

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
EAST AFRICA
HIGH COMMISSION
1955

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION

PART I

CHAPTER 1.—FINANCE, INCOME TAX, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	1
CHAPTER 2.—SOCIAL SERVICES:	
I. East African Literature Bureau	6
II. Reception Office	8
CHAPTER 3.—LEGISLATION	9
CHAPTER 4.—COMMUNICATIONS:	
I. East African Railways and Harbours Administration	10
II. East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration	13
III. East African Directorate of Civil Aviation	17
CHAPTER 5.—RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES:	
I. East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council	21
II. East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation	22
III. East African Veterinary Research Organisation	26
IV. East African Fishery Research Organisation	27
V. East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation	27
VI. East African Council for Medical Research	29
VII. East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases	30
VIII. East African Virus Research Institute	30
IX. East African Medical Survey and Research Institute	32
X. East African Leprosy Research Centre	33
XI. Lake Victoria Fisheries Service	33
XII. East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation	37
XIII. East African Industrial Research Organisation	39
XIV. East African Meteorological Department	40
XV. Desert Locust Control and Survey	41
CHAPTER 6.—ECONOMIC SERVICES:	
I. General	42
II. East African Statistical Department	45
III. East African Department of Economic Co-ordination	48
IV. East African Tourist Travel Association	52
V. East African Office in London	54
VI. East African Stores Disposal Organisation	55
Appendix I	56
Appendix II	57
CHAPTER 7.—DEFENCE	70

PART II

CHAPTER 1.—HISTORY OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION	73
CHAPTER 2.—THE CONSTITUTION, SCOPE AND LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION	74
Appendix A. List of Addresses of High Commission Services	79
Map of East Africa	81

INTRODUCTION

One of the events of greatest East African significance during 1955 was the presentation in June of the East Africa Royal Commission 1954-55 Report. This report which has engaged the attention of all the High Commission Services since its publication has provided a study of conditions in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda which is invaluable to anyone who is concerned with the many problems which the territories seek to solve together. Such are the problems which are dealt with in this Annual Report of the East Africa High Commission.

In common with the territorial Governments the High Commission has suffered from continued staff shortages resulting from recruitment difficulties. These have hampered work and caused inconvenience but have not prevented the considerable progress which is recorded in this report. Towards the end of the year signs appeared that 1956 should bring an improvement in the situation.

A particularly satisfactory event has been the start of work on the new High Commission headquarters building in Nairobi. This building which occupies a commanding site will accommodate many of the scattered offices of the Non-self-contained Services to be grouped under one roof: this should increase efficiency and greatly reduce expenditure on rents. It should also contribute to easing the general shortage of office accommodation in the city.

The end of 1955 brought the second four-year period in the life of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly to an end. During the year the Assembly met three times. The first meeting began on 29th March in Nairobi, the second in Dar es Salaam on 6th September and the third in Nairobi on 6th December. The meeting in December was the final meeting during the life of the Assembly which expired on 31st December, 1955. On the opening day a communication was made from the High Commission when His Excellency the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, as Chairman of the High Commission, addressed the Assembly and spoke of the valuable work which it and its individual members were doing for East Africa.

Before the year closed the life of the Assembly was extended by an Order made by Her Majesty in Council at the request of the three territorial legislatures. Confidence in the future of the Assembly was greatly increased by widely supported proposals to increase its membership.

The present report follows a slightly different pattern from its predecessors. In particular, the general review whose purpose was largely to summarise the contents of the ensuing report has been omitted. Readers who may be interested to obtain more detailed information about the activities of any of the High Commission services are invited to apply to the department concerned for a copy of the latest departmental annual report.

PART I

CHAPTER 1—FINANCE, INCOME TAX, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

FINANCE

The total estimated cost of the Non-self-contained Services for the year 1954/55, the first full year since the East African financial year was changed from the calendar year to the period 1st July to 30th June, amounted to £3,509,310 as compared with £1,749,229 for the half year 1954.

Decreases amounting to approximately £100,000 due to completion of building programmes for the East African Leprosy Research Centre, the East African Malaria Institute and the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation were offset by increases amounting to approximately £110,000 for the expansion of the East African Customs and Excise, Income Tax and Meteorological Departments and the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Revenue to meet the expenditure is derived as follows:

	£
Her Majesty's Government	646,073
Government of Kenya	1,107,221
Government of Tanganyika	735,061
Government of Uganda	622,472
Government of Zanzibar	19,816
Government of Northern Rhodesia	464
Government of Nyasaland	936
Government of Egypt	2,400
Government of India	100
Government of the Sudan	78,300
Government of Mauritius	200
Government of Aden	7,203
Government of Seychelles	100
Government of Somaliland	34,673
Government of Kuwait	5,000
B.E.L.R.A.	4,000
East African Railways and Harbours	7,772
East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration	760
Reimbursements	56,237
Sales and Sundry Revenue	73,055
Rents Received	68,059
High Commission Fund	39,408
	<hr/>
	3,509,310

The whole of the expenditure of the High Commission Services is controlled by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly which considers not only the Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for both the self-contained and Non-self-contained Services but also applications for supplementary provision.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration remained the only self-contained and self-financing services of the High Commission.

All High Commission expenditure is subject to examination by the appropriate Public Accounts Committees whose reports are laid on the Table of the Central Legislative Assembly.

INCOME TAX

The East African Income Tax Department is responsible for the assessment and collection of income tax in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Aden, and for the assessment and collection of European hospital tax in Kenya and education tax in Zanzibar.

The work of the Department continued to expand in 1955. Final figures of tax collections are not yet available, but are unlikely to be greatly different from the estimated figures given in the following table illustrating the growth in collections over the last 13 years:

	1942	1950	1955
	£	£	£
Kenya	707,233	2,999,895	7,732,000
Tanganyika	343,775	1,884,158	4,360,000
Uganda	198,238	661,126	1,875,000
Zanzibar	23,882	76,126	160,000
Aden	—	—	959,000
	<hr/> £1,273,128 <hr/>	<hr/> £5,621,431 <hr/>	<hr/> £15,086,000 <hr/>

During the year 75,258 assessments were issued, compared with 32,430 in 1950. The number of taxpayers known to the Department increased to the record number of 89,807 at 31st December, 1955, compared with 37,858 at 31st December, 1950.

The growth in recruited staff persisted in lagging behind the increased authorised establishment and the volume of work, with the result that issue of assessments continued to be delayed. By the year end, however, a special effort was being made to bring assessing work up to date, and was meeting with a considerable degree of success. Further recruitment of staff from the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue took place, and without this assistance from the Chief Inspector of Taxes Branch the situation would have been precarious indeed.

The expansion in the activities of the fraud investigation branch continued, the special staff having grown from 16 at December, 1954, to 21 by December, 1955; 86 cases involving recoveries and penalties totalling £950,000 were settled during the year, but the magnitude of the task remaining cannot yet be gauged. The buoyancy of general income tax collections is attributable in a material degree to the effectiveness of the work of this branch over the past three years.

A new district office was opened at Nakuru at the end of the year, but the hope that a district could be formed at Mwanza remains unfulfilled due to shortage of supervisory staff. The Department now has nine offices in the three territories.

As in the past, use was made throughout the year of the services provided by the Colonial Income Tax Office in London which deals with the assessment and collection of East African pensioners and a few United Kingdom companies.

An amending Bill was introduced and passed by the Central Legislative Assembly in December after recommendations made by the East African Revenue Advisory Board. This clarified doubts as to the power to make rules regarding Pension and Provident Fund schemes. Amended rules respecting Pension and Provident Fund schemes and passage deductions were laid before the Central Legislative Assembly in December. The former provided exemption from tax in respect of the commutation of up to one-quarter of a pension; the latter increased the deduction for expenditure on passages incurred by a taxpayer. During the year the Tanganyika Legislative Council passed an amending Rates and Allowances Ordinance permitting the set-off against income tax of one-half of the Tanganyika personal tax.

The East African Revenue Advisory Board also gave further consideration during the year to the circumstances of the mining industry; it reviewed the life assurance relief available in respect of policies for the benefit of children of taxpayers, and the recommendations of the United Kingdom Committee on retirement benefit schemes.

The local committees which met during the year demonstrated once more their value to the community as appeal tribunals for hearing objections at a minimum cost to the taxpayer. These bodies were put to increasing use during 1955; thus, 91 appeals were heard during the 14 years prior to 1955, and in that year 30 appeals were heard of which 27 were decided in favour of the Department.

No change in rates of taxation were introduced by the territorial Governments during 1955.

EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The year 1955 was the first full year in which the Department administered the collection and protection of the Customs and Excise revenues under the High Commission legislation embodied in the East African Customs Management Act and the East African Excise Management Act and the regulations made thereunder. The revised Customs Tariff Schedule which came into force in each of the three Territories in 1954 was also operated for the first full year in 1955. Both the management legislation and the tariff rates worked smoothly and well and very little major amendment has been required. Considerable advantages have accrued both to the Department and the public from the operation of uniform Customs and Excise laws throughout the three Territories.

Notwithstanding this uniformity the requirements of territorial finances still necessitate the allocation of Customs and Excise revenue territorially and the Department has made strenuous efforts to ensure compliance with the Transfer Traffic Regulations on which much of the success of this allocation depends. Inspections and patrols have been carried out on the territorial borders and thousands of pamphlets and notices have been issued seeking the co-operation of the public in the completion of Transfer Traffic forms from which the Department extracts the information necessary to allocate the individual revenues of the Territories. These efforts have met with considerable success and on subsequent inspections officers have found that compliance with the regulations has so much improved in the border areas that prosecutions have not been necessary.

In the protection of the revenue generally and in the maintenance of the various import and export prohibitions and restrictions and trade controls operated by the department, 23 prosecutions were undertaken resulting in a total of Sh. 23,190 in fines. Under departmental powers a further 1,300 cases were dealt with and fines totalling Sh. 25,992 imposed. There were 754 cases of seizure. Increased vigilance has been exercised in port areas to put down the small-scale

but nevertheless pernicious waterside smuggling of goods, chiefly ships' stores. These efforts resulted in the seizure of licensed small craft and a motor vehicle at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam and it is hoped that these measures will bring home to the culprits the seriousness of these offences and the firm intention of the Department to stamp out illicit practices. With similar ends in view an amendment was made to the Customs Regulations in December, 1955, rectifying the anomalous position in relation to the consumption of liquor and tobacco goods by passengers and the East African residents on board vessels in port. Proper provision has now been made whereby ships can legitimately supply these refreshments duty paid and thus an incitement to petty smuggling and a source of grievance and loss to lawful traders ashore has been removed.

The only alteration of substance made to the Customs Management Act was that enacted by the Central Legislative Assembly in December regarding the settlement of disputes relating to the value of goods liable to *ad valorem* duties. A system of arbitration was introduced replacing the unsatisfactory practice of pre-emption and it is expected that the importing public will find this system convenient and equitable while at the same time ample protection will be afforded to the revenue in this very important field. The Department is aware that there is considerable scope for increased investigation into the declared values of imported goods and proposals have been made to set up a special investigation and valuation branch which would bring these values under much closer scrutiny than that at present possible by the normal routine staff already extended over a greatly increased volume of work.

The Department has been faced in 1955 with an all-round increase in commitments arising from the expansion of trade, the increased capacity of ports and the arrival of new excise traders. The staff has responded admirably to these increased demands, especially in the Long Rooms at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam where long and continuous hours of overtime have proved necessary and where the augmentation of the staff, which has already been proposed, can only effect a slow improvement as the additional staff are trained for the work. The total authorised establishment of the Department was 90 Europeans, 498 Asians and 560 Africans, but recruitment difficulties have kept the European staff under strength.

During the year Mr. F. Bishop arrived in April to take charge of the Department as Commissioner in succession to Mr. C. W. Hayward, C.B.E., who retired in October, 1954. The Department lost the services of Mr. D. W. Miller, Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise, after 19 years in the Department on his transfer to Nigeria, where he replaced Mr. Bishop as Comptroller of Customs and Excise.

With the introduction of the revised legislation, the regrading of the amalgamated staff, the unification of the territorial customs and excise tariffs and the codification of extant tariff rulings which have now been published in an indexed volume for sale to the public, the Department reached, in 1955, a stage of consolidation after the unsettling effects of amalgamation. The next stage will be one largely of expansion to meet the growing demands of revenue and trade, but in order to permit the Department to discharge its functions properly in the public interest, it will be necessary to meet two of its most urgent needs. The first and greatest need at this stage is the provision of proper and adequate accommodation which has greatly lagged behind the Department's requirements both as regards office buildings and staff housing. New Customs houses are urgently required both in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam where the existing accommodation, however picturesque and commodious in the past, is seriously

NET IMPORT DUTY COLLECTIONS, 1955

							£
Kenya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,617,000
Uganda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,769,000
Tanganyika ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,837,000
East Africa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,223,000
1954 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,761,200
Increase on 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,461,800

							£
Kenya	2,385,600
Uganda	1,694,250
Tanganyika	1,524,450
							<hr/>
East Africa	5,604,300
1954	4,168,500
							<hr/>
Increase on 1954	1,435,800

EXPORT DUTY

							£
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	262,250
Tanganyika	..	..	..	..	..	..	165,900

TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED IN 1955

							£
Import duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,223,000
Excise duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,604,300
Export duties:							
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	262,250
Tanganyika	..	..	..	..	..	..	165,900
Levies, cesses, taxes and royalties:							
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,100
Tanganyika	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,600
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000
Other collections:							
Sale of ivory	..	..	..	..	..	..	164,800
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,800
Deposits to secure duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	818,600
							<u>£26,561,350</u>

CHAPTER 2—SOCIAL SERVICES

I—EAST AFRICAN LITERATURE BUREAU

The year 1955 has been a publicity year. People whose vocations do not bring them into touch with African education or with the spheres of African life and thought in which the Bureau is making a contribution, occasionally say that they do not know what the Literature Bureau does, with the sometimes obvious undercurrent of thought, "presumably very little". The success of the Kampala Book Exhibition in 1954 was such that similar exhibitions were mounted in January, March and November at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, opened by His Honour the Deputy Governor of Kenya, His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. Each time the response was most encouraging, and a better understanding now exists of the number and variety of the Bureau's attractive and useful books, the range and importance of the contents of the weekly Swahili magazine *Tazama*, and the scope of the Bureau's library services. On each occasion the staff were asked to make such exhibitions a regular feature of its work as they were valued as cultural events.

In addition to these major exhibitions, other displays were held at county and agricultural shows in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, and in association with the work of literature committees and adult literacy schemes.

Publications and Sales

A small organisation such as the Bureau is cannot have its staff away on such activities as exhibitions and still maintain exactly the same output. Much can be done by management and devolution, however, and the results for the year were 67 new books published and 13 reprinted:

eight for the first time;
two for the second time;
two for the third time;
one for the fourth time.

Sales were:

	<i>Copies</i>
Kenya	163,982
Uganda	68,783
Tanganyika and Zanzibar	83,546
Foreign	783
Total	301,581

These statistics are approximate only in respect of Kenya and Tanganyika sales: one large agency in Kenya supplies schools in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Every tour or display shows that what is needed during the early days of extensive retail book-selling is more mobility. Plans were discussed for the Bureau to have at least two mobile bookshops of its own.

Some of the Bureau's books were purposely produced in large editions as the subjects—health, agriculture, civics—are of perennial interest and the value and the price was thereby cheapened. These large editions are gradually being absorbed, particularly the Swahili agricultural titles which are now used in Tanganyika schools.

Libraries

The African Library Service has continued to expand during 1955.

In Uganda, due to the efforts of the new officer-in-charge, there has been a very substantial increase in the membership of the postal Library Service, which has now passed the 1,000 mark.

In Kenya the growth of the same service has continued apace, without any attempts at formal publicity, and issues of books from this service alone have now passed 2,000 a month, achieving a total issue of over 24,000 books during the year. There has also been a very welcome and rapid revival of interest in the book-box library service in the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru areas during the year, due in part to the work of the officers of the Department of Information who have taken over responsibility for the libraries, and also to more settled conditions in these areas.

Tanganyika has the largest number of book-box libraries in operation in the three Territories, and the accent has been on these rather than on the Postal Library Service. However, the postal library membership is steadily increasing in Tanganyika, and when the new branch officer arrives it is hoped that it will be more fully developed.

In Zanzibar the number of book-box libraries has been substantially increased in response to growing interest, so that now, having regard to the size and population of the islands, Zanzibar and Pemba are probably better served now than the other Territories.

Although African library services are still very much in their infancy, there are good indications that they are beginning to take root as one of the important social services available to Africans in the territories.

Magazines

The Bureau's lively Swahili weekly *Tazama* increased in popularity during the year. Sales were nearly 20,000 by the end of the year, almost all of these being individual and single sales: the one exception being a bulk order of 1,000 for the *Mau Mau* detainees' camps.

The improved financial position consequent upon these sales enabled the commercial firm associated with the project to undertake to assume full financial responsibility from 1st January, 1956.

The fiction element, much of it written by *Tazama's* readers, is an increasingly popular feature, although this class of literature does not rank very high in book sales to Africans at present. The women's page is probably responsible for a great deal of the magazine's popularity.

Preparation began for the publication of a Luganda version of this magazine, *Tunuulira*, in January, 1956.

II—RECEPTION OFFICE

General

The number of individual visitors to East Africa for whom the office has been responsible during the year was 164. They may be classified broadly as follows:

Her Majesty's Government, Colonial Office, East African Governors and Officials and Members of Parliament	24
Her Majesty's and Foreign Armed Forces	3
Diplomatic Service and Foreign Government Officials	30
Miscellaneous foreign visitors	26
Medical research	11
Press, radio, etc.	5
Education	4
Agricultural and veterinary research	10
Commerce and industry	4
Sociologists and welfare workers	3
Scientific and technical advisers	21
Communications	9
Delegations and missions	11
Miscellaneous	3

In addition there were numerous callers at the office and on the telephone seeking information on a wide variety of subjects including requests for assistance in obtaining accommodation.

Distinguished Visitors

Among the more distinguished visitors to East Africa during 1955 were the following:

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Fisher,
His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda,
His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore,
Signore Badini Crafoloniere,
The Duchess of Aosta,
Mr. Adli Stevenson,
The Lord Chancellor and Lady Kilmuir,
Dr. Eugen Gerstenmeier,
Prince Abdorreza Pahlevi and Princess Peri Sima,
Lord Malvern.

American Interest in East Africa

The United States continued to evince a very marked interest in the social and economic progress of these Territories and in all forms of research work. No less than 24 of such visitors hailed from America making detailed studies of conditions prevailing on the continent of Africa.

Consular Appointments

A new Consulate General for the Federal Republic of Germany was opened in Nairobi.

Missions

The Foreign Operations Administration, United States Gravity Survey team, Desert Locust Control Organisation, Civil Aviation Section of the Ministry of Transport, French Parliamentary Committee on Defence, National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, University Appointments Boards and Her Majesty's Treasury all sent missions to East Africa during the year. A working party on higher education also visited the Territories.

Naval Visits

Ships of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy visited Mombasa during the year. Courtesy visits were also received from ships of the Netherlands, Italian and United States navies.

CHAPTER 3—LEGISLATION

The following legislation was passed by the Central Legislative Assembly and assented to by the High Commission during the year 1955:

(1) *The Appropriation (East African Railways and Harbours) Act, 1955*, which provided a sum of money towards the expenditure of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

(2) *The Appropriation (East African Posts and Telecommunications) Act, 1955*, which provided a sum of money towards the expenditure of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

(3) *The Supplementary Appropriation (1953) (Non-self-contained Services) Act, 1955*, which allowed and confirmed certain expenditure of the Non-self-contained Services for the year 1953 which had not been fully provided for in the Appropriation (Non-self-contained Services) Act, 1953.

(4) *The Supplementary Appropriation (1954) (East African Posts and Telecommunications) Act, 1955*, which allowed and confirmed certain expenditure of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1954, which had not been fully provided for in the Appropriation (East African Posts and Telecommunications) Act, 1954.

(5) *The Pensions (Amendment) Act, 1955*, which gave effect to certain changes consequent upon the acceptance of new terms of service. The Act made provision for retirement on attaining the age of 50 years and for the legal personal representatives of a deceased officer to receive either a year's pensionable emoluments or the amount which the officer would have received on the date of his death as commuted pension, whichever is the greater.

(6) *The Appropriation (1955-1956) (Non-self-contained Services) Act, 1955*, which provided a sum of money towards the expenditure of the Non-self-contained Services of the High Commission for the financial year from the period 1st July, 1955, to 30th June, 1956.

(7) *The Supplementary Appropriation (1954) (Non-self-contained Services) Act, 1955*, which allowed and confirmed certain expenditure of the Non-self-contained Services for the period 1st January, 1954, to 30th June, 1954, which had not been fully provided for in the Appropriation (Non-self-contained Services) Act, 1954.

(8) *The Supplementary Appropriation (1954) (East African Railways and Harbours) Act, 1955*, which allowed and confirmed certain expenditure of the Railways and Harbours Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1954, which had not been fully provided for in the Appropriation (East African Railways and Harbours) Act, 1954.

(9) *The Loan (Railways and Harbours) Act, 1955*, which authorised the High Commission to raise a loan of £5,000,000 for certain purposes of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

(10) *The East African Customs Management (Amendment) Act, 1955*, which amended the principal Act in a number of relatively minor respects. In addition, it effected a change in principle as to the manner in which imported goods liable to duty should be dealt with when the value of the goods is in dispute.

(11) *The East African Income Tax (Management) (Amendment) Act, 1955*, which amended the principal Act so as to place beyond doubt the power to make rules in relation to Pension and Provident Fund schemes and the charging to tax of sums paid or repaid to a contributor from such schemes.

CHAPTER 4—COMMUNICATIONS

I—EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

Ports

The tonnage of exports and imports handled at all East African ports in 1955 was 4,500,000 compared with 4,000,000 in 1954. This increase was the result of greater traffic at all ports except Lindi where traffic continued to decline as a result of transfer of business to Mtwara.

At Mombasa the phasing scheme continued in operation but the amount of cargo imported rose considerably, being 2,150,000 tons compared with 1,870,000 tons in 1954. Exports totalled 1,000,000 tons compared with 924,000 tons the previous year. Much of this increase was handled over the lighterage wharf, the lighter fleet having been considerably expanded at the beginning of the year to offset the loss of anticipated new capacity following the collapse of piles at one of the berths under construction at the end of 1954. In spite of this mishap, one new berth was brought into use during 1955, although with restricted capacity. The condition of the other berth, where the piling collapsed, has been examined and a decision made to proceed with its construction. It is, however, unlikely to be in use until 1957. More shed space was made available towards the end of the year.

The tonnage handled at Dar es Salaam was 945,000 tons in 1955, compared with 814,000 tons in 1954. Both imports and exports increased, all cargo being handled by the existing lighterage port as it proved impossible to bring into operation any of the new deep-water berths. These, however, will be ready by the middle of 1956.

Cargo passing through Tanga amounted to 350,000 tons compared with 262,000 tons in 1954. There was a considerable import of general cargo for Kenya and Uganda through Tanga during the last half of the year and although port capacity was more than adequate the slow rate at which imports destined for Kenya and Uganda were cleared by agents at times caused congestion.

In the Southern Province of Tanganyika, traffic at Mtwara continued to increase, amounting to 67,000 tons compared with 38,000 tons in 1954. Traffic at Lindi fell from 61,000 tons in 1954 to 41,000 tons in 1955. There was a record crop of cashew nuts in the Southern Province.

Railways

Traffic increased by about 14 per cent as compared with 1954, nearly 5,500,000 tons being carried. During the year 5,500,000 passengers were also carried, an increase of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Without the delivery of new locomotives and rolling stock, such increases could not have been handled, but as it was, deliveries were very much better than in previous years and major difficulties in carrying traffic only occurred at a few points such as Nairobi and Kampala where transit or terminal facilities were at times inadequate to deal with traffic arriving.

On the Kenya/Uganda Section the tonnage railed from Mombasa was 1,400,000 tons compared with 1,250,000 tons in 1954 and there was no shortage of locomotive power. The total tonnage moved on this section increased by 450,000 tons. On the Tanganyika Central Line the tonnage of goods carried was nearly 870,000 tons, an increase of about 140,000 over the previous year. Transit traffic to and from the Belgian Congo continued to be heavy. Traffic on the Southern Province Line has not been heavy and is well below capacity.

Rolling Stock Deliveries

During the year, 108 new locomotives were delivered, the principal types being the 30, 31 and 59 class locomotives. Delivery of thirty-two 59 class Beyer-Garratt locomotives was responsible for the improved power position on the Kenya/Uganda Section and the delivery of twenty 30 class locomotives similarly assisted the Central Line. Sixty-three coaches of various types and 1,430 wagons were also received. These additional vehicles have enabled improved services to be provided for both passengers and goods on the Kenya/Uganda Section and the Tanganyika Central Line.

New Works and Improvements

Work continued on the re-laying of track in heavier material on the Kenya/Uganda Section and the resleepering of 90 miles of the Southern Province Line was completed in November. Regrading of the Tanga/Korogwe Section is about half complete, plans are now in hand to regrade part of the Voi/Kahe Line and a detailed estimate is being made for similar work between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro. On the Morogoro/Tabora Section a number of bridges have been strengthened in order to carry heavier loads. The installation of locomotive oil fuel facilities on the Tanganyika Central Line was completed during the year.

Completion of the Western Uganda Extension has been delayed by the failure of one of the contractors and, at the end of the year, 30 miles of track remained to be laid as far as Kasese. The main work to be completed is now the Swamp Bank and the crossing of the Dura River. Providing there is no hold-up on these work, railhead at Kasese will be reached in March or April, 1956.

On Mombasa Island traffic has increased to such an extent that marshalling facilities have become inadequate. At the same time the existing rail-served godown areas are almost fully developed and there is still outstanding a demand for new plots. It has therefore been decided to construct a new yard and adjacent godown area on the mainland at Changamwe. During 1955 the land was acquired and considerable progress made with clearance, earthworks and drainage. Work has also commenced on a new locomotive shed and oil fuel installations in the area.

Inland Waterways

Tonnage of traffic on the Lake Services increased, amounting to 330,000 tons in 1955 compared with 309,000 tons in 1954. The increase was due to very heavy traffic on Lake Victoria, particularly traffic via Mwanza which handled a greatly increased tonnage of goods from Dar es Salaam destined for Uganda. The increased traffic was moved mainly by the more intensive working of existing ships but three self-propelled lighters, built at Kisumu, were put into service during the year. Passenger traffic on all lakes increased from 635,000 in 1954 to 646,000 passenger journeys in 1955.

On Lake Tanganyika, the s.s. *Liemba* returned to service in December, 1955. The vessel has been out of commission for nearly two years following the failure of boilers.

The motor launch *Otter* foundered in a severe storm whilst running between Kome Island and Mwanza on 30th December with the loss of 32 lives.

Road Services

The tonnage of goods moved by the Road Services was 86,000 tons, as compared with 75,000 tons in 1954. Three hundred and sixty-nine thousand passengers were carried, as compared with 356,000 in 1954, mainly due to increased third-class bookings in the Iringa and Mbeya areas. A new goods service was operated during the year between Arusha and Nairobi so that traffic can now move by road throughout between the Southern Highlands and Nairobi.

Hiring of vehicles was necessary towards the end of the year in order to move a record maize crop from the Iringa area.

Finance

Railway revenue in 1955 (including revenue from Road, Inland Waterways and Catering Services) was £17,400,000, an increase of £2,100,000 entirely due to greater traffic. Although working costs also increased, net revenue showed an improvement. Harbour revenue was £3,800,000, an increase of £900,000, partly due to higher charges.

The increased rail revenue was very satisfactory and justified the heavy expenditure which has been incurred in expanding the Administration's fleet of vehicles and capital equipment, permitting the loan charges to be met without an increase in the rates on passenger and goods traffic. The Harbours net revenue position is unsatisfactory however; after allowing for loan charges only about £100,000 will be available for appropriation and authority was given during the year to raise shipping dues and charges and handling charges on both imports and exports.

An increase in the post amalgamation loan programme of £5,000,000 was approved by the Central Legislative Assembly during the year, raising the total programme to £64,250,000. This increase is required largely to finance new Harbour Works and does not take into account a number of essential railway projects. No new funds were raised on the London Market during 1955 but a loan was negotiated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for £8,600,000. When this is fully drawn, there will still remain £25,000,000 to be raised by long-term borrowing.

II—EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is a self-contained service of the East Africa High Commission and is controlled by a Headquarters staff stationed in Nairobi under the direction of the Postmaster General who is an *ex officio* member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Regional Headquarters are established in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Kampala for the control of service provided in each Territory.

Advisory Board

The Posts and Telecommunications Advisory Board, composed of four members appointed by the High Commission and three members appointed by each of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, held three meetings during the year to advise the Postmaster General on a wide range of policy matters affecting the Administration's activities.

Postal Services

At the end of the year there were 463 post offices in operation, an increase of 22 over the number open at the end of 1954. During the year 20 post offices which formerly provided restricted facilities were upgraded to full departmental status providing a full range of postal and remittance services. It was unfortunately necessary during the year to close down eight small post offices due either to lack of business or the inability to secure the services of suitable agents.

The distribution of offices over the three territories at the end of the year was as follows—

<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Tanganyika</i>	<i>Total</i>
203	96	164	463

New post office buildings were brought into service at Busumbatia, Limuru and Singidia, and improvements in accommodation were made at a number of other offices. Amongst the latter were extensions to Nairobi and Dar es Salaam Head Post Offices to provide additional accommodation for the handling of parcels. Temporary post offices, providing full postal facilities were opened at Mitchell Park, Nairobi, for the Royal Agricultural Show during the period 15th September, 1955 to 5th October, 1955, and at Nakivubo, Kampala, for the Trade Show during the period 15th December, 1955 to 18th December, 1955.

A total of 4,060 additional private boxes were installed at post offices in the three territories.

It is estimated that the number of letters, postcards and printed papers handled during the year reached a total of 106,951,000 (exclusive of items in transit through East Africa). This represents an increase of 7.46 per cent over the traffic handled in 1954. Registered and insured items accounted for 3,858,230 or approximately 3 per cent of the total mail traffic.

It is estimated that the total number of parcels handled during the year amounted to approximately 1,623,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1954. The number of parcels received from abroad was approximately 13 per cent higher in 1955 than it was in 1954.

Customs duty collected on parcels received from overseas during the year amounted to £124,831 as compared with £277,731 in 1954. The decrease in customs duty collected by the Administration was due to the extension during 1955 of the arrangement, commenced in 1954, whereby the Customs Department have undertaken the collection of customs duty at certain parcel depots in East Africa.

There was a steady improvement in internal mail services during the year, the fullest use being made of the public transport services available. Surface mail services were considerably improved in Tanganyika as a result of an increase in frequency of mail trans on the Central Line. Additional mail services between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam were also introduced.

The insurance service was extended to the internal air parcel post.

Continued improvements were made in both international surface and air mail services during the year, additional air and surface despatches being instituted between East Africa and a number of Commonwealth countries.

During the year the air parcel service was extended to Pakistan (East and West) and the Union of South Africa.

In agreement with the Administrations concerned, the insurance and cash on delivery services were extended to parcels exchanged between East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the insurance service was extended to air parcels for Zanzibar.

During the period August to October, surface mail services between East Africa and the Sudan were disrupted due to the disturbances in the Sudan and the consequent interruption in the East African Railways and Harbours' Nile steamer service to Nimule. Alternative arrangements for the disposal of the mail via Mombasa and Port Sudan were made and serious delay to correspondence was averted.

Two new postage stamps of the 65 cents and Sh. 1/30 denominations were introduced on 1st December, 1955.

A clear and correct addressing campaign was opened in September, designed to seek public co-operation in improving the standard of addressing of postal articles posted in East Africa. Leaflets and posters illustrating how to address correspondence clearly and correctly were widely distributed; radio broadcast talks and the exhibition of film slides in cinemas were also used. The campaign is still in progress and has achieved results; the public, including many business houses, has responded in a heartening manner. Reports so far received indicate that genuine efforts are being made to improve the standard of addressing and a consequent speed-up in the handling of correspondence will inevitably follow. A further phase of the campaign directed mainly at the African populace is to be launched shortly.

Telegraph Services

The number of inland telegrams handled during 1955 was 1,753,447 as compared with 1,933,701 in 1954, a decrease of 9.3 per cent. It is estimated that some 703,000 international telegrams were handled during 1955 as compared with 682,608 in 1954, an increase of almost 3 per cent.

During the year several additions were made to the existing telegraph network.

Private teleprinter circuits totalling 2,500 miles chargeable distance were leased to a number of new subscribers during the year. Two additional printergram circuits were provided to subscribers in Nairobi. The printergram service provides the facility for a subscriber to transmit telegrams to and receive telegrams from the telegraph office.

Facsimile telegraph circuits were provided experimentally between Temple Road Post Office, Nairobi, Bohra Road Post Office, Nairobi, and the Central Telegraph Office, Nairobi. This system dispenses with the need for skilled telegraphists. An exact copy of the original is reproduced at the receiving end thus eliminating the possibility of human error.

Telephone Services

The rapid growth of the telephone service continued during the year. Trunk calls increased by over 500,000, an increase of 17.5 per cent on 1954 and local calls by almost 6,500,000, an increase of 18.6 per cent on 1954. The number of subscribers increased during the year by over 4,400 to 26,871 and the number of telephones in service by almost 6,000 to 47,889. In spite of this the waiting list increased and the number of recorded applications for service at the end of the year was over 8,600.

A new automatic exchange to serve Nakuru was opened on 26th March. The exchange replaced the then existing manual exchange and provides initially for 1,000 lines and is designed ultimately to take a total of 1,600 lines. The manual switchboard at which trunk and enquiry calls are handled consists of eight trunk positions and two enquiry positions.

A new experimental type of automatic exchange was opened at Tigoni and six new manual exchanges were opened during the year.

Extensions were completed at 36 exchanges throughout East Africa, which in total increased the capacity by 3,800 lines.

The telephone trunk network was considerably increased. Altogether 52 circuits were added to the system.

Staff

Early in the year the British Post Office from which organisation the majority of the skilled technicians employed in the Administration are obtained, placed an embargo on the release of staff to Colonial Territories. This embargo was due to the British Post Office's own expanded development programme. Fortunately, it was relaxed about the middle of the year and what had appeared to be a very serious position was averted, though the late arrival of the recruits from the British Post Office for whom the Administration had asked, placed a limiting factor on the amount of work which could be undertaken during the year.

A total number of 523 students of all races undertook training courses at the Administration's Combined Training School. Continued emphasis was placed on the more advanced training of people already in the service.

Remittance and Miscellaneous Services

Details of money orders and postal orders issued and paid in East Africa during 1955 are as follows—

	Issued 1955		Percentage Increase or Decrease on 1954		Paid 1955		Percentage Increase or Decrease on 1954	
	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £
Money Orders	283,414	2,344,964	+11.5	+14	203,192	1,427,454	+13	+18.5
Postal Orders	734,667	734,828	+19.7	+18.2	257,567	235,464	+6	+8.9

At present a charge is made for wireless licences in Kenya only. The number of these licences current at 31st December, 1955, was 21,640 as compared with 19,054 at the end of 1954, an increase of 13½ per cent.

Savings Banks

The Savings Banks of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which are managed by the Postmaster General on behalf of the Governments of the three territories, continued to expand during the year. At the end of the year the number of depositors and approximate credit balances (including estimated interest) in each of the savings banks were as follows:

KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
Number of Depositors	Total Credit £	Number of Deposits	Total Credit £	Number of Depositors	Total Credit £
216,541	10,314,000	97,869	2,525,000	86,209	2,598,000
Increase on 1954: 12%	10.1%	4.7%	7.1%	9.2%	7.8%

Finance

The total revenue collected during the year exceeded £4,200,000 and the gross expenditure (including capital expenditure) was approximately £5,200,000. The results of the year's working on a commercial basis had not been established at the time of preparing this report.

III—EAST AFRICAN DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION

General

Both international and internal air services carried more passengers and greater freight loads than in 1954. The standard of operating efficiency and the regularity of scheduled services continued to improve.

Construction work and equipment planning for the new Nairobi Airport continued satisfactorily. This airport and its facilities should be in full operation in 1957.

Operational

The Directorate assumed responsibility for the maintenance of its telecommunications equipment on 1st September, 1955. Considerable planning and organisation was involved in the take-over from the Company which had hitherto done this work. A Base Workshop was established in Nairobi where major overhauls of equipment can be carried out. Area Workshops handling general maintenance, repairs and overhauls were set up at Entebbe and Dar es Salaam and a Sub-Area Workshop at Mombasa.

New stations were built and equipment installed at Mtwara, Songea and Manyani. New equipment received during the year was installed at several stations as part of a general improvement and rehabilitation programme.

Additional communications facilities were introduced to extend the scope of the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications network and the existing arrangements were improved and reorganised with a view to the proposed introduction of a Sub-Flight Information Centre at Dar es Salaam. Extensive analyses of the operational use of telecommunications equipment were carried out in this connection and an increase in efficiency has been recorded.

A new system of regular ground and air checks for the Directorate's radio-navigational aids was introduced, the latter being carried out by Directorate Flying Personnel; these checks ensure that the aids are maintained to the required standards of accuracy.

An increase in the number of aircraft radio installations surveyed for licensing purposes is again noted; at the end of 1955 there were 107 aircraft registered in the East African Territories which were licensed to carry radio equipment. All these aircraft were regularly inspected by Directorate personnel who are now able to provide a more efficient inspection service than had previously been possible. Examinations of candidates for licences to operate or service aircraft radio equipment were held throughout the year.

Twenty-four Directorate Radio Officers were examined for promotion to the Radio Superintendent grade; question papers were compiled and answer papers marked by Headquarters officers. Sixteen candidates were successful in these examinations.

An Air Traffic Advisory Service was introduced on three major international routes and one internal route on 1st August, 1955, and has been increasingly utilised by aircraft. One new non-directional radio beacon was installed on one of the routes, and three other beacons are scheduled for installation as soon as equipment and buildings are available.

Towards the end of the year the International Notam Office was transferred from Eastleigh Airport to the Headquarters building in Nairobi. Considerable streamlining of the Aeronautical Information Service was effected. Final drafting of the Aeronautical Information Publication, East Africa, was almost completed; it should be published early in 1956.

The principal search and rescue operation concerned an East African Airways Corporation Dakota aircraft which crashed on Mawenzi Peak, Mount Kilimanjaro on 18th May, 1955. Search aircraft amassed a total of more than 300 hours' flying time before the wreckage was located, thus illustrating the difficulty of tracing aircraft lost even on properly regulated flights.

Conferences

The Commissioner for Transport and the Director of Civil Aviation attended a meeting of the Southern Africa Air Transport Council Advisory Committee at Pretoria in November. The main item on the agenda was the traffic rights of foreign operators wishing to operate in the Southern African regions. This was followed by a special Communications Meeting of the Council in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, later in the month, which was attended by the Chief Navigational Services Officer, Mr. T. R. Thomson, in company with Mr. E. L. T. Barton, Director of Navigational Services, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and one of his technical advisers, Mr. G. Glossop.

Two meetings of the Air Advisory Council were held in Nairobi during the year.

Aerodromes

Work on the major project, Nairobi Airport, now under construction at Embakasi goes ahead and the runway—one of the longest in Africa, may be usable by the end of 1956. Everything is being done to achieve this end so as to accommodate the larger aircraft now coming into the service of International Air Lines.

Smaller aerodromes, both Government and private, have been constructed during the past year, and much maintenance work has been carried out, on existing ones.

The general standard of serviceability, etc., has improved considerably and all aerodromes into which scheduled air services operate must now provide crash and fire-fighting equipment in accordance with I.C.A.O. requirements.

Legislation and Licensing

Control of Aircraft Flying for Hire or Reward

During the year the Director continued to perform the powers conferred and to exercise the duties imposed upon the East African Air Transport Authority by the Air Services (Licensing) Regulations, 1946.

The Air Transport Licensing Advisory Board held eight meetings and public hearings of applications for licences during the year. Forty-seven applications were heard and 41 period licences, 14 provisional licences and 22 short-term licences were granted by the Director. Since its inception the Board has held 80 meetings resulting in the total of 347 period licences, 124 provisional licences and 205 short-term licences.

Changes in Legislation

The new draft Air Services (Licensing) Regulations, intended to replace the Air Services (Licensing) Regulations, 1946, are still the subject of correspondence and have not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1955, which came into effect on 1st July, 1955, revokes and re-enacts, with certain amendments, the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1949, and its amending Orders and applies to the territories mentioned in Schedule VI thereof (including the territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar). The amendments embodied in the new Order are

mainly in relation to the operation of aircraft and are largely the result of applying International Civil Aviation Organisation requirements which Her Majesty's Government has accepted in respect both of the United Kingdom and of the Colonial territories.

The following amending Orders and Regulations were made during the year :

- (i) The East African Territories (Air Transport) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1955;
- (ii) The East African Territories (Air Transport) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order in Council, 1955;
- (iii) The Carriage by Air (Non-International Carriage) (Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1955.
- (iv) The Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) (Amendment) Regulations, 1955;
- (v) The East African Customs Airports (Amendment) Order, 1955;
- (vi) The Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) (Amendment) Order, 1955.

Licensing of Personnel, Aircraft and Aerodromes

All technical examinations and practical tests except practical flying tests for Private Pilots Licences which are conducted by the Aero Club of East Africa, for the numerous licences and certificates required by Air Navigation Legislation have been conducted by the staff of the Directorate. In addition, the local renewal of United Kingdom licences is undertaken by the staff on behalf of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

The following numbers of licences and certificates were granted during the year :

	EAST AFRICA		ELSE-WHERE	CURRENT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1955		
	Grant	Renewal	Renewal	East Africa	Else-where	Total
Student Pilot	91	3	0	138	3	141
Private Pilot	23	139	16	196	51	247
Commercial Pilot	21	73	21	66	27	93
Senior Commercial Pilot	7	7	4	9	3	12
Airline Transport Pilot	15	44	19	49	21	70
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	12	83	(A.R.B.)	95	56	151
Radiotelephony	77	120	38	149	43	192
Radiotelegraphy	1	13	9	13	10	23
Radio Maintenance Engineer	5	2	0	7	4	11
Airfield	2	8	N/A	11	N/A	11
Flight Engineer	2	14	1	16	3	19
Flight Navigator	3	1	1	4	3	7
Certificates of Registration	20	32	N/A	146	2	148
		(Re-regis- tration)				
Certificates of Airworthiness	18	117	1	119	2	121
Instructor's Certificates	10	24	4	35	4	39
Validation Certificates	24	14	3	50	3	53
	331	694	117	1,103	235	1,338

Air Services

International Air Services

Regular scheduled services to or through the East African Territories are operated by the following:

Air France, Air-India International, British Overseas Airways Corporation, El-Al Israel Airlines, Ethiopian Airlines, Sabena (Belgian Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System, South African Airways, Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd. and Airwork Ltd.

During the year all-freight air services to and from the East African Territories were instituted by Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd.

Regional Air Services

Aden Airways, Central African Airways and East African Airways operate regional air services.

Charter and Aerial Work

Twenty-two air charter companies are licensed to operate air charter and aerial work. Of these nine include cabotage rights within the East African Territories and 13 operate to and from the territories, excluding cabotage within East Africa.

Four operators are specifically licensed to operate air survey work and two are licensed specifically to operate aerial spraying and dusting within East Africa.

Five operators are licensed to give flying instruction.

Revenue

The revenue collected during the year 1955 was as follows:

	£
(1) Air Transport Licences	1,286
(2) Aviation Fees	3,474
(3) Sale of Documents	122

Expenditure

As a result of the investigation carried out by Messrs. Urwick Orr and Partners, the Directorate Estimates were reduced from three to two Heads (1) Headquarters and (2) Air Navigational Services.

The expenditure on Headquarters increased as compared with those estimates originally submitted for the period 1955/56 as shown below:

<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Original</i>
	£	£
Recurrent	79,639	42,832
Extraordinary	3,763	Nil

and Air Navigational Services Recurrent was reduced and Extraordinary increased as shown:

	£	£
Recurrent	277,989	323,016
Extraordinary	78,370	17,550

The net overall increase in the cost of the Directorate was therefore £56,363.

Staff

The staff employed by the Directorate on the 31st December, 1955, totalled 131 Europeans, 21 Asians and 290 Africans.

These figures show an overall increase of 49 over the number actually employed on 31st December, 1954. This increase has resulted from the take-over of Aeradio Technical Maintenance from Messrs. International Aeradio Ltd., on 1st September, 1955, and partial implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Urwick Orr and Partners Ltd., Industrial Consultants.

CHAPTER 5—RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

[*Note.*—Each of the research organisations produces its own technical and scientific annual report, and, in the case of those organisations which come within the purview of the East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council or the East African Council for Medical Research, a summary of these reports in non-technical language which may be found in the annual reports of the two councils. This chapter will therefore only deal briefly with such organisations whose fuller reports may be found elsewhere.]

I—EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Order establishing the Council was published as Legal Notice No. 43 on 27th August, 1954. The Council first met as an unconstituted body on 28th January, 1954, before the publication of the Order. The third meeting, the first occasion on which the Council met as a constituted body, took place on 3rd February, 1955. At this meeting the terms of reference and the composition of the technical co-ordinating committees were considered. It was agreed that the six committees should have a common nomenclature and that they should be known in future as:

- (a) The Agriculture Research Co-ordinating Committee.
- (b) The Forestry Research Co-ordinating Committee.
- (c) The Animal Industry Research Co-ordinating Committee.
- (d) The Veterinary Research Co-ordinating Committee.
- (e) The Inland Fisheries Research Co-ordinating Committee.
- (f) The Marine Fisheries Research Co-ordinating Committee.

The fourth meeting of the Council was held at Muguga on 27th September, 1955. Sir Douglas Harris, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., had resigned his office as chairman shortly after the third meeting and the chair on this occasion was taken by the Administrator, Lt.-Col. S. P. Fearn replaced Mr. G. G. Grimwood as Secretary.

Reports on the activities of the organisations coming under the ægis of the Council follow.

II—EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESEARCH ORGANISATION

In 1955 the first phase of the Organisation's development covering the years 1948-1955 came to an end. It saw the conversion of a wattle forest into a developed research station with administrative, laboratory and library buildings, and a small residential township. It witnessed the expansion of the small scientific staff that remained after the war in the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amani into the present Organisation of 27 senior research officers in some 15 scientific divisions.

This first phase was most closely linked with the name of Sir Bernard Keen, F.R.S. It was under his guidance that the layout was planned of the 1,600 acres of land at Muguga which had been presented by the Government of Kenya, and that the buildings and plant were designed. He initiated the research establishment and its programme.

Staff

After the departure on leave pending retirement of Sir Bernard Keen, Dr. H. H. Storey was appointed Acting Director. Dr. H. C. Pereira was appointed Deputy Director on 15th June and acted as Director during Dr. Storey's absence on leave. Dr. E. W. Russell, who succeeded Sir Bernard Keen, took up his duties as Director on 2nd November.

Soil Science and Crop Nutrition

The Soil Physics Division was strengthened by the arrival of a second research physicist, J. S. G. McCulloch, on 16th September. He has been fitting himself into the work of this division and is taking over much of the work on the influence of climate on the amount of water used by crops.

Work has been continuing on the study of the soil-water relationships in the Lower Rufiji Basin of Tanganyika, where a new irrigation experimental farm is to be established, and similar work is also being done for a scheme near Lake Baringo in Kenya. Another line of work that will be occupying increasingly the time of this division is an investigation into the influence of different types of vegetation and land management on the amount and uniformity of stream flow out of catchment areas. These projects are long-term co-operative projects, involving several departments in each territory, and so far the work has mainly been concerned with preliminary organisation, covering such points as the choice of sites and the details of the experimental treatments.

Studies on the depth of penetration of wattle and eucalyptus roots at Muguga have been continued. These have been excavated, washed and photographed down to a depth of 20 ft. and soil moisture samples taken, as a preliminary to a study of the water used during the year by these species.

The Soil Chemistry Division has started work on some of the factors that control the organic matter or humus content of East African soils, and in particular some of the factors which control the rate of conversion of organic matter to the gas carbon dioxide. Not only is the rate of production of carbon dioxide being measured, but also the amount of oxygen used by the micro-organisms; for the ratio of these two quantities gives a measure of the kind of chemical changes taking place during the decomposition.

Work is also continuing on the chemistry of sulphur in forest soils. Results to date show that much of the sulphur is being returned by the forest litter to the soil as water soluble sulphate and not as water insoluble organic sulphur compounds. Hence it is easily washed out of the surface soil, and can only be retained in the soil if the forest trees are deep rooting enough to be able to take up this sulphate from the deep sub-soil.

Some work has also been done in conjunction with the Spectrographic Section and in co-operation with Unga Ltd. and the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, on the factors causing the poor bread-making qualities of some Kenya wheats. The results of this investigation have been that the dough strength of Kenya wheats is depressed by high rainfall, and in dry years even weak wheats may give a good bread-making flow. But with some varieties of wheat the effect of rainfall on dough strength is very much higher than is indicated by its effect on the protein content of the grain.

The Spectrographic Section has also been continuing the analysis of the major and trace elements present in a variety of crops grown at Mugugua, as well as of the trace element distribution down a deep soil profile under wattle.

The Analytical Chemistry Section, with the Spectrographic Section, have been continuing the analysis of a large number of soil and plant samples from fertiliser trials laid down by the Departments of Agriculture of Tanganyika and Kenya, for the purpose of trying to find improved methods for predicting by chemical analysis the probability that a given crop will respond to phosphate fertilisers in a given soil. Analytical work has also been continued on a large number of soil samples taken by the Soil Survey Section in the course of their work. An investigation into suitable methods for the determination of amino-nitrogen has been made in conjunction with the Animal Industry Division.

The principal work of the Soil Survey Section has been an extensive reconnaissance soil survey of parts of Tanganyika not covered by previous reconnaissances. A large number of soil samples were collected and the material and data collected are being worked up for inclusion into the revised soil map of East Africa.

The Plant Physiology Section has concluded the examination of the effect of rainfall distribution on the yield of maize in Kenya, and this work is being written up for publication. A corresponding investigation for wheat yields has been begun, and the preliminary results indicate that wheat behaves quite differently from maize, and much more similarly to wheat in England, for appreciable amounts of rain at seed time and harvest definitely reduce yields. Work is also continuing on the production of maps showing the reliability of seasonal rainfall, as distinct from total annual rainfall, for East Africa.

An investigation has just been begun on the factors controlling the ability of maize to make maximum use of an inadequate amount of rainfall or soil-water during its growth. To begin with an examination is being made of the factors controlling the times of day that the stomata are open, and this is being compared with the behaviour of a local eucalypt. In addition the turgor of the maize leaves at different degrees of water stress is being measured.

Plant Breeding and Plant Protection

Cassava.—This breeding programme is continuing. This year it was mainly concerned with filling in gaps, but work on trying to increase the bitterness of the roots in resistant varieties is proceeding to make them less palatable to wild

fig. Field trials of the 440 clones from the 1953 crosses were made at the Sisal Research Station, Mlingano, and 24 of these have been selected for further trial. Trials of the 1954 series of clones have also been planted for preliminary test for resistance to Mosaic and Brown Streak.

A method of causing relatively Mosaic resistant varieties to show symptoms of the disease is under study. This involves removing the immature shoot tips soon after the onset of the long rains.

An inspection of Amani hybrids under test in coastal areas and Zanzibar has been made, and though some of the earlier clones are not too satisfactory, later distributions of the third back-cross Carea clones, notably 46106/27 and 4763/16, are yielding well and showing a good measure of resistance. But there still seems to be room for improvement in the areas where Mosaic is exceptionally severe.

Agreement has been reached with the Territories on methods for distributing some of the most promising new clones into a limited number of inland areas free from Brown Streak. Attempts are being made to control this Brown Streak virus by heat treatment of cuttings.

Groundnuts.—Preliminary investigations have begun into the possibility of using artificial embryo culture methods for interspecific hybridisation.

Maize.—Work has now established the existence of two genes of value in giving resistance to maize against American Maize Rust. One gene had already been found which gave maize very great resistance against the strain of the rust present in East Africa, and another gene has now been proved to give a good measure of resistance both against this strain and the new strain that turned up in the Muguga glasshouses. Seed containing these genes have been distributed; and territorial plant breeders are making good progress in incorporating them into their local varieties.

Sweet potatoes.—Experiments are in progress to show whether the severe form of virus disease transmitted by a white fly and the mild form transmitted by an aphid are two distinct viruses. The severe form has been transmitted to other species of *Ipomœa*, but so far all attempts to transmit either form to host plants belonging to other genera have failed. Attempts to control the severe form by heat treatment tubers have failed, and work is now in progress to test if control can be obtained by a low temperature treatment.

The Herbarium

Miss D. M. Napper joined this section in September, and Dr. Verdcourt was away on leave for most of these six months. One hundred and forty-two accessions, totalling over 2,000 specimens were received for naming and over 3,000 named specimens were received, most of which were collected by Messrs. Drummond and Hemsley of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, during their botanical expedition in East Africa. Over 2,200 named specimens were distributed in exchange.

Work has continued on the usual lines. Collections of plants of possible economic value have been made at the request of various organisations. Help has been given to a Colonial Office Botanical Collecting Expedition on their arrival and to a Uganda ecologist who spent two weeks at the Herbarium naming specimens he had collected during a two-year vegetation survey in the savannah areas of Uganda.

Forest Entomology

The survey of East Africa forest insect pests has continued, and an extended tour was made through some Tanganyika forests for this purpose. A continuous stream of insects are sent to the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology for identification, and in return a special effort was made to supply E. A. Duffy of that institute with material for his monograph on Africa Cerambycidae which is nearing completion and which will be invaluable to workers in East African.

The Joint Animal Industry Division

Work is continuing on estimating the productivity of pastures, both by measuring the weight of herbage produced and the live-weight gains of animals grazing them. The results to date show that production during the rainy season at Muguga can be estimated reasonably satisfactorily, but the methods may fail completely during the dry season, so preventing any accurate measurement of pasture productivity during this period using existing techniques.

Work is also continuing on the digestibilities of animal feedingstuffs using the method of feeding trials, and of the nitrogen compounds present in them—the so-called crude protein fraction—by chemical analysis. The digestibility of the herbage produced by a given grass varies very greatly during the season, and methods are being developed for measuring accurately the constituents in the grass that cause this great variation.

A relationship has been discovered by a statistical examination of all available published feeding trials with ruminants made in different parts of the world, between the crude protein content of hays and green fodders and their apparent digestibility. The existence of this relationship implies that there is no difference between any breeds of sheep or cattle in their ability to digest nitrogen compounds present in natural fodders.

A co-operative experiment is being made with the Kenya Veterinary Department on variations in the blood iodo proteins of cattle in hot climates.

G. H. Lampkin, the animal geneticist, joined the division on 3rd July, 1955, and has begun a study of the growth rates and grazing habits of cattle at Muguga, in preparation for a breeding experiment which is to be started with the Muguga Zebu herd. He is also assisting the Kenya Veterinary Department in a study of the Kenya Milk Recording Scheme. A preliminary study for the year 1954/55 has shown that the milk recorded cows gave an average yield of 559 gallons, whilst the average figure for all cows on European and Asian farms in Kenya, which cover the same climatic conditions as the recorded farms, is 241 gallons according to the Agricultural Census for 1954.

East African Plant Quarantine Station

P. J. Dickinson took up his post as horticulturist-in-charge on 1st November.

Twenty-three varieties of sugar cane were released to Kwanda Research Station, Uganda, and two more have arrived from the Department of Agriculture, Nyasaland and eight from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, for quarantine. A consignment of ten *Coffee arabica* var. *cumbaya* seedlings arrived from the United States Department of Agriculture and have been released to Jacaranda Coffee Research Station after three months' quarantine. A consignment of sweet potatoes arrived from South Africa and is now under quarantine.

Satisfactory methods have been devised for handling a number of ornamentals, and a commercial importation of chrysanthemums has passed through quarantine. Furthermore consignments of chrysanthemum, dhalia and begonia are expected shortly.

Trials have begun on the technique and management of grafts of *Pinus patula* under glasshouse conditions of quarantine, as it is probable a request will be made for *Pinus* grafting material to be imported through quarantine.

Colonial Termite Research Unit

R. M. C. Williams was the only member of this unit left in East Africa, and he was at Kawanda Research Station, Uganda, until November, working on soil-feeding termites. The general way of life and feeding habits of two *Cubitermes* species were studied.

III—EAST AFRICAN VETERINARY RESEARCH ORGANISATION

In September, 1954, the move from temporary accommodation at the Veterinary Research Laboratory of the Kenya Government at Kabete was completed. The expansion in staff, the increase in the scope and variety and in the volume of research and allied functions carried out, the production of rinderpest vaccines and, in fact, a great proportion of the considerable expansion of E.A.V.R.O. activities all result from the establishment of the complete organisation at Muguga. The organisation now produces the whole of the supply of rinderpest vaccine for the East African and other adjoining territories, and will shortly be starting on the supply of Bovine Pleuropneumonia vaccine on a similar scale.

The Council of Management of the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (I.B.E.D.) held its fourth annual session in July, 1955, at Muguga I.B.E.D., under the directorship of Mr. W. G. Beaton, is situated in administration building of E.A.V.R.O.

A scientific event of outstanding importance to E.A.V.R.O., and one which was of inestimable value to the organisation by providing the opportunity for discussions with scientists from many countries and by making the new laboratories and ancillary facilities, and the attractions of Muguga as a centre of research, widely known to medical and veterinary research workers throughout Africa, was the C.C.T.A./W.H.O. Training Course in Rabies held in the E.A.V.R.O. laboratories from 11th to 28th July, 1955. The course director was Dr. M. M. Kaplan, Chief Veterinary Public Health Officer at W.H.O. headquarters, Geneva; and the discussion leaders were Dr. P. Lepine, Chief of the Virus Section of the Pasteur Institute, Paris; Dr. K. Habel, Chief of the Basic Studies Section, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Microbiological Institute, Bethesda, Md., U.S.A.; Dr. H. Koprowski, Assistant Director, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Research, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York, U.S.A.; Dr. A. Komarov, Director, Veterinary Research Laboratory, Haifa, Israel; and Dr. P. Gallardo, Chief of the Virus and Rickettsial Laboratories, School of Public Health, Madrid. The course was attended by 38 delegates from all parts of Africa and the Middle East.

The Division of Virus Diseases began to function as an entity towards the end of 1954. It has concentrated on research on rinderpest, the principal virus disease of economic importance to the region, and on the production of rinderpest vaccines for the East African and adjacent territories. The Division of Bacterial Diseases, the head of which has been Dr. S. E. Piercy, has concentrated

on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and several lines of research have been pursued. The principal research hitherto has been a study by Dr. Piercy and Mr. Knight of the pleuropneumonia organism in the embryonated egg, with a view to improving the avianised vaccine developed by Dr. Piercy and Mr. Sheriff at Kabete.

The Joint Animal Industry Division planned an important experiment on the production of beef cattle from pure-bred Zebu (*Bos indicus*) stock to be undertaken shortly to determine the quality of the beef reared in varying environments.

IV—EAST AFRICAN FISHERY RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The East African Inland Fishery Research Organisation, under the direction of Mr. R. S. A. Beauchamp, is situated on the shores of Lake Victoria at Jinja in Uganda. Its primary object is to ascertain the potentialities of the lake as a supplier of food, and to this end steps were taken in 1955 to provide the organisation with a suitable vessel capable of venturing into the deeper waters of the lake. These investigations will begin in 1956.

The specific identity of 20 species of *Tilapia* occurring in East Africa has now been determined and a fund of knowledge on their food, feeding habits, growth rate and breeding and brooding habits has been collected. The advice, given four years ago by the organisation, that *Tilapia zillii* would be a suitable fish for the stocking of dams has proved to be sound. These fish are now well established in a large number of ponds and are in demand for the restocking of many more.

The entomological programme of the organisation was originally started with an investigation on the Chironomidae and their value as food for *Mormyrus*; this earlier programme has now been extended to include studies on all groups of insects, but particularly on the Ephemeroptera, Odonata and Trichoptera and a consideration of the value of these insects as food for 24 species of fish including *Mormyrus*, species of *Haplochromis*, *Bagrus* and other Catfishes.

Experimental fishing has been carried out throughout the year using gill nets ranging in mesh size from two to five inches. The records obtained provide valuable information on the numbers of fish belonging to many species which occur in different habitats.

Until recently nothing was known about the spawning habits of the common Catfish, *Clarias mossambicus*, or about the hatching of the eggs or the growth and behaviour of very young fish. The Catfish has for some time been considered as a fish that could with profit be reared for food in certain ponds and dams which are not suitable for other fish, but the lack of information on the sexual cycle prevented any attempt to make a commercial proposition of any such project. The organisation has now discovered all the essential details regarding the reproductive cycle of this fish and the Fisheries Department of Kenya is engaged on the practical application of this new knowledge.

V—EAST AFRICAN MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The survey of the East African coastal waters has continued through the year, m.v. *Research* spent 119 days working at sea on 21 cruises and covered 8,094 miles. Nine days, in addition, were spent on a "refitting" trip to Mombasa when she was slipped and painted with Koplastik. Minor mechanical breakdowns occurred, one of them in awkward circumstances which might have ended disastrously but for the prompt action by Captain Alex Slater, but repairs have always been effected and delays have been kept to a minimum.

The *Research* goes to sea expressly to obtain data concerned with specific problems, to collect specimens that will contribute to the solution of these problems and to experiment with gear planned to advance our knowledge of the waters and their contents.

The practical work includes the measurement and weight of fishes caught, notes on the sex and state of maturity, the stomach and gut contents and any features of interest, all the details being recorded in rough and typed later in the laboratory as a cruise record. The fishes are brought in refrigerated and new or or interesting specimens photographed or drawn and preserved if required for future study. From this voluminous biological log the "fishing records" are abstracted month by month and distributed to the fishery officers in the area.

Work at the laboratory deals with the specific identity of the fishes, identifications of their food from stomach contents and recognition of the free-living organisms in the catches from towed nets, examination of scales and ear-stones for evidence of growth rates and age and the bringing together of all facts concerning the different species of fishes caught in order to build up the stories of their lives. Underlying the facts of growth, spawning, migrations and congregations are the motivating or influencing factors of the sea itself—the temperatures, the salinities and oxygen contents, the currents—varying with the monsoons and from season to season from area to area and from depth to depth. Without the hydrological data obtained at sea and the analyses made in the laboratory there could be no possibility of progress beyond the recording of facts with little or no bearing on the problems of economic development and rational exploitation.

In the initial phases of the work attention was concentrated on the frequency and distribution of the pelagic species of fishes, i.e. those that are most frequently taken by trolled lures. A preliminary report by Mr. F. Williams, dealing with his results up to 1954, is in the press. During the past year 361 pelagic fishes weighing in all 6,147 lb.—an average of 17 lb. per fish—have been caught; and whereas the early work was limited to daytime catches, data are now being gathered on fishing in the hours of darkness and experiments are being made to test the possibilities of sub-surface fishing.

Bottom fishing by many varied methods produced 745 fishes weighing 3,438 lb., inclusive of sharks and rays (104), and the deeper waters (80–120 fathoms) are being investigated.

One hundred and twenty-five species were represented in the total catch, but some of these are of doubtful validity. Almost without exception these fishes are food fishes, that is, they appear in the markets and are sold as food; but the important ones, either because of their individual size or because of their frequency, are those on which research is concentrated.

One interesting capture may be mentioned. A short-nosed Marlin, *Tetrapterus brevirostris* (Playfair) weighing 115 lb. was taken on a white wood lure off Ras Mkumbe on 5th October. This fish had previously struck at similar lures and straightened the hook of one of them. Fortunately the gear held on its third attempt and it was eventually gaffed and brought on board.

On Cruise 69 (3rd–10th January) 31 pelagic fishes, mainly large specimens of *Caranx ignobilis* ranging in weight from 16–42 lb., were caught on lures fished in bright moonlight between 10.30 p.m. and midnight off Latham Island. This experiment was repeated on the 6th March (Cruise 72) from 10.20 p.m. to 2.15 a.m. on the 7th (full moon was on the 8th), and resulted in 22 fishes, again mainly *Caranx ignobilis*. The fishes on this occasion were mature and ripe for spawning, or spent as they had been in January. The possibility of trolling at night off Latham Island is dependent on moonlight, but whether the heavy

catches are correlated with the locality, the spawning season, the vertical migrations of plankton or the moonlight itself, remains to be discovered when the problem of safe navigation in the dark near this insignificant bank has been solved.

A method has been devised for fishing with one lure at sub-surface levels, but until the level of the thermocline can be reached negative results are expected.

The hydrographic data collected show that the general stratification of the waters is essentially similar throughout, and that the results as outlined by previous expeditions working for short periods in the Indian Ocean extend to the fringing reefs. This stratification consists of an upper layer of oxygen-saturated tropical surface water (the East African Coastal Current) whose lower boundary is marked by a very distinct thermocline, i.e. a change of temperature, and whose velocity and salinity is minimal in March when its temperature is at its maximum. In September this coastal current reaches its maximum velocity and salinity and is at its lowest temperature. The depth of the thermocline varies, being shallowest in March (about 35 fathoms) and deepest in September (about 60 fathoms). Below the thermocline is found a layer of higher salinity and low oxygen which is believed to be "down-welling" water from the Arabian Sea, and below this again the salt content gradually decreases while the oxygen content appears to increase.

The hydrographic findings in the area have been correlated with previous work in the Western Indian Ocean under the title of "A Preliminary Survey of the Hydrography of the British East African Coastal Waters". This report has been submitted by Mr. B. S. Newell for publication in the Fisheries Publications series of the Colonial Office. The work during the year has been a continuation of the observations on the thermocline levels month by month, salinity value pH and oxygen content. Recently (Cruise 89) the Ekman current meter has been used and has demonstrated the reversal of water flow beneath the coastal current.

An account of the breakdown of the *Research* and her subsequent voyage under sail and sweeps back to her moorings was published in the *East African Standard* of 8th July, and a photograph of the 8½-ft. short-nosed Spearfish appeared in the *Tanganyika Standard* of 25th November.

VI—EAST AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Order establishing the Council was published as Legal Notice No. 1 of 1955. The first meeting of the Council took place in Nairobi on the 27th January, 1955. The procedure to be adopted in the conduct of business was considered and an amendment to the Order increasing the membership of the Council from 16 to 17 was recommended. The draft Order establishing the Medical Research Scientific Advisory Committee was also considered and approved. The research programmes and the estimates of the medical research organisations were examined in detail. The Council endorsed the recommendation of the old Standing Advisory Committee in regard to the Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene which would in future become the office of the Council.

No full-time chairman has yet been appointed and the Administrator is at present undertaking these duties. Similarly the appointment of secretary has not yet been filled and since June, 1955, when Dr. C. R. Philip resigned his appointment as Director of the Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene, Lt.-Col. S. P. Fearon, of the Administrator's Office, has been carrying out these duties.

During the period under review the East African Medical Survey has been re-named "The East African Medical Survey and Research Institute", and the work of the Interterritorial Leprologist has been merged with that of the East African

Leprosy Research Centre at Itesio. The East African Malaria Unit has been re-named "The East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases", and the Virus Research Institute is now "The East African Virus Research Institute". The East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene has now become the office of the Council, and the Director's duties have been merged with those of the Secretary to the Council.

Reports on the activities of the organisations coming within the purview of the Council follow.

VII—EAST AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF MALARIA AND VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

The Institute is situated at Amani in Tanganyika, and is under the direction of Dr. D. Bagster Wilson. A considerable development of the organisation has taken place with the expansion of the old unit into the present Institute. With the assistance of the World Health Organisation and U.N.I.C.E.F. the Institute has been responsible for a malaria control project in the Taveta-Pare area.

The preliminary period of investigation in the Pare area has included the early stages of chemical and biological tests of insect susceptibility to Dieldrin, the insecticide now being sprayed on house walls in the area. The preliminary examinations designed to provide a background to the assessment of the effects of residual treatment were completed in October. The first round of residual spraying was started in July and completed in December, with the usual result of the almost total disappearance of anopheline vectors of malaria from houses.

In December preliminary trials of the aerial application of granulated Dieldrin as a larvicide were carried out at Dar es Salaam with a view to the large-scale treatment of the swampy surroundings of the town during the long rains of 1956. This work is being undertaken in collaboration with the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit.

The majority of human studies have been carried out in the Pare area and the assessments made have been designed ultimately to reveal the effects on man of the results of spraying. With this object in view the degree of malaria infection in man over the area as a whole has been measured, and in certain selected areas much more detailed measurements have been made of some 1,600 people.

VIII—EAST AFRICAN VIRUS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Perhaps the most important work carried out during 1955 has been a study of the behaviour of Rift Valley fever virus (R.V.F.) in the laboratory mouse. This virus causes destructive epidemics among farm animals and also causes human diseases, sometimes associated with damage to vision. Most countries do not permit the entry of R.V.F. virus as it is very infectious (we have had 14 known cases among staff at Entebbe over a period of ten years). It can, however, be studied in Uganda as it occurs naturally in that country. The virus is an important one, as it causes severe liver damage and is the only well-known virus which does so and which also can be maintained in an inexpensive animal, the laboratory mouse. A series of fundamental studies has now been carried out, tracing the development and growth cycles of this virus in the mouse, the progress of tissue destruction and its ultimate result, the death of the host. The fact that work of this kind has now been carried out with intact animals is a big step forward as previously it had only been done in embryonated eggs and tissue culture. The subject is a very technical one and cannot be discussed in detail here, but it may

be mentioned that one of the findings—namely that “incomplete” virus occurs—may have a considerable bearing on another main line of study—the infectibility of mosquitoes. Here two viruses are under study, R.V.F. and yellow fever viruses, and the main question is why some mosquitoes can transmit them by bite while others cannot do so. Up till now the main approach has been from the genetical side, but the studies on Rift Valley fever virus have had the effect of switching this work to a new line, based on the view that “incomplete” virus may play a large and hitherto unsuspected part in the whole picture of virus transmission by mosquitoes.

The studies on Rift Valley fever virus are being followed up by work with yellow fever virus in the monkey as, here again, liver damage dominates the picture. Further, while it was stated above that R.V.F. virus was the only one causing severe liver damage which would go easily in mice, it should be mentioned that a virus has just been isolated from mosquitoes caught at Entebbe which has these characteristics. It is too early to say whether or not this is a new virus, but it appears to be different from any which we have had here to date, and it may be a rather important addition to our list.

Another basic study has concerned the behaviour of the Mengo strain of encephalomyocarditis (E.M.C.) virus in the animal host. E.M.C. probably occurs throughout the tropics, and the natural hosts appear to be wild rodents. It can also cause disease in man. It has been isolated at Entebbe from sick monkeys, from a sick mongoose, from mosquitoes and from a human case. The work now discussed was undertaken by a visiting American scientist, Dr. L. Kilham, but has produced results of such interest that it will be carried on by Institute staff. Briefly, it was known that the virus might affect heart muscles, but the degree of damage which might ensue had not been fully realised. It has now been found that in mongooses and some local species of wild rat the cause of death is a rapid and widespread destruction of heart muscle. In young mongooses death may occur within two and a half days from the time of inoculation. Obviously a virus with these characteristics may prove to have an importance not previously suspected, and further detailed study is planned.

It is now known that birds play a part in the spread of certain virus diseases and that perhaps migrants may be of importance in carrying viruses over long distances. Study of this subject has begun with the collection of blood samples from wild birds, coupled with attempts to isolate virus from them. A good deal of field work has also been carried out to find which species of mosquitoes feed on birds in our area.

Yellow fever work has continued to centre on the problem of maintenance and transmission in the drier areas. We believe the natural hosts in such areas to be the bush babies (*Galago* spp.). Survey work, sponsored by W.H.O., has now been carried out in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and reveals that immune bush babies are present in both countries. Further work in Karamoja indicates that infection almost certainly occurs in the nest. As it seems that in some areas at least mosquitoes cannot be the vectors, work continues in an attempt to transmit the virus by the bite of the mites which infest these animals and their nests. So far this has not been done successfully, but it is now known that the mites can maintain the virus for at least some days.

On the entomological side work has continued on differences in behaviour in different strains of the same mosquito species. The results may have a direct bearing on the problem of the distribution of some virus infections. Detailed studies also continue on the biting behaviour of the arboreal mosquitoes, and on the seasonal incidence of some of the commoner Culicines.

The Institute had about 150 visitors this year, not counting many conducted parties from schools, and visits from all the classes going through the Nsamizi Training Centre.

About 136,000 mice were born in the colonies. This number is much smaller than usual, as the result of a severe epidemic among the mice, which held up the work considerably. Ten Rhesus monkeys were born and two more monkeys are known to be pregnant at the time of writing in late December. Monkey breeding is now important as the demand for monkeys by workers on poliomyelitis has caused a very serious price increase. Altogether 165 Rhesus monkeys have been born at Entebbe.

Eight scientific papers have been published this year by members of Institute staff, and ten others have been accepted for publication.

IX—EAST AFRICAN MEDICAL SURVEY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The East African Medical Survey and Research Institute is situated at Mwanza on the southern shores of Lake Victoria in Tanganyika. From October, 1954, when Lt.-Col. W. Laurie, who was then Director, resigned, until July, 1955, the Institute was under the acting directorship of Professor C. A. Bozman. Professor Bozman then retired on the arrival of the present Director, Dr. E. G. Holmes, who had previously held the Chair of Physiology at Makerere College Medical School for several years.

Apart from the Survey, the Institute has assisted the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases in their scheme for the control of malaria at Taveta-Pare. This assistance took the form of a loan of professional staff to assess the physical state of people living in the area.

With the assistance of the headmaster of a primary school in Mwanza a scheme has been established for regular supervision over the physical condition of the children attending the school. The object of this survey is to provide preliminary observations on which can be based a study over a sufficiently lengthy period of the health history of children attending an ordinary school in a typical urban area.

Other work has included an enquiry into the incidence of bilharzia among European residents; the training for Government and Mission hospitals of laboratory hands in elementary parasitology; the examination of urine and blood smears, and Kahn tests.

During the period reviewed Phase I of the Survey came to an end with the completion of survey operations at Ukara Island, Bukoba, Kwimba, Kisii, Msambweni and Kasulu. The object of the survey was to obtain an accurate picture of the state of health of the East African population. It was originally intended that once the requisite data had been collected the next step would be twofold; first there would be an investigation of methods for controlling those diseases found to be of major importance, and second, a pilot scheme designed to this end would be put into operation.

After some minor preliminaries in 1947, work started in 1949 when the headquarters of the survey were moved from Malya to Mwanza. Between the end of 1949 and the end of 1954 six surveys have been undertaken, but much statistical and analytical work remained to be done at the end of 1955.

X—EAST AFRICAN LEPROSY RESEARCH CENTRE

The East African Leprosy Research Centre is financed in part by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and in part by the East African Governments. It is situated at Busia on the border of Kenya and Uganda, and is under the directorship of Dr. J. Ross Innes.

During 1955 the capital building programme was virtually completed, and the laboratory equipment was installed. It will now be possible to proceed with the scientific programme, and it is expected that 1956 will see the full development of research work.

A memorial fund to the late Dr. John Lowe, who was responsible for the establishment of the standard drug D.D.S., was launched during the year by the City of Birmingham, of which Dr. Lowe was a son. As part of the memorial the laboratory at Busia is to be known as the John Lowe Memorial Laboratory.

The remaining research and scientific services of the High Commission do not come within the purview of either of the Research Councils. A short account of the activities of these services during 1955 follows.

XI—LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES SERVICE

The most serious problem throughout the year has been that of illegal fishing, principally in the Kenya waters of the lake which supply much of the fish destined for Nairobi. To a lesser extent this problem has been to the fore in Uganda and Tanganyika as well, and the countering of it is one of the Department's main tasks at present.

Throughout the year the catch records have been kept at fishing camps around the lake. The effect of the intense illegal seine net fishing in the Kavirondo Gulf is most marked in these records.

Departmental Vessels

M.F.V.'s *Heron*, *Darter* and *Pelican* have all been in continuous service throughout the year. All are equipped with two-way R/T and echo-sounding equipment. The latter is an invaluable aid in searching for shoals of fish in unfished areas, apart from its use for navigational purposes.

In spite of regular slipping for inspection, it has been found that the vessel stationed at Entebbe is subject to serious pitting of the hull plates below the water line. This is believed to be caused by bacteria and is being investigated by one of the principal paint firms with a view to overcoming it.

One steel dinghy (as mentioned in the 1954 report) was completed in the Department's workshop at Kisumu. It was considered that this type of dinghy was too heavy to be satisfactory and it is intended to obtain fibre-glass dinghies from a United Kingdom firm during 1956. These will be fitted with small inboard engines as originally intended and will be light, strong, and proof against rot and rust. It is probable that they will be fitted with Hodgkiss cone propeller units, which will give a very shallow draft and will enable the craft to operate in the weedy conditions which often prevail inshore and in minor waterways.

Experimental Fishing

Experiments with various types of nets have been carried on throughout the year. These are always under the direct supervision of a Fisheries Officer. In addition to valuable information about the effectiveness of various types of net it is possible to assess the efficiency of new types of nets produced by manufacturers, and to suggest improvements, so that when the net reaches the market it has already been tried out and any necessary modifications (e.g. as regards the thickness of the twine) have been affected.

Fish Ponds

The Nyanza Provincial Fish Ponds have fulfilled their purpose excellently throughout the year. Work has been centred on three varieties of fish—*Tilapia zillii*, *Tilapia Leucosticta* and *Astatorheochromis alluaudi* (the latter being a snail eater). *Tilapia leucosticta* was one of the species originally stocked in the ponds, and was abandoned some time ago as being unsuitable in pond conditions. It was subsequently found to be thriving in one pond and was retained in view of an interesting reduction in mosquito larvæ reported to have taken place in a dam stocked with these fish. Subsequently some good fish, believed to be of this species, have been returned from the lake. Apart from *Tilapia zillii* placed in the lake, a total of 1,541 others have been provided for stocking dams throughout the territory. In addition, consignments have been flown to the Fisheries Department of Madagascar for stocking fishponds and lakes in that country.

Improvements have been made to the water supply arrangements for the ponds in order to overcome the difficulty which has been experienced in pumping water from the lake to the ponds during the dry season when the lake level is low.

Introduction of *Tilapia Zillii* into Lake Victoria

During the year a total of 12,150 *Tilapia zillii* have been placed in Lake Victoria, the majority at Kisumu, but some at Mwanza and Entebbe—in the latter instance thanks to the co-operation of the Uganda Game Department. Of these fish a total of 144 have been returned to the department, the largest being one of 28 cm. length, weighing one pound, which was caught in a fleet of experimental nets set by the Fisheries Officer. There is no doubt that these fish are being caught in native traps in considerable numbers within a few miles of the office. Originally rewards were paid for all *Tilapia zillii* returned. However, so many were being brought in by fishermen that it became necessary to pay a reward only for fish over a certain size, if the funds provided for that purpose were to last more than a few weeks! Of the fish returned a number have been in a breeding condition, so that there is a reasonable hope that they are multiplying in the lake.

In addition to *Tilapia zillii*, several fish have recently been returned which were unlike anything previously seen among tilapia. It was believed that they were perhaps *Tilapia leucosticta*, a species at one time kept in one of the ponds but later abandoned as unsatisfactory under pond conditions. The fish in question were all over 30 cm. in length, and weighed up to nearly 1½ pounds. Examination by the East Africa Fisheries Research Organisation, Jinja, has shown that they are not typical *Tilapia leucosticta*, but may be a cross between this species and *Tilapia variabilis*. At the time of writing, however, the point has not finally been cleared up.

Fish Marking

The main results in this work have been achieved at Kisumu, but numbers of fish have also been marked at Musoma in Tanganyika and at various places in Uganda. At Kisumu, tilapia are obtainable with a seine net all the year round,

whereas this has frequently proved impossible in the other territories. A total of 4,485 tilapia have been marked during the year of which 123 have been returned. The Fisheries Officer, Entebbe, has now developed an improved method of catching fish for marking, and this technique will be tried in Tanganyika also in an effort to increase the numbers marked.

Returns of marked fish average about 3.1 per cent. The figure for Kenya may be higher as it is likely that many fish are caught in illegal seine nets which, naturally, do not find their way back to this Department. One interesting recovery was recorded, the fish being a *Tilapia variabilis*. These fish have very soft bone and do not usually carry the mark well. The fish in question was marked at Kisumu and was caught by a fisherman six months later in the channel between Ukara Island and Kweru Island in Tanganyika—some 150 miles from Kisumu in a direct line, and only a few miles from where a Kisumu-marked *Tilapia esculenta* had previously been recovered.

Legislation

The prohibition of seine netting in the Kavirondo Gulf, imposed on 1st April, 1954, was extended on 1st January, 1955, to include the whole of the Kenya waters of the lake. This measure became necessary because it had proved impossible to prevent fishermen from outside the Gulf (who could legally use seine nets there so long as they had permits) from moving into the Gulf and seining there.

In fact, this extra restriction, even in conjunction with the prohibition of import of seines into Kenya (declared late in 1954) has done little to improve the position. "Old stocks" of seine nets in shops at Kisumu and elsewhere are lasting out extremely well, and in the case of some of the fishermen who have been arrested while seining there is clear evidence the nets having been obtained outside Kenya and brought in. Ordinary mosquito netting is also much used for making up into seines. This is very destructive in use, as it removes not only adult fish, but also fry, eggs and even the small insect life in the water. Obviously it is impossible to restrict the sale of this material and the only hope is to ensure that offenders are suitably punished.

Apart from this, the only other variation in the Fisheries Regulations has been the cancellation of the permission to use nets of between 4 in. and 5 in. in the Mwanza Gulf. This had been legal since 1951 but the availability of such nets in the shops was resulting more and more in their illegal use throughout the rest of the Tanganyika waters. Their use will be illegal from 1st February, 1956.

Work in Kenya

The Fisheries Officer's principal task has been operations against illegal fishermen. It is interesting to note that since the initial restrictions on seine-net fishing in April, 1954, a total of 386 seine nets, worth probably not less than £2,500, have been confiscated by the courts, and fines totalling just under £1,700 have been imposed. This gives some idea of the scale of these illegal operations and the money behind them—as no case has yet occurred of a man being unable to pay his fine, even when the maximum of Sh. 2,000 has been imposed.

The registration of fishing craft and the licensing of fishermen have been conducted as hitherto by the Department, 497 boats having been registered and 4,551 fishermen licensed. The latter is a decrease of about 500 which may be largely accounted for by the increasing migration of Kenya men to the Tanganyika shores of the lake.

The catch records for the year show a continuous decline in the catch per 5-in. net for tilapia, and in some areas where the catch per net has averaged just over one, it is presumably only the catch of fish other than tilapia which has enabled fishery to pay at all.

During the year a total of 4,015 tilapia were marked and released, and of these 123 were subsequently returned to the Department, a recovery of 3.1 per cent only slightly lower than in 1954.

Work in Tanganyika

No figures for the licensing of fishermen in the Tanganika waters of the lake are yet available, but from the very small number of unlicensed fishermen who have been detected it appears that the system is working better than hitherto.

During the year 947 canoes have been registered and unnumbered canoes are becoming increasingly rare.

There are no restrictions on seine nets, save the possession of a permit from the Fisheries Officer, and during the year 508 such permits were issued.

A total of 80 Crocodile Hunting Permits were issued during the year. However, crocodiles are now extremely scarce everywhere in the lake, and the heyday of the hunter is over.

Work has been carried on during part of the year on sexing tilapia caught by the Fisheries Officer in 3½-in. gill nets. The object is to obtain evidence about the breeding state of such fish so that an assessment may be made of the desirability—or otherwise—of 4-in. gill nets in the fishery, from this point of view.

In the course of work much hindered by scarcity of fish, a total of 347 tilapia were marked and released at Musoma.

Work in Uganda

No figures for licensing of fishermen are yet available for 1955, and the same applies to boat registration. As in Tanganyika these licences are not issued by the Department.

The Fisheries Officer has issued a total of 70 Seine Net Permits and 46 Crocodile Hunting Permits.

A good deal of work was carried out on the identification of fish traces obtained with the echo sounder, using explosives. Unfortunately when a satisfactory method of working had been evolved, trouble was experienced with the echo sounder which was not rectified for a considerable time and the experiments lapsed.

The Fisheries Officer has constructed a type of roller for handling gill nets. Using this in his vessel he is able to shoot 5-in. gill nets at the rate of one a minute under good conditions—many times faster than it is possible to work in, for instance, a dinghy.

The demand for synthetic nets in Uganda has continued and many hundreds of these are in use.

Investigation has been made of the possibility of improving the road approaches to the Kagera River mouth. If this is achieved it will undoubtedly stimulate development of fishing in the area. A very rich fishery exists there but its remoteness and the lack of good communications have prevented full exploitation.

Fish-marking work has been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining tilapia when required. This problem has later been overcome by the Fisheries Officer, and 123 fish were marked as the result of two attempts at the end of the year.

Four-inch and 4½-in. gill nets are becoming too common in the Uganda waters of the lake and the Fisheries Officer has had a good deal of work to undertake in connection with illegal fishing of this nature.

Craft

The steel *karua* for the construction of which funds were made available by the Tanganyika Government has now been completed, and will be running trials early this year. Work was delayed by the strikes in the United Kingdom which prevented punctual delivery of the engine and other components.

XII—EAST AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH AND RECLAMATION ORGANISATION

General

Considerable progress has been made towards reorganisation on the lines foreshadowed last year and by the time this report is published it is expected that the headquarters of the Organisation will have moved from Nairobi to Tororo, Uganda.

The research staff position has improved during the last year, only one post on the trypanosomiasis side remaining vacant, while on the entomological side, the Organisation is up to strength.

The three pilot schemes for tsetse reclamation are nearing their end. In Kenya the Masai scheme has been closed and savings are to be transferred to the Kenya Government for further work in that area. In Uganda and Tanganyika the Ankole and Mkata schemes will have reached their objectives by the middle of 1956. There has been much intensification of activity at the two main laboratories at Shinyanga and Tororo, while the sleeping sickness laboratory at Tinde, is once more on an active working basis.

Central Tsetse Research Laboratory, Shinyanga

Research on the tsetse fly is directed towards two practical ends: (i) understanding of its behaviour in nature with a view to facilitating its destruction; (ii) understanding of its function as a vector of trypanosomiasis, with a view to control of the disease pending its final elimination.

At Shinyanga the emphasis this year has been on laboratory studies directed in particular to the discovery of how tsetse flies react to changes in humidity of the air, since it is known that the loss of water by adult flies is of vital importance to their existence especially in hot weather. Work on the food of tsetse flies in nature is now beginning to yield interesting information. This study is being carried out in co-operation with the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in England. From results so far obtained it appears likely that the different species of tsetse fly have their own favoured hosts and also that certain of the common game animals are neglected as a source of food. Much remains to be done to complete this work but it is likely to lead to results of great epidemiological importance.

At the Lambwe Valley Field Station, two interesting investigations are being carried out: the first is designed to discover a cheap and productive method of eliminating extensive thickets which form the habitat of *Glossina pallidipes*; the second study concerns the crossing of clear country by tsetse and the conditions under which this occurs, a matter of some importance in settlement schemes where cattle are brought into reclaimed areas under drug protection.

Central Trypanosomiasis Research Laboratory, Tororo

The sleeping sickness laboratory at Tinde is now functioning as a sub-station of the Tororo laboratory. Recent work at Tinde has demonstrated that the 21-year-old strain of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*, transmitted throughout by the tsetse fly, remains infective to man, but another strain derived from the Tinde strain 17 years ago and since maintained in England by syringe transmission, has lost its infectivity to man. This result is of considerable importance in relation to the preliminary testing of new drugs on laboratory animals by the manufacturers. During the year a cause for anxiety has been the realisation that human sleeping sickness in Nyanza Province has changed its character and taken the form of the more acute and dangerous Rhodesian disease in contrast to the milder West African form of earlier years. The problem is being investigated in collaboration with the Medical Department, especially with a view to determining which particular tsetse fly is the carrier.

On the veterinary side, in view of the increasing use of drugs for prophylactic purposes, it is important to understand how these drugs enable treated cattle to resist infection. This is the object of experiment both at the Tororo laboratory and in the field. Another problem of veterinary importance is the attempt to produce a diagnostic test of trypanosomiasis since it is evident in many areas that a high proportion of cattle may be infected (and hence, from time to time, act as a source of infection to others) without showing either clinical symptoms or positive blood slides.

Biochemical studies have been carried out on the syringe-passaged strains of trypanosomes mentioned above. It has been known for some time that such strains are much more sensitive to drugs than normal wild strains of trypanosomes. It has been shown that there are unmistakable differences in the metabolic processes of syringe-passaged and natural strains of trypanosomes. It is of interest that (with the co-operation of E.A.V.R.O. at Muguga), trypanosomes have been successfully recovered alive after both deep freezing and freeze drying.

Research on the natural infections in the wild tsetse fly population of South East Uganda, has shown that about 11 per cent of the flies are infected, but that trypanosomes infective to man, are at present in well under one in 1,000 flies. It has also been shown that natural infections in two species of tsetse fly in the same area are markedly different, and that there are also well-marked seasonal changes in infection rates.

Reclamation Schemes

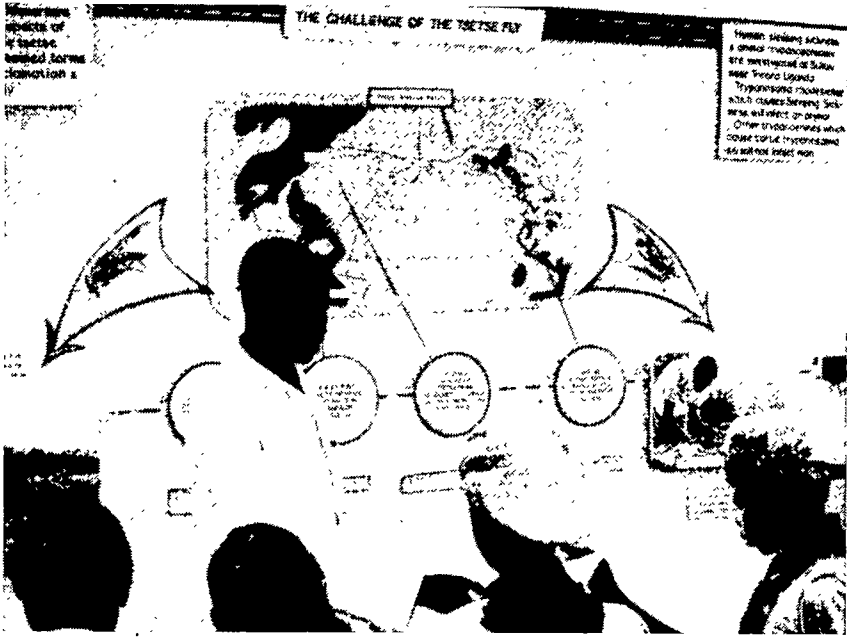
Responsibility for the continuation of anti-trypanosomiasis measures in the Lambwe Valley Settlement Scheme has now been handed over to the Kenya Veterinary Department. In Uganda, the Ankole Pilot Scheme shows a continuing decline in the population of tsetse in an area of over 600 square miles, a decline which, in some parts of the area, has already resulted in disappearance of the tsetse. Arrangements have been made for the further extension of this work by the Uganda Tsetse Control Department. In the Mkata scheme, near Morogoro in Tanganyika, the work necessary to create a wet season grazing retreat for cattle ranches on the Mkata Plains should be completed within the next six months. At Urambo, where the Organisation has directed an anti-trypanosomiasis scheme on the farms of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, there have been very satisfactory declines in the incidence both of human and veterinary trypanosomiasis.



E.A. Literature Bureau.—Book Exhibition, Nairobi Memorial Hall, February, 1955



E.A. Literature Bureau.—Book Exhibition, Gulu, August, 1955



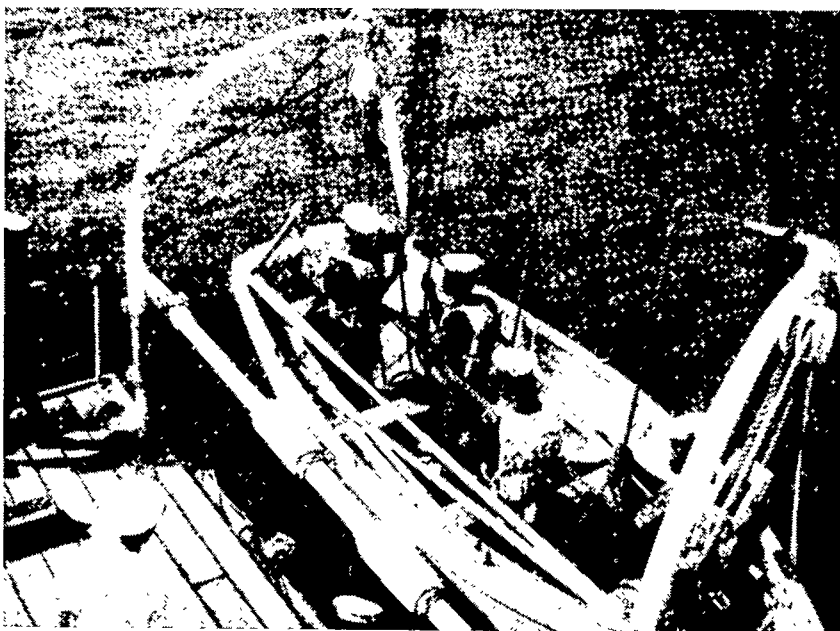
The challenge of the tsetse fly.—E.A.T.T.R.R.O. exhibition at the Royal Show, Nairobi in 1955



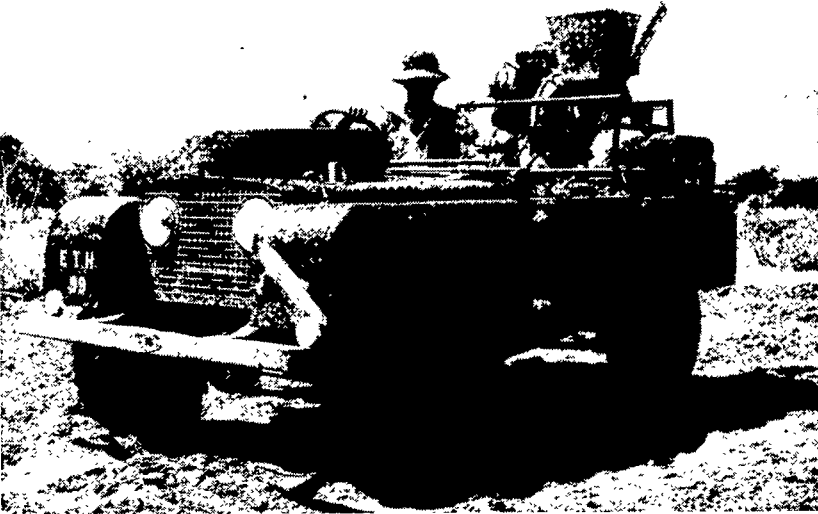
E.A. Marine Fisheries Research Organization.—Examination of a catch on board m.v. "Research"



A high standard is achieved by naval telegraphist



Lowering the sea boat from H.M.E.A.S. "Rosalind"



Locust officer from Ethiopia operating with his vehicle in Tanganyika in early 1955 having moved there by road from Ethiopia



Committee meeting of an international anti-locust conference sponsored by F.A.O. and held in Rome, to discuss plans for control in the Arabian Peninsula. East African delegation in foreground

XIII—EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The New Organisation

The East African Industrial Research Organisation came into existence on 1st April, 1955, to take over the executive functions in regard to research previously undertaken by the East African Industrial Research Board. Agreement was secured to reconstitute the East African Industrial Research Board with the following terms of reference:

- (a) maintenance of full liaison between Governments and the Organisation;
- (b) determination (with the consent and financial backing of Governments) of the nature, venue and priority of researches;
- (c) review of progress of researches with the purpose of amending priorities and terminating researches whenever it appeared that they were completed or unprofitable.

It is the intention that the Board will recommence its operations during 1956. As the result of assistance received from Colonial Development and Welfare funds the construction of new offices and laboratories in Nairobi commenced at the end of the year and plans are in hand for building a metallurgical laboratory at Entebbe. An increase in staff of about 50 per cent is envisaged. This expansion will enable the Department to play a greater part in assisting industrial development in East Africa than has been possible in the past.

Coffee Processing

This investigation has assumed increasing importance in view of the shortage of labour available to the coffee farmer and the high price differentials between classes of coffee, and at present a team of four scientific officers and technicians are engaged full-time on it.

A method of artificial drying has been developed which shows every promise of producing coffee of quality equal to the traditional sun-dried product and a pilot-scale plant with a capacity of up to five tons has been constructed and several batches of coffee have been dried in it. Further extensive tests must be made, however, before this process can be proved.

Work on testing existing types of coffee driers continues.

A number of electronic and other types of meters for measuring the moisture content of coffee have been tested and one has been found which appears to be ideal from the point of view of accuracy and speed: this should be a boon to all connected with the industry, where variation of moisture content, which has usually been an unknown quantity in the absence of such a meter, may give rise to considerable difficulties.

Hecogenin

The investigation into the extraction of Hecogenin from sisal waste, the steroid that is used for the synthesis of Cortisone, has been completed and the experimental plant at Ruiru has been handed over to commercial interests. Cortisone is now being manufactured on a large scale from Hecogenin in a chemical works in the United Kingdom specially built for the purpose.

Ceramics

Experiments have been carried out on additions of Bauxite to Kyanite to make high alumina refractories and their properties studied.

Advice has been given on the setting up of an African pottery which is now in operation for the Department of Community Development and Rehabilitation.

At the request of the E.A. Railways and Harbours, a refractory cement for setting firebricks in locomotive boilers has been formulated and trials made. It is hoped that it will replace the imported material.

Pelletising of Cetyl Alcohol

Cetyl alcohol is being used by the Meteorological Department in experiments to decrease the rate of evaporation from the surface of reservoirs and it was found necessary to produce the cetyl alcohol in the form of pellets to reduce losses due to fragmentation. About 350 lb. of such pellets of maximum mechanical strength were made by a special process (fully described in E.A.I.R.O. Technical Pamphlet No. 17) and used in experiments until supplies could be obtained from commercial sources.

Advisory Services

Visits have been made to various works and advice given on production problems involving bricks and tiles, tyre-retreading machinery, essential oil stills, brine evaporation, lime-burning and sodium silicate manufacture.

Some chemical analyses of raw materials and products of various commercial concerns have been carried out, but this service has had to be considerably restricted owing to shortage of staff and of space in the existing temporary buildings.

XIV—EAST AFRICAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Meteorological Department functioned as in previous years with no great changes in regard to its longer established activities.

Of the greatest importance were the consequences of the loss of the E.A.A.C. aircraft on 18th May, 1955. The subsequent Court of Enquiry made recommendations, later approved by the Central Legislative Assembly, which will enable a considerable improvement to be made in the service for aviation, and as a by-product, in the service to other users. Sufficient funds were authorised to increase the synoptic network (with more 24-hour stations) and to provide adequate telecommunications facilities, an inspectorate and a training school.

Research work continued in the fields of artificial rainfall and evaporation control with generally satisfactory results. These activities will benefit considerably from the decision to permit the Department to operate a research section. Statistical investigations on Lake Victoria hydrology and the incidence of rainfall in various parts of East Africa have made some progress. Little work of a purely geophysical nature was undertaken, but preliminary steps to secure interterritorial co-operation in the International Geophysical Year 1957/58 were taken, the emphasis being on geomagnetism as an accurate survey of the terrestrial magnetism of the territories is long overdue.

The more important enquiries of a straightforward climatological nature have concerned the effects of lightning, rainfall and solar radiation on power lines and railway electrification.

The department was represented at the Second Congress of the World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.) at Geneva in May. In January, W.M.O. in conjunction with the U.N. Technical Aid Administration assigned an expert to collaborate with the department and the Desert Locust Survey to enquire into the application of meteorology to desert locust work.

To meet increasing commitments, additional officers had to be posted to both the Dar es Salaam and Entebbe Territorial Offices from Nairobi. The subsequent loss of a meteorologist to the Emergency Forces in Kenya, the absence of another due to injuries received in a car accident and the resignation of Mr. D. A. Davies, the Director, brought the H.Q. and C.F.O. staffs to the lowest levels since 1938. Mr. Davies, who had been Director since 1949, left in August to take up a new appointment as Secretary General of W.M.O.

XV—DESERT LOCUST CONTROL AND SURVEY

Control Measures

The desert locust plague continued to be a serious threat to British East Africa throughout 1955, necessitating large and costly campaigns to prevent widespread invasion of the crop areas. The cost was high but the objective was achieved and there was no significant damage caused by locusts during the year.

The increasing importance of the Somali peninsula in control campaigns and the withdrawal of several previous contributors to the work of Desert Locust Control led to a reduction of the organisation's activities further afield, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula, where by the end of 1955 Desert Locust Control had either withdrawn its teams entirely or greatly reduced its scale of operations in Kuwait, the Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Aden Protectorates and Eritrea. Fortunately this reduction in the Arabian Peninsula has been compensated by the development of large-scale international campaigns sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, in which a Desert Locust Control Unit based at Jeddah plays a not inconsiderable part. Unfortunately the south-eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula, an area of particular importance in anti-locust work, is still a closed area to locust control teams, and is likely to remain so until international boundary disputes are settled.

In October, 1954, the rains failed throughout the customary breeding areas of the Ethiopian Ogaden and Somali peninsula and many swarms moved with alarming rapidity direct to East Africa and bred up to 1,500 miles south of their normal breeding areas. This totally unexpected invasion necessitated a rapid reorganisation of the available forces and materials. Control teams were moved to East Africa from Aden, Ethiopia and the Somali peninsula, some by air and others by road with their complete detachments. Temporary Control Officers were engaged for the duration of the campaign and additional vehicles hired to transport the large stocks of bait needed in the affected areas, and at the height of the campaign there were 44 locust officers with 146 vehicles in Kenya and 29 officers with 50 vehicles in Tanganyika. In the latter territory, Government officers contributed greatly to the success of the campaign by reporting swarm movements, locating and demarcating egg sites and organising local control measures, particularly in the early stages of the campaign before the control teams arrived from the north.

These campaigns, in which over 2,300 tons of bait were used, were successful in averting a grave threat to East African crops as the relatively few swarms formed, were finally controlled when they bred again in Kenya later in the year. In spite of control operations further north, the swarm population of the Somali peninsula, reinforced from Arabia, remained dangerously high and during

September, 1955, it was estimated that approximately 1,500-2,000 square miles of swarms were moving towards the main short-rains breeding areas. Fortunately, laying occurred on a moderate scale in areas where adequate preparations had been made, with the result that the control gangs were able, during November-December, 1955, to eliminate nearly all the hoppers and reduce the infestation of the Somali peninsula to a safe level. By the end of the year breeding had started in Arabia, and the outlook for the future largely depends on the success of the international campaign in this area. An outstanding development during the year has been the increase in international control efforts; the F.A.O. campaign in Arabia during 1955 cost approximately £465,000, and Ethiopia has recently made available £57,000 to form an Ethiopian Anti-Locust Unit in Eastern Africa.

During the last few years, the survey reserach officers have spent a large part of their time in the field in order to make the most of the opportunities offered by the large numbers of locusts available for study. This policy has led to the accumulation of much unpublished data and early in 1955, it was decided to reduce field work in order to prepare previous results for publication. The study of migratory swarms and methods of their destruction continued. During January, 1955, a large scientific party staffed jointly by the Anti-Locust Research Centre and the Survey was attached to the Airspray Unit in Kenya and Tanganyika to make ground and photographic records of swarms in an attempt to find out what factors prevented swarms dispersing. The Airspray Unit, operating in the first half of the year in Kenya and Tanganyika, first attacked swarms in flight with D.N.C. oil solution, but later switched very successfully to attacking settled swarms with B.H.C. in oil, after inconsistent results had been obtained by the former method. In July-September, 1955, the Airspray Unit carried out trials in the Somaliland Protectorate to develop a method of spraying settled locusts in high winds. Field observations, in collaboration with the Anti-Locust Research Centre, were also carried on on the cohesion and behaviour of hopper bands, the application of insecticides to hoppers and the distribution of predators, parasites and bacterial diseases.

At the end of 1955, the total strength of the Desert Locust Survey and Control was 12 officers and 572 vehicles.

CHAPTER 6—ECONOMIC SERVICES

I—GENERAL

Owing to the change in the preparation date of this report, it has not been possible to include external trade statistics for the full calendar year 1955, but, in order to provide a basis for comparison, statistics for the years October/September 1953/1954 and 1954/1955 are shown herein. An unfavourable impression is given by using the year October/September, as it is normal for imports to be heavier and exports lighter in the third quarter of the year, which is the case in the two years in question. This fact should therefore be borne in mind when making comparisons with figures for earlier calendar years.

Comparing the two years October/September 1953/1954 and 1954/1955, the rise of £6,000,000 in the value of exports was entirely due to increased volume, with world prices operating against East Africa in respect of the main export commodities, viz. coffee, cotton and sisal. Exports of coffee increased by 46 per cent in volume with the total value showing a net gain of £1,300,000 only; cotton showed a slight increase in volume, whilst sisal exports increased by 8 per cent in volume and with a further price fall, gave a net decrease of £1,000,000. Tea increased in both volume and value to become the fourth most valuable export commodity and showing a net gain of £1,600,000 compared with the previous year.

The value of imports rose by £22,700,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year and with unit prices showing only a slight general upward trend, this increase can be attributed mainly to the importation of larger quantities. The machinery and transport equipment group showed the major increase amounting to a total of £10,000,000; of which £2,200,000 was due to increased imports of railway rolling stock, £2,000,000 to commercial vehicles, £1,400,000 to motor-cars and £1,400,000 to industrial and commercial machinery. Government direct imports increased in value by £1,000,000 to a total of £18,400,000.

VOLUME OF EXTERNAL TRADE

				<i>£ million</i>	
				<i>Oct. 1953/ Sept. 1954</i>	<i>Oct. 1954/ Sept. 1955</i>
Total exports (c.i.f.)	..	..	..	115	137
Total exports (f.o.b.)	..	..	..	99	104
Volume of external trade				214	241

The visible balance of external trade deficit increased from £16,000,000 to £33,000,000 in the two years under review and this is consistent with the rapid economic expansion of the Territories, necessitating the provision of capital equipment, largely financed by direct United Kingdom and foreign investment and public loans and grants from the United Kingdom.

The principal items of external trade are set out below:

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)

<i>Main commodities</i>				<i>Oct. '53/Sept. '54</i>		<i>Oct. '54/Sept. '55</i>	
				<i>'000 tons</i>	<i>£ million</i>	<i>'000 tons</i>	<i>£ million</i>
Coffee	..	..	..	69	31	101	32
Cotton	..	..	..	78	23	79	23
Sisal	..	..	..	197	13	213	12
Tea	..	..	..	8	3	10	5
Hides and skins	..	..	..	12	4	11	3
Oilseeds and nuts	..	..	..	58	3	57	2
Maize	..	..	..	39	1	111	2
Animal feedingstuffs	..	..	..	68	2	76	2
Wattle bark extract	..	..	..	24	2	32	2

<i>Three main minerals</i>				<i>Oct. '53/Sept. '54</i>		<i>Oct. '54/Sept. '55</i>	
				<i>Thousands</i>	<i>£ million</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>£ million</i>
Diamonds	..	..	..	290 carats	3.0*	328 carats	3.3*
Gold	..	..	..	85 oz. Troy	1.0	85 oz. Troy	1.0
Sodium carbonate	..	..	..	97 tons	1.1	112 tons	1.2

* Provisional value only.

NET IMPORTS—FOUR MAIN GROUPS

				<i>£ million</i>	
				<i>Oct. '53/Sept. '54</i>	<i>Oct. '54/Sept. '55</i>
Machinery and transport equipment	..	..	..	30	40
Textiles and clothing	..	..	..	22	23
Base metal goods	..	..	..	16	18
Fuel and lubricants	..	..	..	11	12

DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE

The following table gives an indication of the main pattern of external trade:

Currency group	Total Imports		Total Exports (Including re-exports)	
	Oct. '53/ Sept. '54	Oct. '54/ Sept. '55	Oct. '53/ Sept. '54	Oct. '54/ Sept. '55
	£ million			
(a) United Kingdom ..	54.7	57.1	30.6	29.5
(b) Rest of sterling area ..	22.4	27.0	24.2	28.7
(c) Dollar area ..	3.8	4.5	13.0	13.5
(d) O.E.E.C. ..	20.2	29.0	25.0	26.3
(e) Others ..	13.5	19.2	6.2	6.3
Total*	114.6	136.8	99.0	104.3

* The totals do not exactly agree with the figures shown in Appendix I to Chapter 6, as they are on a monthly basis and do not take into account annual adjustments.

CLASSIFICATION BY STAGE OF PRODUCTION AND USE

In the following table, retained imports for the calendar year 1954 are classified by end use; it has not been possible to undertake this classification for the years October/September 1953/1954 and 1954/1955:

CALENDAR YEAR 1954

Category	Value £'000	Percentage of total
Total	112,983	100
1. Food, drink and tobacco	9,433	8
2. Producers' materials	35,951	32
3. Producers' capital goods	23,695	21
4. Spares and accessories	3,683	3
5. Consumers' goods	31,052	28
6. Miscellaneous	9,169	8

The category Producers' Capital Goods is estimated to have been shared as follows:

Category	Value £'000	Percentage of total
Total	23,695	100
1. Government	9,895	42
2. Agriculture	1,685	7
3. Industry, Commerce, etc.	12,115	51

The Government figure is shared between main groups as under:

Category	Value £'000	Percentage of total
Total	9,895	100
1. Railway	6,919	70
2. Posts and Telecommunications	700	7
3. Other	2,276	23

EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES

Of major interest both in East Africa and abroad is the change in the value and volume of external trade, and in particular the change in unit value of goods imported. Indices of unit value and volume had previously been prepared up to the year 1949, but, with the change-over to a new classification, these indices had

not been maintained. A new study was commenced with a 1950 base, and the movement of the indices is given in the table below. With the introduction to East Africa of the Standard International Trade Classification as from 1st January, 1954, it will be necessary to institute a further study in the near future with a 1954 base.

CALENDAR YEAR	COMBINED TERRITORIES EXPORT INDEX			EAST AFRICAN IMPORTS INDEX	
	Price*	Volume	Total Value	Volume	Price*
1948 ..	65	78	60	—	—
1949 ..	80	98	77	—	—
1950 ..	100	100	100	100·0	100·0
1951 ..	147	109	159	115·2	124·3
1952 ..	137	126	172	122·4	132·6
1953 ..	109	114	124	114·0	120·6
1954 ..	114	122	139	147·9	107·7

* Price = Unit Value

COST OF LIVING INDICES

The cost of living continued to rise; the comparative figures are:

<i>General cost of living index</i>	<i>Approximate percentage increase during calendar year</i>	
	1954	1955
Nairobi	4.5	(5.0)
Dar es Salaam	2.0	(2.0)
Kampala	3.0	6.0

() = Estimated.

II—EAST AFRICAN STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

In the Report for 1954 it was stated that the Department had spent most of its time on consolidation. During 1955 the main question facing the organisation was the future method of operation. For some time past there had been dissatisfaction in certain circles with the method of control of the Department, and Professor E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., visited East Africa at the request of the Governments of Uganda and Kenya to study the need for economic research and investigation in East Africa.

Professor Robinson's report was published during 1955. His recommendations on statistical information were that a High Commission organisation was not the most suitable one to meet the needs of territorial Governments who were responsible for individual economic policies. He advised that separate organisations be set up in each Territory, and that the head of the organisation act as both economic and statistical adviser to the Government which he served. He proposed a Registrar General's organisation on an East African basis, to deal with census matters. East African statistics of general economic value should be compiled by agreement between the Government statisticians.

During the year the Royal Commission Report on East Africa was published. Among the chapter headings was one on statistics. The Royal Commission views were widely divergent from those of the Robinson Commission, and its

recommendations involved the maintenance of a centralised organisation under the High Commission, undertaking work for the Governments individually and for East Africa collectively. The Commission went on to explain the ways in which it considered the organisation needed adaptation and improvement, and emphasised the need to permit the Department to initiate enquiries. It further recommended that assistance might be sought from Her Majesty's Government to carry out additional research to that which would be financed by the East African Governments.

Discussions continued throughout the year on the future organisation of the Department, but by the close of the year no final decisions had been taken, except that a principle has been established that the Department will continue to operate on an East African basis.

Both Commissions emphasised that the Department was seriously understaffed in relationship to its existing responsibilities. During the year the staff position deteriorated with the loss of professional officers without new recruitment. The departure of experienced officers cannot in itself be compensated by the recruitment of inexperienced officers. The Department must recruit more staff if it is to make satisfactory progress. At the close of the year the Department possessed six professional officers out of a compliment of ten, and two of these officers were on overseas leave.

Such serious staff shortages hindered the development of new projects. It was necessary to withdraw from certain planned surveys and to hold at the planning stage some studies which would have improved the existing economic knowledge of East Africa. It is encouraging to state, however, that it was possible to maintain the collection of statistics of industrial production which started in 1954. During the year a great effort was made to cover many industries and, in total, schedules were despatched to some 1,600 firms in Kenya. Before despatching schedules to any particular industry discussions were held with associations or large firms and special schedules were prepared. It was discovered that although there was an understanding by industrialists of the need for the collection of this information, many firms kept no real economic details of their activities. In the case of European firms it was necessary to provide detailed notes and explanations of what was required, but it was discovered that if this were done for Asian industrialists they became confused. It was better in these cases to have a meeting and to explain the schedule verbally, or if this were not possible, to keep the notes to the minimum. A great number of interviews were held with industrialists and many of the schedules which were returned formed the basis of long correspondence when the industrialists were resident outside Nairobi. In total, by the close of the year some 300 returns had been received and it was expected that many more would be returned early in 1956. The organisation of industrial statistics is a long and time-consuming task, but it is believed that in later years the task will become easier. In order that useful information would be available before all the schedules were returned a sampling plan was drawn up to permit a random sample to be collected as soon as possible.

In Tanganyika it was decided that a survey of industrial production in Dar es Salaam should form the first stage in the collection of industrial production statistics for the territory. Many forms had been sent out by the close of the year, but few had been returned. This survey should form a good basis for national income work in the territory. No attempts have been made to collect similar information in Uganda.

The Government of Kenya, as a result of the acceptance of the Report of the Committee on African Wages (Carpenter Committee), provided the Department with some £7,000 to organise survey teams for the collection of retail

prices of goods normally consumed by Africans and to undertake family budget surveys in the main urban areas of the Colony. This was a great step forward for the Department, as it had never previously had a field staff for survey work. Price collections were carried out on two occasions throughout Kenya, and a family budget survey of some 70 Africans was made in Nairobi during the months of November/December. The results had not been compiled by the end of the year.

Estimates of the geographical income of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1954 were completed and certain improvements made. An enumeration of agriculture in non-native areas of Kenya was taken at the close of 1955, the Report on the 1954 Census having been published during the year. Reports were also published on employment and wages in Kenya for the month of November, 1954, and on employment in cotton ginneries in Uganda for the month of March, 1955. Employment enumerations were carried out in June in Uganda and November in Kenya, and a separate study of employment in the building and construction industry in Uganda was made in March, 1955. A great deal of time was devoted during the year to the improvement and consolidation of registers of business enterprises. These registers are the basis of any accurate enumeration and their maintenance requires examination of many official records. By the close of the year these registers were in an improved condition, and their maintenance is a fundamental responsibility of the Department.

In addition to the above, four publications were issued during the year. The East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin was published at quarterly intervals and was increased in size and subject matter. The monthly Statistical Bulletin for Tanganyika was published regularly, and the 1954 Statistical Abstract of Tanganyika was prepared and published. A special report on Uganda titled "Background to the Budget: Five Years of Progress" was prepared at the time of the Budget Session. A great weakness in the publications of the Department is the absence of statistical abstracts for Kenya and Uganda. If these were available it would be possible to alter the scope of the Quarterly Bulletin and include more current information. Plans were made for the publication of a statistical abstract for Kenya, but it had not passed the "mock-up" stage by the end of the year.

The Department prepared stands at the Royal Agricultural Show in Nairobi and the Agricultural and Trade Show in Kampala. At these shows an attempt was made to educate the population by means of working models and amuse them by means of moving dials which answered questions. A great deal of useful publicity came as a result of these shows, and many enquiries were made about the work of the Department.

Members of the Department acted in an advisory capacity to many committees, particularly in Kenya, and on behalf of the Kenya Rural Wages Committee the Department made a sample survey of rural wages in the Kenya Highlands. This survey was carried out during the month of August.

The maintenance of the many series which have been built up by the Department is absorbing most of the time of the staff. With the development of the economy the time which has to be devoted to each subject becomes greater, and as an example the number of firms, with employees, operating in Kenya is estimated to have increased by some 500 to 600 annually since 1948. Cost of living indices, migration statistics and trade studies were continued, and a great number of queries were answered from the general public. The greatest number of requests were for population and external trade statistics, and it is difficult to answer questions on population since there have been no censuses in two of the Territories for a long period. It must be reiterated that the answering of economic queries from the public takes a considerable part of each senior employee's time.

The Acting Director attended the Inter-African Conference for Social Services in Bukavu, Belgian Congo, in August. At this conference there was a valuable exchange of information on work being done and methods used in economic research projects.

The Department continue to give advice to medical research units, and two visits were made to the East African Malaria Institute to discuss census and statistical matters. Assistance was also given to other research organisations and to individual research workers.

The Library of the Department is being used greatly by research workers in the social science field. An attempt is being made to develop it into the best economic and statistical library in East and Central Africa, and cataloguing of books and articles is going forward as quickly as staff and conditions permit. The Department is in correspondence with 42 countries and many national and international bodies, and the number of acquisitions in 1955 totalled approximately 2,450.

The Department maintained its statistical studies for the Protectorate of Zanzibar, which included the analysis of external trade statistics and the compilation of retail prices and indices.

III—EAST AFRICAN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

General

The year has been one of much activity in relation to interterritorial economic co-ordination, particularly in view of the publication of the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission, 1953–1955. The framework of the Department cannot yet be finally settled until such time as it is known what economic problems are to be dealt with from an East African viewpoint and thus the organisation continues to be flexible to meet the needs of the East African Governments in so far as they relate to interterritorial economic co-operation and co-ordination.

East African Production and Supply Council

The Council did not meet during the period under review, as constitutional developments and changing economic conditions in the three East African territories, together with the Report of the Royal Commission, led to a reconsideration of the future of this body. The functions of the executive of the Council however continue and the matters of principal interest are those cereals which the Governments have agreed to be essential foodstuffs; also sugar, jute, butter, hides and skins and certain aspects of imports, exports and currency control. During the year the search continued for means whereby some alternative forum for interterritorial discussions and the consideration of economic policies affecting the whole of East Africa, could be instituted and in September the East Africa High Commission agreed to the setting up of a Committee for Economic Co-ordination under the chairmanship of the Administrator, composed of the principal officers of the Governments responsible for finance, natural resources and commerce and industry. The Committee met officially for the first time at Entebbe on 16th December, 1955. While no definite results emerged from the consideration given to the problems before the Committee, considerable progress was made and a large measure of agreement in principle reached. A number of working parties were appointed to consider the possible implementation of certain policies in detail.

Essential Foodstuffs

Maize

Supplies were more than adequate during the period to meet all internal requirements. Tanganyika at the 31st July, 1955, had an exportable surplus of approximately 600,000 bags and efforts are being made to dispose of this quantity outside East Africa. Kenya at that date declared an exportable surplus of 200,000 bags and carried over as a reserve 1,000,000 bags. The Uganda position was not so well assured towards the end of the year as a small crop was harvested and some speculation in the commodity took place. However, although preliminary arrangements were made to transfer to the Protectorate stocks from both Kenya and Tanganyika, in the outcome internal supplies proved adequate to meet local needs.

In Kenya the Government retained complete control of the crop as did that of Tanganyika although the latter announced its intention of removing control in 1956 and merely paying a support price of Sh. 35 per bag of 200 lb. net at coastal ports. The principle of a support price was accepted for a period of two years—1956 and 1957—but the actual price of Sh. 35 per bag is operative for 1956 only. The Uganda Government continued the policy of freedom from control and the Grain Conditioning and Storage Board—established under Ordinance No. 34 of 1954—continued to endeavour to purchase through trade channels the amount considered adequate as a reserve against shortage or speculation. Owing to the short crop in the latter part of the year the Board was unable to buy as much as it required. As a result of the high prices paid to producers in the past season it is possible that the next Uganda crop will be a heavy one and at the request of the Uganda authorities the Department is investigating ways and means of disposing of any surpluses held by the Board.

The following table shows the exports from the region during 1955:

	<i>Bags of 200 lb. each</i>
Kenya	940,259
Tanganyika	521,767
Uganda—	
Maizemeal and maize grain ex-	
ported by private traders ..	175,800*
Grain Conditioning and Storage	
Board	145,297
	<hr/> 321,097
Total exports from the region	<hr/> 1,774,123

* Estimated.

Wheat

The year opened with a substantial carry-over of 229,000 bags due in a fair measure to the fact that flour consumption remained fairly static over the period in contrast to the anticipated annual rise in consumption of 8 per cent. With the exception noted below it was not necessary to import during the period. However, a serious fire occurred in April at the Nairobi mill of Messrs. Unga Ltd., destroying about 20 per cent of the entire East African milling capacity together with appreciable stocks of flour and wheat. It was necessary to reorganise the remaining milling capacity and, to maintain public confidence in the availability of supplies, to import 1,200 tons of flour.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that abnormal rains had seriously affected the crop, the volume of which was likely to fall short of internal requirements and the quality of which to suffer from the consequences of rust disease. The prospects were that importations into East Africa would be necessary during 1956.

Rice

The Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika continued to control the marketing of rice; importations into Uganda were permitted against specific licence, but owing to the large quantities imported during the early part of the year licensing was suspended for the last four months of 1955. Tanganyika had an exportable surplus of 6,000 tons and arrangements were made for some of this to be shipped to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Attempts are being made to devise plans whereby surpluses in Tanganyika can be accepted by the other Territories which are deficiency areas.

Sugar

The following table shows production, consumption and import figures for the years 1954/55.

TERRITORY	PRODUCTION		CONSUMPTION		IMPORTATION FROM OVERSEAS	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Kenya	11,987	16,602	50,793	54,023	39,915	21,652
Tanganyika ..	10,733	9,433	39,567	33,395	30,412	23,000
Uganda	40,813	65,155	50,135	55,396	9,945	4,921

(Long tons of 2,240 lb. each.)

It will be noted that there was a considerable increase in production in Uganda and the Protectorate was again able to satisfy a proportion of Kenya's requirements; small quantities were also sent to Tanganyika. The following interterritorial transfers took place:

Uganda to Kenya	14,700 tons
Uganda to Tanganyika	800 tons
Tanganyika to Kenya	800 tons

It is to be noted that any surplus produced in the Northern Province of Tanganyika—at the moment the only producing area in the Territory—which cannot be absorbed in the Northern and Tanga Provinces is accepted by Kenya to ensure the most efficient and economic distribution.

Six thousand tons of 1955 production above Uganda's own carry-over needs remained at the end of the year. Arrangements for the transfer of this additional quantity to Kenya were made.

Though bids were sought direct from overseas suppliers, local merchant houses were able to offer the lowest prices for suitable qualities of sugar imported from overseas.

Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries

The local market prices of hides and skins remained reasonably stable throughout the year with a tendency to higher prices during the latter part of the year in the case of goatskins. The average monthly value for hides of all grades and weight ranges, as shown by Customs export returns, shows a drop of from

Sh. 1/83 per lb. in January to Sh. 1/73 in November with no appreciable fluctuations during the intervening months. The decline in prices was due to conditions obtaining in world markets and is in no way a reflection on the quality standards of the raw product being exported.

The demand for East African light hides continued firm throughout the year but during part of the year the demand for East African heavy hides fell off to a marked degree. This was attributed to a large increase in the numbers of heavy hides coming on to the United Kingdom market from the United States and the Argentine.

Goat and sheep skins retained a firm export value throughout the year, between the levels of Sh. 4/64 and Sh. 5/49 and Sh. 2/16 and Sh. 2/64 respectively per piece. As compared with 1954 the total volume of exports of hides shows a decline of about 2,500 cwt. and in value of approximately £350,000. In the case of both goat and sheep skins the volume and value reached approximately the same level as in 1954.

The Hides and Skins Advisory Committee met twice during the year and gave consideration to the implementation of plans made some years ago that the inspection of hides and skins at ports of export should be intensified. Agreement had been reached with the trade and the Veterinary Departments of the types of hides and skins which should be rejected for export and excluded from internal trade channels. It was intended that the intensified Port Inspection Service should commence early in 1956.

The East African Industrial Council

The Council met twice in 1955.

Two licences were issued, namely:

Textiles.—One licence for the manufacture of cotton piecegoods by the process of bleaching and dyeing.

Other.—One licence for the manufacture of glazed earthenware pipes and conduits of all types together with fittings. A request was however subsequently received from the applicant to cancel the licence as it was decided not to proceed with the project.

The Council recommended to Governments that enamel hollow-ware, that is to say, plates, basins and domestic articles made from ferrous and non-ferrous metal having an enamel coating over the whole or the majority of the article, should be added to the list of articles for which a licence is required. By the end of the year the Governments of Kenya and Uganda had added this industry to the schedule and Tanganyika had indicated its willingness so to do.

During the year Council gave consideration to the desirability of carrying out an industrial census and an industrial survey as well as to the need for the publication of a Handbook on Industry in East Africa. It was decided to recommend to the Governments that the industrial census should be put in hand. Work on this was undertaken by the East African Statistical Department in conjunction with the Governments during the year. As the result of advice received the Council recommended to the Governments that an industrial survey should be carried out as soon as the industrial census had been completed. It was also recommended to the Governments that the proposed handbook should be published to include not only information on matters of interest to existing and potential industries, but also to include information relating to agricultural developments and mineral possibilities.

The East African Timber Advisory Board

The Board met twice in 1955. Consideration was given to the Report of the Fact Finding Committee set up to consider the export of timber through the port of Mombasa. It was noted that present facilities for the handling of timber at the port appeared to be adequate but that the position should be reviewed in four years' time.

A further Working Party was established to consider the need for, and the possibility of, establishing an East African Timber Institute or similar body. Although it was recommended by the Working Party that a Timber Bureau should be established on similar lines to the Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau, on consideration of the Working Party's Report by the Board it was agreed that the time was not opportune to adopt the proposal but that the matter should be reviewed at a later date.

Other matters discussed by the Board during the year were the use of impregnated local soft-woods for railway sleepers, the grading of timber at Mombasa and pest control in East African timbers.

Interterritorial Meetings of Economic Officers

The Committee, under the chairmanship of the Economic Secretary, now consists of the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Kenya, the Senior Assistant Secretary to the Ministry for Commerce and Works, Uganda, the Secretary for Trade and Economics, Tanganyika, and the Director of Economic Co-ordination with the secretarial duties carried out by the Department of Economic Co-ordination. The Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar, is invited to attend meetings.

The Committee met three times in 1955 when consideration was given to a variety of matters of interterritorial economic interest including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, trade with Japan, dollar allocations, sugar imports, anti-dumping legislation and participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions.

Jute Control

Jute Control was reimposed in Kenya in February, 1955, as it had not been possible to find a more suitable method of assuring the supply of jute bags for crops scheduled under the Agriculture Ordinance at a fixed price throughout the season. At the request of the Kenya Government the Department undertook to carry out the duties of Jute Control and the Director was reappointed Kenya Jute Controller. Approximately 3,500,000 "B" and "L" twill bags were purchased during the year from local manufacturers and from overseas.

IV—EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

When the Association first commenced operations in 1948 it was believed that East Africa might receive as many as 10,000 visitors per annum. In the year 1955 statistical returns supplied by the East African Statistical Department over the first nine months of the year indicate that the total number of visitors into East Africa will have risen to approximately 50,000 during the whole year. This represents a marked increase over the year 1954, and over the previous peak year of 1952. It can fairly be stated that the impact of the Emergency situation in Kenya has lost its weight, and that visitor traffic into that Territory has regained the rapid rate of increase which it showed each year prior to the declaration of the Emergency.

There was a considerable improvement in the supply of statistical data during the year, as Uganda for the first time since 1949 produced figures of visitor traffic into the Protectorate and Zanzibar has also produced some figures for visitor arrivals. This has not only enabled the Statistical Department to supply us with figures for all the mainland Territories of East Africa, but has enabled the Association to estimate more accurately the value of tourism to the Territories.

In addition to the documented visitors who are given above, there are many thousands of in-transit sea passengers and crews of ships who visit East African harbours and who stay in those ports for an average of approximately 12 days. Most of these passengers are known to avail themselves of the opportunities of going ashore, to make brief tours into the hinterland and to the coastal resorts. It is estimated that these in-transit passengers and crews spent not less than a total of £600,000 in East Africa during the year. Documented visitors are estimated to have spent approximately £6,000,000 within the Territories.

The lack of suitable hotel accommodation in the principal centres of East Africa remains the main restrictive factor of our tourist industry, and the volume of complaints received about this primary need and its quality grows year by year. The Executive Committee of the Association was forced to the conclusion that the point of saturation had almost been reached, and that any further substantial increase in tourist traffic depended largely on the expansion of essential hotel accommodation in the main centres of East Africa. Late in the year, a sub-committee was formed to investigate this matter. The subsequent report has since been rendered to the Territorial Governments. The growing need for accommodation within the National Parks of East Africa was met at least in part by the National Parks Authorities, and increased *safari* lodge accommodation was provided at Paraa in the Murchison Falls Park, Kitani and Aruba in the Tsavo Park, and in the Serengeti Park.

The Association continued its publicity campaign overseas; but, due to paucity of funds, it was compelled to restrict most advertising to periodicals directly concerned with the travel trade. The Association continued to use and to circulate widely its own film, *Safari to Adventure*, and also used a further film entitled *Kinship of the Creature*, produced by Mercury Films as publicity material. It was found impossible to meet the demands of air and shipping lines, travel agents and the travelling public in this respect, and it is most regrettable that owing to lack of finance the Association has been compelled to neglect this most valuable means of publicising the East African Territories.

General East African publicity literature distributed included the Travel Agent's Counter Book; a small coloured booklet entitled *Visit East Africa*; and an informative booklet entitled *Exploring East Africa*. Further editions of the very popular pictorial map, in both miniature and folder form were also produced and widely circulated.

The year also saw the establishment of the first oversea branch of the E.A.T.T.A., largely due to the outstanding co-operation of the East African Commissioner in London. The branch was opened in August, 1955, and has proved its value.

Group *safaris* continued to visit East Africa in increasing numbers, and in addition commercial film companies operated both in the making of commercial films for normal distribution and of films for use on television programmes.

The E.A.T.T.A. was originally given a period of 10 years in which to prove itself. It has, during its eight years of operation, produced nearly 1,500,000 pieces of literature on East Africa; it has encouraged by every means in its power the conservation of game, by co-operation with the Game Departments, the National

Parks Authorities and the Professional Hunters' Association; it has done its best to reduce Immigration and Customs formalities for the incoming visitor, and in this has received great assistance from all the Customs and Immigration Authorities. The Association has also advertised East Africa throughout the world, and has produced and circulated publicity films.

Much of the work so far accomplished is admittedly inadequate and incomplete, and much remains to be done; but much has been accomplished. During the brief life of the Association the tourist industry has increased from under £500,000 per annum to over £6,000,000 per annum; and, in the near future, the Association will be going back to the Governments and to its commercial members, asking whether it is deemed desirable for it to continue to operate. If the decision is in the affirmative, it will be necessary to provide it with the essential funds needed for expansion of information bureaux, overseas advertising, publicity literature and films, for its present total income of less than £25,000 is inadequate. A memorandum has already been submitted to the Territorial Governments and upon their reply will depend the future of tourism in East Africa.

V—EAST AFRICAN OFFICE IN LONDON

Nineteen hundred and fifty-five was again a year of expanding business at the East African Office. Visitors to the main office, seeking assistance or information, topped the 13,000 mark, a figure which does not include persons seeking tourist information, who are now dealt with in the newly opened Tourist Information Bureau at street level and to which reference will be made later. Visitors not only included East Africans visiting London and in need of assistance, but in large measure were persons seeking information of one kind or another about the Territories. The subjects of enquiry cover a very wide field, and it is the object of the office to provide factual information, which it is hoped will interest callers commercially and financially in East Africa, or in settlement. Every opportunity to create and foster this interest was taken. The Commissioner on a number of occasions addressed such bodies as the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial Section of the Conservative Party Association, etc. Moreover, not only were arrangements made at various centres to display films depicting life and opportunities in East Africa, but very substantial quantities of publicity material was distributed. Among other recipients of this publicity material (which is distributed with careful discrimination) were schools all over the United Kingdom.

An important departure during the year was the opening in the ground floor premises of an information bureau for the East Africa Tourist Travel Association and the appointment by the Association of a London manager. This officer works under the general ægis of the Office, while, of course, being responsible, through the Commissioner, to the Association's headquarters in Nairobi. The opening of this new tourist information bureau was signalled by a reception at East Africa House given by the Commissioner in order to create interest in the new venture. The appointment of a branch manager in London is in pursuance of this policy to intensify measures to attract greater numbers of tourists from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The shop window, which stands on the busy corner of Northumberland Avenue and Trafalgar Square, was used throughout the year to mount displays calculated to create interest in particular aspects of the various Territories. These displays are undoubtedly most important and create a great deal of interest.

Much of the work of the Office, while extremely important, is unspectacular, and the volume, as has been the case throughout recent years, was very large. Trade enquiries were numerous both in the United Kingdom and from East Africa

and much attention was given to the problem of attracting capital to the development potential of the Territories. The continuing need to phase the inflow of cargo into Mombasa, and the continuance of the heavy backlog of the United Kingdom shipping registers not only involved considerable enquiries and explanations but also a very substantial volume of work in relation to the sponsoring of urgent and essential freight for priority shipment to East Africa. All these matters, not unnaturally, create considerable interest in the United Kingdom, and both the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner (Commerce) were kept busy giving explanations of these matters to the various Chambers of Commerce and Shippers' Associations. The increasing momentum of development in East Africa, as well as the changing political scene, continued to result in a very large number of requests for information, and also in a large number of visitors' passes being applied for and issued by the Immigration Section. The total number of various kinds of passes issued by the Office in this behalf exceeded 7,500, which is a record.

In addition to interesting would-be settlers and farm managers in Kenya, the Settlement Section continued to arrange for selection boards to recruit personnel for municipalities and local government bodies in the Territories. Selection boards were arranged for and personnel were interviewed for selection on behalf of the City Council of Nairobi, the Municipal Board of Mombasa, the Municipal Board of Nakuru, the Municipal Board of Kisumu, Nairobi County Council, Nyanza County Council, Nakuru County Council, the Municipal Board of Kampala and the Tanga Town Council. The total number of applications received from prospective farm employees and forwarded to the European Agricultural Settlement Board in Kenya was 122.

Distinguished visitors during the year included Their Excellencies the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. An event of great importance was the visit to the United Kingdom of the Kenya Parliamentary Delegation, for much of the secretariat work of which the Office facilities were used. The Commissioner held a reception for the Delegation at East Africa House. More than 200 distinguished guests were entertained and presented to the Delegation.

East Africa House, the Club at 36-38, Great Cumberland Place, London, and which is administered through a General Committee and the East African Office, continued to expand. The measure of its success and popularity can be gauged from the fact that the membership arose from under 2,000 to more than 2,500. Signs were not wanting during the year that the pressure on accommodation and the public rooms must involve sooner or later an expansion of premises, a matter which received the anxious consideration of the General Committee throughout the year. There is no doubt that the Club constitutes a most useful and valued amenity for East Africans in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt also that the Club is very popular and is fulfilling a most useful function. The amenities include billiards, television and radio-gramophone, and arrangements are made for a monthly film show.

VI—EAST AFRICAN STORES DISPOSAL ORGANISATION

As was indicated in last year's Annual Report, the activities of the organisation were almost completed by the end of 1954. The books of the Boards were closed and audited at the beginning of 1955 and all the staff was dismissed with the exception of the Director and one other officer whose services were retained until April. A few minor matters in connection with the final removal of goods which had been sold and the clearing up of some of the Parks utilised by the organisation remained to be dealt with by the Administrator's Office. By the end of 1955 this work was virtually completed.

GENERAL STATISTICS—APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER 6
EAST AFRICA
(Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda)

Land	..	..	..	642,728 sq. miles
Water	..	..	..	38,901 sq. miles
Total	..	..	..	681,629 sq. miles
E.A. Civil Population (1) by Race as at Census date 1948:				
Non-Native..	..	..	February 25th, 1948	19,465,000
African ..	..	..	August 23rd, 1948	330,300
Asian ..	..	..	17,576,192	85,200
Asian (Indian, Goan, Arab)	..	..	215,879	..
European ..	..	..	43,756	..
Coloured and other	..	..	6,336	..
Total	..	..	17,842,163	19,880,500

De Facto Civil Population Estimates as at mid-year 1955:
African
Asian, coloured and other
European
Total

VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE EXCLUDING INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE, TRANSFERS AND SPECIE						GENERAL STATISTICS								
Year	Imports in- cluding re- exports	Re- exports	Domes- tic Exports	Total External Trade	Visible Balance of Trade	Value of the four Principal Exports	Year	Passengers handled at Nairobi Airports	Public Sales of Electricity	Railways Weight of Goods carried Main Line Marine and Road	Consump- tion of Motor Spirit	New Companies Registered	Currency in Circulation as at 30th June	Cost of Index, Nairobi as at 31st December
(2)						(3)		Thousand	Million k.W. Hrs.	Million Ton/Miles	Million Gallons	(5)	(6)	(7)
			£ million									Number	£ million	Index Number
1939	9.5	0.8	11.7	22.0	+3.0	7.2	1939	—	26	556	—	119	6.5	100
1949	75.2	2.9	54.3	132.4	-18.0	41.8	1949	50	99	1,047	39.2	478	23.9	187
1950	71.3	3.9	68.9	144.1	+1.6	53.8	1950	63	122	1,207	43.4	457	25.6	203
1951	104.1	4.5	110.6	219.2	+11.0	90.6	1951	99	158	1,287	45.1	588	35.3	225
1952	121.1	5.3	119.5	245.9	+3.7	91.7	1952	112	197	1,399	48.9	580	39.9	240
1953	105.8	5.1	87.1	198.0	-13.6	65.6	1953	127	241	1,440	52.3	478	41.0	248
1954	117.5	4.5	97.1	219.1	-15.9	70.9	1954	161	287	1,482	57.1	603	45.4	259
Oct., 53— Sept., 54	114.6	4.2	94.5	213.3	-15.9	70.4	1955	(170)	(333)	(1,685)	(62.0)	(750)	(56.6)	(273)
Oct., 54— Sept., 55	137.3	4.2	100.1	241.6	-33.0	72.0								

NOTES.—(1) E.A. Civil Population, 1948, excluding Polish refugees residing in official camps and persons in transit.
(2) External trade statistics available to September, 1955 only; hence inclusion of years October–September, 1953/54 and 1954/55.
(3) Coffee, Cotton, Sisal, Hides and Skins (1952 oilseeds and nuts in lieu of hides and skins; 1954/55 tea in lieu of hides and skins).
(4) Derived from sales returns of oil companies.
(5) Including foreign companies.
(6) Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorate.
(7) August, 1939 = 100.
-- Not available.
() Estimated.

Appendix II to Chapter 6

EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

**Abridged Annual Trade Statistics
of
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for 1955**

Explanatory Notes

Classification

In these trade statistics the external trade is classified under the following headings:

- (a) *Net Imports.* Goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported; to which have been added or from which have been deducted goods transferred inter-territorially.
- (b) *Domestic Exports.* Goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported to places outside East Africa or as aircraft or ships' stores. Materials which are imported into and are processed or manufactured in an East African territory and subsequently exported are classified as an export of the Territory in which the processing or manufacture took place. The produce of one East African Territory which is blended or processed with that of another East African Territory is classified as a domestic export of the Territory in which the blending or processing took place. The produce of one East African Territory which is repacked in another East African Territory and does not lose its identity is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which it originated.
- (c) *Re-exports.* All imported goods, other than scrap metals in any form, which are subsequently re-exported in the form in which they were imported to places outside East Africa, or as aircraft or ships' stores.

Values

Imports—C.I.F. port or place of importation.

Exports and re-exports—F.O.B. port or place of importation.

CONTENTS

- TABLE 1. Net imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles.
- 2. Net imports, showing values from principal countries of origin.
 - 3. Domestic exports, showing quantities and values of principal articles.
 - 4. Domestic exports—Comparative table.
 - 5. Domestic exports, showing values to principal countries of destination.
 - 6. Interterritorial transfers of local produce.
 - 7. Re-exports—Quantities and values of principal articles—Values to principal countries of destination.
 - 8. Volume of trade, with the corresponding figures for 1954.
 - 9. Revenue collected by the East Africa Customs and Excise Department.

TABLE 1—NET IMPORTS—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE 1955

ARTICLES	Unit	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	32,729	180,931	20,008	148,887	79,073	409,470
2. Rice	Ton	3,037	207,029	7,682	549,869	679	45,321
3. Sugar, beet and cane	Imp. gal.	139,062	895,154	42,637	214,793	24,494	980,802
4. Wines	Proof gal.	217,543	52,486	53,161	116,728	70,510	158,608
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	Imp. gal.	8,203	24,045	819	2,660	1,742	6,052
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Lb.	733,803	256,927	802,088	234,420	646,868	181,640
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	"	125,774	86,828	18,556	14,412	15,372	12,395
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Ton	3,451	35,341	5,039	43,359	2,142	19,726
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	Imp. gal.	25,227	156,890	286	3,305	5,263	34,884
10. Salt	"	39,504,565	1,844,773	17,463,357	818,194	19,056,810	884,380
11. Coal and coke	"	10,018,165	443,633	5,391,339	236,304	8,077,552	353,920
12. Motor spirit	Centals of 100 lb.	140,453,530	4,128,016	7,671,331	312,165	28,148,982	988,375
13. Kerosene	Imp. gal.	13,026	52,842	6,466	28,422	9,420	41,622
14. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	3,419,758	761,464	1,062,817	280,223	1,951,767	479,591
15. Lubricating greases	"	—	255,993	—	121,218	—	210,775
16. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	"	—	636,803	—	262,502	—	289,887
17. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	"	—	439,709	—	322,895	—	422,826
18. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Centals of 100 lb.	30,518	224,569	26,086	134,003	30,224	209,977
19. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Ton	29,754	841,143	3,807	102,243	3,594	95,381
20. Fertilisers, manufactured	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Rubber tyres and tubes	Sq. yd.	58,506	535,041	9,132	95,231	29,318	197,481
23. Wood and cork manufactures	"	60,422	1,175,033	45,458	1,043,092	55,290	1,241,793
24. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	"	—	280,035	—	142,980	—	171,750
25. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):	"	—	1,398,107	—	439,410	—	387,903
(a) Grey (unbleached)	"	12,054,822	677,353	9,231,949	436,978	10,314,168	489,577
(b) Bleached, other than grey	"	3,136,725	241,651	1,580,829	134,320	4,467,701	322,239
(c) Coloured	"	6,132,132	352,736	8,353,434	520,907	12,398,697	697,384
(d) Khaki drill	"	4,292,304	701,702	2,076,378	375,096	2,174,182	371,137
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	"	4,396,006	437,310	1,205,395	162,429	13,799,670	870,063
(f) Khangas	"	1,627,177	115,275	221,055	15,152	15,836,885	1,091,054
(g) Printed, other	"	2,892,577	168,815	2,470,704	168,172	10,003,244	609,908
(h) Other	"	155,554	34,906	45,343	10,397	60,972	15,170
27. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	"	500,668	16,798	1,760,675	57,062	1,175,852	42,022
28. Fabrics of synthetic fibres including artificial silk	"	11,291,697	951,090	18,778,154	1,877,505	28,674,098	2,112,869

TABLE 1—NET IMPORTS—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE 1955—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
29. Jute bags and sacks	Number	9,062,455	851,179	4,335,375	445,926	5,900,189	566,047
30. Blankets and travelling rugs	"	2,948,710	1,157,074	1,070,542	383,726	2,436,661	832,614
31. Cement excluding clinker	Ton	71,739	695,725	73,055	715,674	158,364	1,526,093
32. Cement clinker	"	49,125	406,923	—	—	—	—
33. Iron and steel:							
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	29,491	1,426,365	8,100	374,795	17,314	819,275
(b) Corrugated galvanised iron sheets	"	13,357	1,098,244	19,355	1,534,039	17,643	1,391,790
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	13,904	962,078	2,445	143,949	7,425	556,721
(d) Railway track material and rolling stock	"	—	7,854,956	—	43,345	—	2,278,582
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings	Ton	10,483	853,094	6,128	500,713	8,816	636,842
Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	"	—	4,107,446	—	2,016,685	—	2,240,070
34. Agricultural machinery and implements	"	—	752,052	—	65,131	—	157,881
35. Tractors including agricultural	Number	1,144	893,215	157	173,628	327	267,113
36. Sewing machines	"	4,153	83,783	3,855	105,167	5,405	125,262
37. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	"	—	4,907,144	—	2,805,803	—	2,871,330
38. Wireless sets and radiograms	Number	20,955	218,880	11,618	109,845	21,225	234,735
39. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	"	—	2,147,315	—	1,694,568	—	1,194,375
40. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	4,983	2,547,504	3,549	1,549,109	2,301	1,130,922
41. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	"	4,593	3,286,879	2,502	1,626,382	3,698	2,434,554
42. Bicycle	"	41,785	423,789	98,221	1,008,607	66,053	667,510
43. Other transport equipment	"	—	1,252,052	—	1,345,477	—	1,079,269
44. Clothing	"	—	830,541	—	696,950	—	1,027,517
45. Footwear	"	—	215,482	—	71,486	—	275,578
46. Matches	"	199,769	72,757	210,928	74,219	353,271	111,329
47. All other articles	Gross boxes	—	15,257,896	—	6,993,459	—	6,568,786
48. TOTAL*	£	—	71,523,190	—	33,975,208	—	43,531,455
Comparative figures for the year 1954	£	—	60,328,684	—	25,198,645	—	31,962,376
*Includes Government goods to the value of	£	—	14,064,144	—	1,740,131	—	5,300,961

TABLE 2—NET IMPORTS—WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1954

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	£	£	£	£	£	£
THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WERE:						
<i>British Commonwealth—</i>						
United Kingdom ..	26,988,509	31,724,632	11,292,635	15,542,107	13,719,843	17,790,932
Aden ..	95,151	718,080	47,772	303,401	21,047	419,601
Australia ..	229,366	288,667	37,478	52,227	50,213	104,252
Bairre Islands ..	3,363,244	3,674,076	653,381	537,258	851,535	1,029,330
Canada and Newfoundland ..	106,629	153,689	16,939	15,985	16,860	42,271
Hong Kong ..	782,302	841,112	677,771	763,599	1,361,971	1,092,081
India ..	4,042,357	3,415,094	2,053,354	2,271,792	4,798,615	3,633,450
Pakistan ..	265,091	208,004	195,833	128,453	43,760	17,252
South Africa ..	1,902,380	2,380,925	609,667	848,012	1,520,902	1,484,166
Other parts ..	736,130	739,037	152,068	306,442	357,681	466,968
Total British Commonwealth ..	38,511,159	44,143,316	15,736,898	20,769,276	22,742,427	26,080,303
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>						
Austria ..	269,402	303,109	177,504	222,863	48,051	124,568
Belgium ..	1,993,204	2,755,210	924,013	1,420,917	711,079	1,416,164
Czechoslovakia ..	159,837	234,633	103,606	117,271	106,044	213,900
Denmark ..	263,822	444,579	38,767	64,039	53,697	83,702
France ..	1,803,317	2,307,507	556,442	805,614	608,085	1,778,699
Germany, West ..	3,020,100	3,661,222	1,248,572	1,972,673	1,575,477	2,664,357
Italy ..	2,086,737	1,882,101	717,342	1,010,259	956,919	1,039,378
Japan ..	338,990	1,026,145	340,788	1,972,606	299,914	4,261,725
Netherlands ..	1,224,626	1,740,620	530,842	759,851	1,160,453	1,425,028
Netherlands West Indies ..	493,959	127,300	112,290	226,709	63,557	105,451
Persia ..	23,112	1,861,958	3,727	171,852	2,434	464,841
Siam ..	393,915	62,584	207,583	183,107	30,987	30,987
Spain ..	208,752	78,130	38,732	37,885	124,693	29,441
Sweden ..	542,215	623,429	184,776	286,441	264,886	385,397
Switzerland ..	262,899	269,678	58,677	66,385	65,635	69,031
Saudi Arabia ..	615,413	59,781	244,119	229,672	423,031	253,331
United States of America ..	1,670,214	2,681,934	810,323	978,407	1,029,771	1,226,235
Other ..	1,250,046	807,858	198,157	222,971	366,985	468,609
Total Foreign Countries ..	16,620,560	20,927,778	6,496,260	10,099,522	7,880,898	16,040,844
Parcel Post (not analysed by Country of Origin) and special transactions ..	5,196,965	6,452,096	2,965,487	3,106,410	1,339,051	1,410,308
GRAND TOTAL ..	60,328,684	71,523,190	25,198,645	33,975,208	31,962,376	43,531,455

TABLE 3—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—1955

ARTICLES	Unit	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	22,327	196,896	£ —	—	£ 44,817	492,411
2. Butter, fresh, whether salted or not, including melted	"	34,054	517,646	—	—	335	5,205
3. Maize (corn) unmilled	Ton	77,151	1,665,422	13,421	276,576	33,833	746,569
4. Cereals, other	"	908	29,317	5	168	14,849	292,207
5. Meal and flour of wheat and spelt	"	763	40,697	—	—	1	74
6. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	627	17,107	23,364	463,106	48	1,289
7. Cashew nuts	"	194	49,045	—	—	18,203	868,534
8. Fruits preserved and fruit preparations	"	—	535,637	—	—	—	4,974
9. Beans, peas, lentils and other legumes (pulses), dry	Ton	644	36,784	631	17,980	8,279	522,665
10. Sugar beet and cane (including jaggery)	"	23	1,431	—	—	44	1,542
11. Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb.	434,166	8,904,654	1,667,525	20,134,103	414,375	6,904,717
12. Tea	"	129,441	2,761,151	50,514	1,062,486	37,840	535,166
13. Chillies	"	6,073	31,918	4,541	56,375	619	4,060
14. Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	Ton	9,347	211,484	49,381	1,424,213	15,069	418,133
15. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	—	—	114,771	8,870	1,004,116	88,618
16. Cigarettes	"	4,386	3,106	121,183	10,961	—	—
17. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	Centals of 100 lb.	112,452	1,302,280	51,015	674,372	110,440	1,234,831
18. Groundnuts	Ton	—	56	9,057	514,263	5,586	345,522
19. Copra	"	599	33,954	—	—	4,722	259,720
20. Cotton seed	"	—	—	37	740	3,826	76,978
21. Castor seed	"	4,904	195,653	3,347	132,694	7,870	309,881
22. Sunflower seed	"	1,667	54,288	171	6,053	12,506	377,468
23. Oil seeds, nuts and kernels, other	"	450	27,957	2,281	80,174	6,192	351,411
24. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	88,758	44,093	2,292	1,143	458,474	399,376
25. Wool, sheep and lambs	Centals of 100 lb.	13,818	256,908	—	—	—	—
26. Cotton, raw	"	52,249	691,649	1,224,907	16,386,472	456,368	5,533,909
27. Sisal	Ton	33,502	1,938,631	619	35,282	173,675	9,956,151
28. Salt	"	1,332	9,687	2,076	11,440	8,183	83,018
29. Mica	Centals of 100 lb.	—	—	—	—	6,656	72,105
30. Lead ore and concentrates	Ton	—	—	74	5,091	8,160	622,995
31. Tin ore and concentrates	"	—	—	93	45,175	53	25,747
32. Kyantite and wollite	"	—	58,414	—	—	—	—
33. Tungsten and mullite	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Ivory, elephant	Centals of 100 lb.	731	47,761	150	122,287	23	15,605
35. Mangrove bark	Ton	211	4,200	489	33,490	1,312	111,156
36. Wattle bark	"	9,135	265,412	—	—	545	7,161
37. Gum copal and arabic	Centals of 100 lb.	22	51	—	—	49,166	212,068

TABLE 3—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—1955—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
38. Pyrethrum	Centals of 100 lb.	£ 20,780	284,732	£ —	—	£ 6,169	79,708
39. Papain	"	4	320	—	—	839	46,039
40. Kapok	"	84	32	—	—	19,538	215,974
41. Pyrethrum extract	"	2,736	953,746	—	—	—	—
42. Vegetable oils	"	1,342	7,051	—	—	—	—
43. Beeswax	"	1,547	32,766	5,889	29,969	1,376	7,145
44. Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	Ton	116,614	1,276,941	—	—	7,661	163,417
45. Wattle bark extract	"	33,223	2,260,853	—	—	—	—
46. Pencil slats	"	106,764	126,390	—	—	—	—
47. Silver	Cubic ft.	—	—	—	—	43,292	13,990
48. Diamonds	Oz. Troy	—	—	—	—	322,661	3,188,682
49. Gold	Carats	12,322	122,147	439	5,608	68,891	864,279
50. All other articles	Oz. Troy	—	648,483	—	332,835	—	618,394
TOTAL	£	—	25,666,650	—	41,901,553	—	36,188,205
Comparative figures for the year 1954	£	£	20,260,196	—	40,574,810	—	36,250,748

TABLE 4—DOMESTIC EXPORTS—COMPARATIVE TABLE

YEAR		KENYA	UGANDA	TANGANYIKA	EAST AFRICA
1955	..	£ 25,666,650	£ 41,901,553	£ 36,188,205	£ 103,756,408
1954	..	20,260,196	40,574,810	36,250,748	97,085,754
Difference	..	5,406,454	1,326,743	—62,543	6,679,654

The principal articles which contributed to these differences are shown below:—

ARTICLES		Unit	1955	1954	Difference
KENYA	..				
..	..	Centals of 100 lb. Value	434,166 £8,904,654	241,324 £5,711,337	192,842 £3,193,317
Tea	..	Centals of 100 lb. Value	129,441 £2,761,151	108,415 £2,062,654	21,026 £698,497
Maize	..	Tons Value	77,151 £1,665,422	45,917 £1,013,192	31,234 £652,230
Wattle Bark Extract	..	Tons Value	33,223 £2,260,853	24,249 £1,668,037	8,974 £592,816
UGANDA	..				
..	..	Centals of 100 lb. Value	1,667,525 £20,134,103	776,104 £13,477,528	891,421 £6,656,575
Cotton Raw	..	Centals of 100 lb. Value	1,224,907 £16,386,472	1,573,410 £20,877,232	—348,503 —£4,490,760
TANGANYIKA	..				
..	..	Centals of 100 lb. Value	414,375 £6,904,717	434,164 £10,002,726	—19,789 —£3,093,009
Cotton, Raw	..	Centals of 100 lb. Value	456,368 £5,533,909	271,296 £3,356,844	185,072 £2,177,065

TABLE 5—DOMESTIC EXPORTS—WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1954

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WERE:						
<i>British Commonwealth—</i>						
United Kingdom ..	6,281,286	7,863,161	10,925,194	8,152,440	12,738,795	13,243,753
Aden ..	301,875	232,997	63,637	32,760	136,383	98,881
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	159,768	171,261	582,845	968,501	472,911	65,300
Australia ..	507,639	520,142	630,666	852,552	872,947	892,115
Canada and Newfoundland ..	695,951	461,047	612,730	578,751	1,091,203	670,915
Ceylon ..	44,936	20,953	176,017	159,344	75,435	60,524
Hong Kong ..	86,388	79,641	1,238,456	432,843	781,399	1,822,924
India ..	1,548,008	1,767,870	9,391,491	12,071,327	1,866,065	1,770,584
South Africa ..	857,181	939,735	1,815,522	1,321,861	958,577	798,815
Southern Rhodesia ..	211,533	253,513	246,247	245,213	229,190	335,927
Zanzibar ..	453,871	246,237	37,101	45,804	305,814	365,797
Other parts ..	389,351	408,246	748,182	500,354	669,651	632,695
Total British Commonwealth ..£	11,517,787	12,964,803	26,488,088	25,361,750	20,198,370	20,758,230
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>						
Belgium ..	204,959	408,751	123,297	556,997	1,360,289	2,014,444
Belgian Congo and Ruanda ..	265,300	223,806	379,271	284,350	172,013	131,594
Denmark ..	218,728	209,324	274,070	18,563	402,849	417,781
Egypt ..	102,144	130,210	394,779	602,398	287,912	38,275
France ..	321,268	315,642	444,171	344,055	633,321	633,148
Germany, West ..	3,204,207	4,539,866	4,297,946	3,446,336	3,503,104	2,740,077
Italy ..	469,152	939,312	2,428,541	2,966,849	1,548,645	1,254,233
Italian Somaliland ..	120,575	129,861	52,307	89,377	4,767	5,854
Japan ..	274,228	447,738	1,152,739	421,387	434,379	1,596,688
Netherlands ..	697,337	1,238,812	533,862	780,111	1,712,495	2,076,895
Sweden ..	89,648	205,545	161,417	33,382	144,209	105,421
Switzerland ..	44,105	72,878	151,680	105,034	273,655	315,848
Syria and Lebanon ..	165,574	113,138	107,317	86,876	155,807	113,276
United States of America ..	1,668,129	2,763,152	3,006,294	6,311,897	4,812,604	3,450,757
Other ..	740,895	810,334	578,928	492,153	601,595	528,408
Total Foreign Countries ..£	8,586,249	12,548,369	14,086,619	16,539,765	16,047,644	15,422,699
Ship's Stores ..	156,160	153,478	103	38	4,734	7,276
GRAND TOTAL ..£	20,260,196	25,666,650	40,574,810	41,901,553	36,250,748	36,188,205

TABLE 6—INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit	KENYA			
		TO UGANDA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals	24,069	160,326	8,554	68,923
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	696,375	128,733	118,536	15,603
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals	9,843	172,390	6,913	123,297
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	6,542	10,481	28,174	38,183
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	189,656	416,065	218,650	492,761
6. Biscuits	"	6,324	83,956	1,440	19,044
7. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry ..	"	5,387	13,805	6,233	8,814
8. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery ..	"	11,787	17,664	2,781	4,232
9. Coffee, roasted, including ground ..	"	3,537	66,534	2,516	51,984
10. Tea	"	317	10,093	2,241	56,624
11. Feedingstuffs for animals	"	5,078	5,614	15,626	17,807
12. Beer	Imp. gal.	600,681	319,621	786,712	436,079
13. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	741,330	67,116	5,566	530
14. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	"	38,407	65,398	67,493	94,806
15. Tobacco (manufactured (including snuff)	"	644	305	349	287
16. Wood and timber ..	Cu. ft.	295,443	122,846	75,763	31,187
17. Salt	Centals	158,251	56,855	1,620	569
18. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated)	"	11,162	49,117	2,488	12,901
19. Sisal bags and sacks for packing ..	No.	842,850	123,021	52,251	6,827
20. Cement—building ..	Centals	115,167	60,856	69,345	32,964
21. Household utensils, aluminium ..	"	4,616	81,850	4,379	69,857
22. Clothing	—	—	125,434	—	121,779
23. Footwear	—	—	267,309	—	189,183
24. All other articles not included above ..	—	—	1,063,944	—	651,202
TOTAL £			3,489,333		2,545,443

TABLE 6—INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit	UGANDA			
		TO KENYA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals	1	12	—	—
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	—	—	—	—
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals	16	286	—	4
4. Cereals, unmilled	„	618	810	43,954	53,880
5. Wheat meal and flour	„	21,312	46,184	53,374	119,211
6. Biscuits	„	8	104	7	62
7. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	„	40,122	44,455	5,882	7,535
8. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	„	295,985	813,406	8,086	22,256
9. Coffee, roasted, including ground	„	34	537	—	—
10. Tea	„	809	15,945	187	4,813
11. Feedingstuffs for animals	„	103,287	58,205	—	—
12. Beer	Imp. gal.	27,069	14,170	121,486	63,590
13. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	221,560	34,357	—	—
14. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	„	2,343,803	3,140,851	2,218,041	2,590,939
15. Tobacco (manufactured (including snuff)	„	80,791	75,197	15,018	13,460
16. Wood and timber	Cu. ft.	17,251	15,267	1,998	1,025
17. Salt	Centals	—	—	—	—
18. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated)	„	83,234	393,490	26,789	122,930
19. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	No.	—	—	—	—
20. Cement—building	Centals	15,432	10,160	—	—
21. Household utensils, aluminium	„	7	113	459	7,598
22. Clothing	—	—	181	—	2,870
23. Footwear	—	—	706	—	300
24. All other articles not included above	—	—	147,333	—	57,074
TOTAL £			4,811,769		3,067,547

TABLE 6—INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit	TANGANYIKA			
		To KENYA		To UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals	3,666	38,094	1,562	14,059
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	—	—	—	—
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals	142	2,111	1,269	17,585
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	16,894	18,156	7,414	14,334
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	2,301	5,470	—	—
6. Biscuits	"	6	98	—	—
7. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry ..	"	134,684	192,969	20,093	28,223
8. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery ..	"	18,116	43,221	1,293	1,998
9. Coffee, roasted, including ground ..	"	—	—	—	—
10. Tea	"	844	11,337	—	—
11. Feedingstuffs for animals	"	31,007	30,830	29	65
12. Beer	Imp. gal.	35,353	17,857	500	283
13. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,510,650	208,520	1,895,470	120,362
14. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	"	2,749	2,843	4,398	6,544
15. Tobacco (manufactured (including snuff)	"	14,116	13,183	1,046	939
16. Wood and timber	Cu. ft.	229,630	155,655	17,560	9,800
17. Salt	Centals	11,202	2,876	2	1
18. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated)	"	15,391	67,939	28,961	127,459
19. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	No.	6,000	525	10,000	296
20. Cement—building	Centals	—	—	—	—
21. Household utensils, aluminium	"	—	3	—	5
22. Clothing	—	—	1,934	—	1,864
23. Footwear	—	—	474	—	397
24. All other articles not included above ..	—	—	410,408	—	132,744
TOTAL £			1,224,503		476,958

TABLE 7—RE-EXPORTS, 1955

The Principal Items Re-exported

	Unit	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Metal Scrap*	Ton	10,407	309,254	5	675	7,337	149,934
Aviation Spirit	Imp. gal.	1,260,778	103,583	2,200	434	57,112	5,747
Motor Spirit	"	2,549,302	124,197	826,588	91,877	2,794,864	209,377
Kerosene	"	1,057,721	54,016	147,400	14,829	1,283,245	116,148
Gas, Diesel and other Fuel Oils	"	29,141,129	922,908	416,170	31,162	3,456,166	202,182
Lubricating Oils	"	193,831	51,237	9,302	4,063	96,612	27,156
Cotton Piece Goods	Sq. yd.	266,840	18,812	49,067	3,835	1,031,040	69,793
Artificial Silk Piece Goods	"	185,291	20,839	433,481	50,118	172,069	18,547
Machinery and Transport Equipment	"	—	375,349	—	98,348	—	180,849
All other Articles	"	—	367,844	—	107,690	—	234,474
TOTAL	£	—	2,350,039	—	403,031	—	1,214,207

The Principal Countries of Destination

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
<i>British Commonwealth:</i>						
United Kingdom	338,197	270,132	78,807	70,787	173,512	137,900
Hong Kong	39,423	27,728	—	70	90	218
India	141,902	37,102	87	421	3,113	4,148
Mauritius	58,919	44,014	—	—	1,623	365
Northern Rhodesia	22,864	24,696	—	—	53,163	46,954
South Africa	99,991	85,237	—	—	275,607	43,992
Southern Rhodesia	44,264	19,692	1,054	1,604	17,888	23,363
Zanzibar	133,393	128,481	266	17	306,717	381,618
Other Parts	92,128	102,109	27,107	16,562	14,701	15,384
Total British Commonwealth	971,081	739,191	107,667	89,501	846,414	653,942
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>						
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	104,631	67,600	336,653	307,542	370,813	391,984
France	1,826	54,019	—	108	1,825	13,051
Germany West	47,720	126,803	55	155	13,263	40,162
Italian Somaliland	223,625	266,523	—	—	54,479	10,784
Madagascar	61,277	131,676	—	—	552	464
Other	139,480	122,256	3,817	1,476	243,051	95,914
Total Foreign Countries	578,559	768,877	340,525	309,281	683,983	552,359
Ships' Stores and Bunker	959,004	841,971	5,258	4,249	14,259	7,906
GRAND TOTAL	2,508,644	2,350,039	453,450	403,031	1,544,656	1,214,207

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

TABLE 8—VOLUME OF TRADE, 1955—WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1954

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports:						
Commercial ..	49,012,368	57,459,046	23,803,948	32,235,077	27,882,601	38,230,494
Government ..	11,316,316	14,064,144	1,394,697	1,740,131	4,079,775	5,300,961
Total ..	60,328,684	71,523,190	25,198,645	33,975,208	31,962,376	43,531,455
Domestic Exports ..	20,260,196	25,666,650	40,574,810	41,901,553	36,250,748	36,188,205
Re-exports ..	2,508,644	2,350,039	453,450	403,031	1,544,656	1,214,207
Total ..	22,768,840	28,016,689	41,028,260	42,304,584	37,795,404	37,402,412
Volume of Trade ..	83,097,524	99,539,879	66,226,905	76,279,792	69,757,780	80,933,867

TABLE 9—APPROXIMATE REVENUE COLLECTED IN 1955

	GROSS COLLECTION	REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	NET COLLECTION	KENYA	UGANDA	TANGANYIKA
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import Duty ..	19,698,697	475,747	19,222,950	8,616,844	4,769,090	5,837,016
Export Duty ..	452,545	24,383	428,162	262,236	—	165,926
Sundries ..	16,595	757	15,838	7,104	4,042	4,692
Total Customs Revenue ..	20,167,837	500,887	19,666,950	8,886,184	4,773,132	6,007,634
Excise Revenue ..	5,604,973	675	5,604,298	2,385,594	1,694,262	1,524,442
Total Customs and Excise ..	25,772,810	501,562	25,271,248	11,271,778	6,467,394	7,532,076
Other Territorial Revenue ..	475,520	3,965	471,555	169,954	56,927	244,674
GRAND TOTAL ..	26,248,330	505,527	25,742,803	11,441,732	6,524,321	7,776,750

CHAPTER 7—DEFENCE

Defence

During the year the East Africa High Commission has continued to play its part in the Emergency in Kenya. Due to the improvement in the security situation and the gradual run-down of the Security Forces, fewer officers have been called up and there has been an increase in releases back to civil life.

East African Defence Committee

Due to various reasons, no meeting of the East Africa Defence Committee was held during the year. The East Africa Defence Working Committee met four times in order to examine certain defence matters and make recommendations thereon for consideration by the East Africa Defence Committee at its next meeting early in 1956.

Intelligence

The East African Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee met four times during the year, once in Entebbe, twice in Nairobi and once in Dar es Salaam. Many intelligence matters ranging over a broad field were examined and discussed.

Visit of Students from the Imperial Defence College

In August, a party of 15 students from the Imperial Defence College visited East Africa. The party spent four days in Kenya, when they visited among other things selected Emergency operational headquarters and headquarters of civil administrations.

The itinerary in Tanganyika and Uganda consisted of two days in each Territory. In Tanganyika visits to the Port and Police Headquarters were arranged and a trip by air was made in order to see major land development schemes and proposed dam sites. In Uganda visits were made to various institutes in Kampala and Entebbe, including Makerere College and a visit to Buganda included the Buganda Government headquarters.

Royal East African Navy

During 1955 the Royal East African Navy has continued to show progress in all fields and new ground has been covered in both employment and training of the Navy.

Emergency Duties and Aids to Civil Power

Continuing to fulfil its part in the Emergency the Navy has transported in H.M.E.A.S. *Rosalind* a large number of prisoners for the Prison Department to and from Lamu. Also during the dock strike and period of civil unrest in Mombasa in March, 1955, the Royal East African Navy was able to give assistance to the civil authorities. In consequence of the industrial trouble in the Port some 10,000 workers were out on strike. All leave for the Royal East African Navy was stopped and emergency arrangements were put into force at the Naval Base. The Assault Section was issued with equipment and ordered to stand by in the role of Aid to the Civil Power. In addition to this, a party of 40 men, alternately under the command of Lt.-Cmdr. V. E. Jupp, M.B.E., and Lt. F. P. Cox, was sent to the docks to assist the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company in unloading perishable stores. When these duties were completed, guards were organised from these parties to assist Port Police in guarding the docks and in carrying out patrol

duties in six-hour watches day and night during the period of unrest. Assault groups under the command of Lt.-Cmdr. D. G. Green were kept standing by during the same period. The assistance rendered by the Royal East African Navy over this difficult period was undoubtedly of great value to the civil authority and enabled police to be relieved for other essential duties in the town.

Visits and other events. During the year the annual visit took place of the Duke of York Sea Cadet Corps under the command of Cmdr. N. C. Easey, R.N. (Rtd.). The cadets were accommodated and victualled in the European Barracks and a comprehensive programme for their training and instruction, including sea training in H.M.E.A.S. *Mvita* was arranged. In addition the cadets received training in boat sailing, boat pulling, seamanship and rifle shooting. This annual training of the cadets continues to be increasingly popular. Facilities have also been offered for visits to the Naval Base and day trips to sea of other contingents of Sea Scouts from up-country.

The Royal East African Navy was represented at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Mitchell Park from 28th September to 1st October, 1955. Various seamanship exhibits and photographs were visible in the Royal East African Navy booth, illustrating and describing life and service in the Royal East African Navy. In addition a 14-ft. R.N.S.A. dinghy fully rigged and equipped with sails was displayed at the Show. Much interest was shown in this exhibit which was built and rigged entirely by the artisan staff of the Navy.

On the occasion of the Kampala Trade Show, the Royal East African Navy was again represented. This time, in addition to the erection of a booth showing the various seamanship exhibits and the R.N.S.A. dinghy, a contingent of ratings gave a tug-o'-war display daily in the arena during the Show. Precision, smartness and bearing of the men at the Show was a cause for favourable comment.

The annual regatta for the "Trafalgar Day Cup" was held for the second year since its inception, when pulling and sailing races by ratings of the Royal East African Navy were carried out. The regatta was spread over the period of four days during November. Various events, including that of sailing whalers without a rudder, were keenly contested and showed a high standard of team work and seamanship, and from the enthusiasm shown it is evident that this regatta is one of the most important events of the year, both from a sporting point of view and for the encouragement of progress in sailing and general boat work. This cup was presented by the Naval Officers' Association of Nairobi.

On 1st December, the annual Athletic Sports took place at Peleleza. A full programme of track and athletic events was organised and the men showed a creditable standard of achievement, particularly in the running events. Cups and medals were presented at the close of the day by Mrs. E. A. W. Gibbs, the wife of the Resident Naval Officer, East Africa, and a Victor Ludorum Cup by Mrs. C. D. B. Coventry, in memory of whose husband, Cmdr. C. D. B. Coventry, a special cup had been given to the Royal East African Navy.

Visits of other warships. Throughout the year visits have been made to Mombasa by other warships and the Royal East African Navy played its customary part in entertaining the visitors and in competing with them in sailing races, drills, etc. It is a matter of special interest that the Royal East African Navy has not lost one sailing regatta in the last four years when competing with ships of other navies. Among ships which have visited Mombasa during 1955 were H.M.S. *Dalrymple*, H.M.C.S. *Quebec*, U.S.S. *Valcour*, U.S.S. *Duxbury Bay*, French ships *Jaskin* and *Gazelle*, H.M. Netherland Ship *Holland*, H.M.S. *Gambia* and H.M.S. *Loch Killisport*.

The visit of H.M.S. *Gambia* wearing the Flag of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Norris, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., was the occasion for the annual inspection of the Royal East African Navy, and sea exercises were also carried out by H.M.E.A.S. *Rosalind* in company with the Flagship. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the Naval Base and H.M.E.A.S. *Rosalind*. A full programme of recreation, sports and sailing was enjoyed during the 14 days' visit of the Flagship.

Personnel. The new Commanding Officer of the Royal East African Navy is Cmdr. E. A. W. Gibbs, R.N., who took over command from Cmdr. E. A. Nicholson, R.N., in June, 1955. The First Lieutenant, Lt.-Cmdr. D. G. Green, R.E.A.N., left on the termination of his contract on 6th June, and has been relieved by Lt.-Cmdr. C. H. Coldham, R.N., on loan service from the Royal Navy.

In the Birthday Honours 1955, Her Majesty the Queen awarded the British Empire Medal to Chief Petty Officer Husein Ibrahim of the Royal East African Navy.

Training, etc. Training of African ratings has continued along established lines but during the past 18 months more emphasis has been placed on sea training of all ratings. Additional personnel have been sent to sea from time to time in H.M.E.A.S. *Rosalind* and *Mvita* in order to bring them up to the required standards. Syllabuses of training have been overhauled and new courses have been given for candidates for Leading Rates and P.O. Rates; in addition extensive training has been carried out with Assault Groups and this proved to be invaluable when meeting commitments required during the policing of Lukenia Camp and the dock during the strike.

The general teaching of English has been intensified during the last six months and there is keenness to learn.

Recruits on first joining are given six weeks' preliminary training covering simple seamanship, squad drill and general discipline. Selection for specialisation in their special branches is not made until recruit training is completed.

A radio training room has been established and four new W/T receivers have been installed. Two receivers B.34 have already been added to the equipment. Five R/T training circuits are being installed in special booths which have been built in the barracks by the Navy's own shipwright staff.

Diagrams for both visual and radio communications have been produced and installed in the lecture-rooms for training purposes. Progress has been made in the training of communication ratings, including voice training and it is noteworthy that, at the conclusion of the visit of the Flagship H.M.S. *Gambia* on 27th June, the following signal was received from the Commander-in-Chief:

"The R.E.A.N. signalmen and telegraphists who have manned the Signal Tower and Port Wave during the Flagship's stay in Mombasa have displayed smartness and efficiency".

To facilitate direct radio communication with Ceylon, the Admiralty have been asked to supply a suitable transmitter which will be of considerable help both in the training of W/T operators and in the reduction of cable charges.

PART II

CHAPTER 1—HISTORY OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The East Africa High Commission came into being partly by natural growth and partly by deliberate construction, to minight to a wide range of needs which are East African in their significance and are not partitioned by lines drawn on maps to mark territorial frontiers.

These needs relate to such problems as transport, food supplies, diseases in man and animals, and pests—of which the most spectacular is the desert locust.

As the result of a recommendation made by the Parliamentary (Ormsby-Gore) Commission which visited East Africa in 1924, a Conference of Governors of the British East African Dependencies was held early in 1926 for the discussion of matters of mutual concern. It was then decided that a permanent Secretariat for dealing with certain interterritorial affairs should be established at Nairobi, and it was subsequently agreed that the Conference should be deemed to be in permanent session. Meetings were to be held annually between the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, with the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the British Resident, Zanzibar, attending if desired.

Kenya and Uganda already had joint Railway, Customs and Posts and Telegraphs Departments and in 1933 the Post Office was organised on an inter-territorial basis to include also Tanganyika. Other services which were East African in character and importance came to be organised under the Governors' Conference—the East African Statistical Department, for example, in 1927.

On the constitutional side, however, obstacles to the development of closer union were encountered. Proposals made by the Hilton Young Commission of 1928 were regarded as unacceptable and even when these were modified, as the result of a visit to East Africa by Sir Samuel Wilson, then the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, agreement was still not reached. A Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament in Westminster was therefore appointed to consider the whole subject of closer union and this Committee, which sat in 1931, heard evidence from delegations representing all races in East Africa. The proceedings of the Committee confirmed that there were wide differences of view between the several Territories and also between the various communities within each Territory. Moreover, events had made it clear that the trend in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was towards some form of Central African rather than East African consultative organisation, and the Governors of those two Territories came less and less frequently to meetings of the Governors' Conference. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, in the field of scientific research and in regard to other important services a considerable amount of interterritorial development had taken place with the permanent Secretariat of the Governors' Conference as its nucleus.

When war came it quickly showed in East Africa the need if not for a closer political union, at least for effective means of the closest practical co-operation and support, most particularly in 1940 when, after the defeat of France and the entry of Italy into the war, the East African Territories found themselves once more facing an enemy on their borders. There resulted the creation of the East African Production and Supply Council, the War Supplies Board, the

Industrial Management Board and many other activities connected with the necessary co-ordination of the economy and manpower of the East African countries, the increase and direction of their production, and the devotion of the whole of their energies to the waging of war.

In addition to those joint activities brought forth by war conditions, other common interests particularly in the field of scientific research and higher education received substantial impetus. By the end of 1944 there was based on the Secretariat of the Governors' Conference a form of central administration for a large group of subjects. It was incomplete, since the Railways, for example, were outside it, as were the Customs Departments, while the Post Office, although it had been for ten years an interterritorial department, was not really able to present its requirements, financially and otherwise, to any central authority. Furthermore, although this *de facto* central administration had grown up, it had no judicial or constitutional existence nor any authority of its own; in all matters it had to proceed by consultation and agreement, even in quite unimportant questions of administration of the various services and activities.

The end of the war saw a general desire to consolidate this machinery and provide it with a firm constitutional basis. What was needed was a practicable means of dealing with those things which had in fact become common services, and which would not reopen the question of political union of the Territories. The problem therefore was to devise some workable and locally acceptable machinery which, while it would enable the three Territories to collaborate in the field of legislation and administration over those services and subjects which were in fact common to all, would subtract nothing from the real political responsibility of each of the three Governments or the powers of their Legislative Councils. A study of the problem made it quite clear that as a forum for public discussion a legislative chamber would be an indispensable feature of any machinery if it were to work successfully, and that the vexed question of representation on it would therefore have to be reopened.

Proposals were accordingly prepared and published at the end of 1945 in Colonial Paper No. 191 as a basis for discussion. After considerable debate and controversy, and following a visit from Mr. Creech Jones, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, public opinion of all shades in East Africa came to be very much more favourably disposed towards the whole conception, and revised proposals were published in Colonial Paper No. 210 in early 1947 which were accepted by the legislatures of all three Territories. The High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly (constituted as described in Chapter 2) came into being with effect from 1st January, 1948.

CHAPTER 2—THE CONSTITUTION, SCOPE AND LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The formation of an East Africa High Commission with effect from 1st January, 1948 to replace the East African Governors' Conference was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 28th July, 1947.

The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, dated 19th December, 1947. It came into operation on 1st January,

1948, this date being fixed by Proclamation made jointly by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and notified in the Official Gazettes of these Territories.

The High Commission is a body corporate with perpetual succession and an official seal and is capable of suing and being sued and of purchasing or otherwise acquiring, holding and alienating property movable and immovable, and of doing all such acts as bodies corporate may lawfully do. The Governor of Kenya is Chairman of the High Commission. In his absence the High Commission appoints one of its members to be Chairman. At such times as the High Commission is not in conference the Chairman has certain powers to act on behalf of the High Commission. For the purposes of administration the High Commission services are grouped under four principal executive officers, the Administrator, the Commissioner for Transport, the Finance Member and the Postmaster General.

The headquarters of the High Commission are established at Nairobi and where necessary, as in the case of Railways and Harbours, Posts and Telecommunications and Income Tax, regional headquarters are established at Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam. The headquarters of the East African Customs and Excise Department is at Mombasa, with regional headquarters at Mombasa, Kampala and Dar es Salaam. Other departmental headquarters are situated at Nairobi and also in Tanganyika and Uganda.

High Commission services extend for the most part throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; a vast area of 682,000 square miles with a population estimated at approximately 43,700 Europeans, 216,000 Asians and Arabs and 17,500,000 Africans. Some services, however, range farther afield. There are, for example, High Commission officers engaged in the Desert Locust Survey and Campaign stationed in Arabia and Persia. The Meteorological Service includes Zanzibar and Seychelles and certain other services extend their activities beyond the borders of the East African mainland territories.

On its formation the High Commission assumed the administration of the following interterritorial services, which were in existence at the date of its establishment:

1. The Secretariat of the Governors' Conference (which now became the Administrator's Office).
2. The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation.
3. The East African Income Tax Department.
4. The East African Industrial Council.
5. The East African Interterritorial Languages Committee (now transferred to Makerere College).
6. The East African Office in London.
7. The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department. (Now the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.)
8. The East African Production and Supply Council, and all matters within the sphere of such Council.
9. The East African Refugee Administration. (Now closed.)
10. The East African Research Services. (See below.)
11. The East African Statistical Department.
12. The East African Tsetse Reclamation Department. (Now the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation.)

13. The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service.
14. The East African Meteorological Department.
15. Services connected with the maintenance of contact between the Territories and the defence Services.
16. Services arising out of the functions of the High Commission as East African Air Transport Authority.
17. Services of interterritorial import arising from the operation in the Territories of the East African Currency Board.

On 1st January, 1948, the East African Research Services included:

- (a) The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation.
- (b) The East African Veterinary Research Organisation.
- (c) The East African Fishery Research Organisation.
- (d) The East African Research Board.

Since that date the following Research and Scientific Services have been added:

- (a) The Desert Locust Survey and Control.
- (b) The East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene. (Now closed.)
- (c) The Filariasis Research Unit. (Now closed.)
- (d) The East African Medical Survey and Research Institute.
- (e) The Virus Research Institute. (Now the East African Virus Research Institute.)
- (f) The East African Malaria Unit. (Now the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases.)
- (g) The East African Leprosy Research Centre.
- (h) The East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation.
- (i) The East African Industrial Research Organisation.

In the course of 1948 the following additional services were formed and came within the administrative sphere of the High Commission:

1. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
2. The East African Literature Bureau.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration is a self-contained and self-financing service. With effect from 1st January, 1949, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration also became a self-contained and self-financing service. Comprehensive legislation has since been passed relating to both Administrations.

The East African Customs and Excise Department was formed as a High Commission service with effect from 1st January, 1949. In 1950 the East African Naval Force (now the Royal East African Navy) was formed and the Desert Locust Control became a separate service under the High Commission.

The administration of the East African Interterritorial Languages Committee was transferred from the High Commission to Makerere College and attached to the East African Institute of Social Research as from 1st September, 1952.

The Accountant General's office was established on 1st April, 1953.

Under the Order in Council the following Services will also be administered by the High Commission if they should be formed:

1. The East African Radio-communications Service.
2. The East African Regional Geological Survey.
3. The East African Regional Topographical Survey.
4. Interterritorial Services financed, in whole or in part, by means of grants made to the High Commission from the East African Regional Allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.
5. Such further Research Services as may be set up on an East African basis.

In addition to the services mentioned above the High Commission has taken over the functions of, and has replaced, the East African Air Transport Authority established by the African Territories (Air Transport) Order in Council, 1945. The High Commission has power to appoint such advisory and consultative bodies as it may think fit in respect of any matter which is subject to the control of the High Commission or is of common interest to the Territories.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, established by the Order in Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commission service, three nominated official members (one from each Territory) and 13 unofficial members, one elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of each Territory, one European, one Indian and one African member appointed by the Governor of each Territory (in Kenya the European and Indian members are elected by the European and Indian members respectively of the Legislative Council) and one Arab member appointed by the High Commission.

In addition to the above members of the High Commission may summon any person to the Assembly, notwithstanding that such person is not a member of the Assembly, when in the opinion of the High Commission the business before the Assembly renders the presence of such person desirable. Any person so summoned is entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly relating to the matters in respect of which he was summoned as if he were a member of the Assembly, except that he shall not have the right to vote in the Assembly.

The High Commission has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of the following matters: Appropriation providing for the expenditure of the High Commission, of the Assembly and of the services the administration of which has been taken over by the High Commission under the provisions of section 9 of the Order in Council; Civil Aviation; Customs and Excise—administrative and general provisions (but not including tariff rates)—as from 1st January, 1949; Defence, Income Tax—administrative and general provisions (but not including the rates of tax and allowances); Interpretation and General Clauses Acts for the construction of Acts and subordinate legislation made thereunder, enacted under the provisions of Part IV of the Order in Council; Interterritorial Research; Lake Victoria Fisheries; Makerere College (including professional schools and research institutes connected with the College), with effect from 1st August, 1948; Meteorological Services; Pensions, Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, Provident Fund and other matters affecting staff of the services the administration of which has been taken over by the High Commission under the provisions of section 9 of the Order in Council; Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones and Radio-communications; Railways, Harbours and Inland Water Transport, as from 1st May, 1948; Loan Ordinances in respect of self-contained services; Statistics including census.

It also has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of the Territories.

The East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, which was brought into effect on 1st January, 1948, provided that those parts of the Order which related to the Central Legislative Assembly should continue in operation for four years and then to cease to have effect. The Central Legislative Assembly, constituted by the 1947 Order in Council accordingly came to an end after 31st December, 1951. During 1951, however, the Legislative Councils of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya passed resolutions praying for the continuance for a further period of four years of the Central Legislative Assembly in its existing form and without change of function. The necessary provision was made in the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1951, which came into operation on 6th December, 1951. Similar resolution was passed by the Legislative Councils in 1955 whereby the life of the Central Legislation was continued for a further period of four years.

Apart from the fact that the High Commission has assumed responsibility for the administration of the services specified, the establishment of the High Commission has involved no change in the constitution or administrative responsibilities of the Governments of the three Territories, which remain responsible for the basic services such as administration, police, health, education, agriculture, animal health, forestry, labour, housing and public works.

In accordance with the proposal contained in the Colonial Paper No. 210, the High Commission has appointed four Principal Executive Officers whose responsibilities are as follows:

Administrator: Economic Services and Councils and other Economic Functions; Literature Bureau; Meteorological Department; Research Services; Co-ordination of Defence Matters; Royal East African Navy; East African Office in London; Miscellaneous Services.

Commissioner for Transport: Railways, Ports and Inland Water Transport; Civil Aviation.

Finance Member: Finance of Services other than Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications; East African Customs and Excise Department; East African Income Tax Department; Accountant General; Revenue Advisory Board.

Postmaster General: Posts and Telecommunications.

A complete list of all High Commission services with addresses, is contained in Appendix A to this chapter.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION
List of Addresses of Departments and Services

I—THE ADMINISTRATOR, P.O. Box 601, NAIROBI.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATOR:

- The Economic Secretary, P.O. Box 601, Nairobi.
- The Legal Secretary, P.O. Box 601, Nairobi.
- The Medical Research Secretary, P.O. Box 5335, Nairobi.
- The E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation, P.O. Box 21, Kikuyu.
- The Desert Locust Survey and Control, P.O. Box 5152, Nairobi.
- The E.A. Fishery Research Organisation, P.O. Box 343, Jinja.
- The E.A. Industrial Research Organisation, P.O. Box 1587, Nairobi.
- The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 271, Kisumu.
- The E.A. Leprosy Research Centre, P.O. Box 25, Busia, Uganda.
- The E.A. Literature Bureau, P.O. Box 2022, Nairobi.
- The E.A. Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Disease, P.O. Amani, Tanga, Tanganyika.
- The E.A. Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, P.O. Box 668, Zanzibar.
- The E.A. Medical Survey and Research Institute, P.O. Box 162, Mwanza, Tanganyika.
- The E.A. Meteorological Department, P.O. Box 931, Nairobi.
- The E.A. Office in London, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.
- The E.A. Production and Supply Council, P.O. Box 1091, Nairobi.
- The Royal East African Navy, P.O. Box 494, Mombasa.
- The E.A. Statistical Department, P.O. Box 1101, Nairobi.
- The E.A. Stores Disposals Board, P.O. Box 665, Nairobi; Tanganyika Office: P.O. Box 1284, Dar es Salaam.
- The Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation, P.O. Box 2141, Nairobi.
- The Central Tsetse Research Laboratory, E.A. Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation, P.O. Shinyanga, Tanganyika.
- The Central Trypanosomiasis Research Laboratory, E.A. Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation, P.O. Box 96, Tororo, Uganda.
- The E.A. Veterinary Research Organisation, P.O. Box 32, Kikuyu.
- The E.A. Virus Research Institute, P.O. Box 49, Entebbe, Uganda.

II—THE COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSPORT, P.O. Box 121, NAIROBI

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSPORT

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration, P.O. Box 121,
Nairobi.

The E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation, P.O. 5163, Nairobi.

III—THE FINANCE MEMBER, P.O. Box 601, NAIROBI

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FINANCE MEMBER :

E.A. Customs and Excise Department, P.O. Box 61, Mombasa.

E.A. Income Tax Department, P.O. Box 520, Nairobi.

The Accountant General East Africa High Commission, P.O. Box 5010,
Nairobi.

IV—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, P.O. Box 311, NAIROBI

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL :

E.A. Post and Telecommunications Administration, P.O. Box 311, Nairobi



Boundaries — — — — —
 Railways — — — — —
 Railways under construction — — — — —
 Waterways — — — — —
 Roads — — — — —