

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 8th, 1957

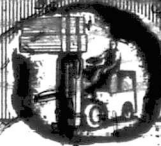
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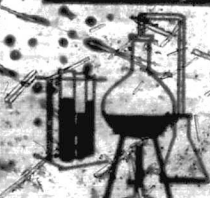
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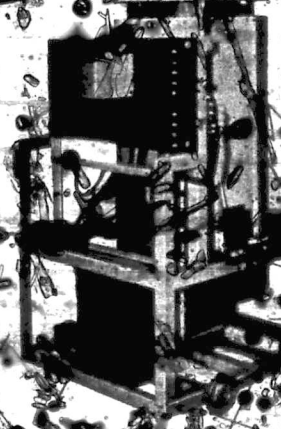


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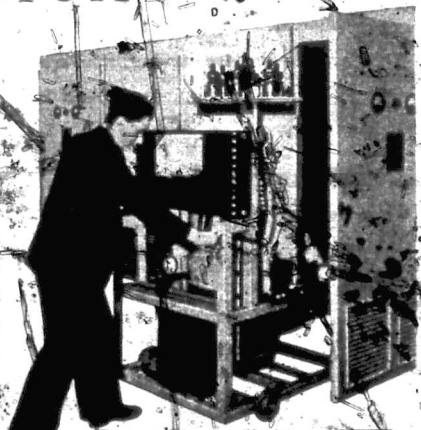
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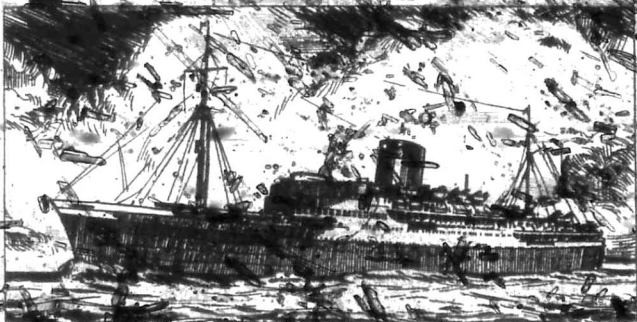
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# EAST AFRICA REVIEW

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Founding and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SELF-SATISFACTION is a distinguishing characteristic of a certain type of Government which is one of the reasons why so many men of achievement and experience in so many countries are leaving the political arena. In the rich countries, promises and various attestations of their Governments will then often be nullified, and the dispirited politicians in general will not squarely meet miscalculations frankly admitted and shortcomings explained by political leaders, they would gain, not lose public esteem for they are not expected to be infallible. It is their assumption of superior wisdom and their persistent attempts to bluff (or bribe) the electorate which undermine the confidence of those who could and should be made the strongest asset of Governments in the solution of problems. In the case of tax, the ablest minds of so many of those who seek the suffrage of their fellows treat as fit subjects for jokes and slogans. In their endeavors to placate the mass of the people the spokesmen for political parties soon fall victims to their own stratagems; and, despite the pretence of so many of them that they possess a special fund of moral rectitude and fervour, Socialists are certainly not less prone to self-deception than their opponents. Instead of presenting the harsh and healthy truth persuasively and persistently until the people recognize and accept it, Members of the House of Commons who should adhere to common sense in this way in order to win a majority of the nation to support policies of robust realism, almost always take the easy, popular course of suggesting that nobody need worry much or so much, at least of all anything inconvenient or drastic (except of course the most efficient businesses and outstanding individuals whose success ought somehow to be curbed even if that entails a damage to the economy).

These thoughts are provoked by the White Paper on 'The United Kingdom's Role in Economic Development', which was presented to Parliament just before it rose for the summer recess of these months. As will be seen, the salient passages which are published in other columns. The opportunity has not been given to challenge the country to a new realization of the fundamental importance of greatly increased investment in the present's other resources. The words in that sense, but the whole theme of the document is that this country has cause for great pride in its record. The truth however, is that what has been done falls far short of what successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have declared to be essential. The present Prime Minister when he was Chancellor and his Conservative predecessor both put at £200m. annually the minimum investment in the Commonwealth which could be considered satisfactory. The White Paper carefully avoids reference to those statements, but declares that the country can be proud that in the past four years the total has averaged nearly £200m. if all kinds of investment and special assistance are included. So the performance, it will be seen, has been two-thirds of the minimum declared to be essential by the senior spokesmen of the present Government. Why has the Cabinet withheld that truth from the public? That question, so far as we are aware, has not been asked by any other representative. Yet it goes to the root of the matter. Neither Chancellor can have over-estimated the needs of the Commonwealth for what would certainly not be done by any incumbent of the office.

unhappy... most...

and chooses to be more in tune with the mood of the people than claims for their time or pursues it. If the assessment of the situation be accurate, the chief culprits are the politicians who have allowed selfishness and shortsightedness to develop so far in a people who have never failed to respond to a just demand. It is the lack of moral courage of politicians which has lulled the electorate into lethargy and a false feeling that there is no need for change. The truth is that the rest of the world does not owe Great Britain a living, nor particularly an easy living, that the latter pulling out to work of nations which are less capable than the British is already febrile, that the loss of important export trade and the loss of our place in some traditional markets, that the livelihood of the Mother Country depends upon ability to sell greater quantities of manufactured goods at competitive prices and for prompt delivery; and that jealousy of the United Kingdom is increasing, not decreasing, throughout the world.

Self-preservation for the country, apart from more honourable sentiments, should

have induced Her Majesty's Government to leave the United Kingdom in the hands of the people to assess the value of the Commonwealth of Nations. None of them, in operation, has put that first of all have been more concerned to reach a settlement with the United States and the United Nations than to create a more and more united Commonwealth. That there has been less than a number of Commonwealth countries in the United Kingdom is primarily the fault of United Kingdom politicians who are still not alert to the dangers of the situation. This White Paper is more of an apologia than a call to vigorous action. It will certainly not be read overseas as evidence that Ministers who themselves put in annually as the minimum investment within the Commonwealth which should be considered satisfactory have any notion of making good their words. What an odd care? There is no public opinion that the Conservative members who are seen to be unsatisfactory document and the unsatisfactory performance which it seeks to present a cause for national pride.

## Notes By The Way

### C.P.G. Report

Stubbornness has at long last given way to wisdom in the executive committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which, after repeatedly refusing to release for publication the report of the all-party delegation which was sent to Kenya some months ago, has now issued a document to the Press. That belated submission to widespread and forceful criticism is to the credit of the committee, for it could have continued to be obstructive under the terms of a resolution recently passed by the Branch, which laid down the conditions for publication of future reports but carefully avoided reference to that about which there has been so much controversy.

### Policy of Candour

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which led the campaign for publication, did not act in that way merely because the report was known to be a sensible, practical, and generally favourable commentary on Kenya, but because it is obviously wrong in principle that public men acting in their public capacity and travelling at public expense should be allowed to treat as the private and confidential property of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conclusions reached on matters which concern the public in Great Britain and East Africa. It is astonishing that this policy of candour should have been accepted only after so much discussion within the association, at one special meeting over which the Prime Minister himself presided.

### Warning From The City

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH, who was chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa a few months ago, has used the opportunity provided by the first annual general meeting ever which is intended to call attention to the influence upon the economic development of the East and Central African territories of the political problems with which they are faced. There being a worldwide shortage of capital, it naturally tends to flow to areas in which political and social conditions offer the greatest promise of continued stability, said Sir Edmund, adding that a rapid awakening of political consciousness in East Africa has not always been matched by political judgment and the sense of responsibility necessary to enable the advance of self-government to proceed in conditions of stability. It is to be hoped that that warning from one of the leaders of the City of London will make an impression upon the people, European and African, whose words, actions, and inaction have been the chief cause of loss of confidence for East Africa, and of what money does become available for overseas investment will certainly diminish unless and until there is greater faith in the long-term future.

### Capital Requires Stability

BANK CHAIRMEN are always circumspect in their annual statements, and there is obvious significance in the fact that Sir Edmund Hall-Patch felt able to say that the long-term prospects of the Federation of

Rhodesia and Nyasaland are "undoubtedly favourable"; but that there was no comparable reference to "Africa", Uganda, Uganda, and Tanganyika he said. "The accent is now on development, although appropriate indications of political friction continue in evidence", and later "without stability" will be impossible to attract the necessary capital for development, and the political evolution in the area is therefore being watched with interest and anxiety. If that anxiety is not quickly relieved development will be checked, and the first and worst sufferers will be African. The progressive improvement of their standards of living is directly dependent upon the expansion of profitable activities in commercial, industrial, and mining.

**Role of the Press**  
 Particular criticism and serious interest could well place in jeopardy the ultimate goal of a stable multi-racial society in which each race can make its appropriate contribution to the progress and orderly economic development of the community as a whole, and those who have not yet managed themselves out of the complexities of the questions at issue could do a great deal to help the public to understand the task of each race, and the responsibilities each race who in the future will have to assume in this very difficult problem. The criticisms of the Government apply also to the press, which has long been a target for ignorant and irresponsible commentators, some of whom are so ignorant of the facts that their criticisms have ceased to count with reasonable men. Unhappily, that does not necessarily mean that their criticism for harm has been lost. Crackpots cause trouble in the world war, and crackpots, white and black, are spreading their malevolent influence in many parts of Africa today.

**Two Voices in Nyasaland**  
 C. S. MATINGA, president of the Nyasaland African Progressive Association, has issued a new statement of policy (which was given in full last week) at a time when the ostensible solidarity of the Nyasaland African National Congress is seen to be more in a pretence than a reality. Congress leaders who had not been elected either to the Federal or Protectorate House have for some time agitated for the two Africans who sit in the Federal Parliament to withdraw from it as a demonstration that Africans in Nyasaland are determined that their country shall secede from the Federation—despite the fact that the constitution of the State does not provide for such a withdrawal in any circumstances and that British Ministers have repeatedly rejected the idea of secession. Having failed in their endeavours to persuade Mr. W. M. Chirwa and Mr. Kumbikano to deprive themselves of the title and membership of Parliament, Congress has now formally withdrawn calling for a new constitution. Instead of obeying Mr. Chirwa—as rabid a nationalist as Nyasaland knows—and Mr. Kumbikano said that they would disregard the demand, and in that stand they are now backed by three African M.L.C.s in Nyasaland, two chiefs, and some other people who have been active in the nationalist movement. So there is a real split in Nyasaland, and those who are politically minded.

**Friendship and Loyalty**  
 THE POLICY of the Progressive Association, a body much larger than the Congress, and the first step to make a bid for wider support. Starting with a declaration of loyalty to the chiefs, the

Nyasaland Government, and the British Crown, the statement ends with an affirmation that the keynote of the association will be tolerance of the aspirations of the other racial groups in the country and co-operation with them. In other words, the Progressive Association stands for friendship between the traditional authorities and the emerging class of educated and town-dwelling Africans, and friendship between African, Europeans and Asians, for a spirit of compromise when settling difficult problems and for loyalty to the Crown—which involves loyalty to the Queen Government in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That commendably realistic attitude influences the whole statement which recognizes the need to attract European capital and experts if the wealth of the country is to be developed and African standards raised.

**Work, Not Slogans**  
 IF AFRICANS IN GENERAL would support the policy, they would thereby encourage the confidence of those who direct the investment of large sums of money, many of whom are not now helping the industrial progress of Central Africa because they have doubts about its political future. Any substantial and profitable business in the Federation as a result of the heavy drop in the world price of copper would add to the tendency of financiers in London and other cities to look elsewhere, and irresponsible campaigns by the Congress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would certainly drive away money which might otherwise contribute to the progress of the Federation. If it were shown, however, that the wisdom of the policy proclaimed by the Progressive Association was recognized by many Africans, there would be a greater readiness on the part of outside capital to participate in development of many kinds. The progress of African industry comes by sound work, for much of which there is no money from external sources. Real advancement can only not result from the flash of clichés and slogans of political triumph.

**Non-Racial Influenza**  
 RIFTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD have been published news about the spread of what has been called "Asian influenza", which has now occurred in parts of Eastern Africa between Mozambique and Sudan. West the susceptibilities of Indian or Pakistani residents in Kenya should be offended, official statements on the subject in that Colony refer "not to an influenza but to "an antigenic variant of Virus A" and to "the influenza outbreak which has affected large numbers of people in China, Java, Indonesia, Borneo, Sarawak, India, Australia and Europe". Whether any form of such phrasology seems doubtful, by way of Europe and Australia from use of the word "Asian", seems a long way round.

**A.A.**  
 A. A. WRITES: Your comment recently on the increasing number of Africans in Uganda who exchange comments on "S.G.N." meaning "self-government" now. Among some Africans in Kampala those three letters have become a form of greeting, and I have just been told that others, of perhaps the same people, now hail each other with "A.A." I had little difficulty in discovering that the two initials stand for Africa for Africans, and in this part of the continent I have just reached the usage of "flourishing P.G." as proof that the bearer of the proudly displayed letters is a prisoner.

# Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's Kenya Report

## European Farming Basic to the Economy of the Colony

THERE IS AN ATMOSPHERE of energy and purpose in Kenya, and a search for effective methods of overcoming the country's difficulties.

This spirited approach to difficult problems is exhibited fully in the economic field. Kenya is poor in natural resources. A geological survey (though as yet only about a third of it has been completed) has not brought to light any significant mineral deposits. The Colony depends for its living on the land, and the services it provides for the East African region, either commercial or by way of transport and port facilities, are on the tourist scale. Secondary industries are as yet unestablished. The main activity is based on the processing of agricultural products. This land is therefore the foundation of the Kenya economy and good husbandry its best protection.

A valuable part of the most productive highland soil in Kenya is farmed not by Europeans but by Africans, particularly by the Kikuyu. It follows that unless this land is farmed under the best conditions of management the Kenya economy is deprived of a valuable part of its agricultural potential, which cannot be replaced from other sources. It is for this reason that the process of land consolidation now taking place in the African areas is so highly important. It can make or mar the future prosperity of the Colony.

### Discouraging Fragmentation

For many years it has been the policy of the Government to discourage the fragmentation of African holdings, which is an inevitable by-product of indigenous law and custom. The social implications of change, and the deep-rooted reluctance of the African peasant to move from the clan and family concept of land holding and use to the individual, made progress in this direction difficult and slow. Nevertheless, in some areas, as for example in the Buret Division of Kenya and in parts of East Africa, outstanding results were achieved. In the Kikuyu country also there were individual examples of the change-over to Western forms of land-holding.

In 1954 H.M. Government made a grant of £5m. to finance what is known as the Swynnerton Plan, to effect a consolidated programme of land development for the African areas. At the same time the Administration in the Kikuyu country was greatly intensified because of the Emergency. This combination of financial injection and close administration accelerated the mechanics of land reform and accelerated its willing acceptance. The result is that within three years the Kikuyu areas have been brought further forward towards land consolidation than had been thought possible previously.

In the Kiambu district it is hoped to complete the consolidation of all the land by the end of this year. In Fort Hall and Nyeri consolidation is going ahead almost as fast as in Kiambu, so that all the Kikuyu country will, for practical purposes, be converted from uneconomic fragmented land holdings into potentially economic holdings within the next year or so, though it will naturally take longer for the farmers concerned to settle on their properties and bring them into full production.

Some of us saw the embryo pioneer consolidation scheme moving ahead at Nyandarua, in Central Nyanza, a part of the province in which there has been con-

siderable resistance to consolidation. There is also opposition in North Nyanza and elsewhere.

To visit a district in which the people are as yet unwilling to embark on land consolidation, after visiting one in which it is flowing fast, is to experience a remarkable and vivid change of atmosphere. In the one, despite the difficulties inherent in the transition period, there is a bustling, determined advance towards a higher standard of living and cash earnings through intensified agriculture. In the other there is an apathetic acceptance of the old standards, which are based on low-level subsistence farming.

### Primogeniture

Fears have been expressed by some Africans that the consolidation of fragments will in itself produce widespread displacement and create a considerable landless class. It is felt that the change to consolidation will ultimately lead to a modernized system of tenure and inheritance by sons, which in its turn will mean that in the majority of the younger sons will seek other employment. This change in the pattern of inheritance will be felt acutely by the present generation of farmers, though in 20 or 30 years will elapse before the social effects are fully evident.

This, however, does not alter the fact that by providing the money and much of the administrative effort which is being brought about and consolidated by the Government, as well as the Kenya Government have set in motion tremendous forces. These forces cannot be arrested without serious risk. Nor can they be effectively hampered by the Kenya Government if it is resolved to provide all the finance and manpower needed to complete the programme. If this is true in the farming areas, it is equally true of the conditions of urban employment, social services, and education.

We accept without reservation the necessity to press ahead with land consolidation and therefore to make it possible for the peasant farmer to use to his best advantage the advantages of farm planning, the development of cash crops, and the introduction of modern methods. To achieve this, as the Government of Kenya is well aware, the peasant will need the help of skilled agricultural advisers, implements, loans, producer co-operatives with adequate selling and transport facilities, and reasonable communications. These things will cost a great deal of money.

Furthermore, the contrast between the go-ahead Kikuyu areas, so recently torn by civil war and rebellion, and other areas where there has been no such disturbance is becoming increasingly marked. It is unfortunate that it is precisely in the areas where disturbance originated that the advance is at its greatest moment. We must not, in the Government and the people of Kenya who have it constantly in mind, and to H.M. Government, that this disparity should be maintained in all possible speed.

### Closer Administration

The success of the campaign in the Kikuyu country has been brought about by injecting expert man-power, as well as money, for closer administration. Where administrative, agricultural, veterinary, and other officers are thin on the ground, the reform of peasant farming is taking place very slowly, as in parts of Nyanza. It is the presence in the field of skilled and energetic officers, backed by sufficient resources, that provides the catalyst. The money provided by H.M. Government for the Swynnerton Plan has been well and efficiently spent.

Unless the African lands can be made to play a full part in agricultural production, particularly of cash crops for export, the economy of Kenya cannot possibly hope to support even the natural growth of existing social services such as water and more widespread education, and a cash industry expand and increase its own productivity, while paying satisfactory wages to urban workers, unless the agricultural industry is sound and well maintained.

The very real apprehension of many Africans that land consolidation will lead to the creation of a landless class, largely unemployed or employed on low wages, can be met and overcome only by demonstrating that a satisfactory standard of living and security can be secured in the towns and villages. We have tribute to those enlightened employers in Kenya whose premises we visited and with whom we discussed these problems. A few large-scale employers are achieving

The extracts are taken from the report of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's visit to Kenya. The report was unanimous.

high standards of working conditions and ancillary social services. For many still fall short.

Members of the bulk of African urban workers, most of them unskilled or semi-skilled, are still a long way from being satisfactory. Low productivity and low wages are part of a vicious circle that seems difficult to break. This large segment of the urban Africans still keeps a... in the African areas, sometimes on poor and fragmented... The principal motive for doing so is probably the security that comes with it.

There is as yet no provision (save in the case of a few individual employers) for old-age pensions, and the housing of the aged is in itself a problem. A report on social security for urban workers, prepared by a Kenya Government committee, is to be published in the near future, but, whatever its findings, it is essential to recognize that the Kenya economy is not yet strong enough to support unaided widespread social services.

Family

In the Carpenter Report published and accepted by the Kenya Government in 1955, the principle was laid down that an adult family minimum wage (of two and a half times the minimum for "backshop" workers) should be reached in stages. It is regrettable that the measured advance envisaged towards the family wage has had to be slowed down this year through economic factors. While we fully recognize the vulnerability of the Kenya economy at the present time, we sincerely hope that all employers, as well as all workers, will move as fast as possible towards higher wage levels.

A steady increase in the African's purchasing power is essential to the health of the economy. In the case of non-rural workers the goal should be to provide adequate outlets of employment in crafts and services, whether in the new villages in the African areas or in the towns on the basis of a reasonable standard of life for a man and a family. It is only by this means that the newly reformed structure of peasant farming can be given its full opportunity and the population surplus from the land diverted into productive channels elsewhere.

The social consequences of agricultural reform will be serious indeed unless industrial and urban formal rural parallel. It is not only the larger towns, but even, and the smaller workers should be attracted. We are interested to hear from one of the more progressive employers in the area that in his opinion he would have been better advised to build his factory elsewhere in the Colony. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry does, indeed, offer various inducements to industrialists to choose sites in areas other than Nairobi, but it is possible that an even more energetic approach may be necessary in order to persuade new enterprise to look to the country districts.

This is a matter of some urgency. First, the pressure on land and facilities in Nairobi is great, so that land values are already, in the opinion of many, too high. Secondly, the increasing reservoir of potential labour in the African areas, particularly of those who do not possess economic points of land and will live in the new villages, makes the dispersal of industry into those areas highly desirable if they are not to become a reservoir of unemployment and unrest.

Taking the factory to the people should prove to be more attractive to both employer and employed, since the alternative has the inevitable result of further swelling the already excessive demand for services in the towns.

In some areas the drain of man-power into the towns creates a social problem. While a proportion of the men who now form the floating urban population will doubtless remain as a part of the future stable labour force, many might prefer to attach themselves to industrial establishments in their own localities, as for instance in Kisumu.

If they were able to do so their presence in the towns would not only facilitate land and agricultural reform but also assist in creating the new type of community life upon which these depend, and help to stabilize the various units of local government. The absence of as much as 50% of the local effective man-power from some districts, lost by temporary migration to Nairobi, Mombasa and elsewhere, is serious.

Agricultural Base

European farming is still basic to the Kenya economy. In trial and error in the pioneering stages, when many were ruined, the European farmer has learned how to achieve a balanced agriculture, at a high level of production. The crops and cattle to be seen on most farms today are creditable to the industry and invaluable to Kenya.

There is, of course, still a good deal of political capital made out of the racial nature of the White Highlands. On this issue, as on all the allied questions of the lands reserved for various tribes, we hope that

a solution is not far away. Indeed, we feel sure that in the minds of the farming community, both European and African, there is a growing disposition to regard this as an agricultural rather than a political matter.

It is sometimes forgotten that changes of policy, whether in the White Highlands or elsewhere, need not entail the sanction of the law or of the Orders in Council, but merely the sanction of the communities concerned, leading to a modification of administrative practice.

For example, nothing to prevent the boards which control these matters from permitting the leasing of suitable land in the White Highlands to African tenant farmers, or on the other hand sites for industry in the African reserves. This is the sort of natural development under safeguards which could do a great deal to assist the economy, remove frustrations and create a co-operative atmosphere.

It is important that the good will to be won on all sides, is allowed to grow and that the prosperity of the country should not be threatened by feelings of insecurity. This is not incompatible with moving forward in agriculture as in politics, to a position in which respect for ability and suitability rather than to artificial barriers.

Oil Refinery

The Colony's urgent need for a heavy industry would be largely met if an oil refinery were constructed at Mombasa. Suitable land on the mainland opposite Mombasa has been set aside for the purpose and it is possible that a refinery site, which we believe to be a better site, exists to the north of the Indian Ocean area and is already being developed. This will be implemented.

Mombasa is already an important industrial centre and a port of considerable commercial value not only for Kenya and Uganda but to East Africa as a whole. The port and railway administration is making progress with a long-sighted development plan which embraces not only an expansion of the harbour facilities but also new marshalling yards and an industrial estate at Changamwe on the mainland.

There is already a small Royal Navy nucleus stationed at Mombasa and a dormitory stores depot. The establishment of a naval base, possibly as an alternative to Trincomalee, is another project which would help the economy of Kenya.

(To be concluded)

Mr. Lennox-Boyd to Visit Kenya

Discussions About The Constitution

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last Thursday when asked for a statement on increased African representation in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

The African members have asked for increased African representation. This is one of the aspects of constitutional development on which I have been able in the last few days to have useful talks with the Governor, the three elected European Ministers, the Asian Minister for Works, and with Mboya and Mr. Njiru. These helpful and friendly talks have helped me to clarify a number of the issues involved.

I am hoping to visit East Africa later in the year and to be available to take part in an appropriate stage in the further discussions in Kenya which will clearly be necessary.

MR. LENOX-BOYD, however, in welcoming the announcement that the Minister intended to go to East Africa to carry on these discussions, may I ask him when he is there he will do his utmost, in view of the fact that the Asians and the Arab groups have endorsed these African claims, to secure also endorsement by the European groups.

MR. LENOX-BOYD: "If by African claims you mean claims to increased African representation, I could not of course deal with that question in addition from other aspects of the constitutional problem, but I welcome the recognition by the European elected members that it is in their own interests to have an increase in African representation as a feature of any settlement."

# United Kingdom's Role in Government Development

## No Government-to-Government Loans for Colonies Attaining Independence

THE UNITED KINGDOM is the keystone of the Commonwealth's economic structure. It is the centre of the sterling area, to which all Commonwealth countries save Canada belong. It has a larger and more varied experience of overseas investment than any other country in the world. It is the only country in the Commonwealth which is a net long-term investor abroad. It has the greatest technical resources and the largest trade of any Commonwealth country. It has special responsibilities in fostering the economic welfare of its dependent territories, scattered all over the world.

In shaping the pattern of the contribution made by the United Kingdom to Commonwealth development, H.M. Government believes that the following guiding principles must be observed:

### Dangerous Temptation

(1) The ability of the U.K. to play an effective part in the provision of resources for investment in the Commonwealth overseas depends upon the maintenance of the strength of sterling and the successful development of the United Kingdom's own economy. The temptation to accept liabilities which would overtax its resources and strain its financial structure is dangerous not only to the U.K. but to the Commonwealth as a whole.

(2) Since the strength of sterling is the basis of the prosperity of their trade and is also the foundation of their development, members of the sterling Commonwealth all have a vital interest in sustaining policies which will strengthen it.

(3) The Commonwealth does not possess within its own boundaries all the capital required to carry out development on the scale or at the pace which its peoples seek. It is therefore right that additional capital should be sought from outside, both from the non-sterling capital markets of the world and from international institutions. Well conceived expansion thus financed will result in an increase in general economic activity which benefits the Commonwealth as a whole.

### Private Investment

(4) It is through the investment of privately owned funds that the U.K. has made its most valuable contribution to development in other Commonwealth countries, and H.M. Government considers that this should continue. Private enterprise is better adapted to undertake the risk investment which often produces the most valuable addition to economic progress. Direct private investment forges the most permanent trading links between countries and opens up the field for the exchange of technical skills. Private capital will flow most readily for these purposes to those Commonwealth countries which take practical steps to attract it.

(5) Provision of capital is but one part of Commonwealth development. Provision of all forms of technical knowledge, whether financial, industrial, or scientific, is of parallel importance. The experience and resources of the U.K. in these fields are considerably greater than those of other members of the Commonwealth. Its own need for technical and scientific manpower for research, industry, and education is urgent and insistent, but the U.K. is determined to make special efforts to meet the needs of the less developed Commonwealth countries.

\* These passages are taken from *Civil Servant*, 257 (1956), entitled "The United Kingdom's Role in Commonwealth Development". Editorial comment is in *The Matter of Moment*.

Since the end of the war sterling Commonwealth Governments have had a preferential position in the London market, no Government being permitted to raise money by Private Investment in the sterling Commonwealth has also benefited from the fact that the U.K. operates no-exchange control on the movement of capital from this country to sterling area countries.

At the Commonwealth Economic Conference of 1952 the U.K. Government undertook to make a special effort to provide additional capital for Commonwealth development by facilitating the financing of schemes in Commonwealth countries which would contribute to the improvement of the sterling area's balance of payments. The Committee has made that the U.K. Government would wish before making any of this additional finance available for Commonwealth development, to be sure that the country concerned was itself devoting an adequate part of its resources to investment designed to improve the sterling area's balance of payments, and was ready to make a sufficient contribution towards the particular scheme in question. These undertakings were renewed in the *communiqué* issued after the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in January, 1954.

The first requirement for a sound policy of overseas lending is adequate domestic savings to cover internal investment and overseas lending. But overseas lending requires in addition that the lender should earn the whole amount to lend in the shape of a surplus of external receipts over current external payments. The U.K. needs to earn a sufficient surplus to cover not only the new capital which it makes available to the Commonwealth but also essential external investment outside the Commonwealth (for example, investment in the oil industry), the repayment of foreign loans, and any net withdrawal of funds previously invested in the U.K. itself.

### Family Ties

Because of the political and economic ties which bind the Commonwealth countries together, H.M. Government retains the closest interest in their well-being and economic development. But the special responsibility which H.M. Government has for Colonial Dependencies ceases when they achieve independence.

The Government therefore does not envisage Government-to-Government loans as a normal means of assisting such countries. Their interest can better be served if they build up their own credit and thus make use of the facilities for raising money on the London market or elsewhere. Arrangements have been made whereby the stocks of such Governments can continue to enjoy trustee status in the U.K.

It is through the investment of privately-owned funds in the Commonwealth that the U.K. has made in the past and should continue to make its most valuable contribution to Commonwealth economic development. The free flow of capital from the U.K. to the sterling Commonwealth and the liberal policy towards direct private investment in Canada will be continued.

From the end of 1946 to March 1957 Commonwealth and Colonial Governments borrowed £262.7m. on the London market (excluding sums set aside for local subscription). Of this total £134m. have been raised since the end of 1952, the Colonial territories borrowing £74m. and independent Commonwealth countries £60m. These figures do not include conversion issues and do not take account of redemptions of maturing loans.

### E.A.H.C. Loan

The loans are raised to finance public works undertaken by the Governments concerned or by public authorities. For example, the issue by the East Africa High Commission of £11m. in May of this year is to be used for the development of the railways, harbours, postal and telegraphic services in Africa.

Borrowing of amounts of £10,000 requires a security certificate since 1952 consists of private borrowing in the London market for investment in the sterling Commonwealth have been running at a rate of between £35m. and £40m. a year.

The Commonwealth Development-Finance Company was set up in 1953 as a new channel for the investment of private capital in Commonwealth development schemes likely to benefit the sterling area's balance of payments and in particular those schemes for which adequate capital cannot be raised from ordinary sources. Its capital has been subscribed by 91 business concerns in the U.K. and by the Bank of England. Its authorized capital is £15m. and it is empowered to borrow up to twice this figure on the market. Its commitments at the end of March, 1957 totalled approximately £14.5m. in 12 projects in eight Commonwealth countries.

In Commonwealth countries without highly developed capital markets local development finance corporations can

play a valuable part by providing capital for new industries and by attracting non-sterling capital on a partnership basis. Many such corporations have been set up since the war in various Commonwealth countries with capital provided from local, U.K. and foreign sources. H.M. Government believes that where the conditions are suitable for such corporations, they can play a valuable part in carrying them forward, not only by the provision of capital but also by providing personnel with financial and other expert knowledge.

As well as new money raised on the London market, there is a substantial flow of private investment financed from the existing resources of U.K. firms, and by the ploughing back of profits by U.K. companies operating in the Commonwealth overseas. It represents a major element in the U.K. investment in the sterling Commonwealth.

#### Overseas Trade Corporations

Substantial assistance will be given to overseas trade corporations by the provisions in the Finance Bill, 1957, which will enable them to increase the amount available for reinvestment overseas. The relief granted under these provisions has been estimated at £35m. in a full year.

In the absence of any control on capital movements from the U.K. to the rest of the sterling area, it is not possible to estimate exactly the value of U.K. investment in the sterling Commonwealth. It is estimated, however, that the net post-war long-term capital outflow from the U.K., whether through direct investment transactions or the London market (including the Commonwealth Development Finance Company) has averaged well over £100m. a year since 1952.

Canada, being a dollar country, presents different problems from those in sterling Commonwealth countries. Nevertheless, in recent years a liberal policy has been followed towards direct new investment in Canada, thus maintaining traditional Commonwealth economic links between Canada and the U.K. Net direct investment from the U.K., including the ploughing back of profits, has reached an annual average over the years 1953-56 of slightly more than £30m.

U.K. Government funds are directed mainly to the Colonial territories in fulfilment of our special responsibility for them.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Acts provide finance for the Colonial territories in the form of both grants and loans mainly for public development programmes. Schemes approved year by year have reached the following totals: 1953-54, £15.4m.; 1954-55, £15.3m.; 1955-56, £29.9m.; 1956-57, £26m. Actual expenditure, which bears no direct relation to figures for approvals in the same year, has been as follows: £14.1m., £16.1m., £16.9m., and £18.6m. (estimated). Including the carry-over from previous Acts, £120m. or an average of £2.7m. per annum, is available for the period 1955-56. Of this some £10m. has already been allocated to individual Governments or central services.

The Colonial Development Corporation represents a valuable supplementary source of capital for ordinary private enterprise and has been able to make an important contribution to specific projects of colonial development. Through its enterprise many useful undertakings have been started for the benefit of the Colonies which would otherwise not have come into being.

#### C.D.C. and Independent Territories

It is the policy of H.M. Government that the C.D.C. should be able to continue after a Colonial territory becomes independent, with provision in existence for that territory to be independent, and it is necessary to provide the capital for them, but it should not invest money in such schemes in any territory after independence. In the view of H.M. Government this would be inappropriate for a U.K. statutory corporation, particularly one whose essential purpose is the fulfilment of the U.K.'s special responsibility towards its own dependent territories.

At the same time H.M. Government recognizes that the C.D.C. has acquired considerable experience and expertise in dealing with the problems of commercial-type economic development in under-developed countries. It would be happy to see the Corporation's managerial experience continue to be made available to any newly-independent Commonwealth country, or indeed any Commonwealth country, which might desire to avail itself of it.

H.M. Government accordingly proposes that the corporation should be enabled, with the agreement of the Government of the independent Commonwealth country concerned, to undertake the management of any project on a managing agency basis without commitment of the corporation's funds. It will, of course, be for the corporation's special interest when it is able to meet any requests of this kind.

H.M. Government is satisfied that in continuing its special purpose for which it was established, namely to assist in the economic development of the Colonial territories for

which the U.K. has a direct responsibility, the C.D.C. has a high likelihood of requiring the full financial resources available to it, and there will much work to be done in the Colonies.

The Government shares the Corporation's view that it will need additional financial resources above the total which it is at present authorized to borrow and which is already virtually committed in order that it may embark on further projects in Colonial territories. H.M. Government proposes that the Corporation's borrowing power should be raised by £50m. so as to enable it to have outstanding at any one time a maximum of £150m. medium and long-term loans from all sources (and £10m. temporary loans). Within that total sum the amount which the Corporation may have outstanding at any one time from the Exchequer will be increased to £130m.

In February 1953 the U.K. Government announced that it aimed to make up to £60m. available over a period of about six years for lending by the International Bank of Commonwealth countries in the sterling area. Under these arrangements the U.K. contributes one-third of its subscription to the capital stock of the International Bank, towards Bank loans to these countries for development schemes which, among other things, are judged likely to improve the sterling area's balance of payments. All Commonwealth countries in the sterling area who are members of the International Bank are eligible for Bank loans financed by these contributions, while Colonial territories are eligible through U.K. membership and with guarantees by the U.K. Government.

#### Kenya and Rhodesia

Contributions have been approved and effective under the scheme (although Kenya has fully disbursed in all cases) total about £45m. This total is made up of approximately £20m. towards loans for iron and steel production, electric power and railway development, about £9m. towards loans for electric power and other projects in Kenya, £10m. towards the Kariba hydro-electric scheme in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the balance towards a loan for railway development in South Africa. A further £15m. is so far committed under this scheme.

The total amount of Government finance authorized, or approved for expenditure from U.K. Government funds since the beginning of 1953, is £29.2m. in 1953, £29.2m. in 1954, £29.2m. in 1955, £40.7m. in 1956, and £56.2m. in 1957. Whilst high interest rates and tighter credit conditions during the two years have reduced the scale of private investment in industry through loans on the London market, the scale of actual expenditure of public funds has risen: £54.55, £26.7m.; 1955-56, £29.2m.; 1956-57, £36m. (estimate).

These figures do not include the amount averaging just over £25m. annually during the last four years which the U.K. has provided in the form of grants and loans to support the administrations of Colonial territories which are either not viable economically or are facing some serious threat to law and order or the consequences of a natural disaster.

## The geophysical Year

### Mount Kenya Glacier Expedition

THE SURVEY OF THE GLACIERS of Mount Kenya which is to be made in December and January by a party of 14 under Dr. I. S. Loupekin, senior lecturer in geology at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, will be divided into seven teams dealing with glaciology, surveying, geology, hydrology, meteorology, biology, and organization.

With Dr. Loupekin on the organization side are Mr. B. Grindrod and Mr. N. G. Desai, of the Royal Technical College, and a doctor still to be named.

Responsibles for glaciology will be two members of the Mountain Club of Kenya, Mr. F. E. Charnley and Mr. I. C. Reid, and Mr. I. R. Menzies, of Northern Rhodesia.

Surveyors will be Mr. J. B. Alexander, of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, and Mr. R. A. Caukwell.

Mr. E. A. Bakol, of the Kenya Mines and Geological Department, is going as geologist; Mr. R. C. Jones, of the Hydraulic branch of the Ministry of Works, Kenya, will act as hydrologist; and there will be two meteorologists, Mr. S. E. Brinkham, of the East African Meteorological Department, and Mr. H. Chaplin, of Northern Rhodesia. The biologist is Mr. A. J. Lee, of the Royal Technical College.

Dr. Loupekin has just made a reconnaissance on Mount Kenya, primarily to select sites for the 15,000 ft. base camp and secondary camps at 13,000 feet. The main expedition will leave on December 10 and return on January 24.

# Withdrawal of Nyasaland Would be Disastrous to Africans

## Acting Financial Secretary's Reply to African M.L.A. Statements

HOW NYASALAND BENEFITS from membership of the Federation was outlined in the Legislative Council a few days ago by the N. S. NORMAN-WALKER, Acting Financial Secretary, who said:—

"The hon. Member Mr. Chijozzi said that he could not see that any development had come from the Federation, and that nothing could stop Nyasaland from standing on its own feet without the assistance of the Federation. The hon. Member Mr. Chijozzi said we had proved our case. My reply was unsound and must therefore leave the Federation. The hon. Member Mr. Chijozzi notes that our revenue was increasing before Federation and that therefore there was no need for Federation and should get out

"In the 60 years before Federation became a fact, and excluding the railways which have become a general responsibility, this country raised in local money for general purposes £2,300,000. In the three years since Federation the country has raised £3.8m for territorial purposes only.

### £1m. from Copper

"Anyone who believes that copper is unsound and better read Mr. Nicholson's speech in the Northern Rhodesian Assembly and Mr. McIntyre's speech on the budget motion to the Federal Assembly. If anyone after reading those speeches can believe that the future of copper is unsound, then there is nothing I can do to help them. However unsound the hon. Member may think copper, it is giving us in over £1m a year.

"Noting my remark that our revenue was increasing before Federation, the hon. Mr. McIntyre suggested that that was a good enough reason for leaving the organization. Certainly revenue had increased before Federation. From 1950 to 1951 and from 1951 to 1952 it increased at the rate of 9% a year. From the date of Federation until now the annual rate of increase has been 18.3%, or more than double the previous rate. As an argument for leaving the Federation I do not consider it sound.

"Lastly, Mr. Chijozzi's statement that nothing can stop Nyasaland from standing on its own feet without the assistance of the Federation. I wonder if hon. Members have the least conception of what it would mean financially and economically, if we were to attempt now to stand on our own feet.

### Federal Contribution

"At present the territorial Government is spending on territorial matters £5.18m. I put the Federal Government expenditure at £3.5m, it is probably higher. That gives a total of £8.65m. a year. The total amount raised in tax—Federal tax, territorial tax, all forms of tax in this country—is less than half that. Therefore, if we were to start now to stand on our own feet, if we were to retain the services at their present level, we would have to find an additional tax of over £4m.

"Supposing African tax were doubled, over and above the proposed increase which comes into force next year, that might bring in about £1m. That £1m. could have to be found from the non-African taxpayers in the country and from the companies registered here. It is absurd to suppose that anything like that sum could be found. The money is just not there.

"In fact, the services would have to be slashed, and particularly those services for which there is the most

vociferous demand, which produce no immediate cash return. Amongst them are the fact that many liabilities, such as our pension liability and our liability to service our public debts, could not be reduced, I very much doubt if services could be retained at even half their existing level.

### Investment and Credit

"Secondary results would follow. The country would be unable to obtain loans for development purposes which are practically nonexistent. Primary investment, which alone creates the opportunity for increased earning, would shrink to a negligible amount. A measure of production of staff in the Civil Service would be necessary and the terms of service would also suffer. It is perhaps as well to note here that since Federation the average salaries earned in the subordinate divisions have increased from £38 to £64 and in the clerical divisions from £157 to £268. The economic consequences of attempting now to stand on our own feet would be disastrous to the Africans.

"Mr. Norman-Walker referred to other incorrect statements by African members. One had said that there was to be an increase of 17% in the Veterinary Department, the true figure was 9.7%. In the case of the Forestry Department it would be 0.9%, not the 18% alleged. In the case of Agriculture the true figure would be 6.7%, not the 18% alleged.

"As to the criticism that the Government ought not to employ female European stenographers and African stenographers would be readily employed if they were available. Training facilities had been provided, but of 20 places at Deben only five were occupied.

"In regard to complaints that raising the poll tax on Africans from 17s. 6d. to 30s. a year would be onerous, the increase could in fact be covered by the production of one extra bag of maize in the year or 120 lb. of tobacco, or 25 lb. of cotton, or 30 lb. of groundnuts.

"Mr. R. W. KETTLEWELL, Director of Agriculture, denied that the policy was to produce Africans only for subordinate employment in offices, as Mr. Chinyama had alleged. The policy in regard to master farmers was intended to produce prosperous Africans on the land.

### Tenant Farmers

"His disparagement of the tenant system not merely ignored the facts supplied when he had made the same criticism a year but also the facts of which he became aware when the department's arrangement of the visit of one of the estates in the Lilongwe area and was shown the returns which the tenants enjoyed. He assumed repeatedly because their average receipts exceeded those which Africans obtained on trust land.

"Mr. Chinyama had said that African growers had been paid only 1s. for tobacco which was sold on the auction floor for 4s. At no time during the year had the sale price exceeded 22d. for fire-cured tobacco purchased by the Marketing Board in his area.

"As to the allegation that because groundnut buying started too early there were enormous losses through reduction in weight by drying, 800,000 groundnuts never contained more than 8% of moisture and in a further tests made that figure had never dropped below 5%. The statement that a 2000 lb. bag of groundnuts had dried out to 1500 lb. was therefore not within the realm of possibility. When left in the open in markets groundnuts normally lost less than 1% of weight per week.

"MR. J. H. INGHAM, Secretary for African Affairs, said that he had gathered the impression that the African Members wanted the Information Service to be abolished.

"Government feels that it has responsibility for keeping the public informed, the African public in particular, and this responsibility is even greater in a territory such as this than in territories where an independent Parliament more fully developed and provides greater facilities. It does in Nyasaland. The Information Service is the two-fold duty of providing factual information for the people and letting the people know what the Government's policies are.



"The Government believe in its... The African Members have on occasions expressed their agreement with certain of the Government policies. It is important that the public should know what the Government are doing and why."

"Mr. Chinyama appeared to think that the Information Service was an Intelligence Service. They are two entirely separate things... As to the Federation of the Civil Service, any move towards a self-governing system or territory moves towards a self-governing system must be realized that politicians by themselves, unless supported by a really strong Civil Service, will be let down at every turn..."

MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA criticized the choice of chiefs to visit to the United Kingdom at the cost of the Government, saying: "Chiefs are in this country to keep the African people in peace and good order, not to spend learn things in order to pass their orders to the people. This is not a job for chiefs."

"There should be training colleges at which Africans could improve themselves for their own good and that of their country... for 'book-learn' had proved to be a longer process of education than to be taught without using the head... The European chairman of district councils, the district commissioners and some old settlers, for the members what to say... there is an misunderstanding between the African leaders and chiefs and the Government of this country, some of these difficulties have to be done by some district commissioners who when they go on tour in the country, speak to chiefs, things which we have to be careful and do not listen to with a leader. That ought to be stopped."

"This opinion there was no need for the provision of police quarters. First things first should be done. First things first is not to go about and frighten people. I see no reason why in places where we need classrooms for our children's education, police quarters should be provided."

Objecting to a larger staff for the Information Department as a great waste of money, he said: "I remember the term intelligence office during the war. Because there were enemies and aliens, intelligence officers were required. This term today is only changed to inform top officer. I think it is to give fear. To increase information officers in this country of peace is a waste of money. There is no enemy in this country as far as I know."

### Settlers Need A Real Leader

#### Restoration of C.O. Government Contemplated

MR. S.W. COOKE, Elected Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Coast constituency, said when he addressed the Njoro Settlers' Association a few days ago that the European community of Kenya should not agree to more than five additional African seats in the Legislature and that if there was continued pressure for a greater number they should ask for the abandonment of the multi-racial Council of Ministers and the restoration of the earlier form of Colonial Office Government.

If the alternatives were to be controlled by African nationalists or by H.M. Government, there could be no doubt which would be the better for Kenya, and he thought that people of all races would accept Colonial Office administration for 10 or 15 years, during which period there could be concentration on agricultural, commercial, and industrial development.

Having said that there were some outstanding Asian leaders in the country and that Mr. Mboya was outstanding as an African politician, Mr. Cooke suggested that the greatest need of Kenya's Europeans was to produce a real leader.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture has published "The Story of the International Red Locust Control Service" by Mr. D. L. Gunn, the Director.

## Franchise Proposals in the Federation

### "White Paper" Says "Do Not Condemn"

THE FRANCHISE PROPOSALS of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be scrutinized and improved, not condemned, says the Economist in a leading article in the current issue.

Just as the Federal proposals, it is argued, should depend upon the extent to which they will enable the African to protect his own interests in the Federal Government when United Kingdom protection is withdrawn, and thus provide the necessary sense of security in regard to inter-racial partnership. The idea of some Socialist M.P.s. that the franchise cannot be assured until Africans control the Government is described as nonsense, since even liberal European opinion in Central Africa insists that ultimate control must remain in the hands of civilized men, and the contention that African preponderance is that they should become civilized to the extent of qualifying for the ordinary vote. The leading article continues (in part):

"A hard fact had better be faced. The population of the African Affairs Board that the total population is increasing so strong for Britain in its present mood... though it is still essential to firm guidance and to appeal to reason... particularly to a more enlightened opinion... The new Central African Franchise had best be considered in the light of what will be the result of a liberal and peaceful action in the absence of such existence, carrying the assurance that the African can enter into the inheritance of a European within a foreseeable time... Both franchise systems confirm to the liberal and philosophy of race relations... proposing a two-tier electoral system—a 'civilized' and an 'uncivilized' roll, though by a described other franchise as 'ordinary' and 'special'. The qualifications for the 'civilized' roll combine relatively high wealth with relative 'limited' education, or of very high qualifications for the 'uncivilized' roll and small income and sufficient literacy to fill out a registration form unaided."

### Civilized Voters Favoured

The way in which the voting of these two electoral rolls is weighted in favour of the civilized and against the uncivilized is arranged differently for the two areas. In Southern Rhodesia the Government proposes that both civilized and uncivilized voters shall have one vote each, but the class voters shall be added to the registration up to the point at which they number one-sixth of the total. After that new voters must qualify for the 'civilized' roll.

"In the Federation the voters are not restricted in numbers, but the candidates are. In the Welensky proposal only voters on the civilized roll shall elect 44 members in the Legislature, but that nine new seats shall be created for the candidates for which eight of whom must be African and one European shall be elected by both the civilized and the uncivilized electors voting together.

"Sir Roy, however, is circumscribed by the existing 1953 Constitution under which four Africans and two Europeans are elected by indirect elections through African local organizations. He cannot touch these. Under his plan in a new Federal Government of 59 there must be at least 12 Africans and three Europeans, special seats for eight African interests.

"Everything turns on the impact which Africans could hope to exercise through the ballot-box. There is no barrier to an African being elected in Southern Rhodesia, but none can be sure of being elected until in Southern Rhodesia the electorate something like 1,200 Africans qualify on the civilized roll, when those voters and the uncivilized sixth would together amount to a majority of all voters, white and black. As under the existing constitution roll of 1,500 non-Europeans are on the register, against 67,000 whites, this lies years ahead. But African influence would be decisive whenever a sixth of the voters constituted the make-weight between two white parties so evenly divided that they would then have to rely for the support of the second voters.

"In the Federation the situation is different. Sir Roy Welensky has agreed that registration on either roll is to be open to Africans with British protection as hitherto to that tiny minority who are not all the (in Southern Rhodesia) British subjects. This means that the uncivilized roll, culled from a population of 10 million Africans, could be quite large."

The first snag lies in the decision that the civilized voters can also vote for the new members, as there will probably be 100,000 civilized voters by the time of the next election, it will require the support of at least as many uncivilized voters for the support of Africans not to be mainly the choice of white men rather than black.

"Only in Nataland, where white voters are few, might there be enough Africans to elect Africans. Only the two African candidates but also to elect Africans in some party members in place of the present white members."

The second snag is that Mr. Toit plans a clause to debar the Nyasas from this vote for numbers and for 'evolution', which is possibly under his scheme, by ruling that if every African elected to the ordinary roll one of the six original African reserved seats will be given up. Thus not only Africans were electing representatives, not just 15, could be being hoped to increase total representation by about a factor of four.

The white voters will not get anything and will not be indulged in the position sea party — with South Africa backing rather than be asked to stand a certain 'safety margin'.

First Problem

The first problem for the British Government when the time comes to build these modest proposals into the constitution of an independent Federation is to make sure that they are at least in irreversible terms cannot be changed. Africans are the rapid progress and start swapping either roll. Even if Mr. Toit's and Sir Roy's proposals were regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as they do offer Africans some chance of progressively gaining power, to leave Mr. Field and his Dominion Party entirely free to repeal them as soon as black people do, is a plain gain would be a cruel deception. Any specialized franchise must as far as possible be entrenched upon independence — ominous as the history of entrenched franchises in Southern Africa has been.

"It should not be impossible for Britain to bargain for some further liberality in the proposals. Mr. Toit could be urged to leave the uncivilized roll open, so that as uncivilized voters graduated to the ordinary roll their places could be taken by new British voters."

Sir Roy should certainly be shielded by his power to deprive Nyasaland Africans of the chance of adding to African representation in the Federal House by retaining a solid black block of eight members for a territory in which the civilized white voters barely number 1,500 in a population of two million.

"It has also been suggested that only the special voters should elect the new African members, but as to this would be to place the concept of common rolls, which to them justice these franchises seem to avoid, it would be better to have the uncivilized voters a limited say in the election of ordinary members. The Southern Rhodesians lines that both types of voters will have two votes."

If Africans can be assured that they will be able to elect a sizeable block of African members by a House in which there will be two white parties, they may see the good sense of accepting a genuine degree of political influence that will be lost from the outset and will increasingly reflect their numbers as well as their social progress.

For these reasons, the proposals of Sir Roy's proposals should be safeguarded and improved, not compromised.

Constitution Bill Reserved

Action by African Affairs Board

THE AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD of the Federal Government, of which Sir John Moffatt is chairman, has taken the Constitution Amendment Bill providing for an increase in the membership of the House of Assembly from 35 to 59 and for the introduction of a reservation of eight representatives to be reserved and referred to Her Majesty. The request is made on the ground that the measure involves differentiation against Africans.

This is the first occasion on which the African Affairs Board has made use of its power under the constitution to ask for reservation of the Governor-General for signature of the Queen's pleasure. When the House of Commons reassembles in the autumn the Bill must lie on the table for 14 days, and a debate will then almost certainly follow.

The Bill, which requires a two-thirds majority, was approved by the Federal Parliament on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Savanna Resigns

Mr. James Savanna, one of the two African members from Southern Rhodesia in the Federal Parliament, who personally agreed with the provisions of the Bill and voted for it, announced on the following day that he would resign "in fairness to his African constituents a number of whom did not approve of the proposed constitutional amendments. He made it clear that no pressure had been brought to bear upon him."

Whether he will contest a by-election is not yet known in London. He has shown himself to be one of the ablest Africans in public life in the Federation. He is a newspaper editor.

Mr. Howe, the other African member, had announced that he would vote against the Bill.

The African Affairs Board considered the Bill a differentiation measure because under it Africans in the two Territories would suffer a relative diminution in the powers they now possess and because the Federal House would be increased by a ratio of two-thirds.

"It is as absurd to suggest that African influence is preserved merely increasing the respective numbers of Africans and elected members in constant ratio as it is to suggest that the influence of elected members is preserved by maintaining the present actual majority of elected members over the rest named."

"The true answer lies between these two methods of argument, but the fact remains that in the Bill Africans have suffered a loss in degree of power and influence when compared with the original constitutional provisions."



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Marriage Proposal Rejected

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S PARLIAMENT has rejected a motion to legalize marriages between a man and his divorced wife's sisters of between a woman and her divorced husband's brother.

### Winston Criticizes United Nations Empty, Opportunism, Jealousy and Petulance

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL was sharply critical of the United Nations when he spoke last week at a dinner in Guildhall given by the Law Society to the American Bar Association, which has been holding its annual conference in London.

Sir Winston Churchill said, *inter alia*:-

"That most distinguished Australian statesman, Mr. Menzies, said in a recent speech that justice was not being achieved at the United Nations. It is a serious charge, but true. I do not throw in my lot with those who say that Britain should leave the United Nations, but I am certain that the Assembly continues to take decisions on grounds of empty, opportunism, or merely jealousy and petulance, the whole structure must be brought to nothing.

"The spirit of the United Nations has changed greatly from its original form and from the intention of its architects. The differences between the Great Powers have thrown responsibility increasingly on the Assembly. This has been vastly swollen by the addition of new nations. We wish those new nations well, indeed, we created many of them and have done our best since to ensure their integrity and prosperity. But it is anomalous that the vote of a prejudice of any small country should affect events involving populations many times its own members, unless they as momentary self-advantage may direct their hands should be approved.

"The many cases which the United Nations have failed to deal with in my mind, justice cannot be a hit-or-miss system. It cannot be content with a strictness where our new code of international laws apply only to those who are bound to it. The mere creation, however, of international organizations does not relieve us of our individual responsibility, at least not until the international systems are truly reliable and effective. It falls to the right of a man individually to do what he can for his own good, his friends, his country, and the North Atlantic Treaty and the other combinations of a free world. Such trust and belief, is the union of the English-speaking peoples."

### Rise, Bounded, on Rock or Sand? Constitutional Talks in Kenya

Mrs. ELEANOR HUXLEY has written in the course of an article in *Time and Tide*:-

Mr. Mboya and his lieutenant, Mr. Ngola, hoped to take British public opinion by storm, but the mission has fallen rather flat, in spite of an attempt to invest a new national costume in the shape of a beaded, fez-shaped hat.

Much of the wind was taken out of their sails by (so to speak) the olive branch proffered by the Europeans, who suggested an increase in the number of African members elected to the Legislative Council without a corresponding increase in the number of Europeans. This marks a real change of attitude and, for once, Mr. Mboya was betrayed into a tactical error. He spurned the olive branch and continued to campaign for a big jump in African representation: from eight to 20 members, with no corresponding increase for Europeans, and to keep all African members out of a Government intended to be multi-racial.

"Mr. Mboya is in a very awkward predicament. Two courses lie open to him. One is the path of the revolutionary nationalist who raises mob emotion to a point where it may sweep away the existing order and carry him on its crest to independence and power. The other is the Fabian path of the wily communist who takes the enemy's positions one by one, allowing him a respite retreat.

"The young president, like Mr. Mboya, would naturally prefer the former, to take the latter is personal surrender as a sign of middle age. But Mr. Mboya is ambitious and shrewd and may be forced to rate his chances. In that case, some higher than he is left with the alternative. In that case, some kind of horse-trading will be the result of the recent talks. The main question (barring what is certain) has not the time to come to question whether this kind of political piecemeal reviewing is any more satisfactory a way to run a country's Government than the endless round of bargaining, strikes, arbitrations and wage-increases is proving as a way to run a country's economy. It has all the same vices - uncertainty, instability, a rapid fall in the value of the political currency, and mutual distrust between different groups in the body politic."

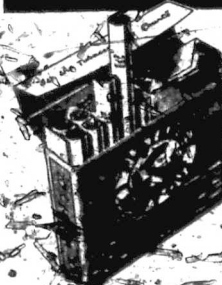
### Representation in Kenya "Moderate" African Proposals

DURING THE DISCUSSION in the House of Commons on the Consolidated Fund Bill, the question of representation in British Colonial territories in Africa was raised by Mr. Palmer Brockway, in dealing with the situation in Kenya, said:-

"For the first time in Kenya there has been direct election of African representatives. There were candidates who stand for black nationalism, who stood for Africa for the Africans, for Kenya for the Africans, who were anti-white and anti-European, wanting to drive the Europeans out. Every one of those candidates was rejected by the African community. The African community in the Legislative Council of Kenya all stand for the human society and equality between the races of which I dreamed seven years ago."

Mr. Brockway added that the demands Africans were making for greater representation on the Legislative Council of Kenya were moderate and reasonable. "They are proposing that 60,000 Africans should have equal representation to the 300,000 of other races. The Asian leaders have agreed, even the section of the Asian leaders who are opposed to the Hindu leaders and the Muslim leaders. The Arab leaders have agreed. The only obstruction is the proposal comes at the present time from the leaders of the European community. They have recently issued a statement saying that they were willing to accept some increase of African representation, but they go on to state that they are not prepared to accept the domination of any one racial group over the members of the other racial groups, either one or all the other groups together."

"I have tried very hard, but I cannot find a mathematical process by which one can have representation of four groups and be able to say at the end of one's career that one or one group or three groups have domination over the others, as is desired."



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## N. Rhodesian Community Report Impossible Progress of a Few Years

MR. JOHN MACKAY, Commissioner for the United Kingdom for Northern Rhodesia, has on two annual visits to the Copperbelt in the two years since his last visit to the Province more progress had been made than in the previous seven years.

Whereas in 1954 no towns from Salisbury to Ching'ombe were in the clear in regard to services, in 1956 several towns had reached this position and others were fast approaching it. The things that matter most to the potential developer are the facilities offered by the sites, whether there are suitable surveyed serviced sites, suitable business houses for industrial purposes, and whether the term "serviced" means laid on water supply, electricity supplies both light and power, roads, and in the case of industrial sites railway facilities in the shape of spurs or sidings. The potential developer also wants to know the overall cost of acquiring his site or plot and the terms of his title.

At the Copperbelt the outstanding development was at the Hancock mine. "Where two years earlier there was a half-serviced headgear for one shaft of the mine, some site clearance, a few sheds for mine stores, and a few temporary houses, there was now a complete mine with headgear finished, shaft well developed, most of the plant *in situ*, more than 100 European houses, a European school with 180 children in attendance, a club, tennis courts, an African location for 2,000, and a magnificent sports stadium and football ground for Africans rapidly approaching completion. In addition, clearance of the golf course had begun and a small clubhouse had been built. The township site had been cleared and buildings were going up in the commercial centre.

This development in the course of two years was a truly remarkable achievement, and reflects great credit on all concerned, but in particular on Mr. G. E. Mackay, the general manager of The Hancock mine.

Butwe's growth is attributed by the Commissioner merely to its geographical position in the middle of the Copperbelt, but to the far-sightedness and energy of its municipality, which was first in the field with an attractive illustrated brochure showing facilities which the town offers to the new investors in commerce and industry.

Broken Hill had a new look. For the first time since 1926, when the Commissioner first knew it, the town had lost its pioneering and rather ramshackle appearance. Instead, was a well laid out and immaculately maintained street with dual carriage ways bordered with many new buildings and several modern "courses of erections".

The growth of Salisbury, the capital of the Federation, has, of course, been spectacular and impressive. Mr. Wehave makes the point that the European population of the city is now above 62,000, whereas the European population of the whole of Northern Rhodesia is only about 14,000.

## Visiting Mission of United Nations Careers of the Four Members

A VISITING MISSION of the United Nations is to spend from August 10 to September 10 in Tanganyika Territory, whence they will go to Uganda and Brundi. The mission has recently been announced.

The chairman is Mr. Jean H. Cedile, of Haiti, who is alternate representative of his country at U.N.O., with the rank of ambassador.

He was born in 1910, took a law degree in 1931, and was on the staff of the Department of Foreign Affairs until 1940 as a secretary and translator. Later he became the Secretary-general, holding the post until three years ago. Between 1941 and 1946 he had been seconded to the personal staff of the President of Haiti, latterly as head of the bureau.

He attended the second General Assembly of the United Nations in 1947, was Haiti's alternate delegate to the fourth session two years later, and delegate at all the meetings from 1950 to 1956. Two years ago he served on a visiting mission to the Cameroons.

Mr. Robert Napier Hamilton is Second Secretary to the Australian Permanent Mission at U.N.O.

Born in the State of Victoria in 1923, he graduated B.A. at Melbourne University and was on service in the Australian Army from 1941 to 1946. Soon after demobilization he joined the staff of the Department of External Affairs, and for two years from 1950 served in the Australian Legation in Bangkok. Then he was made Second Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, whence he was assigned to the Australian Mission to U.N.O.

Mr. Jean H. Cedile, who holds the rank of governor in the Ministry for Overseas France, is Principal Secretary for the French Equatorial African Territories.

Born in Guadeloupe in 1908, he holds a law degree from the University of Paris and a degree in Oriental Languages. He was an administrator in the French Cameroons from 1930 to 1940 and in 1943-44 principle secretary to the Commissioner for the Colonies of Free France.

After undertaking a mission to Indo-China he became French Commissioner in Cochinchina, and the Commissioner in Tonkin and from 1948 to 1951, when he became Secretary-General of French Equatorial Africa.

U Tin Maung, head of the United Nations Division of the Burmese Foreign Office in Rangoon, was born in 1909, graduated from the University of Rangoon, and then joined *New Burma*, a tri-weekly English-language newspaper, of which he afterwards became editor in chief.

He was active in the freedom movements and joined an Anti-Fascist People's Education League, which established he served as secretary for propaganda. Later he was political private secretary to the Minister of Information.

He was made First Secretary to the Burmese Embassy in Washington when it was established in 1952, but soon afterwards went to the Embassy in Bangkok, from which he moved to the Burmese Foreign Office as chief of the protocol division. He represented his country on the Joint secretariat which made the arrangements for the Asian-African conference in Bandung and then went to the Embassy in London for a time. He has attended a number of sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



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How long their skilful trade will continue to flourish is uncertain, for the great increase in the wealth and commerce of Ghana has already led to an extension of the modern port facilities at Koradi, while 15 miles to the east of Accra work is in progress on a new port at Tema.

Accra is the capital of Ghana, a steadily progressive country with a population of over four and a half million people.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Ghana are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Accra and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



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# PERSONALIA

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER has left Lansdowne for a visit to Europe.

MR. J. GUTHRIE-BROWN sailed to Nairobi from London last week.

MR. P. MORRIS has been elected a Director of Bustick Mines (1934), Ltd.

MR. and MRS. A. GORDON BROWN are out of town in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. G. K. CROOKSHANK, chief stores superintendent of Rhodesia Railways, is now in London.

ERNEST GIBSON and SIR WALFORD and LADY SELBY have arrived in London from Rhodesia.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE held a Reception last week for visitors to London from the Federation.

SHEIKH ALI MOHAMED BUSAIDY after 23 years' service with the Mombasa Municipal Board, has retired.

MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL and MR. R. S. HUDSON have returned from their short visits to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. R. O. ATKINSON, managing director of Hulbert Davies & Co., Ltd., sailed in the STIRLING CASTLE last Thursday.

SIR ELORND HITCHCOCK, who is at present staying in Gloucestershire, will fly back to Tanga in the middle of the month.

MR. R. R. COOPER, manager of the Beira office of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. COOPER have arrived in England.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR OLIVER FRANKS, and LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD NYE have been elected Rhodes Trustees.

MR. J. H. GARDNER, sales manager of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., and his family are on leave in this country.

An honorary Fellowship of Makerere College, Uganda, has been conferred on SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINS, lately chairman of the College Council.

MR. M. R. METCALF, High Commissioner of the Federation for the United Kingdom, and MRS. METCALF arrived in the STIRLING CASTLE.

The engagement is announced by MR. W. L. TWINING, younger son of SIR EDWARD and LADY TWINING, and MISS PENELOPE WALK-MORRIS.

AIR MARSHAL SIR HUBERT PATCH, A.C. M.B.C., in the Middle East, and LADY PATCH have paid brief visits to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Mauritius.

VISCOUNT CHANDOS is a member of a committee of inquiry appointed by the Prime Minister to advise on the reconstruction of houses in Downing Street.

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, gave the opening address at a religious education course held at Rhodesia University College.

LORD FAIRFAX OF CAMERON, who has been one of the three Lords in Waiting to THE QUEEN since 1954, has resigned. He is much interested in Commonwealth matters.

MR. TOM MBOYA and MR. R. NGALA, the two delegates sent to London by the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, will fly back to Nairobi tomorrow.

Arrivals in the KENYA CASTLE last Friday included LADY LATHURRY and her two daughters, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR GEOFFREY BROMET and LADY IDA BROMET.

MR. RUBEN OGENDO, a geography master at Migingo School, Kenya, has been granted a scholarship by the Kenya Government for a B.Sc. degree course in Aberdeen.

Miss MYRA ASKEW, who for 23 years has served in Nyasaland as a nursing sister in the Universities Mission to Central Africa, has left to live in England on medical advice.

MR. D. MARSHALL, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government in Uganda, is about to take long leave. MR. J. F. STONE will act in the office during his absence.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs in the Federation, will visit this country and the Continent next month in connexion with immigration matters.

MR. CLARE IBBETSON MELLOR, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. R. MELLOR, of Lower Farm, Stalbridge, Weston, Dorset, and Miss ESTELLE EVERARD have announced their engagement.

MR. ALEXANDER HERD, one of the earliest settlers in the district, and the senior survivor of the original club membership, has opened the new Nyeri Club, of which MR. F. FERGUSON is president.

MR. C. W. GUILLEBAUD, the well-known Cambridge economist, will shortly leave for Tanganyika to undertake an independent survey of the sisal industry of that Territory, including labour matters.

DR. P. A. ROBINS has been appointed Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at Rhodesia University College and will take up his duties towards the end of the year. He has held scientific posts in Uganda and London.

MR. BLASIO KAVUMA, Omuwaniika of Buganda, who is on his way to the United States of America to represent THE KABAKA at a Moral Re-Armament Convention, also hopes to visit educational institutions.

MR. E. J. BORRAN, president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the newly-formed Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. GRAEME TIPPETT is chairman of the Students Representative Council at Rhodesia University College. MR. ROBERT PRENTICE represented the students at a World University Service Conference recently held in Ghana.

MR. W. H. LINGINGTON OMBAKA, who has been appointed an assistant education officer in Central Nyanza, Kenya, was a former headmaster. He returned to Kenya last year from a two-year course at Bristol University.

MR. J. ANFIELD, now secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, had been for many years secretary to the Copper Corporation in Northern Rhodesia. MR. J. TAYLOR, who recently retired from the same Corporation, spent 26 years, on the Copperbelt.

MISS JOAN and MRS. R. G. PAGE, A. M. SKEFFINGTON, and MR. J. TAYLOR, the four members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation to Tanganyika, are due in Dar es Salaam on September 4. They will visit the Lake and Western Provinces and the other two in Tanga and Northern Provinces. Both parties will return to the capital for the opening of the Legislative Council on September 17, and then they will fly to Zanzibar for two days. After visiting the Eastern, Southern, and Southern Highlands Provinces, they will leave Tanga on September 28.

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THE QUEEN and LADY MARY BAREING flew back to London last week.

THE QUEEN has conferred the title of Highness on ABE KHAN IM.

MR. VERNON BEEFSFORD has arrived from the Federation of a short visit.

SIR EBOO BIRBHAYASINGH returned from London attending the funeral of the late Sir HAY.

DR. E. M. PSWAKAYI is the second Southern Rhodesian African to qualify in medicine. He took his degree recently at the Witwatersrand University and will serve as a houseman in Salisbury.

MR. THOMAS DAVIES, son of the late Mr. M. J. P. Davies of Branshaw, Lyndhurst and Moss, Pegg's Pass, daughter of Sir Earl, was married to Miss Peggy Jones, daughter of Sir Earl, at a few days ago in Worcester.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.A., has been elected the first president of the newly formed Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries. Mr. J. DE NESS, president of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, is vice-president.

General High Commissioner and Lady Kennie have visited the Rhodesian and Nyasaland contingents of the World Scout Jamboree at Sutton Coldfield. Some of the African Scouts in tribal dress performed a dance for Sir Gilbert and Lady Kennie.

CAPTAIN BERNARD HOOUGHTON BERRY, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and Miss Amy Benson, elder daughter of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Lady Benson, were married in London on Friday. They met two years ago when the bridegroom was serving in Northern Rhodesia with the King's African Rifles.

LIEUT. CLIVE BREKIDON LEECH, The Wiltshire Regiment and Miss Elizabeth Stovold, elder daughter of the Rev. K. E. Stovold, formerly Archdeacon of Western Kenya and Mrs. Stovold, have been married in England. The bride was born in Mombasa and received most of her education at the Girls' School near Nairobi.

MRS. FRANCES PHILPOTT, wife of a Scots missionary at Mambum, some 40 miles north of Nairobi, was threatened last week by three Africans armed with bush-knives. Being in her kitchen at the time, she threw boiling cabbage in their faces. As the men ran off they met her husband, the Rev. David Philpott, on the veranda of the bungalow, slashed at him, and cut him about the arms, but not seriously. Mrs. Philpott escaped unharmed.

### Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who are outward-bound in the M.V. WARKWICK CASTLE include:

Mombasa — Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Esterson, Mr. & Mrs. M. & Mrs. I. Coltart, Dr. A. Connolly, the Rev. & Mrs. F. A. Cripps, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gillian, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hargreaves, Mr. & Mrs. H. Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Henderson, Mr. J. W. Jeffrey, Mr. D. A. Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Knaggs, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Luckhurst, Mr. & Mrs. I. A. Mitchell, Dr. & Mrs. O'Leary, Mr. & Mrs. E. O'Leary, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. E. Price, Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. M. C. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. R. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. W. Wilson.

Dar es Salaam — Mr. I. G. Davies, Mr. B. F. Hyde, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Maxwell, and the Rev. M. McCann.

PASSENGERS FOR BETRA in the M.V. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday on the Cape, include:

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Beck, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. S. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Dove, Mr. & Mrs. P. Gibson, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. G. McNeil, and Mr. & Mrs. L. H. School.

## New Archbishop of Central Africa

### The Most Rev. James Hughes

THE MOST REV. JAMES HUGHES, who has been elected the second Archbishop of Central Africa, in succession to the Most Rev. Edward Pagan, who recently retired, and been Bishop of Matabeleland since 1955, is the subject of a sketch of his career and character in the *South African Times* writes:

Bishop Hughes — who is affectionately known as 'Jimmy' — has a reputation for being tough. He is a straightforward man whose journeyings have brought with them a wide knowledge of the Anglican Communion.

The subject of Leeds University and Mirfield, he spent seven years at Leicesters before accepting his first incumbency, St. George's, Edgbaston.

His first period of missionary work came in 1930, when he was appointed rector and incumbent of St. George's Cathedral, Georgetown. Seven years later he was made dean of the cathedral, and took a strong line on the subject of reform in British Church, particularly in the sphere of housing.

Elevation to the episcopal bench of the province came in 1942, when he was consecrated Bishop of Durban, Natal, and his stay there short. During 1945, at the request of the new Archbishop of the West Indies, Bishop Hughes moved to Barbados in order to meet a difficult situation that had arisen there.

The church in Barbados is known as the first established Church in the Anglican Communion. There was a proposal on foot that it should be dis-established. After the Bishop had been elected at a meeting of the Barbadian synod, the clergy passed the matter of establishment to a majority of a third of the members of the assembly. The measure, Bishop Hughes found the implementation of State influence so irksome and frustrating that he eventually resigned. There was much sorrow among his faithful clergy and people, for he had always been their champion.

This was not a new thing. James Hughes had come from an East Ham parish. He had fought at a soldier in the infantry during the first world war. Contemporaries at Leeds remember him as president of the Union, a loud speaker, fearless and a show in his exposition of the cause of the oppressed and the under-dog.

When the Bishop returned home he went to the diocese of Birmingham as vicar of St. George's, Edgbaston, and there, too, much rejoicing among the faithful Catholic remnant in that diocese when Dr. Barnes invited his new arrival to become Assistant Bishop of Birmingham. This proved to be a fruitful and happy arrangement.

## Indian Cricketers

AN INDIAN CRICKET TEAM, the first to visit East Africa, is due in Nairobi on Tuesday for a 50-day tour of the territories. The players, who include seven Test regulars, are Mustaq Ali (captain), M. K. Muneer, N. S. Tamhani, Kirpal Singh, N. J. Contractor, N. Patel, Nyalchand Shah, R. B. Kenhy, M. S. Hardkar, M. Gopodé, S. K. Kothari, and H. D. Anrolwalla. Mr. B. G. Patel is the secretary-manager. The team has been invited by the Kathiawar Sports Club, which will finance the tour, which is expected to cost about £7,500. Mr. D. W. Dawson, captain of the Kenya Kongoni, and Mr. J. S. Karmali, of the Asian Sports Association in Kenya, are helping to administer the one matches of the tour. The team will play as the Sunder Cricket Club, the M.C.C. of India. It flies home on October 2.

## Last Birthday Visitors

THE LAST TWO RHODESIANS to visit this country under the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund arrived in London last week. They are Anne Lovemore, 20, and Bridget Fitzwilliam, 22, both Salisbury schoolteachers. Miss Lovemore is the grand-daughter of the oldest Rhodesian, Mrs. Jessie Lovemore, who is 83, and the great-granddaughter of the pioneer missionary, the Rev. C. B. Helm, who went out to Rhodesia in 1875 and was a signatory to the Rudd Concession. The Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund, formed in 1947 by the present Elizabeth, has been used for exchange visits by young people from Rhodesia and Britain. It was formed last year.

## Obituary

### Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P. Socialist Friend of the Federation

MR. RICHARD RAPIER STOKES, Labour M.P. for Ipswich since 1938, died suddenly in London at the week-end at the age of 60.

He had visited East and Central Africa, and was one of the Socialists in the House of Commons who disagreed with his party over its opposition to the plan for federation of the Rhodesias and Nataland. He did not speak or vote against the party line, as did Mr. Stanley Evans, but in private talks he made no secret of his support for the Government's policy.

He was a blunt, forceful man of independent mind, who had declined to toe the line on other issues and had been called to count more than once. That made little if any impression upon him, and he remained popular in the party, as with a much wider circle, for his friendliness and generosity knew no narrow bounds.

The son of a barrister, he was educated at Downing and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he played Rugby football for the University. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served in the Royal Artillery, winning the Military Cross and bar and the Croix de Guerre. He was demobilized as a major. Later he became chairman and managing director of Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd. and when rearmament started in the late thirties he offered to make tanks and shells for the Government at cost price.

In 30-51 he was Minister of Works, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Materials. For a time recently he took charge of defence in the Labour "Shadow Cabinet". He seemed, however, to be increasingly out of sympathy with his party, especially in regard to inflation, nationalization, and Common wealth questions. He considered the European elements in the Rhodesias and East Africa essential to the well-being of the territories, and insisted that their future depended upon multi-racial and civilized government.

LIEUT. COLONEL ARTHUR FREDERICK WINWOOD COSSAGE, M.C., of Dismore, Naivasha, Kenya, who has died while on leave in this country, was for a short period in 1950 acting member of the Legislative Council for the Rift Valley constituency. He served in East Africa during the last war. For some years he had been a member of Naivasha District Council.

MR. LOUIS GRANGER, who died recently in Belingwe at the age of 82, had lived in Southern Rhodesia for more than half a century. He and his late brother started the Bulawayo business now known as Black and Co., Ltd. Forty years ago he began prospecting and mining in the Belingwe district, where he afterwards turned to farming and ranching.

MR. LOUIS FREDERICK VON BIBRAN, a Rhodesian pioneer, has died in Hartley, aged 70. He left England in 1896, reached Bulawayo a few months later, and joined the B.S.A. Police. After serving in the South African War he joined the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia, from which he retired in 1937.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS has died at his farm near Oddi, Southern Rhodesia, aged 86. He went to Africa from India for the South African War. After being called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, he practised for many years as an advocate in the Southern Rhodesian High Court.

MR. E. W. Ives, for 30 years advertising manager of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., until his retirement in 1955, has died in this country, aged 61. He served in France throughout the 1914-18 war.

### Mr. George Kinnear Doyen of Kenya Journalists

MR. GEORGE KINNEAR, C.B.E., who died in Nairobi last week at the age of 63, left the *Dumfries Journal* early in the 1914-18 war to join the Army, which sent him to East Africa. The result was that after demobilization he joined the Nairobi *Leader*, which was absorbed three years later by the *East African Standard*, of which he soon became editor.

When he retired from that post last year he had occupied the editorial chair for 32 years (except for a brief and strange interlude in 1972 when the Government of Kenya seconded one of its senior officials, Mr. G. R. (afterwards Sir George) Sandhu, as editor; that remarkable experiment was not a success and did not last long).

During the last war Kinnear was a war correspondent with the East African forces in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Italy, and Burma. For that work he was made O.B.E. in 1946 and in this year he was promoted to C.B.E. as local correspondent of *The Times* for many years he was largely responsible for the *Review of East Africa*, which was presented through the paper to a wide public.

Kinnear was a hard worker and a man whose discretion and disinterestedness were trusted by many of Kenya's official and non-official leaders over a long period. His part, as he saw it, was to reflect informed opinion rather than lead it; his leading articles were consequently explanatory, and not often critical. In private, however, he frequently commented more freely, for though essentially modest, he felt strongly on various aspects of affairs.

He is survived by his wife and a son who is in the Civil Service in Kenya.



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### Federal Defence Force Equipment Share to be Increased by 1962

ONE-HALF of Federal Defence Force equipment is made by the Chief of the General Staff, Major-General S. Clarke, and the Secretary for Defence, Mr. T. G. Gifford, in their annual report. They hoped that every unit in the Regular and Territorial Forces will have full serviceable equipment by January, 1962, and that there will be adequate reserve holdings to ensure continued efficiency.

Equipment strength for the regular force last year was 75 per cent authorized. British army officers on secondment in the F.D.F. are intended to fill all officer vacancies. Personnel commuted from Sandhurst or from the ranks to the Staff Corps.

The Chief of Air Staff, Air Commodore E. V. S. Ticklin, reported that 1956 was a year of consolidation for the F.R.A.F. Considerable progress was made towards achieving continuous operations, readiness, and standards of training reached higher levels than ever before. When power shortages was again a serious handicap despite efforts to improve the position by selective recruitment. During the year the transport fleet flew 458,000 miles and carried more than 5,000 passengers.

### Imperial Defence College Visitors

A PARTY OF 15 OFFICERS from the Imperial Defence College left London Airport last week for East, Central, South and West Africa. They will be in East Africa from August 2 to 8, in the Federation, until August 22, and are due back in London on September 3, after calls in Ghana and Gibraltar.

The members are Major-General R. W. McLean, directing staff; Lieut. Colonel M. C. K. Hatford, and officer to directing staff; Capt. J. B. Frewen, Royal Navy; Brigadier P. H. Bancroft, and Brigadier J. K. Sheppard, British Army; Group Captain W. E. Coles, Air Commodore C. L. Jones, and Group Captain C. H. Harris, Royal Air Force; Major G. Griffiths, V.M. Treasury; Colonel T. E. St. Johnston, Chief Constable of Lancashire; Dr. A. G. Fauch, Ministry of Supply; Brigadier F. J. Fleury, and Colonel G. S. Spencer, Canadian Army; and Colonel William E. Coleman, U.S. Air Force.

### Brotherly Service

THREE BROTHERS, the sons of Mr. H. M. Gardner, who retired in 1945 as Conservator of Forests in Kenya after more than 30 years' service, will soon all be stationed in the Coast Province. Mr. C. A. Gardner is district officer at Wundanyi, the headquarters of the Teta District; Mr. J. A. Gardner, also a district officer, will take over the duties of Municipal African Affairs Officer in Mombasa when Mr. R. S. Winsor goes on leave in a few weeks; and Mr. T. A. M. Gardner is regional forest officer.

### Communists at I.L.O. Conference

COMMUNISTS WERE BUSY at the recent International Labour Conference in Geneva, 74 of the 900 delegates and observers coming from Iron Curtain countries. The current newsletter of the Overseas Employers' Federation whose director, Mr. E. A. Hyde Clarke, attended the meeting, says that the Communist representatives lost no opportunity, whether from the rostrum or in the lobbies, to extend their patronage to the younger and smaller member States of Africa and the Near East, to ingratiate themselves into the workers' groups, and to spread mischievous propaganda. Western influence on the governing body of the I.L.O. has been weakened, for Czechoslovakia has now gained a seat as have Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

### Southern Africa Settlement

IN THE YEAR TO JUNE 30 the Southern Africa Settlement Association sent 1,568 settlers to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, compared with 1,571 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The association's services in this connection are being further developed. The chairman, Mr. E. W. Hurrell, O.C., was in the PRETORIA CASTLE today for a visit to Union and the Rhodesias. He is due back in London at the end of next month.

### Sovereign's Parade

THE FEDERAL MILITARY and Air Liaison officers attended the Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, last week. These were the Federal cadets on the parade, which was taken by the Princess Royal. None were commissioned, however, as the next five do not pass out until December.

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### Africans and Wild Life

#### Attracting them to National Parks

Mr. K. M. Bere, director of the Uganda National Park, discusses in the current issue of the Journal of the Fauna Preservation Society his plan to attract parties of Africans to visit the national parks.

The African of today, he writes, is habitually ignorant of the wild life which is perhaps the most priceless heritage of his country. His support for a policy of national parks can therefore be expected only if he knows and appreciates them. Mr. Bere

"I have had a large variety of parties using the camp—primary school, secondary schools, Makerere graduates, parties of schoolmasters, co-operative societies, county and district councils, chiefs' training camps from Nsamizi (Local Government Training Centre), welfare clubs and boy scouts. As a rule, they have also parties of Asian and European. The parties have come from practically all parts of the country and few, if any, have gone away

#### Cries of Enlightenment

"I can only educate directly the whole population, but can produce widely spread cells of enlightenment using indirect methods to reach the majority which cannot hear about the park and the enjoyment that it can give to those who visit it. They themselves should warn others. It is a turn of itself perfect, the hope one has for the future of the parks.

"These parties come for anything from a few hours to the day, with two or three days as perhaps the best. They visit various parts of the park, have picnics in the bush, and are encouraged to study mammals near the Kikorongo and to take a long escorted ride walk in the crater area. This is good for the land and helps to develop an appreciation for wild country as well as for birds and beasts.

"I always include one talk on the national parks, usually near the end of the stay, when the audience is likely

to be most receptive, and sometimes also another on some natural history subject such as birds, giving plenty of opportunity for questions, and finally, thereby producing the opportunity for important discussion on such problems as disease control, grazing, and the balance of nature. This is often a better approach than a set lecture, provided one is willing to answer each inquiry carefully and fully. The three main points to be summarized are as follows:—

- (1) That a national park is created for the benefit, enjoyment and education of the people of the country.
- (2) That the park exists before it is too late, of the wild life of the country, for the benefit of the present and future generations is not only a right but a public duty.

#### Natural Asset

"National parks are an important economic asset through their tourism industry. They do not enhance the prestige of the eyes of the world. The parks are practically the only source of tourist attraction in the country and overseas visitors would not come to Uganda unless they had seen the parks. As visitors to the parks save other parts of the country and the melting of the life of the people during their travels, they are instrumental in gaining an enlightened and sympathetic world opinion in regard to the country's other problems.

"The last point which has fairly of even less previously understood is that of the extremely high receipts. There are only a few of its very small beginning is being made and assisting in the building up of a public opinion which is less insensitive of animals—favoured by the parks."

"The director's ambition is to take a small teaching inventory in the Queen Elizabeth Park, working in cooperation with an Outward Bound training centre on the Ruwenzori, courses at a model, but not yet built, in the park and a part on the mountains so that the pupils could learn something about nature and develop a sense of leadership, initiative, and responsibility.

• All Ministers are equal. No Minister is more equal than the Minister without Portfolio. Mr. J. M. Gurnah, Chief Secretary, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

## MAMBANDA

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Parliament

Federal Franchise Proposals  
Action of African Affairs Board

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was asked in Parliament last week what official advice he had given the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland legislatures on the published Federal Franchise proposals.

The Minister replied that he had given no advice, but as he had told the House last week, the territorial Governments were aware that their opinion was seen in the passage of a resolution by each of the Legislative Councils that they did not object to the introduction of the Federal Constitution.

MR. FEMERLIN asked the Minister whether he was aware that the African Affairs Board had announced the franchise proposals and that many Europeans in the Federal territories had also opposed them.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "You are once again wrong in detail, and a very important detail. The Bill was carried by the two-thirds majority which is necessary in order to secure an amendment of the Constitution. The African Affairs Board reported to the Assembly that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is a 'differentiating Measure'. Since then, the Assembly has passed the Bill. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has not received any information in that the Board has requested the Speaker of the Federal Parliament to ask the sitting Governor-General of the Federation to refer the Bill for Her Majesty's pleasure on the grounds that it is a differentiating Measure. If such a request is made, the sitting Governor-General of the Federation will transmit it to Her Majesty."

MR. J. GIFFITHS: "This will be the first time since the Federal Constitution came into operation when the African Affairs Board has certified a Measure as being differentiating. If it reports it in the constitutional way, it will come to the Secretary of State. I ask you whether in view of the fact that this is an important issue and that this is the first time it has arisen, you will give an assurance that the Government will not make up their minds on a final decision about this matter until Parliament resumes in the Autumn?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is a perfectly proper question which we might ask. Gentlemen, I asked if it is speculative, in the sense that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has not received any official information that the Board has asked the Speaker of the Federal Parliament to ask the sitting Governor-General to refer the Bill. If he does so, it will come to me, but to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and if my noble friend recommended to Her Majesty that Her Majesty should give assent to the Bill, an Order in Council would be necessary. This Order in Council would have to lie on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament for 40 sitting days."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Is it not possible that the proposals, the Europeans will not only have their own European Members, but will also elect the African Members? Is the Minister aware that it has been widely stated in the Federation that when Sir Roy Welensky came here, the Government gave his assent and consent to those proposals? Will you therefore care to deny or to confirm that because of the great misunderstanding in the Federation about the structure suggested in the proposals?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Everyone who qualifies is entitled to vote under the proposals as put forward by Mr. Greenfield on either the A or B roll. Mr. Greenfield has also said in the Federal Parliament in the last two or three days that they would be prepared to consider a constitutional Amendment to reduce the qualification from 50 to £20 a year, which would have a considerable effect on the number of Africans enfranchised."

Civil Service Strength

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that there were 1,175 sea civil servants in Northern Rhodesia, 716 in Nyasaland, 161 in Somaliland, 2,279 in Tanganyika, 1,353 in Uganda, 136 in Zanzibar, 3,347 in Kenya, and 140 on secondment to the Federation.

Political Situation in Nyasaland

MR. FEMERLIN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a statement on the present political situation in Nyasaland, "affected" in the expulsion of two African members of the Federal Parliament from the African National Congress.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied: "The dissension within Congress ranks reflects no change in the political situation in Nyasaland."  
MR. J. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that the political situation has changed, largely due to the action of the right-horned element, which has been coming as the actions of several leaders. Is it not a fact that since the visit of Sir Roy Welensky to London, and the recent acceptance by the Colonial Secretary of his views, the Federation has been expelling from their party because they went to Salisbury and accepted Federation until 1963?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "You cannot get away with that. The only thing which this question reflects is dissension within the ranks of the Nyasaland Congress, and that you will accept I have enough to answer for with regard to the internal affairs of the Nyasaland Congress of taking any responsibility for them."

MR. S. CALLAGHAN: "Would it be fair to put it to the Colonial Secretary that the dissension in the African National Congress in Nyasaland is purely one of tactics to be used in opposing Federation and does not reflect any agreement on the part of anybody in the African National Congress that Federation should continue?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I hope that there are members of Congress who will follow the advice of Lord Attlee when he said, in this House, that if Federation became a Labour Party of Great Britain, you would do your best to get it passed."

MR. GREENFIELD: "In view of the fact that the Government in Nyasaland by the Africans against Federation, is the Government of the day, is it urgent attention to a much more 'real' consideration of Nyasaland itself?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "When I was in Nyasaland last year, recently I discussed with the Governor and with other leading people in the Colony what might be done in that field. I await the recommendations which will come in due course. I share the right Hon. Gentleman's desire that the constituent parts of the Federation should move in a constitutional and sensible manner."

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manner towards greater responsibility within the framework of the Federation as a whole."

### Land Tenure in N. Rhodesia

Replying to MR. JAMES JOHNSON, the Colonial Secretary said that the Northern Rhodesian Government were considering the facilitation of African leasehold tenure in African townships and municipal areas. Apart from that, it recently established a committee to investigate land tenure in urban and peri-urban areas, with particular reference to the need to encourage capital investment and other developments.

MR. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that the Northern Rhodesian Government have had a Bill on the stocks for the last six months and that Africans have tried to buy land, arrange mortgages, and be given some security in their holdings in the townships? I have sold out there and they were held up by the dilatoriness of the Colonial Secretary."

MR. LENNOR-BOYD: "I am trying to alter a situation which was tolerated throughout the whole tenure of office of the late Socialist Government. I am doing my best. I have had nothing but trouble from the Northern Rhodesian Government for the past year which we are tackling and quite difficult problem."

### Uganda Special Branch

MR. LENNOR-BOYD stated that the special Branch in Uganda was a branch of the Police Force charged with investigation of matters which might affect law and order and the security of the Protectorate. It was not customary to disclose the size or expenditure of such branches.

MR. J. STEVENSON (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that the activities of this branch have become very near to a complete farce? In view of the improvement in the political situation in Uganda and the need to increase expenditure on some of the other departments in Uganda, has not the time arrived for a review to be made of this expenditure?"

MR. LENNOR-BOYD: "I am sure that the Government and the Protectorate Government, whose responsibility this is, will notice your suggestion for alternative use of this money, but I cannot accept it myself."

### Maize and Wheat Production

MR. LENNOR-BOYD stated that the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Department were investigating alternative African cash crops. Groundnut production in the Eastern Province, for example, had been raised to an estimated 7,000 tons in 1957, compared with 500 tons in 1952. Soya beans, grown experimentally in the main maize area, had been reported on satisfactorily by exporters, and attention was being given to the development of livestock production in African areas, including poultry, but it was likely to take a long time to develop any large outlet for surplus maize in that way.

### Colonial Coach Service

MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.) asked what assurance had been given to B.O.A.C. about the restriction of rights to private companies to operate T.M.A. services in parallel with the corporation's services.

MR. HAROLD WATKINSON, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: "I have assured the corporation that it is not my intention to extend these rights to any new routes on which colonial coach services are not at present operating."

### African Labour

MR. LENNOR-BOYD said that 9,246 Nyasaland Africans were recruited for work in Southern Rhodesia and 5,088 for South Africa during the first six months of this year. Last year's figures were 11,039 and 14,980 respectively. No African labour was recruited for Northern Rhodesia. The Minister added that there was no evidence of a connection between migrant labour and the matrilineal system in Nyasaland.

### Uganda Students in Britain

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, stated that 80 Uganda students studied at universities in the U.K. during the past academic year; 49 were financed by the Uganda Government or local authorities, and two by H.M.G.

### Seychelles Elections

BY THE ELECTIONS in the Seychelles the four retiring members of the Legislative Council have been re-elected, two of them, Dr. Hilda Delhomme and Mr. H. Savy, unopposed. In the Central Mahé constituency Major E. de Coullhaç Mazerel beat Mr. Maurice Michaud, president of the Planters' Association, by a very large majority. In South Mahé, the retiring member, Mr. Henri Contier, easily beat Mr. Maxime Jameau.

## News Items in Brief

Johnston Air Lines are to start regular services to the West Coast of Africa. A new branch of the League of Empire Loyalists have been established in Kenya.

Over 200 Southern Rhodesians and producers are on strike; higher minimum wages are demanded.

African poll taxes to be raised in Nyasaland next year from £1.00 to £1.10, except on Likoma and Chizwa islands. In Nyasaland last year there were 233 European and 555 African births. European deaths numbered 39 and African 35.

Two squatters in Cameroons yet members may be accepted into the Air Force of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A British Britannia aircraft reached Entebbe, last Friday after flying 2,000 miles non-stop from Filton, Bristol, in just 10 hours.

The East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has given £50 towards the building of Kibiti Social Club, believed to be the first African club in the district.

Many African pupils attending literacy classes in the Kitui district of Kenya have shown eagerness to learn English as a second language in preference to Swahili. At the beginning of September the Victoria League Students' Union will be restricted to women students from Commonwealth countries, regardless of colour or creed.

Two young Africans who attended the industrial supervisory course at the Jeanes School in Kenya declared unambiguously that it has been an outstanding success.

Northern Rhodesia House Cricket Club have defeated Bradbury Williamson C.C. at Raynes Park, Mr. D. Napier (Rhodesia) took six wickets for 33 runs, one of the best performances in the club's history.

Northern Rhodesia's revenue for the year ended June 30, 1956, amounted to £17,194,224, compared with an estimate of £14,021,493. Expenditure exceeded the estimate of £13,938,268, by £2,715,954.

Gov. Elwes, built in 1896-7 by a prospecting party sent out by Rhodesia Concessions Ltd., to examine country to the west of the Zambezi, is in Northern Rhodesia and has been declared a national monument.

Northern Rhodesia's contingent of Scouts visiting this country consists of 43 Europeans and 12 Africans. Before they went to Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, for the jamboree they were the guests of the Scouts of Dunstable.

Without irrigation an African farmer in the Webere district of Kenya would need 2½ acres for the subsistence of himself and his family; with irrigation the same area would feed four families and produce a cash income. Mr. H. C. F. White, D.C., Embu, said recently.

More British Council scholarships — 50 in the first year, rising to 100 four years hence — are to be established to enable more additional key students from overseas to come to Great Britain for training in teaching English. Uganda is one of seven Commonwealth countries in which the work of the council is to be expanded.

### New Medical Centre in Kenya

WORK IS EXPECTED TO START next year on a new medical research centre and hospital in Nairobi, for which an American body, the African Research Foundation, formed as a result of a visit to the U.S.A. by Mr. Michael Wood, a Nairobi surgeon, intends to raise more than £500,000. Further support has been promised from Great Britain. The first step will be the building of a hospital for reconstructive and accident surgery and a radio therapy unit for cancer patients. The centre will treat patients of all races.

### Somali Peacemakers

A DELEGATION from the National United Front in the Somali Land Protectorate has succeeded in establishing a peaceful settlement between the Sultan of the Habo Awal Jibla ABBE and the Gadooshi rebbans. Ten tribal and religious leaders from each tribe swore to keep the peace and to promote better understanding between the two tribes.

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## Uganda's Claim for Nile Water

A SURVEY of Uganda's water resources which will form the basis of the Protectorate's case for a greater share of the Nile waters has shown that more than 100,000 acres of land could be irrigated. Full development would require 27,000 cubic metres of irrigation water annually. The two crops especially suited to irrigation are sugar cane and paddy rice. In some areas high-grade cotton might justify the cost of irrigation. Of the total value of food imports in 1954, amounting to a little over £13m., rice accounted for £27,000 and sugar for £430,000. Irrigation might increase Uganda's annual production of sugar from 50,000 to 130,000 tons. There are more than 27,000 acres of swamps suitable for reclamation.

## Trade with France

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE and the Federation has trebled since a French commercial attaché's office was opened in Salisbury three years ago, said M. P. Sarrailh, the attaché, who has been recalled to Paris. France now exports annually about £1m. worth of steel, wines, spirits, cars, and textile and other goods, and in return buys Rhodesian copper, cobalt, tin, and chrome. The new attaché is M. A. J. Hulhor, who was previously stationed in Berlin.

## Exports from Rhodesia

THE TRADE MISSION from the Federation which recently visited East Africa suggested that the territories should buy at competitive prices from the Federation. The list sets for the home and motor-cars, car batteries, car springs, electric irons, kettles, and stoves, steel sinks, sewing machines, water-heaters, light metal manufactures, ball-point pens, wood preservatives, plywood, building materials, and costume jewellery.

## Standard Bank

MR EDMUND HALL PITCH, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., whose statement appears in full on other pages, told the annual general meeting in London last week that the scheme of arrangement providing for the cancellation of uncalled liability in respect of the partly-paid shares and the issue of fully-paid shares to the holders of old shares had been sanctioned by the High Court and took effect from July 26. The bank was established 95 years ago with a capital of £2m., of which 25 per cent was paid up. The authorized capital is now £17m., of which £9,160,000 is paid up, and there is a reserve fund of £6,690,000. The capital structure has now been simplified, all the shares being of one class and fully paid.

## Industrial Development

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH BRANCH of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been strengthened. Mr. R. Rushmere, lately Trade Commissioner in London, is now Assistant Secretary in charge of the branch; Mr. S. Gold, formerly a professional cost accountant in Britain, has joined as cost investigator; Mr. A. Jay, lately of the Customs Department, will work on applications for tariff assistance, and Mr. D. P. Ransome has assumed duties as industrial investigator. He is a past president of the British Institution of Agricultural Engineers and has been a Member of the council of the British Standards Institution.

## Federal Towns

AN INTERESTING BOOKLET by this name, published by the Federal Government, gives up-to-date and comprehensive information on all the urban centres in the Federation. There are details of land available for purchase, valuations, rates, electricity and water tariffs, and sporting, cultural and other facilities.

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### Tractor Work for Africans in Uganda

G. M. ... Director of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda, comments in his latest annual report that if present agricultural knowledge were generally applied by the Africans in the protectorate a substantial improvement in production and general well-being would result.

However, progress is being made. One African in Acholi purchased his own tractor and ancillary equipment during the year and a second farmer was preparing to follow suit. In Lango a group of African farmers is operating a tractor with a mounted plough in Buganda.

A considerable number of privately owned tractors, but difficulty was experienced by the owners in paying for spares and maintenance, and the time spent in running orders was small.

For the tractor hire centres were operated in Buganda and single centres in Toro, Bunyoro, Acholi, Lango, and Busoga. The greatest demand continues to be for initial cultivation. In accordance with the policy of equating hire rates with operating costs, charges were increased to 50s. per acre in Acholi and Lango for first and second ploughings, and no contracts were awarded for areas of less than 10 acres.

### Employment in the Federation

EUROPEANS IN EMPLOYMENT in Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year numbered 100,412, compared with 91,017 in the previous year figures issued by the Central African Statistical Office show 68,886 in Southern Rhodesia, 727,86 in Northern Rhodesia, and 3,740 in Nyasaland. The average earnings were all above the £1,000 mark. Northern Rhodesia ranking first with £1,578 if mine employees are included, and still taking first place with £1,068 if mining employees are excluded. Nyasaland came very close, with an average of £1,067, and the Southern Rhodesia figure was £1,029. Government servants, including those of local government bodies, were paid a total of £20,600,000, followed by those in the mining industry £20,300,000, people engaged in wholesale and retail trade £16,800,000, in manufacturing £13,400,000, in transport £13,200,000, and in building and construction £8,800,000. The figure for agriculture was £4,100,000 for finance £2,800,000, and for local government £2,000,000. The grand total was just over £200,000,000, an increase of about 2 1/2% over the total for the previous year.

### Premier Woodworking

PREMIER WOODWORKING (RHODESIA) LTD. earned a profit of £47,971 for the year ended March 31, compared with £55,000 in the previous year. £10,000 is reserved, £17,000 is provided for income tax, and 5% dividend requires £15,000, leaving £11,971 carried forward of £1,824 against £4,653 brought in. The issued capital consists of £200,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. Fixed assets appear at £181,700, current assets at £306,804, and current liabilities at £108,780.

### Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London 12,994 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 30.024d. per lb., compared with 11,265 packages averaging 3s. 11 1/2d. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date amount to 236,758 packages averaging 3s. 20 1/2d., against 214,206 packages averaging 3s. 0.96d. in the same period last year. The highest price reached last week was 3s. 6d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Great Universal Stores, Ltd., has agreed to acquire the whole of the issued ordinary capital of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Ltd., on the basis of the ordinary shares of G.U.S. for every five shares of Whiteaway Laidlaw, the Board of G.U.S. proposing to recommend acceptance of the offer if consigned on 20th September by September 10.

Results of the Salisbury tobacco auctions for July 20-22, 2012 week of the sales, were as follows: 102,057,399 lb. of fire-cured tobacco for £17,332,359, an average of 47.7d. per lb. for July 18, the U.K. market, 1,361,624.46 (56.57%), Australia, 6,056,335 lb. (6.62%), local markets, 5,491,068 lb. (5.73%), and other markets, 20,902,340 (3.21%).

After 19 years the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia has been succeeded by the newly-formed Commercial and Industrial Association of Northern Rhodesia, the territorial branch of the new Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Kitwe has broken all records for building plans passed in the first six months of the year. It was ahead of any other Copperbelt town with a total excluding the municipalities of £2,431,669. Kitwe came second with £1,835,414. The total value for the Copperbelt for the half-year topped the £5m. mark.

The Uganda Electricity Board generated more than 400 m. units of electricity in June, compared with 373 m. in the month last year. In the first six months of 1957, the generation has been rather more than 70% in excess, an increase 58% above the comparable figure for last year.

Sprayed plots yielded nearly three times the crop from unsprayed plots in experiments to control Lygus on cotton in the Teso area of Uganda. Spraying costs less than £10 per acre, while the income from sprayed plots has been 3 1/2% per acre higher.

Filter tip cigarette-making equipment sent from London to Southern Rhodesia by the "Africa" service of Huntingdon Air Transport, Ltd., was in production in Salisbury within four days of leaving the factory of the Lonsdale Works.

Mr. James Littlewood, chairman of the Council of the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, told the annual general meeting in Manchester that the crop in the Lake Province of Tanganyika would be a record for the fourth year in succession.

The International Tea Committee has published a bulletin of statistics which states that Kenya, Uganda and Cameroun Territory exported last year 27,200 m. lb., 2,300 m. lb., and 7 m. lb. of tea respectively.

American cars assembled in South Africa are to be exported to East Africa. That decision raised the possibility of the export of British cars assembled in the Union, a policy which would save freight charges.

Kenya Productions, Ltd., a subsidiary of Gross-Krasne Inc., Hollywood, has been formed in Nairobi to make, write and star two television serials in the Colony at a cost of about £300,000.

Sociedade Hidroelctrica do Revue, a Portuguese company producing hydro-electric power from the Revue River in Mozambique, began to supply electricity to Southern Rhodesia on Friday.

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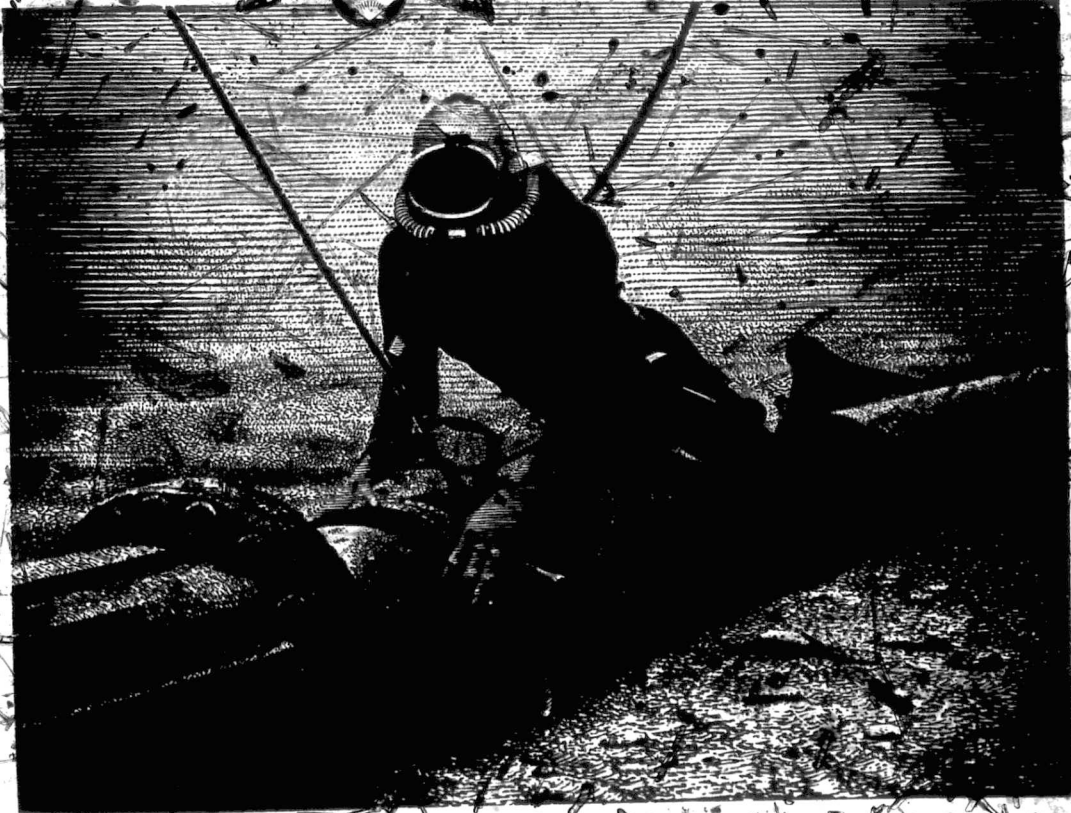
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Mining

Copperbelt Strike Cost £1.5m. Committee of Inquiry Next Month

THE COST OF THE MINING STRIKES of the latest strike on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has been estimated at about £1.5m. A commission of inquiry into the dispute is to sit in Witwatersrand in the middle of September. The Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers Union will both be represented on the committee.

Work on the mines was resumed on Thursday morning last week. Some workers on key jobs had returned on the previous day in order to facilitate general resumption of operations when all the day-labourers returned.

When announcing that the Government had decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to report on the dispute, Mr. Hone, the Minister of Mines, said that the consequences of the dispute had become a threat to the national interests. He said some of the original limits of disagreement had been broken. Mr. Hone said that the Government had been sent to the Copperbelt as mediators by the European trade union insisting that the rock-breakers should be paid for the time during which they refused to work. He said that the companies replied they wanted the best possible terms of redress for the inquiry, but the union urged that it should deal only with the latest dispute.

The African Mineworkers Union has sent to the International Federation a protest against the "unfair" actions of the companies "paying off Africans on a subsistence allowance of 2s. 2d. daily when they were not concerned in the dispute." The African union has asked the Chamber of Mines to consider an increase in the allowance.

Mr. Hone said that the Government had decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to report on the dispute and that the Government would not intervene in the dispute and that the Government would not intervene in the dispute and that the Government would not intervene in the dispute.

A report of inquiry is appropriate when strict legal issues have to be considered, but in this case the wider aspects and effects of the dispute must in the Government's view be fully investigated. For these reasons the Government considers that the situation calls for the appointment of a commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, and the Governor, after taking the advice of his Executive Council, has decided to appoint a commission of inquiry with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into the circumstances which led to the cessation of work by the rock-breakers employed by the copper mining companies which occurred on Saturday, July 20, 1957; the feasibility and consequences of adopting or altering the working hours of rock-breakers so as to allow them to cease work by 1 p.m. on Saturdays; the action taken by those involved in the dispute after the end of consultations proceeding on July 18, and whether such action has infringed any existing agreements or is not in conformity with the procedure laid down for the settlement of trade disputes by the law of Northern Rhodesia; the particular circumstances obtaining in Northern Rhodesia in relation to the provisions contained in the laws of Northern Rhodesia or in the agreements between employers and employees organizations in the mining industry for the avoidance and prompt settlement of trade disputes; and to make recommendations.

Rhodesian Gold

MINING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA GOLD INDUSTRY is assisted soon it will be the top, according to Mr. A. E. Elliott, president of the Rhodesian Mining Federation (which has now merged with the Chamber of Mines). Addressing its recent congress in Gwelo, he said: "If it should be thought that gold production is now from currently producing mines the availability is now left for future elimination of it. It is possible in your mines can this low-grade ore ever be available again. The high price may rise," Mr. C. J. Hatty, Mining Commissioner, referred to the changing character of the industry and the search for radioactive minerals, which, he thought would compensate small workers for their loss on gold mining. There are now only 51 small workings, compared with 68 in 1936.

Bid for Rhocor

THOMAS BARLOW AND SONS, LTD. of Johannesburg, who with a wholly-owned subsidiary hold 1,429,860 of the 3,200,000 shares of Rhocor, give notice that they intend to offer one of their 5% ordinary shares for every three Rhocor shares, provided the holders of the ordinary shares who accept the offer and whose holdings are a multiple of three offer the odd ordinary shares held by them. Thomas Barlow & Sons at 1s. 6d. per share.

Rhodesian Output

NORTHERN RHODESIA MINING OUTPUT during the first five months of this year, according to figures of £2,793,542 compared with a similar period of £2,793,542 of last year, when the price of copper was much higher. Production for May was valued at £10m. compared with £14m. in May, 1956. Zinc production for the five months totalled 11,850 tons worth £1,454,000.

MAGNOLIA COPPER MINES AND MINERALS, LTD. has decided to install additional plant at the plant mine in Northern Rhodesia. This should raise production of concentrates to about 500 tons a month exclusive of any additional concentrates coming available from the plant of operations at Murchison and Kolobane mines. Operational plans have not been affected by recent labour troubles.

Zambia Exploring

ZAMBIA EXPLORING LTD. reports a net profit for the year to March 31st of £25,443 (£28,114). The dividend (on increased capital) has been raised from 17½% to 20%, and there is one-for-one rights offer. Current assets amount to £1,108,822 and current liabilities £108,822. At the annual meeting in London on July 1st an increase of the capital to £2m. will be proposed.

Price of Copper

THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE marked the price of copper by more than £3 per ton to £113 15s last week as well as it is known that the strike in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia had ended. That was the lowest closing price of any day since trading in the metal was resumed in August, 1953.

Diamond Sales

NET SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization in the June quarter were valued at £19,949,451, of which £14,467,427 was for gem stones. Sales for the first half of this year realized £7,691,465, of which £5,439,951 was for gems, compared with £36,062,877 and £27,980,095 for gems in the first half of 1956.

Geology of Tanganyika

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TANGANYIKA has published "The Geology of Part of the Eastern Province of Tanganyika" (Spence 5s.).

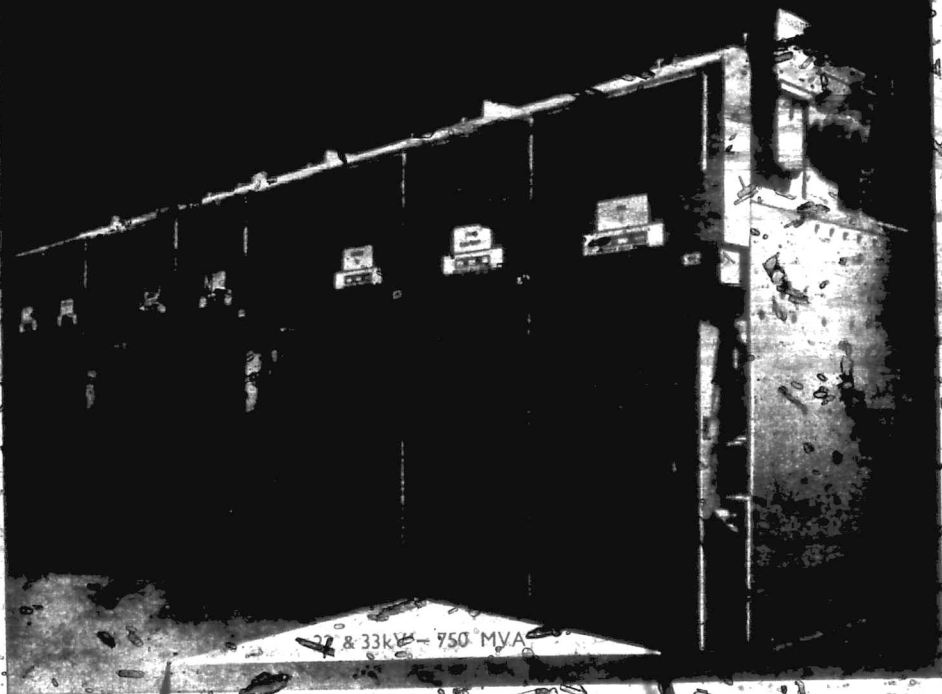
Several new species of pyrochlore have been discovered in Masailand, bringing the total to four. Niobium, a rare metal used in the manufacture of jet engines, is produced from pyrochlore.

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Company Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited  
Period of Consolidation Following Phase of Rapid Expansion  
Influence of Political Problems on Economic Developments

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT ON TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

THE HUNDRETH AND FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING (being the annual general meeting for the year 1957) of THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, was held in London on July 27, 1957.

SIR EDMUND HALL, P.C., F.R.S., F.C.M.G., the chairman, presided. The business of the meeting was in the following order:

Since the last annual general meeting there have been changes in the composition of the board of directors, as well as the overseas boards, and it will be recalled that the late Sir Frederick Leith Ross began the Bank's first permanent chairmanship in some form or other in 1947. On reaching his 75th birthday he expressed his wish to retire from the chairmanship and to lighten his burden. His great knowledge and experience in international finance have been invaluable to the bank and it would be a regret to lose him. Of gratitude we all feel for the great service he has rendered to the bank.

The honour of succeeding him, as chairman, has fallen on Sir Charles Cunnings, and I can only express the hope that I shall be able in some measure to fill the gap that he will leave. Fortunately, he has agreed to accept the post of an alternate deputy chairman, which leaves vacant on my side of the chair, and we shall therefore continue to have the advantage of his counsel.

Because of the weight of new official commitments, Sir Michael Neill has found it necessary to resign from the board. He had been a director here for 11 years, and I owe him a great debt of gratitude for the special contribution he made to our deliberations. I am, however, pleased to be able to tell you that we have come to an arrangement with him whereby he will continue his association with the committee dealing with the affairs of the deceased estates and widows funds.

I am also pleased to report that Mr. Robert Agnar, the Rt. Hon. Earl De La Warr and Mr. John Francis Priceaux have accepted his offer to join the board. I am confident that you will profit from their election at the forthcoming general meeting, as I feel sure they will agree that their appointments represent valuable additions to your board.

Distinguished Service

Mr. Agnar, who is chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, is also a director of the British South Africa Company, and of many other companies operating in Southern Africa. Lord De La Warr, as you will know, has a long record of distinguished Government service and has connections with the Central African territories in which we operate, including the chairmanship of the Joint East and Central Africa Board; while Mr. Priceaux brings to us his wide experience of banking as a director of the Westminster Bank and of the firm of Arthur, Latham & Co., which has extensive interests in East Africa.

"In April of this year, Sir Miles Alexander left the Federation to take up permanent residence in this country, and it was with much regret that we had there-

fore to accept his resignation from the Rhodesian board, which he had been doing since its inception. He has been succeeded in that office by Sir Robert Hanson, who was the deputy chairman of that board, and we have been fortunate in securing for our Rhodesian board the services of the Hon. Colonel Malvern, who, as you will know, has been a member of the Southern Rhodesia from 1937 until 1955, when he became the first Prime Minister of the new State of Rhodesia at Nyasaland.

It is a pleasure to welcome these new members of political and economic development in the territories, who have done so much to help us to improve our economic conditions. Sir Charles Cunnings has also joined the Rhodesian board, and we wish to place on record our great pleasure in having him associated with our work. It is a pleasure to report that we have elected to the South African board last of Major H. K. Cooke, and in the East Mr. J. J. Leslie. Major Cooke was a director on the local board in East Africa of our Development Corporation, and Mr. Leslie was a director on the local board in East Africa of our Development Corporation.

Directors

Visits have been made by directors in the course of the year to nearly all the territories in South, Central and East Africa where we are established. In addition to these overseas visits, the members of our local boards have made numerous trips round our branches in the territories under their supervision, and we have had the benefit of consultation with them on their visits to London.

Before passing on to the balance sheet figures and profit and loss accounts, I would like to refer briefly to two changes of substance which the board considered necessary to undertake, namely, the rearrangement of the Bank's capital and a revision of our articles of association.

Majority in Favor

With regard to the first item, you will, of course be aware of the scheme which we are hoping to complete for the elimination of the uncalled liability which at present attaches to the 42 shares and of the reasons which prompted the board to set these arrangements in train. Although the scheme has not had effect until the consent of the Court is given, it is hoped that this may be forthcoming before our general meeting takes place. Meanwhile I am pleased to be able to say that the outcome of the meetings in this connection, which were held on June 12, 1957, showed that an overwhelming majority of our shareholders were in favour of the scheme.

The second operation which has been undertaken is the revision of our articles of association. We have long felt the need of bringing our articles up to date, and an explanation of the amendments which will come before you for approval are set out in the accompanying accounts for this year.

The balance sheet figures reflect a remarkable increase of £366 million and an increase on last year of nearly £27 million. On the one side this is accounted for principally by an increase in the totals of deposits and acceptances, and on the other side by increases in the items of cash, bills discounted, remittances in transit

liabilities of customers for acceptance and forward exchange contracts, but off-set by increases in the items of advances, bills of exchange purchased, and investments. The increase reflected in the figure of bills accounted for a little more than £2 million, is accounted for by discounting of treasury bills, the balance representing increased holdings of treasury bills.

Although deposits in the Union with the Federation increased during the year by more than £10 million, the figure of advances declined by more than £1 million—a fall of £24 million in the Federation being offset by an increase of £14 million more than £11 million in the Union. The more liquid position reflected is attributable to a large extent to the continued during the year of the selective advance policy. The new banks in the Union were called upon to adhere to the objectives of the directive issued by the Central Bank in the Federation to restrict the granting of credit in certain categories.

#### Profit and Loss Account

It will be seen that after the usual and necessary expenses the profit for the year is £1,000,000, a decrease of £7,000,000 on that of the previous year. The balance brought forward from last year's account was £1,275,854, which we have £1,275,854 to £1,275,854.

Prior to the issue of shares which took place in 1956 our reserve fund stood at the same figure as that of our paid-up capital, but with the issue of the shares a disparity between the two items of £1,000,000. Last year that disparity was reduced by an allocation to the reserve fund of £250,000, and on this occasion we have made a further allocation for the purpose of £100,000. The amount written off bank premises is £56,124 and after providing for these two items there remains £1,175,854 for disposal.

An interim dividend of 1% per share was paid in January last, and it is now recommended that a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share be paid, making a total distribution of 2s. 6d. per share, the same rate as was paid last year. The gross total of the year's distribution will therefore be £1,125,000, which, after deduction of income tax, will amount to £1,068,800.

After the appropriations and distribution there will remain £1,275,854 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

#### Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation

With the Bank's accounts will also be found the balance sheet and profit and loss account of this wholly-owned subsidiary. After making a transfer to reserve for contingencies, the profit amounted to £205,899, which compares with £21,124 last year. Together with £71,095 balance of profit brought forward from last year, there is £281,654 available for allocation. The board of directors have decided to repeat the modest distribution of 2s. 6d. per share paid last year, while after deduction of income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £ will take £14,375 and leave £277,279 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

It will be clear to you that the overall results of our operations during the past year have not been quite so favourable as those of the previous period—under review has, generally speaking, been one of consolidation following on a phase of rapid expansion. Money continued to be tight and demands for extended credit continued to increase. Official policy has been one of cautious restriction of credit, yet, respecting the wishes of the authorities, it has nevertheless been possible to meet the legitimate banking requirements of the bulk of our customers.

The decline in earnings has been most marked in the Union of South Africa, and was mainly due to the continuing high rates of interest payable there in respect of deposits and to the impact of demands which we have

been called upon to meet in respect of salary increases, with consequential enlarged allocations to the staff pension and widows funds. The majority of our staff base in the Union of South Africa, the effect of these increases in salary is, of course, more noticeable there than in the other territories.

Fortunately our earnings in the other territories continued to show improvements on previous years, and these in turn measure compensated for the less successful year shown in the Union.

#### Banking Competition

My predecessor in his last statement referred to signs of increasing competition and these signs have since become more manifest. This is evidenced by rates for deposits in the Union to which I have referred. We would welcome some general lowering of the rates, but the difficulties in the way are considerable. The competition for deposits by the building societies and other non-banking institutions is becoming very marked in the territories in which we operate. The smaller the resources available to the commercial banks, the less is their ability to provide the services to play parts of the community.

As further development is the growth of new financial institutions, with positive banking both in the Union and the Federation, it is the extent that these new merchant banks and finance houses can provide facilities and develop techniques not so far available through the commercial banking system, their activities can be very beneficial, as they may in time be able to make a great contribution to the development of healthy domestic money markets.

While building up their position as lending institutions, however, these new ventures are bound to impinge to some extent on business hitherto done by the commercial banks. Such competition we must be prepared to meet on equal terms. The new institutions, however, operate in but one or two centres and do not provide the nation-wide coverage of the commercial banks.

#### Union of South Africa

The pattern of the Union's economic development during 1956 ran true to the trend of expansion made at the beginning of the year. Briefly, expansion continued, but the general rate of progress had not the impetus of earlier years. Among the economic reasons for the decline in tempo were a shortage of capital for investment, a comparatively dear money policy, and further relaxations in import control, the latter serving to intensify competition in domestic manufacturing industries.

In its end result the Union's balance of payments in 1956 was most satisfactory, holdings of gold and foreign exchange rising by £8 million in the course of the year. The favourable balance was achieved, notwithstanding a net outflow of funds on capital account, and this is a significant indication of the inherent strength of the economy.

Current account transactions during the year provided a favourable balance for the first time in the history of the Union, and the most striking feature of this account was the strong up-surge in exports which rose by 17% from £360 million in 1955 to £402 million in 1956. Imports rose by only 1.9% from £485 million to £484 million.

While export sales of the Union's manufactured goods are gradually increasing, their contribution to total exports remains small, and in this context the products of mining and agriculture—particularly gold, uranium, wool, and maize, still provide the main buttresses of the economy. Mining and agriculture continued to make real progress during 1956—both volume and value reached new peaks, although the rise

increase of farm production, as modified by a decrease in the average level of producers' prices.

The net national income of the Union rose to £1,545 million in 1955-56. This represents a rise of about 3.4% over the figure of £1,494.5 million for the 1954-55 period, whereas the average increase for the three previous years was only 0.9%. The real income per head of population after allowing for population increases and changes in purchasing power during 1955-56 was only fractionally higher than it was in 1954-55.

Slackening of Development

Private manufacturing industry contributes about 40% of the Union's total gross national income, and the levelling off of expansion in this sector of the economy is clearly evident in a gain of only 1% during 1955-56 compared with 8% in 1954-55; and it is of interest that while wages and salaries rose, other income fell, suggesting that sharper competition was squeezing average trading profits. Many other indicators underline the slackening in the rate of economic development.

The generally slower rate of development during the past year has, without doubt, helped to promote greater stability within the economy. Inflationary trends which were in evidence at the end of 1955 have been braked back, and the general level of prices has moved up at a relatively slower rate. Moreover, stronger competition has prompted intensive investigation into ways and means of reducing production costs and improving overall efficiency.

Apart from a further sharpening in competition, it is likely that the pattern of economic development during 1957 will closely follow that for 1956, further gains can be expected in the mining and agricultural sections, while modest increases are likely in secondary industries and the distributive trades. The steadily rising output of uranium is a factor adding considerable financial strength to the economy. The exports of uranium have risen from £3.8 million in 1953 to £38.5 million in 1956.

There is little likelihood of any sharp recession, there seem to be two paths ahead—one leading to further expansion and the other to further consolidation. The slower tempo of development is not without virtue at present, but, if fresh injections of capital do not follow once the dangers of inflation are past, the present phase of consolidation may be unduly prolonged, to the detriment of natural development.

New Phase of Expansion

A new phase of expansion would give rise to a generally increased demand for all products, and it is at this point that labour difficulties could foreseeably arise. There is virtually full absorption of labour at present, and any increase in production arising out of an increase in demand would call for an additional force of skilled workers. A steady flow of immigrants would provide the necessary reinforcements and, at the same time, create an additional market for consumer goods.

Much publicity continues to be given to the social and political strains and stresses in the Union, and, for the future, a great deal will depend on the wisdom and patience with which they are handled. South Africa is fortunate in having great natural resources, but there can be developed only a few heavy capital investments. Capital accumulation is proceeding apace in the Union, but it is still quite inadequate to enable development to take place at a speed to match the needs of the rapidly increasing population. To meet this situation, a steady and substantial inflow of capital is desirable.

There is, however, a world-wide shortage of capital, and what is available will naturally tend to flow to those areas where political and social conditions seem

to offer the greatest promise of continued stability. To provide this climate, in competition with other countries seeking capital for development, is the problem which faces the Statesmen and industrialists of the Union and indeed of the whole of Africa. It is to be hoped that they will find a solution and thus permit the rapid economic progress of the last decade to continue.

A heavy responsibility for the maintenance of internal financial stability lies with the Reserve Bank, and it is one which has been discharged with great competence. The existing banking law is, however, rather restrictive both as to the deposits which have to be maintained with the Reserve Bank and even more important, as to the capital and impaired reserves which have to be maintained within the Union by the commercial banks. With the general dearth of capital, it is very necessary that all capital available should be used to the greatest advantage. I believe that a careful review and amendment of the law would be very much in the interest of the South African economy, while giving the Reserve Bank all the powers it needs to discharge its great responsibilities.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Capital continues to be attracted to the Federation, and such flow of funds has probably been stimulated by the decision of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist in the financing of the Kariba hydro-electric project. The wisdom of the scheme in itself attracted considerable publicity and drew attention to the possibilities for investment and development which exist in the Federation.

Nevertheless, the capital inflow is still inadequate to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding economy of the Federation. The copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia are, however, showing great foresight in making funds available for a number of development projects not directly connected with their own field of operations but which will ultimately contribute to the good of the country as a whole.

A development of importance during the year was the decision of the Southern Rhodesia Government to sell to private enterprise the properties of the Government-owned Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission. The purchase of this new enterprise by a consortium of firms in the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa will, it is confidently expected, result in a considerable expansion in output of iron and steel products.

Copper continues to be the mainstay of the Federal economy. Notwithstanding increased rail and electricity charges, a certain amount of labour trouble, and a falling world price for the metal, production records have again been broken: there is no undercurrent of uncertainty as to the industry's future. However, the increased revenue to Government as a result of the fall in the price of copper has caused Treasury estimates for 1957-58 to be padded sharply.

Nickel and Chrome

The exploitation of deposits of other minerals is receiving increasing attention, and the discovery of deposits of nickel and chrome, with hopeful signs of the existence of payable quantities of radio-active minerals, has attracted the interest of powerful mining concerns.

In agriculture, tobacco, which with copper is the Federation's principal export, reached a record figure, while maize production has expanded to such an extent as to present problems of disposing of a substantial surplus.

Building in all three territories proceeds apace. Activity in Salisbury in particular has reached unprecedented levels, and the value of building plans passed places the city high on the list of leading centres



Southern Africa. Notable activity in the trade has been evident for Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Jimbani and to a lesser extent Fort Victoria. Building operations were also at a high level in Ndlovu, Tlokoeng and Tlokoeng, which are growing towns.

The one field in which development seems to be conspicuous is that of transport. The construction is still hampered by the limited capital resources of the Railway, which is unable to keep pace with the general expansion of economic activity. Active steps are being taken to remedy this state of affairs, but it is not expected that the complete expansion of the railway system, as well as the execution of a full road programme, which the situation requires.

Government attention has been stressed the need to curtail expenditure, both in the private and Government sectors, until the Kariba hydro-electric scheme has been completed. Work on this scheme is progressing well ahead of schedule, so that it is expected that power from this source will be available in 1960, though some apprehension is felt regarding possible delays in the delivery of essential machinery and equipment from overseas.

Although considerably smaller than in the year to December 31, 1956, the balance of trade continues to be favourable, and for the year under review shows an estimated surplus of some £29 million.

The rapid development of the country carries with it the risk of inflationary pressure, and the Fiscal Commission which recently considered certain aspects of the financial programmes of the Federal and Territorial Governments has indicated that the expansionist policies envisaged cannot be sustained by the revenue likely to be forthcoming. Financial policy, however, will be reviewed with a view to adjusting expenditure, and while commerce and industry may face some difficulties in the coming year with some temporary difficulties, the long-range prospects for the Federation are undoubtedly favourable.

Consistent with the rapid development of the country there continues to be an upward demand for bank advances. Any marked increase in our advance business is, however, limited by the selective policy which the authorities have urged the banks to follow.

Moreover, in the very near future we expect to be called upon to maintain certain reserves with the Central Bank and to conform to legislation designed to govern the operations of the commercial banks. The powers of the Central Bank to require deposits from the commercial banks are far-reaching. If used to their limit they could greatly restrict the facilities these banks are at present able to extend to their customers. It is our confident expectation that these wide powers will be used with circumspection, and only to the extent necessary to contain inflationary pressures.

**Third Birthday**

During the period under review we saw the entry of the Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into its third year, and also the inevitable and quite natural initial stage of uncertainty there is a growing feeling of confidence in the future. On the political front, however, the Government's middle-of-the-road policy is being subjected to attack from different points of view.

On the one hand, there is pressure to amend the present Federal Constitution in favour of a unitary organization on the Dominion model, which would no doubt be more efficient and less costly, not only in money terms, but in terms of trained man-power of which there is a shortage as critical as the shortage of capital. On the other hand, there is still considerable agitation in Nyasaland for complete secession from the Federation and possible association with Tanganyika

and Uganda. Those holding these divergent views stress them too far and too fast if they lead to political friction and chaos, unless which could well place in jeopardy the ultimate goal of a stable multi-racial society in which each race can make its appropriate contribution to the social progress and orderly economic development of the community as a whole.

With this goal in view the Central African Federation is making a serious attempt to deal with an intractable problem, and it is important that the experiment should be given a fair chance. Those who have not fully familiarized themselves with the complexities of the question at issue could make a contribution by abstaining from loose public criticisms, which only make more difficult the task of the men of good will, whose sense of responsibility in the various positions of public responsibility seek an equitable solution to this very difficult problem.

Law and order can be said to have been almost completely restored, although the problem of the high number of crimes has not been solved. Through the various means of development, although an unfortunate indication of political friction continue in evidence.

Despite the increasing range of locally manufactured goods, agriculture continues to form the basis of the East African economy, with coffee, cotton, and sisal providing the major export crops. The fall in world prices of these commodities has been more than offset by increased production. Efforts are being made to foster the mining industry, but the production of minerals is still of comparatively minor importance.

The combined import and export trade figures of the East African territories amounted to £160 million in 1956, compared with £264 million in 1955. The quantity of manufactured goods declined; exports, on the other hand, rose higher. The net result was a reduction from £46 million to £19 million in the adverse balance of trade, Tanganyika being largely responsible for the improvement with a surplus of £11.7 million, as against a deficit of £7.8 million in 1955.

In Kenya there is no evidence of any slackening in the rate of private building development, and many further large projects are in the planning stages. Hydro-electric stations have been developed on the Manguga, Tana, and Athika rivers, and a scheme to import electricity from the Owen Falls project at Jinja is now under way. In addition, the Government are proposing to spend £3 million and £24 million on a programme of social and economic development spread over the next three years.

**Mombasa Improvements**

In Mombasa, the most important event to the common mind has been the removal of the long-standing congestion at the port of Mombasa. Due to the simultaneous arrival of goods placed over a period of many months, a large number of traders have been over-stocked and financially embarrassed. Internal trade during the past year has been well below expectations, although recent bazaars reports indicate an improvement in trading conditions. It now seems, however, that the seasonal character of trade in Uganda is changing to a more even spread over the year.

From the agricultural point of view, the past year has been a difficult one for Tanganyika. Heavy rains early in January, with resultant flooding, and subsequent drought adversely affected almost all crops, although the central Province had a reasonably good year. Sisal is an important crop for Tanganyika, and production for 1956 showed an increase of 10 per cent over 1955, but price movements were unfavourable to growers. The export value of cotton is also an important item in the economy of the Territory. The

bulk of the output comes from the Lake Province area, which once again had a record year.

"During the year one of the most spectacular developments was the opening of the new Dar es Salaam deep water berth in November, 1956. The ships, each with an overall length of 600 feet, can now be moored simultaneously and can be serviced by adequate cranes and stacking machinery.

"The Governments of all three territories continue to devote much attention to improving the livelihood of the African. On the Masindi Plateau, in southern Tanganyika, to which water is being pumped from below, the results are promising. There are good prospects that on completion of the scheme a large and fertile area will be brought into production. In Kenya soil erosion is being attacked vigorously, and the grouping of scattered plots, to enable more efficient tillage, proceeds.

**African Self-Help**

"In all territories the co-operative movement is spreading. This movement affords the African excellent opportunities for self-help and for gaining business experience, but it is very necessary in view of unfortunate experiences in the past, that experiments should not take place without providing adequate means for guidance and administrative supervision.

"The development of the East African territories will call for the import of capital on a very large scale. Under the integrated plan which is being prepared, some £250 million is estimated to be needed over the next 10 years or so, and the prospects not only of economic but of social and political advance will depend vitally on the extent to which this plan can be realized.

"The outlook in present conditions of capital shortage is far from encouraging. In these circumstances the experiments in political evolution being tried in all three territories are of great significance for the future, where the signs show the rapid awakening of political

consciousness is not always matched by political judgment and the sense of responsibility necessary to enable the advance to self-government to proceed in conditions of stability. Without such stability it will be impossible to attract the necessary capital for development, and by political evolution in the area, the area being viewed with interest and some anxiety.

"In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to the staff in the conduct of the Bank's affairs. In particular, I would like to make special mention of the valuable service rendered by Mr. R. C. White, our chief general manager, who is about to retire. It is fitting that we should place on record our appreciation of the excellent service he has given to the Bank in that capacity during the difficult post-war years, during which there has been such considerable expansion in the activities of the Bank. I am sure that the best wishes of us all will go with him in his retirement.

"I would also like to pay tribute to the great services rendered to us by our auditors, Sir Messrs. Price Waterhouse, Mr. Roderick Peat, and Mr. Leonard Osmond — who have indicated a wish to retire at this juncture. It is more and more becoming the practice in order to preserve continuity — to appoint firms of auditors rather than their individual partners, and the proposal which is before you to appoint Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Company, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Company, is welcomed by the partners of those firms, who have served us so well down the years."

The report and accounts were adopted, and other formal business was duly transacted.

The special resolutions for an alteration of the company's memorandum of association and adopting new articles of association were approved.

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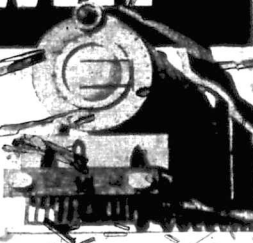
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