

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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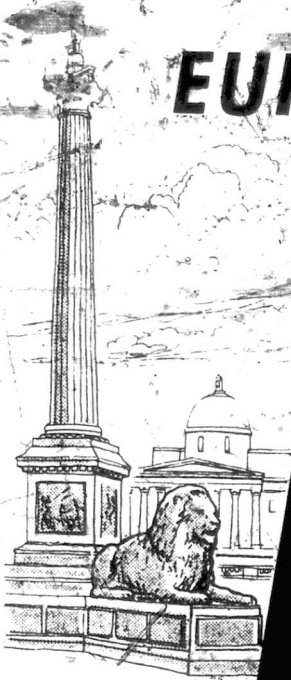
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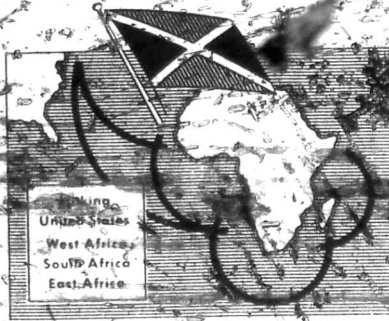
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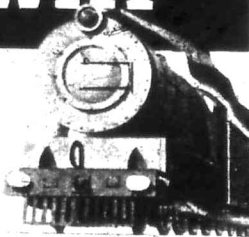
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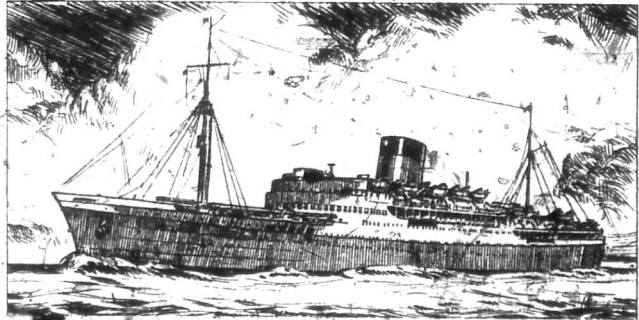
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1177	Personalia	1178
Notes by The Vice-Chancellor	1178	Editorial	1179
Official Statement of the Federation	1179	General	1179
Salaries in Kenya	1179	Obituary	1180
East African Income Tax	1173	Letter to the Editor	1181
Social Survey of Kampala	1175	E.A. High Commission	1182
Kenya Legislative Council	1176	Labour's Colonial Policy	1183
		Commercial News	1192
		Minutes	1195
		Company Reports	1196

Founder and Editors E. S. Jellicoe

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1957

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S first visit to London as Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland resulted in agreements which are equally creditable to the United Kingdom and Federal Ministers to whom the negotiations were entrusted.

### Federal Constitution To Be Reviewed in 1960.

Lord Home and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies respectively, and Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Julian Greenfield. To represent the mission of the two Rhodesians as an assault upon the British Government, as some newspapers did, was false and foolish. So were the reports in a surprising number of publications, including some which should have known better, that the purpose of their journey was to press for Dominion status and other amendments of the Constitution. As will be seen from the joint *communiqué* — the full text of which has, so far as we are aware, not been published by any other paper in this country — there was no difference of opinion on that score; and no one claiming real knowledge of the affairs of the Federation should have expected it, for Lord Malvern and Sir Roy have said unequivocally and repeatedly that they would not ask for constitutional changes until that became permissible under the terms of the Constitution. The earliest date for the consideration of changes is 1960, and Her Majesty's Government has now undertaken to convene a conference then to review developments since 1955 and "to agree on the constitutional advancement which can be made", it being explained that the conference "will consider a programme for the attainment of such a status as would enable the Federation to become eligible for full membership of the Commonwealth."

Of greater immediate importance is the joint declaration that the United Kingdom and Federal Governments are opposed to any proposal either for the amalgamation into a unitary state of the territories now comprising the Federation or the secession of any of the territories from the Federation. Because the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have continued their agitation for those two Protectorates to opt out of the Federation — despite the fact that its constitution makes no provision for any such withdrawal — this emphatic reminder that the Federation is a permanency is greatly to be welcomed. It ought to be made known to the general body of Africans by every means at the disposal of the Governments of the Federation and the constituent territories, not merely by announcements at meetings of African local, district, and provincial councils and in broadcast announcements, but again and again over a considerable period on all convenient occasions, until the true position has been firmly established in the minds of all whom the Congresses have misled. If the Parliamentary Labour Party would formally endorse this declaration it would render a most valuable service. Indeed, unless it does take that patriotic course spokesmen for the Congresses will certainly tell themselves and their followers that the assurance now given would lose its validity if there were a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom; and that ought not to be allowed to happen.

Four years ago the Socialist leaders promised to do all in their power to make the Federation a success. During the intervening

period, however, they have not checked the disruptive statements of many of their back-benchers. Now they have an opportunity of associating themselves wholeheartedly with this affirmation that there can be no question of secession. It is to be hoped that they will seize it, for that would compel the Congresses and other African bodies to choose between the policy of continuing propaganda campaigns which they would know to be doomed to sterility and a switch into a policy of critical co-operation. Socialists in the Mother Country have a splendid chance of contributing to at least partial bipartisanship in colonial affairs by expressing their full support for the joint declaration, and thereby encouraging African political leaders to a more sensible attitude. Until they are convinced that they must apply themselves to problems which are destined to be solved locally they will be tempted to look to extremists in London for guidance and encouragement; and that is certainly not to the advantage of Africans or of the Labour Party. We trust therefore that it will promptly make a statement in terms which will put an end to the assumption of almost all the African leaders that a Socialist Government, instead of working for maximum co-operation within the Federation, would so order matters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as to give at least partial satisfaction to the African political agitators. We have never believed that a Labour Government in the United Kingdom would be so unwise, but the impression is very widespread, not by any means among Africans only, and the best service which Labour could give would be to associate itself in unambiguous terms with the declaration now made. It should consider the fact that as recently as Friday last an African provincial council in Northern Rhodesia unanimously called for Northern Rhodesia's secession.

The Queen has agreed that the Prime Minister of the Federation shall have direct access to the Sovereign on various matters, including that of honours for services to the Federation. What that part of the statement naturally refrains from saying, but what is nevertheless implied, is that the selection of its Governor-General will henceforth lie with the Federal Government itself; and that is as it should be. If Ghana is now to choose the

successor to Sir Charles Arden Clarke, the Federation could scarcely be denied the same right when the term of office of the Earl of Bathurst comes to an end. There will be great satisfaction in Central Africa at the acknowledgment by Her Majesty's Government that all officials under the Federal and Territorial Governments will eventually be locally appointed and serve throughout their careers within the Federation, and that steps in that direction are now to be examined. Some officials, appointed by the Colonial Office have scarcely troubled to hide their lukewarmness for the Federation. Those of that mind will now understand that they would do well either to apply for transfer elsewhere or abandon their attitude of grudging co-operation. The number of obstructionists has not been large, but since some of them have held key posts, their example could not but affect the actions of others. Many civil servants will also be among those who will be glad of the undertaking that the United Kingdom will not initiate any legislation to amend or repeal any Federal Act or to deal with any matter within the competence of the Federal Parliament, except, of course, if requested to do so by the Federal Government.

Enlargement of the Federal Parliament is manifestly necessary, and the actual proposals, though not disclosed, are such that they have been accepted in principle by the United Kingdom. Two important assurances given by Sir Roy Welensky are that the Federal Franchise Bill will admit to the electoral roll British protected persons who would otherwise qualify and that the qualifications — which are not likely to differ much from the recommendations of the Tredgold Commission — will enfranchise a reasonable number of such persons. Southern Rhodesia being a Colony, its Africans are British subjects, but those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are Protectorates, are British protected persons. It is on their behalf that the promise has been made. There will be sharp criticism from the European minority which is attracted by the dangerous doctrine of *apartheid*, of course, but their tenets are at flagrant variance with the policy of inter-racial partnership which is the very foundation of the Federation. Even if the party in power were so illiberal and unpractical as to want to deny Africans in the two northern States the same terms offered to those of Southern

Rhodesia, that artificial discrimination could not possibly last long. The difference between the two groups is merely legalistic, and legalism would be a most sound basis on which to build varying schemes of franchise. The Federal Government's decision acknowledges this simple fact. Not to have done so would have been to invite comparison with

what is happening in the Union of South Africa, and so diminish the friendliness for the Federation which is widely felt in Great Britain. It was in the spirit of frankness and candour that the discussions took place, and the result, which justifies congratulations to both sides, should strengthen mutual trust.

## Notes By The Way

### Governor-General

I HAVE NEVER KNOWN SO much speculation about a new Governor or Governor-General as that which has occurred in London in recent weeks concerning the successor to Lord Llewellyn as Governor-General of the Federation. No fewer than 19 names were mentioned to me, all but four of them by Members of Parliament or candidates for Parliament; and of the 19 I should have ruled out all but one as unlikely to be acceptable to the Federal Cabinet! A curious aspect of the guessing was that Socialists were as prone as Tories to suggest admirals, generals, and air marshals, though none such, however admirable his personal qualities, would have been right for this particular appointment. Several newspapers, including one which is normally prudent in these matters, joined in the game, but they were as wide of the mark as the Parliamentarians. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has often made the right prediction weeks, and sometimes months, in advance in such cases, wrote nothing on the subject because it expected a surprise selection to be made.

### Mutual Esteem

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, who has now been appointed, had occurred to nobody of my acquaintance (except, of course the Ministers intimately concerned). The Cabinet was known to be taking exceptional measures to find a man who could be expected to fill the vacancy with outstanding success, and I have good grounds for the statement that the Prime Minister and other senior Ministers have a high opinion of the capacity of the man of their choice. It is significant that the announcement was not made until after Sir Roy Welensky's visit to London. It must be assumed that he met Lord Dalhousie then, that they felt that they could work happily together, and that what was until then a possibility consequently became a certainty. Of course, the new Governor-General cannot take up his duties before the Queen Mother's visit in July. My guess is that Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation, will at that time again act as Governor-General.

### Suppression by the C.P.A.

AFTER WEEKS OF CRITICISM by this newspaper — and this newspaper alone — of the intention of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to suppress the unanimous report of the delegation of members of both parties which recently visited Kenya at the invitation of the Kenya Branch, one London daily now supports the attitude taken by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The *News Chronicle* considers it a "shockingly bad tradition that reports of the C.P.A. should never be published", and is

evidently not persuaded by the excuse that if the precedent of publication were established M.P.s might in future not be candid. There are several answers to that suggestion. In the first place, Members of Parliament are not private individuals travelling at private expense to make a private assessment of private affairs. As public men travelling at public expense to examine public affairs they are accountable to the public. That is why their conclusions should be made public. As to candour, that depends upon the character of the individuals concerned, their sense of what ought or ought not to be written, and the give-and-take which is unavoidable in the preparation of a report or reports by any delegation. I have reason to believe that in the present case unanimity concerning the report was reached without much difficulty, though the seven people concerned could obviously not see every matter in the same way. If all had belonged to the same party there would still have been minor differences, of course!

### Pseudo Secrecy

A WEEK AGO I wrote that 1,000 copies of the report had been printed for circulation to members of both Houses and certain other people and that the document could therefore be only "pseudo secret". Whether a representative of the *News Chronicle* has now seen a copy I do not know, but if not, he has evidently not found it difficult to persuade one of more M.P.s. to talk. As some have also talked to *The Times*, the United Kingdom Branch of the C.P.A. ought to recognize that candour is better from every standpoint than this kind of leakage. I do not doubt that I could have seen the report had I wished. Indeed, a broad hint that I might have his copy was given me by one of the recipients. But I am not interested in surreptitious reading of a report which should be available to everyone who wants to see it.

### P.C. New Style

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION has devised a neat use of initials with a double meaning. A provincial chairman of that body signs himself P.C. and a district chairman D.C. and in some parts of the Territory at any rate unsophisticated Africans already imagine that the holders of those offices are to become provincial and district commissioners when T.A.N.U. takes over the administration of the country! Such simplicity may amuse or amaze less gullible folk, but those who are deceived in this way — and I am told that their numbers run into tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands — think it prudent to get their names on T.A.N.U.'s books.

# U.K. Government's Discussions with Sir Roy Welensky

## Joint Declaration Rejects All Ideas of Secession from Federation

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT by the Government of the United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was issued simultaneously in London and Salisbury last Saturday.

(1) Discussions were held in London from April 12 to April 14 between Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister and Her Majesty's Minister of Law of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Denis Healey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, about certain aspects of the constitution of the Federation.

(2) They reviewed the progress made by the Federation since it was established in 1953. They agreed that this progress had justified the hopes of its founders and provided a sound basis for further development of the partnership between races which the Federation is creating.

**External Affairs.**—(3) The Federal Constitution provides that matters of External Affairs may from time to time be entrusted to the Federation. The Federal Prime Minister represented that the time had come for the Federation to assume more responsibility in this sphere, particularly in the field of relations with other countries and the appointment of representatives of the Federation in such countries. The United Kingdom Government have agreed to entrust responsibility for external affairs to the Federal Government to the fullest extent possible consistent with the responsibility which Her Majesty's Government must continue to have in international law so long as the Federation is not a separate international entity.

### Award of Honours

**Direct Access to the Sovereign.**—(4) In recognition of the constitutional position of the Federation, H.M. The Queen has been pleased to approve that in future the Prime Minister of the Federation should have direct access to the Sovereign on Federal matters affecting the Sovereign personally, on the award of honours for services to the Federation, and on a number of ceremonial matters.

### Administrative Arrangements in the United Kingdom

(5) There was discussion of a proposal by the Federal Prime Minister that a separate department of the United Kingdom Government, responsible to the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies jointly, should handle relations both with the Federal Government and with all three territorial Governments.

United Kingdom Ministers explained that this was part of the general question of the responsibility of different Ministers for relations with the various parts of the constantly evolving Commonwealth. The whole question would have to be examined, and in this examination Sir Roy Welensky's suggestion would be borne in mind.

**Legislation.**—(6) The Federal Government having represented that the Federal Legislature should have the power to legislate with extra-territorial effect, the United Kingdom Government have agreed that legislation for this purpose will be introduced into Parliament at Westminster at a convenient opportunity.

(7) The Federal Prime Minister drew attention to doubts which had arisen in regard to the purpose and effect of Article 29 (7) of the Federal Constitution and to the subject of legislation in the United Kingdom for the Federation. United Kingdom Ministers made it clear that the United Kingdom Government recognize the existence of a convention applicable to the present stage

of the constitutional evolution of the Federation, whereby the United Kingdom Government in practice does not initiate any legislation to amend or to repeal any Federal Act or to deal with any matter included within the competence of the Federal Legislature except at the request of the Federal Government.

(8) Public questions were also considered. The United Kingdom Ministers said that in principle it was accepted that all Civil Services of the Federation, whether Federal or territorial, would eventually be locally based and look for their future to the Federal area.

(9) Accordingly steps would be taken to work towards this objective and in particular the question of inter-chargeability of officers would be examined in consultation with the four Governments of the Federation.

### Constitution of the Federation

**Federal Assembly and Federal Franchise.**—(10) The Federal Prime Minister informed United Kingdom Ministers of the position reached in his discussions with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in regard to the enlargement of the Federal Assembly and to the Federal franchise.

United Kingdom Ministers accepted in principle proposals for the enlargement of the Federal Assembly. The Federal Prime Minister states that he would not be able to introduce H.M. Government of the Federal Government's definite proposals for the franchise or to present a Bill on this subject to the Federal Legislature until further discussions had been held in Salisbury.

Members, however, could assure United Kingdom Ministers that a Franchise Bill would be introduced and would ensure that British protected persons otherwise qualified would not require to change their status in order to be eligible for the Federal franchise and that the qualifications for that franchise would permit of a reasonable number of such persons acquiring the franchise. United Kingdom Ministers took note with satisfaction of these assurances.

**Review of the Constitution.**—(11) The Federal Constitution provides for a review not less than seven nor more than nine years from the date when it came into force (October 1953). In this connexion the two Governments have agreed on the following declaration:

### Amalgamation Opposed

**Joint Declaration by the Governments of the U.K. and of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the Subject of the Federal Constitution, April 27, 1957.**

(1) Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have already made it clear and take this opportunity of reaffirming that they are opposed to any proposal either for the amalgamation into a unitary State of the territories now composing the Federation or for the secession of any of these territories from the Federation.

(2) Article 99 of the Federal Constitution provides that not less than seven nor more than nine years from the date of the coming into force of the Constitution there shall be convened a conference consisting of delegates from the Federation, from each of the three territories and from the United Kingdom, chosen by

their respective Governments for the purpose of reviewing that Constitution. The Constitution came into force in 1954 and it is agreed that the conference shall be convened in 1960.

(3) The purpose of this conference is to review the Constitution in the light of the experience gained since the inception of Federation and in addition to agree

the constitution and advances which may be made. In this latter respect the conference will consider a programme for the attainment of such a status as would enable the Federation to become eligible for full membership of the Commonwealth.

Resolutions confirmed as made under Minutes of Moments.

## Strong Protest at Visit to Nairobi of Archbishop Makarios

Kenya Government Backed by Non-Official Members of Legislature

STRONG LANGUAGE was used by European non-official members when the adjournment of the Legislative Council was moved by Sir Alfred Vincent during the visit to Nairobi of Archbishop Makarios.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT said, *inter alia* :

"I have a great respect for the Leader of this Council, the Chief Secretary. I am afraid he was completely misinformed when he replied to the question put by the Member for the Coast, who asked whether the Press conference held on April 11 with Archbishop Makarios was arranged by the Kenya Information Office. The answer was 'No'."

"A further question was asked, 'Who did?' The Chief Secretary replied: 'The conference was arranged on a private basis, the room at Eastleigh being provided by East African Airways and other arrangements being made by Air France. The Government public relations officer was at the airport to give assistance to the Press'."

"I seemed to me, as chairman of East African Airways, that the Airways encouraged this particular conference. I made investigations, and the correct answer is that the Press conference was arranged by the Kenya Information Office. Mr. Lindsay, the public relations officer of the Kenya Government, telephoned the Airways public relations officer before the arrival of the Archbishop and requested the facilities subsequently afforded at the airport by the Airways."

### Dangerous Embarrassment

"The Government have said that the presence of Archbishop Makarios was a source of embarrassment. Surely that is a dreadful understatement. The Government must know that there are dangerous subversive elements in this Colony, and it would have been a dreadful thing had the subversive elements—I hope they did not—got into touch with the Archbishop. This would have been a great source of danger."

"Archbishop Makarios has been described by this Government as a 'black figure'. I prefer the word 'notorious'. The British Government failed to extract a promise from him on his release to call a halt to the violence and murders in Cyprus of which they allege he is the instigator, and I wish to have recorded also that amongst not very complimentary things said by Sir John Harding about the Archbishop, he said: 'He has finally removed any conjunction I may have felt against dealing with him, not as a responsible political leader and still less as head of a Christian Church, but in that character which he has himself chosen to prefer as the leader of a political campaign which relies on the use of ruthless violence and terrorism'."

"Despite all that, and as we know, he was allowed to come here, although the Minister for Defence did say that it was quite unnecessary. On April 9 the Minister for Defence said: 'The Member for Ukamba has based his motion for the adjournment on the booking of seats on an airline from Nairobi onwards,

However, it is not impossible and indeed it is quite probable that the implementation of the fact will not come about because I understand that there are far from speedy and convenient ways of getting from Madagascar to Greece or from there to Nairobi'."

"Now, Sir, this is somewhat of a criticism. I believe that all thinking people in this country want to know what action, if any, was taken to prevent his coming here. Were any representations made to H.M. Government? Or did our local Government just sit down because somebody had made a statement in the House of Commons that the Archbishop was at liberty to go anywhere within the British Empire (if we still have an Empire) other than Cyprus?"

### All Advised

"This visit was almost criminal and it was certainly well advised."

"Government must be aware that in some religions evidently, and in some spaces in the Middle East, murder and the encouragement of murder on patriotic grounds is condoned; and yet they allow discussions to take place here as a result of which the Press published the fact that, after one interview British and Greek journalists were told that the talks centred on the campaign for self-determination in Cyprus in which Africans—local Africans—who were present at the interview saw a parallel in Kenya."

"Therefore, when the Government give an assurance that Her Majesty's Forces and the Police in Kenya are of sufficient strength in the Colony at present to prevent a similar position arising here, viz., a repetition of the campaign of violence and cold-blooded murders which has existed in Cyprus?"

"I hope it is still the policy of the local Government to support the loyal people of all races and not pander continually to the disloyal. I have often been accused—quite unjustifiably—and criticized in the past for accusing Government here of being weak, inept, and lacking in decision. I go further than that, Sir. I say that the present incident is an absolute disgrace and completely reprehensible."

### Lack of Foresight

MR. S. V. COOKE: "The Chief Secretary said yesterday that the only alternative to this meeting with the Press was a free-for-all on the tarmac. I suggest that he could easily have surrounded this notorious brigand with a posse of powerful policemen and taken him straight to the customs and then to a motor-car, and in that way prevent an interview and any breach of the peace. I think it was indubitably the duty of the Chief Secretary to ensure beforehand that there was a force of policemen who would see, for the safety of the Archbishop himself, that there were no incidents of any kind at the aerodrome."

"I cannot see why the Governor should not have made representations to the Secretary of State beforehand that, before the Archbishop left the Seychelles, a regulation should be had no right to visit any British Colonies on his way to Greece. That was a very great lack of foresight."

"In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Perth said that Archbishop Makarios had made many statements that might

sir up trouble, and which if taken literally might be tragic. I indict the Kenya Government in that they occupied at the position in which the Archbishop could have made an indeed did make—in Kenya statements which could quite easily be tragic.

I do not believe from my own experience of the Chief Secretary—who has a subtle mind in the best sense of the word—that he could have been so easily duped. I think of the Archbishop's visit to Kenya as a means of getting a man of his integrity out of Kenya in nonplussed position if he really intended that the Archbishop should not visit Kenya.

MR. CHARLES MATHIAS: Having read the papers and seen who has visited the Archbishop, and I presume discussed certain aspects of the visit—some of them I prefer to say nothing about from the Council—I wonder if any information from the other side of the Council also had discussions with the Archbishop. It seems extraordinary to me in times of emergency that we allow a man who has not yet denounced terrorism to come to Kenya and give advice on a situation which is riddled with bombs.

The Government must accept responsibility for the damage that may come of us as a result of his visit, and I hope the Chief Secretary will tell the Council that they have made up their mind on this occasion, because I cannot believe that had any decision been made to the Colonial Office, that Archbishop would have been allowed to come to Kenya.

MR. HARRIS: "Archbishop Makarios has come, has gone, and has done considerable damage. What astounds me is the attitude of the Government."

Next week from the Minister for Defence we almost got an assurance that the Archbishop was not coming. From the Chief Secretary we got a rather flippant "brush-off". On Saturday night, after the wireless announcement that the Archbishop was to preach in the Greek Church on Sunday, I rang the Minister of the Government, who told me that they could not prevent an Archbishop from going to church on Palm Sunday.

My retort—and I still make it—is that if the Archbishop wants to be considered a cleric he had better behave as a cleric. Instead, he has refused to denounce terrorism and murder, and the Government—apparently with equanimity—allow him to walk around the streets of Nairobi. They put a guard on him, to protect him, God help them. The guard should have been withdrawn if they thought there was any danger to the Archbishop's person. Then we might have had a bit of his own medicine.

**"Everything for the Best"**

"Speaking seriously, I believe it is the attitude of the Government which we have had before; we had it when the emergency was at its height—that everything is for the best in the best of beautiful worlds. It is only when trouble happens that they begin to say they did not realize it was going to happen."

MR. O'NEAL: "Mr. Speaker, I am here accused of having gone to see the Archbishop. But I take it, sir, that this is another control which is already very irritating and humiliating to any man who is considered to be a good citizen of this country; and as all my hon. members also considered me as a man of good character and a man who should also have a sense of judgment, they would have known that my contact with the Archbishop, even if it is not held in Kenya and I was an uninvited person, I could still plan evil deeds outside Kenya."

"Therefore, I take it, sir, that I was, I think, lately also charged of being so suspicious and today have actually to charge my hon. friends with being too suspicious of the Africans, and I repeat that this excessive suspicion will not actually take us anywhere. Africans are fully-grown-up people. They have to judge what is right and what is wrong, and in talking to somebody like the Archbishop they have actually to hear what he says, and if there is anything which they think is good, they would take it in; and if they think it is wrong, they will not."

MR. SPEAKER: "Mr. Speaker, sir, on a point of order, is this strictly relevant?—No one has made any charge against the Africans as far as I have heard."

MR. O'NEAL: "Well, sir, I will carry on to say that I was explaining all that because even if it was not mentioned directly a word was said about subversion. I take it that in this Council, sir, it is generally agreed that now in Nairobi and all around about here there is no subversion, as such, carrying on. If that was the case, if some members still insisted on there being some subversion going on, I presume that they are putting these charges on us, forgetting that we are both Hon. Members of the Council."

MR. COSACK, Minister for Internal Security and Defence: "Government has the greatest sympathy with the indignation and with many of the sentiments expressed by the mover of the motion and by the speakers on the other side who supported it. The Chief Secretary has already said this

Council that Archbishop Makarios, who left here last night, was a most unwelcome and embarrassing visitor. I endorse that, and could endorse it in stronger terms.

The Government is, of course, aware of the black record of the Cypriot Government, and the fact, however, is that in the exercise of its policy towards Cyprus, the Government has emerged from emergency than this Colony is. H.M. Government decided to free Archbishop Makarios. We can perhaps assume that this decision was dictated by the requirements of high politics involving not only the pacification of Cyprus but relations with Greece, with Turkey, and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Nor, I think, need we doubt that the decision came by H.M. Government was a hard one. This is evidenced by the dissent of one of H.M. Ministers, the Marquess of Salisbury, and in leaving the Government to make of that decision what it will.

These are very grave matters, matters which we here have not to confuse. In the upshot, Archbishop Makarios was set free to go anywhere except to Kenya, and therefore the matter and the matter of his movements. It was not possible to get any firm information of these through official channels. It was not until Archbishop Makarios was seen that the Press, or I, or anybody else knew that his situation was Madagascan.

When I last spoke on this matter I said that I thought the Archbishop might travel from Madagascar via Jibuti to Athens. This was a not intelligent surmise derived as a result of inquiries from airlines about possible routes. On the following morning the Government received a telegram from H.M. Consul in Tananarive in Madagascar telling us that he was on fact going that way. On the same afternoon the Archbishop arrived in Nairobi to take up the booking on Air France of which Government was, of course, aware; but, in view of the information telegraphed to us that morning, we had thought it would be abandoned.

It would be utterly wrong for this Government to have served local interest at the expense of Imperial interests by making Makarios, who had been set free as a result of a statement by the responsible Minister in the British Parliament, set free to go where he liked—utterly wrong for this Government of a British territory to have made him a prohibited immigrant into a British territory. Nor, even if it were, legally possible, could it be consonant with the free status conferred on him to have endeavored to have held him here, *incommunicado*, as has been suggested.

The mover of this motion requested a particular assurance that the forces at the disposal of this Government would be sufficient to ensure that the kind of campaign which Archbishop Makarios was the author of in Cyprus could be repeated here. I have no hesitation whatever in assuring the hon. member that the Government is completely competent to deal with any consequences that there may be of this visit.

"Geography brings us some Imperial advantages. Because of it, we are able to have stationed here a strategic reserve of British troops, and brings also some Imperial disadvantages, and Archbishop Makarios was one of them. I think we should be prepared to pay in the greater cause the price of some local embarrassments as we have done."

MR. B. G. TRENKLE, Chief Secretary: "The hon. member for Nairobi South, accused me of administering a flippant brush-off on Tuesday. Let it not be said I am attempting to suggest that the concern felt by hon. members opposite and by every responsible person in the Colony is unjustified and without foundation. In these unstable days the presence of any person here who has taken part in acknowledged part in a rebellion conducted by violent and ruthless means is clearly a real danger."

**At the Airport**

I apologize if I misled the Council over the question of the Press conference. I am not certain that I did. The position at the airport was that there were a large number of foreign journalists there, and it was natural that they should keep in touch with the public relations officer for the day—I say natural because they looked to him as the local representative of the Government. In actual fact, the public relations officer has no more knowledge than other Press men.

When the news was confirmed that the Archbishop was coming to Eastleigh the public relations officer suggested East African Airways that they were likely to require a room in which the Press could be received. East African Airways made that room available.

What purpose would it have served if we had surrounded the Archbishop with powerful policemen and marched him off the precincts? What we could have done had been to close the airport to the Press, but had we taken those steps it would merely have inconvenienced the Press, embarrassed the airport, and given the conference the hotel at which the Archbishop was staying—where we should have known even less about the progress of the conference."

# Revised Structure of Income Tax in East Africa

## Coates Commission Proposes Higher Personal Allowances, Increased Company Rates

LOWER INCOME TAX on individuals and a higher rate on limited companies are proposed by the East African Commission of Inquiry on Income Tax, the report of which was published on Friday (High Commission Press, Nairobi, 17th May).

The commission consists of Sir George Coates (chairman), a former Finance Minister of the Government of India and lately a deputy chairman of the National Coal Board in the United Kingdom; Mr. E. R. Brookes, a member of the Board of Inland Revenue in Great Britain; and Mr. A. D. Knox, a reader in economics at the London School of Economics. The secretary was Mr. R. S. Habbijam, a senior principal inspector of taxes in the United Kingdom.

They recommend many changes as a result of which Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar might lose about £170,000 annually, which is insignificant in the context of a total yield of £20m.

The basic conclusion of the inquiry is that limited companies pay too little tax and that individuals (the industrialist, trader, professional man, and employee) pay too much.

Consequently the main recommendations are that company rates of tax should be raised by 50 cents of a shilling to 5s. 50 cents in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and to 4s. 50 cents in Uganda, and that the income tax yield should be used to relieve the excessive burden now borne by individuals.

It is recommended that personal allowances should be increased to £225 for a single person and to £400 for married persons as a basis increasing to £600 if the total income rises to £1,500. Married women would be given an earned income allowance of 10% with a maximum of £100, and a minimum education allowance would rise from £75 to £175.

### Surtax Limit Raised

The surtax limit would be raised from £2,000 to £2,250, and the maximum tax and surtax together would be 45s. Retirement benefit reliefs for professional and other self-employed men are proposed. It is suggested that P.A.Y.E. should be introduced, and that Africans in Uganda and agricultural enterprises in Zanzibar should cease to be exempt from income tax.

The commission rejects proposals for the averaging of incomes (recommending discontinuance of the "coffee average"), the deduction of personal allowances for surtax purposes, separate treatment of the incomes of husband and wife, relief for medical costs, and exemption of overseas income.

If the proposals were adopted married persons with incomes up to £1,000 would pay slightly less tax than at present, but above that figure they would receive increasing relief. At £1,500 the tax liability would fall from £140 to £128, at £2,000 from £253 to £243, at £3,000 from £578 to £536, and at £5,000 from £1,518 to £1,392.

The summary of recommendations states, *inter alia*:

"The rate structure should be replaced by a system which has been devised to take account of: (a) a reduction in liability made possible by an increase in the company rate; (b) a reduction in liability made possible by an increase in annual values; (c) the abolition of the disappearing feature of the single allowance; (d) the limitation of the maximum rate of tax to 15s.; (e) the introduction of a slab system.

There should be a personal allowance of 10% of a married woman's earnings, with a maximum of £100.

The education allowance in respect of a child undergoing primary or secondary education should be: in non-boarding cases, twice the amount of the tuition fees charged, subject

to a maximum of £75; in boarding cases, the above allowance increased by one-third of the boarding fees paid up to a maximum deduction of £50 (maximum total allowance for a child at boarding school £125). The above maxima of £75 and £50 should be increased to £100 and £75 respectively for a child receiving full-time education at a university or similar educational establishment (maximum total allowance for a child at university £125).

The age and old age allowances should be merged in a single allowance which should be available to men over 60, and to men whose wives are over 60, and to single women over 60. The basic amount of the allowance should be £250, but, as the justification for the allowance decreases as income rises, the allowance should be reduced by £1 for every £2 by which the total income exceeds a fixed amount.

### Hotels and Housing

New hotels, or additional hotel buildings, should be given the same treatment as industrial buildings, housing provided by the owner of a business, and other buildings used in business should be brought within the exemption of industrial buildings; the exclusion from relief of expenditure on painting, cutting, toning and levelling and other similar repairs, annual deductibles for wear and tear of plant and machinery should be the amount considered by the commissioner to be just and reasonable, and not five-fourths of that amount.

The provisions which apply to deductions in respect of mining operations should be amended.

The rate of amortisation which is within the definition in Part 3 should be reduced by 10% in the year in which it is incurred and by 10% p.a. in each of the following six years, but there should be a provision permitting the writing-off to be accelerated if the estimate of the mine, as determined by the commissioner, is less than seven years or the remaining period of seven years.

The rate of amortisation expenditure on prospecting for minerals within East Africa by an existing mining undertaking should be allowed.

In the case of the sale of mining rights, etc., by a prospector to a mining undertaking, the seller should be entitled on the excess of the sale price over the amount paid at any time on searching for, discovering, testing, and obtaining access to the mineral deposits sold or any mineral deposits in East Africa, so far as that expenditure has not already been taken into account in any year in computing his liability to income tax. He should have the option to spread the charge over the six years up to and including the year in which the sale took place. The purchase should be granted capital deductions on the price paid by him for assets on which capital deductions are due.

### Recommendations specifically affecting agriculture

As regards capital expenditure on agricultural land, including the construction, alteration, or improvement of farm houses (subject to the existing restrictions to one-third), farm buildings, employee houses, fences, drains, water installations, and walls (other than expenditure on cleaning and painting with permanent or semi-permanent crops), 20% of the cost should be allowed in the year in which the expenditure is made and 10% in each of the remaining eight years. Balancing deductions and balancing charges should be retained.

### Farm Sales

On the sale of a farm during the period of the writing-off, the capital deduction to the purchaser should be the written-down value or the purchase price, whichever is less, and this amount should be allowed by equal instalments over the remainder of the nine-year period.

Plant such as dipping tanks, drains, piping, fencing, and boreholes, which would pass with the farm, should be written off on the same basis as the agricultural expenditure referred to above.

An employer's contribution to an approved provident fund in any year should not normally exceed 10% of the employee's remuneration for that year.

Relief contributions to an approved pension scheme or provident fund should be given in the form of an allowance in arriving at total income and should apply for surtax as well as income tax.

A scheme for relief for retirement provisions by the self-employed broadly following the lines of the United Kingdom scheme should be introduced. The maximum amount of which a deduction can be claimed should be 12% of qualifying earned income or £1,000, whichever is the less. The limits of 12% and £1,000 should be increased for persons whose working lives are already well advanced.

The installation of a non-cumulative Pay As You Earn

(P.A.Y.E.) system is not immediately desirable but should be undertaken in the course of the next two years.

**Undistributed Profits of Private Companies**

Section 22 should be amended so that for each company within section 22 a sum of distributable profits should be ascertained by making two deductions from the profits as ascertained for income tax purposes, viz: (1) a percentage deduction (20%), and (2) a development deduction. The latter would be an amount of the expenditure on fixed assets to be employed in the business in the year of income and (at the option of the company) in each of the following two years, less allowances already made for income tax purposes in respect of expenditure incurred in a development fund.

Deemed distributions should be an excess of the distributable profits over the gross amounts of dividends paid out of the profits up to the end of 12 months after the date to which the accounts were made up.

**Landowners and Shareholders**

Shareholders in private companies whose income consists mainly of investment income should be taxed as if 100% of the profits had been distributed.

Income from ownership of land should for the purpose of section 22 be treated as if it was trading and not investment income.

The proviso to sub-section 1 of section 22 should be repealed.

A company should be given a right of appeal to the local magistrate or a judge against an order under section 22.

Companies which are under the control, whether direct or indirect and however exercised, of not more than five persons (counting persons who are relatives of the another as one person) should be subject to the provisions of section 22.

All legal costs incurred in appeals against income tax assessments, including those relating to claims for personal allowances, should be deducted in ascertaining total income.

An individual should be entitled to a deduction in respect of annual payments made to approved charities under deeds of covenant for a period of at least six years. The total amount allowable in a year should be limited to 5% of his income or £100.

A subvention payment made by a company, resident in East Africa and making a profit, to another company, similarly resident and making a loss, within a group of companies should be treated as a trading expense on the one hand and a trading receipt on the other.

When annual values should continue to be estimated on the basis of the likely level of rents payable assuming there were a sufficient (and not an excessive) supply of houses available to meet normal demands, the scales at present in use for this end should be superseded by one which subjects a taxpayer his normal right of appeal computes annual value at 1% and not annual value at 5% of the assumed cost of a house if erected at the average level of building costs in the five years ending 1955 inclusive, this scale to remain in force for five years.

The practice of limiting the annual value of a house provided by an employee to 10% of the latter's emoluments should be discontinued.

The Kenya Government should consider rescinding the order in Council of December 1943, relating to the assessment of clubs.

Charitable purposes in paragraph 6 of Part I of the third schedule should be defined as the relief of poverty, the prevention or the relief of distress, the advancement of education, and the advancement of religion.

**Uganda Africans Should Pay**

The exemption from income tax of income of African companies in Uganda should be repealed.

A commodity board which is required to place sums to reserve for purposes of long-term stabilization of producer prices should be entitled to treat sums paid out of profits to a stabilization fund as an admissible deduction for income tax purposes on certain terms and conditions.

Commodity boards which carry on a trade, or business should, in general, be charged to income tax, and exemption should be conferred on specific boards only for exceptional reasons of public policy.

The existing exemption from income tax for income derived from pastoral, agricultural, or other similar operations carried on within the Protectorate of Zanzibar should be withdrawn. The statutory exemption of the Clove Growers' Association should be withdrawn.

Persons leaving East Africa should be required to produce evidence that they have paid all income tax due by them or Commissioners of Income Tax.

For any persons, for the purpose of obtaining any personal allowances or payment, knowingly makes or aids or abets any other person to make any false statement or representation, or fraudulently makes or aids or abets any other person

to make a false statement for the same cause, should be liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Commissioners should be given power to require returns or interest to be made by banks, savings banks, building societies, and other bodies which in the course of business pay interest on moneys entrusted to them.

**Cost of the Proposed Changes**

To estimate the effect of the recommendations is manifestly difficult, and in some cases little better than guesswork. That having been emphasized, the Commissioners write:

Many of our recommendations will have no appreciable effect on the yield. There are, however, a few which will result in a substantial variation. The proposed increase in the company rate is estimated to bring in £630,000 and the increase in annual values of residential properties £1,000,000.

On the other hand, the changes in the rates of income tax on individuals and in the single and married allowances are estimated to cost £465,000, and the reduction in surtax £365,000. The net effect, therefore, of these changes is a small gain of about £130,000.

If the estimates are taken for the four territories separately there is a loss instead of a gain in the case of Zanzibar, but this ignores the effect of our proposal to bring agricultural profits, at present exempt, into charge to tax.

The above gain of £130,000 will be more than absorbed by various reliefs we have proposed. The cost of the proposal giving relief on premiums paid by the self-employed and on provided-for employees, to provide retirement allowances will depend on the extent to which those classes take advantage of it; it may be as high as £200,000, but our own view is that £100,000 is a more likely figure, and at any rate in the early years.

**Effects Impossible to Estimate**

The effect of our proposals in relation to section 22 is almost impossible to estimate. Some companies, for example investment companies, will find their liability increased, on the other hand, those trading companies will make back a substantial part of their profits by a substantial relief. The total tax at present charged under section 22 is understood to be of the order of £550,000; here again, the loss might be as high as £200,000, but we think it is more likely to be £100,000.

The reduction in the rates of wear and tear on plant and machinery is estimated to yield an extra £140,000, but this is likely to be absorbed by the cost of the various increased capital deductions under the second schedule which we have proposed. The wife's earned income allowance is estimated to cost about £60,000.

We may therefore see relief costing in all perhaps £300,000 against the gain of £130,000. This leaves a net loss of the revenue of some £170,000, which is insignificant in the context of a total yield of some £20m.

**Uganda Public Service Commission**

**Education Lags Behind Expansion**

DIFFICULTIES IN RECRUITING LOCAL STAFF for Government departments in Uganda are emphasized in the report for last year of the Public Service Commission. It quotes the following explanation:—

"It takes six years on average to produce a pupil who qualifies in the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination. It takes a further four or five years before that pupil may be expected to graduate either from Makerere College or elsewhere. In professional appointments a further period of experience will probably then be required before the candidate is qualified for appointment."

"The present educational programme is based on the de Bunsen report, and this has been in operation mainly about five years. Applying the period of six years to the output of Cambridge School Certificate candidates, it may be expected in full until 1953 and graduates thereafter. In 1968, there are no short-term pupils, but to reduce those numbers and at the same time maintain the essential standards of the present programme, the largely expanded establishments of Government departments have to be filled from the present educational system which was never designed to produce this date the numbers of Cambridge School Certificate pupils required."

The report is signed by Messrs O. Ramage (Chairman), G. K. Mulyanti and B. Wilson (members), and H. G. W. Turner (secretary).



# Uganda Royal Family and Kampala's Liquor Trade

## Further Extracts from the Social Survey: Townsfolk in the Making

**THE LEGAL POSITION OF NATIVE BEER BREWING** is somewhat anomalous. The permits issued by the office of the district chief appear to apply to brewing and drinking, but not to selling beer. They were designed to cover ceremonial occasions, such as weddings and funerals, at which beer is prepared and also the ordinary drinking of beer with family and friends. But in Kisenyi, a part of the Mengo parish of Kampala, these permits are used as if they legalized the sale of beer.

The holder is entitled to buy one calabash of beer each week, and must renew the permit each month for a fee of 2s. Beer sellers who have such permits certainly seem to feel that they are acting according to the law.

The Buganda Native Inland law states quite clearly that it is illegal to sell any beer in the Kibuga (roughly speaking, the African residential quarter in Kampala) except in a licensed beer shop. There are seven such shops, but none in Kisenyi.

There would seem to be several shades of illegality in the activities of Kisenyi beer sellers. First of all, every one of them is breaking the Native liquor laws. Then many of them, though holders of the permits which are erroneously taken to legalize their business, sell several calabashes of beer every day, instead of the maximum of one a week specified in the permit. Finally, some sellers have no permit at all. It is the completely unrealistic and muddled nature of the regulations that should be blamed rather than the lawlessness of the people who are supposed to be controlled by them.

### Royal Privilege

Most of the popular beer sellers are holders of permits, but none of them could possibly operate on the basis of one calabash a week. At the same time there are very many minor beer sellers who hold no permit, because the attempt is made to restrict the total number.

However, members of the royal family can buy an almost unlimited number of permits at the official fee of 1s. each. Several of these personages pay women to act as sellers on their behalf, and also to sell the surplus permits which they do not themselves require at 1/6s. each, thus realizing a clear monthly profit of 13s. for each one.

This sort of situation throws into relief the closely interlocking nature of the present administrative and social systems. The law is broken chiefly by and in the interests of those who are constitutionally responsible for its enforcement.

Furthermore, the worst evils of the situation have arisen from the imperceptibly gradual commercialization of stable and traditional relationships based on the exchange of gifts and privileges between patron and client.

Not only the system of social status, but the administrative system itself was based on this traditional Buganda, and the constitutional changes of the present century have only very partially superseded it. It would be grossly unfair to penalize particular persons who at any moment operate as cogs in this machine.

Until a new machine is designed which commands the assent of the ruling classes and the respect and understanding of the masses, it is almost useless to attempt changes in particular aspects of the system which may seem appear objectionable.

Some women are able to brew illegal spirit (*wagangi*) to complete immunity because of their close relationship to the royal family of Buganda. It would be tantamount to treason for members of the Buganda Government police force to raid these premises. The significance of this is not that most brewers of illegal spirit are related to the royal family, for this is not the case, but that the immunity which some enjoy spreads subtly out to all.

Recorded conversations in bars include one in which a chief inquired drunkenly not for drinking, but for spirit for just containing the bottle in a bag and carrying it through the street.

A rejoinder to X told a chief that he drank *wagangi* but that X gave it to him, adding: "If you want to arrest me you had better go and arrest all the women and all the chiefs too."

The report continues:

"It is doubtful whether a *wagangi* brewer is ever arrested except as a result of information given by an enemy seeking revenge."

Officers of the Buganda Government police force being told that detectives had agreed to drop the arrest of a woman *wagangi* brewer for payment of 50s. and a bottle of the illegal spirit, said: "Yes, detectives do that when they find they have no money. They go out and blackmail people for money without authorization from the Kabaka's police. They also told us that they were in need of money. I never saw them go to Kisenyi to arrest *wagangi* brewers. They live on their own."

The report also states:

The fact that beer brewing by urban Africans is permitted and is carried out on a considerable scale is characteristic of the relatively free conditions in which the urban area has developed, and of the important difference between the situation in Kisenyi and in the urban areas of Kenya and the whole of Central and South Africa.

In these latter places, although illicit brewing takes place on a large scale, brewing for African consumption is usually controlled by a municipal monopoly, from which a large income is derived. Such funds are normally earmarked for expenditure in connexion with welfare of urban Africans, but municipalities are under constant temptation to widen the definition.

Together with prostitution in its varied forms, beer selling is one of the main foundations of the new-found economic independence of African women. Many Kanda women have their independence more solidly based in the plots of land which they inherit. Beer selling may provide them with a useful additional income. But the much larger number of landless women divorced from their husbands and of girls who fail to marry and who see no tolerable future for themselves in their rural homes, rely more vitally on beer selling to maintain their independence.

### Common Desire

"Predisposing factors vary in the different tribes, but common to all is probably the desire to escape from the domestic and agricultural drudgery of the ordinary African rural household and from the social inferiority normally accorded to wives in all recognized forms of African marriage.

Kisenyi is a notorious haunt of thieves, and this has several indirect results which are worth noting. Thieves frequent Kisenyi for a number of reasons. The bus park is one of the best places at which to relieve innocent travellers of their money as they come to town, and Kisenyi is the nearest convenient place of refuge to retire to after such exploits. Thieves often like to have a drink after a successful theft, and Kisenyi is the obvious place for this. Many thieves and house-breakers are said to spend their days entirely in the Kisenyi beer bars, and to sally forth from there to their assignments at night.

Detectives occupy a peculiar position in this twilight work. All people constantly found hanging about the Kisenyi bars without any regular work are popularly supposed to be either thieves or detectives, or, as like as not, persons who alternate between both these pursuits. There are well authenticated cases in which this is true.

The Kisenyi bars provide one of the most profitable grounds for detective investigations, because many thieves frequent them, and the most creditable exploits are openly planned and recounted in the beer parties. No one can spend long here without becoming well known.

A detective will immediately become subject to the temptation to join in the activities which he is investigating, which in the present state of affairs offer him far easier money than the job for which he is paid. If he withstands this temptation he is liable to become a marked man in danger of his life. Whereas if he joins the thieves he may still have frequent opportunities to act as an informer against both those on whom he bears a grudge and those from whom he has title to fear. Thus the distinction between thief and detective becomes blurred.

## African M.L.C.'s Maiden Speech

### "Demagogic Distortion" - Minister

THE A MAIDEN SPEECH made in the Legislative Council of Kenya by MR. ODINGA, African elected member for Nyanza Central, and MR. H. WINDLEY, Minister for African Affairs, said that for the first time he had to say that there was absolutely nothing in a maiden speech which he could praise had been as a demagogic attempt to distort the whole policy of the Government.

MR. ODINGA alleged that African agriculture was not progressing, but going "down"; that the appointment of local Europeans as agricultural officers made for political reasons had prejudiced African agriculture; that there was unfair interference with African fishermen on Lake Victoria and a deliberate attempt to block African advancement; and that Mr. Blundell, now Minister for Agriculture, had said during the last general election that the proposal for provincial autonomy would deprive the Europeans of their control on the African market. The newly elected African member also said:—

"Soil conservation is merely a method of creating free labour; it is only something to disturb or to better the African at his home or to keep him busy for nothing. Only the African living on the land is expected to do this, to sacrifice at least sometimes two and sometimes three times a week, to go to do the soil conservation, and most times not on his own land.

"The same man is expected to pay his tax, look after his children, clothe them and house them, and take two or three days of the week, or even maybe more sometimes, to do free labour.

"The Swynnerton Plan was introduced when Sir Hugh Dow's Commission was in this country, and I take it that probably the man, the architect, had also some ulterior motive behind him. . . . The plan has carried with it the land consolidation, a mystery to many people, because if you go even to the district commissioner and ask him to explain it to you he will not actually explain. If you go even to the Minister for African Affairs he may not be able to explain it.

### Confusing Africans

"Close administration, if it is not planned to create jobs for some people, then we do not understand it. We take it as Africans that it is only a matter of sitting on the African way of planning and way of movement and ways of action. Close administration is a method of instilling fear into the African and also trying probably to confuse them in their way, to keep them busy for nothing.

"Any money used in this direction would better suit the African if used in education of children, because if these children are educated they will not need the district officers to go about after them. They will run their own organizations, their councils, and so on. I do not see why we should have European district officers in the African reserves. If I am expected here to be a Minister, how is it that I cannot be a district officer, district commissioner, or provincial commissioner? So any man who is going to use close administration will only further bitterness among the Africans, and it will actually be to the great disadvantage of this country.

"I suspect that medical facilities is another thing which has been put on a political basis. . . . When we see that our population is going down we feel that the Minister is not giving enough time to our people.

"Immediately they begin to move on the road to education the African children are told that there are no schools, no teachers, so you must stop where you are. If we allow these discontented children to move about the country, they are the potential criminals of tomorrow; and if they become the vagabonds and the shopbreakers and so on, then next time another emergency may be declared on them, the Minister for Finance will run to Great Britain, will run to America, to try to get money, and to come and put them down. Why not run to Great Britain, why not run to America, to get money to educate these children to become proper citizens?

"Because Archbishop Makarios had been released, the Africans in detention camps in Kenya should also be released."

On several occasions Mr. Odinga was called to order by the Speaker for making unfair imputations on colleagues in the Council.

MR. WINDLEY said in the course of his reply for the Government:—

"The speech was not only delivered with demagogic ferocity, but with demagogic technique, but really an attempt to distort in a prejudicial manner the whole policy and aims of the Kenya Government. It seemed to be one of the nebulous and inaccurate generalizations, injected as it was from the oral tradition of imputations of bad faith against the Government and its policies.

"The speaker's attitude was a negative one of blanket and obstinate refusal to recognize all that the Kenya Government has done in the year for the advancement of the African population, the great and outstanding development on the ground which I would have thought was plain for all eyes to see. These achievements which have so gloriously and blandly appeared to ignore are due not only to the policies of the Government but to the officers, and to the help of the African leaders on the ground who have striven to achieve these outstanding successes.

### Striking Contast

"The Minister for Agriculture touched on the rather grim difference between the Central Province as it is now and the state of affairs in the Central Nyanza district from which the hon. member sits, a state of affairs on one side of enormous progress due to co-operation and on the other a great deal of stagnant apathy, suspicion, and the like, all militating against the progress of the area.

"I suggest that the hon. member might well, with a view to benefit to his own people, harness his activities to the support of co-operation designed for the progress and betterment of his own people, rather than perhaps to the sowing of the seeds of suspicion which can only lead to stagnant disaster.

"He used a completely meaningless catchword which has achieved some prominence in the local Press—the catchword that Africans were kept busy for nothing. This seemed to me merely an attempt to cast a rather distorted slur over the communal services rendered by his own people in his own area. In the interests of accuracy, if I may correct a false impression which he gave, the law requires that these involved may be required to give up to six days a quarter of communal work, not, as he suggests, three days a week.

"The work is directed not only at soil conservation but the building of roads and schools and many other projects of local benefit. It has the support of the African District Council, who have made resolutions supporting the application of this ordinance in that area.

"The hon. member for Nyanza North also used a curious phrase conveying an idea that is entirely erroneous when he said that it appeared to be our intention to govern by sheer force. That is the most palpable nonsense. It has never been the policy of this Government, or of any other British Government, to attempt to govern the people by sheer force."

SIR ALFRED VINCENT emphasized the importance of regular reviews of market conditions for the produce of Kenya, arguing that the London Office and merchant houses with great sales organizations should be more freely used.

He pleaded for more generous allocations of public money for the capital needs of the national parks, said that the trustees were considering a world-wide appeal for money in conjunction with the Kenya Wild Life Society, and asked that the Government should make a pound-for-pound contribution.

### Protective Afforestation

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH emphasized the need to pay more attention to protective forestry, which was essential if adequate supplies of water were to be ensured.

Unless adequate protective afforestation were undertaken on the long range of sloping country descending northwards from the high Kenya plateau and on the mountain ranges in the northern district there would be further encroachment by the desert. Not nearly enough was being done for this purpose. If, through lack of proper action now, desert conditions did reach the interior of the Kenya plateau, the country's future would be very gloomy.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture, said that agricultural marketing organizations with turnovers of £1m. and £3m. applied exceeding small sums to the market and sales promotion, and that it was essential if Kenya agriculture was to compete overseas. Unless output per acre was raised and costs per unit reduced, marketing difficulties would continue.

...ago... industries... unless... able to meet the... which... this country... Now... not... which... are produced... will not...

...Nine months ago... I would... confident knowledge... overheads would enable them to... Within six months the same... stop production... pyrethrum production...

...Suppose... being the policy of the Government... for that... internationalizing the industry...

...and Uganda... of coffee which the African... We are not restricting... we are getting... 15 cwt to 30 cwt per... from... at prices... \$50 to...

...It is significant... where the... has been allowed... the yield per acre is worse... technical... that if they could have adopted... the African farmer in Uganda would have... later of... I shall not be deflected from the policy of... planting of coffee within the capacity of the farmer to farm properly... if he can farm a large acreage really well there will be no restriction...

Yielding to Quality

...it is far better to have... and double the yield than double the coffee... half the yield. The profit per acre is so much greater... we cannot assess acreage as a factor in profit or cash... we have to assess the quality of the coffee and the value of the crop...

...is most significant that... Central Province... there is co-operation with the services of my Ministry... African farmer is surging ahead... Central and North Nyanza... there is no ready co-operation... so much suspicion is rife... where so many innocents... progress of the African people... being served... because they are not using... such as... at their disposal...

...Regarding... the Ministry... the direct recurrent expenditure on agricultural... the past... £1m. to £4m... the... the... while a considerable proportion of the balance was... research services... which benefited both Africans and Europeans...

...The European community did not... control on African farmers... the motive of the Swynnerton Plan was to raise the prosperity of African peasants... in the... five years... the... production of Nyanza Province had exceeded £1m annually... the industry... having been stimulated by a controlled system of state prices and organized markets... Under... £m. eggs and from 1m. to 500,000... according to the season... were marketed annually from the... Province...

...Referring to... Mr. Blundell said... "I was opposed to provincial autonomy because you cannot have a... industry... you have a... country... inevitably... unless they have some... organized... must... through... again... whether in the markets of the world... that I... provincial autonomy... no control on the marketing side of agriculture... which the African and European farmer would... as much as anyone...

...our... are some of the best for maximum... and, above all, I believe that many of our... peasant farmers are highly... once they are trained and experienced in the ways of modern agriculture...

...Mrs. Adams... said that the... of the Kipsigis Reserve as the... in 1926 had... turned into a land which looked like... or Somerset...

...Mr. M... African... for the Central constituency... described the Swynnerton Plan and land consolidation as very good ideas... the... military, police, home guard, administrative... rehabilitation workers for their... to bring peace, law, and order back into the Central Province...

...J. M. M... African Member... said that most people thought of... Government... wrong idea... giving them... and guidance... their co-operation could be... more...

...Mr. J. B. Maxwell... recalled that the Secretary of State... had admitted that £250m. could be... fruitfully... in Kenya... an... which... commission... regret that... plan has... down to £2m... governments... to press the United Kingdom Government to allow... to raise £20m... planning...

...Mr. Norman Harris... said that during the... 1952-57 £14m. had been expended... the... which had risen in the... from... to... that only... of development... in... on commerce... product... finance, insurance, manufacturing and repairs had... from just over... in 1947 to... in 1955...

Advanced Money Market

...Mr. Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and... described the Nairobi money market as the most... with a colonial form of Government... that the... contribution of manufacturing industry... national income of about £30m. in 1948 had risen to 16% of 1955 of a national income of £150m. There had been the... increase of about 600% in eight or nine years...

...Mr. M. E. Cross... thought it possible that Kenya might... double its national income in 10 to 15 years... OGUADA African Member for Nyanza South... called a... of land in the Highlands, "so that... can... there... with... brothers". He... the... amount... Swynnerton Plan money... the... of young and... European agricultural... of whom... in England for 40 years... and, though they had no knowledge of tropical agriculture, had been... to work in Kenya as...

...Mr. Tom... said that he would be... the... person... to present... where... misstatement had been made... He fully appreciated that Kenya badly needs outside capital...



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Permanent  
Prosperity

6 1/2%

Write for  
Investment  
Prospectus  
and other  
details

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# PERSONALIA

MR. F. KENN has resigned his directorship of Promotion Syndicate, Ltd.

Mrs. NVAL D. CONERK has been appointed American consul in Salisbury.

MR. D. LE ANDERSON, chairman of the Federal Power Board, is now in London.

Sir Nicholas CAYZER has joined the board of Associated Electrical Industries.

THOMAS has returned to London for Salisbury with her husband, GENERAL SIR JOHN THOMAS.

A. T. ANDERSON and MR. D. JONES have been appointed directors of the United Africa Co., Ltd.

MR. D. C. KAMURUWA, Nyasaland labour inspector, is about to attend a conference in this country.

MR. J. THOMAS, Director of Education in the Northern Rhodesia, is in this country.

STAUDS GUNDH has been appointed Honorary Consul in Namibia in-Limbe, with jurisdiction in Nyasaland.

DR. J. F. TENALTY, a chartered quantity surveyor, has succeeded Mr. S. M. RICH as Mayor of Lusaka.

MR. J. W. REPORT, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Commonwealth Relations Office, is visiting Ghana.

COLONEL A. A. BAEKLEIN, of Uganda, will arrive in this country in the middle of June for a visit of a few months.

MR. W. G. JOHNSON has been elected mayor, and MR. W. N. OLDS deputy mayor, of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. GABRIEL DOKOR is the new Israeli Consul-General for the Federation, with headquarters in Johannesburg.

MR. BASIL HOBSON, Nyasaland's Attorney-General since 1951, will quit the Directorate on May 15 on retirement leave.

MR. GRHAM HYSLOP, an official of the leprosy hospital near Nairibia, has been appointed music and drama officer in Kenya.

MAJOR F. W. S. DAY, of Nakuru, flew back to Kenya Saturday after a visit to the United Kingdom of two months.

CAPTAIN J. A. THOMPSON, of Salisbury, has been appointed District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in the Federation.

THE REV. J. L. MUSSER, principal of Swaziland Mission, near Mbabane, has left Southern Rhodesia on leave in the United States.

MR. B. M. STROUTS, assistant general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. STROUTS, are in the ARUNDEL CASTLE this week.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is due in London early next week for a visit of about 10 days.

LORD HEMINGFORD, at the time of his mission in Uganda, introduced the religious service broadcast by the B.B.C. on Sunday evening.

ARCHBISHOP PAGET is to meet with the East and Central Africa group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council on Tuesday, June 4.

MAJOR F. R. PETERS has been appointed chairman of Oceana Development Co., Ltd., on the formation of that office by MRS. C. WALKER.

MR. A. C. LENNOX-LEAD, M.P., secretary of State for the Colonies, was received in private audience by the POPE in the Vatican Palace last week.

MR. H. C. BALLINGALL, Deputy Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. L. SPINES, Administrative Secretary, are on overseas leave.

LIEUT. COLONEL M. BARBER, Federal Director of Civil Aviation, is visiting America under a leader award from the United States Government.

Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, MR. WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., will be in residence at the Palace of Holyroodhouse from May 20 to 30.

MAJOR J. DUNN is to speak for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Over-Sea's Meet, James's, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday evening next.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, has accepted the presidency of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in succession to the late Earl of Athlone.

MR. E. D. ALYON, principal of the additional technical school, Marandellas, near the ALBERTVILLE Southern Rhodesia, for the U.K. and U.S.

MRS. M. H. PARON, editor of the Federal Journal of Agriculture's official publication, *The Rhodesian Agricultural Journal*, has retired from public service.

THE MICHAEL OAKSHOTT, son of MR. HENRIET OAKSHOTT, M.P., and Mrs. OAKSHOTT, and Miss CHARLITTE BAKER, were in London last Sunday.

MISS L. M. WICKEN has visited NIASALAND for a few days. Miss Alice Norman, a pupil of the Lady Mary Somerville College, Oxford, is now touring the Federation.

*Monday News Chronicle* has a feature article by MRS. FRANK BERRY on MR. LEONARD CATCHELER, Mayor of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, who has, he said, made £500,000 in the past five years.

THE Rt. REV. LEWELLYN GWYNNE, for many years Bishop of the Sudan, has taken up the appointment of vice-chancellor of the Church of England's Council on Foreign Relations. He is now 70 years of age.

THE Rev. JOHN P. STAW, lately secretary in Northern Rhodesia of the United Society for Christian Literature, is to address the 158th annual meeting in the Livingstone Hall, London, S.W.1, this afternoon.

MR. W. H. HAMMOND and MR. J. W. MILLER represented the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the recent conference in Geneva of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration.

Sir WILLIAM MORPHY, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, and Lady MORPHY will pay an official visit to Northern Rhodesia next week. They will stay at Government House, Lusaka, from May 6 to 10.

MR. ROBERT RATH, now reader in public administration at Makerere College, Uganda, is to become senior lecturer in his subject at University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, where he will take charge of special post-graduate courses in local government matters.

MR. DAVID P. RAYSONE has relinquished the managing directorship of E. H. Beal & Co., Ltd., machinery manufacturers of Makindu, Kenya, to accept the post of industrial investigator in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. LOHET WILLIAM OCHENLO, who has arrived in England for a stay of six months on a bursary granted by the British Council, has for the past two years had a year as a member of the Municipal Board of Elders in which town he was employed by Gales & Roberts, Ltd.

MR. F. S. JOELSON will be away from London from May 10 to June 1, and will be glad if correspondence requiring his personal attention can be avoided between those dates. Other correspondence should be addressed to the editor of the manager, according to their nature.

M. RENE MASSIGLI, former French Ambassador in London, is to give the seventh Stevenson Memorial Lecture at the London School of Economics on "New Conceptions of French Policy in Tropical Africa" on Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. G. R. PAPE, Commissioner of Lands in Northern Rhodesia, has left Lusaka to become representative in Salisbury of a Johannesburg firm of engineering consultants who are concerned with the extension of the city's water supply.

Mr. WILLIAM DE WEELE, former of the late Lord Aveling, Governor-General of the Central African Federation, has decided to leave the Corporation (Upton House, Kew) which was Lord Aveling's home when he was in England.

Mr. F. M. BENNETT, Conservative M.P. for Torquay who was for a short time resident in Southern Rhodesia some years ago, is to join the temporary secretary of The Channel Tunnel Committee which has been revived by members of the House of Commons.

Mr. LOUIS MINISTER of External Affairs in the Union, who has led the Federation and East Africa, is to lead the South African delegation at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Mr. Siritha, Prime Minister of the Union, announced a few days ago that he could not attend.

Mr. P. FOSTER, chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board, has promoted to COMMANDER E. W. GIBBS, Resident Naval Officer, a silver brace bearing the crest of the Royal East African Navy as a gift from the citizens of Mombasa. It was later handed to BANDMASTER PETER OFFICER MUSWA.

Mr. E. F. A. MORRIS has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Works in Northern Rhodesia. He has served in that Province since 1951. The Acting Deputy Director of Public Works is Mr. S. S. GAURON. The former Deputy Director, Mr. B. A. LENNANT, is now site representative of the Federal Power Board at Veriba.

The Rev. G. W. HAYES has been appointed by the Bishop of Mombasa to be Archdeacon of Western Kenya. In the place of the Rev. K. E. STOVOLD, who left the diocese in 1955. The Rev. H. S. HURD has been appointed Archdeacon of Northern Kenya. Since 1945 he has represented the British Church Missionary Society in Elgonia.

Mr. GEORGE L. DANNEY, who has been appointed manager of the new Salisbury office of Dunford, Hall & Partners, Ltd., has for the past few years been in charge of the advertising of a large manufacturing company in South Africa with a territory covering East Central and South Africa.

The Rev. DAVID W. GOALS, who has been appointed local dean for North Nyanza, served in Madagascar during the war with the East African Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery as an educational instructor. After demobilization he attended St. Paul's United Theological College, Limuru, and was ordained in 1951. Since then he has been very active in African social life in Nairobi. His new headquarters are at Butere, 30 miles from Kisumu.

Mr. P. W. M. ALLIN has been appointed Acting Surveyor General in the newly created Survey Department of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. M. YOUNGER, former chief surveyor in the Survey and Land Department, is now Acting Commissioner of Lands. Both have served in Northern Rhodesia since 1930. The former Director of Surveys and Lands, Mr. S. P. TURNER, is on leave pending retirement, but will not quit the Territory. He has been appointed an administrative officer in the Secretariat in connexion with the new Agricultural Lands Board.

### Government General of the Federation

#### Appointment of Lord Dalhousie

THE QUEEN HAS APPROVED the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie, C.B.E., to be Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in succession to the late Lord E. Aveling.

Simon Ramsay, 16th Earl of Dalhousie, was born on October 17, 1914, second son of the 14th Earl, whose wife was the daughter of the 1st Earl of Aylesford. In 1940 he succeeded his brother in the earldom, a creation of 1633.

Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, he joined the Territorial Army in 1936 and served throughout the last war in the Black Watch, being demobilized as a major, having received the Military Cross in 1944 for services in the field in Italy. When his unit was surrounded by Germans he attacked an enemy machine-gun crew single-handed and knocked out some of them, but was taken prisoner; his gallantry saved his regiment.

A Conservative M.P. At the end of the war he was elected Conservative M.P. for the County of Angus, and he was a Conservative Whip from 1946 to 1949.

Lady Dalhousie is a daughter of Brigadier-General Archibald and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling of Blair; she is a sister of Colonel W. Stirling and Colonel David Stirling. There are three sons and two daughters of the marriage.

Lord Dalhousie is expected to take up his duties in the Federation in the autumn. One of his ancestors, the 10th earl, was Governor-General of India a century ago.

### Duke of Edinburgh's Private Secretary

#### Kenya Police Officer Selected

CHIEF INSPECTOR JAMES BERNARD VIVIAN ORR of the Kenya Police, has been appointed by the Duke of Edinburgh to be his temporary private secretary, and he will take up his duty at Buckingham Palace next Tuesday.

Mr. Orr, a 39-year-old bachelor, who was born in London, the son of an Australian doctor and his wife who now live in retirement in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, was educated at Harrow and at Gortonsman, Mdrayshire, where he was head boy at the time that Prince Philip was also at the school.

Mr. Orr went on to Sandhurst, and in 1939 joined the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia. Two years later he was seconded to the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in Ethiopia and Eritrea, remaining in those countries during the rest of the war. From 1949 to 1953 he held a business appointment in England, but soon after an outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion volunteered for the Kenya Police, from which he has been seconded to take on his new duties. Lately he has been personal assistant to the Commissioner.

#### Mombasa Reunion

When the Duke flew to Mombasa at the end of last year to join the Royal Yacht he noticed his school-fellow on duty near the gateway, shook hands with him, and invited him aboard for a talk. Last month, to his complete surprise, Mr. Orr was told in Kenya that he had been chosen to succeed Lieut. Commander Michael Painter, R.N., also an Australian.

Mr. Orr has recently arrived in England to discuss the Duke's interests in riding and cricket, and is a keen golfer.

## Obituary

## Mr. Roy Campbell

### Poet and Man in Action

MR. ROY CAMPBELL, the South African poet, was killed in Portugal last week when the car in which he was returning with his wife from a fortnight's holiday in Spain left the road. Mrs. Campbell was unhurt but seriously injured.

Campbell, who was in his 56th year, was the son of a physician in Durban in 1918, at the age of 16, he joined the South African Infantry, but, to his anger, was declared to be too young to go overseas; as a young man he had roughed it in the Union and Rhodesia and thought himself well-fitted for soldiering. On mobilization he went to Oxford University, but left within six months to marry. With his wife he went to Provence, became a fisherman, and later a sailor. In 1918 he returned to the Union, but he was soon back to Provence where he ran fishing boats. He took part in local fishing tournaments, won the steering-championship of Provence in two successive years, did a spell in Spain as a breeder of horses, and was for four years a professional bullfighter. During the Spanish war he volunteered to serve with the royalists, by whom he was twice mentioned for gallantry in action.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he volunteered for the British Army, but was asked to do secret service work for some months. In 1940 he joined the South Wales Borderers as a private. Later he managed to get to East Africa, where he served as a lieutenant in the campaign against the Italians in Ethiopia, until he was disabled and discharged in 1944. For the next four years he was a cattle producer with the B.B.C., resigning to edit the *Cape Argus*. At the age of 50 he was delighted to be appointed picador to the man who was then considered Spain's leading matador.

### Club Precedence

It was characteristic of him that, when EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA once asked him about the clubs to which he belonged, he listed them in this order: The Bullfighters' Club of Lourenco Marques, La Loversse, Le Cercle Marseillais (France), The Royal Society of Literature (London), Pena Villala (of Toledo, Spain), and Gijon (Madrid).

He was considered South Africa's leading poet, but he was also a painter, a fencer, and always a man of action, as is clear from his autobiography, "Light on a Dark Horse".

He made his name with "The Flaming Tar-pin" in 1920, and among his other books were "Talking Bronco", "Flowering Rifle", "Laurie's Provence", "Poems of Saint John of the Cross", "The Wayzgoose", "The Georgiad", "Flowering Weeds", "Adamastor", "Mithraic Emblems", and "Broken Sword".

At the age of 21 he married Mary Margaret Garman, daughter of an English doctor, who shared his dislike of cities and lived with him in isolated parts of Wales, France, Spain, and Portugal, and at one time in Rome. There were two daughters of the marriage, one married to a Spaniard and the other to a Portuguese.

An individualist, Campbell hated the dead-letter doctrines of Socialism. A man of great gusto and personal courage, he despised physical weaklings who propagated robust doctrines, and he poured scorn on them in several of his poems. One of his boasts was that he had been the oldest sergeant-major in the West East African campaign.

## Sir Murdoch Macdonald

### Services in Egypt and the Sudan

SIR MURDOCH MACDONALD, K.C.M.G., who has died at the age of 91, was one of the most distinguished civil engineers of his time, and one of the great benefactors of Egypt and the Sudan.

He was born and educated in Liverpool, and became an engineer, and then employed on railway construction in Southern Scotland, thus laying the foundation for the great work which he was afterwards to do.

At the age of 32 he was named to go to Egypt as an assistant engineer on the construction of the Aswan Dam. Five years later he was resident engineer for the protection works downstream of the dam, and he became director-general of reservoirs in Egypt, and not long afterwards Under-Secretary of State for Public Works. In 1920 he was made Adviser to the Government. Throughout the 1914-18 war he was a temporary lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, with charge of the works undertaken for the defence of the Suez Canal.

Lord Kitchener, who once described him as "a man of granite," selected him to design the Fennar Dam in the Sudan and the Gezira irrigation scheme, but he left Africa before their completion, and in 1922 entered the House of Commons as National Liberal Member for a Scottish constituency, holding his seat until 1950.

MAJOR JOHN REEL WEESON, a well-known architect and artist, has died in Salisbury. He had worked with Sir Herbert Baker on the Union Buildings, Pretoria, before settling in Rhodesia in 1930. He designed the town hall and municipal offices in Bulawayo in conjunction with a local firm of architects, and later founded the firm in Salisbury which bears his name. During the last war he served with the Gold Coast Regiment, and from 1941 to 1945 commanded the Rhodesian African Rifles depot.

MRS. COLIN PENFOLD, the Manicaland cricketer, was killed when his car overturned near Macheke while he was returning from a match in Salisbury. He was educated at Plumtree School, and served in the Navy during the war. Mr. Penfold was also the director of a firm of electrical contractors and also had business interests in Northern Rhodesia. He is survived by his wife and three small sons. He was 32 years of age.

MR. JOHN RABRAEL WEBSTER, an early Rhodesian settler, who joined the British South Africa Police in 1897, has died in Bulawayo, aged 78. A trooper in the South African War, he was in the relief of Mafeking. He served in the First World War with the South African Forces, and during the last war joined the Air Force, serving with the Training Wing in Bulawayo.

MISS LYDIA JOSEPHINE DAVIDSON, the first woman to cross the Victoria Falls railway bridge, has died in Cape Town at the age of 93. She went to South Africa from Scotland as a teacher in 1878, and was teaching in Rhodesia when the bridge was built in 1905.

MR. ARTHUR HERBERT HOLLAND, a pioneer official in Rhodesia, sometimes secretary in the Department of Administration, has died in Bournemouth at the age of 83.

CAPTAIN J. C. H. KIRKLAND, of Edinburgh, whose death is announced, served in the Nyasaland Field Force throughout the 1914-18 war.

MRS. FRANCES MOFFAT GRAY, who has lived in Umtali since 1919, has died after a long illness.

MR. SEYMOUR GRAY has died in Kampala.

Letters to the Editor

### Protest from Mr. James Johnson, M.P. his statements in Northern Rhodesia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, I have just returned from some five weeks in Central Africa including an extended stay in the fast-growing part of the Northern Rhodesia Protectorate, as the member of the African Council of Congress and have had my attention called to your comments regarding myself in your Notes By The Way of April 11, which I find most offensive.

For a journal whose leading articles constantly plead for bipartisanship in colonial affairs, your statements are partisan in the extreme—whenever you mention Labour M.P.s or African nationalist movements you could have been more honest to your readers if you had added to your comments of April 11, or perhaps better in your issue of April 18 alongside Sir Roy Welensky's attack upon myself, my reply which appeared in April 2 in all the Rhodesian Press. Here it is:

Mr. James Johnson, British Labour M.P. and executive member of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, who is touring Northern Rhodesia as a guest of the African National Congress, today said that he always understood, like the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, that Northern Rhodesia was ultimately governed in those affairs that affected the day-to-day life of the African by H.M. Government.

"I hope, Sir, that you will be able to say that Mr. Johnson is obviously African in the indeed. But Sir, the Northern Rhodesia have no members of Parliament, and hence the people of all parties—Conservative, Labour and Liberal—take an interest in the affairs. I have made no comment so far on Federal matters, nor will I do so upon my tour, since this is the province of Sir Roy and his colleagues in Salisbury."

"He continued that I can only say that I am amazed by the outburst of Sir Roy Welensky in today's Press. I was speaking of African education and advancement in general, including political advancement in the Northern Protectorate. It is a little sad that the Federal Prime Minister should feel so upset, because he has been mistaken in jumping to the conclusion that my attention has gone all of this way to be offensive."

"I have known Sir Roy personally for some years, and I think upon mature reflection he will feel his outburst was rather unjustified. Indeed, I had accepted his kind personal invitation to visit him in Salisbury a few days since."

"If I were as provocative as Sir Roy it might have asked what business a Federal Prime Minister has to discuss territorial subjects reserved for H.M. Government."

No politician in the Federation answered the above statement save Mr. John Roberts, leader of the Europeans in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, that at some future time he might raise with Mr. Lennox-Boyd the propriety of my remarks. He was careful to add words to the effect that he also recognized the solemn obligations placed upon H.M.G. regarding the welfare of African peoples.

I would advise EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to study the Rhodesian editorials regarding my speeches, particularly the Rhodesian Herald (April 17) and Central African Post (April 18). Let me quote the Herald of April 19:

"Most white Rhodesians are now only vaguely beginning to realize that Sir Roy's epithet was excessive. It is lucky for them that this stocky-built Northumbrian is an extrovert politician and not a thin-skinned fanatic for their treatment of him, has been a superb example of how not to make friends and influence people in the future British Labour Government, if there is to be one. Mr. Johnson is no starry-eyed idealist. He is wide awake to political realities."

I have no ill feelings—but merely advise EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA lest in an excess of enthusiasm to safeguard European interests, it fall into the error of most white Rhodesians. When your paper bandies such words at me as "thoughtless", "mischievous", "superficial"—telling so loosely in your columns and

read by people of all colours and races in Africa whose opinions I value—may I say that I have visited Africa south of the Sahara seven times in the last five years, including three intensive fact-finding tours in Kenya, Somaliland and Northern Rhodesia. That is the context of my reference to "people like myself in the House of Commons", and of course there are many more like me in all quarters of the House, equally solicitous whatever our party of the welfare of African peoples—for which Africans are thankful.

If there is one view above all others that I have brought back from my visit to the Federation it is that H.M. Government must stay with its impartial administration in Zambia and Lusaka for an appreciable time to come, and not leave until African peoples in Zambia and Northern Rhodesia are fully equipped and able to look after their own interests in this complex and difficult plural society of Central Africa. Yours faithfully,

House of Commons  
London S.W.1.

[We gladly give space to Mr. Johnson's letter. We did not quote the reply which we made in haste to Sir Roy Welensky's criticism of his remarks for the simple reason that we had no room for it. He should have known that it would appear in a dishonouring manner, as he implies.]

His reply states that M.P.s of all parties in the House of Commons take an interest in the well-being of Africans. Exactly that point was made in our note of April 11, which said "what has Mr. Johnson in mind when he referred to 'people like myself in the House of Commons'?" Did those who heard his speech that his reference was to Members of Parliament in general, or was it more likely that they would understand him to be thinking of that section of the membership which holds views on African affairs similar to his own? Even if he intended to imply all members, his unhappy choice of words might have given his hearers the latter idea—that it was people like himself, people well to the left of the centre among Socialists who are the only realistic watchdogs. That would, of course, be completely untrue, and would not stand up to scrutiny by Mr. Johnson in a calmer moment. Copywriters had no less watchdogs than Socialists and East Africa AND RHODESIA was "during the day" watchdogs long before Mr. Johnson ever entered the House of Commons. His letter does not appear to make it necessary to amend these words.

Nor is there need to alter the comment that it was the reverse of helpful for Mr. Johnson to invite Africans to look for support to people like himself in London, particularly as only a few weeks earlier the Secretary of State for the Colonies had used every possible occasion during his visit to the Federation to make Africans understand the need to look to the Federal Government in Salisbury rather than to Whitehall. It was in that context that Mr. Johnson's statement was described as either thoughtless or mischievous—as would not be gathered by anyone who reads his letter but had not seen the comment to which he objects.

As to our statements being "partisan in the extreme" whenever we mention Labour M.P.s or African nationalist movements, our regular readers know the charge is unfair. There are Labour M.P.s who we have repeatedly quoted with approval. Only last week we wrote that Mr. Creech Jones, as Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies showed an obvious lack of judgment and integrity in a action which was highly to his credit—but which were so much resented by his party that he was kept in the political wilderness for years, and has never since regained that status in the party which his services to it so amply merited. Does not that show willingness to judge a Labour M.P. without partisanship?

As to the African nationalist movements in East and Central Africa, we have often written critically about them because they are so bitter, so unconstructive, so unbalanced and dangerous to the mass of Africans. Not one of them shows or has shown sound judgment, the poor quality of their leadership is evident from the fact that in the last few years dozens of the office-bearers of such bodies in the territories with which this journal is concerned have been jailed for criminal offences.—Ed.]

### Bouquet

"YOUR FORTHRIGHT" VIEWS appear to be commonly sound not only on East African affairs, but on the broader aspects of Africa and world and home politics generally. Many of my friends find your comments most stimulating, and in fact, as I do, a model of what some of our national newspapers ought to be."

**E. A. High Commission Report**

**Sharp Rise in Colonial Services**

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION has issued a report for 1956 which was a considerable improvement on the 1955 report. (Colonial No. 331) It is a well displayed and well illustrated record of the services for which that organization is responsible.

The cost of the non-self contained services for 1955-56 was £4,220,000 compared with just over £3m. in the previous year. Of the revenue Kenya provided just over £1.1m, Tanganyika rather less than £1m, Uganda £752,000, United Kingdom £87,767, the Italian Government £41,584, and Zambia £30,830.

East African Income Tax Department expected to collect rather more than £21m. — about £14m. from Kenya, £4.4m. from Tanganyika, £3.4m. from Uganda, £1.4m. from Africa, and £125,000 from Zambia. In 1950 collections had amounted only to £5m. and in 1942 to no more than £1m.

The taxation branch intensified its actions against tax evaders, tax payers, and 143 cases were settled for £1m. in respect of tax evaded and penalties, compared with 86 cases yielding £60,000 in the previous year.

**Customs Evasion**

There was similar activity against people trying to evade customs duties. Thirty-one prosecutions were undertaken, producing £1,798 in fines, and 1,312 cases under departmental powers produced £1,222. There were 900 seizures of goods worth £43,410, including gold.

Import duty collections were just above £17m., a decrease of £2.2m. on the 1955 total. Export duty collections at £16,335,350 represented an increase of £829,250.

Imports and exports passing through the ports of Kenya and Tanganyika totalled 7.6m. tons, almost exactly the same figure as in the previous year. The railways carried 51m. tons, also almost exactly the same total as in 1955.

Owing to disagreement about the economic problems which are to be dealt with from an East African viewpoint, the framework of the Department of Economic Co-ordination has still not been settled.

A reference to the East African Production and Supply Council says: "The past few years have seen a progressive move towards more unrestricted trade, with a marked tendency for Governments' policies to diverge in regard to guaranteed prices to the producers and the marketing of certain crops and other matters."

**Soils Analysis**

The Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization continued the analysis of soils and plants from fertilizer experiments made by the territorial Departments of Agriculture with the object of finding the value of chemical methods in predicting the response of crops to fertilizers. This intensive work was undertaken on the basis that humus is held by the soil and the conditions under which it is made available for decomposition.

"It appears that for at least certain East African soils the humus absorbed on the soil particles is much more resistant to decomposition than the humus which is not. The balance between these two forms depends on such factors as the frequency of alternation of dry and wetting, and on the intensity of drainage of the soil."

"Work goes on into the sulphur status of African soils with special reference to the factors concerning the production of sulphates during the decomposition of soil organic matter. For the sulphate status of many soils here is suspected of being rather too low for good plant growth. The results so far obtained are unexpected and not readily explainable. Work on the sulphur status of Lake Victoria muds show that although the lake water is very low in sulphate, the bottom muds are high in organic forms of sulphur and very low in sulphides. But surprisingly, they contain sulphates absorbed in a form preventing them being reduced to sulphides. This behaviour in sharp contrast to the lake muds of temperate regions. This absorption appears to occur in the presence of

...of the ... and present in some of the ...  
 ...terinary Research Organization continued long term work on East Coast fever, and particularly on the nature of the Zebu cattle, methods of immunization, the duration of immunity, and the influence of tick numbers on the disease. Important results were obtained from research on the agent of E.C.F. with aurofac, which largely suppresses the disease in the calf passing through a mild or almost stable infection, and thereafter by a steadily increasing controlled conditions this method promises to increase the practical value of immunizing valuable stock against the disease.

Research Organization now considers that a very important factor in determining the numbers of fish in the lake is the shortage of suitable spawning grounds. Studies are proceeding to determine the ecological conditions necessary for successful spawning in some species of fish both cichlids and non-cichlids.

There is little doubt that a policy of fish clearance and reclamation would be beneficial to most of the fisheries, and further thought should be given to the proper management of flowing streams, as against these essential to many fish at the time of spawning.

**Mosquitoes Which Bite Birds**

The Virus Research Institute, which is now working on mosquitoes which bite birds, which are now known to play a part in transporting viruses from place to place.

There is this note on relapsing fever from the Medical Survey and Research Institute.

Relapsing fever is caused by a spirochaete, a micro-organism shaped like a corkscrew which is transmitted through the bites of some species of ticks and lice. The tick-borne variety is chiefly of interest in East Africa. It is an incapacitating and debilitating disease, which may be fatal, especially if the spirochaetes congregate in the brain.

The ticks, which only infect animals as well as man. They are found in wild animals and birds, such as warthog and the pigon, but by far their most important hosts from this point of view are domestic animals, particularly chickens.

A study of the epidemiology of the disease involves not only a study of the varieties of life history of the ticks, but also a study of African houses and living conditions, and African habits with respect to their keeping of domestic animals. Chickens, often, of course, share the dwelling-house. The rough mud interior walls of many African dwellings provide an ideal harbourage for ticks.



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SKYLINE



### Labour Colonial Policy Central Africa in Transition

IT IS BRITAIN'S POLICY to retain ultimate control over all Colonial territorial and financial conditions for the establishment of a full democracy existed. Mr. James Griffiths, former Colonial Secretary and now Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, stated in an article in the Rhodesian *Sunday Mail*.

A free market is to be undertaken where the balanced economic development of the territories, the improvement and extension of education and welfare services, and stimulation of the growth of institutions of self-government at all levels.

Two decisions of prime importance emerged from Labour's policy statement 'The Plural Society'. The first was acceptance of the principle that the essential foundation of a democratic society was adult suffrage, without distinction of race, colour, creed, or sex. There would have to be varying kinds of franchise adapted to suit the circumstances of each territory during the transition period, but the transitional arrangements should be so designed as to enable progressive advancement to be made towards full adult suffrage. That is the test by which we would seek to judge franchise proposals during the transition period, said Mr. Griffiths.

### Exposed Nerve

"Colour is the exposed nerve of Africa and Asia. If we can solve the racial problems within the Commonwealth, and find that it is possible to remove colour prejudice and subordinate racial self-consciousness, we shall have made a great contribution to the peace of the world, and shall have shown the Commonwealth as a family of nations wherein peoples of different races and colours have learned to live together on terms of equal status.

"In the Central African Federation we see some welcome developments in that direction. We welcome the legislation recently passed by the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council as a tentative step towards the removal of colour discrimination and the colour bar.

"In some territories immigration may have to be controlled. We recognize that restriction of immigration might slow down the pace of economic development. Immigrants have made and can make a great contribution towards development when they bring their skill and experience to the service of the country. We also recognize our responsibility to help the indigenous people to acquire the knowledge and skill that will enable them to play their full part in a modern society.

"It has been said that the Federal Government has not had a fair chance to show what it can do for the African because African affairs are reserved to the territorial Governments. I can see no basis for any complaint of this kind.

### Federal Influence

"African affairs are in the main the concern of the territorial Governments, but this does not prevent the Federal Government from promoting, within its very large sphere of legislation and influence, the advancement of the Africans.

"I have also heard it suggested from time to time that criticism by Labour Party speakers in the House of Commons and elsewhere is harmful to race relations in the Federation, and that it makes it more difficult to achieve the harmony which is the aim of Labour's colonial policy.

"I do not accept either the truth or the validity of such suggestions. The Labour Party is concerned to promote racial co-operation and harmony. We recognize that we have a special responsibility towards the indigenous peoples of the dependent territories. This is an essential part of the trusteeship which is accepted by Britain as a colonial power."

### Half-Baked Ideas

SIR ROY WELLESLEY said on his return to Salisbury that the convention with the United Kingdom Government ruled out the risk that a future Labour Administration in Britain might try to inflict some of their half-baked ideas on the Federation by legislative acts. Recent utterances by spokesmen of the British Labour Party had, he said, caused that fear to develop.

### Price of Appeasement

"APPEASEMENT NEARLY LOST us the war, appeasement has since lost us an Empire, and appeasement, if we are not very careful, is going to lose us Northern Rhodesia to the Federation." Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

### Constitutional Progress in Rhodesia Africa Bureau

THE FINEST REPRESENTATIVE of the Africa Bureau—consisting of Lord Altemusford (Chairman), Lady Pakenham, Mrs. A. Greer Jones, Mrs. Philip Fothergill, the Rev. Trevor Rudeleston, Mr. Peter Lake, and the Rev. Michael Scott—was passed the following resolution and circulated it to the United Kingdom Press:—

"In view of the declaration of the United Kingdom Government during the passage of the Federal Africa and Malaya Act, 1952, that a review of the constitution of the Federation should take place not earlier than 1955, the committee recognizes that the status and constitution of the Federation and its relation with the United Kingdom Government are matters which must be referred to that name. And meanwhile that the Government of the Federation should recognize the principles of partnership of the races embodied in the preamble of the Constitution.

"The executive committee believes that if the Federation is to be maintained and the composition and application of Africans eliminated, the Federal Government must demonstrate its acceptance of the principles in positive action. It must promote closer racial co-operation, remove all administrative and statutory discriminations against Africans, and help them to proceed to greater responsibility in the government of their territories. In particular, protected persons should enjoy the rights of citizenship and not be excluded from exercising the franchise; the franchise should be liberal and lead to universal suffrage not creating first and second class lists.

"The ultimate purpose of government must be to create a genuine political democracy with political and constitutional guarantees for minorities and to carry out a vigorous economic and social programme capable of receiving the enthusiastic co-operation of the African population."

The Dalton Report on Social Security should be tabled before it becomes aged and infirm." Mr. Kirpal Singh, Sagoo, a nominated Asian member addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.



**Darling**  
do give me  
**Churchman's No.**

### Copperbelt Cost of Living

CONTRARY TO OPINION BELIEVED, the average expenses of five on the Copperbelt in Salisbury, indicate a change of price structure in the Federation carried out by the Department of Commerce and Industry shows that it is slightly cheaper.

The survey makes a straight comparison of the prices of essential consumer goods in the Copperbelt and Salisbury. Out of 57 items of prices in Salisbury and 54 commodities of the Copperbelt, 10 were cheaper, and 14 more expensive. 33 items of clothing and footwear, 11 were taken to the Copperbelt, and 10 to Salisbury.

The most costly necessities on the Copperbelt are consumer goods. The purchase of the 57 items would be £39 6s. 6d. A Salisbury housewife would have to pay £39 14s. 5d., and that after selective buying.

Giving comparative prices as at July, 1956, and quoting averages in the official consumer price index, the survey found that meat was generally dearer in Salisbury than on the Copperbelt, leg of mutton at 4s. 6d. 1/2, comparing with 3s. 6d. and venison at 2s. 5d. with 1s. 10d. 1/2 lb.

The report states that the number of women employees at retail outlets in some Copperbelt shops has a direct relation to lower prices.

### Injured Corporal Flown to U.K.

CORPORAL DORR of the 1st Parachute Brigade, The Buffs, African Rifles, whose back was broken when a tree fell on him in the jungle in Malaya, has been flown to the Wheatley Military Hospital, near Oxford. Lieut. Colonel R. A. G. Prentice, Federal Military Liaison Officer in London, who visited the corporal on Saturday in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on Tuesday, said it was too early to say whether the treatment, which is to continue for several weeks, would be successful. Some life has returned to the corporal's arms, but the rest of his body is still paralyzed. Colonel Prentice added that Dorrr's cheerfulness is an example to everyone at the hospital.

### Memorial Centre Opens

THE KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL CENTRE and Youth Camp, near Balfour Hill, has opened its first season as a drama course for Africans supervised by Mr. Patrick Delahanty, formerly of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and now a school broadcaster organizer to the Southern Government. Twelve Northern Rhodesian Africans are taking the course, which covers all aspects of production—scenery, properties, costumes, music, rehearsing, direction and acting. Mr. A. Anderson, medical Board Council representative, presided, in a formal ceremony, and the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Pretoria lent a hand on production of a Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario. The next course at the camp is to be organized by the Girl Guides Association of Northern Rhodesia. The Queen Mother is to unveil a plaque in the camp hall in July.

### Herbal Institute Urged

AN INSTITUTE for the study of the medicinal properties of African plants has been urged by the *Journal of Medicine*, which has a long standing will to do good. It would when the medicinal value of plants is taken on comes into being. It recalls that the knowledge of medicinal plants mentioned in the Bible is still used by the Africans to be met. The appreciation of the importance of having local remedies in case some of them could be of benefit to mankind. Yet a century later Europeans are still largely ignorant of the pharmacological properties and use of the great majority of African herbs.

### Rights and Wrongs

MAKING IT RIGHT to what he can earn, I place no restriction on his ability because of colour. I do not expect the man of the African people to become civilized and responsible overnight, that is going to be a very long process. But the effort of individual must not be penalized because of his colour. It is a pity that some Africans are proving their own worst enemies because of their irresponsible and even primitive behaviour and because they are willing to be led by the nose by agitators. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, in a broadcast in South Africa.

### Birthday Party

A MULTIRACIAL CONTINGENT of 100 boy scouts from Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland will fly to Britain for the jubilee jamboree which is to be held at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, from August 1 to 12 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of scouting. They will leave Salisbury in two parties of 50 in specially chartered aircraft, and will return in two parties of 25 and one of 50.

### One-Man Mission

MR. R. C. MACFARLANE, the Assistant Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry in charge of foreign commercial relations, will shortly visit Malaya, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand to promote a general expansion of trade. There was a similar mission last year. It was hoped to interest Japan and other Eastern States in larger purchases of Rhodesian tobacco.

### African Savings

AFRICANS HAVE INVESTED £2M. in the Federal Post Office Savings Bank. Of the total accounts last year 158,000, or 55%, belonged to Africans, compared with 117,000 in 1954. At the end of 1956 deposits totalled £24m.

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**Africa and the United Nations**

**Mr. Michael Scott's Memorandum**

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT has suggested to the Prime Minister of Ghana that the sovereign States of Africa should combine to bring pressure on the Government of the Union of South Africa through the United Nations. His memorandum to Mr. Nkrumah states *inter alia*:

"The United Nations has never been a leader which is needed, and the immediate danger to the African States... should be made plain to South Africa that henceforth other African States will not content themselves with passing resolutions and making speeches in the United Nations... injustices which are being increasingly inflicted on African people in the Union... action will be taken individually and jointly which will adversely affect South African trading and other relations with territories in Africa... This could include commercial exchange as well as communications (including air level servicing of aircraft proceeding to and from South Africa, etc.).

Strong representations should be made by States having vital interests in the African continent and in the Commonwealth regarding the continued financing of South African gold and diamond mining enterprises whose migrant labour is seriously disrupting the social organization of the African people as far away as Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland despite the cash wages which however high are paid in those prevailing in adjoining less developed agricultural countries... unless depreciate the standards of wages and labour conditions in the Union itself.

The time has come when other African countries to take carefully planned and coordinated action both outside the United Nations and within the United Nations to induce other like-minded countries to join them in more effective measures which will help to solve the South African Government of the errors of its ways and assist the people suffering from it will demonstrate the unwillingness of the world to be governmentally responsible for the disaster which would be caused by the continued suffering and leave Africa without hope of a better future which would take centuries to be done.

Article 7 of the mandate agreement with South Africa could be invoked by other States who are members of the United Nations... though their being subject to the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal at that time... provides that in the event of any dispute between South Africa and the mandatory... more members of the League the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice could be sought... whose members and South Africa would be compelled to accept the judgment of the court even if she absented herself... no part in the court proceedings... Continued boycott of South Africa of the court could be regarded as a Security Council... could result in the... of the actual steps... the United Nations... the collective measures... finally referred to as mentioned.

**Inviting South Africa**

A conference of African sovereign States has already been suggested by the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Such a conference could discuss in addition to many other matters of mutual interest possible policies and lines of concerted action to deal with the problem of South Africa... also the part which non-governmental organizations could play in the various fields... cultural... etc. in the form of both negative and positive action... South Africa could be invited to be present... Dr. Nkrumah has suggested, and discuss her present and future relations with other States... could thus be made aware of the... and the continued pursuit... present policies... representation... service by exploring all the possible ways in which Africa could be helped by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the constructive ways by which technical and financial assistance can be... and are being extended to underdeveloped areas of the world.

On the positive side such a conference could also... service by exploring all the possible ways in which Africa could be helped by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the constructive ways by which technical and financial assistance can be... and are being extended to underdeveloped areas of the world.

In circulating his memorandum to newspapers in the United Kingdom, Mr. Scott writes that Dr. Nkrumah has told him that he has appointed a committee to study the points raised.

The sovereign States to which Mr. Scott refers include the Sudan and Ethiopia.

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**Pan-African Conference**

DR. NKURUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, has invited the Governments of Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, the Union of South Africa, the Sudan, and Tunisia to send representatives to a conference in Accra during the second half of October. The provisional agenda provides for discussion of foreign policy, especially in relation to the African continent; the future of dependent territories in Africa; racial problems; steps to be taken to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of independent African States; way of promoting economic co-operation between African States; and consideration of the problem of international peace in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

**Ethiopian-Sudan Talks**

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT issued in Addis Ababa on Sunday at the conclusion of a six-day visit by the Prime Minister of the Sudan said that the Emperor and he had discussed matters of great mutual importance, that they had reached full understanding of the importance of co-operation between the two countries on political and economic matters, and that paramount importance had been given to "the closest collaboration, friendship and understanding for the purpose of maintaining peace, stability, and prosperity in Central and Eastern Africa."

# "News Chronicle" Endorses Our Protest Suppression of C.P.A. Report on Kenya

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which for weeks has protested at the decision of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association not to publish the unanimous report of the delegation which recently went to Kenya, has now been joined in its criticism by the London News Chronicle, which on Friday published a news report headed "Seven Members 'Whites': Report on Kenya". It reads:

"The report was delivered to the House during the Kenya Administration's visit. It criticises the methods in the Mau Mau emergency - but the way in which it is being suppressed is a report will not be available to the public."

(The delegation of seven Tory and Labour M.P.s was made up of members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It went to Kenya in January after being commissioned by the Commonwealth of Kenya Government's ministers.)

### No Comments

"Its report is very favourable to the administration and the white community. It finds little to complain about in the detention camps, but recommends that detention without trial after emergency should be abolished as soon as possible."

It states the belief that the end of the colour bar will be long delayed and gives highest praise for the work of administrative and special departmental officers. It says the administration displays leadership of the highest quality. On the economic side, it stresses the need for much more aid to the Kenya Government.

By tradition reports of the sort are restricted by the association to full members, which means about 1,000 congress to 2,000 P.s. 267 of the Commonwealth's business.

The all-party conference of members, which includes the Prime Minister and a majority of Ministers, decided in December before the delegation left to publish a normal press release. Their main reason for this procedure was established for general publication. M.P.s will not be allowed to publish their reports.

The matter will be raised at the association's annual general meeting next month. It may be a heated session. A short leafletette says:

"A delegation of British M.P.s. has been in Kenya investigat-

gating the terms of the Colony's Government during the Mau Mau emergency. But as the M.P.s represent the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, tradition forbade that their report should not be made public."

"The seven strikingly bad traditions. The delegates came from both political parties and were not therefore dedicated to any private party. They were not indulging in a political manoeuvre."

"This summary of the delegations will visit Tanganyika and the Central African Federation. If tradition is adhered to, these reports will not be available only to certain M.P.s and peers. The association holds its annual general meeting next month. This should provide a good opportunity for this body to modify its tradition and allow the public to share its discoveries."

Comments are made by Mr. W. A. ...

### Encouraging East African Artists

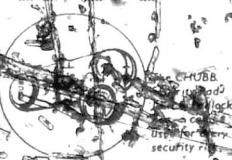
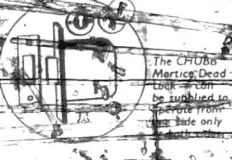
MR. GEBRI SOUZA, a Goan commercial artist living in Nairobi, is the winner of this year's calendar competition of the Stamford-Vasquez Oil Company (East Africa) Ltd. In fact the judges placed two of his pictures among the first three, but the rules of the competition provide that no entrant may receive more than one prize. So Mr. Souza has won a first prize of 75 guineas and had his second painting highly commended. The second prize of 20 guineas went to Mr. Bruma Di Costa, of Nairobi, the third to Miss Ruth Yudelowitz, also of Nairobi, and prizes of 10 guineas each to Mr. D. Flanagan, Mr. E. J. Monks, and Mr. Edward Gitau. Three Africans and an Asian received encouragement prizes of five guineas each. The judges were Mr. McIsell and Sir Sim, winner of last year's competition, Mrs. Butler, a portrait painter, Mr. John Baynes, of the art staff of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, and Mr. Lester Rogers, a commercial artist.

In Kenya we are apt to be too busy last ditchers" said J. C. M. Nazareth, Asian M.P. for the Western area.

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### Kahama As Base

The W. A. OFFICE MISSION in Kenya has selected Kahama, 12 miles north of Nairobi, as the base for the Imperial troops who are to constitute a strategic reserve for the defence of British interests in Sudan, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Persian Gulf. The recent White Paper referred to the maintenance of land, air, and sea forces in East Africa for these purposes. In Service circles in London it is believed that the contribution of the Army will be of brigade group strength, which will include the three battalions from the United Kingdom which normally are quartered at Aden, for the necessary commitment will have to be borne by a battalion. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry has just been ordered to Kenya.

### Guns in African Hands

Mr. D. B. HALL, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, told the Legislative Council that in the Native areas of the Protectorate there is one muzzle-loading gun to every seven Africans, one shotgun to every 40, and one rifle to every 255 men, the latest registrations being 12 muzzle-loaders (many of which would be sent back to the old slaving days), 7,073 shot-guns, 1,362 rifles, and 1,131 rifles. The lion's game was a great nuisance to Africans in the past, and apart from using their weapons to protect their homes and to kill tribesmen using their guns for ornament and marriage dowry purposes.

There is great need for those in these parts of Africa to realize more fully that behind all our 'problems' of race there is the universal revolt against Western theories of superiority. — The Most Rev. E. F. Rogers, lately Archbishop of Central Africa.

### News Items in Brief

Fourteen Africans are now employed in the postal service for every European.  
 An African woman, Mrs. Rebecca M. M. M., has been elected president of the Zulu branch of the Progressive Party of Uganda.  
 Nearly 25% of the Europeans living in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when the census was taken last year had been born outside the Federation.  
 Because he declines to recognize the Federation, Mr. H. M. Chabwera, a Nyasaland African M.P., has refused to supply biographical details to the House of a Federal Union.  
 Who are the regional agricultural presiding officers to be selected to be the central regional staffs at Harare and Salisbury? They will be established during the next four years.  
 Last year the Federation received 33,848 applications for permission to remain within it and 28,201 were accepted. In 1956 the corresponding figures had been 24,072 and 20,017.

A major campaign for furber is to be launched next month by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to provide additional equipment. The prospects of student enrolments has greatly exceeded expectations.  
 The departure of the Cameroonian about to be moved from the East African Highways. The W. A. Office has stated that this has no connection with the decision announced to train in a strategic centre in East Africa.  
 As a result of the campaign against poaching in the Game Reserve, 52 cases were brought before the magistrates in the new district of Kenya during February, in comparison with which 2,900 lb. of ivory valued at £5,000 were recovered.  
 No fewer than 4,400 candidates were considered last year by the Public Service Commission of Tanganyika in making 1,484 recommendations for new appointments. For transfer, promotion on transfer, or conversion from one to permanent terms.

Twenty-five East African high school senior local government officers have arrived in the country for a three-month course in local government organized by the British Council. Four of the visitors came from Kenya, eight from Tanganyika, and 10 from Uganda.

The European birthrate in Northern Rhodesia last year was higher than that of Southern Rhodesia, 25.3 per 1,000 compared with 20.5 European births in the Protectorate, 1956 numbered 20.5. Southern Rhodesia's share was 22.076.

The Kenya Wild Life Society, which collected nearly £3,000 in subscriptions last year, had an excess of income over expenditure of more than £1,000, has issued its first annual report at 3s. The booklet, which is an impressive production, contains much information, largely about the activities of poachers.

The B.C.C. Good Cause Appeal made by Mr. John Wilson for the British Empire Society for the Blind raised £11,922. The smallest gift was 2d. and the largest £500. The society is seeking an expert to help the Nyasaland Society to do the same with plans to establish village centres and schools for the physically handicapped.

The Exotic Clubmen Foundation, which was just issued by the first of its kind, has published an initial report of £1,000 for the report and examination, in consultation with Portuguese specialists of plans for the restoration of Fort Jesus, Mombasa a 16th century Portuguese fort, and its equipment in a museum and library of East African historical and archaeological research.

Southern Rhodesia's Land Apportionment Act is to be amended to allow Dutch-born Mrs. Patrik Matimba to live with her African husband in any of the new set-asides for exclusive African occupation. Mrs. Matimba and her baby daughter are shortly expected to arrive from Holland. Mrs. Matimba is employed at St. Faith's Mission, Rusape, where his father is a priest. Missions are excluded from the terms of the Act which precludes Europeans from living in an African area and vice versa.

### Benin's Law

At the end of this year the Local Secretary of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly moved that rule 8 of the Standing Orders be amended by the deletion of the words "His Majesty King George the Sixth, his heirs and successors" and the substitution therefor of the words "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors." The motion was carried.

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### Rhodesia Progress

GILBERT KENNEDY, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Manchester last week that he inspected the works of Beyer Peacock & Co., Ltd., to inspect locomotives under construction for Rhodesia Railways, that the firm carried out half a dozen and increased two and a half times between 1945 and 1956. An annual rise in the consumption of electrical energy of 2% had been recorded, but last year the figure was above 12%. In the past 10 years the European population of the Federation has doubled, while the African population was increasing by 21% per annum.

### Business and Public Work

THE Rhodesian Government has decided, at the suggestion of the High Commissioner, to encourage its subjects to invest in the local government. Through this it is not intended to influence any other way, but to encourage businessmen in whom they have confidence to nominate in municipal elections to state that "Mr. X. will prove a suitable candidate." The proposal was warmly supported by Mr. J. K. Luani, Mr. F. T. Holden, Mr. J. C. Hoer, Mr. N. F. Harris, M.P., and Mr. L. J. Wood.

### High Commission Loans

TWO LOANS TOTALING £11M for East Africa High Commission will be offered on the London market today. Both are for 5% stock 1978-82. One having already been taken up by Colonial Government funds, the amount available for public subscription is £9M. Since the terms are attractive in comparison with similar stock, the market is expected to be prompt in subscription. Perhaps the best realisation is on the 5% Tanganyika stock 1978-82, which offers a gross yield of 10% net, and 6% 11 points more.



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### Verulam Brick & Tile Report

VERULAM BRICK & TILE Co., Ltd., with Rhodesian subsidiaries, after providing £120,000 for tax, earned a consolidated profit of £1,070,000 for the year 1956 compared with £415,600 in the previous year on the preference shares and dividend. The company's share require £308,750, leaving a cash balance of £477,000 and £117,800 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,000,000 in 5% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares of £1 and £1m. in ordinary shares of 50p. The company has £1,000,000 in cash reserves at £1,460,000, plus maintenance at £156,514, and current liabilities at £1,203,236. The directors are Messrs. J. Coulter (chairman), G. N. G. Kinkead-Weekes, D. G. Cunningham (alternate), C. Anderson, R. C. Drew (alternate), A. L. A. Babby, Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillips, G. W. H. Kelly, P. R. Smith, and Dr. J. G. Jacobs (managing director).

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. S. Barrag (chairman), A. G. Woods, W. E. Groves (alternate), R. P. Britchard, P. G. O. O'Brien, and A. C. Wilson (alternate).

The financial year ending will be held in Johannesburg on August 7.

### Non-Racial Union

RHODESIAN TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES met a South African trade unionist in Johannesburg last week to discuss protests received from South Africa against the creation of trade unions in the Federation to which Rhodesian industries are a province. The South African Rhodesian Industries Association Bill which insists that unions in that country must be autonomous. Several unions operating in Rhodesia, including those dealing with engineers, geographers, and bone-setters, are now controlled from the Union. The South Africans are also concerned that an African who became a member of a union in Rhodesia and later went to work in South Africa would not be entitled to membership of the union in that country.

### South African Lines

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS has started a same day service from Nairobi to Darban by way of Salisbury with four daily Canadair aircraft. Mr. P. J. B. Wainbush, general manager of Central African Airways, said that it was natural for airlines to co-operate in such an area as that between the Equator and South Africa. C.A.A. did not in the least object to the inroads into the Federation's skies. Earlier the chief manager of C.A.A., Captain P. A. Travers had said that though in competition between C.A.A. and E.A.A. had done no harm, he looked forward to the time when the two airlines would be able to work in closer co-operation and less in competition.

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- Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd
- Murphy Chemicals (East Africa) Ltd
- Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd
- Southern Line Ltd
- Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd
- The Uganda Grain Milling Co. Ltd

- Pre-Cast Concrete
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- Paints
- Insecticides
- Canev N
- Ship Owners
- Mule and Cart
- Grain Millers

## INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co. Ltd  
Rhino Brand Waste Extract and Waste Ink

Uganda Products Ltd  
Concrete and Pumice Products

### Commercial Concerns

Hire purchase deals in Kenya have been in the case of motor cars, the balance is deposited at 50% and the balance must be paid within a year. Refridgerators, furniture, pianos, and other articles carry a down payment of 25% and an obligation to complete purchase within 18 months. In the case of washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and some other articles half the price must be paid in advance and the balance within 12 months. On agreements running for not more than a year the maximum interest charge is 13%.

Good groundnuts are expected this year in Nyasaland. The Agricultural Research and Marketing Board hopes to buy about 14,800 tons, a 40% increase on the last two years. 10,508 tons were purchased in 1955, and 9,763 tons in 1956. Surplus rice is likely to exceed 5,000 tons of paddy. To help cotton growers recoup losses from the disastrous 1956 season, the board is paying 1d. more for grade A cotton this year.

Callagher, Limited, tobacco manufacturers with large Rhodesia and Nyasaland interests, announcing that for the calendar year 1956 group trading profits slightly exceeded £5m. compared with £4m. in the previous year. After deduction of U.K. tax of £2.9m. there was a net profit of £2,143,494 (£1,948,021). The final dividend of 2 1/2% makes 13 1/2% for an extraordinary capital of £1m.

Mr. Justice Abernethy has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Tanga port dispute. The Stevedores and Dockworkers Union claimed an additional 369s. 6d. cents monthly for monthly paid men, and 12s. 6d. more per shift for casual labour, their present rates being £6 monthly and 7s. 5d. shift per shift. The employers offered increases of 7s. monthly and 50 cents per shift.

The East African Sewall Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian interests, declared an interim 5% dividend last week on nearly £11m. of ordinary stocks. During the first half of the present financial year the company's subsidiaries have fully maintained their positions, but the parent company has earned less than the corresponding period of the previous year.

Schweppes, Ltd., a group with subsidiaries in E.A. and Central Africa, reports group trading profits for 1956 at £1,737,632, against £1,840,353 for 1955, which £1 of £709,967 must be deducted. The ordinary dividend is 17 1/2%.

Expenditure of some £12m. has been approved by the African Transport Adaptors Committee. The Railway and Harbours Committee has committed £25,000 for the extension of the line between Mombasa and Nairobi and for the purchase of four first-class, 10 berth motor coaches and 16 second-class passenger coaches at a cost of £1,000,000. The training vessel has taken a record catch of 147 lb. of fish. The fishing vessel has taken a record catch of 147 lb. of fish. The fishing vessel has taken a record catch of 147 lb. of fish.

The cargo liner CLARE MALCOLM was launched at Greenock, being the 53rd vessel built for Greenock Steamers by the Greenock Dockyard Co., Ltd. The ship, 7,800 tons gross, will have a speed of rather more than 12 knots. She has accommodations for 12 passengers.

During the next few months the Belgian airlines will make from 15 to 18 flights per week between Belgium and the Belgian Congo. In addition there will be 30 special flights to bring schoolchildren and their teachers from the Congo in June and July and take them back in September.

Zambia's revenue for the year ended June 30 last totalled £33,389,134, about £8m. above the estimate. Customs and excise accounted for nearly £14m. and income tax for more than £9m. Net expenditure was £38,313,746, a saving of nearly £14m.

The Sudan Government is to apply to the International Bank for a loan in connexion with the Roseires Dam, construction of which is to start next year. The total cost has been estimated at £E.22m.

Two vessels well known in the trade between Europe and South-East Africa, the UMBRALI and the UMGEMI, have been sold by Bullard King & Co., Ltd.

South Africa's exports to the Federation in 1956 had a value of £54m., while exports from the Federation to the Union totalled only £18m.

### Work Restarted at Kariba

JUST FIVE WEEKS after the Zambezi floods inundated the coffer dam on the north bank, permanent construction work has restarted at the Kariba hydroelectric site. The bulkheads of the coffer dam were found sealed, and there was little silt or mud in the bottom.

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**MINING**

**Southern Rhodesia's £2 1/2 Output  
Last Year's Record Mineral Production**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA enjoyed a record year for mineral production in 1956. Output was worth £23,260,575, an increase of £2,746,920, or 13.4%, announcing this in his presidential address to the Chamber of Mines, Mr. R. H. Greaves added that the value of production during the first two months of this year was 20% higher than for the equivalent period of 1956.

The main increases during last January and February were in asbestos (£1,482,840), followed by chrome (£479,091), coal (£220,259), copper (£16,089), tin (£18,299) and lithium ores (£90,204).

Gold production in 1956 was 536,392 fine oz., an increase of 11,691 oz. The value, at £6,724,699, was higher by £142,558. Average realisation was 250s. 6d. per fine oz., a slight fall on the average. Mr. Greaves said that the gold mines were compelled to determine rich veins in order to meet increased working costs. The effect must be to shorten substantially the operating lives of properties.

The Chamber's chrome stockpile, of more than 400,000 tons in April, 1956, has been reduced to about 184,000 tons by the end of last February, thanks to Rhodesia Railways.

**Magundi Copper Mines Report  
Developments in the March Quarter**

IN THE COURSE OF HIS LONG PROGRESS REPORT for the quarter ended March 31, the board of Magundi Copper Mines and Minerals, Ltd., reports:

**Mtunga mine.**—During the final quarter of 1956 a start was made on the erection of surface plant which is now nearly completed. It was expected to be in full operation before June 30. Equipping the mine underground should be completed during April 1957, and co-ordinated with the surface, mill, concentrate, and drying plant. Production has started. It is expected that by June 30 the various inescapable problems in connexion with the installation, start-up, and satisfactory operation of a completely new mine plant will have been resolved.

**Munshwene, etc.**—Much preliminary investigation of this area has been completed, and the final economic conditions and financial arrangements for initiation of operations should be completed during the next quarter. Provision for milling the preliminary production from the present one is included in the Mtunga plant up to an additional 3,500 tons a month.

**Chrome.**—After a protracted presentation, the company has been advised that the re-instatement of a tolerance allotment for chrome will be effected during July. In the interim some railings may become available through surplus trucks. A contract has been concluded through the British Metal Corporation (S.A.) Ltd., the company's selling agent for present production at 275s. per ton, f.o.b. Beas, until the end of 1957.

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., has received Treasury consent to the issue of £250,000 of 6% secured convertible loan stock. It is to be offered to shareholders as par.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development**

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., after providing £610,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,342,745 in the calendar year 1956 compared with £1,154,140 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 7s. 3d. net per share require £412,500, and £500,000 is appropriated for capital expenditure, leaving £257,300 to be carried forward, against £20,860 brought in.

The issued capital is 34½% in units of 10 shares per £100. The account stands at £24,571, profits appropriated to capital expenditure at £4,170,429, revenue reserves at £225,500, and current liabilities at £2,143,288. Fixed assets are valued at £6,637,258, stores and materials at £671,135, and current assets at £2,343,080, including £133,698 in cash. During the year 1956 112,756 tons of lead were treated, averaging 19.8% lead and 29.6% zinc, and produced 16,050 long tons of lead, 28,275 (27,900) tons of zinc, and 52 (nil) tons of cadmium. Output was valued at 3,356,900 short tons, averaging 14.6% lead and 25.5% zinc.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Sir Charles Clegg, Messrs. K. G. Smith, D. O. Cunningham, W. Marshall Clark, C. P. Nichols and H. F. Oppenheimer, Messrs. D. A. Esleridge, J. G. Harrington, E. S. Newton, D. G. Nicholson, and J. M. G. Moore are alternate directors. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Barling, E. S. A. Glynn, G. E. Simpson, and J. G. Harrington. The 47th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia, on May 2.

**Bushtick Mines**

BUSHTICK MINES (1934) LTD. is offering to acquire Alor Pongu Amalgamated Estates, Ltd., by exchanging one of its 2s. ordinary shares for each 2s. ordinary stock unit of Alor Pongu. If the resolution permitting the proposed capital repayment of 8s. per unit of Alor Pongu is not passed by June 3 the offer will be increased to five Bushtick shares for every four Alor Pongu units, in that event Bushtick would be entitled to any capital repayment.

**In Search of Uranium**

ANGLO AMERICAN ROYAL CANADIAN MINERAL EXPLORATION, LTD., has applied to the Mines Affairs Board of Southern Rhodesia for an exclusive prospecting reservation over an area of 75 square miles, within some 32 miles south of Umtali on the Birchenough railway road. According to a notice in the Government Gazette, the company wishes to seek and mine uranium and other minerals, which have been provisionally reserved against prospecting and pegging.

**Flood Damage at Gwira**

THE LONDON COMPANY OF URWILEA MINERALS, LTD., announced on Monday that news had been received from the mine that an abnormal accumulation of flood water had burst the tailrace raceway, which the two mine dams, and penetrated to the seventh level. A preliminary estimate is not available of the extent of the damage. A further announcement will be made.

**Company Progress Report**

The Messina (Fennell) Development Co., Ltd.—242,907 long tons of ore were produced in the March quarter for 3,598 tons of recoverable copper.

**Mining Dividend**

Oceana Development Co., Ltd.—10% bonus of 2½% both before and after 15%.

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## Company Report

# First Permanent Building Society

## A Year of Record Progress: Assets Now £8,464,087

### STATEMENT OF DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY was held at the Society's Clubhouse in Lusaka on April 23, 1956.

In presenting the accounts, the chairman, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.P., said:

"During the past year membership has more than doubled, and there are now over 35,000 share deposit and loan accounts with the society.

"The society is incorporated in Northern Rhodesia and registered as a building society under local Building Societies Ordinances in Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Kenya, and Zanzibar. Every year our published accounts are freely available to all members of the society.

#### Half-Marked Investment

"The strength of the society lies in the widespread nature of its operations in an area of more than one million square miles and its being so closely linked with the prosperity and diverse economies of these British territories.

"In my speech last year I drew attention to the increased security which must result from the widespread nature of our activities which will for all time class the society as a half-mark investment. This opinion is obviously shared by investors from countries far and wide. A recent examination of our mailing lists shows investment money flowing in to the society from almost every corner of the world.

"Money invested in the society is easily withdrawable at par, not only at any of our offices and agencies within the six countries in which we operate, but practically everywhere in the sterling area, particularly in other parts of Africa and the United Kingdom.

#### Government the Largest Depositors

"During the year shareholders and depositors invested £5,662,269 in the society. Thus the balance due to shareholders has increased by £2,693,293 to £6,877,381, and the balance due to depositors has increased by £324,268 to £1,546,272. The number of accounts has increased by 20,286 to 35,080. The average shareholding is £207 per account, compared with £208 a year ago. The largest depositors in the society are the territorial Governments.

"Mortgage advances of £3,149,116, compared with £1,906,621 advanced during the previous year, give some indication of the great assistance which the society has rendered to its members during the year.

"Cash at bank and in hand amounts to £557,589. Unencumbered investments in interest-bearing securities amount to £488,844. Total liquid resources amount to £1,046,433, compared with £816,061 in the previous year.

"The society's general reserve account has been strengthened in these accounts by the appropriation of £600,000 and now totals £500,000.

#### Regional Activities

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Very satisfactory results in investment and loan business are recorded in Northern Rhodesia, where mining and trading prosperity were maintained throughout the year.

**Nyasaland.**—The society established a branch in Nyasaland over 18 months ago. The directors are pleased to note that in the past few months more town-ship land has become available, and applications for loans for home ownership have increased considerably.

**Tanganyika.**—The society established a branch in Tanganyika over two years ago. In May, 1956, Tanganyika attained its first one million pounds of assets, and has fully justified the confidence shown by the directors in establishing a branch in this Territory.

**Uganda.**—The society established a branch in Uganda a year ago, and it is expected that good results will be shown during the coming year.

**Zanzibar.**—The society established an official representative and office in Zanzibar nearly a year ago. Mortgage business is restricted owing to difficulty over land titles, but it is understood that the Protectorate Government has this matter under consideration.

**Kenya.**—Investment receipts shows that the society is enjoying great support from the public in Kenya. The demand for mortgages for home ownership is high, and it has been possible to deal with numerous loan applications, of which 126 have already been completed and £353,562 advanced in just over three months. The directors confidently expect its Kenya organization to make satisfactory progress during the coming year.

#### Appreciation

"The directors appreciate the valuable services rendered by the general manager, territorial and branch managers and staff of the society, and give their thanks to agents and auditors and the managers and staff of the society's bankers for their help and assistance during the year.

The society has entered a stage where its strength both financially and from a membership point of view is becoming an integral part of the economy of every territory in which we are operating. The following table clearly indicates our growth.

	Total Assets £	Mortgage Assets £	Open Accounts	Liquid Funds £	Reserve and Balance Forward £
1950	163,658	136,508	609	10,902	11
1951	990,874	782,280	2,405	103,348	117
1952	1,602,971	1,008,593	4,551	362,180	4,000
1953	2,236,076	1,438,080	6,997	534,472	10,000
1954	3,221,803	2,137,248	9,573	490,108	17,719
1955	5,662,269	3,603,611	41,794	616,316	25,937
1956	8,464,087	5,284,535	35,080	1,046,433	91,498

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S.S. "Drake Victory"	mid/late April	—
S.S. "Charlotte Lykes"	late April/ mid May	mid/late May
S.S. "Whittier Victory"	mid May/ early June	—
S.S. "Kenneth McKay"	late May/ early June	mid/late June
S.S. "Leslie Lykes"	early June/ late June	—
S.S. "Mayo Lykes"	late June/ early July	mid/late July
S.S. "Gibbes Lykes"	mid/late July	—
S.S. "Velma Lykes"	late July/ early August	mid/late August

\* If sufficient tonnage offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

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