

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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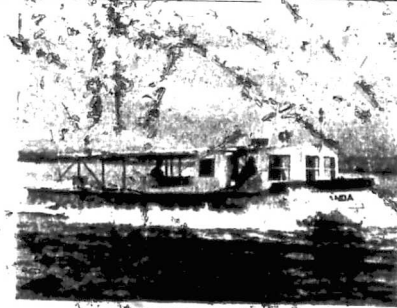
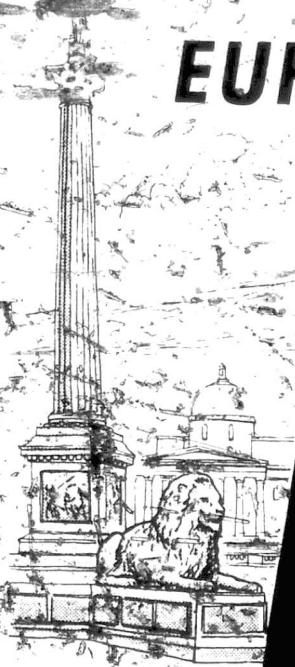
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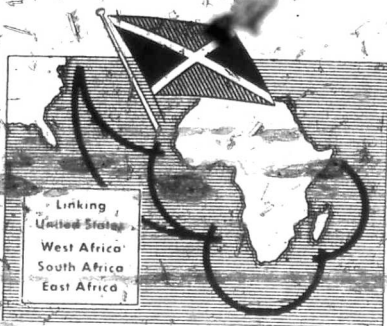
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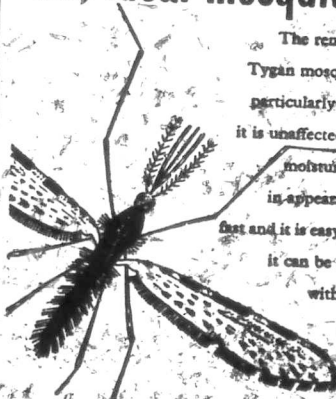
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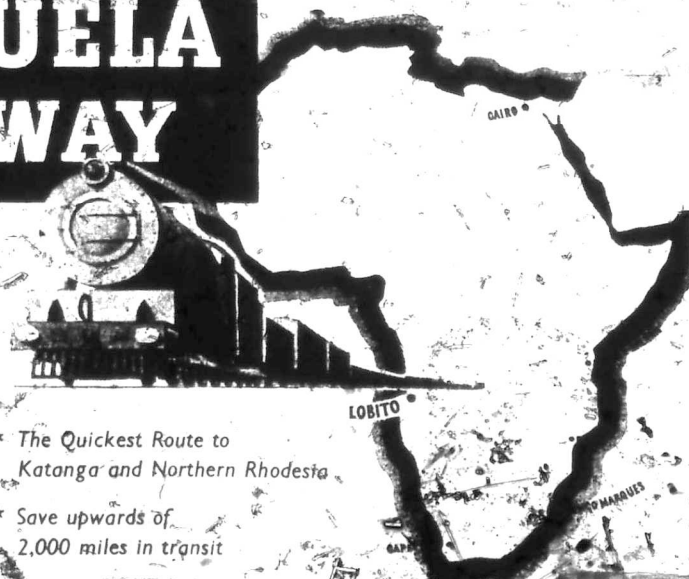
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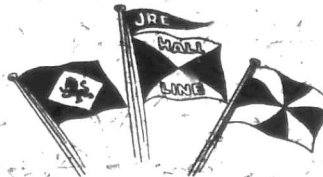
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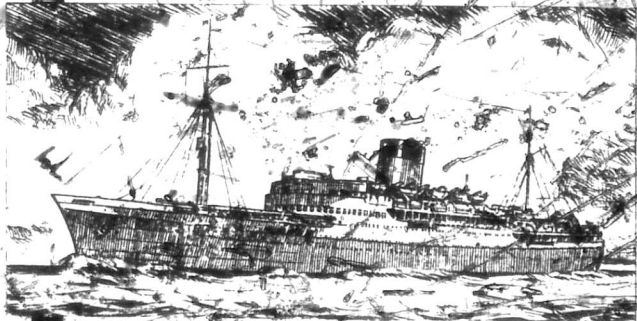
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	895	Ethiopia's Designs on	903
Notes By The Way	896	Somaland	906
Mr. Herbert Morrison		Personalia	
on East Africa	897	Tanganyika and the	910
Labour and the Colonies	899	Nile Waters	912
South African		Biscom Agreement	914
Disturbances		Parliaments	918
Report	900	Commercial News	921
Economic Problems of		Company Report	921
the Federation	902	Mining	924

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1957

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS,** the East African High Commission, the Colonial Office, and the Crown Agents are this week represented at a conference in

### Thousands of Millions Needed for Development.

Nairobi which has been called to consider means of raising the large sums of money which will be required for capital development in the territories within the next decade. On public account alone it has been estimated that a minimum of £500m. and that upwards of £1000m. will be needed within the next three or four years. Fourteen figures must be added to the capital requirements of commerce, industry, agriculture, mining and other kinds of private enterprise. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could profitably employ at least as much new capital as East Africa and almost all other parts of the Commonwealth are likewise in search of finance for the five and ten-year programmes of their Governments and the schemes of companies and individuals. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of millions of pounds will have to be found if the tempo of Commonwealth progress is to be maintained, let alone increased, and it is highly important that as high a proportion of the total as possible should come from Great Britain.

Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have declared that the Mother Country should each year invest at least £500m. in the overseas realms of The Queen, and the present head of the Treasury said recently that the minimum ought to be between £600m. and £700m. Yet the average investment in the last dozen years has not

been even one-quarter of the minimum stipulated by British Governments, none of which approached the minimum on even one occasion. Such is the gulf between precept and practice. Commonwealth populations which recognize the great potentialities of their countries, and which have the confidence and enterprise to work hard for the early realization of such prospects, cannot be expected to deny themselves their right to swift advancement merely because the financial policy of the United Kingdom is so unsatisfactory that adequate loans cannot be raised in London by other British Governments or risk capital by private enterprise. No public authority and practically no public or private company in East or Central Africa would turn elsewhere if it could be availed, but they will be driven to accept offers from the Continent of Europe or the United States of America if they know that the City cannot provide what is wanted.

Those who are to be blamed for this situation are the United Kingdom politicians of both parties who have continued year after year to squander immense sums on projects which may in many cases have been admirable but were nonetheless beyond the resources of a country bled white by two great wars within a quarter of a century.

### Blame The Politicians.

Instead of challenging the nation to recognize its predicament, tighten its belt, and redouble its efforts in order to restore its credit, prosperity, and ability to finance sound projects overseas, the politicians, with a few honourable exceptions, have lacked the courage to call for a truce and sacrifice. They have allowed promiscuous Governments in this country to waste thousands of millions of pounds since the end of the war, and everybody knows that great waste is still in



characteristic of the nation's housekeeping. Inflation has reduced the internal value of the pound to about one-third of its purchasing power at the time of the outbreak of the last war, and thrift has been an inevitable casualty of the resultant loss of confidence. Until it is restored, until fair incentives are

offered to ability, enterprise, hard work, and success, the capital essential to Empire development will not become available. There will be a trickle when the need is for a flood; and for want of the flood of new money many countries will have to face serious political problems.

## Notes By The Way

### I Am Annoyed

SEEMINGLY "SPECTACULAR" IN PRINT, I almost felt that there should be such a word. In a Note for this page last week I wrote of a "spectacular success". A compositor made it "spectaculous", and those who should have spotted the error before it appeared in print were insufficiently alert to correct it. In the next paragraph a line was dropped, making nonsense of the concluding sentence, and on the following page I was alleged to have written that "the constitution of the Federation does not provide for cessation by any of the member States" whereas I had, of course, stated that there could be no "secession". Mr. Alport was reported to have referred to public leaders "resting with the day-to-day conduct of affairs" instead of "wrestling", and to the need to "exercise" not "exorcise", the fears of Africans and Europeans. That crop of blunders is unduly heavy even for these graceless days, in which printers and publishers who once cherished a mutual concern for scrupulous accuracy are at the mercy of a carelessness which is so general that neither can escape it. It is made evident in almost every newspaper every day, this being one of the countless expressions of that departure from the old standards which gravely threatens the country. High standards gave it the admiration of the world. I apologize to readers for printing errors which were inexcusable.

### Likely to be Nominated

KENYA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL will, I believe, soon be considerably strengthened. The Governor must soon nominate a special representative of commercial and industrial interests and a representative of the farming community. My guess is that Lord Portsmouth will be the nominee for agriculture, a subject on which he is a real authority, and that Sir Alfred Vincent, who left the Legislature when he became one of Kenya's representatives on the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, will re-enter the Council as special spokesman for commerce. Mr. P. J. Rogers is another business leader whom I expect to see among the nominated members on the Government side of the House. The chairman of the East African Tobacco Company has kept out of politics since he went to Kenya, but he sat in the Legislative Council of Nigeria from 1947 to 1951. These three new members would provide a valuable reinforcement when the country has heavy problems to meet.

### Somali Voice

MANY BRITONS are not unsympathetic to the idea of a United Somalia, but their help is not likely to be encouraged if Somali advocates of such a development engage in propaganda which unfairly stigmatizes British administration in the Somaliland Protectorate. This

error is committed in the first issue of *Somali Voice*, which has appeared in London to campaign for the union and independence of all the Somali territories. It is reasonable for the paper to state, as it does, that the "backward economy of our homeland" has made it necessary for many Somalis to emigrate in order to earn a living, but it is certainly not true to assert that "not satisfied with this fact, the imperialists have added insult to injury by keeping us in that state and plundering everything that is of any use to them. They are only interested in helping themselves to whatever they can lay their hands on." So, if we wish to develop our country to provide our people with employment, homes, schools, hospitals, roads, even water, we see that the foreign rulers must go, and we must see to it that they go.

### No Plunder

FEW TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, if any, could be less attractive to "plunderers" than the Somalilands. It would be interesting to have a list of the loot which Mr. Jamat Jama, the founder and editor of this little paper, imagines that the British—or, for that matter, the French or the Italians—have carried away. The truth, of course, is that the European Powers which have administered any part of Somali territory have had to call upon their own taxpayers to fund substantial sums every year, for it has been impossible to raise enough revenue locally to provide even a skeleton administration. The foreign rulers whom Mr. Jama wants to expel have provided all the schools, all the hospitals, all the roads, and all the modern water supplies, and they have "helped themselves" to nothing if only because there was nothing on which they could "lay their hands". The Somali cause could be helped by a reliable voice. It will not be well served by one which is careless of the truth.

### Up With British Rule

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS organized a demonstration in Kampala to coincide with the swearing-in of the new Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, but that did not prevent him from receiving a warm welcome from people of all races. While the Queen's representative was being obligated and officially welcomed, Congress men were carrying placards declaring "We Want No More British Governors" and "We Are Fed Up With British Rule." The second affirmation was, however, presented in somewhat bizarre manner, for it was divided. The first half declared "We Are Fed", and the second "Up With British Rule"! The irony of the situation appears to have struck none of the Congress organizers. "Up with British Rule" would be an admirable injunction in more than one part of Africa.

# Mr. Herbert Morrison's Impressions of East Africa

## Wide Measure of Agreement on Colonial Policy Desirable

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, C.H., M.P., late Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, who recently visited East Africa, has been greatly impressed with the work of members of the Colonial Service and with the successful function still performed by African chiefs.

He favours closer understanding on Colonial issues between the political parties in the United Kingdom (though disliking the word "bipartisanship" and insisting that the parties must not "get into a huddle" to prevent legitimate criticism), and doubts the wisdom of the present tendency to impose upon Africans the British parliamentary system without material altera-

These points and others were made in the course of an unscripted discussion with MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which was broadcast to East Africa by the B.B.C. on Sunday evening.

Asked to say something about the main impressions made by his visit to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, Mr. Morrison replied:

"Well, in Uganda I was impressed by the good work of the Uganda Electrical Board, especially the great generating plant at the Owen Falls. That is an institution of great value to Uganda, and I wish that the electricity undertakings were public concerns in the other countries I visited. The other thing that stood out in Uganda was the Development Board or Commission which is assisting or stimulating industry to develop in the country. And another thing was, in fact, it impressed me all the way through, the good will of the bulk, well, the general run, of the British Colonial Service, helping co-operation among the Africans and helping them on towards increasing self-government, which means helping the British Colonial Service out of a job, which is a very noble thing to do."

### The Younger Generation

F.S.J.: "Did you meet in Kenya a lot of the younger men, particularly those engaged in land consolidation and similar works in the Kikuyu country—the sons of settlers?"

H.M.: "Yes, I did meet them, and I was going to refer to it. This land consolidation is the matter of trying to get together odd pieces of land instead of it being spread out, of getting a decent-sized bit of land, and it means the sorting out of land ownership. And in that work the chaps of the Colonial Civil Service in the field, especially the agricultural officers, are doing fine work, and among some of them—some of them, by no means all of them—are sons of settlers, who are doing good work with the others. And here what impressed me was the capacity of the Africans for co-operation among themselves. Some of these are fangles, liable to be disputed, this land consolidation, and they use committees of Africans who will talk and talk and talk until they've reached agreement—which is very good."

F.S.J.: "Didn't you find..."

H.M.: "And in the Mau Mau country in the sorting out of detention or rehabilitation camps, similarly committees of Africans, of Kikuyu, are being used, and I was very favourably impressed with their quietness and the objective character of their examination of the detainees."

F.S.J.: "Did you feel that there was similarly good co-operation between white and black, and not least between these younger men who are in my view one of the fine by-products of white settlement?"

H.M.: "Well, I don't think that the desire for co-operation

between white and black is increasing. The information I got was that the whites were, in the main, more liberal-minded than they were. There is a minority that is still a bit sticky, and have their own prejudices and views."

F.S.J.: "We've got them here..."

H.M.: "We've got them here, we've got them everywhere—but there has been improvement. And another form of co-operation I met in Kenya was what they call *shiriki*, which I would call mutual help among African farmers. I saw a sub-county council, or a sub-sub-county council, at work, again among Africans, which indicated their capacity for a rather primitive but nonetheless real co-operation, such as you would find among the ancient English parish meeting."

### Traditional Forms

F.S.J.: "Don't you think that it would be a good thing to try and use traditional forms rather than clamp on to these territories our parliamentary system of government, as we sometimes seem to be in danger of doing?"

H.M.: "Well, I don't want to be final about it because my experience is limited, but, as one who went there for the purpose of lecturing on the virtues of British parliamentary government and parliamentary democracy—and I hope we did some good—nevertheless, I have a feeling that both we, the British, and possibly the British-university-educated African from Africa, are a little bit over-disposed to assume that our job is to export the British parliamentary system without alteration, or at any rate without material alteration. And I have a feeling that if we could somehow weave into that system some of the ancient traditions of the African people, or the locality, somehow weaving in the structure of the tribe and the clan, and the various voluntary forms of democratic co-operation they've got among themselves, we ought to do it—both into the parliamentary system (which isn't so easy), but at any rate into local government, and possibly into the electoral system as well."

F.S.J.: "Of course, that would greatly reduce the fears not only of Europeans on the spot, but of many of the traditional authorities, the chiefs, who fear that power will pass prematurely into the hands of people who have not got a real understanding of our political system but have been over here for a short time and have learnt all the clichés. Isn't it also an argument for more university education in Africa, and perhaps post-graduate education here, rather than wholesale education of Africans in this country?"

### Organic Growth

H.M.: "I was urging this line of thought, primarily because I think it's right. I think that public institutions are better if they've got historic growth and evolution behind them, and that's why I want to keep up these local institutions. Certainly I was much impressed by the public usefulness to everyone of a large proportion of the chiefs, who I'm inclined to think are in general a useful institution as long as they don't take liberties with their power and authority. Well, about university education, I'm a good friend of the British universities. In fact, I have..."

F.S.J.: "I have a degree, from three of them, although I'm only an elementary school boy. I never went beyond it..."

H.M.: "That's a tribute to our system!"

F.S.J.: "But, on the other hand, there's just a little doubt in my mind, I certainly won't prevent Africans coming to the British universities. Not at all."

On the other hand, I think perhaps sometimes it may send them back — from the African point of view — not as good as they came. And it may be that if you could develop university education in Africa somewhat more, so that they've got a greater chance, and greater numbers a greater chance, of university education, it might be to the good. But I wouldn't say at all that they shouldn't come to British universities.

F.S.J.: "Of course not, nobody could. What do you feel about the number of capable African leaders?"

### Encouraging Signs

H.M.: "Well, they're increasing. It's not as fast as one would like, but I think they are increasing. I met a good many leaders of African political organizations. They're very, but of course they're not as advanced in ability in the arts of public administration as we are. That's to be expected, by the nature of the country and their own history. But there are encouraging signs that an increasing number of them are taking matters seriously and want to make themselves capable in these affairs.

"I hope as self-government develops that the Africans will not be afraid to use the Africans who have had ministerial or public administration experience, and undoubtedly both the — well, the Electricity Board, the cotton research station, the Governments themselves are all looking out for Africans suitable for technical, engineering, and administrative jobs. And up to now their problem is to find them, enough of them. They've found some."

F.S.J.: "Yes, but isn't there a far shorter supply than demand? And does that not mean that there is bound to be a lapse of some years before we can go very much further on that side?"

H.M.: "Well, I think we ourselves have got to try and solve the problem by providing educational facilities, technical training, and so on, and even taking some risks in industry and technological jobs, so as to train these chaps on the job itself; and I'm not sure that we're doing enough, because it is profoundly important that they should come along. Similarly, in the public services one of the problems is going to be to develop an African Civil Service. Mind you, one mustn't forget that in addition to Africans and whites there, Europeans, there are a large number of Asians there as well."

### Common Policy

F.S.J.: "If I can turn to another point, Mr. Morrison, I'm sure you had evidence while you were in East Africa of the widespread hope that there should be a greater area of common ground between the parties on political matters. The debates in the House of Commons on Ghana seem to me to offer an excellent example of the sort of thing that could do so much good in Africa. The House seemed to me to act as a Council of State, and that must have enormously increased the power of the Secretary of State when he went to Ghana to talk to the people."

"In Kenya we have had two recent instances. The Walter Elliot-Bottomley delegation, composed half, and half, of Conservative and Socialist M.P.s., were able to reach unanimity. The recent C.P.A. delegation has not yet reported, but my friends in Kenya tell me that when they were talking to them they forgot party, and the impression I have is that there is a real chance that we may get unanimity again. Would you care to say something on the desirability of bipartisanship in Colonial affairs?"

H.M.: "Well, bipartisanship is a word I don't like, because I think that the Opposition of the day, or even individual M.P.s, must be free to disagree with the

Government when issues arise upon which there is genuine disagreement."

F.S.J.: "Of course."

H.M.: "On the other hand, I do not think we ought to disagree merely for the sake of party politics and for the sake of disagreeing. I think there is a considerable measure of agreement on the objective of increasing self-government. Her Majesty herself has said words to that effect, no doubt on the advice of Ministers. And the Labour Government did a great deal in this direction. The Conservative Government in principle have followed on, though perhaps a little more cautiously and a little more slowly. But the principle is publicly accepted, and that's all to the good."

### When Labour Returns

F.S.J.: "I think that if it is possible for there to be a wide measure of agreement it's a good thing; but I would not go so far as to say that somehow the political parties have got to get into a muddle and agree among themselves, because there must be avenues of complaint by the local population, and nobody must feel inhibited from supporting them if they think that they are right. But one of the hopes was that in the late Labour Government there was responsible Colonial administration under the secretaries of State, and I've no reason to apprehend that the policy of the next Labour Government would also be responsible and sensible and balanced in respect of Colonial development, if being accepted of course that we're working towards increasing self-government."

F.S.J.: "Well, I'm sure that everybody in all these territories shares your hope. Not all of them share your confidence about that, I fear."

## Uganda's New Governor Sworn In Demonstration by National Congress

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD was sworn in as Governor of Uganda on Tuesday of last week at a ceremony held outside the High Court building in Kampala. A few hours earlier Lady Crawford and he had arrived by air from Mombasa, to which they had travelled from England in the British India liner, *UGANDA*. The duties of office were administered by the Chief Justice, Mr. Audley McKittrick, C.E.

The Governor said in reply to an address by the Chief Justice that he wanted all Uganda to know that his wife and he had come to the Protectorates as friends, determined to do all in their power to promote the true progress, prosperity, and happiness of its peoples, a task in which they would need the co-operation, good will, and understanding of everybody.

In order to meet Africans from attending the swearing-in ceremony, the Uganda African National Congress held a meeting at the same time at Nakiyudo Stadium. It was described as a demonstration against the British Government.

Placards carried in Kampala bore such slogans as "We Want No More British Governments," "We Are Red In With British Rule," and "Congress Say 'Go Home'."

(Comments made under notes by The Worker)

Much of it is being directed towards the discovery of oil deposits in Kenya, and the investigation of our mineral resources is being speeded up by more modern techniques including the increasing use of aerial surveys with the most up-to-date equipment. — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya



# House of Commons and the Colonial Empire

## Proposals of Mr. A. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., for Increased Efficiency

**TRANSFORMING AN EMPIRE** into a Commonwealth is an exciting business. Arguments about Colonial policy should make a real impact on the House of Commons. Members of Parliament should reflect (and also help to stimulate) this popular tide of interest and opinion.

How effective is Parliament in handling Colonial affairs? Does the House of Commons really supervise properly? An enormous amount has been written about constitutional and administrative problems in the Colonies, the balance between officials and non-officials, racial discrimination, the franchise, and the reserved powers, but hardly anything about the way Parliament discharges its obligations.

There are Colonial territories in various stages of advancement with a total population of over 300 million people, for which the Parliament at Westminster is the sovereign authority. The House of Commons devotes less than 9% of its time to the Colonies, as the following table shows. It probably exaggerates the time spent on Colonies.

Type of Business	Number	Hours in Session
Oral Parliamentary questions	86	11
Written Parliamentary questions	17	11
Statements		60
Debates		80
Adjournment debates		160
Private Members' debates		1,320
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,542</b>

These figures relate only to the occasions on which the Colonies were actually discussed on the floor of the House. Some Bills are referred to committees, and the House of Lords debates Colonial topics.

It would be a mistake to conclude that the only problem is one of time. What is more important is to see that the time available is well spent, and that those who make Colonial affairs their special concern are able to do their job efficiently. At present the conditions for this do not exist.

The present system, it is said, has destroyed the independence of members and protects the automatic majority of the Government so effectively that it can get away with virtually anything. The real power is in the hands of the officials who govern by rules and regulations that never come under political scrutiny at all, so that Parliamentary democracy is reduced to a farce. However accurate this may be, it is certainly true that defects are particularly evident in the Colonial sphere.

The most powerful influence in maintaining supremacy of the legislature over the executives is the fact of accountability. A Minister whose policy is wrong and unpopular will manage his party's chances in the next election. This knowledge will make him especially sensitive to criticism and responsive to pressure in the House of Commons. Every Colonial Minister has less to fear from his constituents than any other Minister; the people he serves have no vote in the next election, and the Colonial policy is unlikely to be a decisive element among the issues in Britain.

All Ministers are dependent on their officials to a

large extent, but a Colonial Secretary is particularly so. He cannot keep abreast of everything that is going on in all the territories. He may not even have a good outlook and approach to all the Governors and senior officials in every Colony, but they are charged with responsibilities and powers infinitely greater than those wielded by civil servants in Britain. Indeed, they are politicians, holding political power and reading political newspapers every day of the week.

So the best Colonial Secretary cannot hope to give more than general directives and expect them to be interpreted at the discretion of the man on the spot. He will hesitate before intervening to overrule the recommendations made to him.

These factors tend to make political control over the professional difficult to achieve. The best officials are neutral loyalists, and they can be pursuing a line of their own. Can the Minister do his job properly in these conditions? What should be the role of the Commons itself?

Its job is to advise, criticize, and supervise, not to govern. The strength of our system lies in the fact that the Cabinet has full executive power so long as it retains the support of Parliament. Therefore any proposal for reform must be designed to strengthen the Commons as adviser and watchdog.

The foundation must be to provide adequate information. Apart from the official publications, Ministers rely on Parliamentary questions, the material in the library, and memoranda published by the Colonial Office. This is not enough. Outside bodies cannot fill the gap.

### Dangering the Government

One change that would help would be to make better use of M.P.s on commissions of inquiry. There are plenty of qualified people in Parliament, and it would be appropriate to select them for this work. It would mean that the writers of the reports would be in the Commons to badger the Government into action on their recommendations, and the knowledge acquired would always be in the disposal of the House. How much more effective this would be than those delegations which are sent out on formal good will visits.

The idea of using M.P.s applies with especial force to constitutional commissions, where political understanding is so important. The Malta Round Table Conference should be a model to guide our practice on all such occasions. These constitutional conferences are in fact the negotiation of a contract between all the parties in Britain and all the parties (and races) in the Colony concerned, whose success depends upon good will and confidence all round. The reports of these conferences can only be advisory, as the Cabinet must make the final decision.

One small point follows from this. Colonial commissions are embodied in Orders-in-Council which cannot be amended only when full independence is granted, as they framed as a Bill. This weakens Parliamentary control and should be changed.

The proposal is often made for a standing committee of the House of Commons on the Colonies. Provided it is properly constituted it could play a very important rôle. It should, however, not be run like the Finance and General Purposes Committee of a big local authority. That would be to usurp the executive function. It must at all times avoid creating a departmental mind among the back bench M.P.s who sit upon

*By courtesy of the British Colonial Bureau, we are able to quote this article from the current issue of its journal, in which it appears in somewhat lengthier form.*

What is wanted is a large committee with power to plan its own programme of work and to send for persons, papers, and records. This committee could then investigate any subject that it thought important.

It could divide itself into sub-committees which would be free to travel, their findings, together with the committee's debate upon them, would then be published. In this way the affairs of individual colonies, general problems like trade unions, human rights, emergency regulations, or economic development could be properly discussed and scrutinized before Parliament.

One of these sub-committees should be established as a petitions committee, to which all representations from the Colonies could be referred. Publicity is the most effective remedy, and Parliament's task should be to point a searchlight into dark places.

The problem of time has been mentioned. The committee suggested would be a long way to solving it. But in the House itself something more could be done. It is intolerable if five departments should come up twice a week to answer

Parliamentary questions while the Colonial Secretary appears only once a week, despite the fact that he has more questions than any other Minister.

Secondly, some method should be found of making certain that more questions are reached at question time. If the Minister's replies were printed each day on the order paper, together with the questions, time would be saved and oral exchanges would be confined to supplementary questions and replies which are more valuable.

Some better provision should also be made for handling ministerial statements. Some statements made by the Minister should be followed by an automatic adjournment debate at the end of the day's business. This would not prevent the House the opportunity to react immediately.

No one advocates introducing the French or Belgian committee system, which would upset the balance of the constitution and destroy Cabinet Government. What is wanted is a real effort to see that the Mother of Parliaments can do its job more effectively.

## Irreparable Damage Done by Irresponsible Politicians

### Southern Sudanese Deeply Disappointed with Results of Sudanization

THE SUDANIZATION COMMITTEE was appointed on February 20, 1954, and completed its task at the end of July, 1955. On June 20, 1954, there were 118 British established civil servants and 108 Egyptians in the Sudan Government service. About 600 posts were Sudanized, but about 200 civil servants opted to leave the service of their own accord, as they qualified for handsome gratuities. Not less than 800 series Government posts were to be filled with Sudanese.

The Self-Government Statute created a Public Service Commission. Its general function was, *inter alia*, the recruitment, appointment, promotion, transfer, and retirement of Government servants. However, its functions are only consultative and advisory, for by section 89 of the commission shall be consulted by the Council of Ministers, or Minister concerned, and shall make recommendations to the Council of Ministers in respect of the principles to be observed in the above matters.

The Southern Sudanese were administered in a different way from Northern Sudanese and their salary scales, method of promotion, and the Government positions which they held were far lower than their brethren in the north; and because they lacked seniority and experience and qualifications, they were not affected by Sudanization very much, and only a handful of Southern Sudanese were promoted to take responsible posts in the Government service.

#### Highest Post

The highest post they got in the administration was the office of an assistant district commissioner. The commission was bound by regulations to award vacant posts to senior officials that came next in line. It was impossible to arrive at other conclusions except through Government interference to promote Southerners solely on political grounds, a precedent which will go a long way to undermining and destroying the Civil Service, the independence of which is essential for the maintenance of good government.

But where great and irreparable damage has been done in north-south relations was through rash and irresponsible promises, made by the N.U.P. politicians, during their election campaigns in the Southern Sudan. The main issue which divided the major political parties in the Sudan at the elections was whether the Sudan should be linked with Egypt in any form, as advocated

by the N.U.P., or whether the Sudan was to be completely independent, as advocated by the Umma.

British sympathies were with the latter party, and the British administrators in the south through their very close touch with the chiefs and the people of the districts influenced the people directly or indirectly to support an independent Sudan, and their views with regard to the first major issue was aligned to the Umma Party.

There was therefore no need for extensive canvassing at election time by Umma Party politicians in the Southern Sudan, since the job was done for them by others. The promises made to the Southerners in the heat of elections were incapable of being fulfilled. The new Northern administration was therefore the main target of the Southerners' wrath. To an average Southerner there is no difference between Government and administration; they are all the same to him; the district commissioner and Minister are referred to as "Kukuna".

#### Regional Outlook

A Southerner's outlook is regional, not national, and the district commissioner whom he can see interests him more than a faddy notion about his representative in Parliament or Government far away in Khartoum. The N.U.P. election manifested in its plans for Southern Sudan, states—

"Our approach to the question of Sudanization shall always be just and democratic. Not only shall priority be always given to Southerners in the South, but also shall the employment of the Southerners be greatly fostered in the north especially in the higher ranks of the central Government service. Not only Government jobs, but also membership of the different local government institutions, development committees, etc., etc., shall be as far as possible in the hands of competent Southerners in the southern provinces."

During the election campaign the following were among the many rash statements made:

(1) That the Southerners had more education than many of the Northerners, and will be able to occupy all the high posts in Government that were occupied by the British in the south, and that they will be district commissioners, governors, deputy governors, and in general they will have a quarter of the jobs in the Sudan.

(2) That the imperialist restrictions on game hunting will be removed, and people will be given licences to hunt elephants and other game.

Major Salah Salem also paid a visit to the South in those days, and although he was not a "party to the contract", yet he promised that when the British leave the Sudan the 40 jobs of governors, district commissioners, assistant district commissioners, will be given to the Southerners in the "Three Southern Provinces". Even other technical posts he promised to give to the Southerners.

The following story has been reported: "In one of the meetings a young Juba medical dresser stood up and asked Major Salem: 'Do you mean that when the British leave, I will become the P.M.O.?' Major Salem, not understanding what the letters stand for, answered: 'Yes, yes, certainly.' P.M.O.H. stands for province medical officer (health), a very high and important post in the Ministry of Health occupied by a doctor of long experience in the service."

These extracts are taken from the official report on the disturbances in the Southern Sudan.



When by October, 1954, the process of Sudanization was known, extreme disappointment and frustration prevailed among the educated community in the Southern Sudan. The political elements soon started their anti-Government and anti-Northern propaganda and agitation, fear of demarcation, history of the slave trade, previous warnings, etc. were made use of.

We have stated that the slave trade was not a cause of the disturbances, but has been used by different peoples for different purposes. For example, the then Sudan Government used it (in 1947) as one of the justifications for putting a separate administrative policy for the South. Some missionaries thought it a clever way for obtaining more converts. The Liberal Party as one of the reasons for demanding federation; Nuba supporters to detract Southerners from joining Umma, but a few people in the South really believe in its recurrence. Because of it, however, it is easy to arouse the emotions of primitive people.

**Appointment of a Chief**

As a civil servant and appointed, but generally dealing with the people must agree to his being a chief, and there is always some element of public accord in his appointment. He usually commands their respect, but as soon as the chief loses touch with his own people and sides with an administration, whether willingly or unwillingly, that has generally lost the confidence of the populace, this established on someone that they neither respect their chief nor honour him.

In the following places the people burnt and destroyed the houses of their own chiefs during the disturbances, the Chief of Triangali, in Torit District, together with his Luo (four) Chief, Sorro; of Yambio District; Chief Bindo, of Yambio District; Chief Ziadia, of Yambio District; and Chief Nyaka, of Yambio District — the last four for signing the declaration of support to the Prime Minister without consulting their people.

Not only were Liberal Party members disappointed, but worse still was the reaction of the N.U.P. (Government) members, who regarded the whole process as downright cheating.

A meeting was held on September 29, 1954, to discuss the demands of the Southerners, the following N.U.P. members were present: Sayed Bulen, Allie de Bror, Sayed Dak, Del, Sayed John Majok, Sayed Philemon Majok, Sayed Akeg, Rizkallah, Sayed Michael Badi Gigeen, Sayed Nyducho Akech, Sayed Abdel Nobi, Abdel Gorder, Sayed Gordon Awoum, Sayed Rodento Onzi, and Sayed Cosmo Rabab.

The meeting found that there was in fact great trouble in the south, and they recommended that the Prime Minister should forthwith bring in special legislation for the acceleration of promotions and appointments to higher posts in the Administration.

**Additional Southern Minister**

The meeting demanded an additional Southern Minister in the Cabinet and at least six Southern Permanent Under-Secretaries. It noted: "We have demanded the absolute minimum, and unless those are met with there can be no other alternative to solve the southern problem except more chaos and more intrigues by the Opposition and Communists."

The Liberal Party had roughly the same demands as the Government's Southern members but expressed them in the more catchy phrase of "Federation."

With reports of a successful Umma Liberal Party tour in the South coming in and a proposed conference of Liberals on October 18, 1954, in Juba, and with dissatisfaction by the Southern Members from within his party and the agitation of the Liberal Party from without, the Prime Minister and other Ministers undertook a tour of the Southern Provinces.

Except for Government officials and Northerners, mostly Gallaba, who staged a welcome at Juba Airport, few Southerners turned up. Subsequently at a meeting in the town hall the Southerners withdrew whilst the Prime Minister was making a speech.

Quite alarmed at such a reception, there was an immediate announcement that the salaries of chiefs, police, warders, and clerks had been raised (neither Finance nor the Administration were apparently consulted). The chiefs were quite pleased with the increase, the police and warders were indifferent, and the sophisticated clerks considered it either a bribe or bait. The increase, however, did not include clerks outside the establishment, who form the majority, despite the recommendations of three governors. So even in that there was more discontent.

Since the Southern Sudanese benefited very little from Sudanization, they found little or no difference between conditions now and conditions previously, and independence for them was regarded as merely changes of masters. We feel that the Southern Sudanese by finding themselves holding secondary positions in the Government of their country have a genuine grievance.

(To be concluded)

**Three Labour M.P.s. on The Colonies  
Gradual Move to Full Democratic System**

THREE LEADING SOCIALISTS — Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., and Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., took part in a recent party political television broadcast on Colonial questions.

A questioner from Tanganyika asked what a Labour Government would do about the territory Kenya and Nyasaland, inhabited by a wholly African, Asian, Arab, and European population.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I think the first thing we have to ensure is that there is no attempt at domination by any one group or other groups and that applies to the minorities. To dominate majorities or other majorities improperly by dominating minorities, I'll pick out two ways in which I think ought to make a start on this. One is in the field of education. It seems to me from my experience in my own constituency in Cardiff that children of all races and all questions of colour can almost anybody else. In Canada the Negro, West Indians, West Africans, everybody goes to the same schools and there is conscious of whether he is black, white, brown, yellow or anything else. All he's conscious of is whether he can play football well or not."

"The first thing is to try to ensure that we do get a multi-racial educational system. If we start at that level, I think the problems later on will be far less because young people are never so prejudiced as older people."

"The second thing is hospitals. Sickness can know no racial barriers, and there are plenty of illustrations already of hospitals being multi-racial. For example, in Jamaica there is a wonderful hospital which is completely multi-racial. It is the height of absurdity and indeed of inhumanity to send people off by reference to their colour when they're ill with the same disease."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The Labour Party executive and the conference of our party held last year gave a lot of attention to this question of fundamental rights. On the political side we have made some very important decisions. First, that for these territories, as for the homogeneous countries, our ultimate aim is the establishment of a fully democratic system; that we shall work particularly in the field of franchise towards a common goal, a joint sharing of citizenship by the people."

**Transfer of Power**

"We made another decision of very great importance, that we regard it as the responsibility of Britain as a protecting Power not to transfer ultimate power, but to keep it in its hands until it is satisfied that it can transfer it to an established democratic system in which the people of Tanganyika, Africans, Indians and Europeans, can live together on terms of equal respect and equal dignity. That is our political aim in these territories."

MR. BEVAN: "It is also necessary, of course, that we should prevent racial barriers from being fortified. If a particular race has an economic or a political advantage over the others, racial discrimination and racial intolerance are built up not only on racial grounds but in order to defend the privileges. Therefore our view is that in no circumstances should we allow any form of privilege to attach to any particular group or race, either economic, cultural, or political. If you do you develop a vested interest behind racial discrimination, and make it very much more difficult eventually to abolish."

A questioner from Kenya invited the panel to state the fundamental differences between the Colonial policies of the Conservative and Socialist Parties.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Perhaps the difference will emerge if I say what I think our policy is. Right at the top of the Labour Party conception of Colonial policy is the fact that the Colonies are a national trust with us, not a property to be exploited or developed. They are a group of people with whom we have relationships, because we conquered them, because they asked to come under our protection, or because we exploited them commercially. All that as far as we are concerned in the Labour Party has gone by. Now, the accent must be on how we can win the assent of the people to co-operate with us on a free and equal basis. We believe the first way of doing that is to ensure that they get the right of self-determination."

"For the price of two cigarettes a day from everybody in Britain we could be putting into the Colonial territories a great deal of aid that would enable them to develop their own social furniture, their housing, their roads, their health services, their education, and the rest of it."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I think the duty of an Opposition is to oppose the Government when we think they are wrong in their Colonial policy or their foreign policy or domestic policy, and support them when they are right."

# Economic Dilemma of Rhodesia

## Prime Minister Urges Restraint

A STRONG PLEA for economic restraint and a Federation was made by the Prime Minister, Roy Welensky, in a recent message to the Legislature.

In the past two years the population of what was now the Federation had increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million. This had placed a heavy burden on housing, industry, the roads and transport facilities, not to mention the increase in imports. The answer was immigration, but not unrestricted settlement.

If we take more than we can properly absorb, it is worth spelling out what happens, not only to the immigrants themselves but to everyone in the Federation.

Today's immigrants come from far better conditions than their predecessors, and consequently expect a great deal more. From the day of their arrival immigrants give rise to a demand for houses, factories, offices, schools, hospitals, and equipment to work with. They increase the demand for electricity, power, water, roads, railway transport, and other public services. This demand creates shortages of nearly everything the public needs, and prices go up — which means that the standard of living goes down for all but a few.

Higher wages are no solution. They merely result in even more money chasing the same amount of the goods and services required. Taxes, State and local, can go in only one direction — upwards. Imports go up, leading to balance of payments difficulties. If these difficulties are acute, this may lead to import control — which at present does not exist on goods from the sterling area — resulting in still further shortages. Import control would have to be accompanied by price control, which is never fully effective, and leads to black markets and conditional selling.

### Government's Duty

"You may rest assured that we shall not be over-cautious. We have fixed priorities, including the needs of Kariba, transport, mining, and industries producing export and capital goods. It is the Government's duty to look after the people who are here now and to protect the economic welfare of the whole federal area.

"With this object in view we propose to maintain the existing target which, even at this level, is by far the highest rate in the world in relation to European population. Unlimited immigration could have considerable effect upon the demand for imports and hence on the balance of payments, the country's credit, and, finally, the standing of its currency.

"The favourable balance of trade amounted in 1955 to the record figure of £44m. This was more than offset by our net payments on tourism of about £9m., on freight and insurance of £15m., and on payments largely on interest, dividends, profits and royalties of £27m. The gap was bridged by an inflow of receipts from abroad, but there was also a fall in the country's reserves. It would be rash indeed to assume that a continuing and increasing deficit could be covered in the same manner without a larger drawing down of reserves, which are our holdings of foreign currencies."

The Prime Minister pointed out that the average price of copper in the 12 months ending June, 1956, was £327 per long ton. For the first six months of the current financial year, to December, 1956, the corresponding average was £287 per long ton. It was now around £240. If the present trend persisted, roughly 140 tons of copper would have to be exported to obtain the imports which 100 tons had bought last year, bringing about a reduction in the country's reserves.

Last March the sterling balance held by the commercial banks had fallen very low, reflecting a very high level of advances. In order to reconstitute the reserves and remove some of the pressure of spending on our physical resources, Government had asked the banks to restrict advances for non-essential purposes.

"The general purpose of the credit squeeze", said Sir Roy, "is to combat internal inflation and external over-spending by limiting the availability of bank credit and thence rebuilding the reserves. It is no part of the policy to hinder sound expansion or to cause unemployment. But a credit squeeze can never be effective without causing some inconvenience to the public and some adjustment of plans and expectations. If we

do not attempt to check this spending, we should have runaway inflation to the detriment of the whole population. In the monetary field, we have used indirect rather than direct controls. To control imports from the sterling area by direct means, which would probably have to be accompanied by price control, produces a position ripe for inflation through too much money chasing too few goods. Another device considered elsewhere has been to control the import of capital, but as a developing country we would wish to do nothing to discourage investment from abroad.

"At bottom the problem of immigration is very largely a problem of public self-discipline, and it would assist us if we all attempt to exercise more restraint in the spending of our incomes, but our desire for pay-rises is an demand for tax relief, and in our pressure for increases of wages for all these things are inflationary. We want to see our country develop in a manner that gets value from management and labour from farmer and business, and which applies a healthy degree of effort to make a profit or hold a job."

### Permanent Settlement

Speaking in Adola, Sir Roy Welensky said that unless people accepted permanent residence, rather than transient existence in Northern Rhodesia, there could be no real stability or progress in a satisfactory relationship with the African population.

He had always hammered home the point that people should not regard their time in the territory as a period in which to make as much money as possible before setting elsewhere. The spread of home ownership which the building societies had engendered directly prospered the growth of a permanent settled white population.

When Northern Rhodesia had now some 60,000 or more white inhabitants — he refused to use the word "settlers" — the majority of whom intended to live in the country all their lives and to make it a good home for their children. In view of that change and growth, it was not surprising that some of the major problems facing the community and the Federal Government were problems arising from immigration. Resources were being stretched to their limits.

The immigration machine had to work overtime, and the Government realized that it had to be improved in every way possible. The revival of the immigration advisory committees in each main centre should be supported in every way, and certainly the Government would do its part in making them effective. They were intended of as advisory bodies, sorting out immigration difficulties with the minimum of delay.

When laying the foundation-stone of the new head office building of the Copperbelt Permanent Building Society, the Prime Minister said that the growth of the building society "industry" throughout the Federation reflected the expansion of the country, the increase in population, and to some extent the problems attendant on this development. Just as the country was prosperous, so the societies were thriving. They were getting on with their share of the job of building up the Federation.

# Capital Needs of East Africa

## This Week's Conference in Nairobi

EAST AFRICA'S LOAN REQUIREMENTS, during the next five or 10 years are being discussed in Nairobi this week at a conference over which Sir Bruce Hutt, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, is presiding.

Among those attending are Mr. J. Maxwell Hicks, and Mr. R. J. Vile, finance experts of the Crown Agents and the Colonial Office respectively, who have been studying the subject for some months; Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya; Mr. C. E. Tilney, Member for Finance and Economics in Tanganyika; Mr. C. G. F. F. Memmoth, Minister of Finance in Uganda; Mr. Peter Corrydon, Acting Financial Secretary of the High Commissions; Sir Arthur Kirby, General Manager of East African Railways; Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster-General of East Africa; and Brigadier-General W. D. A. Williams, Commissioner for Transport in the High Commission.

It has been officially estimated that the loan requirements of the Governments and the High Commission to 1960 are at least £111m.

The East African Central Legislative Assembly will meet from March 20 to 23 and from April 2 to 6. The Tanganyika Legislative Council will reassemble on March 30.

## Ethiopian Designs on Somaliland A Real Fundamental to Somali Existence

TWO FRANK ARTICLES on the fundamental problem of the Somaliland Protectorate have been contributed to THE TIMES by a special correspondent of that newspaper who recently visited the territory and Ethiopia.

The Haud, he insists, is the only answer to the legitimate demands of the British Somali, and it is therefore imperative that the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954 should be reviewed in order to give the tribes fair access to the grazing in the Haud.

From the articles these passages are taken:

"The situation along the frontier of British Somaliland and Ethiopia is considered dangerous enough to have troops standing by in Britain to be flown out in case of disturbances in the Protectorate, but essentially it is only a symptom of the gathering crisis in the Horn of Africa.

"Ethiopians believe that a second scramble for territory will take place within the next few years, a fear explaining the recent tentative steps toward what can be called a policy of defensive expansionism. Ethiopian activities in the area are probably no more than a reconnaissance in force, a probing action to test the Somalis rather than the British. In the next decade Ethiopia may have to face a crisis graver than any since the 16th century, when the Muslim invasion swept over much of the country and seized and held, Massawa and the coastal strip.

"In 1960 Somalia is to become independent, and because of the forces now at work the ultimate federation of the Protectorate with Somalia is expected. In the Ethiopian view, only chaos could take the place of departed power.

### Unbalanced Budget

"Not even the most ardent Somali nationalist would rebut without some reservations the accepted belief that neither Somalia nor a Greater Somalia could be economically viable. Political leaders in British Somaliland talk of the British connexion being retained after independence, and, indeed, extended to the proposed Greater Somalia. It is unlikely, however, that Italy and France would welcome being replaced by Britain, and there would be an unbalanced budget which presumably the British taxpayer would have to meet. An annual subsidy of about £10m. would be required, even should development be kept to the minimum.

"From Addis Ababa only two alternatives can be seen: Egyptian intervention or federation of all the Somaliland territories within the Ethiopian empire.

"As yet there is little or no evidence that Egypt is interested, except that there are now many Egyptian schoolmasters in Somalia who could be regarded as the vanguard of a new imperialism. On the other hand, some Somalis are beginning to identify themselves with the Middle East.

"As for the second alternative, Somali antipathy towards Ethiopia is widespread, but greater attention is given to the possibility of Ethiopia's own Somali subjects wanting to join a Greater Somalia.

"The belief that this part of Africa is heading for a fundamental change does not, of course, excuse Ethiopian pressures in the Haud or the blind dismissal of Somali national aspirations, which are real. Political leaders such as Mr. Michael Mariano are quietly impressive, and the sincerity of others, such as Mr. Hassan, is apparent.

"Reports from Somalia suggest that the new Somali provincial administrators are doing well. Certainly the Somali civil servants your correspondent met in Hargeisa were of a high standard, with all the confidence necessary for political independence. Already three of them are district officers, which for such a small and poverty-stricken territory is a rather better record than, say, in Malaya two or three years ago.

"The Haud is vital if the proposed Greater Somalia is to be established, even with the reduced standards of, say, the Yemen. The Haud is perhaps the only answer to the fundamental need for economic viability, for although a Greater Somalia could not hope to maintain its administrative officers in the style enjoyed by the present Europeans, it could survive with an indigenously and less costly administration if its tribes had free access to the grazing in the Haud.

"A review of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954,

or action to ensure that it is properly implemented, is imperative. Even if Ethiopia refuses to make concessions to rising African nationalism, Britain is expected to do, there is no apparent reason why she should not implement the agreement according to the spirit in which it was written. There are sufficient precedents in the Middle East arrangements have been made, and faithfully carried out, for tribes to cross international frontiers in search of grazing.

"Somalis are convinced that Ethiopia constitutes a greater threat to them than any encroaching expatriate civilization. Until recently Ethiopia made no attempt to administer the Haud and Reserved Area. There are few settlements there, only one town (Jijiga), and very little water, and without it the Haud is for the most part useless except for hardy people prepared to graze their herds under conditions normally reserved for human. The Somalis must have access to the Haud, for without it, in spite of its harshness, they and their herds cannot survive.

### The 1954 Agreement

"In an agreement signed in 1954 Britain reaffirmed Ethiopian sovereignty and Ethiopia gave assurances that the tribes would be given free and unimpeded access to their traditional grazing. Unfortunately a list of British-protected tribes was not included in the agreement. This was seized upon by the local Ethiopian authorities, who began to claim tribal units as Ethiopian. Those persons carrying British passports were harried until they accepted Ethiopian nationality, or they were imprisoned. Attempts were made to demonstrate the attractions of Ethiopian nationality to tribesmen by denying them grazing.

"Last year only the fortunate combination of good rains and a determined British liaison officer saved the situation. The fine pasture that shot up after the rains enabled Mr. Drysdale to concentrate thousands of people and tens of thousands of camels in areas where his tribal policemen could protect them.

"In claiming British-protected tribes the Ethiopian authorities are not only shanghaiing the majority of the Protectorate's population but are laying claim to the Protectorate, for while the tribesmen cannot live without the Haud, equally they are dependent upon the grazing and wells of their tribal areas in Somaliland. These, that is, most of the Protectorate, would go with the tribesmen to Ethiopia.

"The situation in the Haud must be stabilized, while Ethiopian fears for its security command sympathy, the Somalis are determined not to see their own interests sacrificed."



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## All-Party Delegation for Uganda

### Varied Careers of the Four Members

TWO CONSERVATIVE AND TWO SOCIALIST M.P.s. are to visit Uganda at the end of next month as a delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The members will be Wing-Commander E. E. Bullus, Conservative M.P. for Wembley North; Mr. Robert Chichester-Clark, Conservative (Ulster Unionist) M.P. for Londonderry; Dr. H. M. King, Labour M.P. for Itchen; and Mr. W. T. Williams, Labour M.P. for Barons Court. The selection was made by a committee over which the Speaker presided.

Wing-Commander E. E. Bullus was born in 1906, educated at Leeds Modern School and Leeds University, and commissioned in August, 1940, in the R.A.F.V.R. He was for two years in the Air Ministry War Room, from which he went to South East Asia to join the staff of Lord Louis Mountbatten. He served in India, Burma, and Ceylon, and was demobilized in 1945.

Then he returned to the *Yorkshire Post*, of whose staff he had been a member for 16 years before the war. He became Secretary of the London Municipal Society, and was from 1947 to 1950 a member of Harrow Urban District Council. Later he was elected vice-president of the Association of Municipal Corporations.

Elected to the House of Commons in 1950, he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary for Overseas Trade in 1953-54, and later P.P.S. to the Minister of State at the Board of Trade.

Mr. King interested in Church work, he was made a lay reader in the Diocese of Ripon in 1929, appointed a member of the Archdeaconry Council of Delhi in 1944, and after demobilization a lay reader in the Diocese of London. For 15 years he played Rugby football for Headingley. He also played "soccer" for the Yorkshire Amateurs, and has been a keen swimmer and cricketer.

Mr. Robert Chichester-Clark, Ulster Unionist M.P. for Londonderry City and County since 1955, was born in 1928, and educated at the Royal Naval College and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took an honours B.A. in history and law.

After a spell in journalism, he became public relations officer to the Glynedebourne Opera in 1952, and in the following year was appointed assistant to the sales manager of the Oxford University Press. He has written for many periodicals, is a keen shot, angler, and cricketer.

Dr. H. M. King was elected Labour M.P. for the Test Division of Southampton in 1950 and for the Ichen Division of Southampton at the 1953 election. Born in 1901, he was educated at Norton Council School, Stockton Secondary School, and King's College, London, where he took a first-class honours B.A. in 1922, and his Ph.D. in 1940. From 1930 to 1947 he was head of the English department at Taunton's School, Southampton, and then for three years headmaster of Regent's Park Secondary School.

His recreations are stated by "Who's Who" to be music and the entertainment of children.

Mr. W. T. Williams, Labour and Co-operative M.P. for Barons Court since 1955, and for the previous six years for Hammersmith South, is a barrister-at-law. Born in South Wales in 1915, he was educated at University College, Cardiff, St. Catherine's College, Oxford, and the University of London. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. While at the University of Wales he was president of the Students' Union in 1939.

Ordained a Baptist minister in 1941, he was a chaplain and welfare officer in the Royal Air Force in 1944-46, and then for three years a tutor at Manchester College, Oxford. Soon after his election to the House of Commons he was made P.P.S. to the Minister of Pensions and then to the Minister of Health.

## Mr. Broadbent's Impressions

IN A BBC PROGRAMME TO EAST AFRICA Mr. Philip Broadbent, secretary of the Joint East and Central African Board, who recently returned from a visit to Central and East Africa, said that what most impressed him throughout his tour was the tremendous initiative and energy being put into local government and African welfare work by business men, the lack of bitterness in Kenya after the Kikuyu rebellion, and the political stability in Uganda.

## The Rev. Michael Scott's Statement Broke with Communist Party Years Ago

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, honorary director of the Africa Bureau, who was at one time a member of the Communist Party, had resigned from it before he enlisted in the Royal Air Force in 1940. He has issued in London and New York a statement on the subject which says:—

"Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen in the Central African Press regarding statements about myself in relation to Communism in the period before I enlisted in the R.A.F. in 1940. The information which the authorities have on the matter is based on what I have myself said and written on the subject of my activities and sympathies with what I then conceived to be Communism, and my subsequent opposition to the Communist Party. This in due course may be published in book form for those who are interested in any further details.

"In the first place, I visited Nyasaland only after African representatives had come to England and appealed for help in opposing the enactment of legislation to impose Federation on Central Africa. When it seemed clear that this legislation would be passed in Parliament I applied, on my own personal initiative, for permission to visit Nyasaland and consult with the Africans who had come to England. And this permission I received.

"While I was in Nyasaland I gave the authorities every opportunity of questioning me and following my movements. I said quite openly that I supported the Africans in the decision they had already made to use the methods of non-violent resistance. I certainly did criticize the methods of some of the local authorities and police in handling the situation that arose among the Angoni, and repeatedly asked them, as did many of the Africans, to prefer charges against us if they considered us guilty in any way, rather than lay hands on the aged and ailing Chief Gomani. But they preferred to rely on the method of deportation without trial, without making any charge or giving me any opportunity of answering any allegation by any judicial process.

"It seems that the process of attacking in the Press and making accusations in one's absence are more to be favoured than a fair trial. When I have asked to be allowed to return to Central Africa and face any allegations this has not been allowed.

"Developments in Central Africa since Federation have led many people to doubt whether some of those who have been entrusted with so much political power already in the Federation are yet fully able to govern themselves and their own kind, let alone those people of another race who are still asking for Britain's protection. It is good to know, though, that there are some who, despite all the difficulties, stand for people being given a fair hearing."

## Federal Research Council

THE FEDERATION should have its own research council, Professor E. B. Edney urged in a recent address to Salisbury Rotarians. "Very little significant fundamental research has been carried out in the Federation up to now, apart from the work of the national museums and the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute—for the very good reason that there was nobody to do it", he said. The time was opportune to form such a council; the Federation was growing up, and the possibility of greater independence must mean even less support from the U.K. Government. It was in any case right and proper for a Dominion to support its own fundamental research.

## More Schemes Than Money

MR. BRIAN F. MACDONA, general manager of Bank of Rhodesia Bank D.C.O., said when he addressed the Jersey Branch of the Royal Empire Society last Friday that Rhodesia may become the world's largest copper producer, and that schemes already recommended to overcome the basic poverty of East Africa would cost £250m. in the next 10 years, a sum which there is small hope of finding in the near future.

## Ghana Celebrates Her Independence Membership of the Commonwealth

YESTERDAY the Gold Coast Colony attained complete independence within the Commonwealth.

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the Duchess of Kent opened the Parliament of Ghana and delivered the speech from the throne. The Government in the United Kingdom was represented by a delegation led by Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, and including the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Earl of Perth and the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ghana, Mr. Ian MacLennan.

H.M.S. CEYLON, a cruiser, H.M.S. MOUNTS BAY, a frigate and four Valiant aircraft of the R.A.F. represented the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom, and all Governments within the Commonwealth were officially represented. Some 70 countries had sent delegations to Accra. The largest, numbering 36, was from Australia.

Dr. Nkrumah, first Prime Minister of Ghana, said on Monday evening at a State dinner that in ending her Colonial relationship with the United Kingdom the Gold Coast parted with the warmest feelings of good will as she set out to establish her new position as a fellow member of the Commonwealth. He hoped that that was the beginning of a much closer association.

Among those with East and Central African interests who have gone to Ghana are Sir Sydney & Lady Abrahams, Sir Malcolm Barrow (Minister of Home Affairs in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), Sir Alan & Lady Burns, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Mr. M. H. Curtis, Mr. R. E. Fleming, Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Lord Harlech, Mr. F. J. Pedlar, Lord Portal of Hungerford, Lord Rennell of Rodd, the Rev. Michael Scott, Mr. A. H. Smith, Major-General Sir Edward Spears, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd (Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia), and Rear-Admiral G. Wauchope.

The United States is represented by the Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, and Mrs. Nixon.

## To Join East African Office in London Career of Mr. Eric F. Martin

MR. ERIC FRANK MARTIN, chief executive officer of the Board of Agriculture in Kenya, is to join the East African Office in London when Mr. P. de V. ("Digger") Allen retires shortly.

Educated at Oundle, Northamptonshire Farm Institute, the Harper Adams Agricultural College, and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, Mr. Martin did post-graduate work at Cambridge and Oxford Universities before going to Uganda in 1927 to join the Agricultural Department. He was made Deputy Director in 1944, three years later he went to Northern Rhodesia as Director, and for the past seven years he has served the Board of Agriculture in Kenya, being in day-to-day touch with 15 agricultural committees and 64 sub-committees set up under the Agricultural Ordinance.

He has been chairman of the Maize Export Sales Committee and a member of the Stockfeed Committee and Pig Industry Board. In Uganda he had been chairman of the Coffee Board and the Bugishu Coffee Scheme, and was for three years Dean of the School of Agriculture at Makerere College. While in Northern Rhodesia he represented that country on the Research Committee of the Central African Council, of whose Agricultural, Veterinary, and Forestry Standing Committee he was also a member.

One of his twin sons is now at Oxford University and the other at Cambridge.

An envelope posted in Nairobi on February 9 which shows a pair of the current 20-cent stamps completely without perforations has been bought by London stamp dealers. It is estimated to be worth £250.

### Colonialism

SIR PIERSON DIXON, permanent British representative at the United Nations, said at a dinner given in his honour on Monday by the Pilgrims of the United States: "The belief is prevalent that Britain maintains an attitude towards the emergent peoples as if they will occupy a Colonial status—an imperialistic attitude. Certain countries find it convenient to nourish the myth in pursuit of their own nationalist aims. What is more disturbing is the extent to which the myth is apparently believed. The aim of British policy is the achievement of independent status by the Colonies, a policy illustrated by the impending independence of the Gold Coast."

### Republicanism

"OUR OBJECTIVE is a republic outside the Commonwealth," says that quite frankly. That statement was made in South Africa last week by Mr. P. Odendaal when he took over the leadership of the Transvaal Provincial Council of the Nationalist Party from Dr. T. Masheane, who had been suspended and asked to resign from the executive committee of the party because he had declared himself in favour of a republic within the Commonwealth.

### Nationalism

IT IS HOPEFUL THAT in our lifetime we shall be able to invite the Prime Minister of Ghana to our own celebrations of the independence of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Kenneth Robinson, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia,

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# PERSONALIA

MR. C. T. LEHMANN left £68,480 net.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINCLOSS flew from Nairobi to London last week.

MR. MARK BARRON and WARD left London Airport on Friday to return to Uganda.

DR. RISBEC, secretary of the Plant Protection Section of the C.C.T.A., is visiting Kenya this week.

SIR MARK TURNER has just arrived back in London from his visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, will open this year's Machakos Agricultural Show on March 23.

MR. VERULAM, who has large Rhodesian interests, is to be the first president of the New Era Concert Society.

MR. HAROLD HOCHSCHILD has passed through London on his way from New York to Southern Rhodesia.

BRIGADIER and MRS. T. CARLETON HARRISON have returned to London from their visit to Southern and East Africa.

LORD LLOYD, lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and LADY LLOYD are on holiday in Madeira.

MESSRS. K. BELL, A. H. L. KELLAM, R. KERR, and A. SCARBOROUGH have been appointed honorary game wardens in Nyasaland.

MR. CHARLES F. S. TAYLOR has resigned from the board of the Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., of which he was joint managing director.

THE REV. J. C. DONALDSON has been appointed area secretary in South-West England of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

MR. DOUGLAS BUSH, transport officer of the Church Missionary Society since 1947, has retired after 50 years' service with the society.

MR. A. R. W. LOW, M.P., lately Minister of State at the Board of Trade, has been appointed a director of the General Electric Co., Ltd.

Owing to ill-health MR. G. H. PATTON has resigned the secretaryship of Harland & Wolff, Ltd. His successor is MR. T. E. MURPHY.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE, Second Crown Agent, is visiting East Africa. So is MR. W. BURLEY, one of the inspecting engineers of the Crown Agents.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, has been elected president of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee.

DR. O. W. F. FITZGERALD and MISS BENEDICTA BURNS, daughter of SIR ALAN, and LADY BURNS, were married in Devonshire on Saturday.

LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD left London at the week-end for Hong Kong to perform the official opening ceremony of a great reservoir scheme.

SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WILLIAM POWLETT arrived in England last Friday in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. G. McMEYER, Deputy Agricultural Adviser at the Colonial Office, and lately Director of Agriculture in Kenya, is about to visit Northern Rhodesia.

MISS BARBARA WENDISH-BENTINCK flew to Nairobi recently to visit her mother, SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

MR. H. W. RICHMOND has been appointed African affairs officer by the Aberdare County Council, Kenya, to co-ordinate the welfare of Africans in the county area.

COLONEL and Mrs. M. A. McEVOY will leave London next week for a short stay in Nairobi on their way to Northern Rhodesia for a visit of about six weeks.

COLONEL G. J. HUMPHRIES, Deputy Director of Colonial Surveys, is due back in London in a few days from his visit to Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda.

THE AGA KHAN has bought the Royal Gardens Hotel, Kensington, London, W.8, for the Imaili Society and Residential Club, the membership of which now exceeds 500.

MR. A. H. HICKS, head of the Finance Department of the Crown Agents, and MR. R. J. VILE, of the Colonial Office, left London Airport at the week-end for East Africa.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL and LADY WILLIAM POWLETT, who have arrived in London on three months' leave from Southern Rhodesia, are staying at 194 Cranmer Court, S.W.3.

SIR DAVID CAMPBELL, president of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, is at present in Uganda for the purpose of inspecting the Medical School of Makerere College.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR HORNE, who was one time on the public relations staff at G.H.O., East Africa, has just taken up duty as P.R.O., Southern Command Headquarters, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Jewellery valued at £1,000 has been stolen from the home in Chelsea, London, of LORD and LADY COLTON, Lord Colyton, a former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (as MR. HENRY HOPKINSON).

Mrs. DUDY GAMMANS, widow of Sir David Gammans, who was Conservative M.P. for Hornsey, is to be recommended for adoption as Conservative candidate in the by-election in the constituency caused by his death.

The three Baganda accompanying the Kabaka on his shooting safari in Portuguese East Africa are MR. JAMES LUTAYA, Saza Chief of Singo, MR. LAMEKA SEBANAKITA, Sasa Chief of Buruli, and MR. GEORGE MALO, A.D.C.

MAJOR F. R. PETERS has been selected chairman of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., following the resignation from that office of MR. C. WALKER, who, however, retains his seat on the board. MR. C. J. BURNS is now vice-chairman of the corporation.

MR. WALTER HOOD, of the Commerce department of the British Trade Council, Congress, and MR. HAMMERTON, of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, are in Northern Rhodesia for consultations with trade unionists of the Copperbelt.

MR. WILLIAM GEOFFREY BOVILL, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bovill, of Little Laver Hall, Haslem, Essex, and MISS PRUDENCE BECKETT, younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs. C. T. Beckett of Templecombe, Somerset, were married in London on Monday.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to lead the U.K. delegation to the forthcoming meeting in Canberra of the Council of South East Asia Treaty Organization. Before returning home he will pay a short visit to New Zealand.

SIR CHESTER BEATTY, one of the pioneer financiers of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, who is now 82, is to start mixed farming near his home in Dublin, to which he expects to return from the South of France in June. He has farmed in Kenya for many years.

SIR JOHN LAW, lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MR. T. WILLIAMS, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and lately Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, were awarded honorary degrees of LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who served for many years in the King's African Rifles in Nyasaland, and was Chief of Staff to Lord Montgomery during the war, has been granted a divorce in the Supreme Court of Southern Rhodesia and given the custody of his 13-year-old daughter. The action was defended.

LORD CHANDOS left London for Rhodesia.

MR. W. T. A. COX, who has arrived in the Somaliland Protectorate on a two-year secondment from the Colonial Office, has been appointed Administrative Secretary.

LIEUT. FRANCIS BROOKE-POPHAM, M.C., son of the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, sometime Governor of Kenya, and Miss Brooke-Popham, and Miss Susan Fry were married in the chapel of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, last week.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOWD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had been ordered by his doctors to rest for about a week, returned to the Colonial Office last Friday to meet the delegation from Mauritius which talks with Sir ROBERT SCOTT, the Governor, for talks about the constitution.

MR. JOHN BOWDER, who has just arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up a post as resident magistrate, had practised as a solicitor in Winchester since 1949. He was a member of Winchester City Council and master of the Meon Valley and Winchester Beagles. His father is a former mayor of the city.

MR. A. N. MAINI, Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications in Uganda, will fly to London on March 23 to receive the accolade of knighthood from THE QUEEN on the following Tuesday. He will be accompanied by MRS. MAINI. They expect to be in England for about three weeks.

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS has been re-elected leader of the Federal Independence Party in Kenya for the current year. MAJOR F. W. DAY, chairman and deputy leader, MR. D. A. OSMOND, honorary secretary, MR. L. E. SACHS, honorary treasurer, and SQUADRON LEADER F. DE G. MORTON, committee member for organization.

MR. F. M. BENNETT, Conservative M.P. for Torquay, who practised law in Southern Rhodesia for a short time some years ago, left London last week with a Socialist colleague at the end of last week on behalf of the Anglo-Pakistan Group in the House of Commons. They are visiting Pakistan and India on a fact-finding mission in connexion with the Kashmir problem.

MR. ERIC BAUMANN, chairman of Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., and MR. J. RICKINS, of Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., have been appointed commercial advisers on the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya by the Ministry of Agriculture. MR. A. HOPE-JONES, Minister of Commerce, MR. R. E. ANDERSON, and MR. A. J. DONOVAN, recently resigned from the board.

Acting appointments in Kenya include those of Messrs. P. D. CORFIELD, Secretary to the Council of Ministers and Clerk to the Executive Council; W. F. COULTS, Chief Native Commissioner and Minister for African Affairs (while performing his duties as Education Secretary and Minister for Education, Labour and Lands); and E. N. GRIFFITH-JONES, Chief Secretary (while performing his duties as Attorney-General).

AIR COMMODORE D. S. RADFORD, Commandant of the Central Reconnaissance Establishment, a new unit of Bomber Command, was in Aden at the outbreak of the last war commanding No. 1 Squadron, R.A.F., which was active throughout the African campaign, raiding deep into Ethiopia and Somalia. In 1949 he was engaged in liaison duties with the Southern Rhodesian Government. In the following year he became senior staff officer in the Rhodesia Air Training Group.

**Lord Jewellin**

Ashe and LORIS LEWELLIN, the first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who died in Salisbury on January 27, were buried in Salisbury Cathedral on Monday.

**Rhodesia University College Opens**

**Greetings from London's Vice-Chancellor**

DR. J. F. LOCKWOOD, vice-chancellor of London University, broadcast in last Friday's B.B.C. programme to Rhodesia and Nyasaland a message on the occasion of the entry into residence of the first students of the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Having expressed admiration for London's own Chancellor, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, was also president of the new college, and having promised all the help that the University of London could give, Dr. Lockwood said:—

"All of us, who know the massive and estimable contribution which universities throughout the Commonwealth, and indeed throughout the world, have made to the growth and development of their national societies, the presence of a new university institution in our academic family is a most welcome event.

"A university institution of the best and truest kind is a creative force in the national life. It is the fount of new knowledge and new ideas. It is also the source from which the future intellectual leaders, whether in the professions or in Government services or in the world of business, find their training, their education, and their inspiration.

"The university college which now springs into active life in Salisbury has been founded on the liberal principles of the best academic tradition. Under the guidance of Dr. Walter Adams, a man of great breadth of mind and understanding, and of a deep and comprehensive humanity of character and personality, that tradition will thrive in the college and inspire all who pursue their studies and research in it.

"The college has assembled an academic staff of distinction in learning and experience. The students are fortunate in their teachers. Great opportunities are before the students. May the students rise to them. I wish our sister college God speed in its growth and success in all its endeavours."

**B.S.A.'s Resident Director**

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has appointed Sir Charles Cumings to succeed Sir Ellis Robins as resident director of the company in Rhodesia. Sir Ellis will return to Britain next month. Sir Charles Cumings has been deputy general manager of the company in Africa since February, 1955. A Rhodes Scholar, he served in the Sudan for many years, latterly as Chief Justice and Legal Secretary. He is one of the three members of the Southern Rhodesia Franchise Commission.

**African Painting**

THE RT. REV. R. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, is to send to England a life-size painting of St. John the Baptist executed by an African member of his congregation. It is expected to be hung in the church of St. John, now being built in Carlton, Nottingham.

**Obituary**

MISS JOAN LEE, daughter of Mr. J. L. Lee, assistant transport manager of the City Council of Nairobi, died on Monday from injuries received in an air crash on the previous day during a rally organized by the Aero Club of East Africa.

Mrs. HELENA HUTH, wife of Major G. C. Huth, died in Nanyuki Cottage Hospital, Kenya, last week. She was the daughter of Colonel and Lady Harriet Holroyd-Smith.

MR. D. W. SHERIDAN, wife of Mr. Charles Ewald Sheridan, of Nairobi, Kenya, has died in Rome.

MR. GEORGE GLEN SAMUEL, died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week.

MR. ARTHUR DAVIS, of Dundori, Nairobi, has died suddenly in Mombasa.

### Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister

#### Mr. Todd's Sincerity and Simplicity

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL, editor of the *King-Hall Newsletter*, has written from Southern Rhodesia: —  
 "Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of this Colony, a New Zealander, still on the right side of the fence who with his wife and four children engaged in mission work, is a deeply sincere Christian and a most attractive personality with a sparkling sense of humour. He is also the owner of a large cattle farm, and is one of the few Europeans who knows the African languages and the Africans through having lived for many years in close daily contact with them in remote parts of the country. He is a liberal with his feet firmly on the ground. He carries his party with him in the territorial aspects of the multi-racial society policy now in process of being implanted, and this has led to his being accused by some of the intellectual Africans of having abandoned his liberal attitude to racial questions. This is not true."

"Even an African who told me with some sorrow that Todd had got back on top of the fence, since he became Prime Minister had to admit that of all the European leaders Todd is the man in whom we have most confidence. His European opponents either suspect his liberalism if they are right-wingers or else say that he is not sufficiently sophisticated to be a successful politician."

"Our comment on this is twofold: first, in terms of pure politics he has done pretty well to become Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia within a few years of entering political life, and that he will end up as the Federal Prime Minister looks like a near-certainty. Secondly, and this is much more important, when people say he is not sophisticated they really mean that he is an honest man of complete sincerity and engaging simplicity who has principles which he applies in a most direct manner in his conduct of affairs."

"Men of this stamp of character are the blocks which the storms of public life may weather and shape into the form of statesmen; and this type of man is of very special importance in African politics."

### America's Stake in Rhodesia

#### Quickening Interest in Central Africa

AMERICA'S DIRECT FINANCIAL STAKE in the Federation is now in the region of £45m., while her indirect investments amounted to considerably more, said Mr. Curtis C. Strong, the U.S. Consul, in a speech to Gatooma Rotarians.

Mr. Strong said that about £20m. of the £45m. was in U.S. Government loans made since 1949, which concerned the development of the Lourenço Marques line, the expansion of copper and cobalt mining, the extension of electric power to the Copperbelt, and new equipment for Rhodesia Railways.

Direct private investment totalled about £25m., chiefly in the mining industry. Interest would continue to grow, and nothing would give it greater encouragement than evidence of progress in solving the immense social problems of creating a multi-racial society. America's economic aid was prompted not by philanthropy but by its own broader interests in the short term those concerned the promotion of the production and export of strategic materials, and in the longer term assisting the economic development of a key country in Africa's relations to the free world.

"Rhodesia is neither an impoverished nor a crisis area", he said, "so it has neither needed nor asked for large-scale aid, but the United States Government has shown that it is not unaware of the Federation's contribution to the free world."

Mr. Strong stressed that there was no "fast flood" of increasing American interests in the Federation, but that interest was quickening. This was due to the Federation's great economic potential, its strategic importance in the mineral and other fields, its stable Government, and a progressive outlook on the problem of race relations. The need for the United States to find new sources of raw materials and new markets, and the importance of strengthening all parts of the non-Communist world, also played their part.

Apart from loans, grants, and investment, Mr. Strong cited other examples of America's increased interest in the Federation. Before 1950 United States interests had been handled from Pretoria. Now there was a Consulate-General in Salisbury with a full complement of eight officers, the principal officer having the personal rank of Minister. There were now 1,000 Americans in the Federation, and many people were travelling between the two countries.

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### Higher Passenger Rates

THE UNION CASTLE LINE last week increased passenger fares to South Africa by approximately 20% owing to increasing costs of ship operation. In the case of bookings arranged before March 1 the new fares will apply to vessels leaving the U.K. on or after May 1 while from Africa they will start with the departure of the BREMAH CASTLE from Mombasa about May 14. The company has decided to resume the issue of return tickets at 75% below two single fares. Ellerman Lines increased passenger rates last week by about 15% but bookings made before March 1 for sailings before July 1 will be maintained at the old rate. The Holland Afrika and City lines have also announced higher fares. Central African Airways are to raise passenger fares by about 45% from April 1 and domestic cargo rates from May 1. Higher freight rates by the East African and the South and South-East African Shipping Conferences were reported in our issue last week.

### Rhodesia Appointments

MR. C. S. JONES, Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Resident Commissioner of the Barotseland Protectorate. He is a former Commissioner for Rural Development and has previously acted as Resident Commissioner in Barotseland. Mr. Jones relieves Mr. J. F. Hayley, who is returning to Nigeria. Mr. J. P. Murray, who has returned to Northern Rhodesia from leave, has resumed duty in his post as senior Provincial Commissioner. Mr. M. Thomas, P.C., Central Province, is due to return to Broken Hill from leave at the end of the month.



### African Ministers in Uganda

#### The Qualifications for Office

THE LEARNING ARTICLES published on February 21 criticized the system in Uganda which offers the status and salary of Ministers to Africans who have not proved any administrative capacity in their humble positions and could not expect to earn anything like such emoluments in any other way.

The reference, it will be seen, was to the possibility that the system might put into senior political positions Africans who have not proved administrative capacity in more humble spheres of life. It did not refer, and was not intended to refer, to the present African holders of special offices, but since that misunderstanding occurred in at least one case, the following passage, in fairness, quoted from a letter received from Muganda who is now studying at Cambridge University:

"Mr. Kironde, the Assistant Minister of Social Services, is a university graduate, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and was for many years one of the most senior masters at King's College, Budo. A grandson of Sir Apollo Kagwa, he has considerable land and house property, and I have good reasons to believe that before he was invited to become a Minister his earnings at the Bar were rather more than his present salary as Minister.

"Mr. Luth, who holds several degrees of universities in this country and elsewhere, was, like Mr. Kironde, a senior teacher at Budo. He is certainly no pauper, and was a lecturer at Makerere College before Sir Andrew Cohen asked him to become Minister of Rural Development.

"I have had the good fortune to be taught by both these men, and if they are not qualified to hold the highest posts in our Government, then Uganda is unlikely ever to have an African Government.

"The Minister of Land, Tenure, Mr. Mangarira, is an older man, with wide experience in teaching and administration. He rendered sterling service as Uganda's (Prime Minister) of Ankole, and was a member of Legislative Council even during the pre-Cohen era of bliss."

### Kenya's Wellcome Research Laboratory

#### Mr. F. K. H. Wilde to Take Charge

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION is to set up in Kenya a veterinary research laboratory to develop new remedies for the control of animal diseases in East Africa. This was announced by the chairman of the Foundation, Mr. M. W. Perrin, at a dinner given for Mr. Blundell, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

The laboratory will be on a site known as Burrows Farm to the east of the Kabeta road, adjoining the Government veterinary research laboratory. The first phase of the research programme will be concerned mainly with drugs used in the treatment and prevention of disease due to blood parasites, particularly East Coast fever. These investigations will be complementary to those of specialist workers at the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine, London, and the Wellcome chemical laboratory in Beckenham.

Mr. F. K. H. Wilde, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., A.R.C.S., who has been appointed head of the new laboratory, will arrive in Kenya early next month. He has had a wide experience of African conditions, having served in the Colonial Veterinary Service since 1941, at one time as chief veterinary research officer in Tanganyika, and later as Deputy Director of Veterinary Research in Nigeria.

### Time-Table for Independence

#### Statement by T.A.N.U. Official

Dr. W. B. K. Mwaigisi, provincial chairman of the Tanganyika African National Union in the Southern Highlands Province, has criticized the all-branch organizations of T.A.N.U. at a local level, which says, *inter alia*:

"Mr. Lennox Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has said that he met our president, Mr. K. Nyerere, in London, and explained to him that he had a pathological distaste for ministers who were without regard to circumstances. We have a pathological distaste for the Government's inability to have the courage to lay down a programme of the proposed sequence of political events in this Territory.

"Political diplomacy is part and parcel of advanced modern politics. It is the most formidable, effective, and devastating single weapon employed today. Rest assured that a time-table for the independence of Tanganyika will be framed by the British Government in co-operation with the United Nations.

"The respective administering authorities, supported by U.N.C., fixed the time-table for Somalia, and certainly the same authorities will before long fix a time-table for Tanganyika. We want to work to a definite purpose and on a definite schedule. We have furnished long enough.

"It is our noble duty to support our national champion, Nyerere, in his demands for a time-table for self-rule. We will give him both moral and financial support in his struggle to free his people. May the God of our ancestors bless our great hero and his undaunted lieutenants.

"The Government of Tanganyika has recently forbidden large public meetings, which Mr. Nyerere was to have addressed in the Tanganyika Province."

A circle of Scout Badges from 76 countries surrounded the hat of the first Chief Scout at the graveside of Lord Baden-Powell in Nyeri, Kenya, during the ceremony to celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birth at which scouts from 13 countries were present.



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# Tanganyika's Rights Nile Waters Government To Intensify Efforts

SUPPLIES OF WATER FROM LAKE VICTORIA were the subject of a debate in the Tanganyika Legislative Council when the H. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH proposed an amendment regarding the Government's attempts to extract adequate supplies of water from Lake Victoria for all possible future irrigation and other development schemes. He said (in part):

"Surveys have been in progress for years. We also know the desire on the part of democratic Governments not to annoy any other nation in the world. That is a good old-fashioned British system of working, but the time has come when we have to adopt a new attitude.

**Cosy Chat**

There is the fact that one does not want to do anything now because we are not able to sit down and have a cosy chat about the waters of the Nile with the Egyptian Government, and perhaps other Governments, who are becoming increasingly interested in our waters. The Egyptians are not even speaking to us, and if we try to speak to them they feel that they would have the backing of U.N.O. and the United States because recently Mr. Eisenhower said that it is his intention to water vast tracts of land in Northern Africa. Do not know whether that has been discussed with the Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Sudanese Governments. I doubt whether Mr. Eisenhower has sat down with anybody. He is making a decision. That means that already a nation which is making a decision on the Nile of Lake Victoria is saying what is going to happen to the water of the Nile. There is no reason to suppose that next week we shall not hear that Russia has exactly the same idea. They might want to get some other part which interests them, possibly for oil or politically.

"We are now in a smash-and-grab era, and we have an absolute right to state our claims immediately, not after surveys have been completed. What matters is that we now

on the word that we are going to take water from Lake Victoria and that has established its good and all... I shall probably be told later that that does exist, so I do not understand why I am told that this is a bad attempt to talk because it might cause a bit of trouble. Let us have some trouble. Our interest in water from Lake Victoria is bound up with the economics of this country. The interests that is being shown by other nations in the Nile waters is not entirely economic.

Mrs. A. H. ... Minister for Lands and Mines wished it to be clearly understood that the Government would wholeheartedly support any motion which would strengthen H.M. Government in its efforts to acquire sufficient supplies of the headwaters of the Nile for the East African territories, and which would emphasize that H.M. Government recognized the special and urgent interest of Tanganyika.

### Seven States Involved

The Nile, 4,160 miles long had 7 waterheds which included seven different States, one of them Tanganyika. Some people were involved. These seven States had rights in international law. Those rights were not written down, as any international law about international waterways was really the subject of agreement between the people concerned. Some of the States were friendly and some particularly unfriendly, but the fact remained that the seven States had rights under international law.

What Tanganyika wanted was to get its rights. The Territory did not want its rights to be spayed in an international game. It wanted its rights in respect of the international upheavals that were going on outside.

There had been constant suggestions that Tanganyika should show aloud to the world the results of its investigations of the surveys and all its knowledge of the Lake Victoria headwaters. Mr. ... suggested that patience was needed, and that H.M. Government should be assisted as far as possible to get the desired result and to get Tanganyika its rights. His case could easily be damaged by well-intentioned but misguided friends disclosing the Territory's case at too early a stage.

He proposed an amendment reading "Be it resolved that this Council requests Government to intensify its efforts to secure the rights of Tanganyika Territory to extract adequate supplies of water from Lake Victoria for future irrigation and other development schemes."

The amendment was accepted by the proposer and carried.

### Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

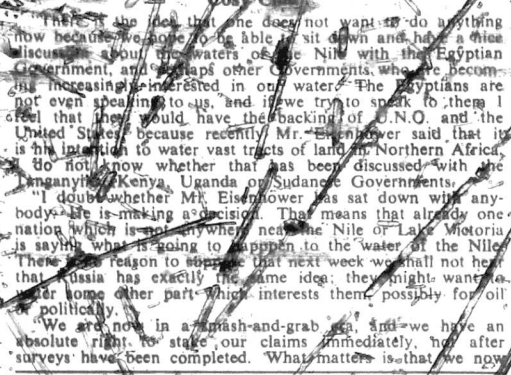
BOVILL, MATHESON and Co., LTD., have disposed of their produce interests in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya to Wigglesworth and Co. (Africa), Ltd., and their Nairobi agency and trading interest to James Warren and Co., Ltd., London. Mr. R. W. Bryon, a director of Treat, Bovill and Co., Ltd. is joining the board of Produce Agencies, Ltd., an associated company of Wigglesworth and Co. Ltd., London and Mr. J. A. Crawford, the senior director of Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd., will become the senior executive in East Africa of James Warren and Co., Ltd.

### Routes in Kenya

ROUTES (KENYA) LTD., an associated company of Routes Motors, Ltd., has been registered in Nairobi as a sales, servicing and maintenance organization, the first to be provided in the Colony by any British motor manufacturers. Local agents have hitherto performed such services for all vehicle manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Mr. John E. Sutherland, who has been appointed general manager, has wide experience of East Africa. He is to be joined by a team of specialists from England.

### British Cars in the Lead

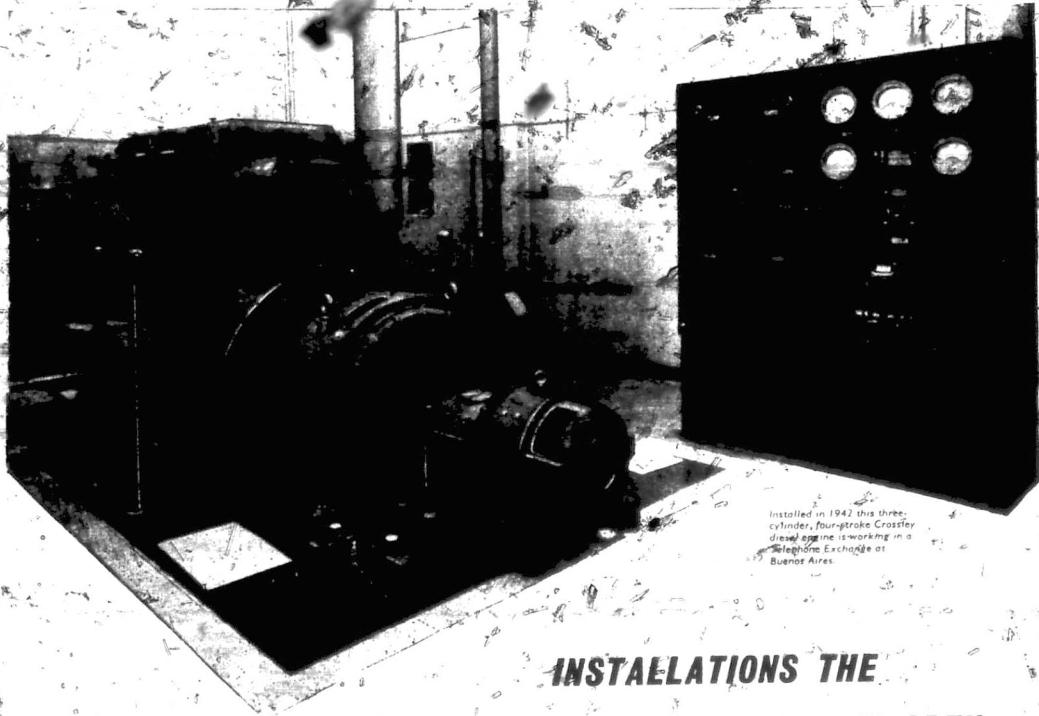
ALTHOUGH FOREIGN COMPETITION is still in the lead in cars and private commercial motor vehicles maintained their lead in the Federation last year. New registrations of private cars, compared with 1956, rose 18% to 14,303 and commercial sales by 30% to 6,994. British Ford headed the private car field with 3,233 new registrations. The top rivals were Vauxhall with 2,200 registrations and Morris with 1,785.



Darling

Churchman No. 1

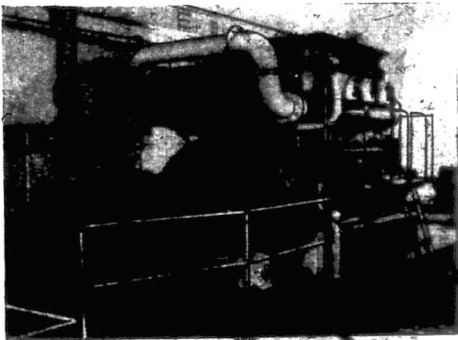




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## S. Rhodesia's Iron and Steel

### To Be Developed by Private Enterprise

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT announced last Friday that the agreement to denationalize the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission had been signed in Salisbury on the previous day, February 28. It is subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly of the Colony and the Capital Issue Committee in London.

A condition of the agreement is that the new company shall embark at once on a comprehensive programme of development, estimated to cost approximately £8m. The expansion programme, which has been drawn up by the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., envisages the completion within four-to-five years of a plant capable of providing some 150,000 tons of steel per annum and between 500 and 600 tons of pig iron per week. The present output of "Riscom" is about 50,000 tons of steel p.a. The Lancashire Steel Corporation and Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., will be responsible to the new board for supervising the execution of the development programme.

The participants and directors of the new company are as follows:

Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., to be represented by Sir John Duncanson, who will be chairman of the new board, and Mr. P. E. Holloway.

The Southern Rhodesian Government, represented by Mr. S. M. Pechey, who has been appointed deputy chairman of the company.

Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., represented by Mr. J. R. Menzies-Wilson.

The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., represented by Commander H. F. P. Grenfell.

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., represented by Mr. K. C. Acland.

The British South Africa Company, represented by Mr. E. S. Newson.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., represented by Mr. J. H. Lascelles; and

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., by Mr. T. P. Cochran.

The new company is purchasing the assets at Riscom except its housing estate at Redcliff, mining claims and certain mining equipment. The purchase price, based on the book value of the assets at December 31 last, will be just over £4m, which will be paid to the Southern Rhodesian Government by the issue of 500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and the balance in 4% redeemable second debenture stock. The Government will also receive a royalty of 6d. per ton on all iron ore and limestone consumed.

To assist in financing the development programme, the Government has agreed to reinvest the proceeds on the above debenture stock for five years. The agreement, however, provides that no dividends shall be declared for five years, profits during that period being ploughed back into development.

Additional finance will be provided by the issue of ordinary shares and redeemable first debenture stock. The initial issue of ordinary share capital will amount to £3,100,000, of which £24m. will be subscribed in cash as follows: Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., £500,000; Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., £500,000; Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., £500,000; Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., £250,000; the British South Africa Co., £250,000; and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., £250,000.

The initial issue of first debentures will amount to £24m. and will carry a subscription right of 20% in equity shares. The issue will be called up in approximately two years, and is underwritten by Anglo-American Corporation, £950,000, the British South Africa Co., £950,000, and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., £850,000.

The new company is also purchasing from the Messina Company the iron ore contained in the 50 square miles area surrounding Bukwe and five blocks of limestone in the vicinity. The proved and probable iron ore reserves disclosed to date amount to 134.5m. tons averaging over 60% iron content. The purchase price of £600,000 is to be satisfied by the issue to the Messina Company of 350,000 ordinary £1 shares and a cash payment of £250,000 between the sixth and eighth years. The Messina Company will receive a royalty of 6d. per ton on all iron ore and limestone consumed.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has again recorded its appreciation to the chairman and commissioners of Riscom, and the general manager and his staff.

The East African Conference Lines' outward rates are to be increased by about 5% from April 1, not 7%. Homeward rates will rise by roughly 7½% from May 1.



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- Murphy Chemicals, East Africa Ltd.
- Paints, Baumann & Co., Ltd.
- Southern Line, Ltd.
- Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.
- The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd.

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- Diadem Products Ltd.
- Concrete and Purified Products



Parliament

Britain and the Common Market

Full Consultation with the Colonies

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, was asked whether, in view of the decision by the six Messina Powers to include their overseas territories in the proposed European common market, the Government intended to consult the British overseas territories should be included in the proposed wider area of partially-free trade.

The Minister replied that the terms of the agreement had just become available, and that it was too early to discuss that particular aspect, about which Colonial Governments would need to be consulted.

MAJOR F. A. H. LEGG-BURKE then asked for assurance that British Empire produce would not be completely undervalued by an automatic preference being given to the products of the French Empire.

Mrs. THORNEYCROFT: "What arrangements exist in Europe may come to between themselves and the Colonies entirely within the control of the British Government. We do not regard these matters as things which can be settled simply in London, or even in Europe. They are matters for consultation with the Colonies concerned, and that we would propose to undertake."

Mr. P. EDWARDS (Lab.): "Does not the decision to include the French and other overseas territories raise serious issues for the Commonwealth?"

Mrs. THORNEYCROFT: "Before I made my statement I would like to investigate the facts rather than undertake certain consultations with the Colonies who, after all, are the people likely to be affected."

Mr. H. WILSON: "Yes, but last October the Minister, in answer to Press queries, said that a very serious position would arise, or very different considerations would apply, if the Colonies of West European Powers were brought into


the scheme. In view of that, and the widespread anxieties about some of the things that have happened, both in our own negotiations and in the Messina negotiations, does he agree that the sooner we can have a full statement and a debate before further action is taken, the better for all concerned?"

Mrs. THORNEYCROFT: "What I think I have always said is that West arrangements the countries of Continental Europe are amongst themselves is their affair. We cannot prevent them coming to arrangements. This arrangement would appear to contravene the international obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and it would be necessary to put it before that body in any event. There will, therefore, at that time at any rate, be a full statement for the views of our countries to be brought before that body. Our next course, having investigated the arrangements in detail, would be to discuss it with the Colonies affected."

Copperbelt Police Districts


THE COPPERBELT TOWNS of Northern Rhodesia are to be "upgraded" to police districts. The Commissioner of Police has said that this promotion follows the rapid growth of Bulawayo, Kitwe, Kanshaya, Mufulira, and Chingolola. Each of the new district headquarters will have a European inspector (who may be a woman) posted to act for administrative duties, public prosecutors, and court orderlies. The second-in-command of the existing town main police stations will become officer-in-charge of the "central" stations, as the existing "main" stations will now be called. Mine compound sub-stations and traffic branches will be given the full status of police stations and, except for Kanshaya, the term "sub-station" will be discontinued. Steps are being taken to ensure that the re-organization results in the minimum of extra paper-work and that officers commanding districts are relieved of as much detail administrative work as possible.

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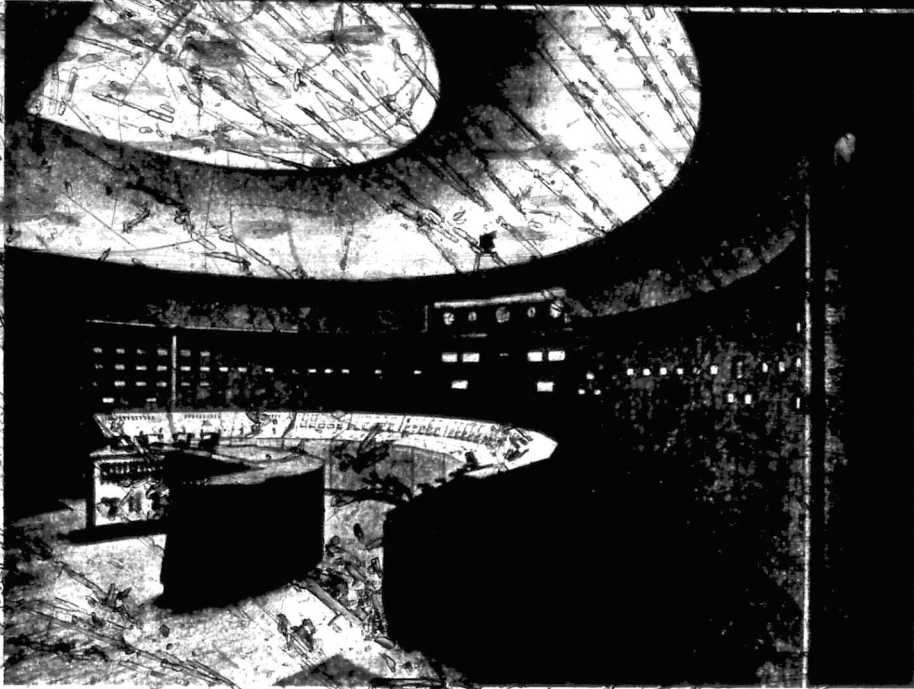
- Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

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apparatus*

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## News Items in Brief

An African women's centre is being built at the Bancroft main township, Northern Rhodesia.

Native laws to be rendered to Africans in Northern Rhodesia who do not pay Federal taxes are about a dozen are liable.

The consolidation of African land-holdings should be completed by the Victoria district of Kenya at the end of this year.

Over 2,000 of the 2,500 African children who sat last year's Central Island Government's Standard VI examination passed.

Trains en route for the Sudan Republic have been flooded from Kharطوم four consignments by Viking aircraft of Airport.

Support for any action to revise or terminate the Nile Waters Agreement taken by F.M. Government has been pledged by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Tanned hides and paraffin up to a limit of insured value may now be sent to Zanzibar by air-mail under the same conditions as by the surface route.

The annual general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at 2.30 p.m. on April 7 at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.

Uganda Trade School, Tanganyika, will open on March 10 with 50 pupils, the first course dealing with the building industry. There will be engineering courses. The school will be enlarged to cater for 200 students annually in three-year courses.

The travelling exhibition of Rhodesia and Nauruana prepared by the Imperial Institute will be shown in Wolverhampton this month, and then in Birmingham and Sheffield. In May it will go to Scotland. The Progress in the Colonies exhibition is in Cheltenham.

The Fiscal Review Commission has recommended that Northern Rhodesia's share of Federal income tax should be raised from 17% to 18% and that of Southern Rhodesia from 13% to 14%, which means that the proportion retained by the Federation would fall from 64% to 62%.

Mr. Peter Kiambu Mwauna, a member of Kiambu African District Council, has been awarded the prize for the best student at the staff course held at the Jones School, near Nairobi. The prize, given by Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, was a bicycle.

Seventy-seven brown trout totalling 98 lb. were caught by the anglers who fished the Nyamindi River in the Embu district of Kenya on the opening day last week.

Three Mau Mau leaders, including Mwangi Cowboy, who at one time led a gang of more than 200 terrorists, were captured when Africans went to the pools in Nairobi last week-end.

Francis Daniel Du Toit, a farmer in the RW Valley province of Kenya, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour after pleading guilty to a charge of attempting to obtain a passport for his presence. He was alleged to have purchased a false passport for himself and 100 acres of land in the crop-growing tanks.

Articles of the minimum return clause of the Government of Kenya in 1956 and was restored in South Africa.

### Spacious Africans

Mr. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, told a meeting of the Hamar District Association that 20% of the books chosen by Africans from the many libraries in the Colony were of an instructional type, ranging from mathematics to farming. There was, he said, a great urge among the African population to educate themselves, not only at Government expense, but also by their own efforts. He had been impressed by the number of Africans who had taken correspondence courses while in employment.

### E.A.H.C. Headquarters

A "ROOM-SETTING" CEREMONY to mark the completion of the new Nairobi headquarters of the East Africa High Commission was watched by the Administrator, the Mayor of Nairobi, and several hundred workmen for whom the ceremony was held. The four-storey building, standing on a hill 150 feet above the city, will house eight departments of the Commission. The building, which should be finished by the end of this year, will cost about £4,000,000.

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AND  
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1922	1938	1956
Undertakings :	2	11	20
Number of Consumers :	1,004	11,093	68,838
Annual Consumption :	1 million units	214 million units	300 million units

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P.O. Box 48, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

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London Office:

66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: C64 2046.



## News Items in Brief

An African women's centre is being built at the Bancoff township in Northern Rhodesia.

Native tax is to be refunded to Africans in Northern Rhodesia who pay Federal income tax. About 50,000 acres have been planted in the Kiambu district of Kenya by the end of this year.

Over 100 African children were at last week's examination passes in Masailand and German East Africa.

Eight train notes for the Sudan Republic have been flown from Khartoum in four consignments by the Imperial Airways Ltd.

Support for any action to revise or terminate the Nile Waters Agreement is being given by the Government of the Congo pledged by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Insurance letters and parcels up to a limit of insured value of £100 may now be sent to Zanzibar by air mail under the same conditions as by the surface route.

The annual general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at 7.30 p.m. on April 3 at Over-Sea House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.

Special Trade School, Tanganyika, will open on May 1 and will provide the first courses dealing with the trading industry. Later there will be engineering courses, and the school will be enlarged to cater for 200 students annually on three-year courses.

The travelling exhibition of Rhodesia and Nyasaland organised by the Imperial Institute will be shown in Wolverhampton this month, and then in Birmingham and Sheffield. In May it will go to Scotland. Progress in the Colonial Exhibition is in Edinburgh.

The Fiscal Review Commission has recommended that Northern Rhodesia's share of Federal income tax should be raised from 77% to 83% and that of Southern Rhodesia from 13% to 16%, which means that the proportion retained by the Federation would fall from 62% to 62%.

Mr. Peter Kigusa Mwaura, a member of Kiambu African District Council, has been awarded the prize for the best student at the staff course held at the Jeanes School near Nairobi. The prize, given by Mr. W. B. Hazlock, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, was an encyclopaedia.

Twenty-seven brown trout totalling 91 lb. were caught by the 34 anglers who fished the Nyamindi River in the Embu district of Kenya on the opening day last week.

Three Mau Mau leaders, including "Mwangi Cowboy" who at one time led a gang of more than 200 terrorists, were captured when Africans went to the polls in Nairobi last weekend.

Francis Darius Du Toit, a farmer in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour after pleading guilty to a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences. He was alleged to have represented falsely that he had planted 100 acres of barley, and the Government paid that he was entitled to £375 from the minimum return guarantee of the Government. He went to Kenya in 1954 and was arrested in South Africa.

## Staidus Africans

Mr. W. B. HAVELLOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, told a meeting of the Limuru District Association that 90% of the books chosen by Africans from the many libraries in the Colony were of an instructional type, ranging from mathematics to farming. There was, he said, a great urge among the African population to educate themselves, not only at Government expense, but also by their own efforts. He had been impressed by the number of Africans who had taken correspondence courses while in employment.

## E.A.H.C. Headquarters

A "ROOF-WETTING" CEREMONY to mark the completion of the new Nairobi headquarters of the East Africa High Commission was watched by the Administrator, the Mayor of Nairobi, and several hundred workmen, for whom the ceremony was held. The four-storey building, standing on a hill 150 feet above the city, will house eight departments of the Commission. The building, which should be finished by the end of this year, will cost about £450,000.

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UNDERTEAKINGS:		11	
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,993	69,838
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	14 million units	24 million units	200 million units

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## British South Africa Company's Report Profit of £7m; After Paying £7.5m. Tax

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY and its subsidiaries, after providing £7,576,787 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £7,048,891 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £5,681,573 in the previous year. The net profit accruing to the parent company was £6,974,156 (£5,617,654). General Reserve receives £9m. and dividends totalling 35% require £2,644,577, leaving a carry forward of £1,064,017, against £2,438, brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company is £13,140,753 in stock units and shares of 15s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £11,584,017, reserve for future taxation at £1,825,255, staff superannuation at £557,923, unclaimed dividends at £130,024, and current liabilities at £1,000,522. Fixed assets appear at £3,119,769; quoted investments at £40,359,067 (market value £25,466,965), unquoted investments at £6,409,369, subsidiary companies at £2,828,671, and current assets at £14,452,595, less £3,505,767 in cash.

The directors are: Mr. C. H. Hutchinson (president), Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins (vice-president), Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Messrs. Robert Amman, E. V. Emrys-Evans, L. F. A. Blanger, M. P. Berry, A. G. Wilson, and H. St. L. Grenfell.

The U.K. administration consists of Messrs. E. B. Hawksley, J. N. Kiek, D. C. Kempson, C. Parker, and W. E. D. Smedley, and the Rhodesian administration of Sir Ellis Robins, Sir Charles Cumings, and Messrs. E. S. Newson, R. H. C. Boys, and A. L. Austen.

The annual meeting will be held in London on March 28.

## London Tea Sales

At last week's auctions in London 1,197 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 1.44d. per lb. compared with 2,902 packages averaging 4s. 1.15d. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date amounted to 32,556 packages averaging 4s. 8.78d. per lb., against 31,790 packages averaging 3s. 1.05d. per lb. in the corresponding period of 1956. The highest price reached last week was 4s. 7d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

## Of Commercial Concern

The retail price of milk in Kenya, which has remained stationary for the past three years, went up by five cents of a shilling a pint at the beginning of this month, and cheese by 10 cents per lb. The increase, which will be divided equally between producer and distributor, is due to higher costs of production and distribution. The price of butter remains unchanged.

Announcing the suspension of licensing control over milling in Tanganyika except for wheat, Mr. J. S. R. Cole, Minister for Legal Affairs, said that the Milling Ordinance, which was passed in 1952, had not in general served the purpose for which it was intended and did not afford any real protection to the mills.

About 13,000 adult Europeans are in employment in Kenya. Mr. R. E. Lees, Acting Secretary for Education, Labour, and Unemployment (old Nairobi) Chamber of Commerce, the number registered as unemployed never exceeded 100, he said, and was usually about 50.

Owing to wet weather in January in the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda it is not now expected that the cotton crop for the Protectorate will reach the estimate of 375,000 bales.

Ndole Town Council is offering a 11-acre site for a motor and service station near the airport. Not less than £20,000 must be spent, and at least 24 chale-dwelling units must be built.

A branch of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce is to be formed in the Central Province. Mr. W. F. Porter is chairman of an ad hoc founders' committee in Lilongwe.

Nairobi's first multi-storeyed car parking building which will accommodate more than 300 cars, has been completed at a cost of £140,000.

Marawaha Motors, Ltd., distributors of Simca products, have opened new showrooms in Nairobi.

Caffeine derivatives are to be tested in the treatment of high blood pressure and heart ailments.

Alitalia, the Italian airline, will shortly operate weekly services to and from Southern Rhodesia.

The export tax on goatskins from Tanganyika has been reduced from 18s. to 13s. per 100 lb.

Save time and money

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Specially recommended for use wherever paint is attacked by sea air or extremes of temperature. Tungolac dries hard in 6 hours, 1 gallon covering 70 sq. yards.

## HALL'S DISTEMPER

Hall's Distemper is the famous and finest Water Paint obtainable. Being oil-bound, ease of application and remarkable covering capacities combine to make it ideal for interiors where a fine flat finish is wanted.

## Features

- Thins with clean water.
- Easy to apply.
- May be re-coated 3 hours after application.
- Excellent covering power and opacity.
- Under normal conditions no special priming is required.
- May be washed down soon after drying.
- Has excellent colour stability.

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NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY



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**GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.**  
11 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3  
Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

### National Bank of India Report

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. earned a net consolidated profit of £432,835 in the calendar year 1956, after providing for taxation and transfers to staff pension funds and to contingency reserve, out of which provision has been made for diminution in the value of assets. Premises account receives £100,000, contingent assets £75,000, and other assets totalling 15,000, leaving £245,940 to be carried forward against £342,100 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,857,563 in shares of £1 on which 12s. 6d. has been paid up. Reserves stand at £3,104,687, profit and loss account at £258,360, and current liabilities at £1,137,877. Subsidiary companies appear at £2,303,555, fixed assets at £2,679,268, and current assets at £1,311,648, including £16,546,982 in cash on hand, at call and short notice.

The bank has 43 branches and sub-branches in Kenya, 40 in Tanganyika, two in the Somali and Puntland Provinces, and one in Zanzibar.

The directors are Messrs. J. K. Michie (chairman), A. N. Stuart (deputy chairman), T. T. K. Allan, N. W. Chikhalin, E. J. Mackenzie Hay, W. H. Miles, W. G. Lely, A. M. R. Grigor, Sir Rt. Hon. A. R. W. Low, Lord Colgrave, Sir Robert N. Reid, and Sir H. G. Cooper.

The annual general statement will be held in London on March 26. The text of the chairman's statement appears on other pages.

### Ralli Brothers Report

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, LTD., a company with interests in East Africa and the Sudan, after providing £485,276 for taxation and deducting £30,858 attributable to outside shareholders, earned a consolidated profit of £30,431 in the year ended August 31, compared with £273,970 in the previous year. £27,962 was retained by subsidiaries, and £30,000 written off trade investments. Interest on the preference shares required £54,625, and dividends on the ordinary shares £41,700 and £500, and the A shares £17,480, leaving a carry-forward of £418,445 against £406,000 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,000,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, £1,000,000 in 5% cumulative second preference shares, £1,000,000 in ordinary shares, and £200,000 in A shares. Capital reserves stand at £2,034,424, revenue reserves at £381,545, and current liabilities at £5,000,227. Fixed assets are valued at £950,225, subsidiary companies at £1,022,414, trade investments at £82,370, and current assets at £1,018,117, including £336,253 in cash.

In Tanganyika the company made an increased profit of £1,767,700 in the fiscal year.

The president is Mr. A. V. Minto. The directors are Mr. J. G. P. Minto, Mr. G. Demetriades, A. G. Protopoulos, C. J. Damaskos, and Mr. R. H. The secretary is Mr. R. H. The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 26.

### British Oxygen Company

THE BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., a company with subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, after providing £2,699,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £2,498,553 in the year ended September 30, compared with £2,567,180 in the previous year. The net consolidated profit attributable to the parent company was £2,700,906 (£1,700,000 of which £532,000 (£62,384) is retained by subsidiaries. Dividends totalling 10% (on increased capital) required £1,200,000, and general reserve receives £800,000, leaving a carry-forward of £118,379 against £241,637 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £1m in 5% cumulative second preference shares, £1m in 4% cumulative second preference shares, and £1,047,166 in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £2,878,072, revenue reserves at £1,818,379, and current liabilities at £5,196,181. Subsidiary companies appear at £33,048,000, and current assets at £120,942.

The directors are Messrs. J. S. Hutchinson (chairman), J. E. Harde, R. W. McCrone, and Lord Reith. Messrs. J. C. Curran, S. K. Kearns, F. C. Hall, Lewin-Harris, T. E. Pott, J. Strong, and Dr. P. H. Sykes. The secretary is Mr. A. P. Small.

The 1st annual general meeting will be held in London on March 26.

### East African Trade

IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS, AND RE-EXPORTS from East Africa in the first half of last year (with currency pending figures) for 1956 in brackets for 1955, totalled £72,070,000 (£64,683,000), £64,322,000 (£56,857,000), and £2,763,000 (£1,170,000). Territorial shares of the trade were: Kenya £245,564,000 (£29,682,000), £16,887,000 (£13,661,000), and £1,638,000 (£1,098,000); Tanganyika, £17,465,000 (£19,058,000), £21,100,000 (£16,557,000), and £2,675,000 (£702,000); and Uganda, £8,982,000 (£15,945,000), £26,395,000 (£26,626,000), and £452,000 (£150,000). The figures are for net exports in the case of 1955 and for direct imports last year. Of East African imports £44,525,000 (£29,621,000) were from the sterling area, £22,913,000 (£20,385,000) from the non-sterling area, and the rest unallocated. The corresponding figures for domestic exports were £32,000,000 (£32,702,000), and £24,073,000 (£22,913,000), and for re-exports £1,105,000 (£716,000) and £2,763,000 (£607,000).

### Motor Spares by Air

BRITISH CAN AIR TRANSPORT, LTD., a British independent air line which pioneered scheduled all-cargo freight services to Africa is planning a "spare by air" scheme to enable British motor vehicle manufacturers to serve their customers a guaranteed after-sales service equal to anything offered by foreign competitors, and to reduce the large unproductive stocks of spares which they now have to hold. The £1m funds sufficient to support it might be possible to establish near London airports a large stock of all types of vehicle spares in order still further to reduce the time taken for receipt of the order and dispatch. Already the direct air transport of motor spares leaves the U.K. for East and Central Africa by early flight on the Africargo service.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Crop

THERE WILL BE A smaller Rhodesian cured tobacco crop this year. Official preliminary estimates put it at 35m. lb. less than last year, 10m. lb. from 185,000 acres planted in Southern and North-Western Rhodesia and 12m. lb. from about 2,000 acres elsewhere in Northern Rhodesia. Farmers have responded to the Tobacco Association's appeal to cut the acreage by more than one-fifth. Unfavourable weather is also expected to reduce the average yield per acre from last season's 29 lb. to an estimate of about 24 lb.

Baffled South & Co. Ltd., a group with large Eastern African interests, have been awarded a contract worth more than £1m. by the Iraq Development Board for the construction of an irrigation regulator on the Euphrates.

### National Bank of India, Ltd., and Grindlays Bank, Ltd.

THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS of the National Bank of India Ltd. and of Grindlays Bank, Ltd., have decided that in the interests of both banks that the two institutions should be amalgamated. They have accordingly taken preliminary steps to give effect to this unanimous decision.

Both concerns have a long history in overseas banking, the National Bank of India Ltd. having been founded in 1829 and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. in 1825. The entire share capital of Grindlays Bank, Ltd. has been acquired by the National Bank of India Ltd., since 1935.

The necessary arrangements are now being made to complete, but, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, it is hoped to make the merger effective as from January 1, 1958.

Thereafter the amalgamated Bank of India will operate under a new name which will be announced in due time.

Company Report

# The National Bank of India, Limited

## Proposed Amalgamation with Grindlays Bank

Bank's New Name Will Preserve Present Association

Larger Net Profits, Dividend Maintained at 15%

### MR. I. K. MICHIE'S TERRITORIAL SURVEY OF ECONOMIC FACTORS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held on March 26 at 24 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by Mr. I. K. Michie, the chairman, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1956.

#### Changes on the Board

"First, I wish to mention certain changes in the composition of our board and of our general management that have happened over the past year.

In August last Mr. R. L. Hard died after a short illness. He had been a member of the board since 1945 and previously had served the Bank for 42 years, finally as general manager. Mr. Hard's wide and intimate knowledge of our affairs and his own qualities made him a particularly valuable member of the board and we miss him greatly. In replacement we invited Mr. N. W. Chisholm to join the board, and this appointment now comes up for confirmation at the annual general meeting.

On December 31 Mr. Chisholm ended a career of nearly 30 years of distinguished service as an executive of the Bank, during the last four of which he was your general manager. We are very glad indeed to continue to have the benefit of Mr. Chisholm's wide and up-to-date knowledge and experience.

#### Mr. A. R. W. Low Appointed

We have also appointed to the board the Right Hon. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., previous to becoming a Minister of the Crown in 1951. Mr. Low was a director of Grindlays Bank, Limited. His family connexion with that bank goes back well over a hundred years. Mr. Low's appointment also requires your confirmation.

Mr. Kerr, previously deputy general manager, has succeeded Mr. Chisholm as general manager, and in turn his place as deputy general manager has been taken by Mr. G. T. Gillespie. Both are fully qualified by ability and experience for these positions.

Before turning to the accounts, I have another matter of more than ordinary interest to report.

#### Fusion with Grindlays Bank Agreed

Assets and liabilities acquired from the National Provincial Bank, Limited, the total capital of Grindlays Bank, Limited, the interests and management of Grindlays Bank and ourselves have naturally grown more closely together and it has become increasingly clear of experience accumulated that to ensure the full benefits of this association a physical fusion of resources and staff must be the ultimate step. The board of both banks have now decided that this is the line the amalgamation should take, and the necessary arrangements have been set in motion. It is hoped that the fusion can be

effected as from January 1, 1958, and every effort will be made to achieve this.

Opportunity will be taken to make a change in our name, and, despite the long and honourable associations attaching to the present titles, there are a number of good reasons for doing this. Until certain legal formalities are completed it is not possible to announce a name, but it is hoped to preserve in the one adopted associations with both now in use.

What is important to our shareholders is that the two boards are strongly and unanimously of the opinion that taking this action will solidify and strengthen our structure and enable us to progress both more steadily and more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. A public announcement of our intentions will be made at the earliest possible date. Any necessary resolutions will be put before you in due course.

#### The Accounts

Our consolidated balance sheet total at £163,635,741 shows the contraction anticipated in my last statement, the comparable figure a year ago being £168,653,913.

Our net profit figure is somewhat larger, and after providing for taxation, bad and doubtful debts and other necessary reservations, comes out at £32,835 against £21,839 the previous year. Dividends declared are unchanged at 15% for the year. £100,000 has been transferred to premises account against £75,000 and £75,000 to contingencies reserve account against £85,000 in 1955. The balance carried forward is increased by £11,888.

The fall in the value of sterling securities was arrested before the end of 1956 and an upward movement has since taken place. As I have previously reported, all temporary appreciations in our holdings have been fully provided for in our reserves.

#### India

All Indian economic activity is being dominated by the second 'five year plan' which has recently been widely commented on in the financial Press, and our own *Quarterly Review* published in January carried an interesting article on the subject.

Despite legitimate mental reservations as to the timing and correlation of certain sections of the plan and some doubt, having regard to the country's apparent resources—the significant reduction in her sterling balances has to be taken into account—whether too much is being attempted too quickly, it is generally agreed that the plan is imaginative and meets a dynamic outlook and determination on the part of the Government. All people of good will wish the plan the greatest possible success.

#### Mundane Duty

In such circumstances of stretched resources it is inevitable that larger sums are made on the banking system of the country. But banks, with assistance from



customers to the greatest possible extent have the mundane and paramount duty of maintaining a reasonable liquidity, and that can be achieved only by finding more deposits or by restricting their lendings.

While the total of deposits with the banking system in India showed a moderate rise over the year, most recent figures available show that aggregate advances stand at a level of deposits, and that the rate of increase in the Bank rate now commands about 1 1/2% premium more than a year ago. On this showing banks can hardly be accused of underlending, particularly in comparison with the ratio of lendings to deposits in the United Kingdom. Perhaps both reflect exaggerations of opposite policies.

This situation has been created partly by the Government's policy and partly by circumstances.

**Blocking of Suez Canal**

To make the second first, the blocking of the Suez Canal automatically meant and still means that shipments have to be financed for considerably longer periods than normal, while a great deal of capital imports eventually are paid for by Government departments whose machinery for so doing works slowly.

Secondly, there is so much pressure on the private sector of industry to expand that its reserves, if modestly built up, are rapidly being spent. It is true that additional sums are put at a time when Government is seeking an extremely heavy return on the capital markets, as well as on money rates. The proposal that part of company reserves should be deposited with the Reserve Bank would mean a depletion of ordinary banking deposits.

Industry and industry have recently had their tax burdens moderately increased, and there have been official indications that these possibilities are considered not yet to be exhausted.

It is true that industrial profits are good, but there is here of doubt about Government's intention towards the private sector is very adversely affecting Stock Exchange values, in other words, public confidence.

India's food production is being wonderfully well maintained, but it is still the largest of the problems which the Government has to face, and will continue to be so in the foreseeable future. Other major cash crops, for example, jute, tea, and cotton, all enjoyed reasonable good years, tea prices particularly having made a very good recovery since December 1955.

It is satisfactory to see that a fresh trade agreement between India and Pakistan has just been signed, which should facilitate the natural transactions between the two countries, to the benefit of both it is to be hoped that this trade will readily expand.

**Pakistan**

The recently published budget for 1957 indicates that Pakistan expects to finish the financial year with a favourable balance of £1,000,000, against a surplus of £24,000,000 in the previous year.

The prime cause of this change was the food shortage in East Pakistan. Indeed, as the budget statement admits, food production, against the background of a rising population is the greatest weakness of the country's economy, and the one aspect which has had the greatest need of attention. The relief is given to the Government's account, but surplus raised by 61%, and a wide range of other taxes imposed on articles of consumption, including tobacco, salt, cloth and oil. In other words, in the main, increases in direct taxation have been advocated.

Industrial expansion continues, and during the year there was an increase of one-third in the number of looms in operation in the jute mills of East Pakistan. The target of the existing companies is 2,500 looms, which will mean an increase of nearly 60% on present capacity. At 1,750,000 bales the cotton crop of West Pakistan, though larger than that of the previous year, was affected by adverse weather. The requirements of local mills are now estimated at 1,000,000 bales, which is an increase of 30% over the previous year.

**Ceylon**

Economically, Ceylon's experience in 1956 was a satisfactory one, and in the year ending October 31, 1956, her accumulated surplus rose by £6,500,000 to nearly £90,000,000. Money rates were easy, tea prices were good, and rubber prices moderately so. Her exports to grow more food continue to expand.

In certain respects, the prospects for investment in Ceylon are in weather forecasting parlance, uncertain. Some sections of the present Government have recently advocated the nationalization of industry, and specific suggestions have been made that the tea estates could be taken over at an average valuation of £50 per acre. Those competent to know state that tea cannot be brought into production and manufactured at a cost of less than £400 per acre. Some put it much higher, so there is little reality about the figure that has been named, and estate owners cannot be blamed for feeling apprehensive. A policy involving a large measure of expropriation would be damaging to Ceylon's good name and to her prospects of obtaining outside capital for new projects, and I hope the idea will not be pursued.

The modernization of Colombo port is now nearing completion, but labour relations have been bad, and the turnaround of ships visiting the port is extremely slow in consequence.

**Burma**

Throughout 1956 rice prices and demand both remained very steady, and previously accumulated crop balances were largely disposed of, exports reaching nearly 1,950,000 tons, against an estimated exportable surplus of 1,500,000 tons. This year's exportable surplus is estimated at 1,575,000 tons.

In these respects the position is sound, and the country's financial resources have benefited. At December 31, 1956, her sterling balances stood at £39,500,000, against £2,000,000 a year earlier.

There is a welcome trend to curtail barrier transactions, and to sell a larger part of rice export for currency, and I trust this policy will be increasingly pursued, for only by that means will she have freedom of choice in placing her purchases.

Nevertheless, the sanctioning of remittances to cover accumulated profits belonging to foreign investors and for leave salaries and other legitimate personal needs is still being made a matter of great difficulty, and is causing serious concern, as well as hardship to those affected.

The new refinery built near Rangoon by the Burma Oil Company (India) Limited, which is a joint venture with Government is expected to go on stream in March, and the economic benefit of this development will be considerable.

Teak production has improved but will not recover to any great extent until Government has achieved a greater measure of law and order throughout the forest

East Africa

Since 1961 we have opened three branches and sub-branches in these territories and have done one

Kenya

It was not possible to start the reconstruction programme on a constructive stage of rehabilitation, the destructive force of the movement to all intents and purposes being exhausted. The Government of Kenya to be congratulated on the enlightened way it has planned and is handling the all-important question of the resettlement of those who were involved in Mau Mau, and even more on the success of their efforts.

A multiple financial trap has been set for Kenya by Her Majesty's Government, but a remarkable feature since the unfortunate movement began has been the resilience of the economy and the rate at which the foreign capital has continued. The success of the internal loan of £2,500,000 issued a few weeks ago is another encouraging sign.

Coffee prices have averaged about 10% higher than the previous year. Tea production has reached a new record of 19,000,000 lb. and development continues.

Uganda

The cotton yield was slightly in excess of the previous years and coffee production is expected to hit the record figure of 70,000 tons, which compares with 65,000 tons for the year 1955-56.

Owing to Indian buyers holding up the marketing of cotton is slow, but the general trading situation appears to be sound, and money is moving more freely than was the case last year.

The demand for electricity from the Owen Falls scheme continues to increase, and the general picture in Uganda is one of a steady expanding economy.

Through co-operative societies African cotton is being increasingly introduced into the cotton ginning and ginning industries, while their share in the retail trade of the country has now risen to 85%. All this spells progress.

Tanzania

Here the production of cotton, sisal, copra and other cash crops continues to expand, and exports of sisal also increased. Sisal prices have been high, around £75 to £80 per ton.

Our new office in Dar-es-Salaam was recently completed and H.E. the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, kindly performed the opening ceremony. A photograph of the building, which His Excellency described as 'splendid and distinguished', is reproduced with the report.

Zanzibar

The backbone of the island's economy is cloves, and because of drought the yield of the crop now being marketed is estimated at only 7,000 tons against 10,000 tons the previous year. The market, however, is firm, and prices are about 25% over last year's level.

Ken

The closing of the Suez Canal naturally has considerably affected Aden as a bunkering port and as a tourist shopping centre. The number of vessels entering the port having fallen by 80%, but other trade has shown remarkable life.

In July last we occupied our new office at Crater - which also houses the Currency Office - and an official opening ceremony was kindly performed by Sir Tom Hickinbotham, just prior to his departure from the Governorship of the Colony.

We have recently finished the rebuilding of the Steamer Point office, the present one being inadequate for our needs.

The oil refinery at Little Aden is being expanded, and we must hope that Aden will soon have a return to normal activity and expansion.

Somaliland

Large developments have taken place during the year and the effects of the drought of the early part of 1956 are still being felt.

The use of our banking facilities continues to grow.

Crindley's Bank Limited

We have already dealt with our proposals for the future of this business with our own.

Our annual report another successful year's operations which is reflected in the profit figures shown and their amounts attached to this report. The volume of business has been well maintained. Again in our own case, all necessary provisions have been internally made to ensure any deterioration in the bank's holding of Government securities.

During the year two further branches have been opened in the territories and means of operation have shown considerable improvement and are encouraging.

Our Finance and Development Corporation again operated at a profit, which is being retained in the business.

Adjustment of Bank Rate

When I last addressed you we had just had a rise in the Bank rate to 5% in a further attempt to curb inflationary tendencies. The situation was appreciably improved when the economic results of the Suez crisis fell upon us. By dint of taping up our reserves the critical stage has been passed and money has been plentiful enough to justify an adjustment of the Bank of England rate to 5%.

My friends, we are fully let on the authority of the Governor of the Bank of England that is all it is and we shall have to work hard for any further improvement in an unsteady situation which is expressed in today's daily balances of interest rates and in daily they go to

Economic Difficulties

This is no time to attempt prophecy; the imponderables are too many and certainties too few, but, as has been said before, no one gives this country a living and it can only be through the wisdom of our Government and the efforts of all the people that our present economic difficulties will be solved, and if there is nothing insurmountable about them, as we do not spend as if we still had a large unearned income behind us.

Last year's remarkable parity between interest rates in London and the current in certain other countries has been narrowed, but in today's active circumstances it is in some cases still too wide for comfort and will doubtless have their own effect.

As to our own assets, given reasonable operational conditions, there is no doubt that progress will continue.

Staff

Thanks to the staff throughout the year, our international banking is a service, and it is the quality that has been the secret of success. In our observations we have nothing to fear on the score



**Mining**

**Zanzanika and Northern Rhodesia Coal**

**C.D.C. Contradicts Government Spokesman**

Mr. C. W. DUMPLETON, public relations officer of the Colonial Development Corporation, has contradicted the statement of a government spokesman that the Corporation is keeping a watch on the House of Commons on February 25 about the report of the inter-departmental committee on African coal resources. The spokesman reported to have said that African coals, such as those in Tanganyika, were not of sufficiently good quality to justify their development.

The Colonial Development Corporation has today issued a statement in which it says that the coal fields in the Tanganyika Province basin of 22,000 sq. miles have a minimum of 200 million tons of good quality coal in the area. It says that it has stopped a proposal to build a railway to the coal fields, but that it is to quarry more than 1,200 million tons of coal out of the Greenwich Fuel Research Station at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. They showed the average calorific value of the coal from the mine field—Mushumbe—is 12,800 B.T.U./lb., as compared with about 13,000 B.T.U./lb. for American coals imported to the country. Steam analysis on bulk samples has been made by the African Railways and Nyasaland Railways to satisfy the

**Federal Mines Report**

STALON MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £115,927 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £142,767 (including a minority interest profit of £35,854) in the previous year. No dividend is payable in Southern Rhodesia on the profit for the year because of an over-valuation allowance, which the company reserves in respect of the D.M.S. share dividends totaling £17,000, require £24,434 being carried forward of £15,964 (including £1,517 brought forward) in shares of 58,000 nominal value of £250,000, profits appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets, etc., at £11,200, leaving a reserve of £76,683. Current liabilities at £83,749. Fixed assets and stores appear at £1,224,176, and current assets at £101,439, including £174 in cash.

The output of the mine during the year 385,400 (363,600) tons were worked for a working profit of £109,478 (£92,590) on the 300,000 (33,600) tons for £2,590 (£2,883) at the rate of £40.90 (£34.90) (13.950), tons for £4.09 (£3.122). Marketing arrangements at the M.T.M. mines, £4,027.

The directors are Messrs. E. B. Jansen (chairman), S. F. Birch, C. S. Smith, E. W. Weyley, F. L. Wigley (alternates), A. Jousse, and H. G. Byburn (alternate). The London committee consists of Messrs. F. R. Peck, C. J. Burns and J. G. W. G. The next annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, on March 26.

**Kenya Sells Copper to Japan**

MORE THAN £500,000 WORTH OF COPPER produced at the Macalder-Nyanza mines in the Nyanza Province of Kenya is to be sold to Japan. Arrangements for the sale of a year's output have been made by the Colonial Development Corporation, which has stated that present high rates have made it profitable to sell to Japan rather than to Europe. The Japanese buyers, who are in Tokyo, have agreed to take the copper from the mine supply during the next 12 months at a price of £20 to £30 tons a month is to be sold, and the ore now being mined is of a far higher grade than was expected. The copper mined will be 700,000 tons.

**Roy shaft**

The new ROY shaft, and preliminary flotation units at the Mwanza mine, 163 miles north of Lusaka, have been opened by the Federal Prime Minister, Mr. R. W. Welensky. The opening marked the culmination of 48 months' development at the mine, which was abandoned 29 years ago when copper was worth £30 a ton, or one-eighth of today's price. The new shaft, which is named the Roy shaft, will produce 250,000 tons of concentrate monthly. Exploration work is being carried out in the adjacent Mushi, Wambao and Kapunga areas.

**Mining Briefs**

The consolidated Mining Selection Co., which has worked in East and Central Africa, has made its final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, or 2s. 6d. per 19 shares (this figure) with a profit was £16,683 (D.M.S. 478), after tax of £147,195.

An office and a laboratory are to be established in London to study the coal resources of the British African Energy Commission within the next few months.

There are 100,000 tons of iron ore in the area under training in the Tanganyika Province mines.

**Messing (Transvaal) Development Report**

THE MESSING (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., after providing £684,908 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,193,576 for the year ended September 30, compared with £1,324,281 in the previous year. Current reserve receipts of £20,000 and share dividends totalling 21% of share capital of £200,000, leaving a carry-forward of £29,807, against £2,131 brought forward.

The share capital of the parent company is £30,000 in units of £1 each. The profit and loss account shows a profit of £1,125,000, share premium of £650,000, capital reserves of £1,465,600, revenue reserve of £1,292,888, loan stock of £1,950,000, and current liabilities of £1,019,241. Mining assets are valued at £10,471, and current assets at £4,023,569, including £161,622 in cash.

The company has considerable interests in Southern Rhodesia, including Umkondo mine, where an average of 3,280 tons of ore were produced monthly assaying 4.79% copper. Reserves were 326,990 tons, averaging 4.39%.

The directors are Commander H. V. P. Grenfell (chairman and managing director) and Messrs. J. P. Grenell, C. M. Smith, A. B. Emery, P. U. Rissik, and E. Cox (managing director). The secretary is Mr. R. E. C. Jobling. The 17th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on March 13.

**Mwadi's Power Station**

DR. W. WILLIAMSON'S DIAMOND MINE at Mwadi, Tanganyika Province, has now one of the largest diesel engine power stations in East Africa, housing the 900 kW engine-driven set, one 750 kW gas turbine set, transformers, and switchgear. The General Electric Co., Ltd., states that the turbine is the first prime mover of this type in East Africa; it is used as a standby generator and as a boost during peak demand periods.

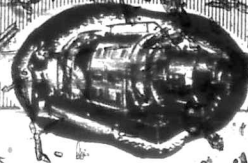
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