistrates were able to fulfill this task "but every legal system needs a court to hear appeals and a federal system such as ours requires a supreme court to hear constitutional cases that may arise and which cannot otherwise be settled."

Lord Howland, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, who had flown over to attend the ceremony, said that the opening of the Federal Supreme Court was a milestone from which they looked back as a watershed and forward to ordered and stable progress. "Perhaps the greatest tribute to the judiciary of the British Commonwealth and Empire is the compendium of qualities which are taken for granted—impartiality, the ability, shrewdness, knowledge of the law, quickness of fact and a yearning for the better nature of mankind."

Concern over Dual System

The Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr. A. van der Grinten, said he understood that some concern had been felt about the new court having to administer two systems of law. That was not an unusual feature of a federal system. The aim and object of both the English and Roman-Dutch law systems was to administer without fear, favour, or prejudice between man and man and man and State.

Sir Robert Tredgold said he hoped that in time there would be a certain assimilation of the laws of the territories, but that assimilation was a function of the legislature, not of the court.

Among those at the ceremony were the three territorial Governors (Vice-Admiral Sir Percival Williams Powlett, of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Geoffrey Colby, of Nyasaland), the Federal Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, the South African Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, the Speaker, Ministers, and members of the Federal Parliament, and representatives of the territorial legislatures.

Mr. Garfield Todd

THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, is to visit the United States next month. On August 4 he will receive an honorary degree from Butler University in recognition of his 20 years of missionary service in Rhodesia. He will also visit Washington to meet officials of the State Department, and will speak in New York. In Ottawa Mr. Todd will be the guest of the Canadian Government and will address the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. In Toronto he will speak at the World Convention of Churches of Christ and also address the Rotary Club of Toronto, the largest in the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister has accepted an invitation to attend the opening of the Canadian Exhibition in Toronto by Sir Anthony Eden. Mr. Todd is expected in the U.K. on September 6, and will spend some days here before returning to Southern Rhodesia.

An African tackey was fatally injured at the recent Makuru race meeting. He died while being taken to hospital.



Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM
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the harbour)

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Mbindini Rd. (Entrance
to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimoni Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite
bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.A.,
P.O. Box 2813, NAIROBI, KENYA

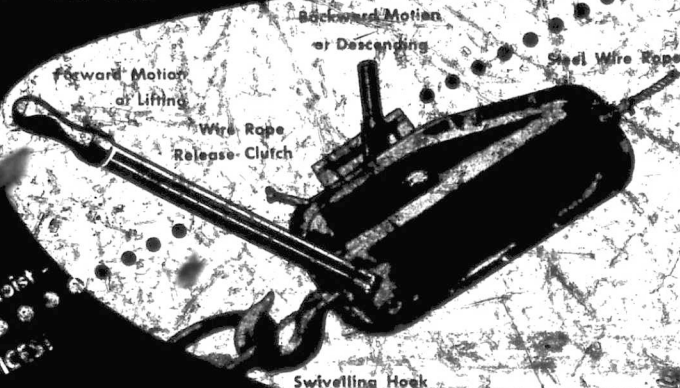
In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Triangular Square, W.C.2.

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

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

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I Standard Bank of South Africa Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announces a profit for the year ended March 31 of £287,945, after providing for taxation and an allocation to officers' pension fund and after making a transfer to the credit of reserve for contingencies, out of which reserve provision has been made for any diminution in value of assets, but before providing for appropriation of £50,000 for writing off bank premises. Dividends totalling 2s. 6d. per share (making £444,375, leaving a carry forward of £381,709) against £338,133 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £5m. in shares of £2 each, £1 paid, and £4m. in shares of each fully paid. Reserve fund stands at £7m. 25s. 6d. as account at £501,703, notes in circulation at £281,657, current and other accounts at £501,743,403, final dividend less tax at £381,836, and acceptances and other liabilities at £5,079,925.

On the asset side of the balance sheet, bill discounted appear at £16,074,327, investments at £30,026,353, gold of exchange at £19,649,764, advances at £132,556,300, contingencies at £281,141,800, fixed assets at £1,051,251, bank premises and property at £1,729,282, liabilities for customers' deposits at £1,570,928, and current assets at £66,222, including £37,835,125 in cash.

The bank has branches throughout East and Central Africa.

Directorate

The directors are Sir Frederick William Leith-Ross (chairman), and Messrs J. A. Hogg (deputy chairman), W. G. Acton, M. F. Barry, R. Gibson, C. J. Holland-Martin, M. J. C. M. Villiers, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Edmund Leo Hall, Barch, Lord Harlech, Sir Douglas Molestin, and the Earl of Scarborough. The general manager in London and the secretary are Mr. C. R. Hall and Mr. W. G. Hall respectively.

The Executive Board consists of Sir Ulrich Alexander (chairman), Mr. C. C. Acker (deputy chairman), Lord Acton, Sir Robert Hudson, Sir Henry Toller Low, Major M. K. McKee, Mr. C. A. Barron, and Mr. Lewis Tucker. The assistant general managers in the Federation and East Africa respectively are Mr. H. W. Jeffreys and Mr. R. G. Ridley.

The 142nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on July 27, at which resolutions will be discussed for the increase of the company's capital to £17m. by the creation of 2m. new shares of £1 each to be issued on such terms and at such times as the board may deem expedient.

British Electric Traction Company

Group Net Profit of £1,666,402

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION CO., LTD., which has large interests in East and Central Africa, reports that in the year ended March 31 the aggregate profit of the group was £1,957,174 (£2,667,000 in 1954), before providing £1,328,772 (£1,257,549 for taxation) leaving a net group profit of £628,402 (£1,483,877). The proportion attributable to the parent company is £1,466,585 (£1,256,928). The directors recommend a distribution of 8% less tax on the cumulative dividend, preference stock, of the same amount on the participating ordinary stock, and of 2½% on the deferred and A deferred ordinary stocks, together requiring £1,041,456 (£742,085).

The issued capital of the parent company is just over £94m. and there are outstanding debentures for £16m. Capital reserves total £2,135,579, revenue reserves £4,223,895, deposits £2,411,600, and current liabilities £808,999. Current assets at £1,395,900 include £2,115,631 in cash. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £9,981,920, interests in associated companies at £6,311,805, quoted investments at £3,266,766 (with a market valuation of £1,000,000), and sundry investments standing in the books at £50,861, which the directors value at £622,000.

The directors are Messrs B. C. Drayton (chairman), L. S. Williams (deputy chairman and managing director), Russell Dowd, P. L. Fleming, J. E. Garcke, W. T. James, A. E. Roger, and the Earl of Rothes. Mr. R. S. Hilary is the secretary.

The 39th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 11.

African Mercantile Company's Report

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., Eastern Africa, reports a profit of £24,644 in the year ended December 31, last, compared with £149,148 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £20,000, and the provision fund receives £200,000, leaving a net profit of £17,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £10,723, and dividends totalling 15s. £29,750, leaving a carry forward of £2,831, against £25,950 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £350,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. and £300,000 in 6½% cumulative preference shares of £1. Share premium account stands at £17,339, revenue reserves at £38,564, reserve for future taxation at £73,500, and current liabilities at £436,776. Fixed assets appear at £89,270 and current assets at £1,474,029, including Government securities at £23,266 (market value £20,800) and £244,426 in cash.

The directors are Messrs W. J. Saunders (chairman and managing director), J. W. M. Maynard (vice-chairman), H. H. Sawyer, W. Walker, E. M. Inglis, G. H. A. Haynes (who is also secretary), and Lord John Cholmondeley.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on July 26.

Premier Woodworking (Rhodesia), Ltd.

PREMIER WOODWORKING (RHODESIA), LTD., earned a profit of £45,401 in the year ended March 31, compared with £50,469 in the previous year. Income tax written back provides a further £18,700. Taxation absorbs £17,541, general reserve receives £4,000, and reserve for future taxation £15,900. A dividend of 7½% requires £22,500, leaving a carry forward of £7,007, against £3,296 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £16,123, revenue reserves at £17,831, reserve for future taxation at £15,900, secured creditors at £14,000, and current liabilities at £169,947. Fixed assets appear at £77,432 and current assets at £358,778.

The directors are Messrs M. G. Fleming (chairman), H. L. Calderwood (vice-chairman), H. A. Lake (managing director), J. Davies, L. A. Levy, A. El Rosa, and I. Swan. The secretary is E. A. M. Scott.

The seventh annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on August 10.

East African Power and Lighting

EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., announces a group profit for 1954, after payment of debenture stock interest amounting to £53,448 (gross), of £546,875 (compared with £331,279 for the previous year, after providing £456,444 for depreciation of fixed assets (£342,858)). East African income tax absorbs £54,439. An interim dividend of 3½% actual was paid in November, and a final dividend of 2½% actual is recommended by the directors. The balance carried forward in the consolidated revenue account for the year is £179,858, against £159,088. Mr. A. M. Umbe has been appointed a director of the company.

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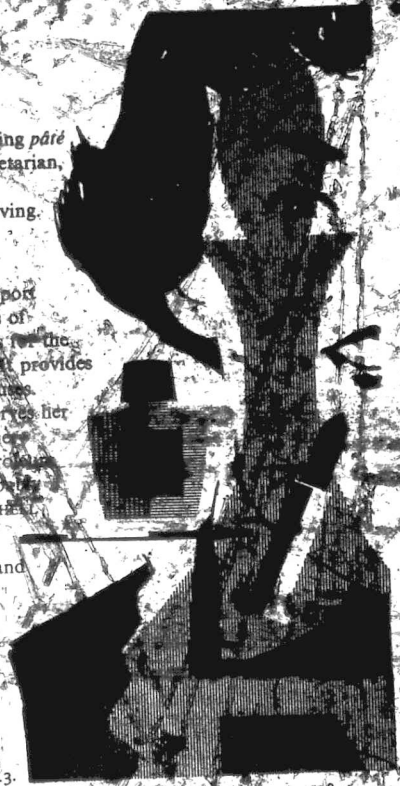
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Nyasaland Railways' Maiden Dividend

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., is to pay a maiden dividend of 2½% on the ordinary capital, which takes the form of 418,375 ordinary shares of £1 and 1,881,682 A ordinary shares of 1s. (which for the purpose of dividend rank as fully paid shares of £1). Subject to audit, the group net operating profit for the year ended December 1, 1954, before taxation, but after providing for the renewal of fixed assets is £2,000,771, compared with £329,346 in the previous year. Interest on the debenture stocks required £217,274, taxation amounted to £710,750, the reserve of increased cost of replacement of fixed assets received £54,387, the reserve against accidents £27,560, and after other adjustments and allowances £21,563 for the ordinary dividend recommended, the carry forward is £41,698, compared with £22,976 a year ago.

Higher Output from Smaller Areas

LAST YEAR'S AGRICULTURAL YIELDS in Southern Rhodesia showed record production from smaller areas. The average maize harvest per acre was the largest ever recorded by European farmers, a 11½% increase from 2,354,011 bags to 2,743,344. The yield per acre was 7.64 bags, compared with the previous highest yield of 7.45 bags in 1935-36. The total area planted of tobacco of all types showed a further decline to 169,804 acres. The total crop of 121,627,275 lbs. was the largest on record — 14½m. lb. more than the previous record crop in 1949-50. The average yield of 718 lb. per acre of fire-cured tobacco was the highest average yet reaped for the whole Colony. Cattle and calves slaughtered within the European economy during the year ended September 30, 1954, numbered 265,389 head.

Sudan's Own Currency

THE SUDAN is to have its own currency as soon as possible after the decision about the future of the country has been made. An Opposition spokesman said in the House recently that the power to create currency in the Sudan was now entirely in the hands of the Egyptian Government, and that was an obvious infringement of the stipulations of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement that a free and neutral atmosphere must be preserved, and that all internal matters must be entrusted to the Sudanese themselves. The Minister of Finance and Economics agreed that there would be considerable advantages in the possession of a separate currency, and promised to discuss the matter at an early date with the Egyptian Minister of Finance, so that there would be the minimum of delay in introducing a Sudanese currency when the country had achieved self-determination.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

DURING THE WEEK ended last Thursday 5,010,400 lb. of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury for £910,381, an average of 43.61d per lb. The cumulative figures for the 16 weeks of the selling season are 73,566,295 lb. sold for £17,324,700, an average price of 43.50d. The week's figures for North Western fire-cured were 301,332 lb., which fetched 48.607, an average of 38.71d. per lb. The cumulative figures are 3,397,870 lb. sold for £93,996, averaging 41.96d. North Eastern fire-cured leaf auctioned during the week totalled 633,928 lb. which sold for £84,600, an average of 41.05d. The seasonal figures are 1,150,050 lb. for £156,146, an average of 32.59d.

Barclays Bank B.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK, D.C.O., announced on Monday that the Hon. Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs has been selected a deputy chairman and Mr. F. Seeborn a vice-chairman and a member of the London Committee. Mr. E. V. Whitcomb a local director in East Africa, Mr. G. N. Law, chairman of the local bank in Egypt, and Mr. G. G. Meyer, a local director in the West Indies, have been appointed to the board of the bank.

Commercial Concern

The Cementation Co., Ltd., of London, has been awarded a contract valued at about £1½m. by the Federal Hydro-Electric Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the construction of a river diversion tunnel and two cofferdams on the Zambezi River. These are preliminary works associated with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. The Cementation Company's wholly-owned African subsidiary is making trial shafts on the site, and work on the new contract will start immediately. Completion is scheduled for December next year.

The session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, which was to have been held in Kampala in September, will be held in Kampala instead. Kampala has requested the honour of entertaining the conference this year, because 1955 marks the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. The association's members have unanimously agreed to the change.

Rhodesian Interests

Obisson's Cape Breweries, Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests, is to pay a first 21% dividend on the capital of £1,560,000 as dovetailed by a scrip issue, making 12% for the year to March 31. The distribution on the previous capital of £780,000 was 22½% for 1954. After paying £285,000 in taxation there is a net profit of £265,866 (£215,454).

The Federation of Egyptian Industries and the Egyptian Chamber of Commerce in Addis Ababa are planning to hold an exhibition of Egyptian products in the Ethiopian capital a few months hence. There are proposals for an Egyptian-Ethiopian company to market Egyptian goods in Ethiopia and Ethiopian exports in Egypt.

Final reports on the Sudan cotton crop for 1954-55 show a total of 1,547,402 Kantars of Sakel against 1,589,673 Kantars in the previous season, and 340,275 Kantars of American type against 263,755 Kantars. The total areas cultivated in the two seasons were respectively 659,603 and 623,314 Feddans.

At last week's auctions in London 510 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s 7.7½d per lb., compared with 7,648 packages averaging 3s 0.50d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s 8½d. for a consignment from Uganda.

Successful Exhibition

Owing to the success of their first exhibition at Makerere College, Uganda, last January, the Uganda Radio and Electrical Traders' Association has decided to hold another exhibition early next year. Mr. Horace White is chairman of the association.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, after consulting its members, has advised the East African Railways and Harbours Administration that estimates of future needs of traffic should allow for an annual overall increase of 10%.

Mr. Masamoto Kiyata, a special representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, is visiting East Africa with the primary object of fostering trade relations.

Sisal Outputs for June

East and Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 1,256 tons of fibre, compared with 1,255 tons in June last year. Total for the year ended June 30 was 14,357 tons, against 12,772 tons for the previous year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 153 tons of fibre, making 824 tons for six months, against 527 tons for the corresponding period of 1954.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 620 tons of fibre, making 2,690 tons for three months.



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MINING

The Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

THE 48TH ANNUAL REPORT of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, covering the calendar year 1954, reports that the output of copper reached 223,791 metric tons, thus exceeding the previous record of 214,116 tons in 1951. The output of cobalt likewise increased. The company's concentrates of zinc, silver, cadmium, radium, and uranium were all sold without difficulty, and for the first time an oxide of germanium was added.

The company took the initiative in forming a syndicate of most of the Belgian companies interested in the industrial use of nuclear energy.

Dividends of 1,600 francs per share were declared from net profits of 3,688m Congolese francs, from which 2,424m had to be deducted for taxes and duties. The capital is 5,000m francs in shares without nominal value. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at 6,507m (mining concessions having been completely written off). Investments total 1,508m and cash 5,243m francs.

Production Graphs

The report contains a series of graphs and charts of the mining activities of the company, photographs of the operations, and graphs showing how dividends have grown. Good market prices for the metals in which the company is interested have flourished, how production has risen, and how consumption of electrical power has expanded.

The copper production of 223,791 tons brought the total marketed since the formation of the company to more than 44m tons. Cobalt production reached 8,609 tons, and output of zinc concentrates 1,503,317 tons. The mines also yielded 1,105 kgs of gold, 931 grammes of platinum, 1,095 kg of uranium, 14,400 grammes of silver, and 167 tons of lead.

At the end of the year there were 1,816 Europeans employed, their families comprising 3,609 women and children. The staff in Belgium numbered 523. The African labour force totalled 20,343, plus 5,700 men working for contractors. Altogether the populations of the villages and towns of the company numbered 173,219, of whom 13,306 were women and children.

Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first four months of this year totalled £1438,176, an increase of £178,900 on the corresponding figures for 1954. Diamond exports were valued at £284,530, and gold shipments at £294,282.

Charterland and General Report

CHARTERLAND AND GENERAL, Ltd., a company with substantial holdings in Central African mining concerns, after providing £71,926 for taxation, earned a profit of £61,497 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £59,258 in the previous year. General reserve received £18,000, and interest on preference shares absorbed £3,375. A dividend of 7½% bonus of 743 shares, requiring 148,644 leaving carry-forward £11,351 against £11,442 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £109,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock, £479,383 in ordinary stock, and £21,636 in ordinary shares. The ordinary capital is in units of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £71,682, revenue reserves at £131,351, taxation reserve at £2,200, and current liabilities at £104,840. Current assets amount to £961,933, including quoted investments at £645,008 (market value £1,258,459), unquoted investments at £119,444 and £4,481 in cash.

The directors are Messrs J. E. W. Lomas (chairman and managing director), Sir Rupert De La Bère, and Messrs P. S. Warner, K. A. Levy, G. J. Westwood (who is also secretary), and H. E. Chase-Smith.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 27.

Copperbelt Labour

A WARNING that rationalization of labour on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia would cause about 10,000 African miners to lose their other employment, was made today by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, when he opened a session of the African Representative Council. Young Africans should be emphasized, not go to the copper mines searching to find ready employment. He urged African leaders and Government to work towards a new concentration of Africans in the rural areas and the establishment of African towns in the country, to group the better categories of Africans in piped water, electricity, hospitals, schools, cinemas, and amenities to be provided.

Kassala Gold

PLANS FOR THE CAPITAL RECONSTRUCTION of Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines Ltd. which will be proposed at the annual meeting later this month, provision for the calling, after September 30 next of an extraordinary meeting to approve cancellation of 1s. 14 1/2sd. on each 2s. share, consolidation of the resulting shares at 24 1/2s of 1s. into 2s. shares, and the increase in capital to its former total.

Copper Bonus

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, Ltd. have informed employee organizations in Northern Rhodesia that the copper bonus will be based on the current selling price of £280 per ton, which will mean a considerable reduction in bonuses. The selling price on the London Metal Exchange has been taken as a basis in the past.

Kilo-Moto Gold Mines

THE KILOMOTO GOLD MINES in the Belgian Congo report a net profit for 1954 of 28,19m Belgian francs, compared with 24,57m in the previous year. The net dividend on the participating preference shares is 48.14 francs (45.54), and on the rights shares 18.14 francs (15.54).

African Miners' Union

NOTIFICATION that a dispute exists between the African Mineworkers' Union and Bancroft Mines, Ltd., has been given to the Northern Rhodesian Labour Department in connexion with the dismissal of two workers. The union has requested the appointment of a conciliator.

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Company Report

The Clan Line Steamers, Limited

Leading Position in Shipping Industry Maintained

Injurious Effect of Present Labour Unrest

LORD BOTHERWICK ON INDUSTRY'S PROBLEMS

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED, was held on June 29 at 251, Mary Axe, London, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Botherwick, the chairman of the company presided.

He opened the meeting and the auditors reported. Lord Botherwick, after paying tribute to the loyal cooperation the company received from the staff afloat and ashore, and thanking shippers for their continued support, said:—

"Examination of the balance-sheet shows a considerable improvement in the position of current assets in relation to current liabilities and provisions. It arises partly from the sale of The Scottish Lion Ship Repairing Engineering Company, Limited, to The Greenock Ship Repairing Company, Limited, and from the fact that certain provisions are no longer required, but mainly owing to a reduction in the amount expended during the year on new tonnage. Unfortunately, this is only a temporary lull, and, as I mentioned to you when last we met, the amount which we set aside for depreciation and the amount which we are able to transfer out of taxed income are inadequate in relation to a replacement programme which should run at the rate of about two and a half to three ships per annum.

Replacement Problems

We can but hope that when our major problem of replacement arises during the years 1960 to 1970 the investment allowance will have been increased and that we shall be earning sufficient profits to take advantage of it. In this connection it is most disappointing to find that, when attempts to negotiate freight agreements, there is so little realization of the true position. It is useless to look at the total profit earned without taking into account the fact that in present conditions depreciation based on historical cost will not provide sufficient funds to enable the fleet to be maintained:

"Our duty as shipowners is to provide a first-class service in the trades in which we are interested. To achieve this in present circumstances we require reasonable rates of freight, a quicker turn-round in ports, and, having earned a profit, a reduction in the present crushing burden of taxation.

Labour Unrest: Suggested Means of Improvement

"It is most regrettable that at this time we should be troubled by a wave of strikes. As many of these are associated with the docks and transport generally, they are of particular concern to us. The strike weapon is recognized in this democratic country, but it must not be abused or it will destroy its effectiveness, particularly when it is used in a fight not between employer and employee but rather between the employees' own representatives.

"There is no simple remedy for such unrest, but I do support the view that the position could be improved if major strikes affecting the well-being of the nation took place only after a secret ballot. We all appreciate loyalty to a person or cause, but too often decisions are taken by a militant minority which, out of loyalty, are supported by those who would have preferred to get on with their work.

In time we shall find a solution to our difficulties,

and it will not surprise me if in the years to come, a more function of the trades unions is to suggest methods whereby production can be speeded up so that their members can achieve a greater reward for their efforts.

"There is no doubt that the introduction of additional mechanized aids in the loading and discharging of cargo would speed the turn-round of ships for the benefit of all concerned. A suggestion made by an employer is suspicious in these days when every ounce of productive effort is hoarded. It is surely not beyond the wit of man to create a working agreement which will provide the necessary safeguards for the employee.

Cargo Handling

"In the handling of cargo there are two savings available to the shipowner: First, to reduce the handling cost per ton, and secondly, to increase the amount of cargo carried in each ship per year. If we could reduce immediately the cost of handling to us at least make the fullest possible use of our tangible assets by keeping them at sea for as long as possible, and this can be achieved only by a quicker turn-round in port.

"That peace in industry is possible is well illustrated by the relationship which exists, with few exceptions, between employer and employee in shipping, and also in the steel industry. In our own case I am pleased to report on the conduct of the negotiations which led to the recent increases awarded to sea faring personnel and, in the steel industry, I would draw attention to the fact that, notwithstanding nationalization and denationalization events which in themselves might have resulted in a feeling of unrest, the production of steel in the country during 1954 was an all-time record.

Unrest Potential Social Evil

"When dealing with difficulties I should like to make some comment on certain matters which I believe are having a marked influence on this country at the present time and which could have serious repercussions in the future. In particular, I should like to refer to the present tendency to pay very substantial wages and salaries to youths of sixteen. In my view this can result in a great social evil, for it results in power without responsibility. I have no objection to anyone earning as much as he can if he is prepared to work, but it cannot be good for any young man, accustomed to pocket money suddenly to find that he has four or five pounds of spending money even after making a contribution towards the upkeep of his home. The fact must be faced that he may never again in his life be so well off, for, when he accepts the responsibility of married life and the whole upkeep of a home, he will find his spending money considerably reduced.

"I appreciate that it is exceedingly difficult to put back the clock, but I should like to comment to all employers in consultation with the Government, the study of a scheme which would provide for at least part of the earnings being channelled off (free of tax if necessary) and in such a manner that when the youth has reached the years of discretion a lump sum will be available to enable him (or her) to play his part in the future development of the nation. That such a

scheme as practicable is evident from the fact that gratuities are paid to members of Her Majesty's Forces on the completion of a relatively short period of service.

You will have noticed the reference in your newspapers to the formation of a Middle East Air Servicing Company in which Hunting-Clair will participate. In our view the Middle East offers considerable opportunity for the development of civil air transport, and we are happy to be associated with British Overseas Airways Corporation in this venture.

Policy of Co-existence

This new spirit of co-operation has found expression also in the arrangements which we have been able to make regarding our Limited Liability Company in the Middle East. I trust that it will continue to be a profitable and successful one, and with full freedom to negotiate it will be very much easier for us to be concerned.

With the delivery of our three Viscounts, which we have undertaken to charter to the Middle East Company for a period of two years, we should enter a new era in the progress of the air transport company, in that the revenue produced should enable us to proceed with our plans for the future development of the company.

At this point I should like to pay tribute to our partner, the Hunting-Clair, for their foresight in placing an order for Viscount Aircraft.

In referring to the creation of an air development reserve of £300,000, Lord Rotherwick stressed the fact that air transport is a relatively new industry and that the risks which must be taken are considerable, but, he

added: "If we direct our main efforts to building up services parallel to our existing shipping routes, and control the amount of expenditure on such development, we shall, I feel, be rewarded ultimately for our efforts."

Future Prospects

"This year I find it particularly difficult to make any forecast regarding future prospects. A company like ours are dependent on a steady flow of goods through the ports, and strikes (which I have mentioned already) can so easily disturb this balance. It is a tragedy to see good ships sailing with partly filled holds while congestion interferes with the smooth working of the ports. It means, in simple language, that the profit is left on the quay. Nevertheless, if we can get over our immediate difficulties, and if the export trade is maintained at its present level, the results should not be unsatisfactory.

In conclusion, I should like to refer to the maintenance of the dividend and the capitalization of reserves.

"This is a continuing business, and the amount paid out by way of dividend must be assessed in relation to the requirements of the company. In my view, it is essential that sufficient funds are available to enable us to accept opportunities as they arise, for it is only in this way that the future can be assured. In all circumstances, we have come to the conclusion that the maintenance of the dividend is justified.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

At the extraordinary general meeting held immediately after the annual general meeting the resolutions authorizing the bonus issue were duly approved.



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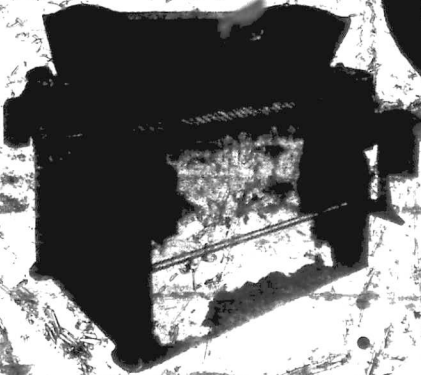
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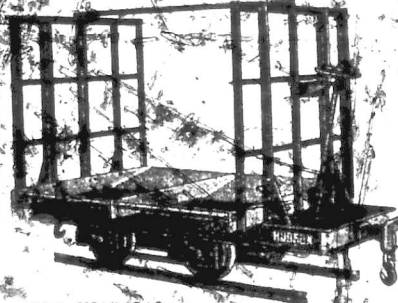
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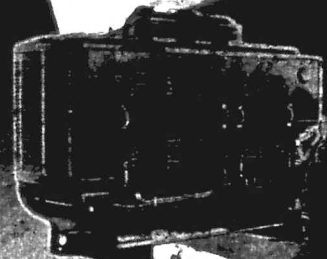


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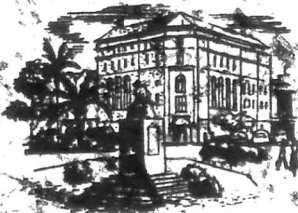
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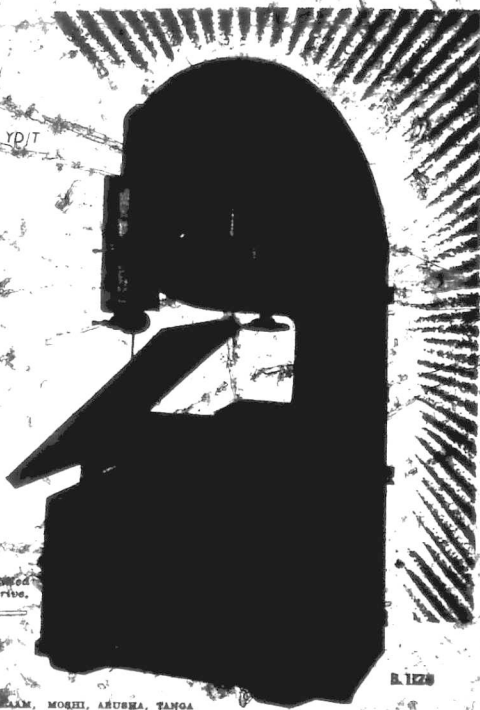
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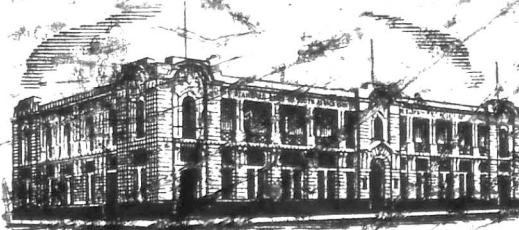
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ATTENTION WAS DRAWN by this newspaper a month ago to the fact that the promise given when the so-called Lyttelton Constitution was introduced in Kenya that every Minister would resign all directorships of public companies by the end of 1954 had not been kept. Doubtless as a result of that comment, a question on the subject has now been put in the House of Commons where it was very easily parried by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, to whom no supplementaries were put. But they are very necessary, for having failed to fulfil its earlier promise, the Government of Kenya now seeks refuge in two new ideas — that the Governor may make exceptions at his discretion, and that the details of such cases should not be made public because each is a matter of confidence between His Excellency and the Minister concerned. That twin excuse ought not to be accepted; nor should the Government be allowed to slide quietly out of its earlier undertaking. Far from being private to a Governor and a Minister, this matter is essentially one of public concern. The rule was introduced in the public interest, which demands not merely strict observance of its spirit, but that that strict observance shall be generally maintained, and that basic requirement would be frustrated if privacy were to be recognized. There can be one reason only for privacy — the convenience of the Minister — and that is the worst of all reasons. It is wholly wrong that, in anything concerning his public office and his public duties, the private convenience of any Minister should be taken into account. He should not wish it, and the Government of which he is a member, should not permit, for departure from the best standards of such a matter must weaken the confidence of the community in any Administration which is prepared to compromise.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY of the Government of Kenya, in the legislative Council not long ago, that "public duty must prevail over personal and private interest." That very proper dictum will remain worthless unless and until the Government of Kenya continue to hold their directorships to themselves, and the public be able to form its own opinion about the propriety of the exceptions made; and it is the public, not the Governor, alone, who should be the judge. It must also be asked why Ministers who were prompted to resign their commercial directorships should be prejudiced in comparison with those who, because they were reluctant to take the normal course, have now been given preferential treatment. When he joined the Government every Minister knew that acceptance of such an office anywhere within the Commonwealth and Empire involves the obligation to withdraw from all company boards, and it is surprising and disappointing to be told that the Governor, having at first declared that he would enforce the customary procedure in Kenya, has now allowed exceptions from the rule. The very fact that he did not contemplate any departures from the regular practice some months ago, but that abnormal exemptions have nevertheless been granted, makes andour the only satisfactory course. The Government of Kenya should make a full disclosure, for nothing could be worse than the growth of the impression that there is something to be hidden. The suspicion which has been aroused by this strange and unwise reluctance to face the public the facts. What East African Governments do now in such matters is watched by emergent Africa, and it is important that they should maintain the scrupulous observance of the highest standards.

Notes By The Way

Gross Miscalculation

THE SURRENDER OFFER made by the Government of Kenya to the Mau Mau terrorists was withdrawn at midnight last Sunday, after having been open for 75 weeks less two days. In that period there were 959 surrenders, an average of 38 a week. In the Legislative Council of Kenya it was stated, recently by an official spokesman, that in the 10 weeks before the new terms were announced 320 guerrillas had surrendered, an average of 32 a week. There was thus merely a trivial increase in the rate. Indeed, it is possible that the increase in surrenders which the guerrillas have suffered since the offer was raised the average to 38 if the new terms had never been announced. One unfortunate effect has been to reduce sharply the rate of surrender of weapons. The above figures clearly indicate that the attempt to compound with murderers was a gross miscalculation.

Cool Courage

AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER pointed out, it was to be even in the Mau Mau's. About 500 of their camp-followers had been hanged, quite deservedly, for carrying arms, joining the terrorists, and consorting with them; yet under the terms announced in January those whose crimes were far greater were promised that they would suffer nothing worse than detention if they surrendered. As soon as the offer was made it was described by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as an immoral compromise, the harvest of irresolution, procrastination, muddled thinking, half-measures, and general feebleness in the direction of civil and military affairs in Kenya. I see no reason now to amend a word of that judgment; but tribute must be paid to those officials who, at the risk of their lives, went to the front to try to persuade the terrorists to surrender. They did all that any men could have done.

Voice of Kenya

KENDALL WARD, who flew back to Nairobi last week after spending just over two years in London as executive officer of the Voice of Kenya, has rendered excellent service in that capacity. Because his duties were essentially of a public relations rather than an advertising character, there has been widespread misunderstanding in the Colony of the value of the work. Victorians in East Africa have often said to me in the course of conversation, "The Voice of Kenya does not seem very lively. I never see a mention of it in the news papers." Their evaluation and their deduction were wrong. The whole purpose has been to inform opinion and correct misconceptions, and both aspects of that dual policy are normally better achieved without emphasizing to the general public the identity of the organization employed, where there was no secrecy about it, of course. All the regular and special communications to editors, politicians, lawyers, writers, broadcasters, and others who might be drawn upon whom efforts were wisely concentrated, were made openly; but what was important was that the material should be used, not that its origin should be acknowledged.

Mr. Kendall Ward's Services

PERHAPS IT WAS SORRY FOR KENYA, and for the Voice of Kenya, and much time was given to creating the right impressions and dissolving the wrong ones, not with any view to immediate results in some publications, with an eye on the future. Press representatives and M.P.s, for instance, were encouraged to ask for infor-

mation or check their reports or ideas. That meant that many statements which would have been open to varying degrees of criticism were satisfactorily attended, and that many others which would have been given currency were withheld. More than 600 meetings a year have been addressed as a result of arrangements made by Mr. Kendall Ward, but practically never was there any mention of the agency through which the speaker had been found. A group at a university, a sixth form at a public or secondary school, a farmers' union, a women's institute, or a Rotary club was interested in a good speaker with up-to-date knowledge of Kenya, not in a representative of a body of which the members had naturally never heard. So often the contact was on Mr. A. or Mrs. B. and his or her qualifications, and none at all on the fact that the name would not have been made if the initiative had not been taken by an alert, enthusiastic, hard-working representative of the non-official European community of the Colony, which, I know from close personal experience, owes Mr. Kendall Ward a deep debt of gratitude.

Capricorn

HIS ENERGIES are now to be devoted to the Capricorn Africa Society, which is about to undertake a campaign of enlightenment and recruitment in Kenya and Tanganyika. He will co-ordinate the work in Nairobi, but will spend as much time as possible touring the two territories in order to tell interested groups of the objectives of this inter-racial and inter-territorial movement, the essential purpose of which is to win allegiance to the highest standards from men of all colours and creeds. Much has already been done by a small number of like-minded Europeans, Africans, and Asians in Central and East Africa; there are ambitious plans for early expansion of the work, and within a few weeks there will be developments which will make an impact in the minds of many people in influential positions in State and Church. It is in that situation that Mr. Kendall Ward undertakes this important new responsibility in East Africa, where can be few persons of prominence in Kenya or Tanganyika whom he does not know, whether they be European farmers or African chiefs, merchants or industrialists, professional men or politicians. They are likely to see him or hear from him shortly, for he is really all about the Capricorn cause.

First Federal By-Election

MR. GUY VAN EEDEN, the only Afrikaner elected to the first Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was assigned in order to fight a by-election on his new policy of Partition. He stood as Federal Party candidate in the Kafue constituency of Northern Rhodesia, but was expelled from the ward at the beginning of this year because he insisted on continuing to advocate the division of the Federation into black and white areas, a conception diametrically opposed to the policy of the party and to the whole philosophy of federation. It would have been logical for him to appeal to the electorate at the close of his expedition in January, but the delay has given time for a considerable number of people who were known to be sympathetic to him and whose names were to be on the electoral roll to have their minds made up. That, plus the fact that Mr. van Eeden has a strong personal following in the constituency, especially among the considerable Afrikaner population, must increase his prospects of success. He is a shrewd counsellor and one of those who can get the votes of some people who resent

the decision of the Federal Government to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme before that on the Kafue.

Three-Cornered Contest Likely

MR. G. B. BECKETT, who will be the Federal Party candidate, is a very popular Northern Rhodesian farmer, who proved himself a successful Member for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia and a very loyal supporter of Sir Roy Welensky. He has been out of public life recently owing to a technical blunder in regard to his nomination at the general election. There could scarcely be a better Federal Party nominee, and it is certain that he will have the strong support of party leaders in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. It seems probable that Mr. Frank Derby, M.L.C. for Livingstone in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, will contest the vacancy on behalf of the Confederated Party. Whether that split of votes will favour Mr. Beckett or Mr. van Breda remains to be seen.

Nyasaland

BROADCASTS FROM SALISBURY cause continuing annoyance to many people in Nyasaland by the determined mispronunciation of the name of that Protectorate. There were, I know, repeated protests by listeners, and this newspaper has commented more than once on the mutilation of the name by speakers, especially those who reach large audiences by radio. Earlier this year the broadcasting station in Salisbury recognized the error which it had so stubbornly refused to correct, and for several weeks Nyasalanders had the pleasure of hearing the name of their country correctly rendered. Now there has been a reversion to the "abominable 'Nigh-assaland'," as it is put by a correspondent in that country, who tells me that his African friends (of whom courtesy is a distinguishing characteristic) are annoyed by this renewal of what they consider a gratuitous disservice. Every complaint which I had previously heard had come from Europeans, missionaries and officials prominent among them. That Africans should now be numbered among the critics is welcome news.

Governor at Fault

THE BROADCASTING AUTHORITIES in Salisbury may have been misled by one or more of the few men in responsible positions in Nyasaland who stubbornly adhere to the mispronunciation. Sir Geoffrey Colby, the Governor, is one of them; often, if not always, he disregards the correct, euphonious rendering (with the soft "y" sound, on which, for excellent linguistic reasons, Livingstone himself insisted). The Governor was obviously misled on the point years ago, and that error has had its unfortunate effect, for senior officials and mid-level chiefs using one rendering, even if it be incorrect, are scarcely likely to emphasize another for themselves. Was it their job, is not the job of men who have to think of their careers? So the bad work has gone on. A decision in this matter ought, of course, to be left to the broadcasting authorities. It took in with the Federal Cabinet — which ought to have heeded the advice of men knowing the Africans of Nyasaland and their languages. Officials in the field and missionaries and planters who are in daily touch with the Africans would be much more reliable witnesses than some of the officials in Zambia who have come from other parts of Africa.

Shocking Record

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, who is expected to be returned unopposed for the Ukwamba constituency in Kenya, has made a considerable impression on me as chairman of Nairobi County Council, and one who I have seen most of him in that capacity coming and

will quickly prove himself a good member of the Legislative Council — which, however, will miss Lady Foot Shaw. Keenly interested in all aspects of public affairs, she never spoke unless she had something to contribute to the debate, she was recognized on both sides of the House to have good judgment, and she had the merit of speaking briefly and incisively. However good a member Sir Charles Markham may become, it seems to me most regrettable that he should enter the Legislature without a contest. The excuse that there will be a general election a year hence would certainly not have succeeded in Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia. At the last election seven of the 14 European electoral areas in Kenya had no contest. It is a shocking record — unequalled, I should think, anywhere in the Empire. After I had written the above words I received from a well-known Kenyan a letter urging the need for another slage towards self-government. This apathy in electoral matters scarcely supports such a plea. I should have thought that responsible men in Kenya would have exerted all their influence to persuade two first-class candidates to enter the lists, and so test opinion on the doctrine of multi-racial partnership in government, the chief point at issue in a sorely distressed Colony.

Ward Broadcast Killed

A FORTNIGHT AGO this newspaper gave the exclusive news that the B.B.C. had arranged for the much criticized broadcast feature programme on Kenya prepared in the Colony by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ford (Lord and Lady Bangor) to be repeated three times in the General Overseas Service during the week ending July 10. The Joint East and Central African Board thereupon protested to Sir Ian Jacob, director-general of the B.B.C., who invited the chairman and a few colleagues to listen to the programme in its amended form. They went to the studio, and were extremely critical. I am now authorized by the B.B.C. to state that the broadcast will not be repeated. The original criticism in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the debate in the Legislative Council as a result of the leading articles in this newspaper, and the representations of the Joint Board have caused the B.B.C. to make this final decision — with evident reluctance. The incident should lead to greater circumspection in an organization which has been far too prone to present points of view which have shown bias against the European communities in East and Central Africa. No sensible person resents objective criticism; but objectivity has been badly lacking in some African programmes which have been widely advertised.

False Reports

IT IS ASTONISHING to read in the annual report of the Uganda Police for 1954 that of the 480 cases of arson reported no fewer than 466 were "found false and not proceeded with." The number of false reports in connexion with this one crime has more than doubled in the past five years. The Tanganyika Police report for last year shows that of 600 reported cases of arson 519 were found to be true. Convictions numbered 124; but in Uganda, after 68 cases had been transferred to African local government courts, only 59 of the remaining 246 cases were brought to court, and in only 34 were convictions obtained. It would seem that in Uganda an exaggerated zeal to report is allied with an anti-social reluctance to provide evidence.

There is much talk in the Ministries about African advancement, but none in the Ministry of Education. Department. I should have expected advancement to be there. — MR. J. B. MUEMBE, president of the Federation of Rhodesian African Teachers' Association.

Federal Finance Minister's Budget Speech

Further Points from Mr D. Macintyre's Address

WE have been working for some time on a unified Federal tariff and I would say tribute to the members of the Tariff Commission who devoted themselves ably and unstintingly to the arduous and difficult task. Many modifications have been made to their proposals, but this does not detract in any way from the value of the solid foundation which they laid. The Tariff Commission, and those who have since been responsible for the preparation of the tariff under the Union agreement, which materially modifies the tariff and consistently to keep before them the main objects:

(1) To ensure that the tariff does not discriminate under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(2) It had to be a necessary observance to the Congo Basin Treaties which leave the door open for the eventual inclusion of relevant areas of North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a regional preferential tariff.

(3) It had to be so devised that any accompanying trade agreement with the Union of South Africa would produce a structure of duties in the Federation not too dissimilar from that of the less developed territories of the two Rhodesias.

(4) It had to offer to worthwhile manufacturing production necessary to enable them to compete with the imported products of similar industries abroad.

(5) It had to provide the equitable revenue base and spread the burden of contribution as fairly as possible among the sections of the population of the Federal State.

Preferential Margins

The new tariff has done its duty as G.A.T.T. in that the preferential margins in favour of Commonwealth supplies are so greater than the margins previously given by one of the Rhodesias. Indeed, wherever possible the margin equates to an average of the customs margins in the two Rhodesias, weighted in accordance with the volume of imports into the two territories of a particular item. We have been most careful to do this wherever possible, and I do not think that we could have done any better.

Secondly, we have decided to minimize the impact of this new preferential tariff in the Congo Basin area by the introduction of a new column B in the column which contains the rate of duty applicable to products of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and the column applicable to the products of most new Commonwealth countries including members of G.A.T.T. and known as the "most favoured nation". This new column is column C in the tariff now before you, members.

We have further decided that not only shall this column apply to all imports into the conventional area, but also to the import into all parts of the Federation of certain products of the Colonies and all products of self-governing members of the Commonwealth except where special treatment is accorded to one of these nations by separate agreement. The introduction of this new column has meant that we have not been compelled to make the conventional area pay on all imports the duty applicable to the "most favoured nation" which would otherwise have been the case and which the Fiscal Commission envisaged would have to happen.

There are many items in the tariff, particularly in pig-iron, raw materials and foodstuffs, where we have been able to give the column C rate with the column B rate, that is to say with preferential United Kingdom rate. Where we have done this, the countries in the Congo Basin area have benefited considerably. I believe that our friends in Nyasaland will be very glad to hear that when they study the new tariff, and I also hope that they will be in mind to do so, that on the whole the new tariff will be very good for them, and more duty on imports than they would have to live with in the Congo Basin area, they very definitely will pay less duty on the products of any foreign country. Secondly, the duties before Federation on their duties were calculated on C.T. values, that is, in future they will be computed on the current domestic value in the country of origin, which can only mean a saving in duty compared with the previous system.

All things considered, and I begin with those who are in the Congo Basin area, I believe that the Congo Basin Treaties are being met in a very satisfactory manner.

Amendments have been made in this report which are contained in the weekly issue.

I consider that in practice we have done everything possible to minimize the effects. Moreover, should the treaties ever be abrogated, the structure of the tariff is such that the conventional area can readily enter the preferential field.

Existing Agreements between the two Rhodesias and the Union, which expire at midnight tonight, were essentially common union agreements. They envisaged free trade for nearly all trade between the territories concerned, and freedom being much more pronounced under the terms of the Northern Rhodesian agreement than under that between the Union and Southern Rhodesia. In both cases, however, loss of revenue to the two territories was occasioned by the substantial duty concessions made in respect of imports from the Union, was made up by what are known as fiscal payments, that is to say direct payments by the Government of the Union to the Government of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in relation to the value of the trade in favour of which these concessions were given. Thus we have had the position where the Union taxpayer was virtually subsidizing the Union exports to the Rhodesias, making it possible for the Union industrialists to compete with all comers.

Trade Agreement with South Africa

To a limited extent the same applied to the Rhodesian manufacturers selling to the Union. This was a position which could not continue after Federation. It was frowned upon by G.A.T.T. and by large sections of our own people. The members assumed that the arrangements would include a full customs union. It was the financial support of our industrialists because they were given a special position for their own goods in the Union. This was a position which the Government could not continue. It was a position which was not in accordance with the principles of G.A.T.T. and with the principles of a preferential trade agreement.

In other words, what the Union had to do in the absence of a trade agreement with the Union, would apply in their case to the Federation along with the exports of any other Commonwealth country. We were, however, able to offer them a reduced column C duty on commodities in which they are interested provided that such commodities did not have a worth of 25% and provided further that they made worthwhile contributions to the general commonwealth, striving to enter their markets. After a long battle we have succeeded in making an agreement on these lines.

Under this agreement the Union will pay the same rate as the United Kingdom on a wide range of goods, while on others the Union will give a preference of 10% over the United Kingdom rate. For example, where such goods are imported from the U.K. at 10% duty, goods from the Union will pay reduced rates of 9%. On the other hand, the Union has offered a free entry on a wide range of goods, which are of great importance to those countries, being cigarettes, which are taxed at an appropriate rate of 25%, and textiles which are taxed at a special preferential rate.

We did not get all we wanted from the Union and our industries, manufacturers and users of oil, textile manufacturers, will suffer a little accordingly. Nor, however, did the Union get all they wanted from our Union manufacturers, will have a harder task to deal with their competitors in Federal markets, and the persistent competition should have not too had an effect on the price of the consumer.

Protection for Local Industries

It is a fact that those who drafted the tariff had to take into account the fact that it was not possible to give adequate protection to our local industries. It is not the Federal Government's policy to protect any industry that comes along. The effect on the cost of living of an indiscriminate policy of this nature is too well known. We examine every case on its merits, and we are particularly sympathetic to an industry which is in trouble with unfair competition, especially competition which comes from the flooding of our markets by low cost goods from the overseas. The tariff has to implement this policy, and the protection given to industry has been on a selective basis. Moreover, industry will benefit by the fact that wherever possible raw materials and capital goods will enter the country at a duty free rate, while a host of other items, such as machinery and parts and accessories, of a type which are only a small part of the total cost of manufacture, will be taxed, and not be a heavy burden on the industry. It is a fact that wherever possible raw materials and capital goods will enter the country at a duty free rate, while a host of other items, such as machinery and parts and accessories, of a type which are only a small part of the total cost of manufacture, will be taxed, and not be a heavy burden on the industry. It is a fact that wherever possible raw materials and capital goods will enter the country at a duty free rate, while a host of other items, such as machinery and parts and accessories, of a type which are only a small part of the total cost of manufacture, will be taxed, and not be a heavy burden on the industry.

duty granted in the past to established industries.

Categories of duty-free piece goods used in the clothing industry will no longer be treated. While this will be a hardship to some extent those that they will recognize that this policy is in the long-term interests of the Federal textile industry as a whole. Those who import piece goods and export the finished products will be permitted a full drawback of duty provided that article is not exported to the Union. If it is exported to the Union the agreement permits us to grant drawback only to the extent of the U.K. duty. The clothing industry should take special heed of this. The article of exporting garments made from imported piece goods was our greatest stumbling-block in our negotiations with the Union, which not unnaturally resents entry through the back door of commodities, the direct entry into their country of which is either prohibited or subject to a penalty duty.

If the value of cloth imported by the Federation for the making of the garments and the value of the labour employed in the Federation for the making of the same garment together exceed 75% of the value of the finished article it may in future enter the Union duty free, but if its fiscal content, as it is called, is less than 75% the garment will pay the appropriate rate of duty on entry into the Union, less three-quarters of that rate. The fiscal content is more than 50% and less than that of that rate if the fiscal content is valued at between 25% and 50%. If the fiscal content there will be no duty imposed.

When speaking about the new agreement with the Union I said that old agreements were made possible by the structure of the fact that the Union taxpayer provided a direct subsidy through fiscal payments. These payments cease to accrue after today. They amounted to a sum figure of about £2m and I have to load the Federal consumer on a bill for that which he did not have to meet last year. This inevitably means an all-round increase in customs and excise duties, and it has been necessary to make substantial amendments to the Tariff Commission proposals so as to spread the burden fairly.

Duties on Imported Foodstuffs

Generally speaking, the effective rates of duty on imported food stuffs will be 9% or 10% throughout the Federation. Comparable rates under the old arrangements were between 6% and 10% on certain items in Southern Rhodesia. On the other hand, some items were free and in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland nearly all foodstuffs entered free of duty. The rates I now introduce should have little effect on the prices of products to the consumer, especially in view of the fact that the Union has now only 1% preference over the U.K. in the Rhodesias instead of the substantial preferences of the past. The U.K. rates have not been altered and competition should help to keep prices down.

In making effective rates in the Rhodesias will be against Union clothing and 10% against U.K. clothing. Formerly, Union clothing entered Northern Rhodesia free and Southern Rhodesia at 8%. On the other hand, the new U.K. rate will be a reduction of 2% to 4% in Nyasaland the rate will be 4% which is no more than was previously, and a rate of 2% which is less than that duty will be levied on the current market value and not the c.i.f. value.

In pursuance of this policy to protect local industry against unfair competition from the U.K. specific duties will continue to be applied throughout the whole Federal area on goods originating in India and Hong Kong. This will increase the price of these commodities, but not only does this affect the price of these commodities, but not only does this affect the quality of these products leaves very much to be desired. Textiles and hosiery will pay rates very much higher than the past. Moreover, as a special concession to the African population, hats, jeans and shirts will pay only 10% or 15% per square yard or over to the consumer from all commonwealth sources. This means that Nyasaland will pay this rate on all her imports of these items from whatever source. At the moment the rate is 30% per square yard. I have introduced a modest increase of footwear. Whereas footwear from the Union has been free in Northern Rhodesia and at 2% into Southern Rhodesia, it will now pay 9% duty from that source. But U.K. footwear will pay only 10% duty as before and competition between the Union and the U.K. should from the point of view of the consumer help to nullify the increase in duty. Footwear entering Nyasaland will pay 20% instead of 10% again effectively modified by the fact that the duty will be levied on domestic value and the fact that local producers should be able to supply a goodly portion of Nyasaland's needs. Such are modest increases.

Now I turn to those commodities on which I have sought to recover the bulk of the revenue lost as a result of the new arrangements with the Union. I have desired to increase the contribution of the motor car, petrol and the motor porter. The motor car is to be taxed on the value of the vehicle for road construction and maintenance which is a matter for Government. The motor porter duty on motor cars has been reserved for the contribution to territorial Governments. I

I am unable to touch it but I can levy a special oil duty and have decided to do so.

Diesel oil is becoming more and more used as a substitute for petrol in internal combustion engines, indeed there are already fairly large quantities which run on diesel oil. Hitherto diesel oil has been free of duty in the Rhodesias (except for furnace oil in Northern Rhodesia), but it has now to pay 4d. of duty per gallon in Nyasaland. With effect from tomorrow it will pay 3d. per gallon throughout the Federation. Similar duties will apply also to illuminating paraffin. We have, however, decided to exempt power paraffin from this duty. Diesel oil is exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and the cost to the producer price of motor oil in the Rhodesias is calculated with reference to costs of production I would have had to lose nearly all the revenue derived from power paraffin if I increased price subsidies. I expect the duty on diesel oil illuminating paraffin to bring in over £300,000 in revenue a full year.

I have also increased the duty on substituting oil. It will in future pay 4d. per gallon from "most favoured nation" sources and as numbers are aware, most of it comes from America. This doubles the existing rate in the Rhodesias but more or less halves the existing duty in Nyasaland. Tyres and tubes must also make their contribution. In future they will enter at 3d. per lb. This is an increase of about 50% in respect of motor vehicles and 6d. in respect of other vehicles.

Motor vehicles were an imposing article of 5% on tires and vans from the U.K. and 10% from the Union. Previously they entered free in the Rhodesias. This is a positive as well as a revenue-earning measure. We have a thriving body-building industry and we wish to give it every reasonable chance to develop.

Motor cars have presented a difficult problem because of the widely differing duties in the three territories. Nyasaland imposed a tax on horse-power whereas the Rhodesias relied on an ad valorem duty. We have decided to bring the distinction in the Southern Rhodesia tariff better in line with the family car and the mass-produced model. In doing so I am recognizing the fact that it is not a matter of necessity in the Federation, though I do not subscribe to the argument that a car should be either expensive or foreign. The present position in Southern Rhodesia is that cars with an f.o.b. value of 1735 or more pay a much higher rate of duty than those below that value. I consider that the dividing line is set too high and the differences in duties on either side of line too great.

I have accordingly decided that the lowest rate of duty shall apply to cars with a value for duty purposes not exceeding £500. Considered in terms of retail price, this will mean that the lower rate will apply to cars from the U.K. selling at less than about £750 to £800 at present. The duty on cheap cars from the U.K. will be 7% in the Rhodesias (which splits the difference between existing rates in Northern and Southern Rhodesia) and 5% if they come from the Union and 2% if they are any continental cars which qualify. The corresponding rate in Nyasaland will be 17 1/2%, which, when added to the current domestic value, will not be materially different from the present horse-power duty. Cars over the £500 mark pay duty purposes 22 1/2% if they come from the U.K., 22 1/2% if they come from the Union, and 30% if they come from the Continent. In Southern Rhodesia the rate was less than in Northern Rhodesia, but Nyasaland will pay 25% on expensive cars whatever their country of origin.

Luxury Articles

I have not imposed the sumptuary taxes on walters and perfume and make-up, but I have sought a level of duty which will not unduly embarrass them, not only from the point of view of the requirements and items associated with the necessities of life, but also from the range of household requirements associated with sporting and cultural pursuits which form an immediate layer between real necessities and obvious luxuries.

Of course, I must acquaint members with my proposals in respect of alcoholic drinks. Opinions may differ as to whether these should be classed with the intermediate layer or as luxuries. In considering the matter I have had to pay very careful attention to the law of diminishing returns which can so easily nullify any efforts to increase revenue in respect of the particular items. Indeed, had I been presenting this proposal six months ago I might have thought it expedient to increase the duties on spirits etc. This is because the first months of the new duties saw such a remarkable fall in the contribution that, notwithstanding a substantial decrease in the contribution in Southern Rhodesia last year, revenue was kept in line with the revenue before the duties were reduced. That it seems as if an increase in duty might reverse the process. But as the turn of the year has gathered on, I can only

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Colonial Questions Debated in House of Lords

Lord Milverton on the Battle for the Minds of Man

LORD MILVERTON spoke in the House of Lords last week on Colonial demands for self-government. He said that:

The Report on the Colonial Territories for 1954-55 (Command Paper 9488) starts with an impressive list of constitutional and political developments, followed by 50 pages on economic and financial developments, then by another 50 pages on social services. The order rather intrigues me. Although without the economic development, political progress is just a name and social services a dream. I think the order is right.

An able writer on Colonial affairs recently said: "The essence of the Colonial grievance is not economic. It is not that the British Government is in the Colonies and today is not merely busy but is passionately engaged in Colonial relationships. In this connexion it does not matter whether the Government are good or bad, if it is alien, and that in the modern context is what hurts."

I doubt the mass of the people are better off under British guidance, and no doubt they are likely to be better off for some time to come, but that is not the point. We are dealing with the pathology of wounded self-esteem, a resentment of inferior status by a small, educated minority.

Agitation and Alien Rule

This attitude is a direct result of our own teaching, of our own doctrines of liberty and self-government. The national movement in most Colonies is a direct creation of alien rule, and its cohesive force is really a craving to be rid of such rule rather than internal patriotism. The trouble is that agitation in these circumstances becomes a career for ability, and that is a bad nursery for would-be self-governing statesmen. A minority, ambitious for power, working in the economic discontents of the majority can paralyse the machinery of government. We have seen it in many places. If not given sufficient outlets, it will end by saboteging all government.

It is true that self-government means initially the handing over of authority by the administering Power from one majority to another majority. Generally speaking, the minority is the ablest and best educated, they can and do influence the ignorant masses. When India and Ceylon became independent they possessed a trained indigenous Civil Service, able to take over the strain of independent government, whereas in our Colonies that stage has clearly not been reached. Nonetheless, it is not possible to slow down the progress towards self-government in order to give it a better chance when it comes. On the one hand the United Nations continue to provide a world forum for public opinion hostile to the Colonial relationship, an opinion which is often ignorant and malicious as well.

In the early days of economic credentials of superior achievement, the disparity of technical skills and moral values between the European and, say, the African, suggested the idea of racial superiority, so that were at least partial environmental advantages in the first place become associated in the general mind with colour.

Disturbing forces were released by the two world wars. The Western European mind destroyed in Name even such of its own progress during that process. But much of the interest with which we are faced today was inevitable in any case, as a result of the clash between two different ways of life.

In African life, for instance, the individual is subordinated to the family and the tribal group. His loyalties were group loyalties. We are witnessing the full consequences of detribalization, industrialization, the cinema, the break-up of family life, and women from so many able-bodied men leaving their farms and working in mines and on plantations and farms, and the fluctuating value of money and

generally, the imposition of a money economy upon people bred in a subsistence economy retaining largely a barter background.

The Command Paper which we are considering has for its background this battle for the minds of men. If we can convince the Colonial peoples of the futility of our motives and the gentleness of our determination to help them to self-government at the earliest possible moment, then the battle will be won. But to achieve that a world of suspicion and mistrust has to be dispelled.

Vacuum for Evil Influences

It has been said that the phenomenon of opinion has sprung so far in the direction of economic values and materialistic aims that things of the spirit have escaped adequate attention leaving a vacuum dangerously available to evil influences. After all, man does not live by bread alone; and what if the price of the machine age is that there must be a stronger case for setting idle hands to work than our nation generation is willing to admit.

Our accepted policy seems to rest on the right of people to govern themselves if they wish, or, if not, responsibility being to mitigate as far as possible perhaps an actual slowing down or slackening of the pace and of principle in government. Democracy is founded upon belief in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the common citizen. It is a false assumption to make; and it is morally necessary to press it with conviction in all its aspects.

But if we are not to employ an indirect way of ever-increasing participation by the ordinary man in his own government, and the strong forces that break away from the controlling power, we also inevitably stimulate a Mafia class if that process is not reasonably gradual and the people not likely to be happy.

It is accepted policy, for all the Colonies which are big enough, either alone or grouped with others, and able to stand alone politically and economically should be invited to achieve that status as quickly as possible. Obviously there is no one answer to the question when or by what stages power should be transferred. It will vary, but the end is now assured. It is hoped, as a corollary, that all Colonies which achieve independence will elect, from motives of self-interest and good will, to remain members of the Commonwealth.

For the many other Colonies which are too small to look after themselves entirely, complete local self-government under British protection is assured, but as yet no closer association with the country has been envisaged. It is not easy to devise a closer relationship for these small minorities of the Commonwealth. It would seem a question of the wrong direction to add representation in an already overloaded House of Commons, whilst representation in this House would be an anomaly unless it were fitted into some reformed structure.

Claims for Independence

Much of the passion which supports these claims for independence is based on social slight and the imputation of social inferiority. Wherever there is no cultural basis for this imputation of inferiority it should, certainly slowly disappear before an enlightened public opinion.

The Colonial Office system is rapidly becoming outdated for all the bigger Colonies. Direction from London seems to me to give the worst of two worlds, there is no final authority on the spot and no strong consistent policy from London. The Whitehall system applied to the Colonies seems to mean bureaucratic government stimulated and opposed by fear of Parliamentary criticism.

The Colonial Civil Service is now to be known as the Overseas Civil Service. Beneath this change of name is hidden the fact that the days of the administrative service in the old sense are numbered. The need and demand for professional help will continue and may even grow, but the administrative officials of the old will be replaced by government officials, men and women. If self-government is to bring anything at all, there will be, perhaps for a long time, a diminished demand for the kind of doctors, engineers, and scientists of every kind, agricultural vegetarians and forest workers, and even lawyers. Yet there is no more reason why the administrative services should survive than the Indian Civil Service. It is an expensive mechanism, the number of thousands of the Service growing in India in the years past by 100,000. We have no pride of a friend association with the Commonwealth.

I think that we shall continue to have a failure of courage that we shall not be freed by the criticisms which are so frequent and so loud as to allow us to continue to have in our view whatever we are doing in a cause which is harmful to them.

"Plans have been approved for a training centre to be built when more funds are available on a site already reserved in Blantyre. At Lilwe, in the southern tip of Nyasaland, the South Africa General Mission has a primary school for 20 blind children, and a teacher for this school is being trained in England. The Dutch Reformed Church has recently established a school for the blind at Kibungu.

"Blind children from these two schools aroused extraordinary interest when they demonstrated Braille and handicrafts at an exhibition organized by the Nyasaland Society in Blantyre. In the words of a Press report:— 'The skill and happiness of these children was so impressive and unexpected that barriers had to be erected to control the enthusiasm of the crowd. These children, from their own villages, are conquering blindness and they claim not only the right to live and work amongst the blind, but something new and important in Africa.'

"There are at least 200 blind people in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Trachoma, in most areas affects at least a quarter of the population and in some districts attacks every member of the community. Onchocerciasis ('river blindness') is prevalent in parts of Kenya and Uganda, where the Governments are taking vigorous action to control this scourge. That both trachoma and onchocerciasis are of long standing is illustrated by the fact that the earliest European explorers were met by them. Speke's lake was temporarily named, probably in trachoma, and Burton was blinded by the simuliid fly.

"The ophthalmic survey financed by our Kenya Branch is now in its second year. Under the direction of Dr. R. D. Calcott, the travelling clinic has visited representative areas throughout the territory. The survey is not only to ascertain the extent and causes of blindness but also to stimulate interest in practical ways of preventing eye disease and to demonstrate modern methods of eye treatment. Close collaboration with the local medical and administrative staff has enabled the team to cover much ground in a short time.

Sight Restored to 300 Patients

"In 1954 it examined 5,600 adults and 15,000 school children, performed 1,355 operations, and restored sight to more than 300 patients. Hundreds of lectures and demonstrations were given in villages, schools, and community centres, and more than 100 potentially blind people of working age were registered. Dr. Calcott has estimated that at least 35,000 people in Kenya are blind, and has demonstrated that much of this blindness could be prevented by early and more effective treatment.

"Great interest attaches to the experiments now being made in East Africa to train blind people as peasant cultivators. In Malawi in Kenya and at Salaama in Uganda the first of a series of *Shamba Training Centres* has been named the *Yona Centre* in the Swahili word for an African smallholding. At each of the centres a group of blind men with their wives take a year's course of training in conditions which remain as closely as possible the life in an African village.

"Under the supervision of a trained African instructor, they learn to till their own plot and on a communal holding how without sight they can prepare their land, plant, tend and harvest their crops. Their wives undertake that part of the work of cultivation traditionally performed by women, so that the training when it returns home, can take its place as an active component of the life.

"If these experiments succeed they will set a new pattern for blind welfare not only for Africa but for many other undeveloped countries. The World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, at its Paris Assembly in 1954, drew international attention to the scheme as one of the most significant experiments in cooperative work for the blind.

"Our East African adviser, Mr. Alexander Mackay, travelled extensively during the year and was consulted on a great variety of questions by Governments and voluntary organizations. He was in charge for Sir Clitha Mackenzie to re-visit Kenya and Uganda last autumn to review the progress of the schemes on which he advised two years ago. He has now accepted a two-year appointment as executive officer of the Uganda Foundation for the Blind. Our regional adviser will concentrate on work for the blind in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

"Our Kenya Branch, shortly to be incorporated as an independent organization, has made impressive progress despite the emergency. In consultation with the branch and our regional adviser, the Salvation Army has reorganized its school for the blind at Thika, which will in future concentrate on a systematic eight-year course of primary education for 70 boys and 30 girls. The cost of the new wing for blind girls at Thika, £2,500 was met by the branch, which received generous contributions for this purpose from local residents. Amongst other plans are a vocational training centre and a day school established shortly near Nairobi and a day school and Shamba Training Centre staffed with teachers from Thika and Malindi.

"The Tanganyika Blind Welfare Committee has planned its first appeal for funds and is seeking Government collaboration in a scheme to establish primary schools, workshops and *Shamba* training centres.

"Meanwhile Captain Varley of the Church Army, with inadequate funds, improvised equipment and no trained staff, has built up a school for 25 blind boys. These children, many of whom come from famine-stricken villages, study the full range of primary school subjects in vernacular textbooks which they have themselves transcribed into Braille. Some have already become competent craftsmen. The Government, which last year opened a new eye clinic in Thika at Salaam, with provision for 30 in-patients, has now commissioned an ophthalmic survey, to ascertain the extent and causes of blindness in Tanganyika.

Vocational Training

"The Uganda Foundation for the Blind, now incorporated by ordinance, is making rapid progress with a vigorous programme of education, training and employment. At Kireka it is building at a cost of £1,700 its administrative headquarters and a vocational training centre where by the end of the year 20 blind craftsmen will be learning basketry, mat making, rope-making, brush-making, carpentry, leatherwork, pottery, and brick-making. The Salaama Estates have made available a 20-acre site on which the foundation is establishing at a capital cost of £1,500 a *Shamba Training Centre* for 20 blind farmers. Sir John Huxford, commanding officer of the project, wrote: 'In every way a situation of this kind is sound, and long-lasting. The proposed Salaama centre could not be bettered.'

"The foundation has contributed to the cost of a primary school for the blind now being established by the Order of St. Francis at Kamuli. An Eurasian and two African nuns from this order are now being trained in a school for the blind at Liverpool. The Verona Fathers, on their mission station at Gulu, are establishing a primary school and training centre for the blind, and a member of the staff has been specially trained in the U.K.

"Amongst the foundation's other plans are a series of eye clinics, campaigns, investigations and demonstrations throughout the Protectorate, a training course for blind teachers, for which an African domestic science teacher is shortly coming to England for training, and additional primary schools for the blind. When this programme is completed Uganda will have one of the most effective systems of blind welfare in Africa.

"The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society has appointed a special committee to promote work for the blind. A training centre in Zanzibar town a blind instructor teaches blind people to make baskets, brushes, and mats from locally grown palm fronds. Craftsmen visit blind people in their own homes, teaching them to start thatching material from dried coconut leaves. The possibility of establishing a school for the blind is being considered, and meanwhile blind children are encouraged to attend local primary schools where they learn to write, to make signs and learn handicrafts. A retired African teacher visits blind girls and women at the villages, teaching them planting, raffia work, and housework.

"The recently formed Central Welfare Committee is investigating the extent of blindness in British Somaliland. Conjunctivitis, trachoma, and untreated catarrh cause much blindness amongst the nomadic people, and an effort is being made by strip films and broadcasts to convince the tribesmen of the need for early treatment. A number of destitute blind persons, including some children, have now been admitted to a Government Centre in Berbera.

Air-Crash Inquiry

"GIVING EVIDENCE in an inquiry in Tanganyika Territory into the loss of a Dakota aircraft of East African Airways Corporation which crashed between Dar es Salaam and Nairobi with a loss of 20 lives on May 15, Mr. Thompson, an inspector of accidents in the Directorate of Civil Aviation, said that he considered the ground navigational aids in East Africa inadequate, and that more were being taken for their improvement. It had been proposed some months ago that lights between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam should be over Voi, but there had been insufficient money to place a beacon at Voi. Instead Tanga had been specified. Mr. Thompson's conclusion was that the aircraft had flown straight into Kilimanjaro after entering a cloud. He thought the cause of the disaster had been an error of navigation.

"The Czechoslovak Minister in Egypt has visited Khartoum to discuss a proposal that Czechoslovak Consulate Office should be opened in the Sudan.

Moral Claim of Somali People for Reunification

Lord Rennell Pleads for British Support at United Nations

THE AGREEMENT between the United Kingdom Government and the Ethiopian Government providing for the withdrawal of the British military administration from certain parts of Ethiopia bordering on the Somaliland Protectorate with effect from February 28 — a decision which actually implemented an engagement made with the Ethiopian Government as long ago as 1897 in an agreement which was negotiated by my father with the Emperor Menelik — has caused much trouble and disturbance in the minds of the Somali people.

What is commonly called the Horn of Africa, from the straits at the entrance to the Red Sea down to the Nile River is the only large area in the whole of Africa that appears to have a relatively homogeneous population. The people are largely of one religion — Moslems.

Unfortunately, since the European intervention in Africa, Somaliland like Caesar's Gaul, has been divided into three parts — between the Italian Somaliland Protectorate, the Italian Somali coast, and the portion virtually unadministered before the institution of the British military administration, usually called Ethiopian Somaliland.

The establishment of the British Protectorate happened not only with the consent but with the acclamation of the Somali. They have apparently been sufficiently happy under our Protectorate and rather loose administration to have welcomed with open arms the re-occupation of British Somaliland when it was reconquered from the British forces in 1941.

Under Our Administration

Since that time all the three Somali territories — British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, and Ethiopian Somaliland — were for many years administered under a British military administration over which I had the privilege of presiding. It was the first time in modern history that the whole of the Somali area in Africa and the whole of the Somali people had found themselves under one single administration. The British military administration of British Somaliland continued until the territory after the end of the war was handed back to the Colonial Office, at which time a repartition was once more made of the Somali areas and the Somali people.

The Italian Somali coast was handed back to the tutelage of Italy for a period which terminates in 1960. Ethiopian Somaliland remained under British military administration until it was handed over to Ethiopia this year, much against the wishes of the Somali people in that area, and of the Somali people generally.

The handing over of Ethiopian Somaliland implemented this year, as the outcome of what was known as the Rennell Rodd Agreement with the Emperor Menelik of 1897, was legally correct, although it took nearly 60 years to be implemented.

At the time that agreement was made there were circumstances of which most of us are today totally unaware. There was, notably, the French penetration from Jibuti westwards into Africa, of which the Marchand expedition from the West Coast to the Nile Valley was a relevant element. The Rennell Rodd Agreement, negotiated as a treaty of amity and commerce between the Ethiopian Empire and H.M. Government in this country, was designed to stop the French penetration through Ethiopia to the Nile, and in fact to stop a junction between an expedition, fitted out

ostensibly for botanical purposes by two Frenchmen, who left Jibuti in order to meet Marchand at Fashoda with arms and food. As the result of the failure of the French expedition to reach the Nile, the surrender of Marchand at Fashoda took place. There was therefore behind the agreement of 1897 a great deal more of importance to the Somali people than the settlement of a grazing dispute, as appeared in the treaty of amity and commerce.

An Expanding Race

The Somali people are an expanding race, and have been for generations. They have been expanding north, west, and south. Various efforts have been made by various people to contain them within their boundaries, but not very successfully. They are now expanding strangely enough for a nomadic people, extremely adaptable. The Somali camel trader, the Somali motor driver, pedlar, and merchant throughout the area of Eastern Africa, which runs approximately from East Sudan and Mombasa into the interior, has as the Ethiopian likes. He has also taken to the sea, and many Somalis are also serving in Her Majesty's Merchant Navy and the merchant navies of many other nations. It shows remarkable adaptability on the part of a land nomadic people that they should thus take to maritime life.

The handing over of what is an immense part of Somaliland, as the Somalis know it, and as those of us who have been out there know it, is not only a tragic redivision of Somaliland, but one which looks more likely to be perpetuated than anything involved in the handing over at the end of the war of the Italian Somali coast under tutelage of the United Nations for a period with a terminating date in 1960. It is therefore very unnatural that the Somalis have taken very great exception to the decision of H.M. Government to implement the 1897 Agreement and withdraw the surviving British administration and troops in Ethiopian Somaliland thereby depriving, so far as they can see, for ever, the cutting off of Ethiopian Somaliland, with its important grazing areas, from the rest of their lands.

Ethiopians and Somalis

Moreover, the Ethiopians and the Somalis have little in common. They have different religions, different ways of life, differences of outlook. There are other differences which I need not elaborate.

The protests made by the Somali people against the decision were made to H.M. Government in this country, without any effect, as the result of which lack of effect the Somali people in British Somaliland have now decided to send a delegation to the United Nations to make their case. I should like to think that their plea to the United Nations will receive the support of H.M. Government, so that we shall see in measurable time — say by 1960 — the prospect of a reunited Somaliland and the unification of an area of homogeneous population in the only large part of Africa where such conditions exist.

I regret very much that when the settlement was reached at the end of the war it was decided to allow the Italians to return to the Italian Somali coast, and I say this in all friendliness to my Italian friends, with whom I have become associated for the whole of my life, but in any way that I object to the Italians. What I object to is that this has created a redivision of the one homogeneous area in Africa.

That was done, admittedly, without any enthusiasm in this country. Indeed, the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, did his best to oppose the decision, which

* Being a report of Lord Rennell's speech in the House of Lords on July 5.

was taken out of his hands by people who knew a great deal less about Somaliland and the Somali people than we in this country do. Had it been necessary for political or any other reasons for the Italians to receive back under tutelage any part of their Colonial Empire, Eritrea was a much more obvious choice, being a country of mixed races, mixed religions, and mixed ways of life.

I regret very much that when the decision was reached at the end of the war it was reached without consultation with the people who knew Somaliland, and in complete disregard of the views of all those people who had ever been associated with British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, or Ethiopian Somaliland. But that harm done is remediable: the Italian tutelage can be brought to an end. The prospects of a return to the Somali people of the area which has now been handed over to Ethiopia are negligible, and consequently are a legitimate source of complaint by the Somali people.

Presented with Dignity

The behaviour of the Somali people in proffering their requests to H.M. Government and making their case has been marked by dignity and sobriety. There have been no threats, no rioting, and no shedding of blood. Above all, there has been no antagonism to ourselves.

They rightly say — having placed themselves under our protection voluntarily in the latter part of the last century, having through us had the benefit of commerce and their Somali brothers in what is known as Ethiopian Somaliland, having had the rights of grazing lands in the area from which they are now cut off — that they feel they ought to have had greater support from the people who have been looking after them and whom they would be happy to see continuing to look after them until they are able to look after themselves.

I hope that H.M. Government will do their best to support the moral claim of the Somali people for reunification of the Somalilands in the Horn of Africa and will do nothing to oppose it. I hope they will seek to carry out what has been our consistent policy elsewhere — to bring people to unity and peace and self-government. I sincerely hope that the Somali people will achieve this with the assistance of ourselves and perhaps of other nations, instead of being condemned to live under three separate régimes, which need never have happened had a sensible and statesmanlike view been adopted at the end of the war when they were administered by one authority, the breaking up of which we should have stopped.

Tribute to N. Rhodesian Initiative Building Society's Five-Year Achievements

MR. F. E. LUMB, chairman of the council of the Building Societies Association of the United Kingdom, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia at the invitation of the First Permanent Building Society, has paid warm tribute to it on several occasions since his return.

When addressing the annual meeting of the Midland Association of Building Societies Mr. Lumb said that the achievements in Northern Rhodesia in five years, starting from scratch, had been amazing. In that short time the society had attracted funds totalling £3½m., built the most magnificent commercial block in Lusaka, and mechanized its office work on more up-to-date lines than were customary in England. He expressed the opinion that it would not be long before the society's assets reached £10m.

Later Mr. Lumb told the South Eastern Counties Association of Building Societies that men in this country who thought themselves up to date in building society technique could learn a great deal from what had happened in Northern Rhodesia in the past five years.

Letter to the Editor

Immigration into Southern Rhodesia

Reply to Statement of Capricorn Society

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir: I strongly deprecate the statement by the Capricorn Africa Society, reported in your issue of May 19, that the society regards as an "open declaration of racial warfare" the statement by a Minister of the Southern Rhodesian Government urging "the largest possible European immigration as a means of restoring the European position by redressing the adverse balance in numbers between black and white."

There are possibly a score of reasons for advocating large-scale European immigration, ranging from "continuing the work of Rhodes" to "redemption of the human and capital resources of the Empire," as advocated by the Empire Migration Council. Some of them are directly aimed at adjusting the unbalance in numbers between white and black, but the effect of that would be far more to the advantage of the disadvantage of the black.

Everybody not politically denuded by the numbers of the blacks taking over the government of the country realizes that the best thing for the majority of blacks in the Federation would be for more whites to equal the blacks in numbers. It would improve the standing of the blacks in respect of wages, of standards of living, of welfare, and, in fact, of everything except the stigma of racially dominating the country by excessive numbers. One need only compare the position of the black country with that in any country where the whites are in numbers equal to, or surpass, the blacks in number to see that, say, the U.S.A., the Union, or other countries. Indeed, those Native leaders here who are able to rid themselves of the obsession of "political domination by votes," recognize that fact, and have recently expressed views in favour of larger white immigration.

For the Capricorn Africa Society to describe as an "open declaration of racial warfare" the policy that can confer greater benefits on the black than man any other that is in the field of practical politics today is, to say the least, fantastic in the highest degree, and completely out of touch with the realities of the situation in Africa.

Yours faithfully,

R. M. CLEVELAND
 Chairman

Salisbury, RHODESIAN IMMIGRATION INSTITUTE, Southern Rhodesia.

Highway Robbery in Eritrea

A PARTY OF BRITISH TRAVELLERS have been attacked by bandits in Eritrea and robbed of money and seasonal belongings worth £2500. On arrival in Nairobi they said that the Emperor Haile Selassie had sent them £430 in Addis Ababa. The travellers were on their way to Rhodesia from Britain.

About 75 miles from Asmara the converted bus was halted by a line of stones across the road, and about 12 men immediately opened fire.

Mrs. Mary Kaitis of Runcorn, Cheshire, told how she clung to her six-month-old boy and her 3½-year-old son for 45 minutes in a ditch while the bandits looted the bus. Robbers appeared at every point, grabbing, beating, and smashing everything, she said. Her husband, Mr. Albert Kaitis, a mine fitter at Stibam, Southern Rhodesia, was leading the party.

Mrs. Jenny Hill, another member of the party who was returning to Rhodesia with her daughter after a year's leave in Aberdeen, had a tug-of-war with a robber who tried to take her handbag. She let go when he snatched it from her.

Mr. B. Christie, of Asoka Green, Birmingham, who was going to Rhodesia for a holiday, lost everything but his typewriter and overcoat.

John Cullick, a 20-year-old apprentice fitter who was driving the bus when it was attacked, hit the head with a rifle.

The British Consul in Eritrea has made a claim on behalf of the party.

"Empire" In a Society's Name

Chairman's Address to Royal Empire Society

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society, spoke at the recent annual general meeting of proposals for a change of name. He said:

"The Royal Empire Society began in 1868 as the Colonial Society, and in 1869 received permission from Queen Victoria to add the prefix 'Royal', but the initials R.C.S. tended to confuse it with the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1870 the name was changed to the Royal Colonial Institute.

"During the Victorian era the word 'Empire' was freely used, the British Empire, the Indian Empire, the Colonial Empire, and the far-flung Empire were phrases in common parlance. About 1900 Canada became a Dominion and the word 'Empire' ceased still as a Colony, and the conception of the combined Empire was much affected by the new world war. So, after many years of discussion, the Royal Colonial Institute became the Royal Empire Society in 1928.

"Empire' comes from the Latin 'Imperium,' which meant originally military command, and then came to mean rule. In our case the word 'Empire' implied countries ruled from Whitehall; but now, of course, a large number of these countries are outside this category. Beginning in the middle of the 19th century, one by one they became ministers in their own house.

Balfour Committee's Definition

"At one of our discussion group meetings Mr. Amery made a very good speech about this, and quoted the main passage of the report of the Balfour Committee in 1926 which prepared the way for the Statute of Westminster in 1931. This is the extract, a little abbreviated. The position and mutual relation of the self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and the Dominions may be readily defined. They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"I might shortly say, in the words of the motto of the Free Foresters Cricket Club, that the Empire is 'United though united'.

"It has for many years been the accepted policy of all the political parties here that the Colonies should govern themselves as soon as they were capable of doing so. The growth of nationalism was accentuated by the last war, and control of their own affairs is gradually but quite rightly passing from Whitehall to the local people.

"The form of the old Empire is changing. We are, quite rightly again, not resisting the changes; we are helping it to change, and we must change with it. The Colonial Empire, so far as this term implies British territories not possessing responsible government, must in time be reduced to very small proportions.

"What has happened to the word 'Empire' in other connotations? The Royal style of King George VI at his Coronation was 'by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India', but when the Crown passed to our present Queen the Royal style was 'Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, Queen of this Realm and of her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith'.

"While the word 'Empire' still exists in such institutions as the Order of the British Empire and the British Empire Games, there have been changes in the official world. The Dominions Office has been changed to the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Conference of Overseas Prime Ministers is the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, and in official documents 'Commonwealth' has come into general use.

"Although there are not many Arabic-speaking countries in the Empire, it is interesting to know that the word in Arabic for 'Commonwealth' can be translated 'Binding up of the ropes' which is just what we are all striving for.

"I have an idea that the phrase 'Empire and Commonwealth or Commonwealth and Empire' may have originated with Sir Winston Churchill. But it was never intended that there should be two separate entities, and that 'Commonwealth' should apply to the Dominions (as they used to be called) and 'Empire' to those countries which came under the Colonial Office. Both names imply the same conception of free communities working together.

"This is the background from which we must consider the question of the name of this great society, of whose members about 8,000 are in the United Kingdom and 20,000 are scattered throughout the world.

Alternative Titles

"There is the possibility of no change, or the 'Royal Empire and Commonwealth Society' or the 'Royal Commonwealth and Empire Society'; or, shortly, the 'Royal Commonwealth Society'. Some members may wish to stick to 'Empire'; others may equally fervently wish to change; a few may say, 'Anyhow, what's in a name?'. Many of the younger generation, and certainly many of what we might call the younger people, prefer 'Commonwealth' to the word 'Empire'.
"In 1954 our branches were consulted on proposed changes in the charter, and we were given a list of 12 alternative titles, including the possibility of a change in name. There are eight home branches, and those taking part are content to leave it for the time being, numbered two; for 'Royal Empire and Commonwealth', two; for 'Royal Commonwealth and Empire', one; for either alternative provided 'Empire' is retained, two; for 'Royal Commonwealth', one.

"There are 14 overseas branches, and the results came out as follows: no change, seven; would accept 'Royal Empire and Commonwealth', two; desirable to add 'Commonwealth', one; 'Royal Commonwealth Society', one; no reply three.

"It will be seen that the majority of those who have replied which constitute a very large number of Fellows, have not been in favour of any change.

"The procedure necessary for a change in the charter is governed by the charter, which, being dated 1882 (and amended in 1922 and 1928), was drawn up at a time when the membership was almost entirely in this country and never envisaged an overseas membership so much larger than the United Kingdom membership. Under the charter any change made must be passed by a three-fourths majority of Fellows present and voting at the annual general meeting. It would then be ratified by Order-in-Council by which Her Majesty would signify her consent. That a three-fourths majority of the members present and voting at a meeting here is necessary would throw a great responsibility on an annual general meeting.

"The matter does not come up for decision but it should come up in the future, it is of the utmost importance that the decision should command the greatest measure of agreement among the society's membership all over the world. It is for this reason that I have set out the facts, so that individual Fellows can think it over."

Northern Rhodesian Budget Proposals Increased Government Spending

WHEN HE PRESENTED HIS BUDGET to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week, the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. M. C. Ballingall, said that it theme was "to think for the future." The total current expenditure proposed for 1955-56 was £13,938,000 and the estimated revenue was £14,027,000. No increase in taxation was proposed.

Revenue in the past year had exceeded the estimate largely on account of higher copper prices. An unanticipated surplus of £1.2m would be handed for future civil services purposes.

It was planned to increase expenditure this year on the judicial and police departments, the provincial administration, agriculture, veterinary, forestry, game and tactics and African education.

Mr. Ballingall said that the economic advantages of federation were already apparent in improved coal and rail services, both vital to the Copperbelt. The national wealth had increased from £16m in 1945 to £105m in 1954. More companies had been formed and building societies continued to expand. "Secondary industry expansion was far outstripping power supplies."

But Northern Rhodesia, he continued, was largely dependent on mining, and it was essential that agriculture be developed and mining be diversified. Increased prospects in copper were encouraging, but Government was keen to see the formation of the present high copper price pool. "We must have some form of protection against the price fluctuations."

East Africa High Commission Points from the Annual Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1954 of the East Africa High Commission (Colonial No. 316, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d.) is a 91-page document which summarizes the work of the inter-territorial services for which the High Commission is responsible. Last year is described as "a year of achievement, seldom spectacular but nevertheless substantial."

Freight traffic moved by East African Railways and Harbours amounted to 4.9m. tons, an increase of 4%; the tonnage of exports and imports handled at all East African ports was approximately 4m. tons. Railway revenue slightly exceeded £154m., the increase over the previous year being £2,650,000.

Commercial imports were £49.3m. into Kenya, Uganda, and almost £1m. into Tanganyika, and the imports on Government account were respectively £11.3m., £1.4m. and £4m. Uganda led in domestic imports at just over £404m., followed by Tanganyika at £361m. and Kenya at £201m.

Import duty collections were rather more than £141m., an increase of £2,334,700; Kenya's share was £6.9m., that of Tanganyika just over £41m., and that of Uganda nearly £3.6 m. Excise duty collections passed the £4m. mark.

Income Tax Funds

The Income Tax Department is responsible for the collection of revenue not merely in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, but also in Zanzibar and Aden. Collections almost reached £16m., compared with slightly over £14m. in 1953. Fraud investigation was greatly expanded; 81 cases settled during the year involved approximately £750,000 in tax. There are clear

indications in the report that the activities of the investigators are already improving the standard of accuracy of accounts and returns.

The East African Industrial Research Board continued four main lines of investigation—the production of coccolin concentrate from sisal waste, the utilization of wood producer gas for generating power in dual fuel engines, the improvement of processing methods in coffee-curing mills, and the processing of kyanite concentrate. Investigations were also conducted into such projects as the developing of phosphate fertilizers, household cleaners, and the commercial use of the insecticide DDT.

Postal services were expanded, and at the end of the year there were 441 post offices and postal agencies in East Africa, and increase of 16 within the year. The number of letters, postcards, and printed papers handled reached almost 100m., an increase of 3%.

The Literature Bureau published 20 books, including handbooks on the teaching of geography, history, and civics in African primary schools, an illustrated book on shopkeeping, and a book entitled "The Story of Kenya's Progress," published particularly for the education work in Mau Mau detention camps.

"Tazama"

There is still this reference to the Literature Bureau's 54th bulletin magazine "Tazama":

Designed to be a popular magazine and eventually to become self-supporting, it is produced by a firm of newspaper proprietors on behalf of the High Commission. In 1953 it had been agreed that there was evidence that in its original form "Tazama" would not achieve popularity and self-support, although recognized by all as an attractive and valuable addition to the reading material provided for African readers.

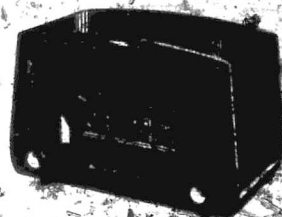
During the first experimental months following the change to a more sophisticated format the magazine met with some criticism, but responsible opinion, African and European, was strongly in support of the policy with regard to production detail. The result of perseverance was seen in a rise in circulation to about 18,000 weekly, and evidence pointing to a growing reader interest that the public welcomed "Tazama" as a magazine produced to meet their demand for a serious, interesting weekly paper containing photographs of local people and events, stories (mostly by African readers of the magazine), health and home articles, etc. Agreement was reached with the firm concerned for a progressive handing over of the paper during 1955."

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PERSONALIA

MR. I. SOMEN is the new Mayor of Nairobi. ALICE LADY BUTLER has gone to Kenya for about six months.

MR. S. A. WARDEN will sail tomorrow in the British India liner KENYA for Dar es Salaam.

LORD TEYNHAM has been appointed an additional director of Mitchell Cotts and Co.

MR. and MRS. R. E. KENDALL have left London last week to resume their residence in Nairobi.

MR. ANTHONY NUTTING M.P., gave a luncheon party last week for the ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London.

Six leading experts on rabies, including DR. HILARY KAPROWSKI, of the United States, will visit Kenya shortly.

Recent arrivals in London from Northern Rhodesia are: MRS. M. BROWN, MR. J. KING, and MR. G. W. KELLWELL.

MR. S. A. KASSIM, the recently-elected president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in London on a short visit.

The first Africans to be appointed second-class magistrates in Kenya are Messrs. MUSA LUSIOLA, S. O. JOSIAH, and E. D. JOSIAH.

THE REV. NELLE LANGRISH SMITH, an Australian missionary of the C.M.S. in Kenya, has been appointed Archdeacon of Nairobi.

In the new Portuguese Cabinet Dr. RAUL VENTURA is the Minister of Overseas Territories. He replaces Commander SARMENTO RODRIGUES.

SIR ELDRED MITCHELL arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory last week, and left yesterday for the Continent on his way back to Tanga.

SIR CHARLES and LADY PHILLIPS, of Dar es Salaam, have passed through London this week on their way to Canada for a visit of about five weeks.

MRS. R. BROWNE and MISS JUNE HOWARD, lately executive officer in the Nairobi office of the Voice of Kenya, have been married in that Colony.

SIR KNOX and LADY HELM have arrived on leave from the Sudan. They will be at the Old Rectory, Tewin, Hertfordshire, until the end of September.

MR. J. E. TURNER has been appointed to the board of Messrs. Hughes Ltd., in Nairobi, and has taken the office of general manager of the company.

MR. ERNEST BIGWOOD, lately Commissioner in Kenya for the Salvation Army, has returned to the International Headquarters in London as International Secretary for Asia and Africa.

MR. A. E. LENOX-BOYD, who paid a short visit to Cyprus last week-end, is the first Secretary of State for the Colonies who has ever visited the island while in office.

MR. T. G. GISBORNE, Secretary for External Affairs in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. GISBORNE, sailed last week in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. R. P. PRESTON has been re-elected chairman of the Marine Insurance Company, and Mr. E. A. H. MOSENTHAL has been re-elected deputy chairman.

MR. and MRS. MARSHALL CLARK have arrived in London for the marriage of their younger daughter to the HON. JOHN VERNON, son of Lord and Lady Vernon.

MR. A. G. THORNTON, of Bulawayo, is in Nyasaland to make a professional valuation of the township of Limbe. Last year he made a revaluation of Blantyre.

MISS LORNA HILES has arrived in London from Nairobi to take charge of the office of the Voice of Kenya in succession to MR. R. E. KENDALL WARD.

MR. JOHN RODGERS, M.P., who has shown keen interest in Imperial affairs, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Conservative Party's broadcasting committee.

MR. LLOYD V. STEERE, American Consul-General in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. STEERE have recently visited Northern Rhodesia as guests of the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson.

Two Rhodesians, Miss AVRIL BUSHALL and Miss JUNE MARSHALL, who are visiting the United Kingdom as guests of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund, were received last week by the Queen.

PRINCESS DOROTHY, the five-year-old daughter of the KABAKA OF BUGANDA, left London by air for Uganda on Monday, after four months' treatment in this country following an attack of poliomyelitis.

DR. A. A. ALDERDICE, medical superintendent of Mulago Hospital, Kampala, and MR. K. A. BEGG, chief architect of the Uganda Government, are visiting West Africa to study hospital construction there.

MR. JOHN MCGRATH, who served in The King's African Rifles and was afterwards in the Colonial Service in Kenya, left London Airport yesterday for Nairobi. He is now a free-lance journalist.

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A VACANCY WILL exist towards the end of 1955 for the above position. In addition to the normal duties of a labour officer, the position calls for a person of broad outlook and experience, willing and able to co-operate with the technical staff and to act as adviser to the management on all matters affecting labour and industrial relations with particular reference to the establishment and operation of the establishments and incentive scheme. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Accommodation, leave, etc., in accordance with company's standard scheme.

Applications which will be treated as strictly confidential should give particulars of current and past experience, age, marital status, education, and command of East African languages spoken, and should be addressed to: The General Manager, Nyanza Tea Estates, Ltd., P.O. Box 406, Jinja, Uganda.

PROFESSOR S. H. FRANKEL, one of the members of the East Africa Royal Commission, has been appointed a director of the Tiger Cuts and National Milling Co., Ltd.

MRS. MUKAMA OF MUYORTU, who was appointed a Knight Bachelor in the Birthday Honours, will leave Uganda tomorrow by air for London to attend an investiture. He will be accompanied by Mr. JOHN MUGONGU, a county chief.

THE VERY REV. ADAM K. OWIECKI has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Lubwa. The new bishop, a Pole, went to Northern Rhodesia nine years ago on his release from Dachau concentration camp, where he had been imprisoned for five years.

SIR ALEXANDER CARLIS, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR KEIR, PROFESSOR E. GIBLIN, and Mr. F. J. BULLOCK are due in Kenya at the beginning of next week for a visit of a month. They are to advise the Secretary of State on higher education in East Africa.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT has received the Queen's award for gallantry, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Lady Scott was also received.

DR. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Reader in Law in the University of London, is to speak on "The Legal Factor in a Modern Africa" at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 11.30 p.m. of July 15. COLONEL CHARLES PINSONO will preside.

LADY KENNEDY will today present to the Queen seven married ladies and 22 debutantes from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Among them are Miss CHITVAN CLAY, Miss SHARLEY DYKES, Miss ELIZABETH MURPHY, Miss ELIZABETH ROSKOPF and Miss SUSAN SEY.

SERGEANT D. HOLLINGWORTH, of the British South Africa Police, won the Daily Telegraph competition at Bisley on Tuesday after a tie shoot. He was third, after another shoot in the Clement Smith competition, which was won by Mr. G. B. HESOM, of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya, and MRS. VASEY will sail from Mombasa in mid-August for England. After spending a week or 10 days in London, Mr. Vasey will fly back to Nairobi. The voyage will be his holiday this year.

MISS DIANA LIVINGSTONE-BRUCE, a great-granddaughter of David Livingstone, is visiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as the guest of the Government in connection with the Livingstone centenary celebrations. Her father, MR. A. LIVINGSTONE-BRUCE, farmed in Nyasaland from 1908 to 1912.

MR. J. S. BEVAN, deputy managing director of the Union-Castle Line, SIR NICHOLAS CLAYTON, vice-chairman of the Clan Line, and MR. ST. MOOK, of the Holland-Africa Line, are leaving this week for South Africa at the invitation of the Union Government to negotiate a new agreement in regard to shipping freights.

Obituary

Major A. W. Dewar Jones

Mrs. A. W. DEWAR JONES, an individual of wit and originality, who did much to brighten Kenya journalism, has died in Nairobi at the age of 74. A soldier and then a member of the Consular Service before he took to writing, he was perhaps the most colourful of Colonial journalists. His contributions to the Press were enjoyed even by those who strongly disagreed with his views. He was connected with the Kenya Weekly News in its early life, but most of his work appeared in the Nairobi Sunday Post. He was a competent theatrical critic, and a good amateur actor, but he seldom played on East African stages. For a period he did much broadcasting.

Mrs. Helen Mangwende

GROUP CAPTAIN P. S. FOSS has written in The Times—

Word has just come of the passing of Mrs. Helen Mangwende, of Mrewa, Southern Rhodesia, a very great lady of Africa. She was the wife of Chief Mangwende, the father and leader of 50,000 people, and she and her husband endeared themselves to many hundreds of people in this country and across Europe when they travelled to the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux, Switzerland, last year. Mrs. Mangwende played an important part when Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret visited Southern Rhodesia in 1953 in making them welcome among the Mrewa people.

"Her command of English, her delightfully natural charm of manner, and her sense of mission for her people made her a remarkable asset to her husband. Her vision and her dedication were to bridge the gulf between races, giving an ideology of unity to her people.

The funeral service of June 22, conducted by the Most Rev. G. F. Paget, Archbishop of Central Africa, illustrated this quality of her life and her influence. Among the representatives of all the races of Southern Rhodesia there was present Mrs. Garfield Todd, the wife of the Prime Minister. At the chief's request two Europeans joined with four Africans as pall-bearers.

"She was still a young woman, but her strength and memory will linger long not only here among the people of Mrewa but also among the many of every race who had the privilege of meeting her and learning what a great African lady can be."

Lady Kennedy's Tribute

LADY KENNEDY writes—

Helen Mangwende was indeed a great African lady. She was charming and gay, wise and dignified, with a natural dignity, a quick, sensitive sympathy, a delicious sense of humour, and a power of leadership unusual in an African woman. Above all, she was a great Christian, born of the holy and humble of life, and her life was made radiant by her faith.

When she visited Chief Mangwende she was entranced by the primitive conditions and the ideal in which the women of the Mrewa Native reserve were content to live and bring up their children. She realized that no amount of schools and book-learning would help the African people to grow to civilization while their home life was so primitive and their women so backward, so she asked the Chief of the Native Commission's wife, under whose direction she was invited. The few women Helen could persuade to help were taught the elements of sewing and hygiene, took for a child each with a little act of singing through in for a song.

Soon the Native Commissioner and his wife transferred to another part of the country, but Helen continued her work, and in a remarkably short time many hundreds of women in the reserve belonged to clubs, and the training of the most intelligent of the women to run their clubs under her guidance. She never forgot that as the wife of the chief she had an example to set to her husband's people, and this she continued to do until she died. Her people and the women should think club membership might enable them to meet this traditional duty.

"Many clubs were started by white women and supported by white women, but it is to be noted that the wife of her work depended on the active support of the husband, and she sought their help directly and indirectly. Indeed, this cooperation of the women of Mrewa in Southern Rhodesia seems to me one of the finest examples of partnership which is the cornerstone of the modern world."

All that could have been done is possible enough if it had been done, but it was not done. Helen was a very wise and quite content that the credit for what was always her vision should go to others, which, in fact, it did. There was a warm earnestness about her, a sense of urgency about her, a sense of making a difference, and she had a beautiful adventure. It was her dream to see the formation of African women's clubs, and she was supported by her European friends. This was realized about two years ago.

Royal Commission's Report Need for African Middle Class

MUCH DEPENDS on the emergence of a responsible African middle class who can meet other races on equal terms. The appearance of an indigenous literature, which is at present virtually non-existent in East Africa, may serve to heighten the consciousness of identity of interest among the most advanced groups by discussing the problems and ideas which they share. The first duty of Governments is to create the conditions which make development of a community of this kind possible.

The first step in the formation of a healthy urban society is the growth of a settled urban population whose loyalties are directed towards their town rather than to their areas of origin. This growth, which means that Africans must abandon their traditional life in the countryside, depends on the expansion of both the agricultural and the industrial sectors of the economy of the territory. Only as a result of such an expansion can wages begin to rise to a level which will support family life in the towns.

The process will therefore be a gradual one, and it cannot be expected that any stabilization of members of the lowest income groups can be brought about in a short space of time. Every effort must, on the other hand, be made to create conditions favourable to it. When these measures have been taken, much will depend on whether the Africans themselves join with the other races to develop new urban communities by their joint efforts, whether they will continue to look backward to the customary societies from which they have come.

Effects of High Land Values

The population densities in East African towns are not very high. The Nairobi overall density in 1948 was 4.8 persons to the acre. That of Birmingham in 1941 was approximately 20 persons to the acre. However, considerable economic difficulties stand in the way of more intensive use of the land within town boundaries. Land values have risen considerably. The lease of a plot of approximately 1/2 acre in the centre of Mombasa which expires in 2011, for example, was sold in 1951 for £25,000. An economic return from high-cost land can be achieved only by high density development, i.e. by building upwards, which in turn necessitates such services as water, drainage and sanitation. Such development may be desirable in certain areas, but it cannot alone provide an answer to the need for housing of those who cannot afford to pay for such expensive accommodation.

Whereas urban growth in the United Kingdom and elsewhere has been on the whole a spontaneous process which by the administrative measures of the Government has been enlarged after a new area has become organized, in East Africa it has been a process of rolling up the African population in the towns of urban communities which have been built for the benefit of the European. This means that any other single factor, be it the growth of a settled African population able to regard the towns with pride as places where they belong. Instead, they look upon them as places where a foreign alien class from which they are excluded. Land tenure is the key to much of this problem, and it must therefore be put on a basis which will be common to all races, equal opportunities for both the acquisition of land and also allow for the healthy growth of the urban population.

The African who owns his land is not to be despised when he can be shown, and experience elsewhere in Africa suggests that, prior to the ownership of land by the African, the possibility of large-scale indigenous development in terms of self-equipped factories, workshops and other enterprises is almost impossible.

African towns, like the rural areas, are suffering a steady exodus of population to the cities. As in other territories where a similar process has been carried out, it should be accompanied by a settlement of plot boundaries in order to make possible the orderly development of the area. Such recognition of boundaries would also facilitate the acquisition of land in the urban areas when it is necessary for new layouts, such as those required by the need for a proper basis for fair and equitable competition in the market place.

The willingness of Africans who are secure in the possession of their land to lease to other Africans is noted in paragraph 68. It is probable that opportunities for investment in the leasing of such land rather than its outright sale, and leasing

should therefore be encouraged as a first step. Eventually land ownership may be given an unrestricted right of disposal of their land.

Rents and Subsidies

Current rent of a bed-space in a municipal housing estate in Kenya is subsidized by 7s. a month and a two-roomed house by 3s. a month. The vast sums which would be needed to solve the housing problem by the provision of Government housing for renting are demonstrated by the following example. If it is accepted that the average subsidy on a bed-space is 7s. a month and that the shortage is of 20,000 bed-spaces, the annual cost of the subsidies which would be required to make up the shortages in Nairobi alone would be £84,000. If it is assumed that the cost would be £294,000 for the whole of Kenya in 70,000 two-roomed houses a month, it translated into terms of one-roomed houses it would be over £14m. a year. A two-roomed house is inadequate for the needs of an African family. The figure does not in any case take into account future population increases. That no solution can be found through these means is a fact appreciated.

Experience in United States towns has made it clear that individual through Government agency suggests that if large sums of money are put into the hands of local building societies, co-operatives and housing trusts, and if the building societies, they may succeed neither in completing their loans nor in repaying the principal and interest on the loan. The failure to do so and the consequent foreclosure of the loan leads to an irrational picture of investment for the Government. The difficulties are increased by the lack of competent and trustworthy building contractors. The only practical way of overcoming these difficulties are (a) for the lending agencies to pay the contractors on completion of the work; (b) for instalments of the loan to be paid only if each stage of construction has been successfully completed and approved. The cost of these two methods of financing housing is far too high at present to be applied to the vast majority of workers. It is suggested that the Government should campaign to a point at which outside world cost more than the total monthly wages of many unskilled workers.

Costs from Employers Underscored

The suggestion has been made that employers should be made to pay a cost for each employee to the local housing authority on the Southern Rhodesian model. This might be equitable where the majority of African workers live in housing provided by a Government agency. Where, as in East Africa, the vast part of the employees are housed in Government housing, they would receive an allowance from the Government which would in housing privately owned would not receive such an allowance would be an equitable form of indirect taxation which would fall on a section of the community only.

This is a solution to the housing problem is to be found in increasing the obligation of the employer regarding housing. Higher employer contributions towards housing their employees have been limited either to building quarters for their labour or to including a rental element in wages. There are a number of other ways in which employers can help their labour build their own homes, (a) by making loans to them of not more than the value of 12 months' basic wages; (b) by helping in the construction of their houses by building plans, by providing skilled work such as carpentry, plumbing and by transporting materials; (c) by providing materials; and (d) by granting their employees paid leave to build houses.

But we gained the impression that few employers are sufficiently interested in the lives of their workers outside working hours to study the conditions in which they live. To make such measures effective the employers must have a thorough knowledge of the way of life and problems of their workpeople, and we recommended that larger employers should set up housing committees to help their employees to obtain better houses or to improve the houses in which they are living at present.

(To be continued)

Operation Shakespeare

A 47-YEAR-OLD RHODESIAN at Oxford University has been fined £20 at Southampton for attempting to evade the duty on 240 cigarettes on March 16 and for a similar offence between February 1 and March 16. Prosecuting counsel said that accused cut out the centre of an omnibus volume of Shakespeare's works and sent it to his family in Sussex to be filled with cigarettes and posted back to him. "Operation Shakespeare" has succeeded once, but on the second occasion the book was intercepted by the customs.

Being further extracts from the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission (Cm. 9475, H.M. Stationery Office, 12s. 6d.).

British Colonial Territories

Points from Annual Report

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT entitled "The Colonial Territories, 1954-55" has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is a document of nearly 200 pages (Cmd. 9489, H.M. Stationery Office, 6s.).

It summarizes constitutional, administrative, economic, social, research, and other developments throughout the Colonial Empire. From it the following passages are taken:—

Uganda.—"On May 1 the Uganda National Congress called a trade boycott in protest against the Uganda Deportation Ordinance under which a newspaper had lately been proscribed in the Northern Province, the boycott gained momentum as it became coupled with the campaign for the return of Kabaka Mutesa II, and before the end of the month had led to a sharp drop in purchases of imported goods, to instances of intimidation and looting, and to a general increase in political tension in Buganda. A state of emergency was therefore declared in Buganda."

On May 23 two members of the executive committee of the Arab Association were convicted in June on charges of publishing seditious articles in their newspaper at Faisal; the editor was fined and publication of the newspaper was prohibited for one year. The Arab members then withdrew from the Legislative Council and its committees and the Arab Association presented a demand for far-reaching political changes. This was not acceptable to the Government, but conversations between the British Resident and political leaders are in progress."

Trouble in Kenya

Kenya.—"The only disturbance of any consequence during the period occurred on May 20 when about 700 African women assembled at the district commissioner's office in Lusaka and asked for an alteration of the law to permit them to brew beer. They were told that the law could only be altered by the Legislature, and that their request could not be immediately granted. The crowd eventually had to be dispersed by the police, and arrests were made."

Coffee.—"The main buyers of East African coffee were in 1953 figures in brackets: United Kingdom, 30% (31% U.S.A., 48% (8%); West Germany, 23% (13%); South Africa, 9% (2%); Italy, 6% (7%). Prices remained very high during the first half of 1954; some Kenya arabica coffee was sold for as much as £800 a ton. In August there was a break in world prices, and by March they were averaging about £90 for arabica and £245 for robusta."

Rice.—"A complete aerial reconnaissance survey has been carried out in Tanganyika in four of the principal areas selected as suitable for large-scale rice production, namely, the Rufu River basin, and the Luengwa, Kihurio and Kilombero valleys. The most suitable areas for pilot and development schemes are being selected and surveyed in detail on the ground. In Zanzibar, drought conditions affected the experiments in mechanized rice growing, and it was not possible to assess fully the economic effects of mechanization. These investigations are continuing."

Cotton.—"Favourable weather, and increased acreages under cotton in Uganda resulted in a new record there. The variety 547 is now being grown throughout the Eastern and Southern Provinces. Elsewhere BP52 was continued, except in the Sudan, where a blacker, resistant strain of BP52 was planted. Yields were again increased for the 1954-55 crop, but, owing to unfavourable weather, production will be greatly below last season's. Growers have been paid 61 cents (732d.) per lb. of cotton for the 1954-55 crop, an increase of 10 cents (12d.) on the previous season. The Uganda Government hopes by the end of the season to produce 300,000 bales a year. The production has been hampered with severe drought-producing countries, mainly Brazil and Tanganyika, and the Government has never less than 100,000 tons of cotton."

Pyrethrum.—"The Kenya pyrethrum crop in 1955 was 2,400 tons, 200 tons more than the previous year. The Pyrethrum Board is establishing chemical and biological laboratories in Nairobi to provide facilities for increased research work in Tobacco."

Tobacco.—"Smaller acreages in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika resulted in reduced production. Total sales fell to 10.16, as against 10.3m. lb. in 1953. Total sales of Northern Rhodesia tobacco at the 1954 auctions amounted to 3.2m. lb., or 1.1m. lb. less than in 1953. The reduction was mainly in sun-dried leaf, which at 3.3m. lb. were little over half the record figure of the previous year. Sales of fire-cured leaf showed little change, but fire-cured (4.3m. lb.) and Burley (5.9m. lb.) both reached record levels. The average price received for Burley was 7.1d. per lb., or 4.4d. more than the previous season. Prices for other types remained substantially unchanged. Although expanded production is possible in Northern Rhodesia, foreign demand for fire-cured leaf is limited, and is likely to be the most important factor determining level of output. Tobacco export tax was removed on April 1."

Advances in

Forestry.—"An advance in the work made in the development of a new statistical technique for the purpose of determining the percentage enumeration of sampling of forest. Uganda has also been successful in the killing of 'weed' trees by spraying with a hormone preparation instead of the toxic sodium arsenite. **Production.**—"In Northern Rhodesia in 1954 amounted to 378,609 tons, valued at £91m., compared with 362,581 tons, valued at £90m., in 1953. It is estimated that the Rhodesian Copperbelt contains in mines under production under development, or not yet developed reserves totalling a maximum of 700m. tons of ore capable of yielding at least 15m. tons of copper, prospecting on a scale commensurate with that of the tin-tungsten reserves in now a large area of the Congo, which contains 33,000,000 tons of copper."

Cement.—"The volume of production in Kenya is now running almost at maximum capacity and the quality of the cement produced is considered to be superior to imported cement. It is hoped that Farsoro will be able to supply the whole of Uganda's requirements and eventually also develop a valuable export market in the Belgian Congo."

New Industries.—"Among the new secondary industries established in Kenya during the year are the manufacture of floor polish, patent medicines, cosmetics, and distillers. At Farganyika an electrically-operated mill was set up capable of producing from scrap metal some 200 tons of round and flat iron bars per month for building."

Trade Unions.—"In one or two territories the progress of the trade union movement was unfortunately affected by general unrest. In Kenya the movement has not means been firmly established at the outbreak of the emergency, and it was inevitable that a number of people within it, concerned with the unions should become infected elements who even they were found, and the Kenya Government has been faced with the difficult task of preventing Mau Mau infiltration into the movement while at the same time helping it to find its feet. The Labour Department is concentrating on this task, and the I.C.S. T.U. has posted a representative in Kenya to assist and advise the trade union during this difficult period."

No Political Union with Egypt

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said when he recently visited Rufaa: "I can see that you all want a fully independent Sudan. We wish our young people completely independent and fully sovereign Sudan. There shall be no political union between us and the Egyptians, but there shall be a whole-hearted brotherly union between two free and friendly nations. The Sudan will become a republic, with its President, Parliament, Cabinet and Army. We hope that Egypt will have the same, that the Sudan will become master of herself, and similarly Egypt. We welcome a hearty relation which brings the people of the two countries together, but no more."

"Our doctor now in Leopoldville strongly disagreed with the contention that Africans cannot take responsibility. He felt that these assistants in his operating theatre were Africans whom he had trained, and that they had never made a mistake during his eight-year practice there." Miss Pamela M. White, in a "Calling Rhodesia and Tanganyika" broadcast.

Parliament

Directorships and Colonial Portfolios

Secondary Education in Nyasaland

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS recently MR. SORSENSEN asked how far the Secretary of State must resign business directorships held in all Colonial territories, what exemptions were permitted in particular cases, and for what reasons.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "On the approach of ministerial systems in Colonial territories it has been the practice over a number of years to draw the attention of non-official members to the rules and customs which govern ministerial conduct in the United Kingdom. In general, ministers are expected to invest themselves for the period of their office of business interests which might conflict with their public responsibilities. Government may in their discretion, subject to the public interest, waive these requirements for shorter or longer periods."

MR. BENN asked why the Colonial Film Unit was disbanded, what annual savings were expected as a result, what consultations were held with Colonial Governments before the decision was reached, and whether, in view of the importance of the work of the unit, the Minister would make a Colonial Development and Welfare grant so that the work could be continued.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Colonial Film Unit was disbanded largely owing to the success of its own pioneering work in stimulating the development of local film units. It was the need for the advisory and training services of a central unit in London had greatly diminished. Colonial Governments were fully consulted. Expenditure from C.D. & W. funds for the last full year's operation of the unit was £9,299. To assist those Governments still requiring technical advice on film matters the services have been retained in the Colonial Office of Mr. William Sellers, the former head of the unit. I am glad to take this opportunity of paying a warm tribute to the work of the unit under the direction of Mr. Sellers in pioneering the development of local film production in the Colonies."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State what steps he was taking to develop advanced work in Nyasaland secondary schools in view of the fact that at present African students were forced to leave the Protectorate to take their higher school certificate course in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Nyasaland Government intend to extend the secondary school at Dedza over the next few years so that it may cater for about 290 pupils including a sixth form of about 100 pupils, taking a two-year course leading to higher school certificates or advanced level general certificates of education. Assistance from C.D. & W. funds towards the cost of the extensions has been approved in principle."

MR. JOHNSON: "Will the Minister appraise this as quickly as possible? He may know as well as I do that at the moment the Nyasalanders feel keenly that what is good enough for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia should be good enough for them; and the quicker they get their sixth forms and higher education the better."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am anxious to establish and maintain in the minds of the people of Nyasaland the recognition of their equal importance as well as their equal education. It is only planned to increase the number of pupils to be taken at a new secondary school, according to the 1950 population of Northern Province, and to provide the necessary approval in principle to the spending of C.D. & W. money on this project."

MR. JOHNSON asked why the Kota Kota Producers Co-operative Society in Nyasaland had been converted into a company as a result of official action, in view of the opposition of African members to that change.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kota Kota Society was formed in 1939 as an unregistered co-operative society. In the absence of co-operative societies legislation, which was not passed until 1946, the society was converted into a limited company in 1942 and its status has remained unchanged since then. The members of the society were entirely in favour of the change."

African Trust Land

MR. JOHNSON asked what area of African trust land in Nyasaland had been transferred into public land since October, 1951, and how much of that had been used for the settlement of European immigrants.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Since October, 1951, a total of 38,387 acres of African trust land has been declared to be public land under Section 2 of the Nyasaland (African Trust Land) Order in Council, 1950. Of this area approximately 16,000 acres have been acquired for agricultural and veterinary purposes, including Government maize farms, 12,600 acres of forestry and catchment, and 8,800 acres for townships, administrative headquarters and other similar purposes. None of the land has been used for the settlement of European immigrants."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he was taking to ensure that Portuguese Africans illegally crossing the Mozambique border into Nyasaland were not allowed to settle as squatters.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the Southern Province of Nyasaland all Native authorities and district councils have made rules under the Native Authority Ordinance prohibiting any alien African from settling in their area without the written permission of the district commissioner. In addition, rules made under the Native Tax Ordinance last November make immigrant Africans liable for tax and require them to register their names with the district commissioner or Native authority in whose area they are living."

"As the jurisdiction of Native authorities does not extend to private estates, the Government hopes to effect some measure of control on these by amending the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance to prevent immigrant Africans from acquiring status as resident Africans. The effectiveness of such control measures must of course depend on the active co-operation of the African population itself."

MR. J. HALL asked what steps were being taken by the Nyasaland Government to deal with the increasing number of tribal killings, and what increase in tribal clashes had taken place since implementation of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

MR. BENN replied: "There has been no increase in the number of tribal killings in Somaliland recently, and the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954 has not led to any increase in the number of deaths in tribal feuds. The Protectorate Government has been endeavouring for some time to stop tribal fighting. It prefers, wherever possible, to punish individuals who are responsible rather than to resort to collective punishment. But in the absence of support for its efforts to fix individual responsibility, it has been obliged to make it clear that it will take action against leaders of tribes responsible, and will if necessary use its powers to impose collective fines."

MR. BENN inquired to what extent H.M. Government was still bound by the provisions of the Congo Basin Treaties and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye with regard to the sale of spirits to Africans, in what territories the prohibition applied, and what steps were being taken to enforce the

Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOMBASA

Hindini Street (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA

Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

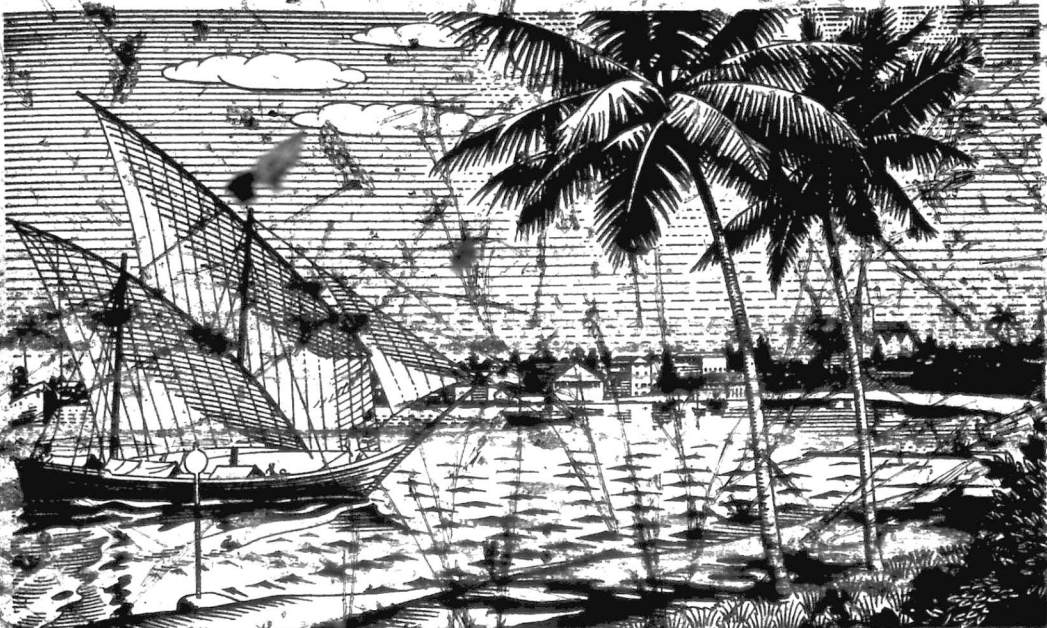
Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, EAST AFRICA
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 126-27 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information can be obtained from East African Airways Corporation, 317a Market House, Bank Street, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



DAR-ES-SALAAM

The name Dar-es-Salaam means 'Harbour of Peace' and at first sight the laid-back city bordered by golden sands and fringed with palm trees appears fully to deserve this romantic description. But in spite of its romantic appearance, Dar-es-Salaam is a busy and thriving port, through which passes the greater part of the commerce of Tanganyika Territory.

It was the Arab Seyyid Maud Bin Said of Zanzibar who laid the foundations of the town in 1826. His plan was to establish a place of refuge for himself on the African mainland to which he could resort if political events in his native island took an ominous turn. His scheme, however, made little progress owing to wholesale desertions by the slaves whom he imported to work on the project, and was not until the twentieth century that Dar-es-Salaam reached its present prominence.



Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Tanganyika are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

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Terrorists' Land Confiscated Two "Generals" Killed

THE SURRENDER TERMS offered to the Mau Mau terrorists on January 18 were withdrawn at midnight on July 10, by which time the total of surrenders was officially stated to have been 959, including 60 during the weekend. One terrorist surrendered at the office of the district commissioner in Nairobi on Saturday.

The land of all known terrorists who failed to take advantage of the surrender terms will now be confiscated, and military operations are to be intensified in the Aberdare and Mount Kenya forests. It is believed that about 3,000 gangsters remain.

That they have been sharply divided over the surrender offer now seems certain. Some have given the word, and some have said that those who were found to possess the surrender leaflets had been killed. Troops have recently found the bodies of some gangsters who had evidently been killed by their fellows.

Two terrorist "generals," Haraka and Mwanyoki Wangombe, were killed by Kikuyu and Embu guards near Port Hall at the beginning of this week. "General" Kema Wabaya surrendered with members of his gang.

Troops and police rounded up thousands of Africans in Nairobi and Kiambu on Monday for screening.

Orders were issued that day confiscating the land of named Mau Mau leaders and organizers.

Operation "Gimlet," which started on May 21 and ended on June 10, accounted for 118 terrorists killed, 19 captured, and 24 surrendered.

June Casualties

During June 303 terrorists were killed, 151 captured (of whom 23 were wounded), and 1,913 suspects detained. One European and five African members of the security forces were killed (the European accidentally), and two Europeans and six Africans wounded. One Asian and 22 African civilians

were murdered by terrorists and nine Africans wounded. Thefts of stock included 737 cattle, 216 sheep, 24 goats, and nine pigs, of which 411 cattle, 68 sheep, and one pig were recovered. Forty-four precision weapons were recovered, of which six were pistols, eight revolvers, 22 rifles, two Sten guns, and six shotguns.

Three Kikuyu were executed in Nairobi on July 1 for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. The curfew which was placed on Tinganga and Kagongo villages in the Kiambu district for two weeks resulted in the production of large sums of money intended for Mau Mau and several firearms.

It has been stated in Nairobi that the well-known terrorist, Mwangi Mumbo, who escaped from gaol last week, was released from his cell as a result of connivance by some of the police guard. The prisoner was released from leg irons and handcuffs and then from his cell. An investigation has been ordered.

The police have offered £100 reward for information leading to his arrest.

Sudan Agency in London

Dr. Ali Uro Succeeds Mr. C. G. Davies

DR. ALI URO has arrived in London to take up his appointment as Sudan Agent in succession to Mr. C. G. Davies, who resigns after 35 years' service with the Sudan Government.

Dr. Uro was born in Omdurman in 1915 and is a member of a well-known religious family. He was educated at the Gordon Memorial College and graduated from the Kitchener School of Medicine in 1941. He was in the Sudan Government Medical Service in the provinces of the Blue Nile, Equatoria, and Kordofan, and also in Port Sudan. In 1946 he resigned from Government service, and has since been in private practice.

He has had a long political career, dating from the days when he was selected as secretary-general of the Sudanese Graduates' Congress. Later, when the various parties amalgamated under the title of the National Unity Party, Dr. Ali Uro was elected a member of the executive committee. He was a member of the Unionist delegation which visited Egypt and the United Kingdom in 1952.

Mr. G. D. Lompen, formerly Deputy Sudan Agent, who has been transferred to the Staff of the Governor-General's Office, remains in the Agency as the Governor-General's Adviser in London.

Mr. R. C. Mayall continues in the post of public relations consultant to the Sudan Government.

Rhodesia University Council

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS to the Council of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been announced. They are Sir Edgar Whitehead, formerly Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, Mr. R. M. Taylor, secretary to the Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. M. M. Hove, specially-elected African M.P. for Matabeland in the Federal Parliament, and Dame Lillian Penson, Professor of Modern History in the University of London (nominated by the Council of the University of London). Dame Lillian's is the second overseas appointment; the first was that of Dr. J. W. Cook, by the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Oversea.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS in the R.V. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London on July 7 for Mombasa via the Cape, are: *Beira*—The Rev. J. Blaney, the Hon. Richard Cary, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Humphreys, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Pitt, Mr. B. Stejneger, Major and Mrs. R. E. L'Amourdin, *Dar es Salaam*—Dr. and Mrs. P. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. King, *Mombasa*—Captain W. S. Gask, Commander and Mrs. D. St. G. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Todd.

UGANDA AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE SHOW, 1955

Nakivubo Stadium, Kampala

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for an Agricultural and Trade Show at Nakivubo Stadium on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th December, 1955.

In addition to African produce, livestock, trade exhibits, there will be cycle races, a football match, band shows, and other entertainments.

A number of stand sites are available to exhibitors; their sizes are 15ft. x 15ft., 30ft. x 15ft., and 30ft. x 30ft. Arrangements can be made to accommodate a limited number of exhibitors with special requirements outside these dimensions on application.

Trade exhibitors will be required to erect their own stands on the sites allocated to them, and for these sites will be notified on application.

Applications for stand sites should be made as early as possible, and not later than 15th August, 1955, to:—

The Secretary,
The Agricultural and Trade Show, 1955,
P.O. Box 4859, Kampala, Uganda.
Telephone: Kampala 4398.

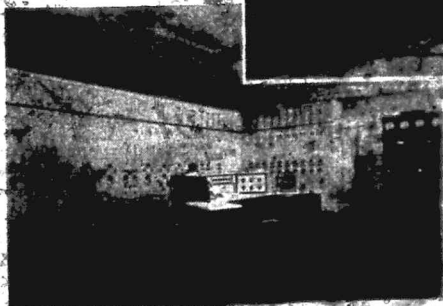


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ENGLAND

Federal Budget Speech

(Report continued from page 1573)

assume that the previous six months had seen the post-budget spree extending as far as Christmas.

Since then revenue has declined and I have decided to try and restore the position. Accordingly, with effect from midnight tonight, the import duty on whisky and other spirits will be increased from 56s. 8d. per gallon to 60s. This is a fairly modest increase, but I must see how it goes. The effect of this will be to increase the price of a bottle of selected whisky by 1s. 6d.

Import duty on wine will rise in proportion to the increase in duty on spirits. I have also sought no increase on the wine spirits of both Rhodesias and a preference for Northern Rhodesia as a waster, preference than Southern Rhodesia.

As a result of the Union's wandy aversion to the 15s. 6d. in the second country. The Government has preferred to increase in duty on spirits from the Union countries from 17s. 6d. to 20s. I will also a bottle of Union gin. It has of course been necessary to increase the duty on local spirits. A bottle of local gin will now cost about 13s. 6d. instead of 10s. 6d. I will preserving the margin of 4s. between the bottle price of local and Union gin. Consequently amendments are also necessary in the excise duty on local brandies and whiskeys. These proposals will yield £160,000. I have decided not to increase the rates on beer or wine, however, because I think that I should do a little more, because no present proposals will be made by the Union Government.

Cigarettes

Even after the new customs tariff has been implemented I find to be short of my revenue requirement by £45,000. To meet this I have had to turn to locally produced cigarettes. In considering the matter I have been assisted by the representatives of the Cigarette Manufacturers' Association to the effect that because of an increase in the price of low-grade leaf, they are unable any more to produce a cigarette to sell at a price for which there exists at present a differential tax on cigarettes. Some pay 1s. 2d. per thousand, others pay only 1s. 0d. I have originally introduced to encourage the industry to smoke the properly-manufactured

cigarettes and to give an outlet for the use of lower-grade leaf. As regards the first object, it has succeeded to the extent that 180m. cheap cigarettes are being smoked per month, as compared with 100m. standard cigarettes; and a remarkable proportion of that 180 million will be found in the homes of Europeans. As regards the second object, lower-grade leaf has now risen in price and reflects a scarcity of this commodity. Accordingly I can see no reason for maintaining this differential tax, and I propose to have one tax applicable to all tobacco cigarettes. I propose that this tax should be found by straight excise duty and that surtax and surtax stamps should disappear.

With effect from midnight tonight excise duty on cigarettes will be 1s. 0d. per lb. gross weight of cigarettes. The effect of this will be that whereas the standard cigarette should remain the same as it is today, the cheap cigarette, now 1000 per lb., will go up in price to 1s. 0d. per eight.

Pipe Tobacco

The pipe smokers will make an adequate contribution to the revenue. The gross value of the small pipe tobacco is £1,000,000. The excise duty on all pipe tobacco is 10s. per lb. At the rate the pipe tobacco is sold at about 50s. per lb. the equivalent net weight of pipe tobacco is 200,000 lb. The excise duty on pipe tobacco will be 20s. per lb. Formerly it was 15s. The total yield will be a further £450,000.

The total yield of these almost exclusively local products will be £1,000,000. I am confident that all the parties will agree with me that I have framed these proposals as possible over all parties irrespective of race, colour and walk of life. I ask all those who are concerned to give their full consideration to these proposals and to help me to minimize the effect of the new duties on the local industry. It seems to me hardly beneficial to increase the surtaxes for persons who have never seen the total effect of the surtaxes. I do not see how it can be made to do any good to those who are already in a position to collect during the year now ending about £9m. in excise income (tax) at current rates we could collect £19.8m. by the introduction of the proposals. I am proposing no upward movement in rates of tax and surtaxes. I am in no position to reduce them, but I have not forgotten the promise I made a year ago to try and better the lot of the taxpayer with the large amount of £100,000 was available for the Northern Rhodesian tobacco industry.

I have asked the Minister of Posts to find additional revenue of £100,000. This he proposes to do by increasing the postage rate to 2d. on the first pounce where it is now 1d. and by an increase in rates of all telephone subscriptions on metered exchange from £7 to £6 10s.

Hospital Fees

Hospital fees show an increase of £45,000 and collections expected in the year now ending. The main reason is the fact that maternity services in Southern Rhodesian hospitals will cease to be free with effect from tomorrow. To those who have criticized this departure from the practice of the last few years I would say that it was obviously impossible for the Federal Government to continue to subsidize this nature in only one of the three territories and that it would have been too costly to extend throughout the Federation. The concession in connexion with the tax child rebates will be available in Northern Rhodesia and for the Southern Rhodesian children. The Southern Rhodesian family will all benefit therefrom and I hope that it will take into account the fact that with two children, he will now pay no tax on the first £300 of income and with three children his first £500 will be tax free. The Federation the comparable figures are £200 and £300 respectively.

The Federal Government will have the second full financial year of the year now ending and I am confident that all indications are that the country as a whole will maintain and even improve upon the prosperity it has enjoyed in the past. It is well that this should be so, for the steps which are being taken will require it to be economically strong and healthy.

But in the borrowing and spending of vast sums of money in both public and private enterprises there is always the risk of inflationary tendencies developing which, if allowed to continue unchecked, would sap the economic health of the country. I am well equipped with statistics of statistical information which will quickly tell me whether this is happening, and the Government will not hesitate to take remedial measures as necessary.

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TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

English Cotton Growing Corporation

John Denny president of the corporation, speaking at Manchester last week for the English Cotton Growing Corporation, commenting on the record production of nearly 5m. bales of cotton in 1954 from territories in which the corporation's staff had worked, he pointed out that while the corporation started in 1921 production from the cotton territories in the area that 1954

has exceeded the production of the staff of the corporation in the territories of Tanganyika, and a further 10m. bales in the acreage of the cotton territories in the general Government, 10m. bales in the territories of the cotton territories at current prices.

The corporation's staff of 1,023 in 1954 were engaged in the production of 4,923,000 lb. of cotton in the territories of Kenya, 167,000 lb. for the Lake Province of Tanganyika, and 9,560,000 lb. for Nyasaland.

Total value for the season was: Sudan, 40,382 bales at £400 per bale, 16,152,800; Kenya, 4,923,000 lb. at £12.25 per lb., 60,210,750; Tanganyika, 10,230,000 lb. at £12.25 per lb., 125,175,000; and Southern Rhodesia, 2,000 bales.

London to Salisbury

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING PROPERTIES, LTD., who have arranged to open an office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the management of the power buildings in that period of two years, with an option to purchase at the end of that time, report that in the year ending March 31 there was a revenue balance of £318,770, from which had to be deducted £131,772 for income and profits tax and £189,058 for interest on loans, leaving a net revenue balance of £297,940. An interim dividend of 10% less tax, per 10% of ordinary stock was paid in February, and the directors now recommend payment of a final dividend of 194d.

Kenya's estimated expenditure on education in the current year will amount to £4,115,635, almost £1m. above the 1954-55 figure.

East African Power and Lighting

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD. reported net revenue for the calendar year 1954 of £546,637, compared with £438,279 in the previous year. East African's income tax absorbs £54,439, and general reserve receives £35,500. Interest on the preference stock requires £93,000, and dividends totalling 7% on the ordinary stock £432,578, leaving a carry forward of £129,858, against £129,088 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 7% cumulative preference stock, £18m. in 4% cumulative preference stock, and £4,831,110 in ordinary stock, all in units of 100s. Capital reserves stand at £1,303,043, revenue reserves at £2,020,000, reserve for future taxation at £14,144, convertible debenture stock of £3,500, and current liabilities at £691,796. Fixed assets appear at £5,407,789, subsidiary companies at £2,190,139, and current assets at £1,487,843, including £234,466 in cash.

The business continued to expand and sales of electricity increased by 18.2%. The electricity supply programme was advanced with the expenditure of £2,564,405 in Kenya and Tanganyika. Negotiations with the United States were substantially completed.

The directors are Messrs C. M. Taylor (chairman), C. B. W. Anderson, J. M. Crabbe, W. C. Hunter, A. At Lawrie, W. C. Maddison (alternate), F. H. Marshall, Sir J. Don Smith (general manager), and E. G. Vernon. The secretary is Mr. G. C. Reed.

The London board consists of Sir Andrew MacTaggart (chairman), Mr. Donald S. Brook, Sir John Burgess, Sir Robert Renwick, and Mr. Douglas S. Warren. The secretary in London is Mr. H. C. Trevelyan.

The 33rd ordinary general meeting will be held in Nairobi on August 1.

Federal Tobacco Sales

DURING THE WEEK ended last Thursday 5,262,233 lb. of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury for £998,976, an average price of 40.38d. per lb. Cumulative figures for the 17 weeks of the selling season are 79,092,528 lb. sold for £14,333,676, an average of 43.49d. The week's figures for North-Western fire-cured were 204,772 lb. sold for £628,660, an average of 35.28d.; seasonal sales total 3,599,642 lb. auctioned for £623,660, an average of 41.58d. The cumulative figures for the Nyasaland sales to July 7 are 3,331,797 lb. of fire-cured leaf auctioned in Lilongwe for an average price of 27.86d. per lb., fire-cured (Northern division) 5,883,782 lb., averaging 21.14d.; sun-cured 1,929,631 lb., av. 20.67d.; Burley 1,346,253 lb., av. 28.01d. Although the final official estimate of 14m. lb. of Southern Rhodesian, fire-cured will not be a record, there is still a good possibility that sales will break the previous record of £15,213,655.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. issued a statement to stockholders a few days ago pointing out that in the past four years the fixed assets had risen from £7m. to £14m., that capital and published reserves have increased from just under £5m. to nearly £21m. (almost half being represented by the published reserve fund), and that the bank's liabilities to the public have increased by about £50m. Since it is felt desirable that the issued capital should be kept in an appropriate relationship to the bank's liabilities to the public and to its fixed assets, stockholders are to be asked to authorize the directors to capitalize £2,155,375 from the reserve fund. Fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each would be issued free to ordinary stockholders on the register on July 6 in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every 25 ordinary stock then held.

After the Budget, it was recommended that the personal allowance of the taxpayers should be raised to £3,750 a year, the Protectorate Government announced that it could not sanction such an increase. The Netherlands receives from the Government in the U.K. a tax free income of £8,000 a year.

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Of Commercial Concern

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation of America has bought the controlling interest in African Theatres, Ltd., from the Schlesinger group in South Africa. Mr. John S. Schlesinger said recently that if the negotiations succeeded the Americans would acquire at least 90% of the ordinary shares of African Theatres at £5 per £1 share. African Theatres have substantial Rhodesian and East African interests.

Dalgely and Co., Ltd., are to issue £1m. of 4½% redeemable debenture stock (1975-80) and 1m. 5½% cumulative preference shares. The issues are expected to be made by means of an offer at 103 per £100 stock plus 3% debenture and as par for the preference shares to the holders of the existing debenture stock and preference ordinary shares.

The new customs tariffs agreement between the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa means that British motor-cars assembled in South Africa will no longer be cheaper in the Federation than those imported direct from the United Kingdom.

Whether the railway between Mombasa and Nakuru should be electrified is to be examined this year in the light of the availability of power, two or three years hence, from the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

Robert Hudson, Ltd., announce, subject to permission by the Capital Issues Committee, an issue by way of capitalization of profits of one 5s. A ordinary share for every four existing 3s. ordinary shares held.

At the London auctions last week Kenya coffee was sold at 50s. per cwt. for C size. Uganda robustas sold at 282s.

Cotton and food crop prospects are excellent, the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture reports.

Dividends

W. & A. Bush & Co., Ltd.—Ordinary dividend, 15% (12% in 1953). Trading profits increased from £636,867 to £697,527. Taxation charges £252,075 (£293,436).

Thos. Firth & John Snow, Ltd.—3% interim dividend on £50m. capital.

Rhodesia Breweries, Ltd.—6% for the year to March 31, 1955.

Sisal Outputs for 1954

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—200 tons of fibre from Pangave and Kingolira estates, making 2,720 tons for the year, compared with 1,570 tons for the year ended June 30, 1954.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—200 tons of fibre, making 787 tons for 12 months, against 437 tons for the previous year.

Kenyan American Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—201 tons of fibre, making 2,175 tons for the year.

Cotton Marketing Board

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS CONSTITUTE THE COTTON INDIAN AND SISA Marketing Board of Kenya: The Director of Agriculture (chairman), the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, the provincial commissioners of the Nyanza and Coast Provinces, the executive officer of the Dada Development Board, Sheikh Salim Alyan (Coast Province), Chief Jonathan Baraza (Nyanza), and Messrs Ernest Collings, I. S. Fondo (Coast), G. A. Kassim, and Justo Odara (Nyanza).



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MINING

African Advancement in Copperbelt European Miners Demand Veto

FOR THE SECOND TIME within a year talks between the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union and the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines on the subject of advancement of African miners have ended in deadlock.

The discussions which ended last Thursday had seemed more hopeful than any in the past 10 years. They broke down when the union informed the chamber that it would not participate in further discussions unless a firm guarantee was given that the two copperbelt zones that there would be no advancement of African miners into jobs held by Europeans without the union's consent.

The Chamber of Mines has said that all the mining companies rejected the union demand for such a right of veto. To achieve would leave the control of African advancement to the union which has shown no sign of wishing to relax the right of veto but through two recent ballots of members showed majorities in favour of following a certain degree of African advancement.

Union News, the official union journal, has said that any attempt by the mining companies to take away jobs from Europeans will be resisted. It said it will do this and we will fight with what resources we have. Our backs are to the wall.

The president and secretary of the union again flew to Johannesburg last week for further talks with the general secretary of the South Africa Mineworkers' Union. It is believed that the Northern Rhodesians asked the South Africans to what extent they would be prepared to bring pressure to bear in South Africa if the Copperbelt employers insisted on some degree of African advancement.

Pay Increases for Copperbelt Africans

Objections of European Miners

ALL AFRICAN MINERWORKERS on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia are to have immediate pay increases of between 25s. 6d. and 57s. 6d. a month. Cost-of-living allowances will be consolidated into their basic pay. This new award, the first since the Guillebaud arbitration settlement of 1953, may cost the mining companies as much as £750,000 a year.

The employers have also agreed to double the copper bonuses which are based on production, and to increase cost-of-living allowances by 1 1/2 a month. These allowances, which have recently varied according to the grade of worker, will now be the same for all of them.

While the wage scales have eased tension among the Africans they have been strongly criticized by the European Mineworkers' Union, which points out that the African copper bonuses have been doubled while their own has been cut as a result of the B.S.T. decision to fix the price of its copper at £280 a ton.

The average loss to European miners is put at £5 a month, the gain to Africans in the highest category is 87s. a month. The European bonus this year has remained, with little fluctuation, at about 70% of basic pay.

Selection Trust's Initiative Welcomed Refabricators Approve High-priced Copper

A CLEAR WELCOME was given last week by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation to the initiative of the Rhodesian Selection Trust's offer of copper at a fixed price below the London Metal Exchange price. The federation urged the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., to adopt a similar practice.

Mrs. F. Brazner, president of the federation, said: "We have no doubt that the long-term interests of copper lie in a determined attempt to arrive at a stable and lower price designed to protect the future of the industry when more difficult market conditions emerge."

In January, he said, the federation had given the Rhodesian copper producers its reasons for quoting more stable prices, emphasizing that copper products were at a grave disadvantage compared with competing materials and that British fabricators were also at a disadvantage in the foreign overseas market. Copper cost less than the cost of the same cash transaction.

Zambesia Exploring Company Reports

THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD. after paying £27,944 tax on its profits for the year ended March 31 last, completed with £30,537 in the previous year. Income tax adjustments amounted to £2,938. Dividend for 1954 of 20% requires £107,733, leaving a carry-forward of £447,000 against £42,164 owed in.

The issued capital is £625,000 and the company's reserves stand at £394,879 and current assets at £1,314,172. Fixed assets appear at £294,034 and immovable assets at £1,314,172, including stocks and shares at £371,077 (market value £371,077) and £10,338 in cash. The company has substantial holdings in Tanganyika Concessions Limited and Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

The directors are Captain the Rt. Hon. Charles Waterhouse, P.C., M.P. (chairman), and Messrs. R. C. Hutchinson (managing director), M. T. W. Easby, G. C. Hutchinson, N. C. Selway, and the Hon. A. N. A. Vameck. The secretary is Mr. A. G. Herrick.

The annual general meeting was held on July 5, and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Zambesia Investment

THE ZAMBESIA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a subsidiary of the Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., after paying £33,624 for taxation, earned a profit of £59,207 in the 15 months ended March 31 last, compared with £40,864 in the previous year. The capital is £100 in shares of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £162,782, loan at £430,273, and current liabilities at £2,892. Investments appear at £596,171 (market value £2,307,032), and current assets at £1580. The directors are Captain the Hon. Charles Waterhouse, P.C., M.P. (chairman), and Messrs. M. T. W. Easby, G. C. Hutchinson, R. C. Hutchinson, N. C. Selway, and the Hon. A. N. A. Vameck.

Miners Reports for June

Cam & Motos - 25,000 tons of ore was milled for 7,732 oz. gold and a working profit of £41,092 (£4,706 in May). Wankie Colliery - 2,874,569 tons of coal and 15,838 tons of coke were sold, compared with 2,542,611 and 17,472 tons in May.

Kemana - 1,450 oz. gold was recovered at the Centa mine from the milling of 23,800 tons of ore. The working profit was £4,416.

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Company Report

The Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited

Satisfactory Progress of the Past Year

Statement by Captain the Rt. Hon. Charles Waterhouse

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 5 at the Chartered Institute, London, E.C.4.

CAPTAIN THE RT. HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, B.A., M.P., Chairman of the company, presided. The following extract from his illustrated review:

"During the period of 15 months ended March 31, 1955, covered by the accounts now laid before you, the operations of the company and its subsidiary, the Zambesia Investment Company, Limited, have continued to show satisfactory progress, and stockholders will note that the total net profit of £166,707 compares not unfavourably with the figure of £71,481, which was shown in the previous accounts for the 12 months to December 31, 1953.

In detail, the results for the 15 months ended March 31, 1955, reveal a profit before taxation of £195,442 in the parent company and £112,827 in the subsidiary (a total of £308,271), as compared with £101,443 and £79,244 respectively (a total of £180,687) for the previous year. After making provision for current taxation, allowing for the adjustment of taxation in respect of previous years, and bringing into account the balance brought forward at December 31, 1953, a balance of £142,712 remained available for distribution in the parent company.

"Out of this sum 10% interim dividends of 4% each, less tax, have been paid, and provision has been made for payment of the proposed final dividend of 4% less tax, making a total distribution of 22% for the period, which is equivalent to 17.6% for 12 months.

New Share Issue

As has already been announced in the Press, the board have decided to issue £45,000 of the reserved share capital of £134,000, which was placed at the disposal of the directors by special resolution of the members dated July 9, 1947. The new shares will be offered at par to members on the register as at May 6, 1955, in the proportion of one new share for every complete £20 of ordinary stock held at that date. Renounceable provisional allotment letters will be issued to stockholders, with a covering circular letter, on June 3, 1955.

"In order to ensure that any benefits attaching to this offer accrue fairly to all members of the company, any

shares not applied for, and all fractions of shares, will be allotted to the company's associate, Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, and sold by that company on the market. The difference between the issue price of par and the net sale price will be paid over in due course to those stockholders entitled to receive it.

Subsidiary Companies

"The profit of the Zambesia Investment Company, Limited, after provision for taxation, was £92,707. This amount has been added to the balance carried forward from the previous years, which is thereby increased from £103,575 to £162,782.

"Stockholders will again note that the charge for profits tax in the accounts of The Zambesia Investment Company, Limited, is at the rate of 25%. On the basis of calculation of profits tax remaining payable, this will be the maximum rate payable so long as profits are not distributed to the parent company. Such distributed profits can be regarded as equivalent to a transfer to reserve by the parent company, and it should be noted that the total reserves of the parent and subsidiary companies taken together have increased from £526,843 to £557,661. During the period a further sum of £91,398 was advanced by the parent company to the Investment Company on loan account.

"Companies in which you hold substantial interests

"*Tanganyika Concessions, Limited.*—The principal assets of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, consist of shares and debentures in the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and the Benguela Railway Company, Limited.

"*Tanganyika Holdings, Limited.*—The share capital of Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, is held as to 50% each by your company and by Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, and each company has advanced the sum of £487,500 on interest-free loan account. The main interests of Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, are in the Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Limited, in Kantan Gold Areas, Limited, and the latter's subsidiary the Geta Gold Mining Company, Limited. A direct interest of 6% is held in the Kansanshi Copper Mining Company, Limited, and a participation of 30% has also been taken up in the exploration activities of the Mineral Search of Africa, Limited, in Northern Rhodesia, in partnership with the Rio Tinto Company, Limited."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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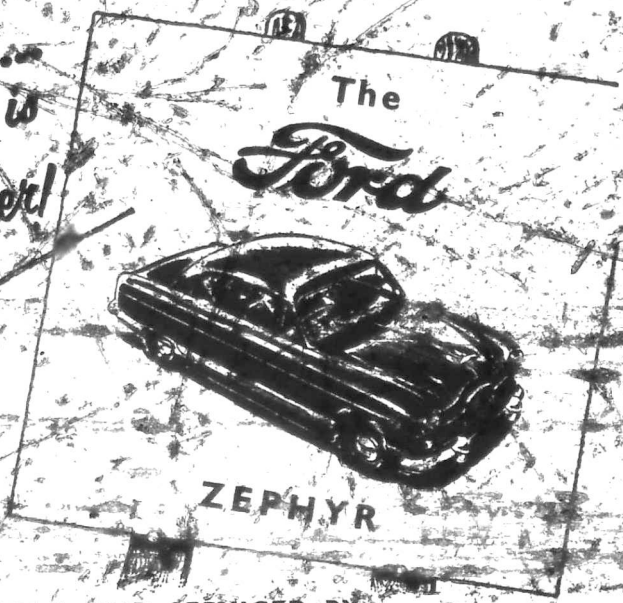
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